

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, AUGUST 18, 1880.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 3.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

Weather Laws.—No. 11.

A PLANETARY HYPOTHESIS.

Jupiter is the body of the solar system capable of exerting the greatest influence on the sun. The force exerted by Jupiter on the sun's surface, is, when nearest the sun, 14,770 times that exerted by the earth at mean distance on the sun, and is 11.38 times as great as the earth's influence when he is at aphelion (or most remote from the sun). The period of time required for Jupiter to go around the sun is 11.86 years. It is therefore 11.86 years from the time Jupiter is once in perihelion before he is in perihelion again.

In almost any good astronomy we can obtain the data from which we can compute the attractive force of any planet when in perihelion and aphelion respectively, as compared with the earth at mean distance. From this table we may again compute the value of the conjoint influence of these planets by twos, by threes, and by fours. Such a table is here given. The first column gives the attractive force exerted upon the sun by each planet when it is nearest the sun (in perihelion), and the force exerted by each planet upon the sun when at its greatest distance from the sun is given in the second column. The unit of this table is the force exerted upon the sun by the earth at mean distance. In the third column is given the period of revolution about the sun in years and decimals of a year:

| | Force at perihelion. | Force at aphelion. | Period of revolution. |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Mercury..... | 71138 | 0.33191 | 0.2408 |
| Venus..... | 1,76559 | 1.7342 | 0.6152 |
| Earth..... | 1.034 | 0.967 | 1. |
| Mars..... | 0.060377 | 0.047664 | 1.8807 |
| Jupiter..... | 14,770 | 11.38 | 11.86 |
| Saturn..... | 1,2467 | 1.0135 | 29.39 |
| Uranus..... | 0.0284 | 0.0255 | 84.91 |
| Neptune..... | 0.02079 | 0.02075 | 164.62 |

From this table we readily discover that the influence exerted upon the sun by Neptune, Uranus, and Mars, is trivial. Neptune exerts the 48th part of the force upon the sun exerted by the earth, Uranus the 26th part, and Mars the 14th part. Venus exerts more force upon the sun than does the earth, but her orbit being nearly circular the difference between her perihelion and aphelion attractions is very slight. Her disturbing effect will be mostly felt when she is in conjunction or opposition with other planets, and we may disregard her perihelion and aphelion. Mercury exerts in perihelion two-thirds of the force of the earth, and in aphelion one-third of that force.

We see, therefore, that there is nothing in the solar system of a period longer than two years, and less than thirty capable of stirring up periodic changes in the solar energy except Jupiter and Saturn, of which we at present have any knowledge.

We see that Saturn could yield a disturbing force whose period would be twenty-nine and a half years, and it would then be equal to one and one-fourth of the influence exerted by the earth. Jupiter could exert an influence whose period would be a little less than twelve years, and the difference between a perihelion pull and an aphelion pull would be a little less than three and one-half that exerted by the earth. But if we take this period of 11.86 and attempt to apply it to a meteorological series, we find so far as our Kansas weather is concerned, it will not fit at all. It proves too long or too short to reach from drought to drought, or flood to flood, or from cold winter to cold winter, etc.

But if we assume that the principal disturbances of the sun arise from the conjunctions, oppositions and quadratures of these planets, precisely as the tide hypothesis requires them to do, we find a period that closely corresponds to the period we need.

By an easy calculation we find that Jupiter will pass Saturn (as the minute hand passes the hour hand) every 19.87184 years, and he will be opposite after a conjunction in half this period, or in 9.93592 years, and he will pull at right angles in one-fourth of that time, or in 4.96796 years, and again in three-fourths of that period or in 14.90388 years.

Suppose, then, we start with Jupiter passing Saturn in or quite near the longitude of the perihelion of Jupiter; then in 4.9679 years the two planets will be pulling at right angles to each other; and in 4.96793 years, thereafter, they will be on opposite sides of the sun; and in 4.96796 years, thereafter, they will be pulling at right angles to each other again; and in 4.96796 years Jupiter will again pass Saturn.

Observe, however, that this will not be at Jupiter's point of nearest approach to the sun; it

is only 11.86 years from one passage of perihelion to the next, and Jupiter has now traveled 19.87184 years, or he has gone eight years travel beyond his perihelion. The disturbance, therefore, will not be equal to that disturbance which occurred when Jupiter was in perihelion, but is of the same kind in a diminished degree.

If, however, we multiply 19.87 by three, and 11.86 by five, and 29.46 by two, we get the periods 59.61, 59.30, and 58.93. Every third conjunction or opposition from one occurring in the perihelion of Jupiter, will also occur nearly in the same place. That is, the "period of periods" will be 59.61 years, and this period will more closely represent the interval or recurrence of nearly identical solar phenomena than any other of reasonably short time. Jupiter and Saturn in conjunction with Jupiter in his perihelion apsis, should produce a solar disturbance recurring after 59.61 years, though a disturbance of the same kind of somewhat diminished intensity will occur every 19.87 years.

Since conjunction and opposition should produce nearly the same disturbance upon the sun, at 9.935 years from a conjunction, an opposition will occur, to be repeated after every 19.87 years.

When, therefore, these planets are in line with the sun, and the earth crosses that line, then should the earth receive more than an average amount of heat; and when the earth is at right angles to that line then should the earth receive a minimum supply of heat. If this line is crossed in winter, we should expect mild weather, upon the whole; if it is crossed in summer we should expect more than average heat for that period. If the earth is at right angles to the line of syzygy of Saturn and Jupiter, in winter we should expect greater cold than usual, and if this occurs in summer we should expect a cool summer. The reader can readily apply these principles to spring and fall, and determine how the weather should be at those seasons.

