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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
Topeka, Kansas.

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The premium offers will remain open for competition until February 1st, 1881, when the Special Premiums will be awarded and paid.

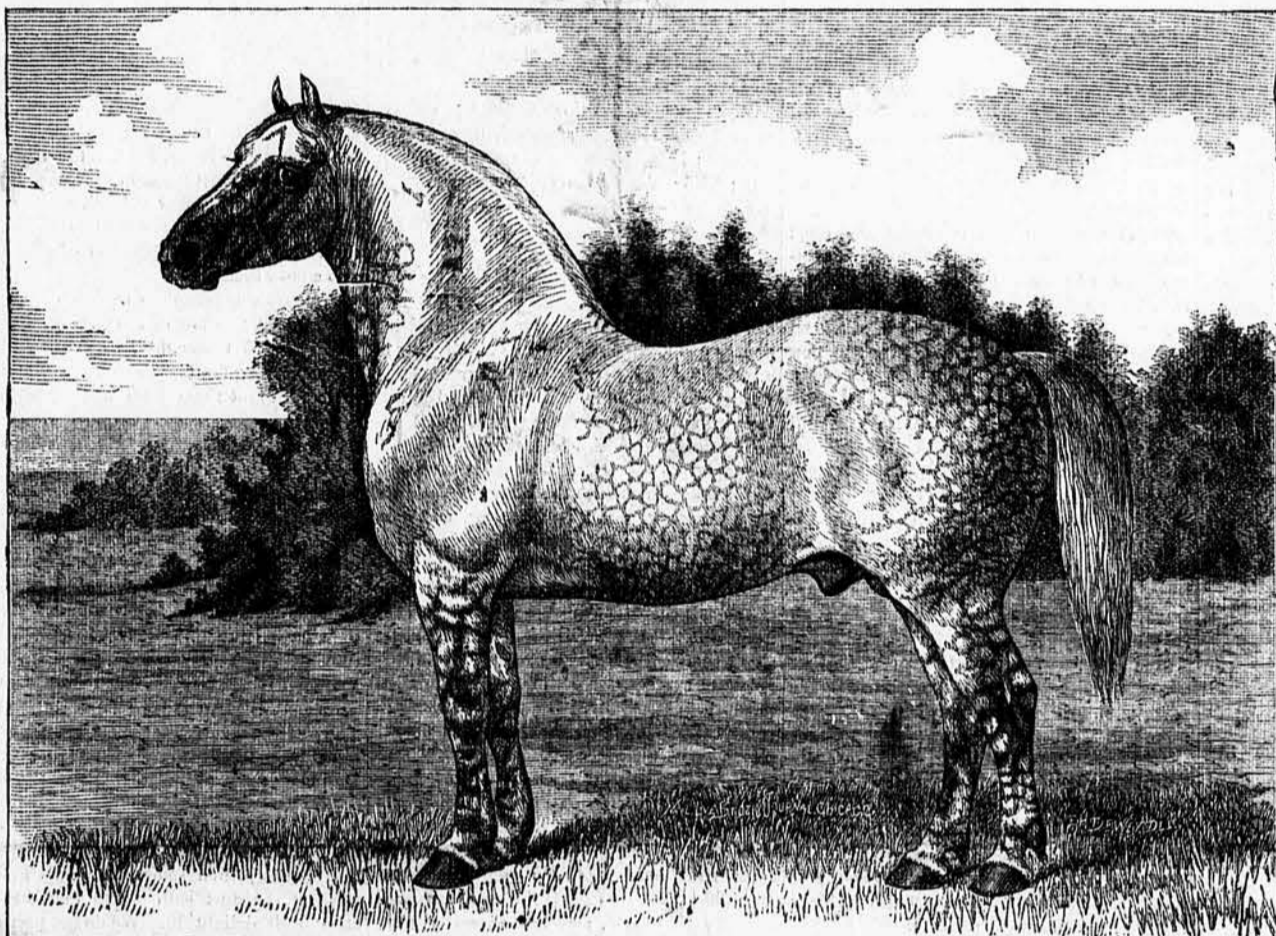
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No subscriptions for less than one year can be received at club rates, but present subscribers whose time has not expired can renew through agents and have the renewal to commence at the expiration of present subscriptions.

Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. E. EWING,
Editor and Publisher,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.



PERCHERON STALLION, "AVALANCHE."

One of 170 Imported during the past Fifteen Months by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

Percheron Horses.

The cut on this page is one of the most perfect specimens of the Norman horse we have seen for a long time. These horses have grown so rapidly in public favor as a cross upon the small common mares of the country, producing with almost a certainty those large, powerful, fine looking dapple gray horses now so popular everywhere as agricultural and heavy draft horses, that the importation of the pure bred from France has been rapidly increasing, more than a hundred of them now being imported annually.

The Percheron is the most ancient and purely-bred of all the races of heavy horses. The specialty for which they become so noted, and in which they have attracted the attention of keen observers everywhere, was their ability to perform long journeys with a heavy load in an incredibly short time. They are not especially noted for fast trotters, but in a happy combination of action and strength, they are almost universally conceded to be without equals among the horses of any other race; and it was for this especial combination of useful qualities that they were bred for generation after generation, until the type became more fixed than that of any other race of horses in the world—not excepting even the thoroughbred race-horse.

Correspondence.

Our Florida Letter.

To-day has been most pleasant and agreeably cool and bracing, reminding one of the usual September or October days "up north." I never desire to draw invidious comparisons, but when I read of your heavy snow storms—blocking up railroads, canals and water communication generally—I cannot help chuckling to myself and thinking "none of that on my plate, if you please." The thermometer did manage to reach 55 degrees a few nights ago, but we all shivered so that the "clerk of the weather" took pity on us and allowed the mercury to run up in the seventies again. Wasn't that accommodating? Still we are on the lookout for "Jack Frost," and if he does come he will not find us unprepared. We are now preparing to protect our more tender trees and plants, such as young lemon trees, young buds of all kinds, guaves, limes, egg plants, bananas, pine apples, etc., etc. If no frost comes, so much the better for our fruit interests next year. Last winter we had no frost, and last summer in consequence, guaves, limes, pineapples and bananas fruited very largely. A light frost would not injure us much, but once in a while, after a rainy day or two, it turns cold

suddenly, and then a heavy frost would be apt to injure such trees and plants as I have named, if not protected. However, protection costs but a few hours' time at the most, and any one too lazy or shiftless to protect, ought to suffer somewhat, methinks.

Since I wrote you last, two new railroad projects have been started. I will premise by saying Sanford is six miles northeast of us on the St. John's river. One company has been formed to survey and lay a railroad (narrow gauge) from Sanford to some point on the Indian river, a distance of some forty to sixty miles. The Indian and Hillsborough rivers' section is a rich section, and raises a large amount of fruit. This line will open up a vast and rich country, now fast filling up with enterprising settlers, and prove a great boon to the residents of that heretofore *terra incognita*, because almost inaccessible, and also greatly add to Sanford's prosperity and through it to the county generally. Another company has been formed and are taking active steps toward surveying and laying a line from Sanford through this section, and extending some forty miles further into the back country. It passes within about one-fifth of a mile from any residence, and a station will be located within one fourth mile or thereabouts. This will open a most delightful country for the immigrant, and afford us all cheap and quick transit for our oranges, lemons, veg. tables, etc., that are raised throughout this section so abundantly.

A northern man has but little idea of the extent or value of our groves even in this one section. When I compare it to the dairy or wool interests of western or northern New York, and even to a greater extent, you can then form some idea of its great value. Why, I can stand on my porch and see some 200 acres in groves, all the way from those newly set out to the past bearing groves. Taking the average value, these could not be bought for \$800 an acre! I know of one grove near me (1½ miles) where \$3,000 per acre was offered and refused! The owner would not sell for less than \$4,000 per acre. The grove was only some eight or nine years old, (see illings), and only a few trees were just commencing to bear. Another 20-acre grove, (seven years old) I have in mind, has a standing offer of \$10,000, but the owner refuses to sell for less than \$16,000; next year it will be worth more, and so increasing till in full bearing, when it will be worth quite a handsome fortune and yield a large income. I could multiply such instances by the thousand, but prefer others would see for themselves. Any one with some capital, fair ground, pluck, energy, patience, and the "knack" of learning by experience or from others, can "go and do likewise." As I said before, 'tis a tedious waiting at times, but he who holds out till the end will reap a rich harvest.

So many have written me regarding different crops grown here that I will again speak of them. First, we place the sweet potato, in the front rank for a variety of reasons. It is easily "set," grows in almost any kind of land here, feels the influence of fertilizing quickly, and responds in large increase, and always sells readily, the market price varying from 45 to 80 cents per bushel. From 100 to 300 bushels per acre has been raised, depending upon soil, seasons, and amount of fertilizing. It can be cooked in a great variety of ways, and forms one of our principal dishes. Poultry, too, grow fat on it, and it forms a good and cheap diet for them. Cow peas grow very readily and rapidly, even upon poor land, and is a crop well worth the consideration of every new settler here. When used either ripe or as greens, they form a dish in no wise unpalatable, and as a means of enriching the land they are unequalled. Two crops can be grown each year, one for "turning under," the other for household purposes.

Corn can be profitably raised here, though of course it requires good, rich land to do it on. On ordinary pine lands a yield of ten to twelve bushels can be produced; good hammock land, twenty to thirty bushels. Governor Drew, in 1878, raised 130 bushels to the acre on ordinary land that had been under cultivation for six years; however, the land was thoroughly plowed, manured well, and carefully cultivated. Corn is planted here from July to April, plowed at intervals, laid by in June and July; blades stripped for fodder, and stalks with ears left in field to be harvested at leisure. It can be "cribbed" in the field in the shock, suffering no damage from weather, or handled in corn cribs, and a person with a mule can easily cultivate from thirty to forty acres, and as the time from planting to final plowing is only from four to five months, it leaves ample time to cultivate another crop of cow peas with same labor on the same land—something that no farmer of the north or northwest can do. Sugar cane is another very profitable crop for which our soil and climate are peculiarly adapted. Since Florida has become U. S. territory, several large plantations of over 100 acres each has been profitably carried, and more invested each year in its culture. Rice, too, can be raised, in some sections, to great advantage. Its cultivation is quite simple and inexpensive. Tobacco will grow in all sections of the state and can be made to pay quite handsomely too. Before the war it was cultivated very extensively and the crop mostly sold to Germany. It requires careful attention, will yield from 500 to 700 pounds to the acre, and readily sells from 20 to 30 cents per pound. Lately there is an increasing demand for manufacturing by cigar manufacturers, and the area of cultivation is rapidly extending.

There are numerous other crops which can be raised here quite as well as further north, and of which I will speak in my next.

In my garden I can now gather new cabbage, lettuce, radishes, turnips, beets, and if no frost interferes—tomatoes, cucumbers, squashes, etc., soon. I expect you are sitting by a coal (not cold!) fire, enjoying yourself (and wishing you were in a warmer and more sunny clime!)

By-the-way, the mail has just come, and on taking up my FARMER I notice the new head "gear" at once. It is a great improvement and I extend congratulations upon your felicitous taste in selecting so neat and appropriate a heading for the FARMER—the hope of Kansas. "Long may it wave" is the wish of S. A. A.

Turkey Stuffing.

Boil the livers until perfectly tender in just water enough to cook them, with half a salt spoonful of salt; the crumbs of a five cent loaf of bakers' stale bread, crumble it in the hand and mix the well chopped liver with it; add a tablespoonful of butter, half a grated nutmeg, a salt spoonful of salt, the same of white pepper, as much cayenne pepper as will go on the end of a pocket-knife blade and about a gill of milk—just enough to make it hold together. I think the general fault of stuffing is that it is too soft. Tried the turkey stuffed with Jerusalem artichokes and found it excellent.

A Good Move—An Inter-State Agricultural Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Nov. 5, 1880.

DEAR SIR:—You are invited to attend an Inter-State Agricultural Convention, to be held in this city November 30th, and December 1st and 2d, 1880. All Presidents, Secretaries and members of State Agricultural Boards or Societies, as well as others interested in the advancement of the interests of Agriculture, are invited to be present and participate.

The object of the Convention is to discuss, and, if possible, adopt a uniform system of reports, that shall give to farmers and others prompt and reliable information in regard to the probable and actual grain, fruit and meat supply of the Great West.

Other topics of great interest will be discussed, with a view to increasing the efficiency of each State Board by union with the knowledge of the methods of others.

Papers may be expected on the following subjects:

State Boards of Agriculture; their work and their support; Judge Geo. E. Bryant, of Wisconsin.

Crop reports and estimates; their scope and value; Secretary W. I. Chamberlain, of Ohio.

The growth of the crop report idea in Illinois; Secretary S. D. Fisher, of Illinois.

The relations of stock feeding to grain growing; Hon. A. C. Wales, of Ohio.

The relations of State Boards to Immigration; Hon. J. K. Hudson, of Kansas.

Our interest in the foreign grain demand; Secretary H. H. Young, of Minnesota.

A business committee will also arrange the order of these and other papers and discussions, and will gladly receive suggestions in regard to the programme.

The free use of a suitable hall has been secured, and greatly reduced hotel rates. Each State Board will doubtless secure special transportation rates.

A number of extra invitations and programmes has been sent to the secretaries of the various state boards, for them to distribute according to their own judgment.

