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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Communications.

Special Notice.

To all Subordinate Alliances in Kansas:—At the meeting of the State Alliance in Topeka, Mr. L. A. Mulholland and John D. James were elected as delegates to meet the National Alliance in Chicago on October 14, 1881. Now, as there are no funds in the treasury to pay the said delegates' expenses, we appeal to you, one and all, to help us. No alliance is asked to send more than fifty cents, and if there is any surplus, it will be placed in our state treasury. Now, unless you respond to our demand by October 2, 1881, our state will not be represented at the National Alliance, as we individually are not able to bear our own expense. The names of each subordinate alliance and the amounts will appear in the KANSAS FARMER as soon as it is received. It is left with you, brethren, to say whether our state shall be represented or not. Please act at once.

Please send all remittances to
JOHN D. JAMES,
Chairman of Finance Committee of State Alliance, Concordia, Cloud Co., Kas.

Why Don't They Grow?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been requested by several of my neighbors to make the inquiry, and endeavor to ascertain the probable cause of peanuts not coming up that were planted last spring. Peanuts have become a favorite field crop with many of our stock men, and large quantities were planted last spring. Very little of the seed came up, so that the crop is an entire failure in this section. I planted eight acres, and had probably twenty plants. Some few fields are about one-fourth stand. We understand that through the eastern and southern states the seed also failed. Can anyone tell us the reason? Mr. Weston, near Kingsley, has tried some seed that was harvested before frost, but has not reported. He planted in August, merely to test the seed. The peanuts had lain in the vine all winter in the barn. Most of the seed planted looked sound and bright. We feel interested in the peanut question, as they are a cheap crop and produce well, and an excellent feed for all kinds of stock.

W. J. COLVIN.

Larned, Sept. 6.

Get Ready for Winter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to urge upon the sheep men of Kansas to make a strenuous effort this fall to prepare their herds for winter in better shape than formerly has been done, by thoroughly dipping their sheep, and doing it early and continuing to dip until they are positively cured, and in the mean time clean their corrals, or move them, and white-wash every board and post. Feed is going to be scarce and high, and what we can save in the shape of scab will go a long way in carrying the pen through the spring months. It costs more to feed scab than it does to feed the individual sheep, besides the great loss of wool occasioned by the scratching. Two dips can be made now cheaper and easier than one in the winter. Do not console yourselves with the fact that your sheep are not scratching much. That is the reason you should dip immediately, before they do scratch much, and get the pest scattered over the range and corrals, and before the cold weather drives the insect further into the surface of the skin and collects a hard impenetrable substance or scab over it. Do not spare the material. Make your dip more than strong, heat it well, and take time to do the work well, which makes it doubly necessary to do the work in warm weather. You can dip double the number of sheep, with less help, and half the expense. If you have no conveniences, drive to some place where there are conveniences. I had more scab than anyone last winter owing to dealing in western sheep. I have dipped three times since shearing, and am now entirely clear of it, but as I still handle diseased sheep, I must continue the dipping. I use Ladd's dip and Price's steamer, and find little trouble in curing the disease.

Larned, Kansas.

H. J. CALVIN.

From the most careful estimates made, the wheat crop of the county will thresh out fully one and one quarter million bushels.—McPherson Freeman.

Farm Letters.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., 200 miles northwest of Topeka, Sept. 7.—At last we have had a good rain, and our long, dry heated term is at an end, for the present at any rate. The first four days of September, the mercury ran up from 106° to 105° in the shade, with a heavy wind most of the time, which put a finish on the late corn in very short order. We got a little rain on the 5th, some more on the 6th, and still more last night and to-day, so now the plows will start again, though the ground is only wet five inches, and seeding will begin. There will be a larger acreage of rye sown than last year, but less wheat, for want of seed. With very little wheat was a fair crop, and a great deal was very poor or an entire failure. Wheat is worth 90c@\$.1.25, hence the scarcity of seed.

Our bottom land corn is fair to good where well tended, but away from the river it is very nearly a total failure, both early and late. At present corn is worth 50c, and hard to get at that.

Nearly all hogs of all sizes and ages have been sold at quite good figures. Stock hogs are worth 5c per pound. Potatoes are very poor, very scarce and very high—\$1.50 per bushel. Hay has been quite a good crop, and a large amount has been put up, and much is to be made yet.

Hands to cut corn fodder and broom corn are in demand, and get 75c to \$1.00 per day and board. Broom corn was badly injured by hot winds; still it is a paying crop. Sorghum is turning out well, but the acreage planted was very small.

We had quite a lively time at the republican primary last Saturday. There is quite a stormy anti-temperance faction and they worked hard to get their delegation, but failed at last. The county has been overrun with candidates for office for the last month, some sixteen desiring the office of register of deeds.

Last week Geo. Ewing lost his house and nearly all it contained by fire; no insurance. Defective flue the cause. He is a very poor and a worthy man, and we are going to help him into a county office if we can.

F. W. BAKER.

OGALLALA, Trego Co., Sept. 6th. It has been raining for 24 hours, and is still at it. Two and eight-tenths (2.8) inches has already fallen. All has soaked into the ground. Since the 1st of May, 1881, we have had a total of 17.8 in. of rain, as follows: During May 14 rainy days, and 7.7 inches; during June 8 rainy days, and 1.8 inches; during July 2 rainy days, and 1.7 inches; during August 6 rainy days, and 3.8 inches; to September 6th 2.8 inches, and still raining; making a total of 32 rainy days, and 17.3 inches of rain between May 16th and September 6th. Does it look as though we had suffered from drouth. We would have had full crops had the chinch bugs let us alone. Wheat crop, so far as threshed, in Big creek valley, in this county averages from 7 to 14 bushels to the acre. Millet and oats a failure, and corn is estimated at from 2 to 7 bushels to the acre. Most of the farmers are cutting it for fodder, for winter feed for cattle. Hay was quite plentiful, but the exceeding heavy rains have spoiled half the crop in the field or in the stack. The drilling of fall wheat has commenced, though by far the greater amount is yet to drill. That put in last week is coming up finely. During July, a few calves and yearlings died of black-leg. They were too fat. At present our cattle are doing well. The grass is making a fine late growth, and if we do not have too much fall rain it will be excellent feed for cattle and sheep next winter. Several timber culturists report a "stand." (Gov. standard, 375 trees per acre) on from 5 to 10 acres of timber. I have seen three groves that look very thrifty. A few settlers have been compelled to leave the county, but the most of us are determined to pull through in some way until our cattle and sheep will support us.

BEN. C. RICH.

Matters and Things.

Dr. Armor bought a load of corn from a farmer yesterday whose crop, he says, will average 64 bushels to the acre. The doctor says his observation has led him to believe that the corn crop in Lyon county this year is considerably better than that of last season.—Emporia News.

If there is anybody who thinks we are not going to have any corn in this county, if they will come to this office we will show them a very fine specimen of corn, handed us by Mr.

Chas. Perry, who lives just south of town. Mr. P. says he has 10 acres that will average 40 bushels, and 14 acres that will average 30 bushels to the acre. The specimens he handed us are very large solid grains. This corn was planted early in April and goes to show that early planting is always the best.—Neosho Co. Record.