It is 398.867 days from the time the earth is in one position with respect to Jupiter, before it returns to the same position again. If, therefore, Jupiter is in conjunction with the sun, he will in 99.717 days be at right angles to the line joining Jupiter and the sun, and in another 99.717 days he will be in opposition—that is the earth will be between Jupiter and the sun, and in another 99.717 days the earth will be at right angles again to the line joining Jupiter and the sun, and in 99.717 days more the earth and Jupiter are again in conjunction.

Whatever effects are produced by this passage of the earth through these positions with respect to Jupiter, are intensified by the co-operation of the planets. Again we have seen that they must undergo changes according to the position of Jupiter with respect to Saturn, and finally they must again undergo change in intensity according as Jupiter and Saturn are in syzygy near to, or remote from the sun.

To illustrate this, suppose on July 9th, 1880, the earth was at right angles to the line joining Jupiter and the sun; then will this occur again in 199.42 days, and if the effect was to produce an increase or decrease of the sun's heat, it will be repeated again about January 1st, 1881. But in 99 or 100 days from July 9th, an opposite effect will be produced from that felt upon that day. This occurs as an opposition of Jupiter and the earth about October 7th, at and about which time the earth passes between the sun and Jupiter. At that time and for some days before and after that time, the energy emitted from sun to earth should be maximum. If this energy is heat we should expect unusually warm October weather at that time.

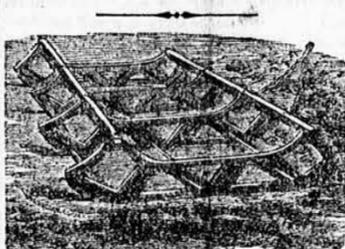
Two hundred days from about October 7th, we have a conjunction of Jupiter and the sun—that is the sun is then between the two planets. This occurs about April 21st. At that time we should expect unusually warm April weather. This is, of course, liable to local variation, and we of Kansas may not be on the track of the warm currents set in motion at that time, though the probabilities are in that way.

To conclude this paper we may say that when trial observations are ended, these conjectures should be noted, but too much reliance should not be placed in such conjectures, neither should they be wholly disregarded. It is by such trials and the corrections of the errors observed, that positive knowledge is finally obtained.

For the winter we observe that this planetary hypothesis indicates the following conditions: Warmer weather than usual from September 15th to October 20th. Also warmer weather than usual from April 1st to May 15th.

It is also to be observed that of the winter we have the following conditions: The year as a whole to be warm, because the conjunction of Saturn and Jupiter occurring April 22d, es-

tablishes a period of warm weather 4.97 years, of which half is before April 22d, and half is to come subsequent to it. But the earth is out of the blaze produced by these planets during the period when we have our coldest weather and our hottest weather. The cold of winter is maximum, or should be, the first week in January again, and whatever very cold weather we have is likely to fall within fifteen days before and after January 1st. This will give us a winter with a mild beginning and mild ending, but sharp in the middle, at which time the ice will be packed, if at all. As very similar conditions occurred in 1800-61, the winter should pretty closely resemble that winter, if there is any merit in the planetary hypothesis.



The Jack Plane Harrow.

This is the name the inventor has given the implement represented by the above cut. We would have christened it the power hoe, or the horse hoe. The inventor of the Jack Plane has taken the old hand hoe for his model, and on that principle produced a powerful machine to which horse power is applied. It will pulverize, loosen, level the soil and exterminate all weeds. Like its model, the hand hoe, the Jack Plane has two motions. First, the soil passes over, and second, under the hoe, and in these two processes is completely pulverized and leveled. If a hoe eight inches wide will do good work in the hands of a skillful man, a hoe eight feet wide set in a frame that does not interfere with its movements except to gauge and guide the hoes, should do good work also, when drawn by horses. This invention is adapting the hoe principle to the harrow, as against the teeth or the rake principle. For deep pulverizing and thorough work the hoe is sure to win, especially if the soil is hard or tough. The Jack Plane is practically three hoes following each other, cutting, pulverizing, leveling perfectly 7-12 feet wide and so adjustable that any one of its knives (or hoes) can be set to work deep or shallow, backward or forward. It is a two or three horse harrow (or hoer) according to the number of knives used. In light soil one knife is sufficient. It leaves nothing for a roller to do, and fills the place of a stalk cutter better than any other known. And for our dry climate and broad prairies it is the implement. It cannot get out of order; four castings weighing nearly 200 pounds, three knives, 60 pounds, two crosses ties of oak, all weighing about 275 pounds. It needs no workshop for its manufacture. It retails at \$25. Samples will be shipped on receipt of \$15 for introduction.

The inventor has struck the true principle of cultivation, which is to avoid turning under the top surface which has been exposed to the influence of air and sun light, and with it the decomposing vegetable matter. This soluble soil prepared and fitted for plant food, needed near the surface for the sustenance of young vegetable life, is, by the ordinary process of plowing, turned down on the cold subsoil eight or ten inches below the surface, while the surface is renewed with the subsoil which has to go through the process of being fitted for plant food by the application of manures, and the action of air and sunshine. Weed seed are also buried by the plow and remain in a dormant state till brought to the surface years hence to plague the husbandman. This invention of Dr. Mulvey is the first successful attempt to remedy this defect in cultivation of burying the prepared surface soil every time a crop is to be planted, in order to pulverize the soil properly to form a seed bed.

