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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

Communications.

A Remedy for Taxation With Misrepresentation.

The founders of our government evidently intended that votes at the polls should elect men to office; now it is the nomination that insures the office. So vigorously and successfully is the party lash plied, that a nomination by the convention of the predominant party is equivalent to election. It does not matter what the character of the nominee may be, or how worthy his opponent, if he belongs to the right party he will be elected.

There is no use to waste time in vain regrets that matters are so, for no power on earth can remedy them. Under every government there have been parties, and we have but to read the histories of Greece and Rome to convince ourselves that they are not more intolerant and bitter to-day than two thousand or more years ago. I know that it is fashionable, now-a-days, to oppose parties and party warfare; but it is the agitation of the political waters by opposite party winds that prevents their becoming stagnant and altogether foul. Parties have existed in the past; parties there will be in the future. We must wisely accept the inevitable, and instead of vainly attempting to alter the unalterable, adapt ourselves to that which does now and always will exist.

We must capture the primaries and conventions. As long as there are parties there will be party candidates; and as long as Americans are human, nine-tenths of them will vote for their party's nominee. I do not advocate the formation of a new party; we must capture the old ones. If we want reform, and honest men elected to office, our efforts, like charity, must begin at home; that is, we must begin with the township caucus or primary meeting held to select delegates to the nominating convention. If we choose good men for delegates they will nominate good men for office; and if none but good men are nominated none but good men will be elected. It is all well enough to talk about electing honest congressmen and presidents, but you will never do so till you elect honest township and county officers.

But the farmer is so busy. What if he is? Is he not a citizen, all the same? Certainly he is; and just as certain as he is a citizen it is his duty to take an active part in politics. It is just as much a man's duty to see that honest men are elected to office, as it is for an office holder to be honest. It is just as much an American citizen's duty to vote—even in caucus—as it is to pray. Newman Smyth, D. D., of Quincy, said not long since, that if the primary political meeting of his ward and his weekly prayer meeting occurred in the same evening, he would feel in duty bound to the God of his forefathers, to attend the former. He was right. Our forefathers bequeathed to us a noble heritage of free government; we are criminals if we do not keep it.

As it now is, the farmer and busy man of business rarely attend the primaries. A certain class compose the crowd at such meetings. It is useless to state that they are not the best class, or that they are inferior to honest farmers, for everybody knows that. You have but to note the character of the men of your neighborhood that always attend the township caucus, to convince yourself that it would be unwise to let them govern you. There are good men who attend political meetings, it is true, but it is safe to lay it down as a general rule that men of questionable character and little ability run the little township machine, and that the solid business men of the community look to them for the selection of officers. The men that control primaries generally desire some petty office because they lack the disposition or ability to make a living in any other way; and by log-rolling and wire-pulling they generally succeed in getting it, while the honest farmer laments corruption in high places and sighs for the old days when our government was in its pristine purity.

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand, Make the mighty ocean and the fertile land." There is no question that by thus beginning with small things you in the end will do great things. Purify the rills that form it and the lake will be pure. Commence with the primaries at home and the great body politic will be influenced.

But has the farmer the ability to be a law-maker? The routine business of our law-making bodies requires very little ability. A bill is introduced, read, referred to the proper committee, reported upon, debated, and voted upon. This, with slight variations, is the usual routine. Nothing that the average farmer cannot do. But a good law-maker must know what his constituents want. Who will know better than a farmer when his constituents are farmers? In addition he must have intelligence enough to frame a law to meet the case. Half of the farmers in the county could do that. This brings up the question of the ignorance of the farmer, and in connection with this subject I shall have something to say of that in my next.

Farmers are fast coming to the front in politics. They have ceased petitioning and are now demanding. The signs of the times are hopeful.

JOHN M. STAHL.

Some Good Advice About Sheep.

It seems by my last I stirred up a little commotion among some of my cattle-men friends. Good enough for them; they must learn to take a joke, and as long as they do as I do and don't twit on facts, it will be all fair. We want something to enliven us, at least such as are not engaged in politics.

As the politicians say, everything is booming. Crops are doing as finely as could be expected. We are having plenty of rain. At least on the south side we have not suffered any since the first part of June.

I have been ploughing for wheat a good part of the time since the first of the month, and if my deep ploughing last fall did nothing more for me, it has kept my ground moist and mellow, so I have had no difficulty in ploughing the same ground at any time this summer. What is strange to me is that on the ground that was so thoroughly tilled the last two years, (ploughed, cultivated and rolled until it was like a garden, and no weeds or grass allowed to go to seed on it since it was first broken up), has become a thick sod of blue-grass. There are two distinct varieties of grass which appear to be very fattening to stock. My sheep and hogs stay as close on it as if they were picketed. I have seen no grass like it on the prairie. Most of the old fields are covered with the same variety.

The farmers are all busy ploughing for wheat, and a good many who went away in the spring are coming back to put in a crop, and most of them are as poor as when they went. Most of them think now it would have been better if they had staid and seen it out.

The great rush for sheep is increasing. Few have money to pay with, but are bound to have sheep at all risks, if they are obliged to keep them for nothing, as some are proposing to do. It is strange how wild our western people do get, and jump at conclusions. I would like to see every other man on these plains have a nice bunch of sheep. Nothing would bring wealth and prosperity to the country as quickly, or as lasting, but to take ordinary sheep at the halves and feed and care for them properly, as many are willing to contract to do, and what must be done in order to succeed, I cannot see where the large profit is coming in that so many are looking for. In the west where no feed or shedding was required, or could be provided if it was required, where all the expense was herding and dipping, half-and-half would answer. Where a single man could look after 2,000 head or more, except in lambing and shearing, if he did meet with a heavy loss once in a while, he did not feel it so much, but where where it is necessary to feed several months in the winter, and salt, and dip, and shed, it certainly takes nearly one-third of the income to carry the herd through properly; and if a man has had no experience in keeping sheep, he is almost certain to have losses from accidents of different kinds, no matter how careful he is, and by the time the old stock is made good out of the increase, or out of his proportion as some have agreed, he will have a small share for his labor, while the owner is getting from 30 to 40 per cent. on his capital if the herd is a good one.

Two hundred bought is better than five hundred on shares at almost any lay, and a man cannot mismanage as small a herd as 200. But they will say they cannot spend their time with 200. What profit is it to keep more if there is no greater gain? Only to be called a big sheep man! If he has 200 of his own, and gives them the feed he would feed 400, he will have nearly if not quite as much wool, and if not as many lambs they will be far better and no mortality to make good in the spring. Then he has all the wool and all the increase to himself.

The longer a man takes a herd of sheep at the halves, the less profit he has out of the stock. This sounds strange, but is nevertheless true. If I had \$20,000 I had rather let it out in sheep to the halves as to have a bank and let money at 2 1/2 per cent. per month. Probably the sheep men may go for me as the cattle men have, but let them show that I am mistaken and some one will be benefited by the discussion.

What we want most is a wool-scouring establishment. Our country is likely to be crowded with sheep inside of two years. In fact they are coming like locusts now, and the prices are still going up, while the buyers are waiting for a decline. I have seen the same thing the last nine years. Sheep have gradually advanced from shearing time until shearing time again. This time last fall we were selling about the same class of sheep that we have now at \$2, and in January we sold the same grade at \$2.50. Now we are selling at \$2.25, and expect to sell our next lot at \$2.50, which is the current, asking price by other parties for the same grades.

W. S. COLVIN.

Larned, Kansas, Aug. 22.

Some Remarks About Agricultural Fairs.

EDITOR FARMER: I do not know but what it will do as well to find a little fault with our fairs now as well as to do all the complaining after the fair is over. They are generally called "agricultural fairs," but so long as they give such big premiums for horse racing, best drilled company, best band, etc., I think some other name would be fully as appropriate. Does this benefit us or anybody else? Then there is the baby show, while it is not really an agricultural institution we will allow it in order to bring the women out. That is the great day for the women.

Then again, if it is really an agricultural institution, why charge so much for stalls and pens? We all know that stock raising is the most profitable of all agricultural pursuits in this western country. To fit stock for the fair and then not always get a premium, even if the animal is worthy of one, is not very encouraging to the live stock interest.

Then there ought to be printed bills on the stalls telling the age of stock, to what class they belong, and the place they were raised and the owner's name. I think there ought to be a grand parade of all stock that can be led by the halter. Stock raising is bound to be the leading industry in Kansas.

Did you ever serve as judge on a lot of horses that was called "horses for all work?" Here you will find all sized horses, and I might say, all kinds, ranging from the little short compact horse to the rangy overgrown horse. Just imagine what kind of a horse it would be fitted for all kinds of work.

Why not say "horses for farm work," and get farmers to judge the horses that are designed for farm work. Worst of all, sometimes they show all breeds of hogs, sheep, or cattle, together. Now, where is the man that has not a breed that he is partial to?

I never saw a fair that showed cattle of different breeds together but what there was dissatisfaction. If the short-horns carried off the ribbon, the Hereford man growled, and vice versa. Did you ever know of some short-horns and some herefords both getting a ribbon in the showing, unless it was done for mere friendship? or in other words, the man instead of the animal got it.

Then again, in sweepstakes, why not say, best bull (or cow) of any age, instead of any age or breed? Where is the man that is not partial to his favorite breed? Then most of the judges are inclined to always give the prize to a fat animal instead of one in fair breeding condition. This should be guarded against. And men traveling around to the county fairs with "show herds," sometimes from different states, I think is wrong, especially if they go to the same fair year after year. These show herds are not breeding herds as a rule.

M. WALTIRE.

Carbondale, Kas.

Hay and Straw Furnace for Sorghum Boiling.

As the season for making sorghum syrup is at hand, perhaps some of your readers, especially those on the "frontier," would like to know how to successfully use old hay, straw, and crushed cornstalks, for fuel.

We made our furnace exactly as for burning coal or wood, but somewhat deeper from top of grates to the bottom of evaporator. We use cast furnace grates three and a half feet long,

six pieces making 22 inches in width, the six pieces weighing 300 pounds. The furnace door is 22 inches wide in the clear, and has a small hole in the center, 2 inches across. The object of the hole is to facilitate examination of the fire without the necessity of opening the door, and to admit an iron rod, or hook, to stir up the cinders and fire, as may be necessary.

The hay, straw, stalks, etc., are fed into the furnace from the side in a continuous stream, or roll, by a small two-roller machine, which forces the material through a conical tube four feet long. The portion that discharges into the fire is ten inches in the clear inside, made of heavy sheet iron, and made similar to a piece of common stove-pipe, and built into and fastened securely to the side wall, to prevent pushing into the furnace. The part that joins to the ten-inch pipe is made of wood—inch boards—nailed on two sides and bottom, and has a hinged door on top, fastened with a hook. This beveled box fits into and is joined to the ten-inch pipe that goes through the wall, the box being six inches at small end, and increases in size to fit the iron pipe, and is two feet in length. Our little two-roller press has iron rolls with flanges, and works similar to a clothes-wringer, or rolling feed-cutter, and discharges the hay, straw, or other material, into and through the wooden box and iron pipe, into the furnace.

The pipe should be fitted to the side of the wall so that the bottom of the discharge is several inches above the grates, and on a level, so that the fuel will push across the furnace without catching on the bars.

Our furnace is four feet from the side of the building, and the press is on the outside. A door on the side of the building and in line with the press and furnace front gives a ready means to watch the progress of the fuel into the furnace, and admit the pressman to stir the fire as needed. The opening in top of box, between the press and furnace, is to facilitate clearing the tube in case of fire and choking. The tube from press to furnace must be smooth inside and may all be made of iron.

We claim the above arrangement as our own invention, and belongs to western Kansas, but for the purpose of aiding the sorghum business, have given the above description, so that any one may make it, if he chooses.

The press and rollers may be made of wood, instead of iron, by any one handy with tools. The rolls should be six inches or more in diameter, and not less than eight inches long, attached to the end of the feed-box, table, or platform, of sufficient size to hold several forks full of "fuel."

We claim and can demonstrate to any one that old hay and crushed stalks will beat coal or wood for boiling purposes, and the expense less than wood or coal. We utilize all the heat by keeping the furnace door shut all day, using only the small opening through the door to regulate our fire. We can have a quick or slow fire as we wish; can boil with a longer pan or evaporator, and have practically demonstrated that it is better than coal or wood.

W. F. FOSNOT.

Ellsworth, Kan., Aug. 23.

Locusts.—Florida Letters Criticised.

I enclose a leaf and seed pods of some kind of the locust family, and would like to know if you can give me the name or variety, and also tell me whether it would be likely to grow and do well in western Kansas.

I would like to say a few words in relation to Mr. Loder's Florida letter in the FARMER of August 18th, as I think it is calculated to mislead a person in getting a correct idea of orange raising in Florida. I will only call attention to a small portion of it.

He says "the area of land capable of orange culture precludes the idea that there ever can arrive a time when the fruit will be a drug in the market," and consequently be unprofitable to produce, when the facts of the case are there are thousands of acres of good orange land in Florida, and when you put 96 to 98 trees to the acre, which he says is the usual number, and these trees producing 3,000 oranges to the tree, we will only take 1,000 acres to give the reader a little idea of quantities. One acre with 96 trees bearing 3,000 oranges to the tree, is 288,000, and 1,000 acres at the same rate will produce 288,000,000 of oranges.