Over a thousand pounds of grapes grown in this neighborhood, were sold to Seneca people last Saturday. Price three cents a pound. One old rooster ate so many of them he "got full as a tick" and now it is a question if it is not a violation of the amendment to sell ripe grapes and allow people to convert their stomachs into wine-vats.—Seneca Tribune.

Eight hundred head of sheep from Missouri, passed through town Monday, to be wintered in Harper county. The gentleman that owned the sheep said there was no crops raised in his county and he was forced to bring his stock where there is always some kind of a crop harvested.—Cambridge Commercial.

Many of our exchanges are placing before their farmer readers in the most seductive light the profit and pleasure of sheep raising. That no branch of stock raising, where the conditions are favorable, is quick and ample in return, is true; but that a flock of mongrel sheep, without shelter in winter or good range in summer, turned loose to drift as our cattle are, will pay, is a mistake. Sheltered from storms at all seasons of the year, and fed grain liberally in winter and spring, the result will surprise the most sanguine. A large breeder, who takes all the precautions necessary, will make sheep raising profitable, as will also the small dealer who looks after them himself; but a farmer who has not patience and the facilities had better raise cattle and hogs.

A few days since two Henry county, Mo., farmers and stock dealers were in St. Louis, one with two car loads of cattle and the other with two cars of hogs. The cattle man takes no agricultural paper and lost \$200 on his stock. The other takes an agricultural paper and cleared \$140 on his hogs. Moral: If you want to know the worth of stock in town or country, take a paper whose business it is to inform its readers on this subject. If you wish to lose money in handling stock, don't.—Journal of Agriculture.

It is hardly necessary to grope in the dark on the subject of preparing to feed stock in this country for a short time during the winter. This is a pleasant country for stock, but God does not ask sheep or cattle to pick grass through a foot of snow. If He does not, it then follows that man should not seek to compel them to do so. But in this country the demand has been made, and the financial consequences have been most serious. Mr. F. R. Atherton, the sheep man, tells us that, during the last five years he has cleared \$20,000 in the sheep business, and that, by the improper care of his sheep last winter he lost \$10,000.—Wakeney World.

Miscellaneous.

The Blessings of the Drouth.

Amid all the complaining by people and papers one Missouri farmer has seen in the drouth of 1881 some cause for congratulation and draws from it some lessons which are well worth considering. In a letter to the St. Louis Republican he makes the following points:

1. The drouth produces general health. There is no ague or other malarial diseases that follow upon a wet season, and are the results of an immense vegetable growth.
2. Protracted drouth adds greatly to the destruction of the seeds of noxious weeds.
3. The land, like the human body, requires rest and a drouth is a rest to the soil. Seasons of perpetual fertility would exhaust the soil, necessitate the use of costly artificial manures.
4. There is imprisoned deep down in the earth an inexhaustible supply of manure in the shape of gases that can only be reached by heat. These natural reservoirs of fertility are kept down by the pressure of moisture and by shade. They exist in beds, vegetable mould, or in a virgin soil too deep to be reached by the plow. Every observant farmer knows of them, from the fact that soils taken from a considerable depth below the surface produces for the first year or two a luxurious growth. The evolution of latent force, reached only and generally diffused by heat, makes itself beneficially apparent in the next year's crop.
5. A drouth forces agricultural economies.

It will cause farmers to see the folly of feeding corn to hogs or hay and fodder to cattle on muddy ground, and the burning of straw piles, which should instead be scattered over the soil. The conclusion is best stated in the words of the writer:

"If this drouth shall teach, us to make shelter for our cattle and subsequent manure from the straw (if any remains unburned), or to lay planks or rails or poles on the ground where our hogs are fed on corn (if any of us shall have any corn), then this much calumniated season will not have been in vain. During the last severe winter I fed and kept fat all my horses and cattle on wheat and rye straw, saved in my barn and cut up by my straw cutter, mixed with bran and occasionally sprinkled with salt water. I have found clean wheat straw, thus saved and used, as food for cattle as good as over ripe hay."

The Corn and Hog Crops.

The drouth has put people to discussing the future of the feeding season and hog crop. It is well-known now that in many districts of the west the corn crop of this season is a short one. The Cincinnati Price Current in a late discussion of the matter says that "in some localities the crop was then ruined past recovery, but in other regions it has greatly improved. Then again, it must not be forgotten that there is yet a large quantity of old corn in the West, at remote places, which when prices ruled as low as they have done the past two years, would not bear transportation to market, but which, now that prices have advanced so that they are 50 to 100 per cent higher than they have been, and transportation rates are lower, will come forward. The higher prices too will enforce greater economy in the use of corn, so that what is apparently a short crop may prove, with the old corn yet available, an ample supply to fatten swine."

American Farming.

Dr. Lawes, in his recent work on fertility, says, under the head of "The United States," "First of all, and this is an important point, the United States farmer himself is usually well educated and intelligent; he is both owner and occupier of the soil, and does as much as possible of the work of the farm himself, employing for the purpose the most improved labor-saving machinery, he is lightly taxed, has cheap modes of transit, and above all is in possession of an almost unlimited extent of untouched fertility. These circumstances all combined reduce the cost of growing corn almost to a minimum, and the result enables him to deliver his wheat at the doors of the owner of the land in some parts of Great Britain cheaper than it can be raised in the adjoining fields. In a word, they enable him to regulate the prices of grain throughout the world." These are certainly advantages over which the American farmer may rejoice.—American Agriculturist.

Herefords in the United States.

Speaking of the demand for Herefords in this country, Judge T. C. Jones, writing to the London Live Stock Journal, says that it is to be observed, in the first place, that it is of recent origin, and it cannot be predicted what the future of the business will be, or whether the Hereford calves will be so well adapted to the hardships and privations of our wild ranges as now anticipated. The Hereford breed, like other approved wild breeds of British cattle, has been much improved of late years, and will not endure the hardships it was compelled to undergo in some quarters fifty or a hundred years ago; and it is not likely that it will prove more profitable than crosses of the Short Horn breed under a system which allows a larger percentage of the unimproved cattle of the plains to perish from hunger and the severity of the cold every winter. It is, moreover, believed by a majority of intelligent observers that the ranch method of producing beef—barbarous alike in its influence upon man and beast will prove an ephemeral business. The grass in these wild and unclosed districts is scanty, and really nutritious but a few months in the year, so that vast ranges are required—it is said, from three to five acres to graze a single sheep. The most of the varieties being annuals, the re-seeding necessary is each year of course diminished by heavy stocking; we, therefore, have reports of increasing scarcity of grass in all the older districts. It is, in fact, the general opinion of men best informed in regard to the system of beef production, that it has already reached its maximum.

The British Harvest.

For several years in succession the British farmer has had to contend with bad crops of wheat, but this year he looked forward to a better reward for his toil. Up to within the few past days the grain was ripening and the harvest had fairly begun. But disaster comes when least expected, and for the past week or so a series of intermittent storms have brought serious damage if not entire ruin to the wheat crop. The Mark Lane Express says that the downpour was on sheaves that had been repeatedly wetted and dried, or on standing grain that had been literally eaten up by mildew. In a review of the situation the London Times estimates the loss at millions of pounds. So much of the crop as not mildewed is already sprouting, and if the rains continue the harvest will be scarcely worth gathering. The result of this hard fortune has not been without its effect on trade, and the rates have advanced from one to two shillings on the quarter. The English markets are very bare of foreign flour, and the prospect of a further rise is imminent, owing to the stocks of grain on either side of the Atlantic being in speculative hands.