The inventor of the Jack Plane proposes to place one of his implements in every township in the state of Kansas, and for the purpose of introducing it, will sell at actual cost, \$15. The machine has no "well healed" company behind it to push it. It has received the most hearty endorsement of farmers wherever it has been tried. The inventor is a farmer, and we believe a most estimable, honorable man, with whom farmers may deal without apprehension of being victimized. Any further information regarding the Jack Plane can be obtained by addressing Dr. J. W. Mulvey, Kidder, Caldwell Co., Mo.

Letter From Florida—No. 6.

PORT ORANGE, Volusia Co., Florida, July 29, 1880. I have a large number of letters since I last wrote to you in reference to the cost per acre of an orange grove, and as the answer may be of some general interest, I will tell your readers something about it. The cost of a grove when all the work is hired will of course vary in different localities—whether the land is pine land, high "hammock" or low "hammock," what character of trees are planted and how the work is done. Dr. Seth French, "commissioner of the bureau of immigration for Florida," puts the cost in his publication, "Florida As It Is" (your readers can get this publication by sending to Dr. French, No. 3 Ross block, Jacksonville, Florida), of a grove as follows:

Five acres of good land..... \$10
cutting timber and clearing..... 7
fencing and breaking up..... 7
three hundred trees and setting out..... 28
fences, labor, cultivating, taxes, int., etc., for five acres..... 5

Total..... \$50

This estimate is for pine land and for the five years is nearly \$200 per acre. If hammock land chosen the cost of clearing will be greater and the average cost will be found to be from 200 to \$250 per acre. Such a grove would sell very readily for \$1,000 per acre, and the seller would be called a fool, by the plain speaking kind of people who are acquainted with such matters, for such a grove of 5 acres fairly into bearing condition, would yield a better income than would four or five times the value invested in government securities. My experience here has so strongly confirmed my faith in orange growing that I have no hesitation in saying that there is nothing in the way of bonds, mortgages, stocks, etc., that for a small investment of \$1,000 to \$5,000 is to be compared as to amount of income or as to safety from loss or bankruptcy.

There are no doubt sounds "enthusiastic," but the facts and circumstances bearing on the subject are so convincing that I think no person of ordinary intelligence, living here as I have for nearly two years, could possibly fail to coincide with the opinion expressed above. Let us look at some of the facts: First, an orange tree is a very hardy tree, easier and more certain to grow than an apple tree. Second, they are profuse and regular bearers. Third, they are long lived trees, attaining the age of hundreds of years. Fourth, the climate here, unlike that of the north, does not blast our native fruit. Fifth, the area of land capable of orange culture precludes the idea that there ever can be a glut in the market, and consequently be unprofitable to produce. Sixth, at \$5 per thousand an acre of orange trees would produce from three to five hundred dollars per acre, when in full bearing, and then leave a large "margin" in the calculation, for a large tree is capable of producing 3,000 marketable oranges in a season, and from 90 to 100 trees can be raised on an acre. The usual number is about 96 or 98 to an acre. Another question almost invariably asked in every letter I receive is, "What crops could I produce that would afford a living while an orange grove is coming into bearing?" if the enquirer is a farmer. If he be a doctor, lawyer, mechanic, druggist, etc., the "question what can I do?" etc., instead of "what crops?" etc. Some of these last mentioned might find something to do in their line somewhere in Florida, if they were of the sort that are always "on the top," but the supply here of mechanical and professional men already is very much in excess of the demand. So you had best drop your parchments or tools and turn farmers if you come to Florida. As a farmer with a capital of from \$2,000 to \$5,000, no person meaning business need have any serious fear of coming to Florida. Ten acres in sugar cane well cultivated and fertilized will yield enough to not proceed to enable a farmer to live comfortably, with a patch of sweet potatoes and other vegetables. So with ten acres of upland rice, so with cotton. A large variety of crops adapted to our soil and climate might be mentioned, but these are enough, as I need not remind the intelligent reader that by undertaking too much, failure almost invariably ensues. The crops mentioned are staples, always in demand, as easily disposed of as wheat. Sugar cane is raised as easily as corn, and rice as wheat. Cotton is more troublesome to gather or harvest than the two other crops mentioned, but it pays. Grasses that are adapted to our climate are easily raised here, and fodder crops of various kinds can be raised in abundance, as to the area planted, and many seem to be very indifferent as to dry weather. Notable among them I may mention cow peas, which

is a fertilizer to turn under or for forage is apparently superior to clover. Rye and oats make as good winter pasturage as need be desired. Where capital is sufficient there are many crops that can be raised on a large scale profitably without doubt, the above mentioned among the number. Tobacco, peanuts, indigo, castor bean, silk, hemp, ramie, jute, arrowroot, cassava, compe, all are Florida crops. I ought to have said in regard to raising sugar cane that it is not necessary to make sugar in order to make the crop a profitable one, as the evaporated syrup sells at a price that makes the crop highly remunerative. A pair of rollers run by horse power and an evaporating pan is all that is required.

Having lived in the north all my life until November, 1878, I can contrast life here, as a tiller of the soil, with that of several northern states, and the contrast to my mind is a "long way" from favorable to a northern residence. The short, hot summers, the long, cold, muddy (and mussy) winter with its inevitable suffering to the poor farmer, consuming all that the summer produces, when contrasted with the entire absence of these objectionable surroundings, causes me to ask myself why this favored land is not as densely populated as any part of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or any of the old states north. The answer must be that the people who are seeking new homes are not properly posted. Our summers are not as hot as at the north, our winters are not winters, save in name, seldom any frost at all. There is no chilly weather at all. Nobody here has been taken up by whirlwinds or have had their lives dashed out by the fearful fury of a hurricane. Nobody gets snowed under here. We don't wade in mud around our door steps, our only alternative being gravel, brick, or board walks. Vegetables grow the year around, it not being necessary to store them away and then eat them when withered or stale. Cattle really need no housing; hogs need nothing but a yard, as there is not more than a very few hours continuous rain fall. The skies do not weep for a week or two at a time. Our weather is bright and breezy almost the whole year round. We really have nothing to wish for in regard to climate. With half the present knowledge of Florida and its capabilities and attractions, I would have made a "straight wake" for Florida immediately after the rebellion was over.