The undersigned, after consultation with a number of those most interested, have taken the responsibility of issuing the above call, and trust it will meet a hearty response.

Very truly,

S. D. FISHER, (Illinois),
J. K. HUDSON, (Kansas),
W. I. CHAMBERLAIN, (Ohio).

The only antidote, or rather preventive, of hog cholera, is regular, moderate activity, such as rooting, grazing, or other exertion, in a natural way and degree, in the open air, and by which the due degree of the excretory action of the lungs is promoted and secured.

The Farm and Stock.

The Wheat Crop of Kansas for 1880.

The following summary of the wheat crop of the state harvested in 1880 is from the last quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture.

WINTER WHEAT.—BY COUNTIES.

Allen—Bottom lands have yielded 15 to 20 bushels; upland 6 to 10; average for the county, 12 bushels. May and Zimmerman are the favorite varieties.

Anderson—Injured 10 per cent. by dry weather; little by freezing; average yield, 15 to 18 bushels. Fultz is the favorite.

Atchison—Crop light; damaged by freezing and dry weather 25 per cent.; the average yield per acre is probably 15 bushels. May and Red Straw prove best.

Bourbon—Frosts damaged the crop 5 per cent.; average yield pretty good—say 15 to 18 bushels.

Brown—Area sown, 31,645 acres; 12,886 acres winter killed; that which stood yielded well; drouth injured it some; average for the county is 20 bushels. White Russian is said to be best.

Buffalo—None grown; new county, and a dry year.

Butler—Poor report; freezing and dry weather injured crop 50 per cent. or more; average yield about 9 bushels.

Chautauque—Dry weather and chinch bug reduced yield to a half crop; average, 10 bushels; May, Walker and Fultz are the best varieties.

Cherokee—As a whole, season very favorable average yield, 15 to 17 bushels; Mediterranean and Black Sea mostly sown, Walker to some extent.

Clay—Red May is the favorite variety; damaged two-fifths by drouth and chinch bug; average yield, 12 to 15 bushels.

Cloud—Yield varies from 8 to 26 bushels; average, say 10 to 12 bushels. Red May the favorite. Injured by drouth in spring, reported from 20 to 50 per cent. Odessa sown for winter does well.

Coffey—A good average yield—25 bushels—but damaged in stack by rains; no damage by freezing or drouth. Fultz and May the favorite varieties.

Cowley—Crop fair; yield varies from 10 to 25 bushels; average, 18 bushels; no damage by freezing or dry weather; principal damage, in stack by rain. Walker, California, May and Fultz are the standard varieties; late varieties reported best.

Crawford—Damaged 40 to 50 per cent. by hot winds and dry weather; best in western part of county; think the average is 12 bushels. Fultz and Red Sea are the favorites.

Davis—The yield varies, according to the cultivation; from 5 to 15 bushels; average, I think, 12 bushels; freezing and dry weather reduced yield to about half a crop.

Decatur—An entire failure; cause, drouth.

Dickinson—Light yield. Frosts and dry spring cut down the average to 9 or 10 bushels. Fultz is best variety.

Doniphan—Drouth and frosts somewhat injurious. Crop yields well for this dry year; average 18 bushels. May is reported best variety.

Douglas—Injured a little by drouth. The average will reach 20 bushels. May, Fultz and Clawson grown; the two former preferable. Turkey is also mentioned favorably.

Edwards—Nearly a failure; freezing in winter and cold dry weather in March nearly destroyed the crop.

Elk—Fair crop for a dry year. Think average will reach 15 bushels. Drouth and chinch bugs troublesome. Fultz is the favorite variety.

Ellis—Almost a total failure, on account of drouth. Red May promises best. About half the usual acreage will be sown this fall.

Ellsworth—Frosts of winter and drouth of spring destroyed 60 per cent. of crop, averaging a yield of 8 bushels. May, Turkey and Odessa (the latter sown for winter) are favorites.

Ford—A complete failure; from drouth.

Franklin—That sown on bottom land is best, averaging 13 to 18 bushels; upland, 8 to 10 bushels; chinch bug and dry spring injured this crop 20 to 50 per cent.; think the average for the county about 15 bushels. May and Fultz are best; about equally popular.

Graham—Nearly a failure; a great deal not cut; yield is 2 to 8 bushels; average, say 5 bushels; cause, cold, dry winter, and drouth in spring; hail injured it some.

Greenwood—Fair crop; hundreds of acres yielding right through 14 to 16 bushels, some fields 22 and 28, others falling to 5 and 8 bushels; think 12 bushels fair average; chinch bugs from wheat fields and dry weather, the only drawbacks. Fultz is the best variety.

Harper—Damaged 60 to 75 per cent. by drouth; the yield will not exceed 7 bushels.

Harvey—Crop not injured so much by dry weather as freezing in winter; think average for county will reach 12 bushels. Clawson, Fultz, Walker, Turkey and Early May best varieties grown here.

Jackson—Damaged 50 per cent. by freezing and drouth. Early May best variety; average, about 12 bushels.

Jefferson—Crop injured by dry weather and chinch bug 20 to 40 per cent. May, Turkey and Fultz best varieties; think 12 bushels a fair average yield.

Jewell—Seventy-five per cent. killed by dry weather. Michigan White best; average yield not more than 7 or 8 bushels; Red May is becoming very popular.

Johnson—About one-fourth of crop winter killed; the average is 20 bushels; had the promise of best crop ever raised. Early May the favorite variety.

Kearney—The report contained nothing on this product.

Kingman—This crop nearly a failure; freezing damaged it more than dry weather; a hail storm destroyed nearly all in south part of county; average yield for county cannot run above 5 to 8 bushels. Red May proves best; Walker and Fultz quite popular.

Labette—Hot winds injured crop a little; yield varies much, ranging from 15 to 24 bushels; average for county, 16 bushels; no injury from freezing.

Leavenworth—The crop was damaged by dry weather 40 per cent.; the average yield about 12 bushels; Fultz the favorite.

Lincoln—This crop almost an entire failure; yield is not 3 to 5 bushels; 75 per cent. not cut; dry spring and hot winds the cause; Early May the best variety.

Linn—Not more than 40 per cent. of good crop; average yield 8 bushels; drouth and bugs the cause; Fultz seems to succeed best.

Lyon—Thirty per cent. cut off by chinch bugs and drouth, the average for the county may be set down at 12 bushels. Genesee mostly sown; Fultz being tried—reports well; Walker best—went as high as 25 to 30 bushels; Red Amber becoming popular.

Marion—Yield small; average not over 7 bushels; injury from freezing and drouth about equal; May, Turkey and Russian best adapted to this section.

Marshall—North part of county fair crop; but freezing and dry weather reduce the average to 10 or 12 bushels; Michigan White preferred.

McPherson—Crop damaged by freezing and dry spring about 25 or 30 per cent.; some new fields turn off 35 and 40 bushels, a few report as low as 5 to 8 bushels; average for county about 12 bushels; Red May, Fultz and Lancaster all good varieties.

Marion—Better than was expected; injured by frosts and drouth; average yield, 16 bushels; Fultz and Walker are the favorite varieties.

Mitchell—Nearly a total failure in the south half of county; small amount harvested in the north part, say 5 bushels to the acre on an average; Odessa claimed to be best when sown for winter wheat.

Montgomery—The damage by dry weather and chinch bugs is 25 to 33 per cent.; average yield, 11 bushels; Fultz proves best.

Morris—Loss of 45 per cent. from dry weather, and 30 per cent. winter killed; the average is 6 bushels; Odessa, sown as winter wheat, first choice; Little May, second.

Nemaha—Injured 50 per cent. by chinch bug and drouth; some fields plowed up and planted in corn; average yield 12 to 15 bushels; Odessa as winter wheat, White Chaff and Mediterranean are best varieties here.

Neosho—The average yield is not more than 15 bushels. About three-fifths full crop; dry weather and chinch bugs the cause.

Ness—This crop a failure.

Norton—Nearly a total failure. A few fields yielded 6 bushels; many, nothing. May stands climate best; Odessa spoken of, sown as winter wheat. Not over 500 bushels threshed in the county.

Osage—Crop damaged one fourth by dry weather; nearly one-fourth by chinch bugs. Yield is probably 18 bushels. May, Turkey and Red Alabama the hardiest varieties.

Osborne—Too dry; almost a total failure. Drouth and freezing nearly destroyed crop. Yield, 2 to 3 bushels; Early May best.

Ottawa—Damaged some by freezing, and 60 per cent. from drouth. Average yield is 8 bushels. Odessa, as winter wheat, and Red May are best varieties.

Pawnee—Eighty per cent. killed by freezing and dry spring; average, 4 or 5 bushels. Red May and Oregon best.

Phillips—Almost a failure; some fields not yielding the seed, others running to 4 bushels. Freezing and dry weather destroyed the crop.

Pottawatomie—Fair crop for this year; will average 15 bushels; dry weather injured it 30 or 40 per cent. Odessa, where sown as winter wheat, has done best. The best varieties of winter wheat are the May, Fultz and Zimmerman.

Pratt—Almost an entire failure. Cause, cold winter and dry spring.

Rawlins—Killed by drouth.

Reno—Nearly a failure. All varieties grown are damaged nine-tenths by freezing and dry weather; some fields averaged 2 bushels, others 5 to 8 bushels; average for county, 4 bushels. Red May best variety.

Republic—Yield varied very much, from 4 to 28 bushels; about an average is 14 bushels; too dry. Smooth Mediterranean, Early May, Odessa, Gypsy and some other varieties do well.

Rice—Crop damaged 30 per cent. by weather, and some by chinch bugs; average about 10 bushels. The Turkey has proven safest in this section.

Riley—Injured 20 to 25 per cent. by dry weather and frosts; average yield, 15 bushels. Odessa, sown in fall, proves as good winter as summer wheat.

Rooks—Damaged by drouth 75 per cent.; average for county not over 5 bushels. Early May best variety.

Rush—A failure; too dry.

Russell—Sixty per cent. killed by drouth and chinch bugs; Odessa, sown as winter wheat does best; average yield will not go above 8 bushels.

Saline—In the Smoky Hill valley the yield is 12 bushels; average for county, 10 bushels; late sown best; early sown winter killed.

Sedgwick—Damaged by dry weather 30 per

cent.; Fultz, Early May and Walker prove good.

Shawnee—Damaged 50 per cent. by dry spring; average yield, not over 10 bushels. Fultz and May the favorite varieties.

Sheridan—This crop a failure. Red May and Odessa stood drouth longest.

Smith—Small crop; but little cut; too dry; average of fields harvested, 3 bushels. Odessa proved best as winter, Red May next.

Summer—Seventy-five per cent. killed by winter freezing and drouth; many fields plowed up for corn, others not harvested. Yield for the county cannot exceed 7 bushels. Fultz yielded best.

Trego—Nearly a failure; freezing and drouth the cause; Fultz and Red May stood drouth longest.

Wabunsee—Freezing and dry weather cut down crop to half a yield; about 12 bushels; May, Fultz and Red Chaff all grown; Red Chaff best, May second, and Fultz third choice.

Washington—Damaged by drouth 20 per cent.; think the average yield is 16 bushels; Red May is best variety; freezing last winter killed 10 per cent. of crop.

Wilson—This crop comes up to a two-thirds yield; 18 bushels a fair average.

Woodson—Damaged about 30 per cent. by chinch bugs and drouth; average yield, 15 bushels; Fultz best variety.

Wyandotte—About three-fifths crop; will average 14 or 15 bushels; drouth damaged it 5 per cent.; May and Fultz came up to 80 per cent.; White Tappanhamock, 90 per cent.

Cotswold Sheep.

The Cotswold is one of the largest breeds of sheep, frequently tipping the beam at 300 and 340 pounds at eighteen months of age, and 400 pounds and upwards at two and a half years of age. Eighteen or twenty-two pounds of unwashed wool has been sheared annually, and the long and abundant fleece is rich in all the most valuable qualities of long wool—length, luster, crimp and style. The samples of wool we have examined from the Elmwood flock are strong, mellow, and of good color, and from eight to fifteen inches long. An eminent authority says that "the high price of Cotswold wool should not be deemed extravagant, in view of the fact that its shrinkage in scouring is but from 18 to 20 per cent, while the waste in Merino wools ranges from 40 to 70 per cent. A pound of average Cotswold fleece will produce as much scoured wool as two and one-half pounds of Merino fleece which shrinks 68 per cent."

New and beautiful styles of ladies' goods command the admiration and the patronage of the fashionable world, and the invention is almost equally rich in the production of fancy goods from long wools for gentlemen. For over 400 years (since 1464) this wool has been held in great esteem, and has generally commanded a higher price than any other. Comb wools are used in shawls, fancy knit goods, ladies' fancy cloakings, serges, moreens, alpaca, cloth linings, mohair, lusters, lastings, damask for furniture, turniture covering, curtains, webbing for reins, girths, suspenders, flags, military sashes, cords and tassels, nubias, braids, bindings, etc., etc.