Although our own crops have been short this year, yet fortunately we shall have enough for home consumption, and something to spare for the wants of our British friends. There will also be a surplus in Russia, and when the new crops enter the market speculators may not be able to raise the price of bread to any very great extent in England. But this will scarcely bring consolation to the British farmer. His wheat crop is a failure, and his season's work a loss. For years he has struggled against reverse, and again finds his hopes dashed to the ground and ruin staring him in the face.

Immigration to the South.

The statistics of 1880 show that, excluding Texas there are fewer foreigners in the Southern States than there were ten years ago. Georgia had in 1870, 11,127 foreigners, in 1880, 10,316. Louisiana had in 1870, 61,827, in 1880, 54,130; South Carolina had in 1870, 8,704, in 1880, 7641; Mississippi had in 1870, 11,191; in 1880, 9,178; Alabama had in 1870, 9,962, in 1880, 9,673; Tennessee had in 1870, 19,426, in 1880, 18,582. Many of the better class of journals of the north are kindly calling the attention of the denizens of the dense and over populated sections of the north to the fact that the south is the best country in the world for foreigners especially to emigrate to. A portion of the press intelligently comprehend the situation, and speak wisely on the subject, but the large majority do not seem to have the faintest conception of the real condition and wants of this country. Nor does the general press of the south comprehend or state the position at all clearly, chiefly for the reason that there are too many prejudices prevailing and uttered by the fossil element, which is ever looking backward, bemoaning the past, and decrying the present, and incapable of planning or guiding events that would shape a good and beneficial future.—E.

Sour Bread.

The venerable Dr. Woolsey, of Yale, who is much interested in securing a general law of divorce throughout the United States, is asked by an interviewer if he does not think that sour bread has much to do with divorce. Whereat the doctor wonderingly says, "Sour bread? What is that?"

Let us answer, Sour bread, doctor, is death. Sour bread is sin. Sour bread is original sin. Sour bread is dyspepsia. Sour bread first poisons the body and then the mind. Sour bread is impurity taken into the stomach and from thence distilled into the brain. Sour bread is not the bread for inspiration or wisdom. Sour bread, eaten to give nutriment and strength, and giving none, causes desire for artificial stimulants, tobacco and whisky. Pure food, doctor, helps largely to make pure men and women. Wives who poison their husbands daily, doctor, with dishes fried in rancid lard or butter, or who mix animal grease in a state of semi-decomposition with their hot biscuit, or who top off their involuntary system of Lucretia Borgiaism with sour bread, are the chief promoters of domestic rows, troubles, wrangles and family divorce. Sour bread clouds the mind, darkens the understanding, narrows the intellect, and weakens the body. Good bread and pure food worked up finally into brain or matter, or whatever you choose to call it, gives clear heads, clear ideas, truth, and promotes and leads to gentleness, mercy, charity, and peace.

The Farm and Stock.

Pleuro-Pneumonia—Meeting of the Cattle Commission.

The commissioners appointed to investigate the causes of the propagation of the cattle disease known as pleuro-pneumonia met at the Sherman House at 10 o'clock. A large number of communications relative to the disease were read, but it was noticeable that all of them were from eastern points. In fact, Dr. E. F. Thayer, of West Newton, Mass., as well as Prof. James Law, of Cornell University, stated freely that such a disease as pleuro-pneumonia did not exist among western cattle. They say the disease is contagious, but that all investigation shows that it is brought here by foreign cattle. The farthest place west where the disease has penetrated is Elmira, N. Y., and even at that point there was but one case, while there were doubts even there that it was a genuine case of the dreaded disease. Prof. Law is firm in the faith that the disease is contagious, however, and in this view he is endorsed by his associate. As proving the fact, the latter says that under the direction of the Governor of Massachusetts, stables thoroughly ventilated were built, and cattle some distance away caught the infection from the animals purposely introduced. The gentlemen cannot believe that either will feeding or close quarters have the least to do with the disease, and would impress upon the public that the only thing to do in the premises is to stop the probable spread of an imported affection. Dr. Thayer says he has no statistics upon which he might state that any particular breed of cattle brought the pneumonia to this country, but he considers it of the utmost importance that its ravages should be checked at the earliest possible moment. The gentlemen will visit the stock yards to-day, and will endeavor to impress upon the dealers the fact that the cry of diseased cattle from the cause mentioned is costing this country not less than \$2,000,000 in England alone.—*Dr. J. Journal, Chicago.*

Save Seed Corn.

A correspondent of an exchange gives some good advice on this subject as follows: "As the Western and Middle States lose annually several million bushels of corn by planting worthless seed, and as the proper time for gathering the seed is being discussed through agricultural papers, many contending that husking time is the time to select the seed. But I must differ with those who recommend gathering seed corn after we have had our heavy (or corn-killing) fall frosts. A sure way to have good seed corn is to go into your cornfield when the husk begins to ripen on the earliest ears, and select the ripest and fairest ears, and by pursuing this course improvement in quality and time of ripening will be the result. If it is picked before the cob is dry it should not be piled up in a heap to heat and spoil. Corn that has been heated will not germinate. Leave a few husks to each year, and either tie or braid them together and hang them in the loft of your barn, or other out-buildings, or make a scaffold and lay small sticks of lath to hold the corn, and don't lay too close, so that the air has good circulation through and about your seed corn. Your loft must be well ventilated and should be left open until the cob is thoroughly dried. As soon as the corn is out of the milk it will grow if well taken care of, as I know by experimenting with large Ohio and Missouri corn. If it is not thoroughly ripe it will answer just as well, and the kernel will decay sooner, and birds and squirrels will not bother it as long; but don't stow your seed very close overhead to your grain bins or hay-mow, as grain and hay are liable to heat, and thus spoil your seed unless your ventilation is very good. I have gone into my cornfield and gathered my seed between the 1st and 20th of September for the last eleven years, and never had a poor stand of corn in that time, and I have this year also a good stand of corn, whilst most of my neighbors have either had to re-plant or have a poor stand. It pays to look well after your seed corn. Gather your seed early; plant early, tend early and late, and with a fair season your chances to get a good crop are excellent. Save the seed early and take care of it well."

Sheep Husbandry in Missouri.

Having made a specialty of handling sheep in large flocks, during the last twenty years, I have had an opportunity to learn something upon this subject. I believe that Missouri will eventually become one of the greatest wool-growing states in the Union. The large amount of high rolling lands, the good water, the mild climate, the successful growth of bluegrass, timothy and clover, will enable the enterprising and prudent farmer to become prosperous in this department of industry.