By looking at the map of Florida it will be seen that it is a pretty large state. Of course it is not all good orange land, but you go into one county and the people will tell you that there is the place to locate, that they have all the good land, etc., etc. You go into a dozen other counties and you hear the same story. Well, now as to 96 or 98 trees to the acre and 3,000

oranges to the tree, I assert here, without fear of contradiction, that Mr. Loder cannot give the location of one single acre of land in Florida that has 96 trees to the acre, that ever produced 3,000 oranges to the tree, or even approximated it.

The general tone of the whole letter is calculated to mislead, like a great many other letters that are written and published in regard to Kansas. I have been considerable in both states and know whereof I speak. Both are good states, and correct information given to the public, through the press, is much the best way to advance the interests of both of them.

E. HASKIN.

Evanston, Illinois.

The seed and spray of leaves enclosed are of the common black or yellow locust, one of the most valuable woods for posts, and other purposes where hard, durable woods, exposed to the weather, are required. The locust is a very rapid grower. For the state of Kansas, it is not favored by tree growers who have had experience in the business of propagating timber trees in this region. The complaint against the locust is that it is devoured by insects, but this is true to a greater or less extent with all manner of trees, a difficulty that will continue to mend as trees are more extensively planted and those already growing increase in size, increasing the number of birds by providing shelter and breeding places for them, and also inducing a moister atmosphere, a result of forest growth. In planting belts of timber we would advise the sticking in of a few locusts, mixed with other varieties. There is a considerable grove of these locusts growing in the state house grounds at Topeka, which have not been disturbed by insects for several years.

Against a Convention.

ED. FARMER: At a meeting of Buffalo Grange, No. 1,409, Barton Co., Kan., Aug. 14, 1880, a committee was appointed to draft a protest, to be sent to the FARMER for publication, against the calling of a convention to frame a new constitution for this state. The following was adopted:

We, the members present at the meeting of Buffalo Grange, No. 1,409, Barton Co., Kan., held Aug. 14, 1880, unanimously protest against the calling of a convention for the purpose of framing a new state constitution as a thing unnecessary and expensive, and should be denounced by farmers generally on the principles of justice and economy to tax-payers.

Feeling confident that the citizens of Kansas, if there should be a new constitution passed and adopted, will never realize that they have received any benefit from it more than may be obtained from changes as they become necessary, of the present constitution, therefore we ask all granges throughout the state to discuss this subject early, and show their disapprobation by their solid vote against it.

JAS. A. PURVIANCE, Master,
Geo. M. MARSH, Sec'y.

Putnam, Kan., Aug. 21.

ED. FARMER: Will you please inform me of the relative value of millet (unthrashed) to shelled corn, as a feed for sheep—fed for wool? Is millet a good feed for ewes for raising lambs?

WM. BOSTWICK.

Iola, Allen Co., Kan., Aug. 23.

We could give the analysis of the two grains, millet seed and corn, showing the different constituents of each, and their value as fat, wool and muscle forming foods, but practical tests and scientific deductions seldom agree, the former, when thoroughly made, always controlling the practice. As millet and corn are both very common crops in Kansas, many of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER are doubtless prepared to answer our correspondent from the most convincing of all teaching—that of actual experiment. What is friend Colvin's experience with feeding millet for wool?

Professor C. E. Bessey reports successful experiments at the Iowa agricultural college in raising Lima beans without poles. When the tendrils began to start they were nipped off, and two or three times after this the climbing tendrils were clipped away. The result was "the plants became low and bushy and loaded with early maturing pods."—Nebraska Farmer

A horse's hoof is of the same nature as horn. If you desire to know the effects of applying a hot shoe to a horse's hoof, place your ome on a hot stove for a minute or two, then let it cool, and see how easily it will break. A hot shoe makes the hoof brittle instead of tough.

Farm Stock.

The Percheron Horse.

The following is a complete translation of pages 7 and 8 of a work entitled "The Percheron Horse," by the distinguished French author, Charles Du Huijs, in his report to the French Government:

Almost everything that has been written about the horse may be reduced pretty much to—complaining that there does not exist a breed which unites, in an elevated degree, high moral to physical qualities; modestly seeking and teaching the means of obtaining such a breed.

It is reasonable that such sentiments should surprise us, here in the heart of France, where for a long time a race of horses has flourished which may be said to fill the requirements proposed in every way. The proof of this statement is easy. A hasty sketch of the principal characters of the breed suffices to furnish it. To no ordinary strength, to vigor which does not degenerate, and to a conformation which does not exclude elegance, it joins docility, mildness, patience, honesty, great kindness, excellent health, and a hardy, elastic temperament.

Its movements are quick, spirited and light. It exhibits great endurance, both when hard worked and when forced to maintain for a long time any of its natural gaits, and it possesses the inestimable quality of moving fast with heavy loads. It is particularly valuable for its astonishing precocity, and produces by its work, as a two-year-old, more than the cost of its feed and keep. Indeed, it shows a real aptness for labor, which is the lot of all. It shows neither the whims of bad humor, nor nervous excitement. It bears for man, the companion of its labors, an innate confidence, and expresses to him a gentle familiarity, the fruit of an education for many generations in the midst of his family. Women and children from whose hands it is fed, can approach it without fear. In a word, if I may dare to speak thus, it is an honorable race. It has that fine oriental gray coat, the best adapted of all to withstand the burning rays of the sun in the midst of the fields—a coat which pleases the eye, and which in the darkness of the night allowed the postillion of former times to see that he was not alone—that his friend was making his way loyally before him. It is exempt (a cause of everlasting jealousy among the breeders of other races), always exempt from the hereditary bony defects of the hack, and where it is raised, spavin, jardon, bone spavin, periodical inflammation, and other dreaded infirmities, are not known even by name.

The truly typical race would seem a myth did it not exist in our midst. But every day we see, every day we handle this treasure—the magnificent gift of Providence to this favored region, to cause agriculture, that "nursing mother," to flourish, and with agriculture, peace and abundance.

I need not name this breed; every one from this incomplete sketch has recognized the fine race of steady and laborious horses, bred in the ancient province of Perche, (so justly entitled *Perche of good horses*) plowing in long furrows the soil of Beauce, and thence spreading itself over all France, where its qualities render it without a rival for all the specialties of rapid draft.

Hence, it is that all our provinces envy us the possession of the race, and even foreign countries seek after it with an eagerness amounting to a passion.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Alderneys, Jerseys, Guernseys.

Under the names of the three chief islands of the group, the cattle of the Channel Islands have won wide fame. Within the last dozen years the number and popularity of these cattle have greatly increased in the United States. There are now more Jersey cattle in this country than of any other breed save the Short-horn;—and few specimens sell readily at good prices—in a few cases prices have been made, which were probably higher than have been paid for any other cattle, again excepting the Short-horns.

The origin of these cattle is uncertain, but it seems most reasonable to suppose they are descended from the cattle of Normandy, as there are points of resemblance, and the islands lie near the French coast. The cattle of the three islands named are of the same general type. Those of Alderney and Jersey are so nearly alike that they are often classed as one breed. Alderney is a small island, having but 1,962 acres. The number of cattle kept is very small, and it is believed none of them have been brought to America for many years, hence it would be much better if the name was dropped and the words Jersey and Guernsey used exclusively. For a long time the farmers on each of these islands have considered their cattle superior to those on the other islands, or any foreign bred cattle. The importation of the latter has long been prohibited, and there is scarcely any interchange on the islands. In 1859 the writer saw two or three Guernseys in Jersey, and was told there might be a dozen, but that there were no Jerseys in Guernsey.

The climate is mild, the soil productive. The cattle are mainly prized for their milk and butter, and are almost universally milked in the small fields, but are housed at night during most of the year.—*Farmers' Review.*

Pasture for Hogs.

The subject of good pastures for hogs in summer is becoming of special interest to farmers. So also, the providing of a supply of roots

for them during the winter, is beginning to receive deserved attention from the more progressive and successful farmers. The continuous and successive use of corn has long been deemed wrong in theory and in practice, although comparatively few feeders ever seem to have considered how it might be avoided. The light, however, is breaking, and a radical change in the management of hogs as regards feeding seems fast going on. This change, we doubt not, will result in a very marked decrease of disease among swine. Of the grasses most suitable for hog pasture may be mentioned—timothy, red clover, blue grass and orchard grass. In timber pasture, where red clover would not do so well on account of the shade, white clover will be found valuable. The best pasture is one containing several kinds; but it is no easy matter to keep a variety of grasses on the same ground. The more hardy will sooner or later crowd the others out. We are sure more hogs are being grass fed this year than ever before, and men interested in pork production are closely watching the results.—*Ruralist.*

Value of One Improved Animal.

In Mr. Bonner's barn we noticed a good Short-horn bull, two years old last spring, thoroughbred, registered, that cost \$150 we believe. He was kept for the double purpose of improving the stock of the farm and of the neighborhood as well. His progeny for the present year will number at least 60, yielding to say \$120, though a considerable number of these will be in the home herd. A little figuring will show the value of a single such animal. The calves will be worth \$8 to \$10 each at one day old, while the ordinary "natives" sell for only \$1 each when dropped—an increase of \$7 to \$9 each. Call the increased value only \$5 each, a very low estimate, and the increased value of the 60 calves will be \$300, or twice the cost of the bull. But look ahead a little. The expense of raising 60 animals to three years old will be about the same for natives or good grades, but at that age the improved animals will sell for at least \$25 more per head—equivalent for the 60 animals of this one year's get, to at least \$1,500. Let it be kept in mind that this result will surely come from keeping this one \$150 animal a single season, while his value a year hence will be quite as large as now. And this result may be depended upon annually for half a dozen years. There is no doubt that the above figures will be fully realized. Query: Why are not more such breeding animals introduced into every neighborhood where farm stock is kept? Similar figures apply to horses, swine, sheep, etc. A multitude—indeed the great mass—of farmers do not hesitate to graft their native apple trees with improved ones, yet they are satisfied to keep on raising, caring for, and using "scrub" animals, when every dollar expended in improved blood is speedily returned many fold.—*American Agriculturist.*

The Thoroughbred Horse.

You will often hear people talk about thoroughbred Morgans, thoroughbred Hambletonians, thoroughbred trotters, etc., but such talk only indicates a lack of information concerning the breeds of horses. There is but one breed of horses designated as thoroughbreds by horsemen, and this is a breed that originated in England, derived from a Turkish, Barb, and Arabian ancestry. It is the oldest and purest breed of horses in existence; is noted for speed, stoutness, endurance, energy and resolution. For nearly a hundred years past their genealogy has been carefully recorded in a stud-book, and the records of their performances upon the race-course have formed an important part in the sporting literature of Europe and America. They were introduced into this country at a very early day, and those bred here are certainly the equals of the very best produced in England. In fact, so frequent have been the importations of the choicest animals from England to America, that the blood of the two countries is identical. All running horses are of this breed, and none but thoroughbreds can make a creditable showing in long-distance or heat races. A horse with a dash of this blood may make a fast race for a short distance, but it takes the genuine stuff to go a mile and repeat, in good time. They are of all colors, bay, brown, and chestnut predominating; are rather light of bone, and long in the body, with thin neck, small head, wide between the eyes, finely pointed ears, long quarters, and deep chest, and are usually rather "leggy." In height they are from 15 to 16½ hands, although they may sometimes be found a half a hand above or below these figures. They are nervous, determined, and excitable, and are highly valued for crossing upon all other breeds.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Poultry.

Exterminating Lice.

In exterminating lice the buildings and roosting places must go through a thorough process of cleaning at least twice a year, in fall and spring, and the droppings must be removed frequently between these periods. This leaves no room for the vermin, that breed and dwell in filth. There are many methods of cleansing the building, and the easiest does not always answer the purpose. These parasites are very tenacious of life, and will burrow and hibernate during the winter, and come out in the spring as lively as ever, even if the fowls have not occupied the premises during the cold weather. The buildings may be fumigated with sulphur, which will stupefy them for a

short time; but fresh air must be admitted for the benefit of the birds, and the insects revive again. Presently the fowls are discovered to be ailing; do not give the desired quantity of eggs, mope or drone around, and manifest a desire to sit; void a thin, mucous discharge; eat tolerably well, but retain the food a longer time than is natural in the crop, and are pronounced to be down with some contagious disease—"chicken cholera," perhaps. They might survive even this, and manage matters themselves, if allowed, but they are usually meagerly and irregularly fed, and crowded in narrow quarters.

In the extermination of lice the business must be thorough. If examined closely, the class of parasites known as roost-lice will be found enmeshed in a strong, tough shell. They can be felt crawling on the skin, but are barely visible to the naked eye. They cannot be easily killed with a pinch of the thumb and finger, or a slight rubbing, like most insects of their size. Beside the red blotches that accumulate like so much blood in all the cracks, crevices and knot holes, there is the minute grey sort that haunts the droppings altogether, and are seldom discovered. These are difficult of extermination. Fumigation with brimstone, carbolic acid or kerosene, they will ordinarily withstand. There is no cleanser or purifier like lime. If the manure is kept cleaned away from the roosting-room, there will be no harbor for these pests. The flooring, and all about the roosting-places and nest boxes, should be kept well sifted over with air-slacked lime or wood ashes. The former is the more thorough and sure. Where there are any accumulations of droppings, or wherever the birds roost, should be likewise sprinkled, and a coat of thick lime whitewash spread with a brush over the poles, boards and ceiling. This should be done as soon as the weather will admit in the spring, and before the parasites are out for the season.