Cotswold sheep have an ancient history, their popularity dating as far back as the twelfth century. It is at home on all soils, and produces a large and excellent carcass of mutton, and a heavy and valuable fleece of combing wool which enters so largely into the manufacture of various fabrics worn of mankind. To these valuable qualities may be added that of early maturity, vigorous and hardy constitution, and that the ewes are prolific breeders and good nurses, yielding an abundance of milk. The best breeders agree that the Cotswold of to-day has a long, straight body, well rounded ribs, flanking low down, good full twist, broad, flat back, full and low in brisket, a neat, stylish head, broad between the eyes, neatly tapering mouth, a grand arched neck, short legs, with head, jaws and legs crowded with wool, and altogether a pretty, stylish body, covered with long, fine, wavy wool, which is glossy and very valuable and in great demand. They are more docile than any other breed, and take on flesh very kindly, making good mutton. They are considered more courageous than some breeds in defending themselves against attacks by dogs and wolves.

Poultry.

The Dust Bath.

The habit which fowls have of rolling and dusting themselves in the dirt has been explained in various ways. They not only dust the feathers but also the skin on all parts of the body.

The common theory is that dust is applied to remove parasitic insects. The large lice that infest fowls, particularly the under part of their bodies, find it difficult to keep a foothold where the surface is covered with dust, portions of which are as large in proportion to their feet as cobble stones are to ours, and they find it as hard to walk over these fragments as we should going over a steep hill over rolling boulders. Undoubtedly some of the parasites are detached when fowls shuffle the dust among their feathers and then shake it off suddenly.

Another explanation is that the caustic ingredients of some soils kill the vermin, and of course a good deal depends on locality. The dust of our western plains, containing so much alkali, would not be very agreeable to the vile creatures, and if we suppose that the ancestors of our domestic fowls lived for a long period of time on or adjoining land of this kind, and

there learning to dust themselves, the habit there formed may be easily accounted for now, by the laws of inheritance.

Another explanation is that the keen points which abound among dust, if gritty, as shown by the microscope, when thrown against the soft bodies of these insects, are as dangerous to them as would pieces of angular flint or glass be to us, thrown against our unprotected faces.

Another theory appears to us quite rational. It is that fowls use dry earth for the sake of cleanliness. The coverings of the quill part of the feathers, which are shed, and the pieces of worn-out scarf-skin that remain in the feathers, which retain so much animal heat, would lead to uncleanness if there was no means of relief. Fowls, unlike some other land birds, do not wash themselves in water; but, when we think of the disinfecting qualities that dry earth possesses, we see how cleansing a dust bath must be.

Based on the above supposition, an opinion has been advanced which is this: that the parasites lodge on the fowl's skin and feed on the worn-out matter, and that dry earth removes so much of this that the insects starve to death. This theory does not hold good, as they feed upon the juices of the living flesh of the fowl, and not upon this effete matter. They pierce the flesh with a lancet-like point, which incloses a tube for suction, commonly so-called. It is not properly suction or the production of a vacuum which makes the fluid pass into the proboscis of the insect, but it is the movement of the walls of that organ in the same way water may be made to flow through a hose by immersing one end and pressing its side in a particular manner. The operation of milking is also a good illustration.

We have studied up the subject of the dust bath and the anatomy of the parasites infesting poultry quite thoroughly, in order to find a way of ridding fowls of this nuisance, or better still, to prevent them from appearing in the first place. The conclusion we have come to respecting the dust bath is that its chief value is not on account of serving in the several ways mentioned at the beginning of this article, but that the fine particles of earth operate as follows: The lice which infest poultry (and this is true of all insects) do not take air through nostrils in the head and from thence into the lungs, as most of the larger animals do, but they have minute openings along these sides through which they respire, and these lead to a system of air vessels that branch out to all parts of the body, and take the place of lungs. These external openings are only partially protected from the entrance of foreign particles. Dust clogs these openings, thus preventing the respiratory organs from acting, and the parasite is suffocated as certainly as the fowl itself would be if its head was held under water. This is the opinion which some naturalists hold respecting the dust bath which hens and most other birds delight in. We do not pretend to any original discoveries, but only to some research to verify what others have said. In the discussion of rival theories on this subject it is sometimes objected that fowls do not care so much for dry earth, but will roll in that which is damp or in almost anything that is easily pulverized. But it is not to be expected that their instinct for dusting will be less blind than others which they possess, that of incubation, for instance. A hen will sit on china eggs, yet the instinct for incubation is for hatching chickens. In the same way a fowl may take to damp earth, though the passion for dusting may have its justification in the use which dry earth has in smothering parasites.

We should just about as soon think of having our poultry do without buildings as without a dust bath, no matter if we did not understand the purpose for which it was intended, as it would only be heeding the voice of nature to give them what they seem to like so well, and trust that it serves some beneficial end. Fowls should have good, large dusting bins provided for their use, if for no other reason than that they enjoy them so well; these should be replenished regularly with pulverized, gritty loam (which is much better than sand or clay), or coal ashes may be used instead. Fowls do not like wood ashes, because if their feet are wet when they dust themselves, a lye is formed; which is too strong for any animal tissue to withstand. But coal ashes are free from this objection, and they can be obtained dry at any season of the year and can be procured in all parts of the country. If dry earth is wanted and it has not been gathered during the summer drouth it can be dug later, even if saturated by rains, as it can be spread out under cover where the winds have free access, and it will dry in a short time.

Dust-bins should be made long and broad and kept nearly full. If too small the fowls do not like them, as the wings are used violently when dusting, and striking against the sides hurts them. They should be kept nearly full, so the fowls will enter, for (except for the purpose of laying) they do not like to enter a box so deep that they can not easily see over the sides.—Poultry Yard.

A Little Meat Now.

As cold weather advances fowls that have run at large find their supplies of insect food cut off. Now is the time, if ever, when a little animal food will pay, when chickens are not yet grown and adult fowls not recovered from moulting. Valuable chickens will grow much larger and stronger by a moderate allowance at this time of the year of cheap, fresh meat, such as sheep's lights and liver boiled and minced. Nearly all young birds live chiefly on animal food, though some change their diet to herbs and seeds at maturity. Therefore, young chickens, turkeys, ducklings, etc., that find their

supply of insect food cut off by frost, must be provided for artificially, or they will be stunted, more or less, those hatched last suffering most. The cold weather of late autumn and early winter, dwarfs full-hatched chickens, and prevents them from reaching full size; and in raising Bantams, whose value is rated in inverse ratio to their size, eggs are purposely set late. The stunting is probably partly owing to the cold, but lack of insect food is the chief hindrance.

We do not mean that animal food should be provided in such quantity as to form any considerable part of the nutriment consumed. A little seems to fill a pressing need of the system. Just as in winter feeding cattle with a few beets and turnips make them more thrifty, so chickens are benefited by animal food. The amount of laying in winter and spring depends in a great measure upon the successful weathering of the feathering season. Almost everybody who keeps fowls pays considerable attention to them in March, because reminded of duty by the cackling and stir in the poultry yard, and by the eggs produced, but it is just as important to feed well in November and December.—Poultry Yard.

Horticulture.

Apples.

From the last Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture, of Kansas, we make the following extracts. The Report, by-the-way, is much larger than former quarterlies, and filled with very valuable matter:

"The want of a market, the low prices, and high freights in shipping, are great drawbacks; and many who started in with a great deal of vim, have relaxed their energy, and neglected their orchards for want of encouragement. Orchards are not properly cultivated. Fruit raising is made secondary, and of course in such cases is a failure. Stock is allowed to run in orchards, ruining trees. Mulching is recommended, but reports show it sadly neglected; some report early as best, some late. Most trees are planted too near together; thirty feet is recommended, using the ground between, in young orchards, for other crops. Prices range from 25c. to \$1, averaging 40c. to 60c. per bushel for good, 20 to 40c. for poor. Spring frosts in some places injured apples."

"The following named counties report favorably on this fruit: Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chautauque, Cherokee, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Douglas, Doniphan, Elk, Franklin, Greenwood, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, Miami, Montgomery, Neosho, Osage, Shawnee, Sumner, Wabunsee, Woodson, Wilson, and Wyandotte. Brown county has 51,840 trees in bearing, and 134,370 not in bearing."

"The following may be classed as second-class counties: Clay, Cloud, Harvey, Jewell, McPherson, Morris, Nemaha, Osborne, Riley, and Sedgwick. Orchards are so young in many sections of the state that no reports can be expected."

"For fall apples, Maiden's Blush and Rambo, and for winter, Ben Davis, Winesap, Rawles Genet and Jonathan, are recommended. Besides the above, the following are raised: Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenburg, Cooper's Early White, Dominie, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Romanite, Northern Spy, White Winter Pearmain, Summer Pearmain, Keswick Codlin, New York Pippin, Early Harvest, Red June, Lowell, Early White, Porter, Autumn Strawberry, Smith's Cider, Fall Pippin, Yellow Pearmain, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, and Wagener."

The first paragraph of this article reveals the sad lack of enterprise and the disadvantage that some proprietors of orchards labor under for the want of the requisite information to utilize their apple crop. An orchard should be the most valuable part of the farm, and neither high freights nor low prices, nor glut in the market should prove a drawback to, or curtail the profits of a good orchard, with the perfection to which the art of drying fruit has been brought and the limited demand for the best grades of fruit preserved by the evaporating process. Failing to make himself master of the business by reading the horticultural journals, he allows an orchard to go to ruin that would, if properly managed, be the source of a handsome yearly income.

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KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Meeting of Delegates.

There will be a meeting of delegates from the several granges in Shawnee county, at Capital Grange Hall, in Topeka, Saturday, November 20th, at 1 o'clock p. m., to elect a delegate to the State Grange.

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, will meet at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, December 21st, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of Executive Committee.
W. H. JONES, Chairman.

Missouri State Grange.

The Missouri State Grange met in Eighth Annual Session at Rolla, October 19th. The attendance was large and much interest and enthusiasm was manifested throughout the session. We extract the following from the opening address of Worthy Master Eshbaugh:

It affords me great pleasure to congratulate the Patrons of Missouri upon the encouraging, prosperous and hopeful condition of the organization in the state. Never before have prospects been so bright, and promises so certain of success as they are to-day. The social feature of our order has been such a grand success in every community of working granges, that it has stimulated the educational work, and members became more and more eager in search of knowledge, which led to more reading of grange literature that greatly aided in considering and discussing the many important questions that are brought before subordinate and county granges for solution. And to-day the science of agriculture is more highly appreciated, and is closely studied that its use is becoming of daily application. Political economy is not only becoming understood, but a daily practice. The affairs of government are getting to be so well understood that patrons everywhere realize the necessity and advantages of their organization in re-establishing justice upon the true basis of equity; they therefore unite in demanding of political parties, legislators, and those in authority, that the management of affairs, whether of politics, legislation or government, be upon the fundamental principle of exact justice to all classes and of all interests. Their demands are reasonable and right, and are made with an earnest determination that they shall no longer be trifled with.

But it will not do for us to slacken our efforts; we must continue earnestly and persistently in the great work; to abstain from labor even for a short period would result in great harm. The elements of opposition and corporations who prey upon our interest are continually at work moving on, fortifying themselves behind the bulwarks of monopolized power, whether we move or stand still. To cease in effort now, for even a short period, would be as treacherous and as faithless as it would be for a conquering army to retire from the field when the battle is nearly won, and victory waiting their grasp. Let us then this day resolve anew, and dedicate ourselves afresh to the work, hoping on, persevering ever, until the glorious mission for which our order was instituted, is accomplished. Neither will it do to trifle with untried experiments, or teaching errors, nor trust the work unaided, which might cause a backward move instead of a steady, onward march to victory. Delay or mismanagement on our part would weaken us; bring discouragement into our ranks that might do much harm, and require great effort and time to regain. The work is now so well understood and so firmly established that its benign influence is felt for good wherever a grange has kept at work. The social and intellectual feature have removed the exclusiveness formerly so common on the farm, and in farming communities. The fraternal spirit so earnestly cultivated, and so dearly cherished in the order of every state in the Union, has done more to remove the animosities engendered by the civil war than all other influences combined.

The gathering of this multitude indicates more clearly the earnestness of these men and women; the deep interest they take in its welfare; it demonstrates conclusively their determination to work and carry forward our missions to a final and successful termination. How it gladdens our hearts to see the thousand smiling faces; how it encourages to shake them by the hands, realizing that we have met as brothers and sisters of a great fraternity, laboring for a common good in relieving the distressed and elevating humanity to higher fields of usefulness; how encouraging this should be, to labor more earnestly for the upbuilding of our order upon its broad principles of exact justice to all mankind. Many of our business men of various trades have learned that our mission and work is not for a selfish purpose, but for the elevation of the industrial classes, and for the protection and prosperity of the agricultural interest, which contributes so largely to the prosperity of all trades and enterprises. Hence, they give us many encouragements. Others, as they learn to know our work in its true light, will also be with us in sentiment and influence.

Associated Farming.