The successful wool-grower will first make a good selection of sheep for his business. If he wishes to keep one hundred sheep or more, he will select with reference to the health and hardiness of his flock. A person may keep on English grass pasture, in small flocks, South-downs, Shropshires, Leicesters, Lincolns and Cotswolds. All are beautiful animals, and all may do well in small flocks. But the Merino sheep, and their crosses, are the only kind that can be kept in large flocks and upon wild pasture. The cross of the Merino with the native sheep makes a good wool-bearing animal, also a healthy animal. This half-blood Merino will shear from one to three pounds wool more than the native; the wool is graded me-

dium and is more valuable than any other. Justice Bateman & Co., wool buyers at Philadelphia, August 10, say:

"The half breed Merino or Medium wool has for many years sold for five to ten cents per pound more than the coarse, and during ten years, has brought more than the fine. No. 1 Medium or half-breed Merino wool has never been in over supply, and to-day commands a higher price, and is most wanted of all qualities."

No farmer can afford to keep native sheep, except to raise lambs, by crossing with the Merino. The half-breed Merino will keep in better condition than the coarse. The Cotswold and Leicester, crossed with the Merino, make a very superior and beautiful animal. The Merino gives fineness of texture to the wool, and the Cotswold great length of staple. The Merino gives hardiness to the animal, when crossed with any other kind of sheep. The fancy prices at which Merino sheep have been held in many places, have kept many farmers from improving their flocks. There is no necessity for such prices. Merino sheep may be raised as cheaply as any others. We want no band-box or blanket for the Merino. I keep the best Merino stock of any farmer, for sale at from \$10 to \$25 each. Farmers who are not able to buy should rent and improve their flocks. The Merino sheep may be kept in the orchard, as they will not bark the trees.

One other suggestion for the success of the wool growers and the utilization of the large tracts of unoccupied and broken lands. The present low price of wool is the only discouraging feature in the business. The American wool grower, after purchasing his land, is compelled to pay high taxes and high rates of interest for money, and is then forced into competition with the cheap money and pauper labor of those countries where little or no winter feeding is required. During the year 1880, 128,131,747 pounds of foreign wool was thrown upon our market at a cost of \$23,307,980, or an average of 16.6 cents per pound. Shall we encourage American wool growers and utilize our unoccupied lands by further national legislation in the interest of Americans?—*Ira S. Haseltine, in Journal of Agriculture.*

The Tomato Trouble.

In addition to the tomato beetle, which has developed, particularly during the last year or two, a decided taste for the fragrant foliage of the tomato, cultivators of this valuable fruit have now to contend, it appears, with a formidable "rot," which seems to be spreading rapidly in some parts, especially where large areas are raised. New-Jersey and Delaware report "bad havoc," and the same is true to some extent in Maryland and Pennsylvania. One grower in the latter state remarked lately to a representative of *The Philadelphia Record* that he had found at least 70 per cent of the tomatoes on some of his plants—green and ripe alike—spoiled with the disease. Mr. Burnett Landreth said he saw a patch on which the entire crop was ruined. He thinks it may be due to a climatic influence, such as an excess of heat. "The plant is a delicate one, and if its constitutional vigor is once undermined it is bound to go." Mr. Dreer, another seedsmen, believes the rot peculiar to the Acme; he has not heard of other varieties, as Trophy, Perfection or Paragon, being affected; has seen something of the kind in previous years, but not so pronounced as at present. An antiquated Jerseyman, standing by, held the comet responsible, and asked if anybody "ever knew of a comet that didn't give the farmers trouble." The disease is said to be so serious and widespread that a corner in canned tomatoes may result unless the later pickings are much less affected by it.

Canadian Effort for Beet Sugar.

Our neighbors across the border purpose testing the profit on sugar making from beets. The "Beet Sugar Company of the Province of Quebec," with a capital of \$500,000, is putting up a building at West Farnham which is to cost \$50,000, and the machinery \$150,000, with a capacity of working 120 to 250 tons daily. Much of the machinery has been imported from Germany, and it is said to include the latest improvements in such machinery. French and German artisans, skilled in the work, have also been obtained. Will it pay? If well managed, there is but one answer to the question, provided a full supply of beets can be obtained. Some 200 farmers have entered into contracts for about 400 acres, the beets are under cultivation and the factory will be ready to go into operation in October. The town and township authorities have subscribed \$35,000 in stock of the corporation, and the Quebec Government has offered a bonus of \$70,000 in ten annual instalments on condition that 500 acres of beet are cultivated. The same difficulty that was so prominent in Maine has already appeared. While some cultivators have promise of good and remunerative crops at the price of \$5 per ton, delivered at the factory, others complain of drought, poor seed and defective machines for sowing it, when the real cause of threatened failure is inexperience or carelessness of the growers, neglect to follow directions, improper selection of soil, and ignorance of this specific culture generally. If America possesses a climate and soil suited to the reliable production of the sugar beet in good quality and reasonable quantity, the beet sugar enterprise will ultimately succeed; but it will be after farmers have gained experience and confidence, by patriotic determination to overcome the cultivator's share of obstacles to success. If others will risk capital, they can afford to risk a little labor in their apprentice-

ship to a business which may ultimately enrich them.

Recreation for Farmers.

If there is any class of laboring men needing an occasional "let up" from the routine of work to which they are accustomed that class is the one to which the farmer belongs. If there is any class of laborers which indulges less in recreation than the farming class, we have yet to find it.

The farmer seems to have imbibed the idea from his childhood, and it has "grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength," that he ought to work early and late; that to indulge in any recreation is weakness, and that in some way which he can not explain to himself if he tries to his business makes him different from other men. The clerk may rest, the merchant may leave his store, the lawyer and the doctor may get away from their work. But the farmer is like a machine that goes by being wound up. As long as the spring furnishes motive power, it goes on; when the spring gives out, the machine stops, and then he rests, not because he wants to, but because he must.

Now there is no particular difference between the farmer and the minister, or the merchant. It is in the occupations, not the men. The merchant and the minister do not labor so much with muscle and frame, but their field of operation calls for brain-work. The farmer toils in his chosen way and brings a steady drain to bear upon his muscular system. The merchant and the minister get weary and feel the need of rest; they take it and go back to work again refreshed. And so, with occasional intervals of rest scattered through their lives, they continue their labor, and are seldom worn out when they should be in their prime. The farmer labors till he feels the need of rest, but he will not allow himself to listen to the warning. He makes a drudge, a slave of himself, and the only great difference between him and the slave, so far as labor is concerned, is that he is his own master, and not often the negroes of the South find a more tyrannical, exacting master than many of our farmers have in themselves.

It should not be so. The farmer should get rid of the idea that what the minister and the merchant needs when overworked he does not. If rest does them good, it will do him good. Why should he deny himself the pleasant things of life? Why should he make a slave of himself? Why should he make his life and the lives of his boys a sort of treadmill existence?

Few have the means at hand of making life more pleasant than the farmer. Let him once get the idea out of his head that he is a machine, that he is different from his neighbor who does not till the land, let him realize the dignity of his profession, and he will begin to treat himself with more respect and care. He will not wake up some morning, in what should be the prime of life, to find himself a worn-out man; life will not be an endless round of labor, but scattered here and there along the road will be such days of rest as will bring to him new vigor.—*Farmer's Review.*

Charcoal and Lime.