I have an orange bud that was inserted just eleven months ago that is now nine feet high from its place of insertion in the stalk, 1 1/2 inches in diameter at same point, leaves eight and nine inches in length. I have frequently pinched the highest branches in order to induce side shoots to put forth, otherwise the height would have been much greater. B. E. LODGE.

Prospecting.

Leaving Hutchison, Reno Co., Kans., by team the 27th ult., I passed east to Halstead, thence southeast to Augusta, thence due east to Walnut, Crawford Co. I will mention a few things which attracted my attention. Though we had a good prospect for corn in Reno Co., I was not prepared to find such swamps of corn fields as I found from Burton to Sedgwick city, and such massive stacks yards of heads of wheat as Harvey, Sedgwick and Butler counties presented, which showed that it is not necessary to leave Kansas to find the staff of life. The White Water, Big and Little Walnut and Hickory bottoms of Butler contain corn enough to feed all the stock and fill all the cribs in the county and still have a surplus. Farmers claim that the uplands are not good for corn, but I saw many fine fields on the highest prairies and on inquiry learned that there is yet considerable good vacant land in the eastern part of Butler Co., and I have seen no better place for stock ranches than through what is known as the Flint Hills, most of the land there being yet vacant. The Fall River and Virdigree bottoms are literally a wilderness of corn, but not much wheat there. I saw a few peaches and apples in Butler, Greenwood and Elk, but in Wilson, Neosho and Crawford all kinds of fruits are a full crop, as well as grains and vegetables. Prohibition is expected to carry in Crawford by a large majority. I go in a few days to Eureka Springs, Arkansas, from whence I may write again. C. BISHOP.

WALNUT, Butler Co., Aug. 7, 1880.

Seed Wheat.

We have inquiries for Red May wheat for seed. Parties having a prime article of seed wheat might make money by advertising it in the FARMER.

Farm Stock.

Holstein Cattle.

In 1872 I bought the first Holstein bull (to my knowledge) in Northern Illinois. I crossed him with my common cows, and every calf was nicely marked, black and white, proving conclusively that they must be of long breeding.

History points to them as being one of the very oldest of breeds, even before the famous English breeds were established, and that the English used the Holsteins in the crossing and formation of their different breeds; and further we know that the Short-horns of years ago were far better milkers than the short-horns of the present day.

My first calves pleased me so well, being hardy and robust and extra feeders, that I visited a number of Holstein herds in the east, and returned with a car load of grades and thoroughbreds. The half bloods frequently milk as well as full bloods, and higher grades for practical purposes are as good as full bloods, frequently averaging 30 pounds per day for seven or eight months, and 20 to 30 pounds per day for two months after that, it frequently being hard to force them to go dry a month.

I have milked some of my half bloods 14 months, and at the end of that time were giving 16 to 18 pounds per day.

Since my first purchase I have increased my herd of thoroughbreds to about 35 head, and have over 50 grade heifers, quite a number of them milking and giving fully one-third more than my dairy of natives will average.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to name some of the essential points—

1st. Extreme hardiness, being well adapted to our climate and standing our winters full as well as our natives.

2d. A large flow of milk for a very long season and of better quality for cheese than our common milk, and fully equal to it for butter.

3d. Possessing large size and being profitable feeders, produce a large amount of good beef. (Englishmen boast of their beef, without telling us that a large share of it comes from Holland, Belgium, Friesland, Holstein and Denmark, which fact can be seen by looking over the London reports of Smithfield and Deptford.)

4th. Capability of producing a large amount of milk without an excessive amount of feed as the following illustration will show. A test of Ayrshires and Holsteins showed that the former consumed 3 3-10 pounds of hay for every 100 pounds of live weight, while the latter consumed 2 8-10. The Ayrshires averaged 2,247 quarts of milk per cow, while the Holsteins averaged 4,437 quarts per cow.

They have been tested from Maine to California, and I have yet to hear of a single instance where they have not given unequalled satisfaction, and I venture to say that the day is not far distant when our dairies will be composed of grade Holsteins.

Dexter Severy, in Western Agriculturist.

The Galloway vs. the Short-Horn.

For a number of years I have watched with the greatest interest the progress and decline of the several breeds of cattle in this country, and by a careful study of the merits of the several breeds and of the necessities or requirements of the home and foreign meat markets, have endeavored to arrive at a conclusion that the facts would sustain. Until very recently, however, it has been useless, if not dangerous, to say a word in favor of any breed of beef cattle except the Short-horn. I say "dangerous" because such a course would have brought out the abuse of Short-horn breeders, which no one would care particularly to provoke. These men had fortunes invested in this breed, and whether they believed it the best breed or not, they were compelled to say that it was, and depending upon their own high-flown recommendations of their pet stock, hoped to save themselves by an imposition upon the unwary. I need not stop here to recount the history of the Short-horn movement in this country, for it ended in the ruin of many of those engaged in it, illustrating once more the truth that punishment will always overtake wrong-doing. But the Short-horn is at the bottom of the hill at last, and it is not a generous act to kick anything or anybody very hard when they are down. The great Short-horn bubble has burst, and among the various breeds it is the last one to be mentioned by the well-informed.