A very important company has been founded, and which promises to have serious results on the agriculture of France, and may lead to an application of the principle advantageously elsewhere. The company prepares manure, having night-soil for base, mixed with mineral or bone phosphates, ammoniacal and potash salts. The aim is to secure uniformity in the richness of the fertilizers. The company undertakes to apply itself its own manures, either on lands it has rented or leased. At present it has 5,000 acres under these arrangements, situated in the department of the Seine and Marne, and not at all of a rich nature. It is the principle of "farming," agriculture just as is applied to railways, canals, mines, and banks, and comes to the aid of cultivators who want capital in the shape of manures, stock and machinery. The company groups its holdings, so that each can assist the other, and judiciously employ the most improved agricultural machinery. The company either has a steward, who receives a salary of 2,000 fr. yearly, plus board and lodging, and 6 per cent. of the net profits, or a tenant, who after all expenses are deducted for manure, and 6 per cent. for capital, goes halves with the company in the division of profits. Arrangements are so made, that, if possible, each farm may have a specialty, either for grain, roots, dairy produce, live stock, fruits, vegetables, etc. The risks are thus lessened, as the wise merchant never puts all his goods in one ship. One farm supplies the poultry, young geese, chickens, etc., at the rate of 400 per month, artificially hatched, 50 per cent. being lost in the process, from the placing the eggs in the drawers till the chicks are six weeks old, the cost up to this period being 18 sous each. Every week the stewards or tenants address a report, with statement of expenses, to the board. This combination plan works admirably and profitably; poor lands have become fertile, others reclaimed, and the crops are superb. The farm servants are well paid, viz: 3½ fr. per day and food; in harvest time each man receives a bottle of wine in the morning, and no stint during the day.—F. C., in American Farmer.

Grange interest throughout the state is on the advance, and doing good work, although we found some counties where the order is not as prosperous as it should be and others in which it seemed sickly and apparently at a stand still. But these counties are the exceptions. Take the state as a whole and it has never been as prosperous as now. More real work is being done, a better feeling prevails, and more good is being accomplished.

There are various causes contributing to inactivity in different counties. In some they have been absolutely taught to believe that not much of anything can be accomplished except by a certain system of lecturing; individuals must be secured from abroad to come and lecture the granges in our county, time for a lecture is agreed upon, the arrangements are made for a good time, the day comes, we get together, hear the lecture, enjoy the funny stories and the feast and go home with smiling faces, trying to imagine that the grange is revived, rest contented, waiting patiently for another lecture season that may bring another lecturer to revive us again. There is no grange in the land that can live on food like this. They must have their weekly or monthly meals in order to sustain life. While lecturing is all right and a necessity, it cannot accomplish all that is desirable. We must work among ourselves, develop and bring into use more of our home talent, and be less dependent upon foreign help. In some counties the political fever has been raging for several months past, and attracted the attention of all classes. Even patrons, in some instances, have given more attention to aid a few office-seekers in their respective parties than they have given to the grange in a whole year. There are various causes for inactivity in counties where the order is not in a prosperous condition, and these causes could readily be removed did patrons simply attend to their grange duties and not let little, outside issues interfere with grange work. But, I repeat, take the work as a whole in the state, and the showing is very encouraging and continually on the advance. Officers and committees will be able to give much better reports at the close of the present year than in years past. From this it will be seen that the order is healthy, prosperous, and on the advance.—H. Eshbaugh, Worthy Master Missouri State Grange.

My life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.

Trichine in American Pork.

Dr. S. F. Billings has recently written a highly interesting paper on trichine in hogs and in man. From this it would seem that this disease, which most Americans consider as peculiar to Germany is in reality much more prevalent in this country than elsewhere. For example, from an examination of several thousand hogs sent from various parts of the west, Dr. Billings found that on an average one in eighteen of them was diseased in this way, while out of nearly two million hogs examined in Germany in 1876, eight hundred only were found trichinose. That this disease is not of tenor communicated to man in this country, is wholly due to the fact that pork is rarely eaten here until it is cooked. If we were in the habit of eating uncooked smoked pork, in ham or sausage, as it is commonly eaten in Germany, the number of deaths that would be caused by trichine would be alarmingly large. The parasites are so small that their presence can only be detected by a microscope, and it is estimated that in eating what would be the ordinary meal of a man, of diseased pork, it would be easy to take into the stomach not less than one million trichine. Dr. Thudichum, in reporting to the English privy council, describes the symptoms of trichine in man as follows: "Sudden swelling of the face, particularly the eye lids, after the patient has for some days felt prostrate and has lost his appetite (this swelling causes a feeling of tension, but no pain); fever, with a quick pulse and copious perspiration; the muscles are swelled and give great pain when moved or touched. In worst cases the entire body was immovable and sensitive; there is diarrhoea, with a red, somewhat covered tongue, inclining to dryness. When the swelling in the face has subsided oedema of the feet, legs and thighs come on; shortly after anasarca, swelling of the trunk, makes its appearance." Although these are the phenomena the disease itself exhibits, it is the opinion of experts that the parasites that occasion them exist in the muscles of many people, in numbers insufficient to produce material trouble. Certain it is that in several surgical cases of late their presence has been discovered. Dr. Billings asserts that the surest way to prevent them is to have the pork, before being cooked, cut in relatively thin slices. Frying and broiling are the most effective means of destroying them; roasting comes next. Boiling coagulates the albumen on the outer surface, and allows the heat to penetrate less readily, and for this reason large pieces of meat should be boiled for at least two hours. It is not safe under any circumstances to eat American pork that has not been subjected to a strong heat.—N. Y. Times.

Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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10,000 Bu German Millet.
10,000 Bu Common Millet
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Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. \$50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and easy in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent free. Agents wanted. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 263 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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Orders promptly filled.

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Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a distension to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluctuating at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

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Breeders' Directory.

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FOR SALE. Scotch and black & tan ratter pups, \$10 each; shepherd pups, \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka.

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and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, and improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to

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E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,
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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 47 expire with the next issue. The paper is at hand, ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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Club Lists with necessary instruction sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

To the People of the State of Kansas.

Acknowledging our dependence upon the Supreme Ruler of the universe, and feeling that we have abundant reason to return unto Him our thanks, I, John P. St. John, Governor, do hereby recommend, that abstaining from all secular cares, Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1890, be sacredly observed by our people as a day of thanksgiving to God for the many blessings graciously bestowed upon us during the past year, and that we earnestly implore His wisdom to guide, direct and help us to so live as to ever merit His kind and protecting care.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Great Seal of the state at Topeka this 10th day of November, A. D. 1890.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

By the Governor.

JAMES SMITH,
Secretary of State.

Irrigation.

On the subject of irrigation in the upper Arkansas Valley, Judge Adams, of the State Horticultural Society, read a paper before the Academy of Science which assembled at the State House in Topeka, last week, an epitome of which was published in the *Daily Capital*, which we transfer to the FARMER, for the purpose of making some remarks on the subject:

"The results of the experiment in irrigation in the Arkansas valley this year, go far to establish the fact that irrigation on the western plains of Kansas is practicable, and that, too, on quite an extensive scale. The fall in the water of the Arkansas river is at the rate of seven or eight feet to the mile, through a large part of the course of that river in Kansas. The banks of the river are but about five feet high, in low stages of the river; and the bottom lands, for miles in breadth, are at an elevation but little more than five feet above the water of the river, and that for long distances, especially in the upper portion of the valley in this state. The bottom lands have the same declivity to the eastward as the water in the river channel, that is, quite a uniform fall of seven or eight feet to the mile.

"In the Arkansas river, four miles above Garden City, in Sequoyah county, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad, and about seventy-five miles from the western line of Kansas, is an island, a mile or more in length, and it comes so near the northern bank of the river that, at a point three-fourths of a mile below the upper end of the island, the channel between the island and the main land is but about twenty feet wide. At this point, last February or March, some gentlemen of Sterling and Garden City, under an organization called 'The Garden City Irrigating Company,' threw across this narrow channel a dam of brush-wood and earth. By this means they raised the water in this channel above the dam, to the height of about five feet, or almost to the top of the river bank. Here they commenced to dig a ditch eight feet wide and two feet deep. They made the ditch to gradually recede from the river as they extended it out across the bottom land, so as to run at the farthest a mile or two from the river. The ditch is seven miles long.

"It was late in June, almost July, before the ditch was so far completed that water could be used in the irrigation of fields adjacent to it. But, as late as it was, sufficient advantage was derived to crops to bring good results, and the

promise of the successful irrigation of larger tracts of land in the Arkansas valley, and even on the uplands. In the experiments tried, nothing like fair tests were made, except in a few instances, and that principally in garden patches.

"The persons engaged in the experiment did not go about their work with a view of making in this year's trial accurate proofs of results. Hence there does not appear to be any exact evidence obtainable as to how much of any crop was sown to the acre. Onions and turnips of very large size were still, last week, standing in patches from which many of the larger, or of earlier growth, had been gathered and sold. But on the Great American Desert turnips sell at a dollar and a quarter per bushel, and the temptation to gather up and sell as they became large enough, was, of course, irresistible. Potatoes of the finest quality and size were being dug, in fields where the stand is very scattering, from the fact that the seed had dried up, and the germ perished before the ground received the water so that they could germinate. There are fields of very scattering corn of good growth and fair sized ears, which were planted on sod late in June.

"The most extraordinary crop, perhaps, was that of a patch of sweet potatoes, which yielded well nigh a thousand bushels to the acre. There does not appear to have been any measurement of either ground or crop, but there is abundant testimony that there was nearly a thousand bushels of potatoes from but little more than an acre of ground. Like most of the other products, they were gathered and sold as they became of marketable size—the sweet potatoes at \$2.50 per bushel.

"For the information in relation to this interesting experiment, we are indebted to F. G. Adams, of the State Historical Society, who has gathered it up for use in a paper on the subject of irrigation, read by him before the Academy of Science. The information was obtained from personal observation, aided, as Mr. Adams informs us, by Mr. C. J. Jones, of Garden City, who has been actively engaged in carrying on these experiments."

It will be remembered by many of our readers, that we published a partial account of these encouraging results of irrigation at Garden City, last summer, in the FARMER. Irrigation, as practiced by Americans in Colorado, New Mexico, and California, can be applied to a comparatively limited extent in the valley of the Arkansas. Sufficient water to flood a large area in cultivation, several times during the summer season, cannot be obtained from that river. The people of the Nile depend mainly upon one overflow; when the water subsides, they do not enter into an elaborate course of cultivation with sulky plows, turning up the soil ten inches deep. The river leaves a fine deposit on the surface not the hundredth of an inch in thickness, which is very rich in the elements of plant food. They merely scratch or harrow the surface of the ground in order to fine an inch or so of the surface sufficient to cover the seed properly, and with this system the valley of the Nile has produced heavy grain crops for thousands of years. The sun of Egypt is as hot and more so than the sun of Kansas, but after a good soaking by overflow, the crops produce without rain. The point we are aiming to make is this: There is not sufficient water to irrigate at sundry times through the season a large extent of surface in the valley of the Arkansas, but there is enough to soak a very large area once before planting the crops. Having the soil well saturated immediately preceding the planting, why not copy the "wisdom of the Egyptians," and reserve the water in the subsoil to draw upon through the dry season? It is an ascertained fact that the mechanical construction of the soil of the Arkansas valley is such as to absorb and retain an enormous volume of water, which it will continue to supply to the surface from below by the force of attraction and evaporation for months after, if the surface is protected by a fine tilth, or covered by a mulch of vegetable matter, such as grass or straw.

The moist soils in rainy regions require to be broken up deeply in order to absorb heavy rainfalls and relieve the roots of growing crops from suffocation by a surplus of water, and prevent the surface soil from being carried away by the floods, the subsoils being generally of a hard, compact consistency that absorb water slowly. In a dry region—and this is an established fact in the Arkansas valley—the mechanical texture of the soil is the reverse of this, being very finely disintegrated, admitting the water from the surface to the depth of four or five feet like a sponge, where it is retained by a more compact soil below, to supply the surface as the power of the sun extracts it by evaporation. In a dry region where the atmosphere contains little or no dew, the natural conditions are reversed, and the practice of agriculture must be reversed also to meet and profit by this natural change. In a region of rainfall and heavy dews, a deeply mellowed soil is necessary to absorb and retain all the dews and rainfall possible in the hot months. In a dry climate where the supply of moisture must come from below, where the soil is a reservoir like the Arkansas valley soil, and that of the valley of the Nile, a shallow, fine tilth is the essential requisite resting on the unbroken but finely porous soil beneath, charged with water, where the capillary tubes are constantly sending up a supply to the pulverized surface where the fine roots and dry air are exhausting it as the leaves of a tree. The fine subsoil of the Arkansas valley acts in supplying moisture to the surface as the roots of the tree in supplying sap to the leaves, by the very minute cells forming capillary tubes, by the disintegrated dust particles that lie closely together without, adhering as clay.

In order to insure abundant crops in a dry region, with such a soil as a reservoir for water, we have but to adopt measures to fill the subterranean reservoir. The Nile is a long river, broad and deep, and carries an immense volume of water from the water-shed of northern Africa sufficient to submerge for many miles in width, the valley of the river before it empties into the Mediterranean. The Arkansas flows through a valley less in extent but not inferior in fertility, and possessing all the mechanical requirements for retaining water. The question is how much of the latter valley can engineering skill and American ingenuity manage to submerge by the waters of the Arkansas? As much as can be flooded once in twelve months if cultivated with a knowledge of the natural conditions of soil and water supply will produce good crops without intermediate irrigation or summer rains. With one thorough wetting of the soil, all root crops, or any crops planted in rows that can be mulched and the surface partially shaded in the hottest weather, must produce abundantly.

This theory of a sub-earth supply of moisture has proven a gratifying success in southern California. The orange groves cultivated in this way are more thrifty than those that are irrigated from ditches and supplied by surface watering frequently; and vineyards planted on the foothills above the line of irrigating ditches grow well and produce good crops in the driest seasons.