Many so called diseases are eradicated with the extermination of these enemies. Of late years the roost has become a formidable enemy to fowls. It comes in many forms and is too frequently fatal. When the bird is in a weakened condition, and roup attacks it, the disease conquers in almost every case. Therefore exterminate the lice and keep the birds strong and healthy, that they may the better withstand the vicissitudes of temperature which are apt to produce this incurable disorder. Raise the broods and keep them clear of vermin as they grow up. Any disease, or ailment that comes upon the chicken, if it continues only a few days, injures the appetite, and consequently dwarfs the bird and stunts it to an extent that is seldom recovered.

After the chicks are large enough to go to roost, which they should be when three weeks old, do not allow them to roost in filthy places infested with vermin, but have a clean building, separate from the older fowls, that they may have a permanent home, and not meet with any disturbance or resistance. Frequently fowls are allowed, and even prefer, to roost outside of the building on trees, and the cause is obvious. The building is so filthy and so alive with lice, that the fowls reluctantly desert their haunts. This is wrong, and the result of negligence and downright indolence. Young fowls should never be allowed to go to roost out-of-doors.—*Country Gentleman.*

Cheap Poultry House.

C. Warren describes a cheap poultry house in *Poultry Yard*.

I stick down a row of poles, say two feet apart, the length I want of hen house, next I put down another row not as high as the first but parallel with them, and the distance between them to be the width I want. Where I want my windows I leave out a pole or two, according to the size of the window. I fasten my roosts from one pole to another across the hen house. The ends are made the same as the sides, leaving space for the door. I then cover it all over with factory cotton, that has been water-proofed and line the inside with tarred paper, and I have a hen house that is warm in winter and cool in summer, and the vermin never troubles me.

The factory cotton or bleached sheeting can be bought for eight cents a yard, and can be made water proof for five cents a yard. The tarred paper costs two cents a pound; so breeders, after they have decided how large they want their hen house, can figure up the cost.

Give It a Trial.

It has always been an anomaly in the annals of poultry breeding that farmers, who have for centuries been the universal keepers of feathered stock, should resolutely deny themselves the pleasure and profit to be derived from giving even common hens the benefit of the most matter-of-course attentions, which they never hesitate to lavish on the horses and hogs. It has long been an accepted rule with farmers that pigs in the eastern states represent, as dressed pork, the value of the food given them, and that the profit in keeping them is represented by the manure. Applying the same method of reasoning to well-cared-for poultry, shows that a decided balance in its favor as ought to open the eyes of the most bigoted. Many, or in fact the majority of the best men who make farming a scientific pursuit, keep pure-blooded poultry as well as blooded live stock of other descriptions, and find that "folks in feathers" are as profitable as anything they raise.

When the comparatively small cost of starting with a fair number of first-class fowls, and the rapidity with which they re-produce themselves and become ready for sale is considered,

they must compare very favorably even with \$30,000 cows, or any single object of special worth.

All these considerations should be very influential in determining farmers to give poultry a fair chance, and in feeling that in so doing they run little risk of failure. We urge all farmers, whether they are engaged in this pursuit little or much, to give the thing a year's hearty, intelligent trial, and see if the advice we give has been prejudicial to their interest or not. Let every man who has never tried it, devote a little serious thought to the subject, and follow his thinking by serious and intelligent work, and when he brings in a full egg-basket during the cold weather, when the fowls never used to do anything but mope, when, as Mrs. Partington says, "eggs is scarce an' high," he will own that poultry properly treated are among the farmers' best friends. Give this a trial. If people who are engaged in other business can make fowls pay, why cannot the farmer, whose whole life-work lies in the direction of similar pursuits, do as well?—*American Poultry Yard.*

Apiary.

My Method of Introducing Queens.

I presume that as long as no method has been discovered by which queens can be introduced without danger of loss, the subject will continue to be one of much interest to scientific bee-keepers. By practicing any of the methods heretofore published I have failed to introduce queens without some vexatious and occasional loss. Hence I have given the subject much study, and have of late adopted a plan of introducing which has given me much pleasure and satisfaction in performing the heretofore somewhat disagreeable and uncertain task of introducing queens to full colonies of spiteful hybrids, etc.

I employ a cage such as is commonly used to ship queens in by express, except that it is altered so that the sliding door is made to stand in a perpendicular position when the cage is set with the wire cloth door, and projects above the cage about three-fourths of an inch. The quilt used to cover the bees while introducing has a hole cut in its center about five inches square, and a second quilt is employed much smaller than the first, which has a slit like a button-hole in its center, just large enough to slip over the projecting end of the sliding door of the cage. What has been described above is all the machinery used.

Now let us see how the plan works. I put the queen in the introducing cage—which is provisioned with a phial of new honey—and place it, wire cloth down, in the center of the hole in the quilt, right on the top bars of the frames, and spread my second quilt over the cage, making the projecting end of the sliding door pass through the slit or button-hole in the center, so that it "sticks up" above the covering over the bees high enough to admit of being drawn out by the thumb and finger without moving anything else about the bees. I now close the hive and go about my business. In 24 or 48 hours I open the hive as quietly as possible, and place my thumb on the cage to hold it steady while I draw out the sliding door, thus liberating the queen without exciting the bees in the least; the hive is now closed up gently, and the best judgment as to whether you will look after her and "see that she is received by the bees," or whether you will trust to the instinct of the bees in a state of quietude. I prefer to take the latter risk, if it is any risk at all. Just five days ago I liberated a valuable queen in a colony of hybrids as fierce as a snapping turtle, and to-day I cut a slip from one of their combs containing larvae of a proper age to rear queens. I claim for this method that it embraces all the good features of the other methods, and more, and is free from the objections attending all of them. 1. It enables the apiarist to be his own judge as to when the queen should be liberated. 2. She works out among the bees when she or the bees are not excited. 3. It prevents the queen from taking wing or "running" when introducing. 4. To sum it all up, it is the most natural way, and is attended with less trouble than any other method I have seen in print or heretofore tried.—*G. W. Demaree, in American Bee Journal.*

Horticulture.

Fighting Borers.

When a woman undertakes to conduct any branch of outdoor work on the farm, we have observed that the thorough manner in which she executes it is a sharp contrast to the usual slipshod and rough performance of the men. Mrs. Tower recounts her experience with the borers in a communication to the *Country Gentleman*, which will serve to illustrate this determination of what her hands find to do she does with all her might.

In the spring of 1863 we set out an orchard of over 400 trees, which did well, growing almost too fast. Everything was right except the borers. It seemed as though they would ruin that orchard. Some springs it would take the best part of two weeks to get them out of the trees. A number of trees were so eaten that the wind blew them over. Finally I entreated that the trees might be washed. My husband said that they might be washed if I would only attend to the matter myself; there was too much to do, and the men could not be hindered. Since the matter has fallen into my hands, I employ a woman to go over them faithfully twice per year—early in June and early in November—

and I am happy to say that borers are scarce in our orchard, and have been so for the past three years.

The trees are first washed with lime and ashes, mixed with water to the consistency of common whitewash—using the strongest wood ashes I have, which come from an open fireplace. I am very particular to wash the whole length of the trunk, well up into the limbs, as the borers we have here injure the bark on the tree, killing great patches of it. After the trees are treated in this manner, I mix another wash for the base of the trees, made somewhat as follows: Half a bucketful of fresh cow manure, one cupful of turpentine, two or three quarts of soft soap, and water enough to make it of the right consistency, are mixed together. This makes one bucketful when ready to carry to the orchard. This mixture I have put faithfully around the base of the tree, about six inches wide, having the earth removed for that purpose.

This year, having read about carbolic acid, I added a little of that, as I am always delighted to hear of anything to add to the wash which is likely to be disagreeable to insects. Nothing short of washing twice a year will do any good in this section. Let any one examine their trees in the fall, and they will find the little borers treaching and ready to commence eating in to the trees. At least that is my experience, or rather it used to be. A bunch of turkey feathers is a convenient brush for the foot of the tree.

Since we have had the trees washed in this way, the rabbits have not troubled them, although I am not quite sure but that a couple of hounds which we purchased about that time had some part in the credit of keeping the rabbits away. One spring we had fifty of these trees badly girdled by rabbits. A plaster made of fresh cow manure and clay, mixed together with a hoe, applied to the trees, and tied on with strips of cloth, saved all but two of them.

Summer and Fall Apples.

The *New England Farmer*, in discussing the subject of how best to dispose of a crop of early apples, makes the following statement.

Another plan of economically disposing of the great surplus of early apples during periodic years, is to enter upon a thorough system of drying them. This has not been much thought of or practiced heretofore, except in a few instances, but it is a plan that may be adopted with good results. We know of at least one farmer in this state who makes a specialty of drying apples for market, chiefly of the late summer and early fall varieties. In a room in the domestic department of his house he has constructed a sheet iron hot air heater or flue, connected with a large stove, this heated chamber being provided with a series of trays or deep pan-like shelves, and upon these sliced green apples are placed, where they remain until thoroughly dried. During the period when the early apples are coming on, he employs two or three girls who are kept paring and preparing the apples for drying for many weeks in succession. They are all carefully sliced, and when dried are packed in boxes of five and ten pounds respectively, labelled with his name and the name of the farm, and thus put upon the market. They find a ready sale, and the proprietor tells us the demand for dried apples of his "trade mark," is constantly increasing. Here is a hint for other farmers who wish to dispose of their surplus early apples at a good profit.

In place of fitting up a room a portable drier or evaporator can be used, and probably to better advantage. Fruit carefully evaporated is one of the most profitable crops the farmer can turn his attention to.

Miscellaneous.

Millet for Hay.

John Zypj in discussing in the *Ohio Farmer*, millet as a hay crop, says:

"The mistake is too often made of delaying the cutting until the seed is too ripe and the stalks have passed into the woody stage; this gives millet, as a fodder, a poor reputation, when if it had been cut ten days earlier it would have exceeded in value the best timothy. The Connecticut Experiment Station has, after much labor and thorough tests, demonstrated that millet cut while the seed is in the milk stage, has a value as a food for milch cows rated at 30 per cent. above the best of timothy, and for beef production the ratio was 8 to 11; in other words, the value of 8 tons of millet was equal to 11 tons of timothy—a fact worth noting when old meadows are producing half-ton crops per acre, while German millet, if sown upon good arable land and the ground thoroughly cultivated before sowing, will show an average above three tons of cured hay."

Our experience has convinced us that no farm is complete without a pig pasture. Clover is the best of all the grasses for this purpose, and next to it we prefer orchard grass, for the reason that it starts up promptly after being eaten off, is the earliest in the spring, and is relished by the pigs. It is not necessary to have a special field for the pig pasture, but they may be allowed to run in any field if properly enclosed. There should be water in the field and plenty of grass. A patch of sweet corn sowed in drills will be found convenient to supplement a short pasture in the late summer. There should also be another patch of turnips or other roots into which the pigs may be turned for fall feeding.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

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

Farm Representation.

The grange is said to be an educator. If so how necessary that it should teach the lessons of farm representation. No wonder farmers are taxed beyond that of any other class of people, and always will be till they learn to have their own representatives, both in the state and national legislatures. Look at this item of national representation:

There are 12,500,000 voters in the U. S., of whom 11,800,000 are manufacturers, mechanics, laborers, and tillers of the soil. Of this number 9,000,000 are agriculturists, and there are only twenty-two farmers in congress to represent them. Now of all the professions, including the bankers, there are only 977,000 voters, and to represent this class there are 250 lawyers, 17 bankers and 9 doctors. This tells the whole story of national legislation. Give to each state in the union, and to the national legislature as well, a pro rata representation to the agriculturist, and economy and practical government will become the rule and not the exception; a sound system of finance will be established, and equal protection to all classes follow as a natural result.

Grangers and farmers try it. Select for all officers in your county, state and nation, farmers to serve you. Show these politicians that you have no confidence in their mode of selecting officers for you; and that thus far they are a sad failure; and to do this wisely, have a farm organ to ventilate all subjects of farm and grange interests—one in which you can be heard from a farm stand point.—*California Patron.*

Plain Talk on the Railroad Question.

The Cincinnati Gazette, a few days since, in speaking of the efforts of W. H. Vanderbilt to crush out the new Detroit & Butler railroad which is to connect the Wabash & Great Western at Detroit, uses the following plain and emphatic language, and thus plainly shows how others besides farmers are learning to understand what is coming to be one of the great questions to be settled by the people.—*Grange Bulletin.*

Mr. Vanderbilt does not care anything about the people who would be benefited by the road. Their affairs do not concern him. It is enough for him to prevent the Wabash and Great Western from connecting. It is a war, and the welfare of individual or whole neighborhoods are nothing to him. It is just these exhibitions of tyranny on the part of railway managers that is causing alarm among the people for the safety of the industries of the country. And it is not at all surprising that the producer, as well as the shipper, should feel inclined to force these matters into the politics of the nation. If the public mind is prejudiced against these powerful corporations, it is because railway managers have pursued a policy that is dictatorial and arbitrary, calculated to cause suspicion and fear for the safety of the country's best interests. Consolidations that give to one company the absolute control of nearly the entire system of one or more states, placing the transportation interests of a vast area of country entirely at the mercy of the combination and subject to its dictation, is not calculated to allay the suspicions that the industries of the country are fast creeping into the iron coils of a railroad anaconda.

Nor is the policy of these corporations conducive to the development of local interests, as illustrated by the action of Mr. Vanderbilt in the matter referred to, and as further proven by the answer given by the general manager of a western road to a committee who waited upon him in the interest of a local station: "The intermediate points must take care of themselves. Our business is to encourage through traffic and fight opposing lines for it. The local trade we will have anyhow. The people cannot help themselves. Besides," said he, "the majority of our capital stock and nearly all our bonds are owned in Europe, and the owners cannot stop to take into consideration the wants or the welfare of this or that locality. What they

want is the largest possible profits on their investment."

