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### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

The Formation of Groves and Wind-Breaks-A New Departure.

BY J. W. ROBSON CHEEVER.

From Report of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for 1879 1

In giving our experience in raising forest trees on treeless plains, we intend to be very brief. Therefore.

1. Location .- For wind-breaks, two rods wide should be planted along the north and west lines, inside of the hedge. Box elder, ash and elm are the only native trees which should be used.

The grove should be located directly north of the dwelling house, and should be extended to the extreme corner of the barn-yard to afford protection to the stock, grain and hay-stacks. The width of the grove should at least be twenty rods. A grove of this density will break up the fiercest wind storm into spray. The first row of orchard trees should be fifteen rods from the last row of trees in the grove And if the orchard be planted in blocks, viz: cherry, plum, peach, pear and apple, the wind will not have an opportunity of massing itself till it has passed over the whole. We are decidedly in favor of a timber belt, two rods wide, on the south side of the orchard, this to be composed of box elder and ash trees.

2. Mode of Planting .- It may sound paradoxical, but we don't plant-we sow the tree seeds, right on the ground, laid out for the windbreak and grove. This ground is prepared (late in the fall, after the winter wheat is sown) by stirring the soil very deep. Harrow the ground smooth while it is mellow and moist, which will put the soil in fine tilth for the reception of the seeds. Then take a common corn-marker and make drills about two inches in depth. If the ground be new, marking one way will be sufficient, but if the piece of land has been cultivated for many years, and is full of the seeds of noxious weeds, then mark off

the ground the same as for corn. The seeds which should be provided in season, are walnut, hackberry, box elder and ash. If trees are a specialty, then basswood (properly Linden), should be added. The first four can be found on any creek or river bottom, ripe and in good condition on the first day of October. In sowing the seeds, begin with box elder e side next the house; plant from four to six seeds, every four feet; omit two rows and plant the fourth. When enough has been planted, begin with ash, then hackberry, and lastly walnut. The small seeds should be covered about an inch. The walnuts should be dropped in the furrow or drill, three feet apart, and trod down by the foot; don't cover any more. The empty rows between should be planted with cottonwood cuttings, to act as nurses to the hard-wooded trees, and when thinned out are valuable for fuel and other purposes.

Some empty rows should be left for elm, both Red and White. These trees ripen their seeds in the spring, generally about the first of May, for and cultivate all the rich treasures of our and must be gathered from the trees before they fall. Trees favorably situated near still water may be permitted to drop their seed, which be ing very light, floats on the surface of the water, and can be scooped up in large quantities. The seed should be sown as soon as gathered, covered about half an inch; and if a fine, damp mulch is spread lightly over the ground, this will protect it from drying too rapidly. The advantages of the above mode of forming a grove are these: 1st, It is done at a season of the year when the farmer is not pressed with farm work; 2d, It is accomplished with less labor and risk than the old method of lifting and transplanting; 3d, By this mode the toproots are left unbroken, which is of immense importance to the tree in the state of Kansas; and 4th, In four years the trees will have attained fully one-half more size and height than winter quarters. those trees transplanted at one or two years old.

of those trees which ripen in autumn germinate in the spring at a very low temperature. Begin inches for the first 16 feet; the remaining 16 early in May to cultivate with a two-horse cul- feet to be of sufficient width for one sheep to tivator; by putting on the guards it can be pass through at a time. Sink a post about three used from the start. If the plants are not all feet from the outer end of shoot to be in direct up, the hollow left by the marker will be suf- line with the center. Hang a gate on the post ficient guide. When the plants are six inches in such a manner that it will swing from one high, select the strongest in the cluster and pull side of shoot to the other. Have two yards, satisfactory results after August 11 and 12, from out the rest, giving a thorough hoeing in the row; this being done in June, will be all the lambs, the other the ewes. When all are in a stand, we obtain amber seed yearly from Min-

third year the trees will be so tall and spreading that the plantation will take care of itself. At the end of four years begin to thin out the cottonwoods, and at the end of six years thin out every alternate tree in the hard-wooded rows. This will furnish an ample supply of fuel for a moderate-sized family.

4. A List of Best Varieties of Native Trees .-Red and white elm, box elder, ash, walnut and hackberry. The red elm (Ulmus fulva) has not received the attention it merits from tree plantcrs on our plains. It is peculiarly adapted to dry climates; succeeds in the most exposed situations on our prairies; grows rapidly; is free from disease and injury by insects; and when grown thickly in artificial groves, it runs up

straight and tall. The hackberry (Celtis occidentalis) grows rapidly under culture. The first year, in the seedrow, its progress is slow; but if unmolested, its growth the second year is truly wonderful. The fruit is about the size of peas, ripens in October; should be sown, pulp and all, as soon as gathered.

If I had the money to spare, I would plant a section of land in black walnut, as the best investment that I could make for my children, using the other five trees mentioned in this paper as nurses. A walnut will grow, under culture, to saw-log size sooner than white pine, and even now in our markets it is quoted at six times the price of pine. Six bushels of walnuts, with the shucks on, will plant three acres plant early, and press firmly with the foot.

5. Trees from Other States .- We experimented largely eight years ago with trees not indigenous to Kansas, and are sorry to say that we signally failed; but there is not the least doubt that the conditions of success are more favorable now than they were then. The soil is more compact, there is more moisture, and more! cloudy days; then there is an abundant protecion afforded by our hedges, wind-breaks and groves. If our life is spared, we mean to experiment again, and believe we shall succeed.

In conclusion, we confess that we are very much disappointed in the cottonwood (Populus angulata), as a standard, first-class timber tree for these treeless plains. True, the tree is symmetrical, and a rapid grower; its timber is useful on the farm; but it is so subject, on upland farms, to attacks of a borer, that many of our artificial groves are nearly destroyed. We have never seen a tree injured on the creeks or river bottoms. This is owing to the good services of the various species of woodpeckers which d in such places but rarely visit the

To develop a plan by which this most desirable result (timber culture on the treeless plains) may be popularized, is the aim of this short paper. We have endeavored to be concise, and yet at the same time cover the whole ground. Hundreds of enterprising farmers in western Kansas are planting trees by the million; millions more will be grown this spring. This argues a glorious future for the myriads of acres of rich but treeless tracts of land awaiting their reception. Here, then, is an object worthy the noblest ambition of our fellow-citizens. Then let us all sow and plant trees, and sacredly care gracious Sylvia, until "our glorious commonwealth will seem to all men like the garden of be quite as destructive as the grasshopper of a few years ago.

M. E. the Lord."

### Communications.

### Weaning Lambs.

As sheep husbandry is likely to become one of the principal as well as the most profitable pursuit one can engage in, in the southwest, perhaps a bit of experience from one who has made the business a specialty, would be of interest to a few of your many readers. The time of year has arrived when the flock should be separated; the lambs taken from the ewes so sota grown seed and Kansas grown seed two

My way of separating them is to have a shoot 3. Culture, and After-Management.—The seeds at the corral, about 32 feet in length, 10 feet wide at the mouth, narrowing down to about 18 one on each side of gate-one to receive the hoeing the rows will require. The cultivator readinese start your sheep through quietly, nesota, but plant the body of our crop from the leg," last March, give us some of his experi-

will do all the cleaning the second year. Cul- have a man in charge of the gate. If you wish tivate carefully and often. When the trees get to turn the lambs to the right, swing the gate to too high, use the single-horse cultivator. The site side. In this way I can separate a large flock in a short time, and all the injurious results are avoided that oftimes occur by the old way of rough and tumble, catch and throw them over the fence. After being separated two days turn the lambs with their mothers for about one hour so as to relieve the ewes' udders. Then separate the second time, keep apart for three days, allow the second visit. After being together a short time make the final separation. After this milk the ewes that have the greatest flow of milk, as the milk has become unfit for the lambs. In this way not only is the ewe's udder saved, but also her health will not become impaired as it very often does when neglected in weaning time.

The lambs should be kept on the best pasture Clover or blue grass is most excellent (although they are somewhat of a rarity in parts of the west). If either cannot be had, late burning of praire grass afford very good grazing. With free access to oats, fine meal and oil cake, the lambs will grow and keep in good flesh. About an ounce of sulphur mixed with every pound of salt should be kept in troughs where both ewes and lambs can have access. The sulphur is a preventive of ticks and all parasitical affections. By the use of good judgment, with a desire of gaining all possible knowledge from books, papers or otherwise, one who is capable of giving any domestic stock the proper care need not hesitate to take charge of a small flock of sheep, even if he never had any expe-C. E. ROYER.

Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

### The Chinch Bug.

I want to have a little plain talk with the farmers of Kansas, in regard to this troublesome pest, the chinch bug, which this year in some parts of our state, have been very destruc- druggist is not? If the law leaves it in drug tive to crops, especially corn. Many years ago when a resident of Ohio, the chinch bug infested some parts of the state, and took whole fields of wheat and corn. The poor farmer saw his winter's provisions gone, and want staring him in the face. The Ohio farmer did not sit down and complain of his fate, but all went to work to rid their farms of the chinch bug. Why need we succumb to their ravages when a remedy is in our own hands to destroy them? Go to work, clean up your farms, road sides, fence corners, old straw stacks, hay piles, manure their rights as freemen by walking up, like litpiles, (the manure would be better hauled out on your land,) and all trash where they would ballots for men that they do not want, just bebe likely to harbor, and burn it. They go into such places in the winter months, lay their eggs, hatch, and prepare for the next year's feast.

Now is your time for such work, as it will eve of the passer by. One more thought on freedom? the subject. Many farmers keep their corn stalks for fodder; this is all very well, but I would say just here, cornstalks are a great harbor for the chinch bug, and would advise all who have had their fields infested with them, instead of plowing their stalks under, to break them down, rake up in piles and burn them.

Farmers, give this a trial. Something must

### Amber Cane.

The chief merits of the amber are its earliness and richness. The original amber is very small and consequently gives a small yield By mixing with larger canes we can produce larger yield. But as the yield increases, the time required to mature is prolonged. By al ternate planting north and south, and by acci dental hybridization, or mixing from a distance its earliness is retained, and the yield, as well as richness, increased. Having planted Minnemonth's difference, in favor of the former, in maturing.

With the yield thus increased, and the stalk made stronger, its richness retained—perhaps intensified, also its earliness and granulating properties improved. We say that Minnesota amber sugar cane is peculiarly adapted to our climate. If planted early we can begin the manufacture of syrup early and thus prolong the season. The past two years we obtained April planting. For earliness and security in

seed we grow. In Minnesota the growers no longer plant home grown seed a second time. They find it must be reinvigorated further south. I have planted amber from March to June 15. But little is gained in planting before the ground is warm, and much may be lost. April planting requires about double the time to mature as June planting. That of June 1st, matured in ninety days, and granulated most readily. Plant as early as they dare at the north. It must mature in cool weather with the frost near at hand. The amber granulates without chemical aid at the north but not at the extreme south. The amber will yield a good syrup with a wide variation of time, but we don't tap our sugar camps in midsummer.

See sample of sugar enclosed. O. W. HAWK.

White Water, Kas. [The sample was a very nice light "brown ugar.—ED.]

### A Word to Farmers on Politics.

We were taught deep plowing for corn many years ago, and always try to go as deep as our team can draw the plow for the whole amount of that season's corn ground, and usually have fair crops; but John M. Stahl has cast doubts in our mind. Let us have all the light on this subject that we can get before next corn-planting; but let it be from actual facts, from those that have for years followed either deep or shallow plowing, and not theory, to lead us astray. Farming is up-hill work in Kansas, at best. So give us your experience, brother farmers, on plowing for corn, and when. Our fall plowing has not been satisfactory. Has yours?

Here is our hand in keeping whisky in all its forms out of Kansas drug stores. Our court house ring captured the nomination of one druggist to run on the republican ticket in November for representative of the 52d district. He is in favor of the amendment, and what shops, it certainly would be money in their pockets to abolish all saloons in the land, and leave the druggist to furnish the corn oil to run the township primaries and county conventions in the interest of town politicians largely composed of lawyers, against the interests of the farmers who neglect their primaries while they put in extra hours of hard work to earn money to pay their already burdensome taxes which are in a large measure imposed by the above class of politicians. Then they must assert tle men, on election day, and putting in their cause the ring nominated them and they are on "our ticket." That is freedom with a vengeance! Talk about the sinfulness of the grangers going into politics! Is it not about time? not interfere with your regular routine of farm Two hundred and fifty lawyers, seventeen bankwork. By so doing you not only benefit your- ers, nine doctors, and twenty-two farmers! self, but make your place more pleasing to the Don't that show well for our intelligence and

It has been a very dry summer and our crops all show it. Wheat was about an average crop; corn and oats rather poorly filled; grass short but much hay made and more corn fodder than ever before in this part of the county. Many are sowing wheat. It was so dry that we had to await the late rains before finishing our plowing, so it makes us later seeding than we like; be done, or in a short time the chinch bug will yet those that are sowing are taking great pains to have it well done.

Allen Co., Sept. 13th.

### Black-Leg.

The following letter asks for information which is often much desired by raisers of young cattle, but it seems impossible to give a certain cure or preventive of "black-leg." The disease is a blood complaint and generally affects young stock in high condition. There are numerous specifics for the disease, such as bleeding, giving sulphur, saltpeter, etc., but only uncertain results follow from their use. The disease is generally fatal when it attacks, and the best course is preventive, by keeping young trials monopolize the entire attention and dethat they may be in good condition to go into years from Ohio, side by side, I found near one stock in a healthy, thriving condition, not allowing them to grow unnecessarily fat. To insure this end there has been found nothing so effective as green food through the winter months, and many farmers sow a field of rye for their young stock to graze through the winter, and say that since they have adopted this practice, their losses from the disease have been reduced to a minimum. Will those having experience with the disease give their opinion through the FARMER?

kindly gave his recipe for the cure of "black- head, \$180. Four cows brought each \$250 or

ence as to the symptoms and nature of the disease, and tell us what form, if any, it is of authrase?" And will other experienced stockmen tell us what they know about it? Would the giving of sulphur with salt have any effect in preventing the disease? Is it something that troubles western stockmen particularly, or does it extend over the whole country? What are the inducing influences?

Early information will greatly oblige us. CHILDS HAVE & WINKS.

Hays City, Ellis Co., Kansas.

### Raising Wheat.-Chinch Bugs.

ED. FARMER: I would like your opinion about the best time for rolling wheat. Has it proved more beneficial in fall or spring, and which is the more extensively practiced? Also, is the chinch bug a wheat bug, or has millet anything to do with bringing it into a district? W. F. CHILDS.

Big Creek Farm, Hays, Kan., Sept. 21.

Very much depends upon the condition of he soil and state of the weather, as a guide to rolling. Land should be tolerably dry when rolled. In order to reduce wheat ground to a fine tilth, and at the same time settle firmlyespecially if the soil is light, inclined to be sandy or loamy—it should be rolled in the fall and the top harrowed till a fine seed bed is formed three inches deep, when it is ready for the drill. Wheat and grass fields that have been thrown up or heaved by frost in winter should be rolled in spring, and winter wheat that is harrowed in spring-a custom which is gaining with farmers-should be rolled immediately after the harrow. Never roll when the ground is wet enough to bake, or when the particles will adhere.

Spring wheat seems to be acknowledged as the best forage crop for chinch bugs known, but they devour millet and corn. A very dry season, with plenty of rubbish and trash about the farm, appears to be the greatest propagator of

#### Kansas State Association of Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers.

There will be an adjourned meeting of this ssociation at Junction City, Kansas, on Tuesday, October 12th, 1880, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

It is earnestly recommended that every county in the state whose citizens are interested in sheep and wool, will organize a county society and be present by their representatives.

It was suggested that each county society two duly accredited delegates to this ing. Where there is no organization and not sufficient time to properly organize, it is desired that two gentlemen having an interest in this question, should be present.