Shading the surface of the soil by mulch in hot weather, is one of the greatest aids to successful crop growing ever practiced in dry, hot weather, and no region under cultivation beneath the sun, will profit more by this system than western Kansas. Her peculiar soil will supply moisture to the roots of vegetation, bountifully from below, if the farmer will assist a little in preventing the too rapid exhaustion by a slight shading of the surface, and he has thousands of acres of prairie grass to do it with.

Tree Planting.

While cutting down, clearing out, and destroying timber and the smaller growth of wood is a part of the routine business of a large portion of eastern farmers, the planting and propagation of these, to the eastern man's troublesome cumberers of his grounds, is a prime necessity on the part of him who pitches his home on the treeless plains of the west. In this instance what is "one man's meat is another man's poison." The wild unkempt growth of nature straggles indiscriminately over the farm of the farmer unless he keeps the bramble scythe, the grubbing-hoe and axe in constant use pruning back the ever encroaching forest. To create the forest and place it exactly where he desires it to be, and of the species he wishes to grow, is the task of the farmer of the plains who is engaged in converting the "Great American Desert" to a condition something similar to the lower lands a thousand miles to the eastward. If he plants and prunes and cultivates intelligently and with judgment, he may cover these vast regions with parks and groves of artistic beauty, occupying just such positions, and of such extent as will combine the useful and the picturesque in the most desirable and profitable manner. Trees best suited to the soil and climate should be the forerunners and form the first groves, in preparing the way for others of slower growth and more desirable species. Among the former the cottonwood and black walnut take precedence of all others, to be followed by other upland forest trees that will come on as the first growth is removed. Among hard woods there are few if any single species more valuable than the black walnut. Nut bearing trees should be preferred where they can be introduced, and the wood is valuable.

The early spring season is the accepted time for planting trees in this region, unless the nuts are planted where the tree is to grow. In the case of walnut and hickories, nuts should be used in the place of trying to transplant. Plant thickly all kinds of trees and keep the ground clean by cultivation and mulching to counteract the effect of the hot sun and summer drouths. But in planting trees they should be planted in long strips or belts, three, four or five rows in width and extending east and west across the entire farm. Full benefit will then be derived from the timber when it has grown twenty to thirty feet in height, in the protection to crops, and orchards from the winds. The stock will also be sharers of the same blessings, and the appearance and value of the property every year improve. Let every owner of land on the plains every spring dedicate a few days as arbor days and employ them in extending his lines of forest trees across the place. Mulch the ground heavily between the rows with half rotten straw or hay or green grass out from the prairie. It will take less time to do this than to cultivate thoroughly and the mulch is a better protection from dry weather.

Hedges, while not so soon converted into a fence as barbed wire, are cheaper if the cost is estimated for 20 years, and are more adorning to the farm, a great protection to stock and grain from fierce winds which sweep low and carry the fine surface soil away in clouds of dust. The machines which are now used for laying hedges and tying them with wire, have reduced the work of managing hedges from one of great perplexity and uncertainty to a system that can never fail to make one of the tightest and best fences, kept in order at comparatively trifling cost. The expense of plants is also reduced a hundred per cent. by the use of this machine, 15 to 18 inches between the plants being much better than a less distance. The

hedge is allowed to grow three to five years without putting a pruning knife in it, that is intended to be laid with this machine, and then formed into one perfect hog proof, and cattle proof, and if the growth is rank it will be also chicken proof. Our advice, therefore, is to plant timber belts and hedges on every farm. But do not plant at random, use judgment. Get all the information possible on the subject of planting and cultivation and follow it up in practice. A farm thus improved will grow larger crops, raise more stock, be the pride of the family, the envy of the stranger and increase in value more rapidly than money at interest. Beautifying a farm by these means is growing rich while administering to one's enjoyment.

The Evening Lamp.

There is nothing more cheerful and enjoyable than a well lighted and comfortably warmed room in the long, cold evenings of winter, with the family circle seated round engaged in sewing, reading, or pleasant conversation. There is much written, of late, on the subject of how to keep boys on the farm, but we have never seen it suggested that one of the most potent methods is to give them a well lighted and comfortable parlor with plenty and variety of papers and books with which to consume the time of the long winter evenings. A well lighted apartment has a cheering effect upon the occupants, the reverse of a dim, dingy, gloomy place where the feeble rays of a small lamp shedding a twilight which hangs like a cloud over everything in the room, enveloping the spirits of the occupants in its sombre folds. There is nothing more unsatisfying than a lone, glimmering lamp in a large apartment, an attempt to read by which requires the paper to be brought within a few inches of the wick. A boy (or girl either) soon tires of this kind of a home and seeks recreation at the nearest country store, village grog-shop or hotel, where he at least has a glimpse of lively company and brighter lamps.

Fifty cents a week for coal oil is money well expended in keeping a few lamps filled and lit, lighting up every corner of the family sitting-room with their cheerful rays. Supplement this small outlay for light by the expenditure of a few dollars for agricultural and other papers and magazines, and if there is a library within half a dozen miles, patronize it, and home will soon have more attractions and be altogether the most comfortable and enjoyable, as well as convenient place to be found. If there is a grange in the neighborhood it should be among the prominent objects of the members to establish a library, which by small additions will soon swell to a respectable collection of volumes. Where reading becomes a pleasure for young people, the foundation is laid for intelligent men and women.

Now none of these desirable results can be accomplished without the aid of a cheerful evening lamp—not one or two ordinary hand lamps, but large "luminators," stationed in brackets or suspended from the ceiling with porcelain shade, diffusing a mellow, subdued light all over the apartment, with other moveable lights for the center table. With plenty of cheerful light the mind will be stimulated for activity and crave employment, and the agricultural journal, teeming with information on every subject which enters into the active business of the farmer; the newspaper which places its readers in communication with the whole world; the magazine and bound volume containing mental food for the more aesthetic taste, offering their rich store to supply the craving of young minds expanding like the half opening blossoms of spring. Without the bright evening lamp the most interesting books and papers become weird shadows in the gloomy twilight of a dimly lighted room. Without the charm and interest which is supplied by interesting and useful books and journals, the bright beams of the most cheerful lamp grow monotonous and tiresome, shedding their steady, silent radiance hour after hour as the clock slowly ticks the time away. The one is indispensable to the other in making home the most enjoyable of all other places.

Illumine the country home these long winter evenings and supply it with plenty of good papers and books, if you aim to raise a family of boys and girls who will reflect credit on the state by their intelligence, industrious habits, culture and moral worth. The boys will be kept on the farm by such training, because of their knowledge of the possibilities of the farm and the broad field for exercise of the highest mental faculties, agriculture offers; and those who find more congenial pursuits in other lines of industry will enter the world well armored and full of confidence in their ability to succeed. The bright evening lamp to the family circle is almost as indispensable as sunshine to the verdure of spring.

Mothers, for the children's sake, trim the evening lamps and keep them brightly burning. Every ray will plant a smile in those young hearts that will keep blooming all along life's pathway with the fragrance of spring flowers.

Advertise.

A gentleman came into the FARMER office a few days since who had about one hundred fine grade and Merino ewes which he wished to find a purchaser for, but he feared that it would cost too much to advertise them, (about \$1), and he left without leaving his name or order for an ad. By the next mail we received a postal inquiring if we knew where the writer could find fifty good grade Merino ewes. Here were two parties hunting each other for mutual benefit, and asking us to introduce them at our own expense. Publishers cannot open free intelligence offices and keep on their feet. Adver-

tise, gentlemen. If any of you have half a million of young, grade ewes, healthy, and in fair condition, we will, for a \$5 advertisement, guarantee to find you purchasers for them all in thirty days. We have advertised several thousand sheep for sale this season, and they all went off like hot cakes as soon as the ads. were published.

Lady Contributors.

The FARMER would like to number among its correspondents a greater number of lady contributors. They are out of all proportion to the gentlemen contributors. We know that Kansas has as many intelligent, capable, lady writers, according to population, as any state in the Union, and we believe a larger number if they would only "come out." It would be "real pleasant" for them to exchange house-keeper notes with each other through the FARMER, these long winter evenings. Show the sterner sex what you can do with the pen, ladies.

When you go courting, don't stay till the small hours, thus giving the young lady red eyes and a headache the next day, or what is equally bad, a late breakfast and a volley of railillery from her big brother, who has not yet begun to run up a gas bill for some one else to pay. You may be very brilliant and entertaining—probably you are—but I tell you she would much prefer to swallow it in smaller doses. Of course, she cannot tell you so; it would not be polite; but she thinks it all the time after eleven. You may depend on what I say, for I had a beau once myself, and it is not so long since but I can remember that I was twice glad—when he came and when he went. —Hope Holly, in *Wide World*.

IRONING SHIRTS.—A correspondent sends this hint: One of the nicest of laundresses gave me this fragment of her experience in reference to starching shirts. She has noticed that the bosoms never blister if she starches them on the right side, but if they are wrong side out when starched they are apt to do so. She pours her mixed starch into boiling water instead of pouring boiling water on the starch, and in that way never uses more starch than is necessary, as the simple starch and water can be saved.

TO WASH HAIR BRUSH.—It is best to clean two at a time, in this way: First comb them well, to remove the loose hair or dust; then dip the bristles only in very warm water; sprinkle each brush with plenty of powdered borax, and rub the two together; after they are thoroughly cleansed, have a pitcher of hot water and pour it over the bristles. Keep the back of the brush as dry as possible. Shake the water well out and dry in the sun. Brushes washed in this way will retain their stiffness.

It must be that the ladies (God bless them!) are growing intelligent, for the shoe dealers say that the demand for lower heels and broader toes, is increasing. They have at last found out that high heels, narrow toes, corns and aching feet go together, and the way to avoid the two latter is to dispense with the two former, regardless of so called "style."—*Springfield Union*.

The gross income derived from tobacco by the farmers of the United States is about \$22,000,000.

The Treasury Department, on the 23d of October, transferred the bullion fund of the New York assay office \$30,000,000 in gold coin, to enable the superintendent to pay for foreign gold bullion and coin which is expected to arrive soon. This makes \$60,000,000 transferred for the payment of foreign gold since the 14th of August.

The amount of United States gold and silver coin in the country October 1st was \$369,881,093 gold and \$140,799,335 silver. Of these amounts there are \$67,204,289 of gold in the treasury and \$302,676,799 in circulation or held by the banks, and \$72,454,000 silver in the treasury and \$77,344,735 in circulation. This is a larger amount of specie than was ever before in the country.

One of the finest samples of corn in our obelisk at the fair was one of red or speckled ears, the top row north side, the same of whose sender was not found with the package. Mr. J. Thomas, Onaga, Kansas, writes us that he raised and sent us the sample referred to.—*Indiana Farmer*.

The Portland, Me., Beet Sugar Works last year worked 9,000 tons of beets into 900 tons of sugar and molasses, which were sold at \$110,000, and a moderate profit was realized. This year they will commence October 10th, and expect to turn out 30,000 pounds of sugar daily. Last year the farmers averaged about \$100 per acre for their beets. They hope to do better this year.

To start a nut that is corroded in its place, so that an ordinary wrench fails to move it, strike a few sharp blows upon its end face, then, holding a dull chisel across the chamber of the nut, strike the chisel head several hard blows, which will generally start the nut.

The California State Agricultural Society gave \$367 in premiums for fruit exhibits, and \$13,000 for horse races.

Any one can raise inferior seedlings and large quantities of them, but it is reserved for those who have rich soil to make their cultural profitable. No fruit is so benefitted by liberal judicious use of rotted manure, and without it good seedlings cannot be had, unless the soil is naturally very rich.

Strawberry Culture.—Soil, Time of Planting, Etc.

Election is now over and the amendment is passed. We can, then, with pleasure and profit turn our thoughts and attention to matters that add to our happiness and prosperity. I will try and express a few thoughts on soil and location for successful strawberry growing.

Rich soil and plenty of manure has been the stereotyped advice to new beginners by those expert in letter writing, but my experience has been just the reverse of this—a hard, clay soil, moderately rich, will produce double the amount of fruit that your rich, poplar bench lands, where paw-paw thrives best, will do—and I find the rule holds good on Kansas soil.

Avoid the rich, bottom lands where corn will produce seventy-five bushels per acre, and select the high, compact soil, where forty bushels of corn would be a heavy yield.

Four years ago I was solicited by a neighbor to furnish him in plants and he would furnish soil and labor and divide the fruit. I consented, and he selected a soil that would produce twenty-five bushels of corn per acre. Three seasons have now become history, and their record teaches me that it was the poorest investment I ever made in the strawberry business. I don't think that one-half acre has produced, during three summers, one bushel of berries.

A neighbor, joining him, put out at the same time, 100 plants, and with one hoeing raised all the fruit he could consume in his family, and brought some to market the first season. Why this difference? Nine years ago I planted out one acre of strawberries on what was once a corral for herding cattle—very rich in manure, and I fancied I could raise a premium crop. But, alas for human expectations, the crop proved almost a failure.

I have watched the experiences of others, and as a rule, I find the clay soils do best. The higher the locality the more safe from frosts you will be. A moderate white frost will kill every bloom that it settles upon, and when the bloom is inverted, as it always does turn down after bloom, a moderate freeze will not kill the berry.