These two articles play a very important part in the management of fowls, whether bred in a fancier's yard or on a farm. Charcoal should be liberally fed, for no one thing is more conducive to health than this. It should be broken in small lumps and put where the fowls can get it, and they will eat it with great relish. We have seen it fed to pigs with the very best results, and those which were treated to it were never troubled with disease or sickness, while neighboring ones were. This helps to prove its value, not only for swine but for fowls. Where the birds are kept in confinement it is a very good plan to keep a small trough in a sheltered place, full of small bits of fresh charcoal, and the fowls will soon learn to help themselves. The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well known, and those who use it liberally are the ones who keep their flocks healthy and cleanly. To render whitewash more effective in dislodging, driving away or destroying lice and other parasitic nuisances, the addition of a little carbolic acid is invaluable, for scarcely anything else seems so distasteful to the vermin. Air-slaked lime should be occasionally scattered over the chicken-house, to remove unpleasant and unhealthy odors, while a little of it should be scattered around the yards and runs; for material for egg-shells—oyster-shell lime is the best for this purpose.—*Am. Stockman.*

"Are Farmers Fools?"

A correspondent asks this question, and then proceeds to answer it in the following vein: "One would really believe it by reading the advertisements and catalogues of some dealers. No business brings forth more absurd and exaggerated advertisements, certificates and assertions. The advertisers seem to think that they address themselves to such an uneducated set of men that any humbug will be swallowed at a gulp. I have before me a catalogue printed for the farmers' reading, which is filled with such assertions as 'worth double what I ask,' 'offered at less than half price,' etc. Now, where are the farmers to be taken in by any such talk? As a class, farmers are fully up to intelligence to any other. Why, then, are we treated like dunces, who must be humbugged by nonsense? Almanacs for farmers, catalogues for farmers, circulars for farmers, and many articles in newspapers and periodicals for farmers are full of absurd ex-

travagances which not one in a thousand that read will believe one moment, or be influenced by. Please, advertisers, treat us more like the intelligent beings we are."

Rules for Keepers of Sheep.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or water.
2. Take up lamb bucks early in summer, and keep them until December following, when they may be turned out.
3. Count every day.
4. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.
5. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.
6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by no means in the spring.
7. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning.
8. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.
9. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.
10. Separate all weak or thin or sick from those strong in the fall, and give them special care.

Every Business Man Advertises.

Every business man advertises, though he may not know it, quaintly remarks the *Bloomington Eye*. The man who says he doesn't believe in advertising, is unconsciously doing all the while just what he deprecates, by hanging clothes or articles outside his door, or putting dry goods in his windows—that's advertising. He sends out drummers through the country, or puts his name and business on his wagon, or even on a street sprinkler, or dead fence or curbing—all advertising.

He has printed cards lying on his counter—that's advertising.

He labels the articles of his manufacture—that's advertising. If he has lost a cow, he puts a written notice in the post-office, or tells his sister-in-law—and that's advertising.

He has his name put in gilt letters over his door—that is that but brazen advertising?

He paints his shop green or red;

Or, if a tailor, he wears the latest styles.

If a doctor, he has a boy call him out of church in haste.

If an auctioneer, he bellows to attract the attention of passers-by.

If he is heavy merchant, he keeps a huge pile of boxes on the sidewalk in front of his store—all this is advertising.

A man cannot do business without advertising, and the question is, whether to call to his aid the engine that moves the world—the Printing Press, with its thousands of messengers working night and day, the steam engine adding to its repeating capacity untold power and miraculous speed; or, rejecting all these, go back to the days when newspapers, telegraph and railroads were unknown.

But advertising costs money!

So does everything that is worth having.

If advertising costs nothing, then all the second, third and fourth class petty shops would stand an equal chance with the most responsible houses.

If you want to prove to the world that yours is a first-class establishment, advertise.

Prof. S. A. Knapp, of the Iowa Agricultural College, gives the following summary of the science of mulching:

"The value of covering the soil has been known so long and so commonly as to become a proverb. 'Snow is the poor man's manure.' Science and experiment have shown that what is so beneficial in winter is even more advantageous in summer, and that few things can be more harmful than to denude the soil and allow it thus to remain for a length of time. They have demonstrated that the soil is increased in fertility by covering much more than the amount of the material placed upon the ground as a mulch. 1. A large amount of atmospheric ammonia deposited by the rains is retained. 2. A certain proportion of water in the soil is necessary to the best conditions for chemical action to make the largest amount of plant food available, and to allow the fibrous roots of plants to feed to the best advantage; mulching retards evaporation. 3. Our torrid suns, acting upon the black prairie soil, produces an amount of heat injurious to the fibrous roots of many plants; mulching cools and equalizes the temperature near the surface. 4. Sudden extremes of temperature affects plants, as animals, unfavorably; mulching equalizes conditions, retards the action of frosting and allows the plant to adapt itself to the change. 5. Mechanically, it breaks the force of the rains and prevents them from compacting the soil. Other advantages might be named."

The *Farmer's Review*, says. This is a year when every planter should select seed corn with care. Hardly anywhere is the crop at its best. Ears will be small and few of them well filled to the end. An early frost will prevent the hardening of later fields, and a great deal of soft corn will go into crib unless more than ordinary care is exercised. The proper way under the circumstances is to go to the fields at once and select the stalks of the largest and most perfect ears, remove those likely to interfere with the development of the selected stalks, that the sun and air may do their full work. When fully ripened, husk or "trace" the corn on good old Yankee style and hang

in some loft or garret safe from dampness and vermin. Be sure to select more than you think will be needed. Some one will want at a price sufficient to warrant the extra work.

Dairy.

Gilt-Edged Butter.

Cleanliness is indispensable in making a fine salable quality of butter. The fine nutty-flavored butter so eagerly sought is made only where cleanliness is conspicuous. The food has more or less to do with the milk, and at this season, when grass is liable to fall from continuous dry weather, those who follow our suggestions in the spring, and put in evergreen sweet corn, or other suitable kinds for mid-summer feeding to cows, are no doubt deriving much benefit from it. Passing by the handling of the milk and cream, which has frequently been treated of in our columns of late next thing to be careful about is, to preserve the granules entire as near as may be. The salt used should be clean and fine and free from lumps, so that it will dissolve quickly and mingle with the butter grains. The butter should not be permitted to stand exposed to the air for the salt to dissolve, for it is liable to injury in this way. Nor should it be worked too much, as the butter grains are thus broken.

The best butter—gilt-edged—is made from cream taken from the milk while it is sweet, or before acidity has been developed. The practice formerly was not to skim a pan of milk until it was clabbered. When all of the cream is thrown up, the sooner it is removed the better. If it stands longer the flavor generally is injured by the acidity. The proper temperature—that which has been found by experiment to be the best—for churning cream is from 55 to 60 degrees Fah. The agitation of the cream in churning should be regular, neither too quick nor too slow. When butter is properly churned, both as to time and temperature, it does not require much working to render it firm and waxy, rendering it easy of moulding into any desired shape. In washing and salting, so that the butter will keep without rancidity and loss of its agreeable flavor, the object is to remove the buttermilk. When this is thoroughly done from the butter of the quality above mentioned, it will be justly entitled to the name of gilt-edged.

Horticulture.

Preserving Grapes for Winter.