Wool-growing promises in the near future to be among the most important interests of the state, and it is the proper time now to take steps for its protection and promotion.

Every effort will be made to secure reduced rates upon the railways, and to make the visit to Junction City pleasant and profitable.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Vice-President. J. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

### The Kansas State Stock Protective Association.

Will hold its second annual meeting at the court house, in Topeka, Kansas, on the 5th of October, 1880, at 2 p.m. All subordinate and kindred societies are invited to send two delegates each. All state editors are requested to publish this call.

By order of the president,

M. C. HARRIS, Maria, Kas. R. E. Heller, Sec'y, Topeka, Kas.

Speed trials on the track are to he encouraged ust so far as they tend to encourage the breeding of better roadsters. But when these speed scend to the mere level of horse racing, with all the attendant consequences of drinking. jockeying, pool-selling, betting, and other forms of gambling, they cease to be in any sense agricultural, and should have no place inside the enclosure. - Ohio Farmer.

The number of public sales of valuable herds of Jersey cattle has been larger than usual in England the present season. That of the Earl of Rosslyn was sold to Mr. Thornton, July 1st, making averages as follows: On 33 cows, \$185; EE. FARMER: Will Mr. Williams, who so on nine bulls, \$140; general average on the 42 over, and one bull sold for \$290.

### The farm and Stock.

### Deep Plowing for Corn.

In the issue of July 7th, 1880, John M. Stahl inserts an article headed "Something About Corn." In my criticism on the gentleman's article, I would not upon any consideration whatever, try to misconstrue the gentle man's language, far from it.

Mr. S. makes no distinction in speaking of stable manure-fresh or salted. In order that the readers of the KANSAS FARMER may understand the gentleman more fully, I will quote a portion of his article as it appears in the FARMER of the above date:

"Rye is a good manurial agent in the fertilization of corn ground. But if the season is a dry one, look out. I have known farmers to plow under a heavy crop of rye in the spring, plant to corn, and because the season was dry, raise no corn. The rye underneath would keep the ground loose and ventilated, and consequently increase the deleterious effects of the drouth. This same objection applies to stable manure. Besides the greater part of the valuable elements of the manure are absorbed in the growth of the stalk, leaving very little for the ear. As a result you will have plenty of fodder but little corn. Do not apply stable manure to your corn; save it for your wheat, Above all do not apply it to the hill. It is all bosh and foolishness. It starts the corn to grow in the spring, perhaps, but that is all, and does not pay for the bother."

I did criticise the above article, and 1 propose to criticise it further. Mr. S. states the rye increases the deleterious effects of the drouth, and he further states: This same objection applies to stable manure. I refer the gentleman to Webster's Unabridged Dictionary for a definition of the two words-deleterious. the word that he used, and the word injuriousthat I used. They are synonymous terms, one and the same. Mr. S. undertakes to say the resders of the KANSAS FARMER know he made no such statement, and I am satisfied the readers of the FARMER are not puzzled, as he thinks they probably are.

The gentleman ought to know that it takes a long and continuous rain to saturate ground that has not been stirred, something that does not happen as a general thing in crep-growing time, particularly when the crop has the largest body of vegetable matter, and at a time when it needs the most rain, while ground that has been stirred in the spring is more of a porous body and will more readily take the rains than his five inches unplowed beneath the first five that is plowed. If it would rain forty days, as in the days of Noah, then the unstirred earth might be filled to an overflowing.

Secondly, ground plowed five inches will fill to an everflowing with one-half the rain and flow off, while ground plowed ten inches 'deep will not commence to wash as soon as the shallow-stirred ground. Mr. S. has also noticed on public highways, particularly in a new country, on down grades where wagons have run, deeper washes, the wheels of the vehicles and hoofs of the animals producing shallow stirring, commencing to wash about as soon as the dust is laid. I have seen deeper washes on the prairies from the tramping of animals, such as cows, horses and buffaloes, than any man ever saw on plowed fields on account of shallow surface

We have had several rains here since we have commenced this discussion, and the shallow surface stirring has invariably washed, while the deep-stirred earth has remained undisturbed.

The gentleman says nothing in favor of manure, in his article of the above date, for corn, only the droppings of hogs on a clover pasture, and in his article of August 25th, 1880, he the ground where all the numberless roots can get it; and there is where the gentleman is wrong. What good will the manure do to the crop then growing after the rains have stopped leaching it. Plow your manure down where it will retain the moisture if you want the full benefit of it at all times. Manure lying on the surface, as the gentleman advises, is of no benefit in producing vegetable matter,

only at such times as it is saturated with water. We do not advocate the taking a cart, or wagon, and going over a field of thirty to fifty acres, digging a hole where each hill should be, and throwing down a spadefull of manure. We scatter it over the surface, then plow it into the

soil.
Mr. S. states that the gentleman from Butler is badly mistaken when he says corn is a shallow feeder.

He is mistaken in the extreme when he talks about forcing the roots of corn ten inches for plant food. Can corn roots, contrary to the law of nature, be forced into the earth away from the warmth of the sun, doing it positive injury? The gentleman makes the assertion that corn roots will go through almost any kind of soil, as the Creator intended they should; and there he is mistaken, as corn standing on poor, hard land is the first to show signs of perishing for want of nourishment, and he cannot deny it on substantial grounds. What do the roots that penetrate downward for water go there for? It is because his four or five-inch plowing had dried out, and the crop no longer finds nourishment in this surface soil. The gentleman states they will go deeper than it is possible to plow even with B.'s big mule team that he advertises shrewdly and extensively. And right here let me say to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, that the gentleman upsets his whole argument on shallow plowing.

Another great object of deep plowing is, and particularly on level land where there is not a

porous subsoil, the shallow plowing will fill to overflowing, praducing deleterious effects on the corn by drowning the small fibres; when, on the other hand, deep plowing will let the water below the small roots, and the crop will show no signs of decayed leaves at the bottom, or what is termed burned at the bottom.

The gentleman is right in speaking of plowing under red clover, and why does he not admit of the plowing under of the manure. The manure, emphatically, lies in a dormant condition when dry, and is of no benefit lying on the surface only at such times as I stated. All the plant food under the heavens avails nothing unless saturated with water and converted to a soluble condition fitted for plant food.

The great mass of the people get their bread by the sweat of their brows, and when they plow shallow they generally have a shallow crop, at least I have found it to be the case east If sorghum is in bloom by the 10th of July it or west.

We have had one of those dry seasons this year in Kansas. For proof of the same I refer the gentleman to the numerous letters written for the KANSAS FARMER, and I will venture to say if my friend Stahl could hear the sentiment of the poor people that are trying to make a living here, they would state, invariably, my team was not heavy enough, or I lacked the feed to give them the muscle to stir the ground the proper depth, together with the fronth, my corn has been a failure.

HENRY BUTLER. Douglas, Butler Co., 140 miles southwest of Topeka, September 10, 1880.

#### The Cattle Business of the Western Plains.

As among minerals, "all is not gold that glitters," so in stock raising there are some things that seem to show enormous profits, which, when submitted to the test of actual experience, fall far short of realizing the golden expectations that have been figured out on paper. This is especially true of the cattle business on our western plains. While it is no doubt true that many of those who embarked in the business at an early day, and secured favorable locations, have amassed great fortunes, yet it is equally true that many others have not been so fortunate, and some have lost everything that they invested. Experience in this, as in most other branches of business, counts for much; and not a few have learned this to their cost in the cattle-grazing business. Then there are seasons of short pasturage, resulting from long-continued drouth, and winters fraught with terrible storms, that occasionally make sad inroads on the herdsman's profits. All these things must be taken into account in estimating the prospective profits of the business. Without these drawbacks, the business shows up wonderfully; but, practically,, the fifty per cent. compounded annually, which looks so attractive on paper, is a myth—a sort of ignis fatuus te be heard of and dreamed of, but not to be realized. In the hands of a competent manager, with a good location, taking one year with another, it is an exceedingly profitable businesss; but we have good reason for the opinion that it has seen its palmiest days. The wild grasses will not bear close pasturage, and are easily eaten out; and when this once happens, the range becomes permanently worthless. Already the herdsmen in many localities are crowded too closely upon each other for comfort, and in such localities a year or two more will put an end to the business.

In this view of the case it may well be questioned whether the cattle business of our west- being crystallizable it does not materially affect ern plains has not already reached its maxi- the sugar. After the juice has been kept near mum? It is true that new grazing lands are the boiling point and skimmed as long as any each year being made accessible to the herds- scum arises, it should be drawn off into a vessel man; but we are inclined to the belief that the and allowed to settle for two or three hours. old ranges are being exhausted quite as rapidly; From this it should be drawn with a syphon, or so that, if we have not already reached the carefully dipped into a fine strainer and passed greatest possible limit of preduction in that directly into the evaperator and be reduced to quarter, it is quite probable that we have ap- a thick syrup as rapidly as possible. If we use proached very closely to that limit.

These are considerations which those contemplating embarking in the business, as well as those who are fond of speculating upon the capacity of our country to supply meat for the the estimates. The average profits of the business have always been overestimated, because the average losses have been placed too low; and that the losses are likely to be rather greater than less in the future, from the causes we have mentioned, is quite certain.

This view of the large ranching business in cattle on the plains, taken by the National Live-Stock Journal, we deem eminently sound. Greater numbers of cattle will be raised and fatted as the new unbroken prairies are placed under fence and cultivation, but a greater number of feeders will be engaged in the business and fewer head will be owned by individuals When farmers husband their resources, give their stock better protection in the winter, and use a better class of bulls, the plains or prairies which are now "ranges," but will in the future be fenced farms, will turn off more and better cattle in the aggregate than they do now. The high plains which are not adapted to farming, but are now grazed by the herds numbering thousands, of a few large cattle men, will be divided up among many owners, whose herds will be numbered by hundreds instead, but aggregating more than they do at present.

The ordinary farmer will in the future raise more stock and of a better class, as experience, information and accumulated means point the way to a more profitable system and enable him to avail himself of its advantages. Less in numbers but larger and better in quality is the secret of profitable stock raising, when meat is the object.

### Sorghum Syrup and Sugar.

As the season is at hand fer working up the sorghum crop we propose to group together a few facts and suggestions for the benefit of those who have not much experience in this crop. The first and most important consideration is to procure sound, ripe, fresh cut canes. We are aware that a very handsome, light colored syrup may be made from unripe cane, but such syrup owes its attractive appearance to the presence of an acid which holds the sugar in the form of glucese, which has but two fifthe the sweetness of true sugar. The important matter in sorghum culture is to obtain a cane that will ripen under the light and heat of an August sun. The temperature of July and August in this latitude falls but little below the heat of the tropical islands exposed to the sea breezes. will be ripe by the 20th of August, and a ton of it will contain as much crystallizable sugar as the best Louisiana cane. By planting the earliest ripened seed each year, the time of ripening may be hastened and an early variety obtained. This result we have in the early amber and early orange canes. But to maintain these will require careful selection of early ripening seed each year. The early amber was easily produced in the short summers of Minnesota, but the vegetable instinct, so to speak, will tend to protract the growth through our long summers, which tendency must be combatted by a proper selection of seed. Of course, if we have an early variety, the canes will be smaller, but it may be planted closer, and nearly the same weight per acre produced as with a larger variety. The habit of stripping and topping the cane some days before it is used is a bad one. Every joint of the cane contains a latent bud, and if the blades be stripped off and the tops cut, or if either be done, the bud wakes to life and a second growth begins, and with it the sugar is rapidly converted into glucose, and the crystallizable quality, with more than half the sweetness is lost. If it be neces sary to cut cane some days before it is ground, it should be carefully piled up in a cool, dry place, sheltered from rain and sunshine.

It is to be regretted that even with the best cane mills, we fail to get all the sugar that is contained in the stalks, but no better process has been discovered, and in the present state of our knowledge we must endure the loss. Large rollers with a slow motion are the essentials of good cane mill, and horrizontal rollers are more convenient than vertical ones, and steam gives a more uniform motion than horse power.

The juice as it runs from the mill should be passed through a strainer of wire gause or clean straw, and should run at once into a wooden defecator heated from the bottom of galvanized iron or copper, or by a steam coil." In this vessel milk of lime should be added till the juice will no longer redden litmus paper, but care must be observed that the lime is not carried beyond this point. Lime is used to neutralize the acid which is always present to some extent, though the quantity is diminished as the cane is more perfectly ripened. If the juice is brought to the boiling point without lime, or some other alkali, the acid will act on the sugar and convert it into glucose; and this is the change that is to be carefully guarded against in all stages of sugar making. On the other hand if the use of lime is carried beyond the point of neutralizing the acid, it forms a compound with an equivalent of sugar, which is a dark-colored bitter substance, and these properties are communicated to the syrup, but not direct fuel heat, Cooks evaporator is as simple mate than ours. With us the seed was very and as effectual as any in use. But if we are prepared for it a steam coil is the safest mode foot high it grew very slowly compared with of evaporation in an open vessel. When we make sugar in factories or sugar houses, as we Old World, will do well to take into account in should do, and as we will do, before many years, we will use vacuum pans exhausted by an air-pump, and reduce the syrup to the crystallizing point at once without raising the temperature above 150° F.

After the juice is reduced to syrup, if sugar is to be made, it should be passed while het into a condensing vessel, made like the defecating tank but smaller. Here it should be carefully reduced to a consistency that requires 238° to boil it. It should then be emptied into the granulating vessel which should be kept in a room where a temperatue of between 90° and 100° is maintained. In two or three days the mushy mass may be placed in muslin sacks to drip, or better, operated on with the centrifugal machine if we have one. Or if we prefer it, we may barrel it in this state and send it to the refinery. In all this work a scrupulous regard to cleanliness must be observed. Every morning before beginning work, the rollers, evaporator and condenser should be well washed with a strong solution of sal-soda to counteract any tendency to fermentation and the formation of an acid by which sugar would be transformed into glucose. When lime has been free y used, a dark, gummy substance is found adhering to the evaporating pan, that the soda will not remove. This can be effected by a wash made by mixing one part of sulphuric or muriatic acid weak soda water after washing. Avoid keeping the juice long, the presence of anything sour or fermenting, or long continued boiling. These all promote the formation of glucose.

Indiana Farmer.

### Frosted Cane. - What Should Be Done.

When a frost shall have killed the foliage on cane, the sooner it is cut and protected from the sun's rays the better. I should not attempt to strip or even top it, but out and stand it in round shocks and tie the tops about two feet below the seed tufts. In this condition the leaves will shade the stalk, and the seed will fully cure. As soon as you are ready to mill the cane strike off the tufts or haul them with the cane to the mill and cut them off there, and select the best for seed, devoting the balance to stock feed. . It will pay to save it. The method suggested by friend Miller of windrowing is a quick way and the Louisiana method, which does very well, except in cases of severe storms of rain, when it is liable to get wet and often under mud and water. Mr. Nason's large crop in Perry county Ill., was windrowed for the sake of speed, but it gave us much trouble to handle it afterwards; besides, it became very dirty. We milled it, leaves, dirt and all, as well as much of the seed tufts, making a fair syrup, all things considered .- J. A. Hedges.