The question of the superiority of the other breeds has not yet been settled satisfactorily. In fact, some of the breeds, which in my humble judgment are superior, taking all things into account, are scarcely thought of when the estimate of merit is being made. One, especially, the Galloway, is left out of the question almost altogether. I have taken especial pains during the last few years to ascertain just what the merits of this cow were, both by watching the only two breeds that I know of in this country, and by corresponding with breeders on the other side. The report has been eminently satisfactory. So much so, indeed, that I have no doubt, whatever, that the Galloway cow is to become the cow of the United States. She has what the Short-horn never had—real merit as a profitable beef animal and of more than an ordinary dairy cow. I do not mean to say that she is the equal of the dairy breeds for dairy purposes, but what I do mean is that besides being the best beef cow that lives, she is also a

good milk producer, and in some cases an extra one. From facts carefully ascertained, the conclusion is forced that the meat of the Galloway is better than that of the Short-horn, and that it can be produced pound for pound at a less cost. Among the butchers whom I have had an opportunity to consult, and who have had experience with both breeds, this is the verdict, and this is enough for me.

There are some other characteristics, however, which recommend the breed as strongly as that of the superiority of the flesh, especially where cattle are raised for transportation long distances. Prominent among them is the absence of horns, a positive nuisance at any time, and a fertile source of danger when the cattle are being transported, to say nothing of the room occupied by these useless appendages. This characteristic is by no means a fancied advantage, it is a real one, and one that is being recognized by prominent breeders and live-stock writers both in this country and in Europe. The only objection that has ever been urged against this characteristic, is the oddity of looks, but looks play a very small part anyhow, and a polled cow is a hundred per cent. handsomer than a Short-horn with one horn curled down over the eye and the other one straggling off in some other direction—something that is often seen in the pet breeds of the years gone by.

I have observed with a great deal of satisfaction, that some of our prominent live-stock publications are advocating the Galloway as the breed of cattle for the United States, and although their opposition to the greatly overpraised Short-horn comes at a very late hour, it is better late than never. I had intended giving some statistics as to the Galloway, but will save them now for a future article. Perhaps in the meantime, the owners of the few breeds in this country will favor us with some statements as to the results which they have achieved.—Cor. Western Rural.

Short-Horns for Milk.

Short-horns, before the rage for all beef carried away the breeders, had a fair reputation as dairy cows, and a few dairy herds of these large cows can be met with still in the country. "R. H. A." a correspondent of the Country Gentleman, N. Y., and Mr. B. Gedney, of White Plains, N. Y., and says,

Mr. G., who has been for many years working a large dairy farm near that town, sending to the New York city market his surplus milk, has some thirty-five or forty animals, all of pure or high-grade short-horn blood. During the entire period he has used in service thorough bred bulls from the fashionable herds of Col. Morris, Mr. Samuel Thorne and Mr. A. B. Conger, while those well-known herds were in existence, and since then bulls of his own breeding. Unfortunately, the pedigrees have never been kept, or even recorded, but the foundation females were pure or nearly so, and the sires used since for service were always so. The result is what we do not often see in our country, but which is very common in England in the London dairies, being large, handsome cows, with capacious udders, yielding largely a high quality of milk, easy keepers, and when old or disabled, readily turned into profitable carcasses of the best beef. Of course such animals are properly fed, but not pampered, and there is no sign of "fancy" farming or feeding on the part of "stuck" form a large share of their food, supplemented with a small supply of roots and grain. They are fed, in fact, as all good working farmers feed their cattle, and the result is not only satisfactory but profitable.

While there in March last I saw twenty-six cows, from those recently calved to those which had been many months in milk, yielding 400 quarts a day, while Mr. Gedney informed me that during the previous August and September twenty cows averaged during the entire time the same quantity, from pasture and soiling crops. What Mr. Gedney has done any man can do, who will select the proper material and devote proper care and attention to his business. Would that others would profit by his example, and give American short-horns the same reputation which they once had here, and now so deservedly have in England!

Origin and Qualities of the Chester White Swine.

In Chester county, Pennsylvania, originated the Chester White pig, which it is said was produced by crossing the Bedfordshire boar upon the native sows of that county. This boar was imported by Captain James Jeffries, in 1818. The breed originated with the Duke of Bedford, upon his estate at Troburn, being the result of judicious crossing with the Chinese hog upon some of the best sows in his district. The Duke made a present of a pair to General Washington, which never reached their destination, but were sold in Maryland. Several importations were made by the sailing masters of the Liverpool packets. They were a large, spotted animal, well-made, and inclining to early maturing and fattening. No doubt the black and blue skins, with an occasional spot of black hair, originates from the Bedfordshire. The hogs are remarkably prolific, and yield an abundant supply of milk. Crossed upon the Suffolks or small Yorkshires they produce excellent pigs for early fattening. The Chester White would not be very popular with those farmers who have to keep their pigs with them all the time, and who do not intend to keep them till over sixteen months old. In this case there are a number which would be preferable. But the fact that the sows are such good breeders and sucklers, and remarkably docile, will always render them popular with breeders and

those who have good ranges of clover. The breed when fully mature will reach 600 pounds, and not unfrequently 300 pounds at nine months. The flesh, however, is not so fine as that of the smaller breeds, and consequently it is an improvement to cross them with some of that sort.—American Cultivator.

Late-Summer Care of Cows.