Time of planting has much to do with our success with this fruit. I find parties interested in the sale of plants will recommend any season that they may have plants for sale, but experience and good sense teaches us that there is but one time in the whole year that it is safe and profitable to plant out our strawberry beds, and that time is always in early spring, the earlier the better provided winter has broken. I find that pretty heavy frosts or freezes in spring time will not leave the plant up as it will in late fall or early winter. Have planted acres of vines in August and September, and have always given my neighbors all the plants they wanted on fields intended to plow up after fruiting, after the picking was over, and though they have carried the plants off by the wagon load, I don't remember of a single instance where the experiment proved a success. Always plant in the early spring, and your chances for success are always good.

The method I have pursued for years is to take up my plants for spring setting late in the fall. Heel them in nicely, and they will be making rootlets nearly all winter. Plant them early and I am sure of a good set. I have found that the plants are better taken up in the fall rather than in spring. There is but little danger from freezing. I had ten thousand plants sent to me from Illinois, and when they reached here they were frozen as hard as frost could make them. Our nurseryman refused to accept them, and so I turned them over to a Mr. Bailey, who planted them out, and the result was a success; not a plant in one hundred died, and the set was the best that season. Should the plants be frozen when they arrive, all you have to do is to bury them in the earth until the frost is out, and your plants are as good as ever.

A word on size of plants. A large plant with strong and long roots, is considered by the planter as most desirable, and to meet this requirement the nurseryman selects the richest and best manured land he has to grow plants for sale. Here again the size is not a correct criterion to go by. A little reason and experience will teach us better than this. The plant is overfed, well tended, and not matured, or ripened, and the result will be a disappointment to the planter. In selecting plants, the smaller the plant, shorter the root, and poorer the soil where they grow, as a rule, the better will be your success. In ordering 100,000 plants from Michigan, in 1889, I received one barrel of plants as a special selection. One plant was equal in size to five plants as they run. I never saw better vines, and that barrel of plants virtually did nothing. Though planted on good soil they starved to death. I could relate like experience that would fill a page or more, but a hint is sufficient.

Again, all purchasers of plants want new vines. A yearling plant, or two-year-old, would never answer. Here, again, is a mistake. I affirm, positively, that a two-year-old plant, though its root may look black and woody, with very few rootlets, if sound, will produce more runners and stronger shoots than any new plant you can find. I had thousands of new plants last spring to set, and in planting I selected nearly all two and three-year-old plants, leaving the new plants to grow, and the result justified the selection, for I could scarcely expect or ask for a better growth of vines.

J. S. Lawver, of this city, received from Bloomington, Ill., 8,000 Wilson plants, all overgrown, and when he received 10,000 plants of the Chas. Downing, from my old beds in Illinois, he almost refused to receive them, and in comparing with those Bloomington plants they would make no comparison at all. At

last he concluded, after my warranting them to live, to accept the plants, and before midsummer nearly one-half of the Wilson plants were gone, while the Charles Downing had just fairly begun to show what they could do. By fall the ground was literally covered with vines. He was satisfied, after fruiting, to plow all the Wilsons under.

Preparing soil and planting out, will be my next theme, and by the time I am through, I hope many will be benefited by my experience.

F. A. CHILDS.

Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas.

Farmers' Daughters.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "England can no longer furnish her own butter. The cheaper kinds come from America, for Americans even with their rich pastures and improved stock of cows, cannot make the best grade. The high-priced grades come to Southampton from Normandy and Brittany. And why is not good butter made in England? Because the dairymaid with her pail is a thing of poetry and the past. Because farmers' wives and daughters now think dairy-work a degradation."

The *Gazette* proceeds to state the enormous income which dairy farming carried on by women has brought to France; the daughter of a dairy farmer often receiving a dowry of \$20,000 on her wedding day. Much of it is the product of her own work, skill and management.

We might go on with the inquiry. Why cannot Americans make the best grade of butter? Because the business has gone out of the hands of the farmer's wife and daughter and is done by machinery. Near Philadelphia, in the rich hill-farms, there are a few old Quaker dames and their daughters who are not ashamed of this old-time craft; whose yellow, fragrant pats of butter wrapped in cool leaven, and packed in tubs delicately clean, are known all over the country, and command \$1 or \$1.50 per pound in any city market.

"But," say the farmers, "are our daughters, who have received a modern education, to go back to the old drudgery of their grandmothers?" We question whether the modern education has not made them despise too much the old drudgery.

In the majority of cases these daughters are still compelled to work for their living. They crowd into the cities, as poor artists, china decorators, clerks, shop-girls, or they besiege editors with mawkish verses.

If this slighted dairy-work is a paying business which belongs to women, and which, could they master it, would yield them as certain an income as it does the Breton or Norman girl. It is a business which requires intelligence, scrupulous cleanliness and delicacy of manipulation. A roll of clover-scented butter of the best grade is a higher work of art than a bad picture or a trashy verse. Our girls who are looking from their country homes, pining for a career, should dig under their own hearthstones to find if the pot of gold be not waiting for them there.

The above suggestions are from the Massachusetts *Ploughman*. What do our western girls think of them? If any are disposed to act on them it is well to know that were practice will never make them proficient in butter-making. It is essential to gather up as much dairy literature as possible, thoroughly study the science and utilize the information thus gained by putting it into practice, and the result will be a dairy product that will be eagerly sought after and sell for double the customary price paid for butter.

The Epizootic.

The cool weather of last week had the effect of increasing the spread and fatality of the horse disease in this city. A large number of horses died from it during the week, causing considerable uneasiness by horse owners, and much extra care was taken of valuable animals in the way of laxative feed and blanketing when exposed to the cold. A scientific gentleman who has paid some attention to the disease pronounces sulphur the antidote. He examined the nostrils of a diseased horse under a powerful microscope, and found it to be active with animalcules, or minute insects. Upon placing a small quantity of sulphur in the bottle containing them they soon ceased their movements and died. From this it is safe to reason that the same drug placed in the food of the horse will destroy them in the air passages and thus allay the irritation and reduce the fever. A moderate dose of sulphur would be harmless, at all events, and it is well worth trying in case of the appearance of the disease.—*Indiana Farmer*.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of *MRS. WINSLOW'S SLEEPING SYRUP*. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Read the KANSAS FARMER'S premium offer to club agents, send for specimen copies of the paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

13 improved quarter sections to rent situated on Whitewater, 15 miles SE of Newton, Kansas, com'g 240 ac. 30x20, wells, etc. Apply to R. Harrison, Newton.

READ THIS!

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

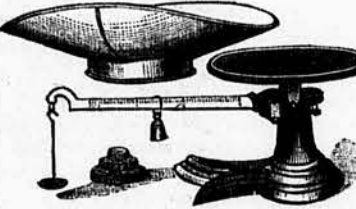
Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing.

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 240 Pounds, for Half Price.



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the *Chicago Scale Co.* to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from 1/2 ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Be particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.



A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing 1/2 of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the KANSAS FARMER for one year for \$4.00.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease* or *Consumption*. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in *Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases*. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. *Public speakers and Singers* use them to strengthen the *Voice*. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Arousing Its Readers!

An alarm of fire at midnight is a startling thing, but not half so startling to many who hear it as would be the sudden knowledge of their own dangerous physical condition. Thousands of thousands are hurrying to their graves because they are carelessly indifferent to the insidious inroads of disease and the means of cure. It is the mission of H. H. Warner & Co., with their Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, to arouse men to a sense of their danger and then cure them.—*Memphis Appeal*.

Real Estate Loans

in Shawnee county and adjoining counties at 8 1/2, 9 and 10 per cent. and No Commission.

Building loans made on Topeka property. Correspondence solicited. T. E. BOWMAN, Topeka, Kas.

The Power of the Press.

In no way is the power of the press more surely shown than in the universal knowledge that has in less than a year been diffused throughout fifty millions of people of the wonderful curative properties of that splendid remedy Kidney-Wort. And the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific have shown their intelligence and their knowledge of what is in the papers by already making Kidney-Wort their household remedy for all diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels.—*Herald*.

Van Stone & Crosby, wholesale and retail druggists, Toledo, Ohio, say: We have sold large quantities of the Excelsior Kidney Pad, and have been surprised at the unvarying satisfaction given by them.—*See Ad.*

H. E. Hodge, Cambridge, Mich., says: I have been afflicted with asthma for years. An "Only Lung Pad" gave me immediate relief. I can recommend it as the greatest remedy ever produced.—*See Ad.*

Eminent Physicians

are prescribing that tried and true remedy, Kidney-Wort, for the worst cases of biliousness and constipation, as well as for kidney complaints. There is scarcely a person to be found that will not be greatly benefited by a thorough course of Kidney-Wort every spring. If you feel out of sorts, and don't know why, try a package of Kidney-Wort and you will feel like a new creature.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. FRESCOTT & CO.

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Mannepeker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

NEW CABBAGE—per doz	50@60
NEW BEETS—	40
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	20
CHEESE—Per lb	15
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	30
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.50
" " " " Common	1.25
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.	.60
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu.	.60
S. POTATOES—Per bu.	.60
TURNIPS—	.30
APPLES—	.30@.50

Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	.75
" " " " No. 3	.70
" " " " No. 4	.65
CORN—White	.30
" " " " Yellow	.30
OATS—New	.20
RYE—Per bu.	.50
BARLEY—Per bu.	.50

Flour.

Per 100 lbs.

No. 2	2.40
No. 3	2.30
No. 4	2.20
RYE	.90
CORN MEAL	.90
CORN CHOP	.85
CORN & OATS	1.00
BRAN	.60
SHORTS	.70

Butchers' Retail.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12 1/2
" " " " Round	10
" " " " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
" " " " Hind	7
MUTTON—Chops per lb	6 1/2
" " " " Roast	10@12 1/2
PORK	8@10
VEAL	12 1/2@15

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.

HIDES—Green	.06 1/2
" " " " No. 2	.05
Green, calf	.07@.09
Bull and stag	.04
Dry flint prime	.12
" " " " Dry	.10
Dry damaged	.06@7
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	.25@1.00

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 294 and 32 Kansas Avenue.

CHICKENS—Live, per doz	\$2.00@2.50
PRAIRIE CHICKENS—	2.50@2.60
QUAIL	.90@1.15
WILD DUCKS—	1.50@2.00
MALLARD, per doz	1.50@2.00
WILD TURKEYS—	1.90@1.25
SQUIRRELS—	.60
RABBITS—	.60
JACK RABBITS—	2.40

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32; washed fleece, light, 35 to 37; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41; unwashed, fine 34 to 37; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22; unwashed medium 28 to 31; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26.

St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy. Tub-washed, 44 to 46, No. 2 medium 45 to 46; dingy and low 37 to 40; lamb 42 to 45. Unwashed—choice mixed combing 29 to 30; coarse do 24 to 26; choice medium 24 to 26; low do 22 to 24; light fine medium 18 to 22; lamb, 24 to 26; Kansas 25 to 26; well grown, fall clip Texas 23 to 28. Burry, black, coated, etc, 5 to 15¢; 1/2 less—Southern burry sells at 2 1/2 to 15¢.

Markets by Telegraph, November 16.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881.....104 1/2 New 5's.....101 1/2 New 4 1/2's registered.....109 1/2 to 110 1/2 New 4's registered.....109 1/2 to 110 1/2 Coupons.....109 1/2 to 110 1/2

SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—95, 125c. MISCELLANEOUS—\$1.00. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1.12 1/2. UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1.14. LAND GRANTS—\$1.12. SINKING FUNDS—\$1.12.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Quiet; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4 25 to 4 60 mixed packing \$4 35 to 4 65; butchers to fancy, \$4 50 to 4 80; receipts, 7,000; shipments, 5,000. CATTLE—Supply very light and altogether of low grades; mixed native butchers' stuff \$2 25 to 3 25; choice butchers' steers would bring \$3 50 to 4 00; grass steers, \$2 25 to 3 24; receipts, 554; shipments, 500. SHEEP—Unchanged; receipts, 150; shipments, 150.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Flour—Lower to sell. WHEAT—Opened better and declined; No. 2 red, \$1.08 1/2; to 1.01 cash; \$1.07 November; \$1.07 to 1.07 1/2 to 1.05 December; \$1.06 1/2 to 1.08 January; \$1.08 1/2 to 1.09 to 1.10 February; No. 3 do, 94¢ to 99¢; No. 4 do 90 to 98¢. CORN—Higher; 30¢ to 42¢ cash; 39 to 42¢ November; 39 1/2 to 41¢ December; 41¢ January; 44 to 45¢ May. OATS—Higher; 25¢ to 30¢ cash; 30¢ November; 31¢ December. PORK—Quiet, \$14.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The *Drovers' Journal* reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 24,000; shipments, 4,000; market active and firm; choice heavy, \$4 80 to 5 50; light improved packing, \$4 40 to 4 70; closed quiet and weak. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 1,700; good source; exports firm, \$5 30 to 5 60; good to choice ship-

ping, \$4 70 to 5 10; common to medium, \$3 75 to 4 40; butchers' slow; common to good fair, \$2 00 to 2 50; good, \$2 75 to 3 25; stockers and feeders, 2 40 to 3 10; Texas, \$2 50 to 3 00. SHEEP—Receipts, 200; common to medium, \$3 35 to 3 75; good, \$4 00 to 4 25.