### Sorghum as a Forage Crop.

The inquiry is often made as to the value of sorghum as a forage crop, and the query seems to be very fairly answered by the experiments of some one in the Cultivator:

The past winter and spring much has been said in favor of sorghum as a forage crop; but before recommending it we thought it best to the Early Amber kind. This we planted side with corn, and manured and cultivated it the same. The result is that the corn planted s week to a fortnight later is now nearly three times as large. We cut a stalk of the corn which had not tasseled out, that measured nine and a half feet, and weighed two and threequarters pounds. A stalk of sorghum (we cut one of the largest and it had thrown out the seed head) measured seven feet, but was very slender and weighed only three-quarters of a pound; and this would be a fair comparison of the amount of forage obtained from the two

Corn has more leaves, and they are much larger. The stalk of the sorghum is very sweet, and no doubt contains a large amount of sugar, and on this account would be desirable as a forage crop, but there is not the least doubt that an acre of western corn could produce a much larger amount of sugar than an acre of sorghum; that is, although the sorghum would contain a much larger percentage of sugar, yet the greater amount of forage produced by the corn would yield more sugar as food for stock and much more of all the other elements of food. It has also been claimed that sorghum was much better relished by stock than corn, but our cows eat the corn up cleaner than the sorghum, as the latter is harder and not so easily masticated as a stalk of cern which is nearly three times as thick. For this reason sorghum not only yields a much smaller crop, but much more waste than corn. The conclusion we have arrived at is that there is nothing yet been produced which will yield such an enormous amount of forage as corn, whether it is simply fed green, as summer forage, cured for winter use after the ordinary manner, or perfectly preserved as ensilage; or, if all accounts are true, when imperfectly preserved; but of this we cannot speak positively, having had no experience with a sile, and on the farm neither theories nor scientific deductions are worth a great deal till veirfied by actual expe-

Should the average farmer attempt by experment to verify all the theories laid down by writers, he would soon be without a farm, and his family without bread. Neither is it best to accept all that may be claimed as successful explace and fail in another. Sorghum may prove a very profitable forage crop in a warmer clislow in germinating, and until it was nearly a

### Weaning Colts.

A little skimmed milk may be given with advantage at this period, especially if the colt is not in good condition; but clean, sound oats, ground or unground, constitute the best of all grain foods for the colt. We prefer to have them ground; and, as cold weather approaches, we would add about one-fourth in weight of corn meal, which helps to lay on fat and keeps up the animal heat. A little oil-meal-say a pint a day-may also profitably be given with the oats for a few months after weaning. Don't be afraid of feeding too liberally. More colts are injured the first six months after weaning by too scanty an allowance of food than from the opposite extreme. By all means see that the colt has ample opportunity to romp and play. If you keep him up in a close box and feed him highly you will ruin him; but let him have a chance to race through the fields or pasture-and grass, by-the-way, is the best of all foods for the colt-and then there will be little danger or injury from over-feeding .- Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

### Water.

The advantage of having good stock water in our stock pastures can not be too highly stated. We much prefer well water pumped with six parts of water, and rinsing well with into good clean tanks, as in this case the cattle cannot stand in the water, and they do not wade around through the mud. The wind-mill for pumping water is now sold at such a reasonable price that all can afford to have one, as it saves so much time and hard work, besides having a

constant supply of good fresh water before the

Dairymen will find it indispensable to have vater in their pastures where they keep their cows, for nothing will dry them up faster than lack of it. How many farmers have a pond hole in their pastures, naturally possibly, or scraped out and banked up, where they let their cattle drink. The pends are knee deep with mud, and full of cattle droppings and urine. This is neither healthy for the stock or profitable to the owmer.

Another important item is to have your water convenient of access and near the feeding ground. We all know that stock will go without water long after they want it, rather than ge a half mile or a mile to drink.

Impure water is the frequent cause of abortion in cows, which often causes a man more loss by getting into his herd than three times the cost of furnishing a permanent and good supply of fresh, clean water always accessible to his stock. Do not think it is enough to have water in your barnyard which they can get morning and evening, but have it always by them. Whatever mistreatment we give our steck we doubly mistreat ourselves for they are machines to manufacture what we give them into higher priced srticles for our profit, either beef, mutton, pork, milk, or wool.

Now if we furnish poor pasture, and foul and putrid water, can we expect they will give us full returns of a first-class article of beef, or a large supply of rich milk? No! so do not try to see how little you can get along with, doing test its merits, and so purchased some seed of for your stock, but see how comfortable you can make them, and if you have the right breed they will make you plenty of money .- Breeders' Live-Stock Journal.

> The cab company, of Paris, has 13,000 horses, and for several years has been experimenting under the direction of the eminent chemists, Mesers. Grandeau and Leclerc, how to economically nourish them without detriment to their health and working powers. The problem has been satisfactorily solved, by partly substituting maize, beans, and oil-cake for oats, and which has resulted in a saving of over one million francs per annum. The eminent chemiste, as they have frequently pointed out, deneunce the plan of giving oat rations by measure, instead of by weight; also that the heaviness and shining character of oats, are no indications of their nutritive value—the latter can only be determined by analysis. The digestive powers of the animals have been sensibly im proved by freeing all grains beforehand from impurities.

Cows giving milk should not be allowed to fall off in quantity from insufficient feed. It is more difficult to increase the flow of milk after a shrinkage from the lack of full feed than to keep up a high activity of the secretion by artificial feed. When the habit of diminished milk secretion at a particular time of the year is established, as it will be by repetition, it is not always easy to prevent it entirely by liberal feeding. The habit will also be transmitted to the offspring as a family characteristic that will diminish the value of the cow as a producer of milk. Give the cows extra feed as soon as the pasture begins to get short.

### Dairy.

### Wintering Bees.

Judicious beekeepers always begin this nonth to prepare for winter. To have young pees hatching through September and October in large numbers is absolutely necessary to successful wintering. Care must be taken to examine the hive often now, to see that the queen is not cramped for room in which to lay. Keep empty comb in the center of the brood nest so combs from hives containing too much honey with those that have a surplus of empty combs thus benefiting both colonies. Another point to be gained by this is that the young bees, hatching after the season is over, will leave empty cells in the center of the brood nest, just when they are needed for the bees to cluster in when cold weather comes. Do not leave this work until too late, for the bees raised in September and October must carry us through the winter.

### Exchanging Boxes.

In sections of the country where the hency harvest has entirely ceased, all boxes must now be removed. Any colony not very strong in bees or heavy in stores must be now fed, unless you prefer to unite it with a stronger one. A few pounds of sugar fed during the pleasant fall months to a weak colony will often save it. Give them in the evening only so much as they will carry in during the night. It is better to feed now than later in the season; never feed, however, until the honey sesson is ever, except to nuclei or weak colonies. Those who are anxious to build up strong colonies will find it well to put partially filled boxes, from strong colonies, on to weaker ones, who will take the honey out, and the comb will be left nice for next eason. Full combs may also be exchanged for empty ones between two colonies to the advantage of both.

So many vile mixtures have been sold as honey that the public taste has become perverted, but the reputation of extracted honey is gaining ground very fast. Most persons, who are not in the habit of tasting that which is of a superior quality, cannot appreciate it. Extracted white clover honey is so much purer, clearer and whiter than anything the people are accustomed to, that they think it must be something else.

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

#### Influence of the Grange on Farmers.

I hope that the reader will not expect an apology from me for bringing this subject into the columns of the FARMER, for it is a subject that concerns the tiller of the soil as much as the application of manure, the cultivation of corn, or the breeding of stock. The Grange-I shall spell it with a big G-is distinctively a farmer's institution, as much so as the farm itself. None but farmers are allowed to enter "within the gates." Hence there can be no grange without farmers; and as the grange and farmers are thus inseparable, so the farmer should be inseparable from the grange. Being peculiarly a farmer's inctititution, it will influence him if it influences any one. And so it does; not that the farmer alone has been influenced, but he has been influenced most, because the nearer one is allied to anything the greater the influence of that upon him.

It is needless for me to argue that the Grange has influenced the farmer while in the grange His trickery is notorious; yet by means of false hall. There he must do something. If he listens only he will be affected and that for the better. For a good listener is always an apt learner. Even though erroneous views may be expressed or wrong ideas promulgated if the farmer is as sharp as a gronger should be he will hardly accept them. There are always begets discussion, thought; and thought expressed, intellectual improvement. Whether the listener was right or wrong in his opinions he will have two ideas after the discussion where he had one before.

But if the farmer is an active member of the grange, if he talks, reads, writes, if he seek to receive and to give information, how great must be the influence of his grange surroundings. Our intellectual faculties, like our physical organs, develop as we use them. Exercise gives strength and activity. "The used key is bright." The faculty of speech, the talent for writing, will develop if exercised in the grange meet-

Thus it comes about that the farmer becomes a thinker; and thinkers are always heretics. The thinking, heretical granger begins to ex- days there are no judges for sale, and Gould is press his doubts of the prepriety or justice of consequently hampered." the railroads paying twenty-five per cent. dividends on their watered capital. He begins to doubt whether it is good policy or sound principle to let the lawyer represent (?) him in Congrass. He may doubt his own superior wisdom and conclude that there is something in book farming after all. Very likely there will be an expression of these doubts and railroad operators and lawyers conclude that the farmer has become quite troublesome. And when he demands cheap transportation, just representation and an efficient Agricultural Department to improve agriculture, these classes are quite sure that the grange has influenced the farmer. This is no fancy picture. Michigan leads the van and the other states are following.

The male granger always resolves to be a better farmer, and his wife to be a better housewife, after each meeting of the grange. 1 don't exactly know what is the reason, but it is so.

Man may not have descended from a monkey, but there is still enough of the monkey about him to make him quite imitative. Perhaps if the reader is a Methodist he can guess why grangers always resolve to be better after each grange meeting, you know Methodists have "experience meetings" and "love feasts" which wonderfully revive the church militant and cause them to resolve to set out anew for Canaan. Now a grange meeting is an experience meeting and a love feast. As Casca would say, "It is all Greek to me," but the Methodist brethren may understand it.

The farmer goes home; he is going to be a him. She is going to be better too. He intends to cultivate his land better, feed his stock more, always cut plenty of stove wood and fix up the yard fence. His wife is going to cook better, keep the room more tidy and never have a loose button on his shirt. When the farmer outs that wood and fixes up the yard fence he thinks that he has taught his wife a lesson; and Sun.

that as a result thereof she has baked him that bread so light that to keep it down he has to put on top a piece of her cake, that astonishes him with its soda and sweetness. While she thinks that that bread has put him in such a and satisfaction. Anyhow the influence of the solemn truth.

But that bread does more than you may think for, and remember it was leavened with grange leaven. The dreams of the poet and the reasonings of the philosopher are evolved from food, possibly pork and beans. So the cogitations of the farmer may be better as the bread is better. Bad digestion produces gloom and grumbling. Good bread may bring good digestion, for bad bread always causes bad; and good digestion means smiles and pleasant words. So it is easy to see that that bread may influence not only the farmer but "all his house," even to his man servant or his maid servant, and his ox and his ass. And the influence of the Grange will make the farmer a better husband, father, master, farmer, thinker, speaker, writer, citizen. In short, an honest man, the noblest work of God;-honest to himself and JOHN. M. STAHL. towards all mankind.

### Keen Against Gould.

A leading operator, who is supposed to have suffered as badly at the hands of Mr. Gould as he has done in a speculation in wheat, was talking over the subject a few days ago in a semi-jocular vein.

"Gould has been doing all in his power,"

he said, "to cripple me without success. Why, the directors of two of our largest banks remarked to me the other day that no bank could have averted a run upon it had one-half of the false stories been circulated about it which have been current about my enormous losses. According to these tables I lost some four millions in wheat, while in fact I lost only a million and a quarter, half of which loss I recovered at one stroke in a speculation in lard, and more than the other half in stocks. Did it ever oc cur to you why Gould seeks the malarious banks of the Hudson? Well, he can not stand the pure, bracing air of the seaside; it is too healthy for his constitution. He lives on malaria and other people's misfortunes. If the government were to put him in a Florida marsh he would absorb every taint of miasma in it, so that not even an alligator would be left. reports he manages to saddle his wildcats upon the public. Look at Union Pacific: Its stock has been watered to the extent of \$14,000,000, and its bonded indebtedness increased by \$33,-000,000 within the last year. The manner in which this was done was admirable and was thoroughly Gould-like. It was not as wonwas somewhat too dangerous to be repeated. All New York knows that it was touch-and-go at that time whether the state should not have the honor of supporting him for the remainder of his days. But money was so lavishly spent, and the pressing needs of the bankrupt corporation were so great that, although the books were recovered and the proof of his guilt complete, yet he was not prosecuted, but spared to give fresh proof of his financial ability. The author of 'Piccadilly' says the first thing a speculator in Wall street must do is to buy a judge and run him. This refers to the time when Gould and Tweed-brothers by a common instinct-ruled the roost. But now-a-

Returning to the watering of the Union Pa cific the narrator explained that "Mr. Gould needed more assistance on this occasion. He took the Boston trustees-all honorable meninto his confidence. Russell Sage and Sidney Dillon were also brought in. Several satellites, who are always ready to be used when they scent profit from ufar, were initiated. Before this Gould had purchased the control of the Kansas Pacific at about twenty-five cents on the dollar. He had found great difficulty in carrying it. The road was in the hands of a receiver. The interest on the bonded debt had not been paid. The bonds and shares were selling at low prices and were in bad edor. Gould had applied to his friends to make a market, and to help him unload. He had been refused, and he summoned his associates around him. He explained his schemes, and a majority of the Union Pacific trustees at once agreed. A pool was formed, and most of the remaining Kansas Pacific stock was bought up at about 40. This was converted into Union Pacific stock, which was then selling at 90, and Gould & Co. had a good straddle on the market by selling Union Pacific short at 90 and buying Kansas Pacific at 40.

"That is the way in which Mr. Gould makes money and fools the public. No one can ever forget his conduct on black Friday. That is now a matter of history. But it is not so well known that this man is not able to lose with equanimity; that his brokers have to pull him out of his chair; that he cries like a child at better farmer. His better half goes home with the loss of his ill-gotten gains. Why, he came to me ready to fall on his knees, and pitifully besought me to help him cover his shorts in Lake Shore, St. Paul & Northwestern. I did so: and now this man tries to ruin my credit by spreading injurious rumors, which, as I said, no bank could withstand. But I don't mind it much. I can take care of myself."-N. Y.

### Very Solicitous.

At the present time the grange is an object of great deal of solicitude. "I appreciate all it has done for the hard working farmer," said a good humor and that cake has so much moved ring politician to us the other day, "but," conhis soul that he is fixing the fence and cutting tinued he, "from present indications, I fear the wood to express his mingled repentance they are going to engage in politics, and that will be ruinous to the order for future useful-Grange has wrought good. Again this is no ness." Don't give yourself any uneasiness Politics never will be brought into the grange, but enough of the grange will be brought into politics to consign to eternal political oblivion all place seekers like yourself. And you may all place seekers like yourself. And you may that no harm will result to fancy picture. I don't look much like G W. Politics never will be brought into the grange, and I could tell a lie if I wanted to, but that is but enough of the grange will be brought into the order, or the country at large, by so doing. The farmers of Michigan have the floor, and demand that you, and your sons, together with your sons-in-law, and all your kin, however remote, step down and out .- Agricultural World.

### Contribute Your Mite.

In every movement attempted by farmers to organize for protective operations in business or industrial affairs, the great obstacle to success has been their unwillingness to contribute the money necessary to carry it on. They submit without a murmur to being robbed of hundreds and thousands of dollars by the merchants, lawyers, etc., because it is either done indirectly or they are made to believe it is right, but vast numbers of them will not contribute a dime to the support of au ergrnization established for the single purpose of promoting their interests and protecting them from the power and capacity of hostile organizations. Thousands upon thousands of farmers are out of the grange to-day because of their unwillingness to contribute the small pittance necessary to maintain the organization. It is no wonder that farmers are at such a great disadvantage, when they refuse to contribute a few dollars a year to the support of their organization, when the merchants and other city classes contribute hundreds and thousands to theirs. Money is power; and if farmers expect or destre to become independent of other classes, they must learn to contribute liberally to the support of their own organization .- Patron of

The Order of Patrons of Husbandry holds aloft brighter hopes in the dim future for the young and rising generation than any other organization in this country. With this noble purpose cherished in their youthful hearts we have good reason to hope that the day is not far distant when places of honor and trust will be largely filled from the agricultural masses, Therefore it becomes the imperative duty of the youth of the land, and especially of the grange, to earnestly and perseveringly strive to fit themselves well for the responsible position they may be called upon to fill; not only by studying the best methods of producing crops, or the analysis of different soils, or their adaptation to the production of different crops, but plenty in grange halls to oppose error; and this derful a siroke as his feat of putting into his the science of government, the principles and his partner's pockets \$25,000,000 of the of political economy, of finance, protection, money belonging to the Eric treasury. That etc. For the perpetuation of the rights and privileges of a free, united people derive from good government depends solely upon the enlightenment and intelligence of its subjects .-Farmer's Friend.