From such assertions, together with results to be seen on all sides of a kindred policy that is now and has been pursued by every one of our great railway combinations, the fact becomes patent that the time has come when the nation's strong arm should be interposed in behalf of the people. The commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the whole country are subject to the railway managers. They, the producers, have no voice whatever in deciding what or what not rates of transportation should be. That is entirely in the hands of the roads, and they long since lost sight of the principle that the charge for carriage should be based upon "cost of service" and "alike to all." It is now, "What will the traffic bear?" and under the uncontrolled interpretation of general freight agents, the question of revenue to the road is paramount. And in no case are the industries of the country consulted or given a moment's consideration, except in isolated cases, and then it simply means "taking care of our friends," and these "friends" always grow rich, and the railroad officials are not apt to lose any part of their private fortune by the arrangement. It is evident to the most casual observer that the public welfare demands that both state and inter-state roads should be supervised and regulated in the interest of the public, by laws enacted by congress for that express purpose, and a matter of such vital importance should not be allowed to rest, but followed up until the rights of all classes of citizens are recognized in these railways.

Influence of the Grange.

Take any neighborhood containing a live, first-class grange, and compare it as it is now with what it was before the organization of that grange; it will give you some idea of the influence of the grange. You will know for a certainty that the atmosphere of the grange breeds sturdy independence, intelligent action, and kindly, sympathetic feeling. Before the organization of that grange whoever heard such talk of the rights of the farmer, the prerogatives of the producer, the encroachments of combinations of capital, or the oppressions of railroad monopolies, as you now hear? Did you ever hear anything of farmers maintaining their just position and gaining their just rights by united action? No. Did you hear of farmers helping one another in distress and trying to strengthen the bond of common interests that bind them in friendly relations before the grange was organized for that purpose? Did you hear farmers engaging in public speaking, or writing for the press, to advocate some measure for their good and advancement? Very rarely. These and a dozen other things that you cannot fail to notice are but the result of the influence of the grange.

The Farmers in Camp.

The association and combination of farmers steadily gains strength. This year they present a more formidable front than last, and last year greater than the year previous. Encampments, large state and national gatherings are being organized. The Tri-State Picnic in Pennsylvania, is growing to be an immense annual gathering, attracting attention and extending a healthy influence among farmers in all that region of country.

The Rolla Encampment, appointed by the patrons to be held at Rolla, Mo., in October, bids fair to be a most imposing and useful gathering of farmers. By organizing imposing meetings and procuring competent teachers to teach the farmers from the platform, and awaken an interest in their own cause, is the most effective and speedy way to reach the ears and touch the hearts of the great mass of the agricultural population. Other organizations have found this their most effective means to gain proselytes and strengthen their associations. There is a magnetism in large masses of people which exerts great power and widespread influence. The feeble and indifferent are attracted by curiosity, are drawn into the mass and become a part of the working army, which by its weight and individual purpose is soon made irresistible.

An answer to many inquiries about the object of the Rolla Encampment, published by H. Eshbaugh, in the *Journal of Agriculture*, will give a better understanding of the course which should be pursued at those conventions of the farmers. Mr. Eshbaugh says:

"The object is not (as some say they have been informed) for general amusement, or a grand time for sport. It is for a higher and nobler purpose than this. Its objects are to elevate all who may attend, to a higher standing, socially, intellectually and morally, and place them upon higher planes of usefulness to themselves and to their fellow beings. In order to accomplish the great objects in view, the time will be closely occupied, forenoon, afternoon and evening, in considering and discussing questions pertaining to agriculture and to agricultural organization. Being under the auspices of the state grange, for the purpose of increasing its interests and to promote the welfare of the grange organization, it will, therefore be strictly conducted upon grange principles in all things. When so conducted, it will prevent the carrying out of selfish motives in the control of it. Partisanship, intemperance, selfish scheming will be entirely excluded from the camp ground. A local committee, together with the general committee of the state grange, constitute a general committee of arrangements, and they control the camp. Everything will be under their management.

"The camp regulations will be strictly en-

forced. The city authorities of Rolla have arranged to furnish a sufficient police force to be kept on the ground, so that perfect order will be maintained.

"Speaking and discussion will be arranged for every forenoon, afternoon and evening, of which due notice will be given from day to day."

The Coming Contest.

A correspondent writing from Cleveland, Ohio, to the *Bulletin*, foreshadows, or predicts the approaching contest which will be made in congress to bring transportation by railroads under legal regulation. Under existing conditions, railroad charters are absolutely free from all legal obligations which the officers are bound to respect:

"The most important question that will be brought before the new congress, the members of which are to be chosen this fall, is the 'Railroad Management.' The questions which ordinarily occupy the attention of congress dwindle into insignificance compared with this.

"The interests of every producer, manufacturer and shipper are intimately connected with the railroad management of the country. This is more emphatically true of the agricultural class than of all others, for the reason that the larger part of their products are shipped in the raw or unmanufactured state, and therefore pay a larger percentage in proportion to their value for transportation, than other products.

"At the last session of congress an earnest effort was made to remedy the existing evil. The advocates of the reform embodied their views in what was known as the Reagan bill. This bill required the railroads to charge uniform rates to all shippers in a given locality, and provided suitable penalties for private rebates. It also provided for pro-rata freight tariffs, and made it a penal offense to charge more in the aggregate for short distances than for long. The provisions of the bill were eminently just. They were in substance recommended by the national grange at its last session in Canandaigua, N. Y., and afterward by nearly all the state granges.

"They were also recommended by the leading associations of business men, including the chamber of commerce of New York and Boston; the boards of trade of Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore.

"In selecting your representatives for the next congress, it is of the first importance that you support such men, and only such men as will faithfully guard your interests in this important matter. It will require men not only of principle but of nerve, to stand up against the powerful influence of the gigantic railroad monopoly."

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*.

Merino Bucks

For Sale, one two years old. Pure Hammond stock; well acclimated.

A. HOLLINGSWORTH,

Garfield, Kansas.

Cows Wanted.

Several Cows on shares for two or three years. Good range and plenty of feed. Information wanted in time to make sheds for winter. Good attention guaranteed. Address JOHN RANNEY & SON, Flowboy, Shawnee County, Kansas.



HUNT'S REMEDY
CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to W. H. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Prices, 75 cents and \$1.25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

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Thoroughbred Sheep for Sale.

Two 2-year old Cotswold Rams.
Fifteen Cotswold Yearling Rams.
Eleven Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Twenty-one of the above Rams are entitled to registry in the American Cotswold Record.
One 2-year old Southdown Ram.
One 2-year old Southdown Lamb.
Six 1-year old Southdown Rams.
Seven Southdown Ram Lambs.
The greater part of the Downs descended from Lord Walsingham's Flock, England.
Also a few well selected Ewes of each breed.
The above sheep were selected with great care from some of the best Importers and Breeders of Canada.
Four Hundred and Fifty Common Stock Sheep for Sale.
Come and see them.
JOHN W. JONES,
Stewartsville, Mo.

GREAT CATTLE SALE

—AT—
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—ON—
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 9th, 1880.

By J. W. FITZGERALD.

35 HEAD.

Consisting of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cows, Hefers and Bull Calves, also Grade Cows and Calves, Yearling Steers and Hefers, and two high grade Yearling Bulls.
Also, a few choice Berkshires from the famous stock of Prior & Sons, Paris, Ky.
The cows have either calves by their side, or are bred to Mr. Fitzgerald's Princess and Rose of Sharon Bulls—Prince Climax 24, No. 2837; Gold Drop, No. 25655.

Sale Commences at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS CASH.

MODEL BERKSHIRES!

PUBLIC SALE!!

I will sell at my place 2½ miles northwest of Pomona, Franklin county, on

Wednesday, Sept. 8th,
about 40 head of choice bred Berkshires, grandsons and granddaughters of Gentry's \$700 Lord Liverpool 231; British Sovereign 11 333, and Gentry's \$100 Royal Duchess 99, probably as magnificent Berkshires as either continent ever produced. They are the best of my breeding stock, and mostly youngsters; some now bred, and others suitable to breed in December. Pedigrees, eligible to record, will be furnished with each.
Besides Berkshires, I will sell some cattle: 1 Bashaw yearling mare, good wagon, harness, plow, stoves, &c., &c. Hogs, cattle and mare will be sold for cash.
No such opportunity may occur again in a lifetime to obtain the same class of Berkshires at living prices.
F. D. COBURN.

For Sale.

TWO COTSWOLD BUCKS

Also SEVEN HEAD OF YEARLING BULLS. (Short-Horn, Durham, good ones). For particulars write the undersigned.
JOHN E. PROTHERS & BRO.
Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kas.
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COTSWOLD SHEEP.

"Clawson" & "Gold Medal" Wheat.

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We offer for sale choice pigs, the get of such noted sires as imported Mahomet 1979, Gil Blas 2627, —a son of Lord Liverpool—and others. "Salles", "St. Bridget" and "Miss Smith" in the herd. Pigs ready to ship now. Address

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Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made eleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, France, in 1881. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.
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BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breeder of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High grade 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 Poland-Char, Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 2½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

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

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Nurserymen's Directory.

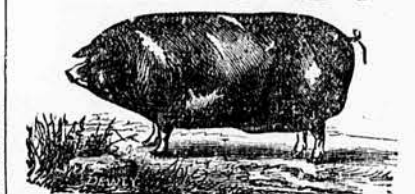
MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year. 100 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million orange hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 50,000 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Kas.

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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS AND BERKSHIRE 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 reasonable. Correspondence solicited.
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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 City Exposition in 1878, and the sow and boar that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. These pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record. I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money.
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Serious Debility, Weakness, or

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In connection with our Grain, Flour, Feed and Hay business we have now in operation a Steam Mill and are prepared to do custom work, or to exchange corn chop, meal, etc., for corn. A portion of your patronage is solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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ELSON & BECK,

No. 115, 6th Ave., East, Topeka, Kas.

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YOUNG Stock, two and three years old, in the

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Standard Pears a SPECIALTY. No old

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THY.

Also a large supply of Ornamental Stock of

every description.

Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their

interests by corresponding with us or inspecting

our Stock before purchasing.

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D. W. COZARD,

Lacygne, Linn Co., Kas.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in this advertising column. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, 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.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 36 expire with the next issue. The paper is at all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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.

Special Notice.

This number of the KANSAS FARMER, will be sent to many who are not now subscribers, with the hope, by the publisher, that an examination of the paper will induce them to subscribe, or better still, make up a club.

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 addresses, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoffice, 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 sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

Political.

King Alcohol has been dragged to the front this year in Kansas, with no important side issues to attract public attention. When the proposition to submit to a popular vote an amendment to the fundamental law of the state was made, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, the friends of the liquor traffic saw that an organized opposition must be made or whisky must go. To this end they proceeded; but it was necessary, to achieve success, that caution be used; the moral sense of the public must not be shocked. The organization was not named in accordance with its object, but a milder and more persuasive appellation, "The People's Protective Union," was chosen.

Governor St. John being a leading temperance lecturer and prohibitionist, a violent opposition was made to his renomination; but while the issue has been ostensibly against the renomination of St. John, the real object is to defeat the prohibition amendment.

The mass of the people, who are not in any sense politicians, seem to have an instinctive feeling that the real struggle this fall in the state of Kansas, is against whisky, and all considerations for the fortunes of mere individuals are only secondary. They know that the opposition to St. John is really a fight against the amendment. The ring politicians largely are found in opposition to the renomination of the present governor for a second term, and everywhere and always, with few exceptions, this class is found on the side of opposition to prohibition of the liquor business. The reason is plain and natural enough. A grog-shop is the best engineering establishment ever set up, and men whose bread and butter mainly depend upon political management, are loath to be deprived of the most efficient tool to work with, hence the rule is to find the professional politician on the side of keeping the "a pure moral issue." Exactly. A little more morality and a good deal less whisky in our politics would help them amazingly.

If the popular demonstration in favor of St. John's renomination is any criterion of the result of the amendment, its adoption may be predicted with almost a certainty. The gubernatorial nomination will take place to-day, though not in time to announce the result in this issue of the FARMER, but there can be little doubt of the renomination of the present incumbent, the delegates elected in his interest and generally pledged to his support, being largely the majority of the entire convention.

We do not view this result, as we have before stated, as a tribute to the personal popularity of our present most excellent executive, but in a much greater degree to the cause which circumstances have identified him with. The prohibitory amendment is almost sure to be adopted by a large majority of the popular vote.

Whisky will not give up the fight at this point, but if possible become more defiant and aggressive, as in Maine. It will be driven to the inner works where it will maintain the struggle with a desperate resistance. It is closely allied to the cupidity and most combative vicious passions of the human race, and never yields except in death. The grog trade gives the surest returns and largest profit on the smallest investment in capital and brains of any other business under the sun, hence it is a terrible enemy to oust from society.

The proposed prohibitory amendment leaves a large loop-hole for the business of liquor dealing to escape through and evade the meshes

of the law. This is found in the exemption for medical and mechanical purposes. It is charged by the opponents of prohibition in advance, and with much truth we doubt not, that every drug store will become a grog-shop in the absence of the customary saloon. This charge by the enemies of the new law, is doubtless too sweeping, but there is cause for apprehension that the law will be evaded and to a large extent defied through this provision. The prescriptions of a certain school of medical men spread drunkenness only second to the open saloons, and the next great agent of the evil of intemperance lurks in the multitude of "bitters" and "tonics" vended by all the drug stores in the country.