It is not generally understood that there is as much difference in grapes, with respect to their keeping, as there is with no other fruits. No one would expect to keep Early Harvest apples or Bartlett pears for the holidays, and it is so with the most generally cultivated grape, the Concord; it cannot be made to keep in good condition long after it is fairly ripe. With other varieties it is different. There are some localities where that grand old grape, the Catawba, can still be cultivated with success, and where this is the case, one need hardly look for a better variety. The Isabella still succeeds in some places, and is a fair keeper. Better than either, if not the best of all grapes, the Iona, gives good crops in some places, as does the Diana. Where either of these, the Isabella, Catawba, Iona, or Diana, can be grown, there is no difficulty in keeping them until the first of New Year, or later. The grapes are allowed to ripen fully; they are picked and placed in shallow trays, in which they remain in an airy room to "cure." The operation of curing consists merely in a sort of wilting, by which the skin becomes toughened, and will not break when the fruit is packed. The clusters, when properly "cured," are packed in boxes, usually of three or five pounds each. The bottom of the box is opened, the larger clusters are laid in carefully, and smaller bunches packed in upon them in such a manner that it will require a moderate pressure to bring the cover (or, properly, the bottom) of the box to its place, where it is nailed down. The pressure used is such that when the top of the box is opened, the grapes next to it are found to be somewhat flattened. The fruit must be pressed in such a manner that it cannot shake in travel, and this can only be done with grapes the skin of which has been toughened by being properly cured. If clusters were placed in the box as they come from the vines, and subjected to the needed pressure, the skin would crack around the stems, liberating the juice, and the whole would soon pass into decay. Towards Christmas and New Year's many tons of the varieties we have named come to the New York market in excellent condition. New varieties of grapes, of great excellence, have recently been introduced, but we have yet to learn of their keeping qualities. With the Concord and related varieties the skin is too tender to allow of long keeping, and it does not seem to "toughen" in the curing process. Still, with these, the season for home use may be considerably prolonged. The late Mr. Knox found that he could keep the Concord for some time by placing the thoroughly ripened clusters in baskets or boxes, with the leaves of the vine below and between them. We do not know how long this will keep these grapes, but we saw some in excellent condition several weeks after the harvest was over. Those who set grape-vines should be aware that no one variety will meet every requirement, and that the earlier the variety the less likely it will be to keep.—*American Agriculturist.*

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
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 these advertising columns. 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 "1881" expire with the next issue. The paper is at \$39 a year 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.

TO THE READERS OF THE FARMER.

With this issue of the KANSAS FARMER, it passes from the control of the company for which the undersigned has been acting as business manager. The new proprietors of the paper are Messrs. H. C. DeMotte and M. J. Ricks, who will continue its publication as heretofore, under the name and style of KANSAS FARMER Co.

It gives the writer pleasure to introduce to the large FARMER family the new firm, so well qualified in every way to keep the "old reliable" in the front rank of agricultural journalism. Neither labor nor money will be spared to advance the interests of the paper, and make it yet more desirable as a practical farm and family journal. I can most heartily commend the new firm to the confidence and respect of the readers of the FARMER. They are intelligent, honorable gentlemen, who will merit the support of the farmers of Kansas.

Respectfully,

J. K. HUDSON.

Topeka, Sept. 20, 1881.

Rains have fallen recently in all parts of the state, and wheat sowing is in progress in every county.

Judging from our exchanges, we are satisfied the acreage of wheat in Kansas this fall will be considerably less than that of last year.

Two or three communications which appear in the FARMER this week, were intended for last week's issue, but were unintentionally overlooked.

A considerable space is wisely given, as we believe, in the FARMER this week, to a descriptive article on the Kansas state fair by W. W. Cone.

Notwithstanding the general shortage in crops people appear contented, and there will be no suffering anywhere in Kansas as in some other states.

Wherever it is possible, every farm should have some young rye growing in November and December for fall pasturing. Let the seed be sown at once.

The FARMER respectfully asks attention to the inquiry of Mr. Colvin, found in another column, concerning peanuts. This is a valuable crop, and we predict for it very general culture when it becomes well understood.

Messrs B. Reichsant, of King city; W. J. Forbes, of McPherson, and J. F. Haund, of Sone creek, old subscribers of the FARMER, dropped into our sanctum sometime during the state fair, as did many others who did not leave their names.

Every farmer ought to have sheep, more or less, as he can take care of them without injury to other interests on the farm. There is no kind of stock more profitable. The census returns show that the people of the United States do not raise anywhere near all the wool they need for their own use. In 1880 we imported nearly one hundred and fifty millions pounds of wool. We ought to sell rather than buy wool.

The condition of President Garfield is somewhat changed since our last issue. Generally, however, it may be said that he is no worse, and that the hopes of those nearest to him are strengthened rather than otherwise. The pure ocean air has been a source of great comfort to him, and the only trouble in the way seems to be blood poisoning (pyæmia) which had set in before he left Washington.

LATER.—The President died at 10:35 p. m. Monday the 19th inst. Comments next week.

Clover hay is a nutritious food for horses, and, when well cured and put up so as to be free from dust and mold, may be fed with entire safety. The principal objection to its use lies in the great difficulty which attends its curing

and preservation. Another is, that sometimes the second crop excites in horses an unusual exhausting flow of saliva. When either of these objections are present it is better to dispense with its use entirely for horses, but it is a good and safe food for other animals.—*Live Stock Journal.*

The Brunswick Herald says that the paper mill in that village is turning out six tons of paper per day, three tons of which is for the New York Herald. One machine is kept at work day and night to supply the demand of this paper alone. Seventy-five men are employed, nearly all skilled workmen and natives of Topeham, and the pay roll amounts to about \$2,500 per month.

The new Secretary of the Board of Agriculture.

At the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, J. K. Hudson resigned the position of secretary and Mr. F. D. Coburn was elected his successor. The new secretary will take charge of the office the first day of next month, October, 1881. The selection is a proper one. Mr. Coburn is not a novice in this field of labor. Besides his practical knowledge of farming and farming interests, he is an intelligent, clear, good English writer.

Mr. Coburn settled in Franklin county in 1867 when 20 years old and has been a farmer and stock raiser ever since until invited by secretary Hudson to a position in the agricultural department. For ten years he has been a contributor to various agricultural and stock journals, and to the KANSAS FARMER from its first issue as a weekly. In 1877 his book, entitled "SWINE HUSBANDRY"—the only American work on hog raising,—was issued, and it has had an unusually large sale; at the time of its publication the FARMER said of it: "This book is worth more to the farmers of the west than all the books heretofore made upon this subject, and will command a sale among those interested in meat production never before known in this country; we can therefore commend it to every farmer, East, West, North and South."

Mr. Coburn is a competent, careful man, intelligent, industrious, temperate, honest, and has had years of just such experience as will make him useful in his new position. He is in full sympathy with the spirit of Kansas. Young, and ambitious to excel, this office will afford him an opportunity to develop faculties which we are certain he can make very serviceable to the people of this state. Under Mr. Coburn's administration, the work of his office will suffer none in comparison with that of his predecessors. The high standard of the reports of the Board raised and maintained by Alfred Gray and Major Hudson will be improved, if such a thing is possible, by the new secretary. The appointment is in every way a proper one.