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preductive—Mf. Vernon Seedling and Kirkwood, each yleided in 1830 at the rate of 10,000 quarts per acre, and averaged in market 18c, per quart. 40 acres Strawberries and Raspberries. Kleffer's Hybrid Blight-Proof Pear. Forty Years Experience in Pear Growing, telling how to avoid the Blight-Forty Claim with the Post Growing and Fruits, telling seed the Light the Post Growing and Forty Strain Research of Fruits and Flowers free. WM. PARRY, Chinaminson, N. J. and Flowers free.

### THESORGOHANDBOOK

tise on Sorgo and Imphoe Canes, and the Minnesota inter Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1886 is dy, and will be sent free on application. We can PURE CANE SEED of the best variety. Cincinnati. O.

Hackinery, Steam Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Grain Mills, Church and School Bells, &c.



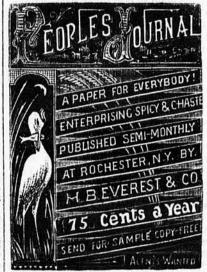


sorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Giand, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease provides the human organism. The use of the Pastillie is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does under the performance of premature oil dige usually accompanying the now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear without the performance of the perfo

manent cure, unless in severe cases, 35; No. 3, dissting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition, 37. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany RAOM BOY. Sealed Decorriptive Pamphilete giving Anatomical Illustrations and Teatimony, which will convince the most skeptical thatthey can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thored by re-satisfished same us of never affected. Sold GYLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFC. CHEMSIS. Market and Sh. St. ST. LOUIS MO.

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#### Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammand St.ck). Bucks for Sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kanaas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breed-ber of thoronghbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, irving, Marshall county, Kan. High g ade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Foland-Ch Suiloik, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices of less than last eard rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

OSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breader of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs ready for ship-ment.

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

MILLER BROS, Junction City, Kansus, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohlo, strains): also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leg-horn Fowls, Eggs, \$150 per 13. Descriptive Circu-lar and Price List free,

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K ANSAS HOME NURSERY offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the west. The largest stock of Apple Seedlings.

A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSE TES,—18th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock off-red for fall and spring of \*50-81, consists of 19 million owage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,0,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also ag od assortment of cherry and peach trees, or namental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Es.

EE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Frait
I Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and
Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON,
Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

#### Dentist.

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### Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms rea-sorable. Currence determined by the second of the style and the second of the secon RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

Emporia, Kanso

### RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS. Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar under six months that took first premium at Kansas Gity Exposition in 1873, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. Thase pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record. I send out nothing but first-class pig. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered as receipt of money.

J. V. EANDOLFH, Emperis, Kas



THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD,

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDAED, Hart-tord, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for \$125 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$156, Both papers for \$200. A strice of 12 magnifectation on the papers for \$200. A strice of 12 magnifectation of the papers of \$200. A strice of 12 magnifectation of the papers of \$200.



HIGH CLASS POBLIRY, O. GRAVES, Brownsville, Na. (SEAS GEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR HATCHING

### Joint Public Sale

of highly bred

# **Short-Horn Cattle**

At Delaware, O., Thursday, Oct. 21, 1880

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home cosily made. Corly Outfit free. Address THUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Largest supply of UNIFORM THRIFTY YOUNG Stock, two and three years old, in the

country.
Standard Pears a SPECIALTY. No old stock out back, but all YOUNG and HEAL-

Also a large supply of Ornamental Stock of very description.

Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their

interests by corresponding with us or inspecting our Stock before purchasing. SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

"NEW"

# **Hydraulic Ram!**

The only Horizontal Ram made. Will do good work on light fail. Send for circular.

ISAAC B. MILLINGTON & CO., CHESTER, PA

### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum bugs securing space in these advertising column. Advertisements of letteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for eash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribors should very carefully notice the labe stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 20 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 20 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

### CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs. The greatest of fer to club agents ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work. Every agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER knews that he is working for Cash! And every agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoflice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instruction sen 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.

### The Fairs Next Week.

A great many agricultural fairs will close out next week. Among the number our Shawnee County Agricultural Fair, at this city, will hold its eleventh annual meeting.

Liberal premiums, for a county fair, are offered for the list of all kinds of farm stock and produce, and if the weather remains propitious a good fair may be expected. Topeka should be the site of the finest agricultural fair in the state. In fact the fair held at the capital of the state should be made a state instatution, to the advantage of the whole state. The present fair grounds are dry, handsomely located, and can be enlarged when more room is required.

The managers and patrons of this fair should leave nothing undone that can be accomplished to make the exhibition this season attractive and profitable to all visitors, and the awards should be made on merit solely. This desirable result can only be attained by securing judges on every animal and article who are fully conversant with what they are about to pass judgment on.

After the present county exhibition has closed, we hope to see the work dropped last spring, of organizing a state fair at the state capital, taken up and prosecuted with vigor by the parties who have the matter in hand. new departure is necessary in agriculturrl fairs if they are to be made useful to agriculture and successful as annual exhibitions. Let the horse-race be remanded to the race-course proper, and the agricultural fair, with all that name in its true meaning implies, take posses sion of the fair ground, and no horse, save stallion, be exhibited on the ground as an animal of speed and draft, and the colts of such animals to prove their merit as stock improvers by their progeny. If such animal is valued on account of superior speed and entered as an an; imal of that class, let him be trotted or run against time and the premium awarded accordingly. If the mare is on exhibition as a breeding animal let her be judged on points, and the best animal take the prize.

The present system of racing has no object in it looking to the improvement of stock. It is a thorough gambling outfit from A to Z, with not the slightest advantage towards improving the breed of horses or promoting the interest of agriculture.

Good breeding stock, either for spee l, draft, or the road, is the need of the country, and if such is exhibited at agricultural fairs and its merits there honestly tested, those in search of such know where to find it. But what useful results can be gained by the public in tretting geldings for heavy purses? None whatever. Though such horses surpass the wing-footed Mercury in speed it could be no advantage to any but the owners. The theory on which agricultural fairs is founded is to promote the public interest, and all that does not administer to this end should be ruled out. Under such a rule horse-racing would go among the first. In a future article we propose to suggest some features which will take the place of the diabolical horse-race, and be both useful and enter-

### Book Farming.

become a phrase which is synonymous with another if it proves defective. They will forirony or contempt. Book manufacturing, ward a catalogue containing styles and prices book merchandising, book navigation, book mechanism, are a on a level with "book application by postal card. They manufacture farming." Actual practice, doing with one's several styles of strong knives especially adapown hands, is essentially necessary to success in all these different branches of business, and it one who values a first-class pocket knife to

is not more so in farming than any of the others. What is most needed is the book and the plow united in the same man. He wants all the information which can be gleaned from books, or periodicals, with practice in actual farm from all sources, and to give him a thorough understanding of what the books and papers teach. No man can possibly have a clear comprehension of what he learns by reading and study of any employment, without practice. Farming in this respect is precisely similar to every other branch of business.

The better a man is posted in the theory, the philosophy of his business, the more profitable he can make that business. But to understand an occupation thoroughly he must have both a hand and mental education. It is not essential to be a successful farmer that a man have a practical education and be able to do with his own hands any and every piece of work necesessary to be done on a farm, and this comprises a very long list, but every boy that has spent a few years on a well managed farm acquires this practical education to a sufficient extent to make him self reliant and successful as a future farmer, if he combines with this manual training what is, in common parlance, styled "book farming," but which is, nevertheless, not in any true sense book farming, only a more thorough education in practical farming.

If every farmer's table had an agricultural paper or two laid on it every week, and his library contained a few volumes on stock, farm machinery, soils, horticulture, etc., and his leisure hours, in the long winter evenings especially, were spent with the members of the family in studying these works and in discussing the best means of adapting such information as suited his business, to the advancement of it, the agriculture of this nation would double in millions of dollars in clear profit en the amount of labor and expense now bestowed upon it. This the responsible and unpartisan position of is true book farming, with nothing about it that judgo. As far as we have been able to learn, of farmers will not comprehend and admit is eminently true.

Such an improvement on old methods is within reach of every farmer no matter how humble, to a most profitable and gratifying extent, if he and his family will but become constant readers of a good agricultural paper, and and advice of other farmers, and men who are making it their life business to develop new There are large stores of this kind of information published in every agricultural paper, that may be appropriated most profitably by every are in the habit of doing.

### Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers.

of the sheep breeders' and wool growers' association at Junction City. A private note, accompanying the call, expresses it as the belief of the writer that to save the state and insure ored as a leader in Israel? its future prosperity, wheat growing must give way to stock raising. We might add that a great many sound thinkers have reached the same conclusion. While nothing is surer that to achieve the highest prosperity to any country so favorably situated for it as central Kansas.

Wheat raising need not be abandoned be country so naturally adapted to wheat, the business may be brought to the highest perfection by combining its culture with sheep husbandry A sheep to every acre of land would insure, few years hence, more certain and much larger crops of wheat, under an intelligent system of farming, than all wheat and no stock

A farmer with a good flock of sheep well in hand, can afford to laugh at the fickleness of the seasons, the chinch bug and the grasshopper, but with nothing to depend upon but wheat growing he will, three years out of five, mourn over his irreparable losses from these combined enemies, to collapse finally in utter poverty.

### A Knife.

We have owned pocket knives in great variety and numbers, and rumaged the cutlery stores but never met with one that came fully up to our ideas of what a perfect knife should be till we tried one of Maher & Grosh's Congress knives. Its beau.y and neatness of finish combined with strength is only equaled by the quality and fine temper of the blades A blade whose temper combines hardness and toughness is the desideratum looked for in a knife, and we have never found these qualities in such high perfection in a knife as the pearl handled three blade congress knife received from Messrs, Maher & Grosh of Toledo, Ohio whose advertisement is in the FARMER. They manufacture the cutlery they sell and send any style of knife ordered, by mail, at a price much lower than the same style can be purchased of dealers, and they warrant every We often wonder why "book farming" has knife to be of best temper, exchanging it for of their kniues and other articles of cutlery or

write for one of their catalogues and order a peaches than we have ever known to originate philosophy of money. That the business of the knife by mail. You will get a good article at a in so short a time. One of these specimens was er knows what a treasure a strong, sharp knife vexations and frauds to be found.

### The Judgeship.

The question of the election of a judge tor this judicial district is at present exciting a good deal of interest. There has been no party nominations made, and lacking that formality which gives a candidate the endorsement of his party and the precedence of all others, the field is left open to all who aspire to the honors of donning the ermine for the next four years. Judge McFarland and Judge Day have warm friends who would like to see them brought out as candidates, and if a convention were called their names would be placed before it. But in the absence of a formal endorsement by a convention, these gentlemen are not disposed to push their claims as independent candidates.

The friends of Judge Safford are urging him strongly as a candidate, and the announcement of the latter gentleman's name is meeting with so favorable a reception that he has consented to become a candidate for the place. In mentioning Judge Safford's name in connection with the bench, the Capital says:

"Judge Safford has had valuable experience as district judge and a member of the supreme court—his long residence in the state and his high judicial character make him a strong can-

The informal manner in which Judge Safford's name has been placed before the public, strips his candidacy of that partisanship which must attach to a nomination emanating from a political conventien, and is a feature most desirable in a candidate who is intended to occupy even the most stolid, illiterate and prejudiced both the bar and the public are heartily in fa. vor of Judge Safford as a candidate.

### The Amendment Abroad.

It is not easy to comprehend the interest that is taken abroad, or in the older states, in every advanced movement of Kansas. Just now the make an effort to put in practice what proposed amendment to the state's constitution, ever strikes them is applicable to their prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spiritparticular line of business, of the experience uous liquors, seems to excite the greatest interest, and word comes from other states that a great accession to the permanent population of truths by experiments, useful to agriculture. the most desirable class of citizens, will be the immediate result of the adoption oi the prohibitory clause. Other states may enforce local option and other forms of prohibitory legislafarmer who will only try. To do so he has but tion against rum, but their action does not exto make more use of his brains than a majority cite any unusual interest outside their own borders, but immediately Kansas proposes to follow the lead of Maine, the interest felt outside of the state is intense, and people wait on tip-toe of expectancy for the final action, and in the We publish, this week, a notice of a meeting meantime make preparations to become citizens of the state which rules out the liquor trade as an industry unworthy a civilized people. The querie is why should young Kansas be so hon-

### Farm Life Growing More Popular.

"It the census could be taken of those men wheat raising to the exclusion of other agricul- in large cities who are most prosperous in busiture, if persisted in as it has commenced in that ness it would be found that a large proportion friend. region of the state, and as practiced at present, of them look forward to a home upon a farm as the same result will inevitably follow which a resting place after the toil of years. There is may be traced in its footsteps across the conti- a feeling of security in owning a farm, which nent from east to west, a judicious system of is not enjoyed by those engaged in traffic, and stock raising and sheep husbandry cannot fail therefore farm life is growing more popular with men city-born and bred."

And this is a primary reason why every boy should have opportunity given him of acquircause stock is made a leading interest, but in a ling at least a practical rudimentary knowledge of farming. Two years of practical farm life in the home of an intelligent farmer would be the most prefitable period in the education of a boy in his teens. An education that would give him a healthy development in both mind and body, by bringing him into contact with the real work of making a living, while the daily bath of sunshine and open air would expand the animal structure of the future man in the most natural and healthful manner. Such a school term, so to speak, in agriculture, would be most valuable to him, if turning aside from other pursuits he sought a farm as a resting place from the worry and uncertainty of trade.

### Mixing of the Cane Varieties.

The cultivation of sugar cane, broom corn and rice corn, has received a great impulse within a year among our farmers, and many of them will attempt to raise all three on the same farm, side by side probably. At any rate they will be raised in such proximity to each other as to have their pollen mixed by the winds, and to plant seed of either where sthe blossoms have been thus mixed will be the ruin of the future crop. A majority of farmers probably are aware of this, but some of them will risk it. Seed that is warranted pure and unmixed should invariably be procured for planting, or the sugar crop will speedily vanish. Cane mixed with broom corn, grows monstrous in size but is barren of sacharine matter, and rice corn loses its value if mixed with either. Broom corn mixed with sorghum is short in the brush and of little value. This is an important matter which should not be lost sight of when the next planting season comes round.

### Seedling Peaches.

Seedling peaches are in general poor fruit, though all the best budded varieties had their three years has produced more fine seedling

The literary monthlies of the Scribner class, are recently paying more attention to farm life, a rich field for exploration and development in magazine literature. The agricultural papers, proper, welcome these fine writers to their brotherhood, and hope for much good from their pens.

The decided growth of small farming in the southern states, and its relation to politics, are discussed by Sidney Lanier in the October Scribner. While not insisting on any contrast of the sections, Lanier has invented a phrase which cleverly describes the bonanza farming of the northwest, with its lack of homestead life. "It is not farming at all," he says; "it is mining for wheat."

Our Florida Letter, written by Mr. S. A. Adams, formerly editor of the Herald, Champlain, N. Y., and who left the editor's chair and the icy regions of the empire state, and made a home in the flowery peninsula, will interest many of our readers. Mr. Adams has been a resident of Florida for a number of years, and his information can be relied upon as southern lands viewed through northern eyes.

Farmers who want to make money as rapidly as possible, should read the new agricultural book advertised in another column by J. C. Mc-Curdy & Co. The uniform excellence of the publications of this firm is a sufficient guarantee that this will be a standard work. Competent critics pronounce it the best work of its kind, and many practical farmers have given it unqualified praise.