If there is to be prohibition no half-way measures will answer. Drug stores must not be permitted to sell it under the sham of doctors' prescriptions and patent medicines. Every patent medicine showing by analysis a basis of alcohol, should be scheduled with whisky straight, and if alcohol is to be sold for medical and mechanical purposes, it should be sold by an officer of the state, whose salary should be fixed by the state, with a penalty suspended over him in case he was detected in filling sham prescriptions. Let the liquor traffic be abolished from the drug store as well as the saloon. It is as dangerous in one place as the other. Persons in health do not need whisky and sick folks are rarely benefited by it. Except as used in tinctures, the medical fraternity have but little real use for alcohol in their practice. The benefit would average better if it was entirely banished. The evil it does outweighs the good many times.

Whisky, or no whisky, is the leading political question of this year in Kansas.

Tree Planting.

As the fall season approaches farmers, who are prone to forget their best interests or very often neglect them, should be reminded of the importance of tree-planting on these treeless plains. The experiments made in the old world, some of which were noticed by Mr. Templin, of Hutchinson, Kansas, in his article published on the first page of the FARMER last week, very conclusively prove the benefit of propagating trees to increase the frequency of rainfall of a country. The forests may not change the meteorological laws which govern the elements, but they work by artificial means which seem to very materially and beneficially modify the result of those laws. The roots of growing trees are great pumping machines, and draw water from many feet below the surface, while the foliage acts as outlets for the water pumped up by the roots; hence a forest in the summer season is constantly pouring an invisible flood of water into the atmosphere, keeping it saturated with vapor, and when the conditions favorable to create showers occur, the moisture is present ready to be condensed and precipitated as rain; so we may readily understand that by the artificial influence of forests the periodic supply of water from the ocean may be retained in the interior to do duty several times during the periods that are liable to be a continuous drouth, on the unbroken plains, in their native grass-covered, treeless wilderness.

Trees act in a two-fold manner to retain for a much longer time a large percentage of the periodic rainfall. The roots striking deeply into the earth and branching in all directions as the tops do in the air, form tunnels for the water to penetrate several feet below the surface, and convert the subsoil of the forests into well-filled reservoirs to be drawn upon for future use. The shade of the tops shields the surface from the direct rays of the sun and very materially checks evaporation. By this mechanical process it may be readily understood how forests may increase the frequency of rainfall in a country while the number of inches of water supplied from the ocean, the great fundamental irrigating source, may not be increased.

As the active agents for promoting frequent showers, the great necessity of cultivating forests as aids to agriculture, is apparent. But there are other advantages equally great which agriculture on the boundless and wind-swept prairies may reap from judiciously distributed forests. As wind-breaks belts of timber are invaluable. The protection they afford to crops can scarcely be estimated, and to all kinds of fruit they are a shield from the hot, sweeping blasts of summer and the destroying blizzards of winter that swoop down like the wild Indian on the exposed frontier, destroying in an hour the labor and care of months and years. The wide, expanding, grass-covered prairies, with the constant glare of a cloudless sun, is the greatest breeding and propagating bed for insect life that can be conceived. A dry atmosphere, with plenty of sunshine and vegetation, is the paradise of insects. The woodless plains and prairies supply these prerequisites in the greatest perfection; and to all this advantageous arrangement of natural conditions, bird life is almost banished from this region for want of breeding places, supplied by forests and copes, where they can take up their summer residences and rear their young brood. The brood-rearing period of insectivorous birds is in the height of the insect season, so that the most active destroyers of insect life are most numerous when their food is most abundant, and the incentive greatest to its pursuit.

Every prairie farm that is opened from the Missouri river to the base of the Rocky Mountains, should have belts of timber planted across it from east to west; and those belts should be numerous—two hundred yards apart is none too close to have the greatest beneficial influence on the country. Grain, fruit and stock would receive inestimable benefit from such a system, and the luxury afforded to human beings would be paramount to all. And in planting timber belts, no trees so convenient and

propagated at so little cost, none so sure to grow and grow rapidly (and no wood more useful than that of the latter) as cottonwood and black walnut. We strongly advise farmers to stick to these two until they have well established groves, and let foreign and fancy varieties alone. The latter will surely bring disappointment while planting the former will be followed by sure reward. The black walnut is one of the most valuable trees in the United States as a timber tree, and one of the most hardy and rapid growers, but no farm crop will prosper within a rod of it. It is not intended to be planted among crops but in groves and belts with cottonwoods. The season is almost here for gathering the nuts. Gather and plant where they are to grow, without removing the hulls. Plant thickly and thin out as the trees increase in size. Cultivate while young and protect from stock.

The Pennock Road Machine.

Mr. Howard Pierce gave a short exhibition of the working of this machine near this city last week, which to our mind was very satisfactory evidence of its economy and use in making and keeping country roads and the streets of towns in good condition. The machine is the invention of a Pennsylvania mechanic, Mr. Sam'l Pennock, who has had large experience in inventing and manufacturing various kinds of agricultural implements and machinery. The machine is drawn by two or four horses, and the part which cuts and moves the soil is made of a stout plank four inches thick and about seven feet long, shod with a heavy iron scraper, which cuts and scrapes diagonally to the line of the road, carrying the dirt from the sides toward the middle of the road. This cutting and scraping bar is adjusted to any required depth and slant, by levers at each end, worked by a man stationed behind it on a platform. For smoothing and rounding up roads that have been cut into ruts in the winter, and which generally dry in a horrible condition in the spring, nothing could be invented to do the work more rapidly and completely.

The city engineer of Topeka, Col. Huntoon, who witnessed the trial, was much pleased with the working of the machine.

These machines are coming into use in many districts in the east, and are invariably very popular where they have been tried, doing the work of a dozen or more men and doing it much better. It would be a great advantage to country road mending and saving in road tax if they were generally used on our prairie roads, where no stones or roots are present to interfere with the working of the machine. A notice from a Maryland paper says,

"An experiment in road making has recently been tried with much success in Whitpain, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, which might be introduced in some districts of Maryland with advantage. A machine called the 'road scraper' is accomplishing wonders in its way, even in the eyes of men versed in all the mysteries of road making. The new machine is said to be simple in construction, easily adjusted, and the cost of operating it trifling. A few men are set to work to grub out the projecting rocks before the road scraper is brought into play; and when the way is clear four good horses are harnessed to the machine and driven slowly over the bed of the road, which it shapes, levels and rolls down smooth as the floor of a bowling alley. The road is thus hardened and kept in thorough repair, both in wet and dry weather, with but little expense."

Any information about this machine can be had by addressing C. P. Bolmar, Topeka, Kas.

Improve the Stock.

The improvement of the farm stock of a neighborhood depends very largely on the enterprise, and to some extent, a self-sacrificing spirit of a few. The mass of farmers do not comprehend the great advantage and profit in improved stock, or have but an imperfect conception of them. The reason why they should not use a first-cross grade animal which presents nearly as fine an appearance in points and make-up as an animal of established breed, is a sealed book to them, and hence they aim to get a calf from a pedigreed animal in order to improve their stock. They are ignorant of the fact that such animals make but little improvement in the stock, but propagate a race which prove to be mainly scrubs. They have studied but little the philosophy of animal life, and cannot understand why their grade animals are not just as good to breed from as their pedigreed sire, when they are to all outward appearance as good, nor will they be convinced by the assurance of men who have mastered the problem of breeding. Hence a few enterprising and better informed persons in every neighborhood have to do missionary work in this as in other branches of agriculture, and help their weaker brethren by giving the use of their good stock free, if need be, if they will agree to banish scrub males from among their herds. It is better to grade up the stock of a neighborhood as a public charity than suffer the evil of scrub animals. The duller intellect will gradually become enlightened by precept and example, combined as they may be in such cases, with increasing the value of his own stock. It is much better to submit to a good deal of self sacrifice and imposition from ignorant neighbors, for a time at least, than to be surrounded by scrub stock.

Now is the time to provide breeding animals where such are needed. High-bred stock is being advertised by the best breeders. Every week we receive new notices of all kinds of improved farm stock for sale. Where public spirit enough is manifested among farmers in a neighborhood, where individuals are unable to

make the outlay for such animals, several should combine and purchase such stock as they need to bring their herds up to the better condition. This can be done at little expense to each partner, but ultimately with large advantage to all interested. The more intelligent must assist those who will not read and think for themselves.

The improvement of a neighborhood results in the advantage of all who own farm property in it. So a man who is working to elevate and better the condition of his neighbors is not wholly unselfish, as the improvement of the public will not fail to redound to the individual advantage of those who are not the direct recipients of the favor, in the increased value of property. Industry directed by intelligence increases the value of property in any neighborhood.

Kansas City Exposition.

The advertisement of this great annual industrial exposition at Kawsmouth will be found in the present issue of the KANSAS FARMER. The Fair will open this month on the 20th and continue six days. While the Exposition may be classed with the mammoth enterprises of the New-West in all its departments, the speed ring is made a specialty by the management. Thirteen thousand dollars have been appropriated for the races. The management say in their published notice,

"The Kansas City Exposition, with its usual liberality and enterprise, is now attached to the great western circuit thereby securing all the noted and best horses in the country."

"The speed programme is acknowledged by all to be the best ever offered by this or any other western association."

"All the railroads running into the city have offered a very low rate for both freight and passengers."

Oysters.

Fresh oysters in August, two thousand miles from their native salt sea beds, once a phenomenon, has ceased to be a surprise in these days of steam. The McKay Bros., game and fish dealers of this city, had a shipment of fresh oysters last week, expressed through from the coast in ice, which the citizens of the capital city of Kansas enjoyed at their breakfast tables in the same matter-of-course way that the loiterers at Long Branch, Atlantic City, or Cape May, would. Being on ice several hours deprived the bivalve of some of that delicate flavor which it possesses, when enjoyed fresh from its briny bed, but they were nevertheless fresh and nice for a month without the "r."

Death of a Member.

Mr. William Ayers, a member of the Board of Directors of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, died suddenly August 21st. As a mark of respect to the memory of their late associate, the Board passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We have heard with feelings of heartfelt sorrow of the sudden death this morning, at his home, of our late companion and fellow director, William Ayers. In full sympathy with his bereaved family, and in acknowledgment of his many worth, be it

Resolved, That in his death this society has lost a most earnest supporter and sincere advocate, and the county a valued citizen.

Resolved, That we, the Board of Directors of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in this, their sad, irreparable loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be embodied in the minutes of our society, and that copies be furnished to the family of the deceased, and the press of the county, for publication.

The Drouth in the East.

A private letter from a Kansan on a visit to the northern part of Maryland, says of the effects of dry weather in that part of the country "The weather has been very dry and hot, and things are about as badly burned up here as in Kansas. Pastures are scorched up. Corn is very short. Potatoes are a failure. Sorghum and streams have gone dry. Plowing has been entirely suspended and farmers are fearful about getting in a wheat crop."

Catalogues Received.

Joseph Harris sends us his third annual catalogue and price-list of Cotswold sheep and Essex pigs; also a package of Gold Medal wheat. Mr. Harris says of this wheat: "I have raised this wheat two years. It is an excellent variety. Last year it produced more per acre than the Clawson, and the millers gave it the decided preference."

Catalogue of Small Fruits, by John B. Moore, Concord, Mass.

Advance.

The entire cultivated area of the state of Kansas in 1874 was 3,669,769 acres. The area in corn alone in the state in 1880 is 3,553,397 acres. The number of acres in winter wheat in 1879-80 were 2,211,000. The wheat crop of the harvest recently closed was very short, owing to the unfavorable season.

Siberian Wheat.

We call attention to the advertisement of W. H. Green, of Bushnell, Ill., who offers for sale a very hardy variety of winter wheat called the Siberian. We learn that it is regarded with much favor in that part of the state where it has been tested.

Messrs. E. Dillon & Co., Bloomington, Ill.; have sold to the Messrs. Humistone, Pontiac, Ill., "Madera," one of their lately imported

Norman stallions, for \$2,500 cash. The horse is said to be a very fine one, and only arrived from Europe a few weeks ago.

Chicago Lumber Company

Which has its headquarters at Topeka is one of the largest mercantile companies in the state. The Company have 65 yards located in towns west of Topeka, and their great facilities for handling lumber in quantities enable them to sell at the lowest prices. See their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer as a Premium at Agricultural Fairs.

All Agricultural Fairs throughout the state and country are authorized to offer the KANSAS FARMER as premiums. For every three copies the associations order at our lowest club rates we will contribute one copy free to be given as a premium by the society.

Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald will have a cattle sale at St. Mary's on the 9th of September. This sale will afford the farmers and stockmen in this neighborhood a rare opportunity to buy good stock. Mr. Fitzgerald has imported from Kentucky into Kansas, some of the purest Short-horn cattle, thoroughbred trotting horses, and Berkshire hogs.

Those desiring young Short-horn or high-grade bulls, or a few choice heifers to raise a good herd from, would do well to attend the sale. Every animal sold is warranted as represented, and we have assurance that the sale will be in all respects conducted in an honorable, business-like manner.

CORRESPONDENTS.—Subscribers and others who feel like furnishing the FARMER an occasional communication will be furnished with blanks on which to write, by dropping us a postal stating their wish. Our farm-letters are a most interesting feature of the paper and give the most reliable information on Kansas farming anywhere to be found. We desire a plain statement of facts in these communications with the impressions formed by the experience of the writers, and we believe such are generally found in this correspondence.