Too many dairymen are careless about full feeding their herds in the busy time of harvest; yet this is, perhaps, the most trying time of the season. The farmer is extremely busy, and forgets to inspect his pastures, and see that there is sufficient food to keep his cows in condition and to produce a full yield of milk. He often says: "I fear my pastures are getting too short for my cows, but I hope that we shall soon have rains that will give fresh feed, and then my cows will come up again." But this is a mistaken opinion, which he seldom takes the trouble fully to investigate. Milk is a temporary product and naturally grows less as the time advances from calving, and when there is a falling off it can seldom be recovered; so that when a cow falls off five or ten pounds in her milk, it means the loss of about that amount every day in the remainder of the season. This is a very serious matter and does not admit of delay for propitious rains. Before they come and cause the grass to grow, your herd of cows have lost one-fourth to one-third of their usefulness for the rest of the season.

Let the dairyman, then, look to his herd in time, and see that the wants of each cow are provided for. A dairyman should study the peculiarities of each cow. Some cows will appropriate all the extra food they can digest to the secretion of milk, and even depete their own systems to keep up a full flow of milk. Such cows should be especially well provided for—their generosity should be reciprocated. These are the cows that pay for feeding. They pay back the principal with a large percentage of interest on all extra food given them. They are only good cows that will pay for extra feeding—in fact, they are only good cows that will pay for feeding at all. And a dairyman may rest assured that a cow that will not respond to liberal feeding by an equal increase of milk is not worth keeping, and, instead of adding to his income, runs him in debt every year. If he has carefully noted the comparative yield of milk by each of his cows, he should feed them, in proportion to their yield. From long practice, we have found no failure of good cows to respond to extra feeding in late summer. We have often given debit and credit to the cows on extra feed, and always found the credit ahead. When the feed begins to grow scanty in July, commence by feeding one-half pound of linseed meal and one pound of bran to each cow per day. The linseed costs 1 1/2c and the bran 1/2c, making a cost of 2c per day. This small allowance will keep up the full flow at the beginning of the deficit of grass. If the pasture should become still shorter, double the allowance, and still the extra milk will pay all. We have often, also, mentioned the fact that the fertilizer left by this rich food is worth a large part of the cost of the extra feeding.

Of course, if the dairyman has green clover, fodder corn, millet, peas, oats, etc., to feed his herd, night and morning, in stall, he may dispense with the other food; but, as there are so few dairymen who have fully provided these green foods, the great body of them must resort to grain foods. The various oil-cakes should always be used in part when food must be purchased, for they have an excellent effect upon the cows as well as the product.—Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

Acres Required for a Cow.

How much land is required for the support of a cow? This question depends for an answer so much on the circumstances of the soil as not to admit of a very definite answer. Mr. Schull, of Little Falls, N. Y., estimates that the land in pasture and hay requisite to the support of a cow is three acres; and this is the estimate of Mr. Carrington for moderately good dairy farms in England. In Belgium ten acres of land support two cows, one heifer, and one yearling or calf; but when the calves are sold off young, and cows in full milk are only kept, the proportion is two cows to seven and one-half acres. Colman estimates three acres of pasture as requisite for a cow in Berkshire county, Mass., while in some towns two acres of pasture are sufficient. Mr. Farrington, in the Report of the American Dairymen's Association, thinks that on the average four acres are required per cow, for summer and winter keep; while Mr. X. A. Willard thinks that in Herkimer county, N. Y., one and one-half to two acres of pasture per cow will answer, and in some exceptional cases one acre.

Poultry.

Care of Young Chickens.

EDITOR FARMER:—For the short space of time I have taken your valuable paper I have been thrily paid for the money you have received from me as one of your subscribers. There have been some valuable essays on poultry, as well as on almost everything belonging to the farm; and as there are some things that belong to the care of the young chicks that have been omitted, allow me to inform Aunt Judy how we handle our young chicks successfully, as she has asked for that information through the columns of the FARMER. My wife usually attends to the poultry, especially the young ones. Aunt Judy, as well as all others that are in the poultry business will find the little vermin that is called the louse, is death to the

young chick; and there is another vermin that is known by the name of chiggers, or giggers. They collect on the outside of the hip and under the wings, and frequently these little animalcules will be found in bunches, half the size of a common pea. Now if they are suffered to get into the little chicks, catch them one by one and with the finger nail raise the fine down on the bird and gently scrape them off. In the first place, Aunt Judy, allow me to give you a remedy that will never fail. You have allowed your hens to run at large, or you have cooped them in the henery near, or in grass and weeds, and if you allow your young chicks to run in that kind of a location, you will always lose the best of young chicks. As soon as your chickens are hatched, select a dry place that is free from tall grass and weeds, coop the mother of the young chicks and feed them well on the kind of feed you mention, and for a change of diet substitute a little curd of sour milk, mixed with a few bread crumbs. Keep water away from them till they are at least 14 days old. If your coop is a portable one, move it a little every few days and their quarters will be clean and healthy. If coop is stationary, cleanse with the articles laid down in the FARMER. The grass and weeds of this western country are literally covered with these chiggers, or giggers, and if the young chicks are allowed to run in the grass and weeds you are sure to lose them, and the dryer the weather is the more numerous are these animalcules. You will also find the fine comb is not a sure remedy in taking off all the lice from the young chicks. We use a little salt grease rubbed on the neck and under the wings of the young fowls, just enough to soften the skin. Don't put on too much, as it will be injurious. There are thousands of chickens that are drowned, or perish with the rains in this country, as well as elsewhere. If the rain lasts from 15 to 20 minutes they will perish, and they will have to be attended to in the rain if they are not well housed. I have seen my wife bring them in, half grown, apparently helpless, and with warm cloths bring them out all right in 30 to 60 minutes. If you will handle your young chicks as I have stated, and they don't do well then, tell me through the KANSAS FARMER the first opportunity you have, I know nothing about rearing the young birds. If your chickens get what is termed the gaps, it is because they get stagnant water, and as I am not certain of a genuine remedy now, will give it at some future time.