St. Nicholas for October completes the seventh volume of the magazine. And, by the way, the publishers announce that the increased size and number of the pages in this volume make necessary the binding of it in two parts, each containing the monthly issues for half a year-

Thorough application of Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip to flocks this fall is a guarantee against infection by scab during the winter and will keep the animals free from vermin-try it See advertisement in FARMER.

### Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions of respect to the nemory of Bro. Wm. Ayers, were passed by Capital Grange at their regular meeting, September 25th, 1880:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our divine Master to remove by death, from our midst, our beloved brother, Wm. Ayers, therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble sub mission to divine will, we can but express the unanimous sentiment of the members of this grange and our fraternity generally, that in the sudden and unexpented death of our beloved brother our Order has lost a true patron and we a faithful, active and earnest co-worker the bereaved family a kind husband and father

and the community a valuable citizen. Resolved. That we tender our heartfelt sym pathies to the bereaved family and relatives in their irreparable loss of husband, father and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy, under seal of our grange, be furnished the widow of our deceased brother; also, that a copy be furnished the KANSAS FARMER for publication.

S. H. Downs, Wm. Sims, C. DUDLEY, c'y. Committee. GEO. E. FLANDERS, Sec'y.

### Miscellaneous.

MT. CARMEL, Crawford Co., 85 miles south east of Topeka, Sept. 18.—The FARMER comes very regular and is carefully read. I like it better and better every week. How manfully it speaks out in behalf of the class it represents-the "tillers of the soil." The number before me, September 15th, is well worth careful reading by every man in the state or nation

I think it is high time the farmers were waking up to the all-important duty they owe themselves and posterity, for the "money of corporations" does wield a mighty influence in politics. Now why not swing aloof from such ideas as they advocate and join the peoples' party-the greenback party-the party that honors labor as the only source of wealth in this or any other land. When we do this the kings of the rail and the shylocks of the east will shout, "The farmers are coming!" sure enough, and will battle hard and strong for their benefit once in the history of this nation I think Senator David Davis told the truth when he penned the lines about the "rapid growth of corporate power," and they ought to be watched by both of the old parties.

Now as to weather, crops, etc. Weather has been very fine since September came in ; rainy at present writing; fine for drilling wheat, and tair avernge or full crop will be put in. Corn ripe and not very heavy owing to bugs and dry spell in earing time. Cattle and hogs looking fine. Apples plenty. Peaches gone, and what a happy feast we have had on them.

As a supplementary suggestion to our corres pondont's invitation to farmers to pitch into the greenback race pell-mell, we would advise to go a little slow. There are a great many abuses origin in seedlings. Kansas, within the last that need correcting in our politics which farmers understand much better than they do the testify to this.

world has outgrown the old money systems of reasonable price and no mistake. Every farm- exhibited at the KANSAS FARMER office last the world is evident enough, and that a change week by Mr. Peter Heil, jr., of Shawnee coun- has been going on in financial systems for a long is. It is the most useful tool on a farm, while ty, Kas. The fruit was of fair size and fine time is also clear, but it will require a good deal work to utilize the knowledge he has acquired a dull, pot metal concern is one of the greatest flavor, the beau ideal, in short, of what a peach of experimenting and caution to perfect our financial system. The greenback is a very good paper money but it is no more of a bar to monopolies and the usurpation of capitalists than gold and silver. The fact is that when greenbacks were at their flood-tide all of our greatest monopolies had their rise, which fact should cause us to go cautiously and examine step by step. The greenback party is very similar to all political parties-very virtuous out of power. The old saw of the devil in the roll of a monk fits political parties remarkably well: When the devil was sick the devil a monk would be, But when the devil got well, devil a monk was he."

The greenback party is, like the other parties, officered by professional politicians who are dickering and trading with the other parties wherever an opportunity offers a reasonable prospect of getting an office. The better way is for farmers not to be bound to any party, but compel all parties to adopt such measures as they demand. They have the voting power to do as they will.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., Sept. 19,-We have had another rain; just what we needed. If it does not bring a frost it will do immense good to wheat that has been sown on late plowed ground. Some of our slow farmers have not done plowing, and I don't suppose they would have done on Christmas if it did not freeze. My experience and observation has led me to believe that early plowing and the deeper the better, with thorough cultivating and rolling, is the only sure and safe mode to produce good crops. Such culture keeps the ground moist and in good condition, the plant comes quick and strong, grows rapidly and soon covering the ground, shades it. When ground is plowed late it is commonly dry and more or less lumpy, and the deeper it is plowed the deeper it will dry and the longer the wheat will be germinating. The plants under such treatment grow spindling and are affected by every little dry spell, and unless we have a wet winter or spring which is not apt to be the case, a light crop is almost sure to be the result.

I am also in favor of spreading well rotted manure on the surface of the ground after the wheat has been sown, or any other crop, and especially on sandy land. I am more in favor of late spring planting than usual; I think we can get our ground in better condition for the crop by proper cultivation and the crop seems to grow faster and yield much better.

I am also more in favor of the pearl millet than I have been formerly. It is a much more prolific crop and the fastest grower of any crop I have had on the farm this season. All kinds of stock appear to like it better than either corn, millet or sorghum. It thrives on thin soil as well as any other crop. It does not root as deep as corn or sorghum. It starts much sooner after cutting than either, and could be cut several times in a season.

Most of the wheat is sown, and a great deal is up and looking finely. A few hoppers have been flying, but as long as they fly they will do no harm, and we hope they will continue to fly if they enjoy it. I have never seen such a growth of broom corn and cane as I have seen here this season, and in fact, all kinds of crops. Many of my neighbors believe their corn will yield 40 to 60 bushels per acre of nice sound

Our sugar mill is ready for operation and we wish the enterprising owner abundant success. Several smaller mills are in course of construction for making syrup, and a good many of our settlers who went east and west in the spring are coming back; many of them are badly off, and some of them worse than when they went. On the whole it is about decided that Pawnee county is the place to stay. When we take all things into consideration, we think Pawnee has more and better advantages for the accommodation of settlers and capital than any county in the state, or in most other states. I am of the opinion that the severe drouth of the last two years will prove to be an advantage to those who could stay and see it out.

The immense herds of sheep and cattle that are finding their way into this and adjoining counties will very soon tell on our resources: they will not only bring money into the county but will create a market for our production that has hitherto been wasted. This will make farming more profitable and insure the safety of the stock through the winter. There is no portion of the United States more healthy or more free from climatic changes or disasters than this portion of Kansas.

W. J. COLVIN.

There is no one thing serves more to keep stock in a healthy condition than clean food, With clean food and water stock will rarely contract disease. All musty or spoiled food may justly be classed as dirty.

For Sale Cheap. A Health Lift of the most approved manufacture. Apply at the Kansas Farmer office.

Miraculous Power.

The Forest and Stream has it: "To preserve health use Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, and other Warner safe remedies. These are almost of miraculous power in removing diseases for which recommended. The wonderful curative qualities they are possessed of is vouched for by tens of thousands."

### How to Get Well.

Thousands of persons are constantly troubled with a combination of diseases. Diseased kidneys and costive bowels are their tormentors. They should know that kidney wort acts on these organs at the same time, causing them to throw off the poisons that have clogged them, and so renewing the whole man. Hundreds

### Corcespondence.

#### Letter From Florida.

ED. FARMER: The "Old Reliable" still comes to me, and is perused with as much interest and pleasure as when on my "X" list in my northern sanctum sanctorum. It breathes the air of progress and I am greatly pleased to notice such marks of improvement as the FARMER shows. I am greatly interested in your various correspondents, and read their notes and queries carefully. In your September issue, I notice Mr. Haskin gave friend Loder, of this state, a vigorous "dig," and as his criticism, in a measure, is far more wild than Mr. and 8. L.'s letter, which, by-the-way, I admit is too highly colored, I will try and give your many readers my views of Florida, its products and

In the first place I would say, and say it emphatically, too, this is no place for a poor man to emigrate to. By this, I mean, that for a person who has to labor daily and who has no capsuccess here. There is but little call, comparatively, for manual labor, and the supply is in excess of the demand. The greater portion of our settlers are, generally, persons with small capital, who intend doing most of their own work, and who can, when occasion offers, do labor for others. Again, with the exception of our cow peas, and crops on our rich hammock lands, little can be grown on the average pine lands without heavy fertilizers, good fair crops of Irish and sweet potatoes, corn, oats, and garden vegetables generally, can be raised.

The land can be divided into five classes, though, for my purpose, three will do, viz: high or medium and low pine woods and hammocks. The first is the character usually selected for orange groves or tillage, as the low or "flat woods," as they are called, are valueless, and not worth the cost of clearing. But hammock land, either high or low, is rich, and will hear ital laid by, there is indeed a poor chance for

land, either high or low, is rich, and will bear good crops, and will well repay the labor given in planting, etc., but the drawback is their unhealthfulness, as no one can reside near them without suffering from malarious fevers, etc. The best pine lands can be purchased from \$5 to \$40 per acre, the latter being fancy figures for choice locations, while plenty of good land is still open for homesteading. Clearing costs \$10 to \$18 per acre for pine land, and \$20 to \$40 for hammock. This last can be had from \$20 up. So much for lands.

While I cannot show Mr. Haskin groves with 96 to 98 trees to the acre, and bearing an average of 3,000 oranges to the tree, yet I will guarantee to show him six to ten acres of grove, not ten miles from my place, with an average of 80 trees, and bearing now 1,800 to 2,000 oranges, and in four or five years from now these same trees will yield an average of 3,000 to 5,000 oranges! The groves are all young in this state and have not attained their full bearing. It is but some ten years since the orange "fever" broke out here, and though a deal has been accomplished in that time, yet far greater progress will be made in the next

As a general thing, trees are set about 25x25 feet, giving about 70 to the acre, which is full plenty. If attended to well, fertilized, on good ground, and no misfortune occurs, they will bear an average of 800 to 2,000 oranges in ten years from the seed, and in fifteen years will yield 3,000 to 5,000 oranges a tree. This, surely, is a good reward for the ten or fifteen years' labor, though I assure my readers they are years of toil, incessant and unceasing care and worry. The orange tree has many enemies and from which the following is cut: "When and only by constant watching can they be thwarted. The diback, scab, and the many other pests of the fruit grower, often prove victorious, and the many barren "beginnings" now exist through our state, giving evidence of the many dollars and years of toll thrown away by some discouraged immigrant. It requires time, patience and capital to make a grove, but when once a grove is made, then one's fortune is assured.

I would not advise any one to come here unless he had fully \$1,000, in the case of a family, though a single man could get on for less.

In regard to the lands here, I would say that of the whole area, embracing lakes, etc., not over two acres in every fifteen, or even twenty, are suitable for groves or cultivation.

In my next I will try and give more data regarding our different fruits, gardening, markets, modes of living, building, etc., but will have to close this letter now, as I have a severe attack of sore eyes, which interferes sadly with one's writing. As I omitted price of fruit, I will add that last year oranges sold for \$15 to \$20 per thousand on the tree, the buyer paying all expenses of picking, counting, etc.

I should be pleased to answer any of your readers who desire further information, and will promptly answer all who enclose stamps.

SOLON A. ADAMS.

Sylvan Lake, Orange Co., Florida.

A farmer tested the value of his corn put into hogs with following result: He commenced with a lot of hogs weighing 175 pounds each, on the 20th of September. He fed them two weeks, and when weighed, he found that the price of pork then ruling, \$3.50 per hundred, his corn so fed had brought him sixty cents per bushel. The two weeks were mild weather. He again weighed and fed them two of the coldest weeks in November, and found that the corn fed, at the same price for pork, had brought him only fifty cents per bushel. He says this teaches him that hogs ought to be fatted early, and in the warm weather to get the greatest value for

#### The List of Fairs.

We publish, this week, a list of the fairs to be held in the state of Kansas this fall. The list is as complete as it could be made, some of the counties not having reported to the State Board of Agriculture. We have had a great deal of inquiry for this list, which shows that much interest exists regarding the fairs of the state:

Dickinsen County Agricultural Society, Abilene, at Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16. Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eureka, at Eureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8.

Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis Co.,) Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7

McPherson Park Association, McPherson, Oct. 12, 13 and 14.

Montgomery County Agricultural Society Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and

Oct. 1, 2.

Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, at Topeka, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

#### "New Fangled Notions"

On account of the death of Mr. Simeon Wright, of Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo., his entire herd of short-horns will be sold on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1880. This herd numbers 30 head of the Young Mary, Gwynne, Mazurka, Mess Rose, &c. Dr. H. M. Carver and L. Miller will join in the sale with 42 head of fine cattle. Catalogues mailed on application. W. M. Wright, adm'r, Maryville, Mo.

### Vital Statistics.

It is shown by the reports of health boards, and other authorized bodies, that diseases of the kidneys and bladder are largely on the increase; kidneys and bladder are largely on the increase; a sad fact, due perhaps to the foolish habit of drinking lager beer other liquors, without knowing what they are made of. Is there a remedy? Decidedly yes. First, stop drinking. Second, use Hunt's Remedy—a potent and unfailing specific for kidney, bladder, liver and urinary complaints. Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is endorsed by eminent physicians. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

### If You Are Sick, Read

the kidney wort advertisement in another col-umn, and it will explain to you the rational method of getting well. Kidney wert will save you more doctor's bills than any other medicine knewn. Acting with specific energy on the kid-neys and liver, it cures the worst diseases caused by their derangement. Use it at once.

### Is It Lard or Butter?

Why will our farmers persist in flooding the arket with such quantities of white, lardy oking butter, when they can, by the use of market with such quantities of white, lardy looking butter, when they can, by the use of Wells, Richardson aud Co's perfected butter color, make it of the golden color of June, the year round. Any butter buyer will tell you that such a color will make a difference of from three to six cents per pound.

### Decidedly the Best.

among parties who are samiliar with the subject, the question is asked: 'Which are the best rem-edies known for kidney and liver complaints, for bilious disorders, for malarial fever, for headaches, neuralgia and kindred ailments?' the result is an unanimous verdict in favor of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, Warner's safe bitters, and Warner's safe pills.

### The Marsh Ague Cure.

Nothing known equal to it for curing chills and exer. "I consider the Marsh ague cure the best remedy in the world for curing fever and ague. I have never known it to fail."—J. H. Miller. I have never known it to lait. — 9. II. Mater, Independence, Kansas. "There is more permanent cure in a 50 cent bottle of the Marsh ague cure than in all the quinine and other remedies I have ever tried."—M. A. Taylor, Nebraska City, Neb. The Marsh ague cure is for sale by City, Neb. The Marsh ague cure is for sale by all druggists. It cures the worst cases of tertian or third day ague, when other medicines fail. Try it. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

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. Prescott & Co.