Chicago Produce Market.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring, \$1.02 1/2; to 1.02 cash; \$1.02 1/2 bid December; \$1.04 1/2, January. CORN—In good demand and a shade higher; 30¢ cash; 40¢ to 40 1/2¢ December; 40 1/2¢ January; 45¢ to 45 1/2¢ May. OATS—Moderately active and a shade higher; 29¢ to 29 1/2¢ cash; 30 1/2¢ bid December; 30¢ asked May. RYE—Steady. BARLEY—Steady. PORK—Unsettled but generally higher; \$13 75 to 14 00 cash; \$12 1 1/2 bid November, \$12 00 December; \$13 40 January. LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$8 07 1/2 to 8 10 cash; \$8 00 December and January. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, \$4 60; short ribs, \$7 30; short clear, \$7 45.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 29,707 bushels; shipments, 13,371 bushels; in store, 354,366 bushels; market more steady; No. 1, 90¢ bid; No. 2, 85¢ bid; No. 3, 85¢ to 1¢. CORN—Receipts, 8,108 bushels; shipments, 4,164 bushels; in store, 70,915 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, 32¢; No. 2 white mixed, 33¢ bid. OATS—No. 2, 27¢ bid. RYE—No. 2, 72¢ bid. EGGS—Market steady at 22¢ per dozen. BUTTER—Market slow; choice steady at —c for single package lots.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 1,490; shipments, 1,571; market firm for cattle of fair to good quality; common slow at unchanged prices. HOGS—Receipts, 7,115; shipments, 231; market firm, sales ranged at \$4 35 to 5 55; bulk at \$3 35 to 3 45. SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market quiet and unchanged.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.] WHEAT—Receipts, 1,490; shipments, 1,571; market firm for cattle of fair to good quality; common slow at unchanged prices. HOGS—Receipts, 7,115; shipments, 231; market firm, sales ranged at \$4 35 to 5 55; bulk at \$3 35 to 3 45. SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market quiet and unchanged.

Denver Market.

Flour, Grain and Hay. MAY—Upland, \$23 to 24; second bottom, \$20; bottom hay, \$18; Kansas baled, \$16 to 17. FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 20 to 3 40; Kansas, \$3 35 to 3 50. GRAHAM, \$3 10 to 3 25. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 55. WHEAT—new \$2 00 per cwt. CORN—1 1/2 to 1 20 per cwt. OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 15; state, \$1 80 to 1 90 per cwt. BARLEY—2 25 to —c per cwt. PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES: EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 30¢ firm; state, 28¢. BUTTER—Ranch, \$8, 30 to 35¢; creamery, 32 to 34¢; cooking, 10 to 20¢. ONIONS—3/4 to 3 1/2¢ lb. CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 50 to 5 50; young, \$3 00 to 3 50.

New Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

ORGANS

\$30 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. PIANOS \$125 up. Paper free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Strayed

One light iron grey horse 6 years old, prominent eyes, dark and heavy mane and tail, a slight crease across nose, also a slight scar across breast and point of left shoulder, a smooth made body and weighs about 1100 lbs., broken to ride and work. Any person giving information leading to his recovery, will be suitably rewarded by addressing W. D. HAINES, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas.

CLOTHING.

I am closing out my stock of Clothing and Queensware in order to make room for other goods. Parties in need of Clothing can save from 20 to 25 per cent by buying of me as I must close this stock out within the next 60 days. Do not buy until you have examined my stock. W. G. NORRIS, Opposite Palace Hotel, N. Topeka, Kas.

Farmers

Can get Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, and Queensware in exchange for your produce at W. C. NORRIS' North Topeka.

Will pay Cash for Choice Butter at W. C. NORRIS'.

WANTED

A Partner to take a half interest in my business with from \$5,000 to 10,000 dollars capital. One who understands the Dry Goods business preferred. W. C. NORRIS.

Coolley Creamer



LESS WORK, QUARTER MORE BUTTER, WORTH FROM FIVE TO TEN CENTS PER POUND MORE THAN COMMON. QUALITY ALWAYS THE SAME. HOT OR COLD, NO SOUR MILK OR DIRTY CREAM.

"Would not try to make butter without the Creamer," so say the many who have used the Cramer the past season.

Friend, you can make the dairy business pleasant and profitable by using one of these Creamers.

Miscellaneous.

The Cattle Trade With England.

The following little calculation made by the *National Live-Stock Journal*, will show what the neglect of congress has cost the farmers on one article alone in a single year. Is it not time that the agricultural interest sent somebody else than lawyers and bankers and heavy shareholders of stocks to congress.

"It is a matter" says the *Journal*, "of only a little over \$2,000,000 out of the pockets of those who have raised and fed steers in this country, fit for the English market, during the current year, that our congress failed to enact, last winter, such a law as common sense demands for the protection of our domestic animals against contagious diseases. The fact that the English restrictions upon the cattle trade with this country only reduces the selling value from \$15 to \$25 upon each steer exported is a very small matter—not worthy the attention of congress(?). And yet, to the average granger, an annual tax of over \$2,000,000, virtually taken out of revenue from the sale of fat cattle, as a penalty for the neglect of congress to discharge a plain duty, looks like too big a thing to pass unnoticed. Judge Jones, of Ohio, who was commissioned, last May, by the President of the United States, to inquire into the matter, gives it as the result of his investigation that the order of the British government, which requires the slaughtering of all cattle exported from this country at the port of debarkation within 14 days of landing, reduces the selling value of each bullock from 15 to 25 dollars; and as the number exported during the current year will reach about 150,000 head, it is a very easy matter to figure up what our loss has been. If we base our calculation upon the lowest figures named by Judge Jones—\$15 on each bullock—it amounts to \$2,250,000, which is about the difference between what we have received for our fat cattle sold to England during the current year, and what we would have received had we been permitted to take them inland, and held them until the market was ready for them before slaughtering them."

Weather Report for October, 1880.

[From observations taken at Lawrence, by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the Kansas State University.]

The month was remarkably uniform in its meteorological conditions, departing but slightly from the October average in temperature, rainfall, cloudiness, force of wind and humidity.

Mean temperature, 52.52 deg., which is 1.59 deg. below the average October temperature of the 12 preceding years. The highest temperature was 81 deg., on the 9th; the lowest was 28 deg., on the 31st; monthly range, 53 deg. Mean at 7 a. m., 46.97 deg.; at 2 p. m., 62.95 deg.; at 9 p. m., 50.53 deg. The first "hard frost" of the season was on the 17th, up to which date tender, out-door vegetation was entirely uninjured by cold. There were also hard frosts on the 22d and 31st.

Rainfall, 2.73 inches, which is 0.25 inch above the average for the 12 preceding October. Rainfall on 6 days. There were no thunder showers. The first snowflakes of the season occurred on the 15th, not enough to whiten the ground. The entire rainfall for the 10 months of 1880 now completed has been 27.98 inches, which is only 1.12 inches below the average for the same period in the 12 preceding years.

Mean cloudiness, 39.24 per cent. of the sky, the month being 3.06 per cent. cloudier than the average. No. of clear days, 17 (entirely clear, 5); No. of clear, 8; cloudy 6 (entirely cloudy, 4). Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 41.93 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 44.19 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 31.61 per cent.

Wind—S. W., 27 times; N. W., 23 times; S., 12 times; N. E., 9 times; S. E., 7 times; N., 7 times; E., 4 times; W., 3 times; calm, once.

The entire distance traveled by the wind was 12,745 miles, which is 874 miles above the October average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 411.3 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 17.13 miles. The highest velocity was 50 miles an hour from 5 to 10 p. m., on the 15th.

Mean height of barometer, 29.179 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.205 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.147 in.; at 9 p. m., 29.184 in.; maximum, 29.523 in., on the 18th; minimum, 28.605 in., on the 15th; monthly range, 0.918 in.

Winter Packing Season.

The winter packing season for hogs in the west commences November 1st, and consequently set in on Monday of this week. The summer curing, which ended in St. Louis on Saturday last, was one of great magnitude, as fully as many hogs were cured during the eight months from March 1st to October 31st, (the summer season), as during the preceding four months, or winter season. From March 1st to October 31st inclusive, 410,550 hogs were slaughtered here by packers, and very little of the product, it is reported, remains unsold. This is owing in a great part to the fact, no doubt, that prices all along during the season kept in advance of the price given by packers for live hogs. In a recent interview with a representative of a leading commercial paper of this city, a leading packer is reported to have said: "The summer season, now about ended, has been a successful one to packers, and all have made money, as the prices of provisions have steadily advanced for the last six months, and those who slaughtered right along, received handsome returns on their investments."—*Journal of Agriculture.*

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1880, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving notice of the capture and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

How to post a Stray, the fees and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the animal, and the taker-up shall be liable to the owner of the animal for the value of the animal.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the notice has been duly posted, and that he has not been able to find the owner, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending November 17.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by E. A. Kline, Falls tp., Cottonwood Falls P. O., Oct. 12, 1880, one dark bay horse mule, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, collar marks on top of head, small sore on back, is very kind and well broke to work, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by E. H. Stewart, Toledo tp., Toledo P. O., Oct. 2, 1880, one bay horse 4 years old, blaze in face, three white feet, valued at \$70.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 20th of October, 1880, by J. H. Ruffin, Liberty tp., one bay horse pony, H. C. branded on left shoulder, white hind foot wart over left eye, valued at \$15.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 30th day of October, 1880, by William Koller, Kanawha tp., one bay pony mare branded H on left shoulder, valued at \$15.

Dickinson county—T. J. Crozier, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. N. Blair, Lincoln tp., Oct. 11, 1880, one bay mare about 12 years old, 14½ hands high, no brands, both hind feet white.

COLORADO—By the same one mare mule colt about 4 months old, color brown.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Namburgh, Grant tp., Oct. 1, 1880, one bay horse, white in forehead, right hip down, running in left hind leg in or near the right hind and injured sore, 6 years old, valued at \$35.

Labette county—W. H. Keirssey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Ann E. Bruner, June 20, 1880, Elm Grove tp., one roan horse 3 years old, 12 hands high, valued at \$20.

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Arthur T. Landers Centerville tp., one dark brown horse 10 or 11 years, small white spot in forehead, and some collar marks, has been shot with fine shot on the rump, no brands or marks, valued at \$40.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Wm Gearhart, Lincoln tp., one tawny roan filly 2 years old, 12½ hands high, valued at \$15.

BARROW—Taken up by Delos Johnson, Big Creek tp., one black and white barrow, one white pig, white spot in forehead supposed to be about one year old.

SOW—By the same one black sow with four white feet, white star in forehead, supposed to be about nine months old.

BARROW—By the same one black and white spotted barrow, about one year old.

SOW—By the same one black and white spotted sow about one year old.

The above four hogs valued altogether at \$15.

Russell county—C. M. Harshbarger, clerk.

MULE—Taken up October 19, 1880, by John Dennet, Russell tp., one dark bay mare mule, no brands, age unknown, valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending November 10.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. O. Bechtel, Robinson tp., one red yearling heifer, white in face, white under jaw and white belly, valued at \$11. Taken up Oct. 17, 1880.

Miami county—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

STEER—Taken up Oct. 15, 1880, by G. W. Saver, Marysville tp., one pale red steer supposed to be three years old, branded with a B on right side, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up Sept. 20, 1880, by J. S. Fitzgerald, Stanton tp., one 2 year old filly, black mane and tail, small white star in forehead, no other marks or brands, valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up Sept. 27, 1880, by J. W. White, Sugar Creek tp., one bay mare 10 years old, 14½ hands high, shot all around, white star in forehead, nip in nose, both hind feet white and white spot on right front foot, valued at \$50.

PONY—Taken up by J. A. Huffman, Miami tp., one mare pony about 12 years old, light mane and tail, both hind feet white up to hock, scar below right eye, white face, about 12½ hands high, collar mark on neck, white spot on right side of back, valued at \$15.

Ottawa county—W. M. Van Meter, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Wyatt Hackett, Sherman tp., on or about the 1st day of Oct. 1880, one large bay horse, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, no marks or brands valued at \$40.

Wabunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. N. Simms Kaw tp., Sept. 4, 1880, one sorrel pony, both hind feet white, a small star in forehead, white spot on right hip bone, large scar on right rump about 10 hands high, 16 years old, valued at \$12.

Strays for the week ending November 3.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Jonathan Roether, Milford tp., October 6, 1880, one chestnut sorrel or chestnut brown horse colt, supposed to be 2 years old, both hind feet white, white star in forehead and tail mixed with white hair.

MARE—Taken up by Ulrich Noritz, Milford tp., one dark bay mare, white star in forehead, broken or lame jaw bone, about 15 years old.

COLT—Also one dark bay sucking colt w/ white in face or forehead.

Ford county—G. W. Potter, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Crawford, Sept. 28, 1880, one grey horse, branded W on shoulder, F on hip, about 10 years old.

HORSE—Also one bay horse with an indecipherable brand on the hip, two white feet, saddle marks, about nine years old.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry J. Meek, Grant tp., Sept. 23d, 1880, one bay mare, some gray hairs in forehead, collar marks, about 10 years old, no brand, 14 years old, and valued at \$50.

MARE—Also one brown mare, old scar on inside of right thigh, gray back, shoes on fore feet, no brand, 10 years old, valued at \$40.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Newton H. Fisher, Warren tp., Sept. 4, 1880, one black mare 2 years old, 4 feet and 3 inches high, marked with three spotted feet and star in face, and branded with a cross on the left shoulder, valued at \$30.