A correspondent sends us a communication from Sterling, Kansas, giving an account of a local squabble between temperance and anti-temperance, the central figure of which is candidate for lieutenant-governor, who is charged with attempting to play the temperance role in the interest of rum. The best mode to defeat such schemes is to watch the enemy narrowly and ventilate them promptly where they are concocted.

CLUBS.—It is time for our numerous agents for getting up clubs for the KANSAS FARMER to be getting ready for the canvass. We propose enlarging our premium list this year, but are not yet ready to make the announcement. In the meantime those who start early will be in the best position to win. If friends who propose to canvass for clubs will send us lists of names of parties not taking the FARMER, we will send them specimen copies and by this means give them an introduction to our pages.

Thirty-four years of such impassioned and terribly effective preaching as was that of the great evangelist, George Whitefield, could scarcely fail to inspire the pen of an essayist; and Mr. William Myall, in the International Review for September, has given a most interesting sketch of the great preacher's manner and the secret of his power.

RAIN in abundance has fallen within the past fortnight in this state. In the immediate neighborhood of the capital not less than six inches of water has deluged the earth within that period.

Put paper bags over some of the finest bunches of grapes, to keep off the birds and wasps; they may be thus preserved on the vines long after the main crop has been consumed.

There will be a superior lot of Vermont Merino Sheep in Emporia, about Sept. 5th. See advertisement in this issue, of Mason & Wright.

Read the advertisements, especially those on the fifth page, all new ads. being placed there the first insertion.

The population of the state of Kansas, by the present census, foots up 993,300.

Two fresh cows wanted. Apply to Francis House at Washburn College.

Hygienic.

The Express, Chicago, says of Warner's safe kidney and liver cure: "It is, in the highest sense, hygienic, and can be used by young and old with equal advantage. It gives the only relief yet attained that can be termed permanent, in Bright's disease, and this alone should rank it higher in the lists of medical triumphs."

For Sale Cheap.

A Health Lift of the most approved manufacture. Apply at the KANSAS FARMER office.

Baby Saved!

We are so thankful to say that our baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of hop bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. —[The Parents, Rochester, N. Y. See another column.]

Every Invalid a Druggist.

By buying the new and popular medicine kidney wort, you get in each package enough of the dry compound to make six quarts of medicine, thus saving double the money which is usually paid for medicine, prepared in liquid. It is a specific cure for kidney and liver diseases.

Literary and Domestic

Art in Dress.

Women pay little regard to the effect of colors on the figure. Stout women dress in white and blue, apparently entirely unconscious that they are making themselves look larger than they really are. Blue and white should be carefully avoided by women inclined to embonpoint. Very tall women persist in wearing striped dresses, though it gives an appearance of greater height, and the stout will wear plaids and thus look stouter still.

Heavy velvets, satins and rich silks are more appropriate to middle age than to youth. A young lady never appears to better advantage than when attired in light materials, but the airy muslins and grenadines would add to the apparent age of her mother. Old age should soften and beautify itself by the wearing of rich colors, relieved by plenty of lace, but should avoid the light apparel, which is out of place when the early bloom of the cheek and the lustre of the eye have fled.

A lady cannot be too particular about her gloves and boots, for the effect of a beautiful dress will be effectually spoiled if the shoes are ungainly and coarse, and the gloves soiled or ragged at the ends of her fingers. Many buttons on a glove make the hand appear small and slender; a glove an ill-fitting glove, no matter if it has a dozen buttons, will disfigure the most beautifully-modelled hand. Gloves stitched in colors on the back make the hand look larger. Nothing looks more slovenly and careless than soiled gloves, and yet it costs a great deal to keep them clean if they are taken to the cleaning establishments. I have found that light kid gloves are more economical than dark ones, for they are quickly and easily cleaned at home in the following manner: Buy a pint of common benzine, and keep it in a bottle with a tight cork. A pint will clean eight or ten pairs of gloves, if one is not lavish in its use. Put an old cloth on your lap, and lay the soiled glove on it. Then pour some benzine in a tea-cup, and, with a small piece of sponge dipped in the liquid, wipe off the soiled places on the gloves. Then squeeze them again and again in the benzine in the cup until they are quite clean. Then hang them in the fresh air, and in a few hours all disagreeable odor will have left them. The light colored, undressed kid gloves can be cleaned dozens of times without showing signs of wear.

A young and homely woman may make herself admired by the complete neatness of her toilette, while a pretty woman may fail in producing a pleasing effect because of her untidiness and disorder. I have heard women boast of seldom looking in the mirror, but I have noticed that these women were generally slovenly and ill-dressed. It is not vanity to wish to appear well; it is only natural, and if the walls of our rooms were lined with mirrors we would be even more apt to pay attention to our toilettes than we are now, with perhaps only a glass in each bedroom.

Let no woman make the terrible mistake of thinking it of no use to dress up for her husband. There is no surer way to lose his respect than by appearing before him in untidy wrappers and slipshod slippers. It is far easier to retain the affection of a lover than of a husband, for the lover will make ten excuses for his betrothed where the husband will make one for his wife. Therefore let it be for the husbands and not the lovers that women attire themselves in becoming raiment. Nothing will be lost by it, be assured of that.

Gasoline, Naphtha, Benzine.

These are names for very similar products obtained in refining petroleum. When crude petroleum is put into a still, and the heat gradually raised, that liquid which distills off at the temperature of 170° is called gasoline; that which distills at 280° is naphtha. The liquid which distills at 300° is benzine, while properly prepared kerosene distills only at 400°. Gasoline, naphtha and benzine are very similar liquids, differing in their specific gravity and boiling points. There is a still more volatile liquid than gasoline obtained in small quantities, viz: rhigoline, which boils at 100° or less. As there is but a limited demand for these products in the arts they accumulate on the refiners' hands, and are sold at very low prices. There is a great temptation to unscrupulous retailers to buy these cheap products and to mix them with kerosene; though the law has largely checked this adulteration, it is still more or less done in defiance of the law, and kerosene bought of unknown persons should always be tested before risking its use.

These products, gasoline, naphtha, and benzine, have high illuminating and heating powers, and being also very cheap, it is natural that many attempts should be made to utilize them for lighting and as fuel—and various lamps and gas generators, as well as stoves, have been invented for the purpose. We have examined a great many of these, but have not seen one that we could commend, but we have refused to advertise them, as we regard all that we have examined as unsafe and their use attended with danger. The inventors show very clearly that no explosion can take place in their lamps or other apparatus, as they have guarded against this at every point. Still there remains the fact that their use requires the storing and handling of liquids that are unsafe in a high degree, and should never be trusted, as such things will be, in the hands of ordinary "help." The following is cut from the N. Y. Evening Post for May 26th last:

"Mrs. Frances Jones, of Piqua, Ohio, had a barrel of gasoline in her cellar to be used as

fuel for a gas stove. Yesterday morning the barrel seemed to be leaking, and F. W. Amendt, a neighboring grocer, and two boys named Perdue, about sixteen and twelve years old, respectively, went into the cellar to see what was the matter. One of them struck a light, and instantly an explosion occurred, which shattered the building from cellar to roof, and threw a mass of brick and shingles fifty feet into the air. The two Perdue boys, Mr. Amendt, and a lady in the house, received fatal injuries."

Such casualties occur every now and then, and so long as these articles are in use with the present means for keeping and handling them, they will continue to occur. The fact that such "accidents" are possible, seems to us sufficient to justify our position in relation to the articles and all contrivances for their use.—*American Agriculturist.*

Some Uses of Charcoal.

Charcoal, laid flat while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately. By leaving it on for an hour the pain seems almost healed when the wound is superficial. Strewn over heaps of decomposed refuse, over dead animals, charcoal prevents an unpleasant odor. Powdered charcoal sprinkled over meat that is tainted will sweeten and freshen it. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so very porous that it absorbs and condenses gases rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an excellent poultice for malignant wounds and sores. In cases of what is called proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal in half a glass of water, often relieves a sick headache. It absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves which extend from the stomach to the head. It often relieves constipation, pain or heartburn.

Clean the Children's Teeth.

"Faith Rochester," in the *American Agriculturist*, makes some very valuable suggestions on the subject of having good teeth and keeping them clean:

"The dentist has peculiar tools for removing tartar crust, but the yellow deposit on children's teeth can be cleaned away, as the dentist does it, by any one. Take finely powdered pumice stone and a little clean soft pine stick to rub with. Dip the pine stick into water and then in the powdered pumice, and rub the teeth gently. Afterwards wash them with soap and water, using a tooth brush. It is well to use a little fine clean soap occasionally for cleaning the teeth, but plenty of pure water (a little warm in cold weather) will usually suffice for cleansing the teeth of persons of good dietetic habits. To make good teeth in the first place, beginning when we can begin, and allowing for "ancestry," the mother should eat plain and nutritious food, a varied diet well supplied with bone material, as the grains are when it is not bolted or sifted out, and lean meat. For young children's milk should be freely used, and graham and oatmeal also.

Bed Room Curtains.

Bed room curtains will be very pretty made of cheese cloth and trimmed with the "darned net" (or Breton) lace and inserting. Four inches will be plenty wide enough for the inserting; the edge may be the same width or narrower. Have the hem on your curtain half the width of the inserting and edge the same width as the hem, and double, like another hem. You may finish the bottom with only a hem, and the edge across, but it would look better to have the inserting, too. A newer way to trim them is to put two rows of the inserting across the curtain, nearly a third of the way down from the top, and two more rows at the same distance from the bottom. Then trim the edge with your lace, or with merely a broad hem. By the way, do not loop your curtains clear back, but so that the corner in front just touches the floor. One kind of muslin used for these curtains is called "linen muslin." It is forty-five cents per yard. The next is linen cheese cloth. It is coarser than the linen muslin, and is twenty-five cents per yard. Both of these hold stiffness better than the cotton cheese cloth.

Of course, lambrequins would add much to the furnishings of your chambers, but they are not essential. The wool bands in Persian colors for trimming lambrequins and table covers are of different widths. That eight inches wide costs a dollar per yard. That four inches wide comes at thirty, forty, and fifty cents per yard.

Dr. Tanner, a Minnesota physician, who has been taking his capacity to abstain entirely from food for forty days, in the city of New York, completed his self-imposed task at noon, on Saturday the 8th inst. At the outset of his singular undertaking, the regular school of physicians pronounced it absurd and impossible, as forty days' abstinence from food had never been accomplished and never could be. Dr. Tanner, they said, would fail, or die, if he continued. As time progressed, many of these physicians began to waver in their opinions, and look up history for similar records. The result was that not a few instances, well authenticated, were on record of persons who had abstained for twenty, thirty, forty and even sixty days, some of whom had lived.

Dr. Tanner succeeded and is living. Not only this, but he is likely to live, if reports be

true, without detriment from his exploit. Immediately the bell announced the completion of the forty days, he ate a ripe peach, against the remonstrance of his physician. Then he drank four ounces of milk, made rich by the addition of cream. This was followed by his eating a considerable quantity of a forty-pound watermelon, sent him by the president of the Georgia State Horticultural Society. After being moved from the public hall, where his fasting process was carried on, and within four hours, he had masticated a half pound of beef, swallowed a pint or two of milk, and an additional quantity of watermelon, interspersing this with several drafts of wine, an ounce at a time. His rapid return to consumption of food has astonished the medical fraternity quite as much as did his previous starving. In the course of his forty days' abstinence, the doctor lost two inches of his height by the absorption of the pads or laminae in the vertebrae, and thirty-six pounds in weight. In six hours after, he had gained three and a half pounds in weight, and in forty-eight hours eleven pounds, and seems likely to be restored to his normal condition of flesh and health. As to any value of this fasting experiment, "doctors disagree," as usual. Those who said he would fail or die, say it is of no consequence to science. The doctor himself, and those who had faith in his endurance, maintain it will be of inestimable value, as it will upset certain theories in the usual practice of medicine.

Seven Good Rules to be Observed by Correspondents of Newspapers.

1. Write plainly. Then you won't have to complain of compositor or proof reader.
2. Use paper enough. Don't try to crowd your matter in and then write between lines and up and down the sheet. The most intelligent type-setter is liable to make nonsense of the wisest article when this is done. Paper is cheap.

3. Don't begin by saying you thought you would try your hand at writing a few words, etc., etc. If your article appears, every one who sees it will know you thought so. Plunge into your subject at once, as if you were anxious to get at it.

4. Don't close by saying that you guess you have written enough, and for fear the article will go into the waste basket you guess you will bring your letter to a close, etc., etc. If you quit, there won't be one reader in a hundred thousand but will be quite sure you thought you would, so you will be only telling them what they would know any way. When you have said your say, stop off short.

5. After you have finished your article read it over, slowly and carefully—if possible, read it aloud to some one. See that you have said just what you meant to say, and that you have not omitted a word somewhere in haste, which would spoil the whole article. Also see how much you can leave out without injuring the sense. The more you can boil it down the stronger it will be.

6. Write on one side of the paper only. Don't stitch, or tie, or paste the separate sheets of paper together; you only give the editor a job to cut it up again. Use small sheets—by preference, half sheets of note paper; and number the page on the upper right hand corner. See that your numbers are correct.

7. Don't write anything with the article that you do not intend to have published. If you have anything to say to the editor personally, and that is not intended for publication, write that on a separate sheet of paper, addressed to him. If you have any matter of business, such as renewing your subscription or sending a new subscriber, write that on an entirely separate piece of paper, so it can go to the clerks who attend to the subscription books.

By observing these seven rules you will find your article—no matter what paper you may be writing for—will be much more likely to be used, and to appear correctly. Every publication of any importance in the country, continually receives communications that they cannot use on account of neglect of these seven rules.