HENRY BUTLER,

Douglas, Butler Co.

Apiary.

C. P. Dadant, writing to the Western Agriculturist on the subject which pays the best, comb or extracted honey, says: There is quite a preference on most markets in favor of comb honey. This arises mainly from the fact that the strained honey of old was of very poor quality, being generally made from the residues of the very lowest grades of honey and pressed or strained out of the comb with a mixture of pollen and often dead bees. The comb honey has hardly yet become aware of the great difference between strained and extracted honey. We find in our experience of selling honey that wherever the consumers become acquainted with the fact that extracted honey is as good as the best honey without the wax, they ask for nothing but extracted honey. In Keokuk, where we sold extracted honey for the past ten years, the price is now about on a level with comb honey, and we foresee the day when it will command a better price than comb honey. Our advice therefore is, raise extracted honey in preference to comb honey.

Miscellaneous.

Rollers and Clod-Crushers.

The Farm and Fire-side publishes the following directions for making rollers and clod-crushers: Whether a roller be made of wood or of iron, the diameter should not be less than twenty nor more than forty inches in order to be the most effective. Those generally used do not exceed twenty inches in diameter, this style being considered the best for crushing clods and pulverizing the soil. A cheap, plain single section log-roller is objectionable, because when turning around the team must slide one end by main force. The sliding of the roller in this way will, on soft land, throw up a ridge which, when one is rolling young grass or grain, is not desirable. A roller having three sections, though in a much less degree, is liable to the same objection, while a four or more section roller is unobjectionable on this score. It is for this reason that several sections of no more than one foot in length are recommended.

In selecting timber for a roller, take white-wood, white elm or sycamore, as the two last named are the least liable to crack when seasoned. In order to avoid large cracks the timber ought to season one year under shelter with the bark on. Do not, however, put off making the roller for a year on this account, for one for immediate use will pay for itself several times over by reason of the increased crop which will follow its judicious use. To make a roller, select a log eight feet in length; place it as nearly level as possible, and with chalk or a piece of keel mark it into sections twelve or eighteen inches in length, and with a sharp crescent saw cut it as marked. Find the center with a compass and dress to the outer circle, make so as to make a round block wheel. Eight blocks are to be in length, have an inch and a half hole bored through the center and

strung on a round rod, with a wooden washer between the wheels, will make a most desirable roller. The use of gudgeons or iron pins, ten or twelve inches in length, which were formerly driven into the ends of the rollers, is now discarded, as they will work loose and cause trouble. The frame should be made of four-inch scantling, and consist of two end pieces and three cross pieces. One of these should be placed in the rear of the sections and two in front. These pieces are a trifle over eight feet in length. The tongue should be thirteen feet in length, four inches square at the large end, and be framed into the cross piece in front of the sections. The front cross piece is also framed into the pieces at the ends of the roller, and is about thirty inches in front of the other. The tongue should also be stayed with iron rods. After the rod is passed through the frame and the rollers, a strip of hard wood should be put on the outside of the end pieces so that the rod cannot slip back and forth. Do not fasten the rod, but let it turn. The draft will be lighter than if the sections are compelled to turn upon the rod. Of course in this way both sections and rod will revolve. With a large gimlet make a hole in the pieces constituting the ends of the frame, directly over the ends of the rod, so that the bearings can be readily oiled. Two braces in the form of a letter A, one at each end of the roller, will serve to support the seat of the driver, which should be of the same length as the roller.

If one cannot procure a suitable log, take oak planks two by twenty inches; cut two pieces thirty-six inches in length, and spike another wide plank across them. Strike a circle full size, dress smooth and round, and finish by boring a hole in the center for the rod. Four of these will be needed in order to make a two-section roller. Now nail enough two by four scantling, slightly beveled, to the wheels referred to. Increase the thickness of the outer ends of each section by cross nailing upon them a piece of white oak plank one foot square, which will come slightly in contact with the frame. An iron rod one and one-eighth inches will be large enough for this roller. Heavy strap-iron bands, heated and put on, will be necessary as soon as the roller becomes thoroughly dry and seasoned. The frame should be made like that for the roller first described.

The next best thing to a roller is a clod-crusher. For this, the simplest form of one is four straight red or white elm poles, four to five inches in diameter and ten feet in length. Place these on the ground six inches apart, and then two feet from each end firmly pin two cross pieces, letting the latter project enough to attach a chain to which the team can be hitched at a point in front of the crusher. The frame will be stronger if the cross pieces are put on in a direct line with the draft.

An excellent plank drag, or smoother, for use just before the drill is started, can be made as follows: Take four two-inch planks, twelve inches in width, ten feet in length; let them lap four inches, spike three cross pieces on them, and arrange to hitch it in the manner described for the clod-crusher. This will be found excellent for covering turnip, grass and other small seeds.

Profit in Sheep.

A breeder in Missouri says: "Twelve years ago I started out with 600 full-blooded Merinos. I have now over 6,000, and have sold several thousand during that time. I have made money every year since I started, raising a large increase and shearing heavy fleeces each year. The entire flock sheared last May over eight pounds per head of a class of wool that brings the highest price in the market."

This gentleman throws out some hints of value to all sheep growers: "The most critical time in a shepherd's experience," he says, "is in getting his flock ready for wintering. I find it pays to give the lambs, yearlings and breeding ewes some corn ear per head on the 20th of October—one-half an ear per head on the start, and gradually increasing the amount as the grass grows poorer. I usually feed in flocks of two hundred or three hundred, being careful that each flock is well graded as to strength and condition. The keystone of success in the whole matter is to keep your flock young, fed well and bred with good judgment. If it does not pay to keep them well, it does not pay to keep them at all. I expect every sheep on my place to eat two and one-half bushels of corn between fall and spring, as well as what hay they can consume."