THE STATE FAIR.

The great exposition held in Topeka last week was an excellent advertisement for Kansas. Never before in the history of the state were so many people gathered at one place within her borders. Besides the display, opportunities for making valuable acquaintances and for acquiring useful information were afforded which could not have been in any other way. Every state is dependent upon labor for its support, labor at home or abroad. Kansas must rely upon her farmers. Here at the state fair, thousands of them who had never seen or heard of one another before, met and exchanged opinions. They saw other men's crops and animals, and learned many new lessons. They saw more of Kansas than ever before. They learned to value more highly than ever the importance of their vocation. These fairs are wonderful educators.

The display, as is shown in Mr. Cone's article in another place, was such as to please every friend of our fair young commonwealth. In such a year as this, when crops of all kinds are short, it was a source of much comfort to see what has been done notwithstanding the drought and insects. The fair was a splendid success in every respect, and cannot help proving of lasting value to the entire state. The FARMER was represented on the ground every day by a special reporter, and his work has been so well performed, that there is little left for editorial mention. We bespeak for Mr. Cone's report a careful perusal by our readers. Kansas is old enough now to walk alone. She is an empire within herself.

The railroads of the state, especially the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, displayed a generous liberality in transportation. The Santa Fe, great Kansas road, as it is, spared no trouble or expense in making the fair a success, and assisting people to come and go comfortably and cheaply. The officers of the fair performed their various and troublesome duties with rare efficiency. The FARMER congratulates the people upon the complete success of the first real state fair.

Inquiry.

Can any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who have had experience in sheep raising, tell us the cause, cure and preventative of dysentery, or diarrhoea, in sheep and lambs? Also if it necessarily proves fatal, or, by taking in time, can be cured? and greatly oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Cloud Co., Kas., Sept. 6.

Mr. McClelland sold 800 head of sheep and lambs to Mr. Drake, Master of Transportation of the A. T. & S. F. at Lodge, for \$2,000. Mr. McClelland has a good grade of sheep.—*Cimarron New West.*

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

[Reported especially for the FARMER by W. W. Cone.]

Again Kansans have shown themselves equal to the emergency. Throughout the entire state come reports of short crops, and poor prospects ahead for the farmer, and yet the exhibitions of stock and farm productions made at the fair just held at the capital of the state by farmers and stock growers, far exceed any effort of the kind ever before attempted. The exhibitions of stock, grain and fruit astonish our people, and command the admiration of thousands of visiting friends from other states. The indomitable energy and pluck shown by our people in their endeavors to make a successful showing under such adverse circumstances, is creditable alike to their intelligence as farmers, and to their love for the state of their adoption. The live stock department demands more than a passing notice. A very marked improvement in Kansas bred stock over that shown at the last state fair seven years ago, is generally noticed. The interest manifested of late years in sheep raising has already given such wonderful good results that it is evident that a few more years of such improvement will place sheep husbandry in the front rank of stock raising. The

on exhibition at this fair showed careful selection and pure breeding. Among the first that I noticed were 154 full blooded Merino sheep owned by Bartholomew & Co. They represent a flock of 1,600 at home near Topeka, Kansas. They received number of blue ribbons. Bartholomew & Co., of Topeka, who have, in addition to the 54 Merinos, a flock of over 100 thoroughbred rams, which they have for sale, and which the sheep men visiting the fair have not been slow to purchase. This firm of sheep growers carry off several blue ribbons in high grade Merino ewes, and all who saw the ewes exhibited by them in this class admitted that the ribbon had been well placed. The breeding of the ram by this firm is the highest strain of American Merino sheep, many of them being bred by Robert Perrine, of Washington, Pa., who came away the honors at the world's fair at Paris at the U. S. Centennial exhibition, and at international sheep show in Philadelphia last year. Messrs. B. & Co. feel that these sheep add to their reputation, as well as meet the expectation of purchasers in breeding and improving their flocks. They do not ask fancy prices for the sheep, but give good value every time for the prices paid. Also, they have a lot of high gradarams that are not registered, which they sell at remarkably low prices to meet the wants of certain breeders who do not go into fancy thoroughbred stock. Those who select early will, course, have a larger number to select from, and should not fail to avail themselves of the advantage of an early call. Messrs. Bartholomew & Co.'s sheep farm is located within five miles of Topeka, with an office in the city, and who desire to see their fine stock should direct to this firm, letting them know the day of the intended visit, and Mr. Bartholomew will drive them to see his thoroughbreds.

Near these were 7 thoroughbred Merino sheep owned by Messrs. Henry & Brun, of Abilene, Kansas. These sheep, together with about six hundred full blooded Merinos were brought into the state from New York these gentlemen. They also exhibited 5 Hampshire Down, that carried away about \$80 in premiums. This firm are careful breeders. Mrs. Henry & Brunson received sweepstakes premium for ram; also, received first premium ram, and other premiums, amounting in to \$160, which is doing extremely well the number of sheep on exhibition.

Mr. A. J. Uhl, of Douglas, Butler county, Kansas, had 38 full blooded Merinos on exhibition. They were quite large, being bred mutton as well as for their wool.

E. Copeland, Esq., from the same place, showed a sample of 10 sheep from his flock Merinos at home. They show good careful breeding. Hon. Neal Wilkie, of same place, exhibited 32 from a flock of Merinos at home. They were greatly admired in fact, it was difficult to pass by the stand where they were on account of the crowd people always there.

A. A. Wood exhibited 25 rams from Somerset, Michigan, very large and fine. Sam Jewett, Esq., Independence, Mo., exhibited Merinos from his celebrated stock. Messrs. Mason & Wright, of Vergennes, Addison county, Vermont, showed 22 imported Merino sheep that attracted great attention from wool growers present. Messrs. Dunton Brl. A. Lawrence, of Connorsville, Indiana. He Pleasanton, Kansas, were on hand with 25 received a large number of well merited premiums. Our people have very generally taken advantage of the opportunity to purchase hogs

J. & C. Huston, Blandinsville, Ill., exhibited this well known breeder, and our State 3 very large Cotswolds. J. M. Moberly, of the cleville, showed 12 Cotswolds. Mr. H. Griffith, of Topeka, showed 12 of his Southdowns, carried off the premium in his class. Geo. Hill eventually result in stocking Kansas with Brown, Shepherds' Home, Buffalo, Wisconsin, that will sweep the board wherever county, Kansas, one of the most careful breeders.

ers of the western states, brought up a fine lot of Merinos from his large flock of pedigree Berkshires. These sheep carried off three first prizes I have ever seen. They carried off a one second premium on sheep, and two first of well earned premiums, and left sheep are bred up particularly for their wool from.

and justly received their share of the awards. W. Rollins, Esq., of Manhattan, exhibited C. F. Warwick, Louisville, Pottawatomie county, Mo., exhibited 30 choice thoroughbred Merinos, and received first premium on best flock, besides three other first and two second premiums. These were well deserved premiums, as the sheep are among the very best in the state.

Mr. M. B. Tilden, Cawker, Mitchell county, Kansas, exhibited a Merino ram, and received

first premium on him, and second premium on fleece.