Neckties for Boys.

Neckties can often be made for boys out of scraps of silk or satin left from dresses, or of old bits of black silk, which can be renovated by sponging them with ammonia water and ironing them on the wrong side. Cut the silk two inches and a half in width, and baste a lining of dark colored cambric, of equal width, through the middle of the tie. Turn down one side and iron it smoothly, then fold over the other side and hem it neatly, taking care not to take any stitches through the right side. To finish off the ends, turn them right side out, and commence in the middle and run the two lower edges together. Reverse the seam, and you have a pointed end; run down the edges evenly, and finish off the seams nicely. Then iron down the points. If boys are too small to tie their cravats, make them to button on. Measure the silk long enough to go around the neck, and allow the necktie to lap over an inch or more. Put a button on one side and a loop on the other. Cut two pieces of silk for bows and two for ends, and one piece for a knot across the bows. Sew the bows so as to conceal the button. Cravats can be made for gentlemen in the same way.

A Possible Relic of De Soto.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Floridian* says: A few years ago, about 2 miles from Tallahassee, was found a spur, of unique and curious workmanship, the like of which has not been seen in modern times. The burr was one-and-a-half inches in diameter and the bar proportionately

heavy. On either side at the rowel dangled small pendant bells, that gave forth a tinkling sound in response to each step of the wearer—doubtless some steel clad and bonneted warrior of the long ago. Not many days since, while parties were plowing near the identical spot, a solid, shapeless mass was turned up, which upon closer examination proved to be an iron stirrup of ancient pattern, as massive in proportion as the spur spoken of first, and firmly imbedded in a thick coating of clay and rust. When this was removed the stirrup was found to be in a remarkable good state of preservation. The sides represented two Ethiopian figures standing upon the foot rest, leaning forward facing each other, while they support with outstretched arms what forms the top of the stirrup, or that part which is connected with the leather. So unlike are both these relics to anything known to the generations of this day and time, and, both being found so near the same place, it is not unreasonable to ascribe them to the same era and individual. Nor is the supposition at all improbable that one of the knightly followers of De Soto, lured on through this unknown region and wilderness, like that dauntless son of Spain, by a thirst for the yellow heaps of gleaming gold that loomed ahead of them in vain visions and heated fancies, here fell a victim to the tomahawk and scalping knife of the red man.

Dress Notes.

Tucked dresses grow in favor. Ladies' lap-dogs wear bangles around one leg. Organdy muslin edged with lace is used for kerchiefs.

After "scared nymph" color comes "blushing nymph."

Traveling costumes grow more and more conspicuous.

Buttonless gloves of undressed kid are worn by little girls.

Fashionable English women are carrying tasseled canes.

Bullet-shaped pearl buttons are used to fasten lawn dresses.

Veils of rose-colored illusion are worn by pale girls in England.

The Jersey collar, for children, is a square yoke, bordered with lace.

The Supreme Definite is the last London name for Sarah Bernhardt.

The godo red bathing hats last better than those made of coarse chip.

Collars and cuffs of tartan chip are worn.

PENWIPER.—Cover two pieces of card-board, cut four inches long and three wide, with searlet cloth or cashmere, upon which may be pasted any pretty little picture of small design cut out of cretonne or chintz and worked on the cashmere with long stitches of black silk; vandyke seven or eight leaves of fine black cloth and sew them very tightly between the two covers, the edges of which are finished with a beaded cord; form the handle with a piece of wire and twist it round with the cord.

An exchange says it ought to be more generally known that wheat flour is probably the best article to throw over a fire caused by the spilling and igniting of kerosene. It ought to be known, because flour is always within convenient reach, and often valuable articles of clothing, blankets, etc., are destroyed in extinguishing such fires. Ashes and sand are equally as good.

The *Scientific American* says that copperas is the aversion of rats. In every crevice or in every hole where a rat treads we scatter a grain of copperas, and the result is a stampede of rats and mice, and not a footfall of either has been about the house since. Every spring a coat of yellow-wash is given the cellars as a purifier, as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid, dysentery or fever attacks the family.

THE PHYLLOXERA.—European journals state that the French government grant of \$100,000, last year, to encourage research for the best means to check the phylloxera, will be increased the present year to about \$200,000. Of this sum a portion is to be devoted to the treatment of diseased vines, another to the propagation of American vine stocks, and the distribution of new plants and cuttings, and still another to microscopic researches, beside other appropriations.

Whatever has ceased to be of any use but to clutter up and make dirt may safely be regarded as trash and treated accordingly. The possession of a few articles of intrinsic value is more satisfactory than an accumulation of rubbish, and this refers to mental as well as material habits. By indulging a taste for trumpery we lose the power of discrimination, and our opinion is controlled more by price than by quality.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the *Kansas Farmer*.

50 Gold, Chrome, Tortoise Shell, Marble and Bow CAEDS. 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

To the Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted by the Legislature at its last session for ratification or rejection by the electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the 2d day of November, 1880.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Proposing amendment to section one of article 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 concurring thereon:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section one of article eleven of 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 in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be amended as follows: "Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes shall be exempt from taxation."

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

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take 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, President of Senate.
HENRY BRANDLEY, Secretary of Senate.
Passed the House February 26th, 1879.
SIDNEY CLARKE, Speaker of House.
WIRT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House.
Approved March 4th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 29th, A. D. 1879.

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

JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3.

Proposing an amendment to article fifteen of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

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

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: PROPOSITION.—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."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the electors: The ballot 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 effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate, February 8th, 1879, and passed that body February 21st, 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHREY, President of Senate.
HENRY BRANDLEY, Secretary of Senate.
Passed the House March 3d, 1879.
SIDNEY CLARKE, Speaker of House.
WIRT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House.
Approved March 8th, 1879.

JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, ss.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 29th, 1879.

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

JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE

Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers to go east. Three Millions Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property.

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\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent,

Per Annum.

THE

KANSAS

FARMER.

Now in its 18th year.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, every Wednesday, by E. E. Ewing.

The KANSAS FARMER for many years has been recognized as the State Agricultural Paper. Every department contains the latest and best information on Farm and Rural topics. The Dairy, the Poultry Yard, the Apiary, the Orchard, the Vineyard, and Small Fruits, are treated by practical Kansas farmers and fruit growers. Grain and Stock farming as specialties, as well as mixed farming are discussed and seasonable articles on plowing, planting, harvesting, curing and sowing every crop of the farm will be found in the "Old Reliable," the KANSAS FARMER. A large and intelligent corps of writers from every part of Kansas gives the result of years and years of experience which to the new comer as well as to the old resident are valuable and useful. No farmer's home is complete without the FARMER. The Home department has always been one of special interest to the wives and daughters of farmers. It contains useful and interesting contributions and selections upon domestic affairs, home adornments and choice literary selections. For more than 14 years the FARMER has been the official paper for the publication of all Strays taken up under the present State Stray Law. This feature alone is worth the price of subscription to all who have stock or are engaged in farming.

If you want to send away a paper, creditable to the state, of unusual interest to all who think of coming to Kansas, the FARMER is a good one to send. It is not local in character. It is not made for one county, but for the state and the entire New West. The following subscription rates are good for any address in any state or territory of the United States or Canada:

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SHEEP

450 head of good graded Sheep for sale.

BENDER & WILSON,

Silver Lake, Kansas.

THE STRAYLIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If such stray is not given up at the expiration of ten days, the taker up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit, that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the notices and breaks have been properly altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraisement shall be made by two disinterested and truly valued strays, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Strays for the week ending September 1.

Cherokee county—C. A. Saunders, clerk.

ROSE—Taken up by A. C. Tindall, Garden tp, one dark brown horse, 12 years old, left hind foot white, 15½ hands high.

ROSE—Also one brown horse 12 years old, left hind foot white, 15½ hands high, blind in left eye.

MARE—Taken up by Jesse Parker, Garden tp, one white mare, 10 years old, 12½ hands high, marked and branded on left shoulder and left hip, value \$20.

STALLION—Also a sorrel stallion, both hind feet and left fore foot white, scar on left ear, 3 years old.

BOLT—Taken up by B. F. Town, Towne tp, one brown horse, 4 years old, 14½ hands high, 10 years, no mark or brand had on head still of leather halter.

MARE—Taken up by A. P. Garrett, Sheridan tp, one dark bay mare, 14½ hands high, light mane and tail, shed all around.

MARE—Also one light sorrel mare, small star in forehead and all around.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Thomas Tice, Richmond tp, one large cow 5 years old, roan color, branded O on right hip, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Also one heifer nearly white, one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.

Ellsworth county—C. C. Sprigg, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Fred Pfingst, Columbia tp, June 17, 1880, one dark bay mare, 3 years old, branded A on right shoulder and X on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up August 7, 1880, by G. W. Baker, Liberty tp, one brown mare, 14½ or 15 hands high, about 3 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$30.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 8th, 1880, by Thos. Flanagan, Lane tp, one bay pony mare, 2 years old, left hind foot and 3 letters combined together branded on shoulders with Indian and X on left shoulder, valued at \$15.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by J. W. Siegel, Debeauvoise tp, August 11, 1880 one dark brindle cow, branded J D on left hind, no other marks or brands, 3 or 4 years old, valued at \$14.

Strays for the week ending August 25.

Johnson county—Frank Hunteon, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by F. McFarland, Otter tp, July 10, 1880, one dark chestnut mare, 3 years old, branded B on right hind and W on left side of neck, 13 hands high, about 15 brown col red horse mare 3 years old, 12½ hands high, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by John H. Groin, Shawnee tp, one brown col red horse mare 3 years old, 12½ hands high, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by M. H. Cogswell, (Hector P. O) one red and white cow 10 or 12 years old, had on bell, no mark or brands perceivable, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending August 18.

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 1, 1880, by James M. May, Delaware tp, one brown mare, 15 hands high, 10 or 12 years old, harness marks.

Labette county—W. H. Kersey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Wilson, Liberty tp, August 3, 1880, one dark grey mare, white in face, white feet, 15½ hands high, branded on right hip G T (connected), unbroken and age unknown, valued at \$15.

MARE—By the same, one dark brown mare col. white face about 2 months old, valued at \$5.

Marshall county—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

COLTS—Taken up by C. C. Wheeler, Noble tp, June 20, 1880 two bay horse colts 3 years, branded J W on right shoulder and C O F on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

COLT—Also one bay mare colt 2 or 3 years old, branded C O F on left shoulder, valued at \$20.

COLT—Also one cream mare colt 2 years old, valued at \$25.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Theodore Wolfley, Wetmore tp, one sorrel mare about 10 years old, 15 hands high, small scar on left fore foot and both hind feet white, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also one dark brown or black mare about 10 or 12 years old, 14½ hands high, blind in left eye and nearly blind in right eye, white spot in forehead, saddle and collar marks, valued at \$20.

ROSE—Taken up by Wm R. Weart, Caplona tp, July 10, 1880, one brown work-horse 7 or 8 years old, star in forehead, bump on back bone, one white spot on right side of back bone and two on left caused by saddle or harness, two white hind feet, scar on left leg below knee, about 15 or 16 hands high, valued at \$30.

Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. W. Maulding, Big Bend tp, one sorrel mare, 16 years old, branded on left hind foot with figure 8, white stripe on forehead and white spot on left fore leg below knee, valued at \$16. Taken up May 21, 1880, one dark bay mare, 10 years old, branded on left hind foot with figure 8, white stripe on forehead and white spot on left fore leg below knee, valued at \$16.

PONY—Taken up by Frank Kold, Big Bend tp, May 17, 1880, one dark iron grey mare pony, about 3 years old, small white spot in forehead and white on inside of left hind foot, valued at \$20.

Trego county—S. C. Robb, clerk.

PONY—Taken up July 25, 1880, by D. W. Walker, Wakarusa tp, one brown pony mare, 13 hands high, 6 years old, branded J N C on left hind and P on left jaw, four white feet, valued at \$20.

MULE—Also, one bay mare 13 hands high, 10 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Iron gray mare, 4 years old and colt, iron gray with white blaze running to the right, 3 months old. Missed Saturday, June 23, 1880, from home Cherokee bet. 11th and 12th streets. The mare is 14½ hands high, light face, right hind foot white, a white speck, large as a nickel on right thigh. The colt is yard's shed, showing iron gray on neck, black mane and tail.

M. BUDNY, Leavenworth, Kansas.

MUSTACHE AND WHISKERS.

Dr. J. A. Jones, 111 N. 1st St., Topeka, Mo. Has a new and improved method of removing mustache and whiskers. It is a simple and painless operation, and the result is a permanent cure. Send for circular and testimonials.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF

Garnore's Artificial Ear Drums

PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING

Always in position, but invisible to others. Dr. J. A. Jones, 111 N. 1st St., Topeka, Mo. Has a new and improved method of restoring the hearing. It is a simple and painless operation, and the result is a permanent cure. Send for circular and testimonials.

BARNES' FOOT POWER MA-MACHINERY.

FIFTEEN

different machines with which Builders, Cabinet Makers, Wagon Makers, and Jobbers in Miscellaneous work can compete as to QUALITY and PRICE with steam power manufacturing; also amateurs' supplies, saw blades, designs for Wall Brackets and Builders' scroll work.

Machines Sent on Trial.

Say where you read this and send for catalogue and prices.

W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.

CHICAGO SCREW PULVERIZER.

Does Pulverization pay?