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

### Markets.

### TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.  Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.  NEW CABBAGE—per doz		
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.   30@40	Produce.	
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 12@.15 CHESSE—Per lb. 10@12 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 10@12 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 150 BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 1.90 " Medium 1.75 E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 6.0 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 6.0 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 6.0 P. B. POTATOES—Supply 100 TURNI S 40 APPLES 30@.50  Poultry and Garge.  Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's, 20; and 92 Kausas	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly b Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at	y W. W. buying
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 12@.15 CHESSE—Per lb. 10@12 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 10@12 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 150 BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 1.90 " Medium 1.75 E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 6.0 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 6.0 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 6.0 P. B. POTATOES—Supply 100 TURNI S 40 APPLES 30@.50  Poultry and Garge.  Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's, 20; and 92 Kausas	NEW CABBAGE-per doz	.30@40
CHEESE—Per lb. 10@12 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. 115 BEANS—Per bu—White Navy. 1.90 " Medium. 1.75 " Common 1.50 E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 6 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu. 60 S. POTATOES—Per bu. 60 APPLES	NEW BEETS- " "	
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	BUTTER-Per lb-Choice	
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy. 1.90  " Medium. 1.75  " Common 1.50  E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 6  P. B. POTATOES—Per bu. 60  S. POTATOES — 90  TURNI'S	CHEESE-Per lb	
" Medium 1.75 " Common 1.50 E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 60 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 60 S. POTATOES—Per bu 90 TURNIIS 40 APPLES 30@.50  Poultry and Garge.  Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's, 22; and 92 Kansas	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	
Common	BEANS-Per Du-white Navy	
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 69 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu. 60 S. POTATOES 90 TURNIIS 40 APPLES 30@.50  Poultry and Garge.  Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's, 22; and 92 Kausas	" Common	
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	P P POTATORS Por bu	
S. POTATOES 90 TURNIES 40 APPLES 30@.50  Poultry and Garge.  Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 20; and 22 Kausas	P P POTATOES—Per bu	
TURNITS	S POTATOES	
APPLES	TURNIES	
Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 201 and 92 Kansas	APPLES	
Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 201 and 92 Kansas	**************************************	
Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 201 and 92 Kansas	Poultry and Game.	
CHICKENS-Live, per doz \$.00@2.50	Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 201 and 9:	Kansas
	CHICKENS-Live, per doz	100@2.50
PRAIRIE CHICKENS 2.25@2.50	PRAIRIE CHICKENS	.25@2.50

### \$200,000 WORTH OF RIFLES. The Largest Transaction in Sporting Arms on Record.

The Largest Transaction in Sporting Arms on Record.

A Noteworthy Event to all Sporting Arms on Ride Co. manufacturers of the world renowned twenty-six shot Evans Ride, (whose factory is at Mechanics Falls has been complimented by both American and Foreign manufacturers and the most extensive and complete in the world), have taken a signal, and in the face of the advance is firearms a most commendable step. The Evans is the most expensively made and has hitherto. Embedying as it does a motical is entirely within the stock, necessitating no outward addition) (wice the number of larger cartridges than any other arm. The Evans is a Phenomenal shooter, being 1200 yards, and every shot can be discharged in less than one minute. This arm has commanded the admiration of every sportsman in Europe and America who has used it, and it is as common in the best hunting grounds of Germany and France as in our own West, which would be a remarkable fact, prone as foreign sportsmen are to use home-made weapon in existence of the complete state of the comple

3	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck.	weekly
	WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2	.75
3	WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2	.70
8	" Fall No 3	.65
3	" Fall No 4	
М	CORN — White	.28
	" Yellow	.28
1	OATS - Per bu, new,	.25
7 1	RYE-Per bu	.50
r	BARLEY-Per bu	.50
	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	2.75
70	" No 2	2.60
-	" No 3	2.30
f		2.90
•	" Rye	.90
•	CORN MEAL	.65
	CORN CHOP	
	RYE CHOP	1.25
•	CORN & OATS	.80
e	BRAN	.50
8	8HORTS	;60
D		
	Butchers' Retail.	
		****
n	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	121/2
8		
n	" Roasts " " "	. 10
72	" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	. 6
8	" Hind " " " "	7
-	" By the carcass " " "	616
•	The state of the s	10

	Fore Quarter	Dressed,	per i	D	
**	Hind "	**	- 00	"	. 7
**	-	11	44		616
*******	M Chone por	. lb			10
MOTIC	N—Chops per Roast	10			10/0101/
	Roast	*****			. 10(0)1279
PORK					. 8@10
VEAL-	•				121/2@15
1 4414	STATE OF THE PARTY				
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	771.5	e and T	-11		
Corre	cted weekly b	y H. D. (	Clark,	135 Kans	as Ave.
HIDES.	-Green				07
LILDES	reen, calf				0770.09
-	Ball and stag	***************************************			04
	Sun and acre				
1	ry flint prim	B			
1	bry Salted, pr	me			10
I	ry damaged				. 5@7
TALLO	w				
CHEED	SKINS		3000		25@1 00
SHEEF	OKIND				income or
		-		_	

### WOOL MARKET.

### St. Louis.

A light local demand only, at quotations; stock

A light local demand only, at quotients, seek large, and holders firm. We quote;

Tub washed—choice 43½ to 45c, No. 2 medium 39 to 41c, dingy and low 36 to 38c, lamb 34 to 36c. Unwash ed—choice mixed combing 28 to 29c, coarse do 24 to 28c, choice mixed combing 28 to 29c, coarse do 24 to 28c, choice medium 26 to 27c, low do 23 to 24c, light fine merino 22 to 23c, heavy fine do 16 to 18c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 18c.—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 18c. Sales small lots pulled at 32c, tubwashed 42½c.

### Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 35 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.

### Markets by Telegraph, Semtember 28.

### New York Money Market.

MONEY-2 to 3 per cent, GOVERNMEN

oupons of 1881	1043/
lew 5's	1103/ to 1105/
lew 41/2's (registered)	1101% to 1101%
loupous	10934 to 10914
oupons	1101 to 11014
SECURITIES.	
PACIFIC SIXES 95-125.	

# MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 08, ST. JOE—\$1 08, ST. JOE—\$1 08, ST. JOE—\$1 08, C. P. BONDS—\$1 1134. U. P. BONDS—firsts, \$1 1234. LAND GRANTS—\$1 1614. SINKING FUNDS, offered—\$1 1614.

### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,394; shipments, 1,233; market weak andslow, native steers, averaging 1,235 hs, sold at \$3 60; stocke's and feeders, in fair demand \$2.70 to 3.40; cows, \$2.40 to 2.75; through Texas steers avera-ing 90 7 hs., sold at \$2.30; wintered Texas steers, \$2.50 to \$2.85

to \$2.85.

HOGS—Reccipts, 690; shipments, 434; market firm and 5c higher, sales ranged at \$4.60 to 4.80; bulk at \$4.65 to 4.75.

SHEEP—Reccipts, 99 shipments, 99; market quiet and unchanged.

### Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Froduce market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Unsettled and lower; No. 2 red, 92½ to 93c; No. 2 spring, 92½ to 92½ cosh, October; 93½ to 93½. November; No. 3 spring, 82; rejected 65 to 70.

CORN—Active but lower: 40c cash; 39½ to 40c September; 40½c October; 41½c November.

OATS—Dull, weak and lower: 39½c cash; 30c September, 29c bid October and November,

RYE—Easier.

BARLEY—Easier; 74 to 85.

FLAX SEED—Common, \$1 90; pure, \$1 21½ to 1 22½

PORK—Moderately active and higher; \$17 75 to 17 87½ cash; \$17 85 to 17 87½ October; \$12 95 bid November.

vember. LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$7 90 cash LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$7 90 cash BULK MEATS—Firmer; shoulders \$5 45; short rib \$8 55; short clear \$8 70.

### St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged, closing lower. WHEAT—No. 2 red, 92% to 92% to 925% c cash; 983% to 931/t to 923% November; 96 to 961% December; 925% a year; No. 3 do, 863% to 883/4; No. 4 do, 841/4 to 88c. CORN—Better; cash and options easy; 38¾ to 39c cash; 38¾ to 38¾c October; 38¾ to 38¾c November; 38¾ to 38¾c November; 37¾ to 37¾c a year.

OATS—Steady; 28¾c cash and September; 28¾c October; 29c December. PORK—None offering.

### Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Creetha, it was shipments, 6,500; firmer, generally be higher; fairly active; common to good mixed \$4.75 to 5 10; good to choice heavy \$5.30 to 565; light bacon, \$4.90 to 5 15; mainly \$5.10; quality poor, all sold.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,700; shipments, 1,700; pens

### A CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

We unhesitatingly assert that the following is the most remarkable offer ever made by any Gun heurer or Manufacturer.

THE NEW EVANS MAGAZINE RIFLE, WITH-We unbestingingly easers that the following is the most remarkable offer ever made by any Gun Boster or Montifacturer. THE NEW EVANS MAGAZINE RIFLE, WITH-OLD AND KERT RIFLE, WITH-OLD AND REPAIR OF THE NEW EVANS MAGAZINE RIFLE, WITH-OLD AND REPAIR PREST CONSTRICTED, SHFLEST, AND MOST PERFECT BERGH-LOADING REPAIROR RIVE EVER MARK. "TVENTY-JS. Shots in 60 seconds, Without removing the loads, and cocks, With connectable spirit, in the face of the general advance in all merchandise, the Evans Rifle Co. have decided to temporarily reduce the price of their Montifericonted Arm, placing it within the reach of every sportsman, and thereby ensuring for it the largest sale ever obtained by any repeating rifle in this country. The new model and intest improved Evans Magazine Rifle is exactly represented by the above picture. It is 4 cal., centre-fire, 25 and 30 inch barrels, weight from 8% to 5% lbs., checkered black walnut access, and spirit gridle of the spirit graduated spirit, in the face of the general advance in all merrics 36 long cartridges, is located in the stock and not under the barrel, the polse or hang of the rifle is in no way effected, nor its accuracy impaired by the emptying of the magazine, and as each cartridge is carried in a separate compartment, the gun is ABSOLUTELY SAFE. The working parts are all steel, the frame wrought from, and the new locking device renders it POSITYIELY SAFE to carry when loaded. In short, the many improve a cartridge above, the manufacturers of the Evans Rifle, in order to introduce their improved above the remains of the public, have placed in our hands THEIR ENTIFE PRESENT STOCK OF OVER SIX THOUSAND RIFLES, to the value of over one hundred and twenty thousand doing the strength of the public, have placed in our hands THEIR ENTIFE PRESENT STOCK OF OVER SIX THOUSAND RIFLES, to the value of over one hundred and twenty thousand doing the spirit parts of the public, have placed in our hands THEIR ENTIFE PRESENT STOCK OF OVER SIX THOUSAND RIFLES, to the value of over one hundred

# DIP YOUR SHEEP

BEFORE

### Cold Weather.

LADD'S Extra Strength Tobacco Sheep Dip, is an infallible cure for Scab, and prevents infection. Flocks dipped now ensures health for the winter. Its use will render dipping unnecessary during the late winter, when disease is at its worst, and weather is unfavorable for treat-

It not only is a certain cure for Scab, but prevents infection, destroys vermin, and increases the wool growth beyond its coit of application. LADD'S Tobacco Sheep Dip, is effective,

# Its Popularity has been gained by its Successul Use.

ITS SALE EXCEEDS ALL OTHER DIPS COM-BINED, and is most favorably known from Dakota to the Gulf. Address

## LADD TOBACCO CO.,

21 N. Main Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

full of grassers and common to fair; very dull weak and lower, except for best; exports \$5 00 to 5 40; good to choice shipping \$4 35 to 4 75; common to fair, \$3 30 to 3 75; stockers, \$2 25 to 3 00; butchers' \$2 00 to 3 00; western half breeds, \$3 50 to 3 75; native \$3 10 to 3 30; Texans, \$3 00 to 3 10; through Texans, \$2 50 to 2 85. SHEEP—Receipts, 300; Shipments, none; lambs per head \$2 00 to 2 50; fair to choice sheep, \$3 70 to 4 37\%.

### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores \$4.95 to 5.00; mixed packing; \$5.00 to 5.15; butchers to fancy, \$5.20 to 5.35; receipts, 5.200, shipments, 860, CATTLE—There was a fair movement in mixed butchers' stuff, and the moderate supply was disposed of at a shade better prices; ranging from \$2.40 to 3.20; from grass Texans, and \$2.75 to 3.90 for Indians; native cows and helfers, \$2.40 to 3.10; native shipping steers in light supply and demand; exports would bring, \$5.00 to 5.30; good to prime heavy, \$4.40 to 5.00; grass natives, \$3.00 to 4.00; receipts, 1,600; shipments, 700.

700. SHEEP-Scarce and wanted at unchanged prices; receipts, 200; shipments, 100.

### Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 17,824 bushels; shipments, 19,392 bushels; in store, 164,423 bushels; market firm and a fraction higher; No. 2 831/2c bid; No. 3, 74 to 741/3c; No. 4, 721/3c bid. CORN—Receipts, 1,334 bushels; shipments, 516 bush-

els; in store, 43,689 bushels; market firm but quiet; No. 2 mixed, 293/c bld; No. 2 white mixed, 203/c bld. OATS-No. 2, 29c/c bld. RYE-No. 2, 75c/c bld. EGGS-Market steady at 13c per dozen. BUTTER-Market active for choice at 20c in single package lots

### Liverpool Market.

LARD-Cwt. 42s, BREADSTUFFS-Unchanged, FLOUR-9s to 11s. WHEAT-Winter, 8s 2d to 8s 7d; spring, 7s 6d to 8s

10d. CORN—New, 4s 11d. 0ATS—6s 2d. PORK—70s. BEEF = 625 6d. BACON—Long clear middles, 42s; short clear, 45s;

#### Denver Market. FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

HAY—Upland, 23 to 24; second bottom, — to 20; bottom hay, — to 18; Kansas baled, 16 to 17.

FLOUR—Colorado, 3 20 to 3 40; Graham, 3 10 to 3 25; Kansas, 2 85 to 3 20.

MRAL—Bolted corn meal, 1 55.

WHEAT—— to 2 00 fg cwt.

CORN—1 15 to 1 29 fg cwt.

CATS—Colorado, 2 00 to 2 15; state, 1 80 to 1 90 fg cwt.

PRODUCE, FOULTRY VEGETABLES:

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch — to 30c; state. — to 22c.

EGGS-Per dozen, ranch — to 30c; state, — to 22c. HUTTER—Ranch, 章 lb, 30 to 35c; creamery, 32 to 34; poor, 10 to 29c. ONIONS—334 to 334c 章 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.

### STRAY.

SHOAT—Taken up Sept 22d, 1880, by Newton Baker, West femnessee town, Topeka, one black boar shoat about five aonths old.

# Farming for Profit New, Accurate, Comprehensive. A Complete Farm Library in Itself. A sure guide to successful farming. TELLS HOW TO Grow fruit. Manage business, Make Money To Grow fruit. Manage business, Sayes many times Its cost eyery Season, 560 pages. 140 Illustrations, Send for Circulars and terms J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockpost, N. Y.

### BALDWIN CITY NURSERY, 12th Year.

Have a full stock of all kinds of Nursery Stuff for the Fall trade. Also Fall trade, Also

APPLE SEEDLINGS

Will put up grafts in small or large quantities to suit,
Parties wanting must order before first of December.
Fall and winter apples by the barrel or car load.

WM. PLASKET.

### WANTED

To take two steady boys, 15 to 16 years old; for two years, to be employed entirely in caring for sheep, in Edwards county, Kansas, under a good shepherd. Must be willing to work for board and small wages.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

10,000 Bu German Millet. 10,000 Bu Common Millet 10,000 Bu Hungarian. 200,000 Bu Flax Seed. 100,000 Bu Castor Beans 500 Bu Peach Pits. 300 Bu Apple Seeds.

For which we will pay the

### HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH.

Delivered at our Seed Warehouse, 1311, 1313 and 1315 West 13th Street. Dealers, Farmers and Nurserymen will always find ur prepared to buy or furnish. Seeds of all kinds at as favorable prices as any House in the

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seedsmen, Kansas City, Mo.

PENSIONS I NEW LAWS. Thousands entitled. Any disability however slight, if contracted in the serv ce, entitles the solder to a positive Pension law are new more liberal and manage pensions are new more liberal and manage pensions. The pension was a pension of the pension of t

### It May Be



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lege.
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Hishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Hon. James Jackson (firm Howell, Cobb & James Jackson), Attorney at Law, Macon, Ga.
Jno. B. Cobb.
R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga.

### Literary and Domestic

#### Through Borrowed Eyes.

BY ELAINE GOODALE.