Wilson County—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. P. Johnson, 5 miles east of Cherokee, Sept. 3, 1880, one sorrel horse, with three white feet, shoes on front feet, blind in the left eye and supposed to be 3 years old, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by M. Swang, Duck Creek tp., Sept. 29, 1880, one bay mare with rope halter, marked with saddle and collar, small star in forehead, about 15 hands high, supposed to be 6 years old, valued at \$50.

GELDING—Taken up by Henry J. Dawson, Verdigris tp., Sept. 15, one dark iron gelding 3 years old, 12½ hands high, small lump under right eye, and harness marked, valued at \$40.

GELDING—Also one bright bay gelding 7 years old, 14 hands high, some white on each of his legs, lump in left hind and harness marked, valued at \$40.

Wabunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Wm Davis Mission Creek tp., one bay

colt, small star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, one year old, valued at \$15.

COLT—Also one bright bay horse colt, star in forehead no marks or brands, one year old, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Also one brown filly, a few white hairs on the back behind the withers, no marks or brands, one year old, valued at \$15.

5000 Enamel Blackboards

For Introduction into the Public Schools AT HALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and samples.

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And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.
It is a MARVEL OF HEALING and RELIEF.
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It CURES where all else fails. A REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, \$2.
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\$125 PER BOTTLE.
A Positive Remedy for ALL Kidney, Liver and Urinary Troubles of both Male and Female.
READ THE RECORD:
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This Great Natural Remedy is for Sale by Druggists in all Parts of the World.

TRY IT AND TAKE NO OTHER!
H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.
STRANGE BUT TRUE!
that we sell this N.Y. Singer Sewing Machine for \$20. Warranted new, last, and best made. Don't pay again for your profits, but buy direct, and have \$201. Our free book explains all. Don't buy till you read it. Hundreds of testimonials. Machine sent any where on trial. No risk. You need not pay till suited. GEORGE PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Quinine and Arsenic
form the basis of many of theague remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. Ayer's cure is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of fever and ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for fever and ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous and healthy condition. For sale by all dealers.

TRY IT. IT HAS CURED THE ONLY TRADE MARK. MANY.
Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way.)
ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.
It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines. It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death. Thousands Testify to its Virtues.
You Can be Relieved and Cured.
Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.
Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, \$2.00.
Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent free.
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Manhood Restored.
A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 48 Chatham st., N. Y.
VALUABLE TRUTHS.
If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, Hop Bitters will Cure You.
If you are a minister, and have overworked your duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work; or if you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and discouraged, without clearly knowing why,
Hop

Farm Letters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers, and persons in the east, if correspondents would state, in their farm letters, the distance and direction from Topeka at the point from which they write.

MIDDLE BRANCH, Hodgeman Co., Kas., 280 miles southwest of Topeka, Nov. 8.—I am pleased that I can make a very favorable report from this part of the state, after having such a protracted drouth, but the dry spell is past now, and we are having splendid weather, with plenty of rain. The ground is now in good condition for plowing, and a great many farmers here will do a part and some all of their spring plowing this fall. We have raised pretty good crops here this summer; a large amount of rice corn and considerable Indian corn. Some fields, I think, will make thirty bushels per acre. A very large crop of millet was raised here, and good, sweet potatoes, turnips, melons, pumpkins and squashes, and last, but not least, a "big" crop of Amber and other cane. Sugar and molasses mills are running in all parts of the country. Our soil has wonderful ability to produce, and a little moisture shows wonderful results. I think the dark days for this county are past, and eastern Kansas will have to look to her laurels hereafter. But we will be generous, and if you settlers in the east part of the state should have a famine we will help you out. The wheat is looking splendidly, and there is quite a large acreage sown, considering the scarcity of seed.

The sheep business in this county is assuming immense proportions, and I think I can estimate the number in the county now at 20,000 head, among which are a great many well crossed up, and some thoroughbreds. This is the shepherd's paradise. We have a good crop of grass on the prairies this fall, but it is not as good as usual, as it was late in starting, and consequently was frosted in the green state. Farmers, write to the "Old Reliable."

A. J. L. BERLIN.

Communications.

Dyspepsia.

I have a mare that has been handled so strangely, I thought to ask through the FARMER the cause and treatment. For a year past she has had sick spells. She refuses feed and drink for a few hours, sometimes bloats some, and when in motion will make a sound like shaking a jug part full of water. She is often in some pain but not generally severe. Her hair looks well and she has good life. In September she was sick for two weeks at a time, then physicked badly and commenced to eat again.

J. C. DuBois.

If you were similarly affected, you would at once conclude that indigestion or dyspepsia was the cause of the trouble, and be careful of your diet, eating only such food as agreed with you, and abstaining from all that was found to be injurious. Some horses have very delicate stomachs and are subject to indigestion. Change the mare's feed often and let green food make a ration for her frequently. In the winter season carrots are the best root food for horses, but potatoes, turnips or parsnips will answer for an occasional change, and when horses are taught to eat roots they become fond of them. They are apt to refuse them at first, but a sprinkle of meal and salt on the chopped roots will induce the animal to eat them. Rye or oat straw cut fine with a straw-cutter and mixed with ground corn and oats, or wheat bran and corn meal, makes an excellent and wholesome change for horses. Corn soaked 12 to 24 hours in weak brine made of clean water, is relished by all horses and is very wholesome. If you have plenty of apples give her frequent feeds of the fruit chopped in coarse pieces to avoid danger from choking. Sweet apples are the best. A pint of boiled flax-seed mixed with the cut feed three or four times a week, will prove very beneficial to the animal's health.

In short, change the animal's feed often, and always select sound, wholesome provender, free from must or mould. For dry fodder, nothing is more wholesome for horses than corn blades, and in the southern states corn blades pulled green, tied in small bundles and a red, is a favorite feed with horses, and there is none better. If the sheaf fodder that has been cut up in the ordinary way, is fed to horses, they will eat the blades very freely but reject the husks and stalks. In feeding cut straw and meal, wet the mess only sufficiently to make the meal or chop adhere to the straw. Never make the food sloppy or the animal will bolt it without proper mastication, and thus serve to aggravate the evil in place of remedying it. Be sure to salt regularly three times a week, or season the feed slightly with salt.

Saw-Dust as a Mulch.

ED. FARMER: Should be glad to know how we can neutralize or compost pine saw-dust so that it will make a good fertilizer for fruit trees. Our pines are all of the pitch and yellow varieties, and are thought to be injurious to vegetation, and even as a mulch are said to burn or scald trees mulched therewith. Let some farmer reply.

C. R. BABBITT.

We do not believe the saw-dust from yellow or pitch pine will answer a good purpose as a mulch for young trees, but nothing probably

that you can get will make a better mulch than the pine shavings or leaves of the pine tree. To burn the pine saw-dust will make a small quantity of very weak ashes.

Sheep-Dip.

ED. FARMER: Inclosed find a letter from a prominent sheep man of Kansas as to the merits of Little's Chemical Sheep-Dip. Please publish it to set aside the doubts of its merits. I have scores of just such testimonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Nov. 12th.

MR. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH:—Dear Sir: You ask us how we like the new sheep-dip—Little's Chemical Fluid. We are truly glad to say that it has done its work just as you represented it would. Have dipped our sheep twice, and they now seem to be entirely free from scab. We take great pleasure in recommending it to our fellow wool growers.

D. M. CLEMMER & Co.

Some Questions About Trees and Tree Planting.

Will you kindly insert a few interrogation points in your paper for the benefit of a constant and interested reader?

First. What success have those who tried the Sourwood and Holly? Will some please report?

I was among the number who received some seed, and being late in planting, took care to shade and water, but not one plant appeared. Is there any hope they will come another spring? The holly I had long wanted to try as an ornamental plant, and so feel quite disappointed.

Second. Who can tell me when, where, and how to procure the following nuts fresh for planting? Beech, chestnut, pecan, and what I call butternut, or long walnut; and how will they succeed in this climate, and what kind of soil and situation do they need? i. e. What have they in the states where they grow natural?

In the papers on tree planting I have found a little mention of some, but not enough to discourage me from trying, or to give me knowledge how to try.

Also, the sugar maples. Has any one experimented in them? On our place are now growing finely several other kinds of maple.

I have been told that all kinds of nut bearing trees are best planted where they are to grow. Is this true? And is it best to plant in the fall, or bury, and plant in spring?

Third. Will some one tell me whether it is best to procure fruit trees, vines, and small fruits, from a nursery south or north of me, or if there would be any difference within the limits of our own state? Of course when I could not get them in the immediate vicinity.

I think Mr. F. A. Childs' articles on strawberry are about to answer some questions I wished to ask on that subject, and I hope he will speak of fall and spring planting, and their comparative merits.

I do not know as my questions will appear of any importance to any one but myself, but if you should think so, I would like to ask others at some future time. I feel so much safer in following the advice of farmers who write, than that of some interested person whom I might address at a nursery, and this is my excuse for troubling you.

ZEPHYR.

Burlingame, Kas.

To our correspondent's inquiry about beech, chestnut and butternut, or "white walnut," as the latter is called where it grows, we would answer that the beech delights in a loamy, alluvial, rich soil and grows best near water courses. The chestnut flourishes on light sandy soils, and is found growing thrifty among the pines in Eastern Virginia, and on all such soils westward to the top of the Alleghany Mountains, but there are few chestnuts west of that. The "white walnut" or butternut, is a small, soft-wood tree, of little value as timber, and the nuts are never cared for enough where they grow plentifully, to be gathered by the boys. The nut when green is often used for pickling, but in our estimation it makes but a poor pickle. The butternut in our opinion is a "poor stick," and we were raised where it grew abundantly. The remaining queries of our correspondent we leave for our readers to answer, and hope they will do so.

Dare you sleep, fellow tillers of the soil, when so much depends on your vocation; when a world must be fed; when manufacturers must be supplied with raw material to clothe the people; when commerce awaits your industry, and virtuous women—and your class must supply the world. What is any class, however great in numbers, without intelligence? Lacking that higher mental power and cultivation, farmers have long been a weak class. Wanting in social and political influence, the agriculturists, largest in numbers, have ever been subject to the power of other vocations. Let us awaken, then, to use our own gifts, cultivate our mind, enlarge our capabilities, assert our rights, and go and labor diligently, not only in the physical, but in God's great intellectual, social, and moral vineyard. To do this we must mass our forces, unite our efforts—in short, use organization.—Dirigo Rural.

The artificial means by which drowsiness may be induced have been investigated, lately in Germany by Preyer. The ordinary drowsiness of fatigue is supposed to be caused by the introduction into the blood of lactic acid, a compound proceeding from the disintegration

of the bodily tissues of nerve and muscle. To ascertain whether this view was correct, Preyer administered large quantities of the acid to animals, and found that it would induce a drowsiness and slumber apparently identical with normal sleep, and from which they awakened seemingly much refreshed. Not only lactate soda, but sour milk and whey, fed to animals which had been fasting, produced this artificial sleep.

J. N. Marden, Jr., of Baltimore, owns a pear farm which is said to be the largest this side of California. It contains 15,000 trees. Last spring he tried the experiment of keeping the frosts away by building fires around 2,500 of the trees on frosty nights. The rest of the orchard produced a comparatively small quantity of pears, while the field around which the fires were kept yielded 3,000 boxes, which sold for more than \$6,000.—Cecil Democrat.

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The Only Remedy

THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, DISEASES OF THE URINARY TRACT, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

By causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.

Why suffer bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?

Use the KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six quarts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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HIGH CLASS POULTRY, C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo. (NEAR SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR HATCHING In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE. This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and a three-foot log or log of any size in less than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one. Illustrated circular and terms Free. FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 115 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK OF THREE

With the CLIFFER SAWING MACHINE. Already tried and tested by thousands of Farmers, who pronounce it "the best, simplest, and cheapest machine ever offered." Weighs only 45 lbs. complete. Price \$14.00, shipped prepaid. Territory for exclusive sale, free. Send for descriptive circular and testimonials. Address: J. E. STEPHENS & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

Exactly What is Wanted and Sought After.

To find a safe, reliable, harmless, not repulsive remedy that can be taken without interfering with business or pleasure, or deranging the system, a simple vegetable compound assisting nature to get rid of impurities in a gradual manner is nature intended. Such is in Simmons' Liver Regulator. and the trial and use is all that is necessary to give it a trial. Complete satisfaction is secured to every one, and certainly it is a satisfaction to find the head clear, the blood purified and the breath sweet. The Regulator is so mild, so gentle, so harmless, and does such a world of good in correcting the stomach, regulating the bowels, and restoring the health, that all that is necessary is to give it a trial. "I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for all diseases of the liver, heartburn and dyspepsia, Simmons' Liver Regulator." LEWIS G. WUNDER, Ass't Post Master, Phila.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

The undersigned has a few very SUPERIOR Cows and Southdown Rams on hand which he proposes to sell at reduced prices rather than hold them for another season. His flock cost \$1 premiums at four fairs this fall, amounting to \$417.50. Address: JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo.

\$2.50

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One year, an 8-Page, 48-Column Paper.

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One year. The Popular Monthly for Boys and Girls. Sent to any part of the United States, or Canada, for \$2.50.

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