El Paso, Ill., Nov. 25, 1879.—Have been using the screw pulverizer three seasons. This year have used it wholly—have not used a plow at all. Planted eighty five acres to corn, prepared and cultivated wholly with this machine, and nothing else. Produced over sixty bushels per acre. Matured ten days earlier, and averaged more than twenty bushels per acre more than adjoining fields, plowed and cultivated in the ordinary way. The less cost and more corn per acre would more than pay for machine complete on 45 acres.

E. S. FURSMAN.

ADLER, Kas., Nov. 10, 1879.—I seeded 3,400 acres of wheat with these machines this fall, and found they did the work well. The stand of wheat is now the best I have ever seen on new land. It will pulverize and seed the ground in better shape, and very much cheaper, than it can be done by the old method of plowing—backsetting—dragging and drilling.

R. J. WEYMES, Trustee.

Send for Pamphlets, free, with Letters from over Sixty Men using the Machine, and Cuts showing these

Knives in Cultivator Frames for Corn or Cotton,

Address the Manufacturers,

CHICAGO SCRAPER & DITCH CO.

31 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

THE IMPROVED

EVAPORATORS

For Making SUGAR, SYR

Farm Letters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

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

FORD CITY, Ford Co., 353 miles from Atchison, Aug. 25.—The drouth is about over, if it can be called such. Rain fell during July four inches, during August nearly five inches, with indications of more, and if we should get two inches of rain during September, and two inches during October, this country would surely be safe for a large wheat crop.

Settlers are busy now plowing for wheat and rye. Millet, rice corn, bloom corn, and sugar cane, look very well. Grass in abundance.

Stock of all kinds, especially cattle, is doing finely. Up to this time about 50,000 head of cattle have been branded, and the branding season is not over yet. This report is from Mr. W. R. Johnson, manager of the stockyards at this place. One thing is remarkable here: There are no reports this year of any cattle dying from Spanish fever. People are paying more attention to stock than to farming, and if they will keep on buying stock in the future as they have done this season, this country is sure to become a rich country.

I have a great many trees of many varieties and ages growing; have also the prettiest hedge between Denver and Emporia. What I want to say is this: It takes lots of money to make trees grow here. The government proposes to give every man 160 acres of land if he can make grow ten acres of timber on the land. One hundred and sixty acres of land are worth \$200, and \$200 is not enough to raise ten acres of trees. The lot would be cheap at \$500. The most timber culture claims are not worked according to law, for the reason it being too small a pay for a large amount of time. I would like to hear from other timber-raisers about it. This year has been so far a good year for trees. I have set out catalpas, alianas and box-elder, and have not lost one tree. I had water enough for them when needed. Being such a drouthy season, a few farmers promised to bring in samples of their products this year, to be forwarded to A. S. Johnson, Topeka. M. C.

OUR CARTER, Stafford Co., 220 miles southwest of Topeka, August 14.—The weather has been very dry and warm for several days, which has caused damage to millet and poorly cultivated corn. Rice corn generally seems to live happy, and promises grain for stock and "flap-jacks" for the people.

The Rattlesnake hay lands—which are wide and beautiful—are dotted with busy hay-makers, who are putting up better hay than has generally been taken from the bottoms. As time wears out cheap watches, they learn by actual experience that hay cut during July and August, beats September and October hay badly. The grasses in this county are getting an excellent growth, and if those who burn guards this fall will handle their torches carefully, prairie fires will become oddities instead of nuisances. We think we are within bounds when we say there are more people in this county who are pleased to see the prairies on fire, than in any other county in the state.

We like Kansas, the KANSAS FARMER and its correspondents. It is a treat to exchange opinions and observations fifty times a year with an intelligent class who are taking hold of life with an earnest will.

The following are a variety of things we believe:

That western Kansas may be a farming country and is a stock country.

That pulmonary, bronchial, or any other diseases—except "spring fever"—do not originate here.

That we do not suffer from heat, especially at night, as do those who live in Illinois or Michigan.

That when we get rain it generally comes at night.

That mosquitoes will not enter a sod house.

That fleas will.

That correspondence to the FARMER which is overdone with enthusiasm or state love, is more readable than that tending to self-praise or advertising.

That good sheep pay as much profit to the capital and care expended, as any other industrial pursuit.

That (scab aside) the dipping in Ladd's tobacco is beneficial, on several accounts of much more importance than the currying of a horse. Both are man's inventions and very useful.

That sheep will eat and relish a greater diversity of grains, grasses, roots and weeds, than any other domestic animal.

That W. J. Colvin is the best authority on sheep in this end of the state. BACH.

CONCORDIA, Cloud Co., 150 miles northwest from Topeka, Aug. 25.—We had a splendid rain last night. The ground is wet down from four to six inches on wheat stubble. Farmers will start the plows again, although the acreage for fall wheat, in this county, will be below the average. Farmers are turning their attention more to the cultivation of corn: The corn crop will be very light here this fall on account of dry weather, although there are some good pieces. Oats very short and light; average about 15 bushels per acre. Fall wheat will average about 10 bushels per acre; spring wheat 12 bushels per acre, (some pieces went 18 bushels).

There is no fruit in this vicinity. I think our older settlers had devoted a little more time

to the cultivation of fruit, we might have plenty now.

Old corn nearly all fed; worth 20c in Concordia; wheat, 50c to 60c; prairie hay, \$2.50 to \$3 per ton. Owing to the scarcity of hay there will be some corn cut for feed. Stock of all kinds looks well considering short pasture.

Hogs in good demand. Fat hogs, \$4; stockers, \$3.75 to \$3.80; good calves are worth \$8 to \$10; two-year-old heifers, \$20; two-year-old steers, \$25.

There will be some cattle fed in our vicinity this winter. We have some good stock, and some thoroughbreds in cattle, hogs, and horses. Our farmers are giving their attention more to thoroughbred stock, as they come into market much sooner and require less food than the scrub stock. A FARMER.

FONTANA, Miami Co., 140 miles southeast of Topeka.—This has been a decidedly dry season, yet there has been occasional showers that seemed to come in the nick of time, and there is peace and plenty with us. Wheat and oats were light. Upland corn is very light; bottom land better. Chinch bugs damaged wheat and sugar cane, and corn near wheat fields. Early potatoes good. Apples plenty; good apples to be had for 15 cents per bushel, fall varieties. There were oceans of wild blackberries along the Marias des Cygnes river. Three of us gathered twelve gallons in a little over half a day, and that after the prime picking was over. On the whole I don't think we can complain, but if the county had been new as it was in '60, it would probably have been a close crop of that time. Lots of nuts in the woods this fall. MARY S. HEATH.

Apple Orchards on the Prairies.

The Farmer's Review reports an interview had with a veteran orchardist of Illinois, Mr. A. R. Whitney, during the recent session of the Northern Illinois Horticultural Association. The veteran refuses to talk in public, but the reporter managed to entice him away to his hotel and the following dialogue is published in the Review as the result of the interviewer's strategy.

"Mr. Whitney, when did you set your first orchard in Illinois?"

"In 1843."

"How large an orchard did you plant at that time?"

"About 400 trees."

"How far apart did you set them?"

"One rod by two."

"On what soil?"

"Ordinary prairie soil."

"What varieties did you begin with?"

"Seedlings, which I top-grafted in 1844."

"With what varieties did you graft?"

"All I could get—144 varieties I think. I had no criterion—nobody's experience to go by. It was cut and try."

"How much have you added to this original plantation?"

"I have been adding and thinning out ever since."

"How many acres have you now in apple trees for fruit?"

"One hundred and fifty-five acres, comprising some 16,000 bearing trees."

"How many of the 144 varieties that you started with have you now?"

"Not over 30 I think."

"How many new varieties have you experimented with since?"

"Perhaps 20 or 25."

"When was your largest crop of apples?"

"In 1876."

"How large was that?"

"Twenty-six thousand bushels."

"How did you dispose of that immense crop?"

"About half was shipped to market and the balance made into cider."

"Since your orchard came into bearing, how many crops have failed?"

"The worst failure I had was in 1879. I have had a short crop for the past three years."

"Do you count on a good crop every year, as a general thing?"

"No. It has been my experience that my largest crops come every fourth year. I count on a great crop next year. Still the other, or off years have generally been profitable."

"What have you found to be the greatest difficulties you have had to contend with, in orcharding in Northern Illinois?"

"First, the large number of varieties with which I started. Second, to demonstrate what varieties are really profitable. Third, insects."

"When did this insect trouble first appear?"

"I do not recollect, but it was with the bark louse—but a parasite has cleaned him out."

"Have you had the Codling Moth?"

"Yes, I have had a great deal of experience with it."

"How do you manage to prevent their ravages?"

"I keep sheep in my orchard. They pick up all the apples stung by the moth that drop, and consume with them the worms, and none are left to hatch. My sheep have eradicated them to such an extent that I no longer count them a serious enemy."

"What kind of sheep do you keep for this purpose?"

"The long wools, Cotswold, Leicester or Southdown; they are emphatically a grass sheep. The Merinos are 'browsers.' I would not have them in my orchard."

"How many sheep is it necessary to keep per acre of orchard?"

"Just sufficient to keep the orchard like an ordinary sheep pasture."

"If a young farmer should come to you and ask your advice about starting an orchard for

family purposes, what would you say to him about varieties for planting in Northern Illinois, or the same latitude in the west?"

"I should say plant about one-third summer and fall varieties, and the balance winter and spring."

"How many varieties of each?"

"Not over two of summer, two of fall and early winter, and certainly not over five of winter and spring varieties."

"What would be the summer and early fall varieties?"

"From my experience on prairie soils, the Red Astrakhan and the Snow. If an excellent fall and early winter sweet apple is wanted, the Bailey Sweet (so called, but is not a sweet really, but a mild serene acid,) and Maiden's Blush."

"What for winter and spring?"

"Dominie, Jonathan, Willow Twig, Ben Davis, and Wine Sap."

"What exposure or aspect would you have for the orchard?"

"Sloping to north if possible."

"Would you underdrain?"

"Yes, if it is needed."

"What preparation of the ground would you advise?"

"Thorough plowing, the same as for a good crop of corn."

"Would you use manure?"

"No, sir."

"How far apart would you have the trees?"

"Twenty-four feet each way."

"When would you set them?"

"In the spring, as soon as the ground can be properly prepared."

"A little deeper than they stood in the nursery."

"What cultivation would you give them the first three years?"

"Cultivate with corn, and let the stalks stand, and cut and remove the stalks in the spring."

"After the third year what cultivation?"

"Seed to red clover."

"Would you remove the clover crop?"

"Yes, the first crop at the usual time of cutting clover, and leave the second growth on the ground."

"What about buckwheat?"

"My experience has been unfavorable to buckwheat in the orchard."

"How often would you break up clover sod?"

"Once in about four years, unless the trees need more growth. Never manure an orchard until after your trees fail to give good, nice fruit. Some varieties require more feeding than others."

"At what age would you prune the orchard?"

"I do not believe in pruning much. If I wanted more fruit, would prune in June; if more wood, prune in November. If you prune an apple tree in March or April if you wish your orchard to succeed well."

"How long will an orchard thrive—that is, what is the average age of an orchard in Illinois?"

"That depends on the varieties. A man can afford to set the Dominie, for instance, every ten years. They will last five or more years longer."

"Would you plant new trees on the site of the old orchard—one from which it had become necessary to remove the trees for non-bearing or disease?"

"No, Sir."

"Do not orchards in the prairie country need some kind of protection?"

"Most certainly they do."

"In what way can it be provided?"

"By planting a row of Norway spruce around the orchard."

"At what distance apart would you put the evergreens."

"Eight feet."

"What size would you set?"

"From one to two feet in height. They will grow rapidly, and by the time a young orchard arrives at bearing age, the evergreens will protect them."

"Will they form a protection from stock?"

"Yes, by the use of wire. The evergreens form live posts, stretch the wire along and staple to the trunks of the trees."

"How large an orchard would you recommend, say for a 160 acre farm?"

"About 100 trees. Fifty of the very best varieties well planted, cultivated and protected will yield more fruit than a 500 orchard, as farmers usually care for them."

The following statement is given as illustrative of the enormous scale in which sheep farming is conducted in Australia: At Burrangang, one of Messrs. Edols & Co.'s stations in New South Wales, the past season's shearing lasted ten weeks, and was finished the first week in December, by which time 206,213 sheep had been deprived of their fleeces. To do the work a hundred shearers, in addition to the station hands, were employed, and in a single day as many as 8,316 bales of shorn. The aggregate yield was 2,515 bales of dumped wool, each bale averaging 3 cwt. 3 qrs. in weight, so the gross weight of the station fleeces was no less than 468 tons. The fleeces of the rams averaged 8 1/2 lb; of the wethers, 6 1/2 lb; and of the breeding ewes and lambs, 3 lb. 15 oz; and the average weight of each of the 206,213 fleeces, of which 54,000 were taken of lambs, being only an ounce under 5 pounds.

Some experiments recently conducted in the French Academy by Mr. Fanch, have revealed the dangerous consequences of tuberculosis, a disease which, at times, is prevalent among cattle, and which many animals have been found to be suffering from when slaughtered for food. The milk of cows so affected is a ready vehicle for the communication of the disease. In the

experiments alluded to three rabbits were fed with milk from cows so diseased. One of the rabbits died and the other was killed; both of them showed tuberculous granulations. Whenever the slightest suspicion exists of the existence of this disease among cows, the milk taken from them should be boiled before use.

KIDNEY WORT

The Only Remedy

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

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

Why Are We Sick?

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

KIDNEY WORT WILL CURE

BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

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

Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?

Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six quarts of Medicine.

Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, \$1.00.

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Constipation

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