I con it o'er and o'er again, Yet not to read the meaning clear; Its music talls like summer rain, Low on the tired ear-A music haply not its own, Nor wholly by another lent-It comes as comes the tenderest tone Of stringed instrument,

He read it once, and by his side I dreamed the magic hours away. Himself he never could divide From that he lived to lay. His voice a holler meaning brought: He breathed his soul in every line; And with it-sweet and precious thought-And with it carried mine

I listened deeper than I knew; I neither looked, nor spoke, nor stirred; No words I felt—he broke them through: That voice alone I heard. My spirt rose to passionate height.
Or deep in calm immortal moved: I drank a rare distilled delight-I hoped, I scorned, I loved!

He is not here, he will not come: No more I listened at his feet; No more through him the words grow dumb. And leave the thought complete; Yet still I turn the volume o'er, And dream above the printed page As one who reads forgotten lore, Through eyes grown dim with age.

### A Business Education for Ladies.

Why should not our girls, as they grow up to be women, go into some regular occupation, just as the boys do? is a question that is often asked.

There is no good reason why they should not at least have the preparation for doing something as well as the boys. And what preparation can a young lady have to bring her in quickly as consistent with thorough mixing. harmony with and make her as self-reliant as her brothers or young men, unless it be the same daily training that they receive, the familiarizing of herself with the principles and usages of business life? In other words, if a parent wishes to give a daughter something, as a part of her education, that would initiate her into the real economies of every-day affairsthe actualities of business life—that something would be a business education.

An indulgent father will furnish the means freely for a musical education, tine-art display, and for gaining a familiarity with foreign languages, but this more important discipline, the ability to assist in setting in motion the wheels of commerce, and properly recording the changes that occur in the interchange of commodities, the production of our income, is overlooked.

If the widow, with her other sorrows, has added thereto the consciousness that she has no knowledge of business, she is indeed at the mercy of others. To her a thorough knowledge of business matters, and ability to keep accounts correctly, is of vital importance.

Could each of our young ladies take a business course, then spend a few months in an offix the principles of trade well in her mind, and become proficient in the mechanical part of the book-work, she would ever be the better and stronger for it, and if a continuance at the desk add a desert-spoonful of sugar and a small should be decided upon, the position would be piece of butter. This makes a stiff and glossy honorable, and more retired than that of sales- finish equal to that of the laundry.

ness of your daughters, give this matter careful consideration; a thorough business course will ever be a blessing to your girls.

### Good Coffee.

Allow a heaping teaspoonful of ground coffee for a half pint of boiling water. The addition of egg makes the liquid richer and more sparkling. Too much impairs the strength. One egg to a cup of ground coffee may be used when none has been stirred with the berries. Always mix the egg, coffee and water together in a bowl and not in the coffee-pot, for in order to ulate coffee pot; as bright as a new dollar on the inside, whatever it may be on the out.

The manner of some cooks is to put the egg grounds, then the boiling water cooks it into the seams; they are particular to have boiling much better than by the hot water method to one they put in a little water, and cook the of the herb teas used for medical purposes, escoffee all to gall and bitterness, and the aroma pecially such as thoroughwort (bonset) and into the attic. When the breakfast is ready the others, which, steeped in hot water, produces balance of the water is put in and that misera- an unpleasant and undesirable nausea. This ble decoction, muddy and dingy and nausea. Water, by long boiling, loses its gases. It better advantage. should boil furiously, but should be used at the first boiling. The whole quantity of water should invariably be put into the boiler at once. Adding it afterwards impairs the flavor.

### Peeling Peaches With Lye.

peaches for canning or drying purposes, and til strong enough to cut the skins-you can tell cool, the mercury will ank to forty degrees of its strength by dropping in two or three Of course all the blood which flows through

ted article. The fruit must not remain in lon- with habitual cough and hoarseness, or choking into a tub of cold water, rinse thoroughly, and opportunities to witness the same simple cure. wipe the skins off with a cloth.

### Recipes.

EGG OMELET.—The yolks must be beaten until thick and creamy, then the milk and seasoning added, and lastly the whites beaten to a saying: "Oh, that I was a rich man!" stiff froth. Have heated in a skillet a tableshould at once bubble and flake. To keep from two, and take a walk in the burial ground, conburning slip under a thin, broad knife and raise tinually saying to yourself: "When shall I be up the edges every few seconds. When the buried here?" eggs begin to set, fold over, shake the skillet and turn on to a hot platter. When many eggs are used, divide and make several, sending each per to yourself: "I wonder if he ever will pay to the table as soon as done.

RYE BREAD.-To make rye bread, take one quart of warm water, one teacupful of yeast, ly examine every bill you take, and doubt its and thicken with rye flour. Put in a warm being genuine until you have put the owner to place to rise over night. In the morning scald a great deal of trouble. Put confidence in no--well cook-one pint of Indian meal. When cool, add to the sponge, with salt, a little molas- be a rogue. ses, a pint of warm water and rye flour to knead very soft. Let rise, then put into pans. it. Never visit the sick or the afflicted, and Again let rise, then bake. The dough should never give a farthing to assist the poor. never be molded stiff for rye bread, and, if preferred, the flour may be wholly worked in with the lowest cent. Grind the faces and the hearts an iron spoon instead of the hands.

RAISIN DELICATE CAKE .- Two cups of gran of seeded raisins, cut fine, two teaspoonfuls of and poverty. yeast powder, and two teaspoonfuls of lemon extract. Cream the butter, then the sugar and outter; stir in the milk, then part of the flour- speak-sick at heart, and at variance with the one cupful should be reserved for the raisinsthen the whites, and lastly, fruit. After adding nothing throws a gleam of sunshine or a ray of the flour, whisk in the whites and fruit as warmth into your heart.

### Hints.

A spoonful of stewed tomatoes in the gravy of either roasted or fried meats is an advantage. LEMONS.-To keep lemons fresh, place them in a jar filled with water, to be renewed every day or two.

Housekeepers'may be glad to knew that a tablespoonful of ammonia in one gallon of warm water will restore the color of carpets.

To remove grease from wall paper, lay several folds of blotting paper on the spot and hold a hot iron near it until the grease is absorbed.

Put one or two red peppers, or a few pieces of charcoal into a pot where ham, cabbage, etc., is boiling, and the house will not be filled with the offensive odor.

Those who object to tea leaves for sweeping the carpets can use freshlp-cut grass instead. It answers the same purpose for sweeping dust, and gives the carpet a fresh, bright look.

Sick-headache can often be greatly relieved and sometimes entirely cured by the application of a mustard plaster at the base of the fice, in charge of a set of books, long enough to neck. The plaster should be kept on more than a quarter of an hour.

If you want good starch, mix it with cold water; add boiling water until it thickens, then

Fathers, mothers, as you value the happi- ble to cause mildew, place in it a saucer full of which she deposited on the table, with the requick lime, and it will not only absorb all ap- mark, "Presuming, husband, that you were too parent dampness, but sweeten and disinfect the busy to come home to dinner, I have brought place. Renew the lime once a fortnight or as often as it becomes slaked.

A good way to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet cloths. Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water, and wrap them with cloth made very wet. The weight of the cloth will not crush the most delicate flowers, while it keeps out the air and prevents their falling to pieces or opening further.

Iced tea is a nice as well as a fashionable drink for summer meals, but it is not so generhave "good coffee" you must have an immsc- ally understood that the best iced tea is not steeped in hot water. Just try "steeping" it for a few hours in cold water, using a little more tea than for the hot beverage, and having into the coffee-pot, shake it round with the it strong enough to be weakened with ice water when it is served. The flavor and effect are water. Oh, yes! but it makes no difference And, by the way, the same plan is coming to be whether it has boiled one hour or six, and ten more recognized as the best for the preparation effect is obviated by steeping in cold water, and ting, is dignified with the name of coffee, the tea can be made much stronger, and used to

### Coverings for Baby's Arms.

Let every mother read the truth, and then see whether the dresses of her children correspond. A distinguished physician who died some time ago in Paris, declared: "I believe I have used lye for removing skins from that during the twenty-six years I have practiced my profession in this city, twenty thouthink it better than pealing with a knife. It is sand children have been carried to the cemeternot only a quicker process but a better one, ies, a sacrifice to the absurd custom of exposing leaving the fruit perfectly smooth, and espectheir arms naked." Put the bulb of a therially nice for preserving whole. Fill an iron mometer in a baby's mouth; the mercury rises kettle with water; place over the fire; put in a to ninety degrees. Now carry the bulb to its piece of concentrated lye and let it dissolve unpeaches—then take out and put in your fruit. these little arms and hands must fall from Home made lye is as good as concentrated, but twenty to forty degrees below the temperature nothaving any ashes, I bought the concentra- of the heart. I have seen more than one child without any reward. -- Horace Mann.

ger than is necessary to cut the skins. A wire with mucous, entirely and permanently relievbasket is the best thing I have found for dip- ed by simply keeping its hands warm. Every ping them in and taking out. Plunge at once observing and progressive physician has daily

### How to be Miserable.

Sit by your window and look over the way to your neighbor's excellent marsion which he has recently built, and paid for and fitted ou-

Get angry with your neighbor, and think you spoonful of butter. Pour in the mixture which have not a friend in the world. Shed a tear or

> Sign a note for a friend, and never forget ALL PRIZES. your kindness, and every hour in the day whisthat note?"

Think every body means to cheat you. Close body, and believe everyone you trade with to

Never accommodate if you can possibly help

Buy as cheap as you can, and screw down to of the unfortunate.

Brood over your misfortunes, your lack of ulated sugar, good half cup of butter, whites talents, and believe that at no distant day you of six eggs beaten to a froth, three-fourths of a will come to want. Let the workhouse be ever cup of sweet milk, three cups of flour, one cup in your mind, with all its horrors of distress

Follow these recipes strictly, and you will be miserable to your heart's content-if we may so world. Nothing will cheer or encourage you-

### Cake Making Hints.

Cream the butter before adding the sugar. Cover cake with a paper cap when first put in the oven. A few drops of water in white of eggs will prevent their whipping to a stiff froth. When soda and cream-of-tartar are used, sift with flour the same as with yeast powder. If more than two eggs are used, beat separately. To secure tenderness and delicacy, the flour measure should always be rather on the side of scantiness. Beat fruit jelly to a paste before spreading between layers. Lard is better to grease cake tins with than table butter. If lard is objectionable, keep on hand a small quantity of unsalted butter.

### The Proper Way to Use Lemons.

eating lemons clear. The powerful acid of the juice, which is almost corrosive, infallibly produces inflammation after awhile. But properly diluted with water so that it does not burn or draw the throat, it does its full medical work without harm, and taken diluted with water without sugar, when the stomach is clear of food, has epportunity to work on the system thor-

The following incident is said to have occurred at Cape Girardeau, Missouri. A character noted for frequenting bar rooms was sitting in his usual place of resort, with several companions, about a card table. Suddenly his For a damp closet or cupbeard, which is lia- wife entered the room bearing a covered dish, yours," and departed. The husband invited his friends to share his meal, and removing the lid from the dish, found only a slip of paper on which was written, "I hope you will enjoy your dinner. It is the same kind your family has at

> Not only does the health of mankind depend much upon their cleanliness, but cleanliness is one of the principles of their activity, their good humor, their internal satisfaction, and even, in certain respects, their morality. Uneleanly villages and huts are the favorite abodes of idleness, degradation, bad faith, theft and all the vices. A want of cleanliness injures not only the purity of the body, but that of the soul

> Water lilies can be cultivated by sinking half hogshead even with the ground, placing in oil taken from the bottom of a pond, and planting a few roots therein. The hogshead is to be kept full of water, and the year following crop of lilies, surpassing those usually found n ponds in a wild state, will be produced.

> A steam digging machine has been invented and successfully used in England, in breaking ground for grain. The machine digs up the earth at the rate of ten acres per day, leaves the soil in a better condition than when stirred by a plow.

> Language is a solemn thing. It grows out of life-out of its agonies and ecstacies, its wants and its weariness. Every language is a temple, in which the soul of those who speak it is enshrined .- O. W. Holmes.

> It is not worth while to think too much about being good. Doing the best we know minute by minute, hour by hour, we insensibly

The devil tempts men through their ambition, their cupidity or their appetite, until he comes to the profane swearer whom he catches

\$20.

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All Agents who send in 100 names accompanied by the Cash, at club rates, will receive a

### CASH PREMIUM OF \$20,

and a free copy of the paper.

The Agent sending in the highest number of names above a hundred, in place of the \$20 premium, will receive

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and a copy of the paper for one year.

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and a copy of the paper free for one year.

The Agent sending in the largest number of names over fifty, and less than a hundred, in place of the \$10 premium, will receive a

### SPECIAL PREMIUM OF \$20.

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

All Agents sending in 25 names accompanied by the cash, at club rates, will receive a People should not irritate the stomach by Premium of \$5.00, and a copy of the FARMER free.

The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 25 and less than 50, will receive, in place of a \$5.00 premium, a Special Premium of \$10, and a copy of the FARMER free

All Agents sending in a club of | O subscribers for one year, at \$1.00 each, will receive a py of the paper free for one year.

The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 10 and less than 25, will reeive a Special Premium of 85.

Subscriptions for two years at same rates may be counted as two names in making up clubs. Names may be sent in as fast as taken without waiting to form a full club, though clubs of ten or more names at one time, are preferred to a less number, but the cash must in all cases accompany the list of names.

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Now let us see what the hosts of warm friends of the "Old Reliable," the KANSAS FARM-ER, can do towards extending more widely its circulation. We offer them all the profit over bare cost in the hope that they will be able to put the paper into a thousand farm homes in every county in the state, that has been organized four years.

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

### Send for Club Lists.

No subscriptions for less than one year can be received at club rates, but present subscribers ose 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

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50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bew GARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damist, Navy, &c Name in gold and jet lock, Winslow & Co., Meriden, Cl.

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### PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted a Legislature at its last session for ratification or tion by the electors of the State, at the gen-lection to be hold on the 2d day of November,

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2, Proposing amendment to section one of strictle eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to property exempt from taxation.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house con-

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therems:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend section one of strictle eleven of the Constitution of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be so amended as to read as follows: "Section I. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educations, selentific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes shall be exempt from taxation."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and partly written thereon, "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation."

SEC. 2. This fresholten is amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall taxe effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the Senate January 21st, 1879, and passed that body February 12th 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY,

Hand January 221, 1879.
LYMAN U. HUMPHREY,
President of Senate,
Secretary of Senate,
Passed the House February 26th, 1879.
SIDNRY CLARKE,
Supragraf House, WHIT W. WALTON. Speaker of House. Chef Clerk of House. Approved March 4th, 1879. JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

D. 1870.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official scal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July, A. D. 1880.

JAMRS SMITH,

Scoretary of State.

BENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3 Proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Con-stitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the man-ufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kannas two thirds of all the members elected to each house wo

ting therefor:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: Phorostrion.—Article fifteen shall be amended by adding section ten thereto, which shall read as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

ed in this state, except for needed, scientific and mechanical purposes."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the el-ctors: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote. "For the proposition to amend the Constitution;" and those voting against the proposition shall vote. "Against the proposition to amend the Constitution."

SEC 3. This resolution shall take affect and be in

8EC. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

bree from and ance as possession of the sounts, february 5th, 1879, and passed that body February 5th, 1879, and passed that body February 5th, 1879.

HYMAN U. HUMPHREY.

HYMAN U. HUMPHREY.

Foodcast of Secate.

Secretary of Secate.

Passed the House March 3d, 1879.

SIDNRY CLARKE.

WIRT W. WALTON.

Speaker of House.

Wirt W. Walton, Speaker of House, Chief Olerk of House.
Approved March 8th, 1879.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Gussen

THE STATE OF KANSAS,
OPPICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a read correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in myoffice, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 20th, 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official
scal. Done at Topeka, this 1st day of July,
A. D. 1880.

JAMES SMITH;
Scretters of State.



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BISHOP VAIL, President.

OP VAIL, President.

ORNES TO JAN. 1.