The credit of this most successful show of sheep is largely due to the individual exertions of the president of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, Mr. J. S. Codding, and the Secretary, Mr. J. B. Bartholomew. The sheep barn, or sheds, at this fair were acknowledged by all to be the best ever planned for the purpose. It is 286 feet long, 30 feet wide and 12 feet high. A passage way 8 feet wide runs through the center the entire length of the barn. The pens are divided by portable partitions. Light is admitted from the top, and air from small doors in the sides. There is a neat office and a convenient room for the reception of fleeces on exhibition in one end of the building. The premiums in this department were well graded, and nothing seemed to be left to be desired, except, in the opinion of the writer, the awards should have been open to the world. Our sheep men are a progressive class, and are always on hand to purchase the best sheep in the market. Had the awards been open to the world, sheep men from other states and Canada would have been more generally in attendance, and our people would have profited by bringing here their flocks of world renowned sheep, and many of them would have been left in the state. It might have been well, also, to have had a class for mutton sheep.

HORSE

department was well represented. All classes were full. Five magnificent Clyde stallions from Blandinsville, Illinois, and owned by Messrs. J. and C. Huston were greatly admired. They carried off a large share of the premiums. Mr. J. Willets, of Topeka, received a number of premiums on roadsters. In the

CATTLE

department, the showing was beyond the expectations of the managers. Among the most prominent exhibitors were Messrs. Bill & Burnham, of Manhattan, Kansas. They carried off sweepstakes premium on young herd of thoroughbred Short Horns, besides half a dozen first premiums. They are careful breeders. Messrs. Cundiff & Leonard, Pleasant Hill, Missouri, received sweepstakes premium for best herd of Dairy cattle, and five other premiums. They are well known breeders of pedigree Short Horns.

I noticed a herd of Short Horns owned and exhibited by Dr. R. W. Haley, of Trenton, Mo. They carried off a number of premiums. Dr. Haley, together with Messrs. Eastman & Jacobs and Warren Harris, will hold a joint sale of their thoroughbred stock at Dr. Haley's "Grand River Stock Farm," two miles east of Trenton, Mo., Oct. 20, 1881. At this time Dr. Haley will offer to the highest bidder ten or twelve bull calves, seven to twelve months old, and a choice lot of cows with calves by their side, sired by his famous premium bull, Parson, No. 33,437, Vol. 18, A. H. B. Eastman & Jacobs, Palmyra, Marion county, Mo., will offer at the same time twenty-five or thirty head from the Greenfield herd, consisting of eight or ten cows, five two and five one-year-old heifers, three yearling bulls, and some spring calves.

The heifers and young stock are by the "Young Mary" bull, 6,462, Elegant, 35,451, and all the females that are old enough have been served by the high bred booth bull, Genes Cripple. Mr. Warren Harris, of Grundy county, Missouri, will also offer a few head of fine cattle at the same time. Making the whole a very large and attractive sale of extra good Short Horns. Catalogues and breeding lists on day of sale.

The Kansas Agricultural College herd of Jersey's, Angus, and Short Horn cattle were greatly admired. Their careful breeding and excellent keeping were noticed by all, and the crowds always collected around them attested better than words can express the universal admiration of the many thousands of stock breeders and farmers attending the fair. In my article descriptive of the Bismarck fair I was mistaken in saying there were no polled or Angus cattle in Kansas. Besides this College herd, there are a few polled cattle on the Grant farm, at Victoria.

Mr. L. A. Knapp and M. Viory, Esq., of Wabunsee county carried off a number of premiums on Short Horns, as also did Messrs. Burdick and Walmire, of Osage county.

In this department were shown some of the finest hogs in the west. A large number of full blooded Poland-China hogs were exhibited by A. Lawrence, of Connorsville, Indiana. He Pleasanton, Kansas, were on hand with 25 received a large number of well merited premiums. Our people have very generally taken advantage of the opportunity to purchase hogs

restoring power in a 50 cent bottle of Parker's Glycer Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As an appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector there is nothing like it, and invalids find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body. See other column.

Mr. Geo. Clark, of Topeka, showed some fine Essex hogs and carried off some of the premiums on that class. Mr. E. Zimmerman, of Hiawatha, Brown county, had on exhibition 28 hogs of the Poland-China breed that always attracted attention. The awards on his pens were justly made. The Kansas Agricultural College herd of Essex and Berkshires showed fine points, good strains, careful breeding and good selections. The latter breed, especially, attracting much attention, and the universal testimony of breeders was that they were a most excellent lot of hogs. A lot of Jersey red hogs were exhibited by Mr. J. E. Guild, of Shawnee county.

THE POULTRY

department never was better. Among the noted breeders taking premiums, I noticed B. L. Bear, Wichita; F. E. Marsh, Manhattan; Wm. Davis, Leavenworth; H. Griffith, Topeka; M. & W. Walmire, Osage county; R. Christie, Marion Center; L. A. Knapp, Wabunsee county; Messrs. Baldwin & St. John, Wichita; W. McAfee, Topeka.

THE HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY exceeded anything of the kind ever made here with one exception. More than 250 varieties of apples, 50 kinds of grapes, and other fruits in proportion were temptingly displayed before the immense throng of delighted visitors. The whole under the supervision of the State Horticultural Society. The awards gave quite general satisfaction. The following were the committee: W. H. Regan, President of the Indiana Horticultural Society, E. B. Brackett, President of the Iowa Horticultural Society, and C. W. Garfield, Secretary Michigan Horticultural Society. The first premium for county display was given to Douglas; Leavenworth second. Abner Allen, of Wabunsee, received the first premium on general collection, and C. H. Lovejoy, second. L. Bishop, of Osawatimie, received first premium for market purposes for collection of pears. For collection of pears, J. C. St. Clair, of Sumner county, received first premium, and Hon. C. B. Lines, of Wabunsee, received second.

GRANGE DISPLAY. Space will not permit of a description of the magnificent display made by the several granges competing. They must be seen to be appreciated. They included everything raised on a farm, tastefully arranged, and artistically displayed. The following granges competing for the premiums: Capital Grange, Shawnee county; Neosho Grange, Lyon county; Wea Grange, Miami county; Lone Elm Grange, Johnson county. The premiums were given in the above order.

SANTA FE BUILDING. In the center of the building on a stand, tastefully arranged was an exhibit of white and yellow corn grown in Washington county, that for size, quality, and length of ears, many of them being 13 inches long, far surpassed anything in this line on the grounds. It was a magnificent display, and would be a credit to any fair in any state in the union. The credit of this splendid assortment of Washington county, is due to Messrs. Emmons & Coody, of Washington, Kansas.

Further description of the display in this building will be given in our next.

The Massachusetts Ploughman indignantly remarks: "Is it possible that the dog owners of Massachusetts are always to rule? Must the farmers give up the sheep interests, because a great multitude of useless curs are permitted to run at large by paying \$2 per year? Shall it be said that Massachusetts insists on class legislation? giving to one class a right which is denied to another; namely, giving dog owners the right to let their dogs run at large, by paying \$2 per year, and denying the same right to sheep and cattle owners the right to let their stock to run at large, while the dogs, by being permitted to run at large, destroy the sheep; and the sheep, if permitted to run at large, would do no injury to the dogs, or in any way infringe upon their rights."

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For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

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