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will be sent, postpond,
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HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 37, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds test dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, sottice containing a complete description fasid strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the Kansas Farnen, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can nonly be taken up between the ist day of November and the list 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.

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 soldied in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not preven up at the expiration of the first of t

If such stay shall be valued at more than ten dollars, I shall on the varied in the Kansas Farmen 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 jutice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be effered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within sweige months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take of A the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justic of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of the ushall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworm 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 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 of all all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall say 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 sume out of the state before the title tests in the taker-up he shall in all beguilty a misdemeantor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray.

Strays for the week ending September \$9. Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. MARE—Taken up July 12, 1880, by Michael O'Connor. Grant tp, Girard P'O, one sorrel mare 9 years old, 14 hands high, white hind feet, saddle marks, valued at \$28.

Doniphan county-D. W. Morse, clerk. Dontphan county—D. W. Morse, vest.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Bittatu. Wayne tp. Aug 16,
1880, one cow 8 years old, with speckled body mostly white,
no brands or marks, valued at \$15.

JE (METS—Taken np by John Wood, Wayne tp. Aug 20,
1880, two black Jen ets. white on the nose, one has a small
white mark on its wethers and a little knock kneed, valued

Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Larkin, Aubry tp, Aug 23, 1880 as bay mare, three years old, 14 hands high, no marks or rands perceivable, valued at 850.

MULE—Also one bay horse mule about 2 years old, nemarks or brands perceivable, valued at 830.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Nichaus, clerk.
MARR—Taken up by John Hyde, Aug 21, 1850, High Prafet by, one dark brown mare, about 14 hands high, about eyears old, saddle marks on back, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$200, perceivable, valued at \$29,

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Takes up by John Simpson, Lincoln tp, July 28
1850, one light bay horse 9 or ten years old, collar marks, left hind foot white, black mane and tail, shed in front, about 16 hands bigh, branded II, KK, on left shoulder.

MARE—Also one dark roam mare, 5 or 9 years, about 14 hands high, collar marks.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Hendryx Centreville tp, August 5, 1850, one brown mare, saddle marks en back.

Biley county—F.A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

HOGS—Takes up by Daniel Edwards, Bala tp. Sept 16,
1850, one black sow, white face, 1 year old, valued at \$6,50.
Also one sp-tted hog? months old, valued at \$1,25.
Also one black sow, 6 months old, valued at \$1,75.
Also one spotted sow, 6 months old, valued at \$1,75.

Wabaunsee county.—T. N. Watts, olerk. MULE—Taken up by Wm R Kiger, Washington tp. Sept 2 550, one black or brown mare mule 8 or 10 years old, about 3 bands high, has running sorr just back of fore arm, col-ar and saddle marks, valued at 250.

Strays for the week ending September 22. Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk.
MARE-Taken up July 20, 1880, by Henry Edgerton, Irving tp, one brown mare with a few while hairs, star in fore
head, big head, foundrred, valued \$20.

nesa, big nead, foundrred, valued \$29.

Jofferson county—J. R. Insley, olerk.

HORSE—Taken up Aug 28, 1880, by M Brunts, Delaware tp
one 3 year old bay horse, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, white snip on nose, white spot on left stifle joint, weak
eyes, had rope around neck when taken up. Lincoln county-H. Hammer, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A N Cassell, Logan tp, June 15, 1880 ne white mare, about 12 years old, left hip down, no mark r brand, valued at \$20. Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by W. A. Hallowell, Bellville up, Aug 19,
880, one bright bay horse colt, one year old, left hind foot
rhite valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending September 16. Cloud county—E. E. Swearng'n, clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. M. Wilcox, Arion tp, one unbro-ken bay mare pony, 13 hands high, brended on left hip and left law, age not known, valued at \$40. Decatur county - N. G. Addleman. clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph O Dimmick, Beaur tp. July 1, 1830, one leght red steer, year and a half old, S branded a left hip, valued at \$ 2. Donnett hip, valued at \$ 2.

Donniphan county.—D. W. Morse, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by Jonathan Springer, Wolf River to ane brown two year old filey valued at \$25.

OW—Taken up by Joseph Brittain, Wayne tp, one cow about 5 years old with speckled body, mostly white, some red about the head, no marks on brands, valued at \$15.

about the head, no marks so brands, valued at \$1.5.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Nichaus, clerk.

PONY—Taken up Was Stewart Tonganoxie to Aug \$, 1840

noe light bay mare pony white on right force leg from hoof to
sastern joint, about 10 or 12 years old, three brands on right

ilp called Texas brands, T branded on left hip, valued \$25.

Sedgwick county.-E. A. Dorsey, clerk. Summer county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up July 10, 1880, by J H Traylor, South Haren tp, one sorrel horse, 5 feet 4 inches hige, 10 years old blind in left eye, valued at \$10.

### \$50 REWARD. STRAYED OR STOLEN

Iron gray mare, 4 years old and celt, iron gray with white blaze running to the right, 5 months eld. Hissed since Saturday, June 25, 1880, from home Cherokee bet. 18th and 12th streets. The mare is 14½ hands high, light face, right hind foot white, a white speck, large as a sickle on right high. The colt is parily shed, showing iron gray on neck, black mane and taff.

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MUSTACHE AND WHISEERS.

### farm Zetters.

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 Tepeka at the point from which

WAKEFIELD, Clay Co., Sept. 17.-We had been talking about Kansas, its rainfalls, etc., and I think an account of the showers and rains since April 6th will interest you. It will be giving you but one side of the picture, for sometimes we go six months without a shower, and once we went from the 24th of July (when we had such rain that our creek rose 30 feet; farms were inundated; wire fences were carried off, posts and all,), crops washed out, people and stock drowned, etc.,) to the middle of August of the next year. But to my data:

April 27-at night a shower only; April it rained; May 25-about two inches. July 1-for a few days have been having showers, altogether wet down about four inches. July 2-early this morning a heavy shower with wind, did much damage in townships around and in Wakefield; July 3-showers to-day; July 17-several showers to-day. Aug. 1rained for two hours; Aug. 15-light showers night; Aug. 17—a heavy shower last night; latter part of August the A:, T. & S. F. railroad Aug. 20-light showers; Aug. 23-rained just enough to stop haying; Aug. 24-heavy showers afternoon and night; Aug. 27-very heavy to sow from ten to twenty-five acres each, yet showers afternoon and night; Aug. 28—rained there will not be as much sown as in past years. hard most of the past night and to-day; Aug. Some who had seed have finished seeding and 30-light showers; Aug. 31-showers during the wheat is up nicely. It is now very windy rained hard last night.

Hogs are 'remarkably healthy and looking finely. Cattle looking well.

frost last winter and spring, with the chinch bugs this summer, must have injured it 30 per

Chinch bugs seem to be gaining in numbers tion and is considered the best variety. and destructiveness. Whole acres of corn lying near wheat fields, are as if they were never planted. Thank God, the army worm has not large as one's little finger.

A slight frost the other night admonishes the farmer to see to it that his hay is all up, and his sheds and barns in as good order as he can

I wish some one would advertise Italian bees; good ones of a reliable man. M. S. L. B.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., Sept. 20.-I dislike very much to complain, or find fault with others, but what is particularly desirable in the farm letters, which are so interesting at home as well as to our friends in other states, is that we have facts without any coloring. That be sown this year as last. A good deal of hay Kansas has been overdone and overdrawn by that was put various letter writers and county newspapers, is patent to every one conversant with the facts in her past history. Now there is no need of this. We have a glorious state and a glorious tuture awaits her. What we want is men with energy and money to develop the vast resources of our state. It is well known that portions of the state have been visited by drouth, (as is often the case in other states), and thereby deprived wholly of crops the past season in some localities, and partially so in others.

In reading the letter from Myrtle, in this county, (northern part), I was surprised that your correspondent should say that the corn in Phillips county would be an average crop. His own words condemn the statement. When he says that he has fifteen acres that will not produce more than two bushels, while forty acres beside it will produce thirty bushels per acre, I hope he does not consider thirty bushels an average, let alone throwing off the fifteen acres. Now there are fields all over the county like his fifteen-acre field, also scattering fields, that will produce ten to thirty bushels per acre.

Your Rooks correspondent boasts a little, too. Talking with a gentleman from that county, the other day, he thought from what he had seen in Rooks, Smith, and the southern part of this county, that there would be about one-third of an average corn crop. But the most intelli- A. S. Heath gave an excellent statement of magent and observing farmers in my immediate vicinity, (Bow creek, eight miles southwest from Kirwin,) say about one-fourth of an average crop. Mr. Love has seventy acres well cultivated and good growth of stalk, offers to take one load of corn and give a man all he can the state of all fertilizers, so that their true valgather. He thinks the stalks will be of some service for his stock. We have 75 acres from which we think we shall get 100 to 150 bushels of nubbins. What is remarkable is that there every year; free analyses of well waters, food, are some fields that are pretty well eared, while others have no ears at all. The hot winds in aminations of all cases of probable poisoning July seemed to blast the tassel and retard all free analyses of maris, soils, etc.; free analyses further progress toward shooting out ears. of mineral waters; free analyses and values of Some fields would be blasted in streaks. The fore part of the season was favorable and the stalks got a good growth.

As to wheat, Mr. Charles Lawton sowed 100 bushels and threshed 13 bushels. Mr. Cummings sowed 13 bushels and got 9. We sowed 15 bushels and threshed none; cut part of it with the foxtail that grew in it for hay; plowed sults of experiments; directions about breeding

the rest under. But very few got their seed; a very few got three or four bushels to the acre. How is that for two-fifths of a crop.

The weather has been favorable and fall plowing is nearly all done. But little wheat will be sown, many not having seed, others fearing chinch bugs will take it as soon as it comes up. Many prefer to sow spring wheat as it has usually given the best results, frequently yielding 20 to 30 bushels per acre.

There are no potatoes or garden truck in this vicinity, though potatoes are fair 15 to 20 miles north and northeast of us.

Chickens are all dying off with the cholera, or some other disease. Former remedies seem of no avail. Other stock healthy.

Would like to know the best or usual method of gathering castor beans; also how to plant. The railroad company are loaning wheatbushel to 11 next fall. Many are availing pork. themselves of this opportunity for obtaining seed, who otherwise could not sow. D. S. A.

LANCDON, Reno Co., Sept. 18 .- The two 28-all day, a good rain, first for months, wet in days fair of the Ninnescah & S. W. Union Ag- from the taint of manipulation. about four inches. May 5-just enough to say ricultural Society was held at Arlington, Reno county, September 16th and 17th. There was a fair attendance and a creditable show of stock and farm products for so unfavorable a year as we in southwestern Kansas have had.

We had no rain worth naming in August, in this part of the county, but east of here plenty July 5-good showers; July 10-rain, good of rain from the middle of August on until showers; July 13—heavy showers at 7 p. m; now. We had some showers in the fore part of September that put the ground in fair order for seeding, but as our wheat crop was almost a tothis afternoon; Aug. 16-rained a little last tal failure but few persons had seed. In the made an offer of seed to those unable to get it otherwise, and many went to preparing ground the day, and to-night still raining. Sept. 2- from the south, and cloudy, and threatening rain. It is needed for wheat.

Although the drouth and hot winds of August cut the corn short, there is more corn Winter wheat mostly threshed. Drouth and in this part of the county than there was last year. Some fields are extra fine. Rice corn, broom-corn, sorghum and millet are good cent; still think we harvest as much as last There is but little cane, except Early Amber, year—one year seems almost a copy of the last, grown this year. It is giving general satisfac-

B. B. HANAN.

Myyville, Cloud Co., 114 miles west and 24 come to us yet; but this last summer a long, miles north from Topeka, Sept. 18 .- Winter large, green worm was traveling on our place. wheat has averaged about 8 bushels per acre; We saw them in dozens in the road, crushed spring wheat a little better. Corn is very unby the horses' feet and the wagon wheels. I did even on account of bugs-some is very light net see them upon anything; they seemed to be while other fields are very heavy. I think 25 journeying. They were about as long and as bushels is all corn will average. The late rains have made the best of late pasture, and stock never did better.

There is an abundance of chinch bugs yet destroying the late millet, and more destructive human bugs destroying the hopes of the farmer. The only way for farmers to do is to form in five or six of us want some, and we want to get one solid line and sound the alarm when we see the danger. We are looking and working for the benefit of the toiling thousands, and if the Alliance is to unite our forces, we say-Welcome, Alliance! UNCLE GEORGE.

> NORTONVILLE,, Sept. 20 .- Our farmers are now busy putting in wheat and cutting prairie nay. About the same breadth of wheat will up early is badly damaged. The crop is light. Wheat crop is being threshed and yields from eight to twelve bushels per acre; quality fair. Oats are quite lighttwenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Flax yields well-from eight to fifteen bushels per acre. A great deal was lost by the late rains. Those that stacked in good order came out all right.

> Corn is well matured and will yield 25 to 50 bushels per acrc. It is all injured more or less by the chinch bug. Many begin to think that we shall have to quit raising wheat on account of the chinch bug. They damage the corn crop almost as much as the wheat crop is worth. Farmers, where obliged to do so, in many parts of Illinois; since they have quit raising wheat, are not troubled with chinch bug.

> We have an abundance of apples and peaches. They are worth 20c to 30c per bushel where a market can be found for them. Our apples are very defective and are falling off badly, so that in this immediate vicinity there will not be a large quantity of winter apples. The weather is getting cool. We had a slight frost last week. JOSHUA WHEELER.

At a late meeting of the Westchester Co., (N. Y.) Farmers' Club the subject under discussion was the Agricultural Experiment Station. Dr. ny of the benefits that such a station may be to the farmers of that state and the country at large. In closing, he briefly summed up as follows: It will furnish free analyses of chemicals for composting; free analyses offered for sale in ue may ke known, and the perpetration of fraud may be thereby prevented-these will save farmers thousands upon thousands of dollars drugs, disinfectants, etc.; free analyses and exminerals and ores; free tests of the germinating or sprouting capacity of grains, grasses, and seeds, and their freedom from or admixture with other seeds; identification of grasses or injurious weeds; free identification of insects injurious to vegetation; free correspondence and consultations to all; the discrimination of refor all purposes-meat, butter, cheese, etc.; directions for composting; formulas for different soils or crops, and value of fertilizers.

well cleared of weeds. With the exception of poultry, mutton is also the most convenient meat for the farmer. A sheep is easily killed and defectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangments of which they prevent and cure, if timely and dressed by a single hand in an hour, and in the warmest weather it can be disposed of beautiful they are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, the warmest weather it can be disposed of bewhere a mild but effectual cathartic is required. fore it spoils. Science and experience both de-clare it to be the healthiest kind of meat, and a foolish prejudice alone leads to a preference for

The Journal of Agriculture says in response to a statement by the London Live Stock Journal. that the public sales of Short-horns is free

The Short-horn of the present day can probably stand on his own feet and make his future certain. But if he does, buyers must regard pedigrees less, and the individual more, than

they are even now doing.

The desire of the ranchmen of the plains to improve their herds, has, indeed, vastly increased the demand for bulls, but many that are being sent there are the merest scrubs, and many more are but grades.

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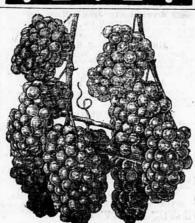
NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt. NELSON FAIRCHILD, of 8t. Albans, Vt., say, "the is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Costiveness it completely cured me."

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back part, Pain under the shoulder ie, fullness after eating, with a disin ity, weariness, Dizziness, Flutter ing at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessmess at night, highly colored Urine, IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED.

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They Increase the Appetite; and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 36 Murray St., N. Y.

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duce them we will mall sample, post-sid, for 75c. Have medium 2 blade, 60c; extra heavy 2 blade, made for hard service, 75c; 1 blade 25c; 2 blade, 50c; Gents fine 3 blade, 81. PRUNERS oil temper and blades tested, \$1,00. ald, 50c. Illustrated List Free. Address as above.

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