Bitting Colts.

DOUGLAS, Butler Co., 140 miles southwest from Topeka.—Some time ago one of your readers asked for information for constructing a cheap bitting harness for horses and mules. As the question has not been answered in the FARMER, I will give a cheap plan for a bitting harness that will be effective for young or old horses or mules.

If you have a common draught harness with back band, belly band and swopes, put it on the animal you wish to bit. Have ready a three-eighths of an inch (not larger) cord, about 12 feet long. Tie a knot on the end of the cord, then tie another half knot, put it around the colt's neck, slide the part you hold to between the cord and underside of neck down to the mouth, and the remainder of cord fasten to back strap on top of each, put his head up where you want it, turn him loose in your corral and in one hour's time he will be thoroughly bitted. This is better than any bitting harness and will cost you about 10 cents.

HENRY BUTLER.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for three months, 15c; One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 25c; One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 45c.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, and quack doctors are not received.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers.

Editor's Chat.

The extreme heat of the past week has been a severe trial to humanity, taxing the system to the utmost, interfering with editorial labors to as great a degree as with the work on the farm.

We conclude the series of Weather Laws, by Prof. Johnson, in this week's FARMER, and every reader who has a taste for the little understood science of meteorology, will agree with us that a more interesting and able series of papers on the laws of storms, air currents, etc., have not been produced by any of the writers and investigators in the field of science.

We have received the catalogue of the State Agricultural College of Kansas, and it presents a very gratifying exhibit of the advance in usefulness and increase in well deserved popularity throughout the state of the institution.

It is important for advertisers to know where to place their money to do the most good. We often receive letters containing paragraphs similar to the following extract from a private note from Mr. Hamilton, a stock-dealer of Kansas, whose advertisement will be found in the FARMER, where he has stock for sale.

I have received over one hundred letters from your last advertisement in regard to sheep. I don't think I will have to advertise any more as I could sell twice the number I have coming. Allow me to say that I have advertised a good deal, but I never struck as good an advertising paper as the KANSAS FARMER.

Messrs. F. M. Ryerson and L. J. Campbell, members of the Big Springs cornet band Douglas county, Kansas, left a specimen of fine apples at the KANSAS FARMER office last week. The varieties were the Maiden's Blush and Queen. We have never seen finer apples, and the gentlemen informed us that the orchard from which the fruit was picked has a crop of 2,000 bushels on the trees.

Under this act the state of Kansas received 82,313.53 acres of land, and in 1863 established the State Agricultural College, by endowing these lands Bluemont College, which had been erected near Manhattan, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, but was presented to the state for the purposes named in the act of congress.

In 1873 the college was reorganized upon a thoroughly industrial basis, with prominence given to practical agriculture and related sciences; and in 1875 the furniture and apparatus of the college were moved to buildings upon the farm of 155 acres, one mile nearer the city of Manhattan.

This college now proposes to carry out the objects of its endowment in several ways. First, it teaches the sciences applied to the various industries of farm, shops and home. Chemistry, botany, entomology, zoology, and mechanics, are made prominent means of education to quick observation and accurate judgment.

Second, it gives a substantial education to men and women, among farmers and artisans and in business life. Such general information and discipline of mind and character as help to make intelligent and useful citizens, are offered in all its departments.

Third, it trains in the elements of the arts themselves, and imparts such skill as makes the hands ready instruments of thoughtful brains. The drill of the shops, gardens and farm, is made a part of the general education to usefulness, and insures a means of living to

all who make good use of it. At the same time it preserves habits of industry and manual exertion, and cultivates a taste for rural and domestic pursuits.

Fourth, it strives to increase our experimental knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. So far as means and circumstances permit, experiments are undertaken, with a view to more definite results than ordinary experience can give. At the same time, the students themselves are trained to a more accurate observation and judgment in such practical tests of principles in farming.

Fifth, it seeks to disseminate such practical truths as have stood the test of scientific inquiry. For this purpose it publishes the weekly Industrialist, and its officers share in the debates and consultations of farmers and horticulturists throughout the state.

For the better understanding of the system and plan of teaching at this college we further extract from the catalogue:

The labor of the students in the industrial departments is principally a part of their education, and is not paid for unless the student is employed—outside of required hours of labor—upon work for the profit of the college. Some students are so employed upon the farm, in the gardens or the shops, and about the buildings. This labor, in limited quantities, is paid for at rates varying with services rendered, from seven to ten cents an hour. The superintendents strive to adjust their work to the necessities of students, and give them the preference in all tasks suitable for their employment. So far as practicable, the work of the shops and offices is turned to account for their benefit, and the increasing extent of the grounds and sample gardens brings more of such labor.

Many students obtain work in the city or upon neighboring farms, and so pay part of their expenses. Students employed in the shops are allowed to work somewhat for their own profit, in the manufacture of articles for sale or use. In these ways a few students are able to earn their way through college. The amount so earned will vary with the taste and zeal of the student. The majority must expect to provide by earnings outside of term time, or from other sources, for the larger part of their expenses. The long summer vacation of three months offers opportunity for farm or other remunerative labor; and no one need despair of gaining an education, if he has the ability to use his opportunities well.

We have received the catalogue of the annual fair of the Franklin County (Kansas) Agricultural Society, to be held at Ottawa, from September 29th to October 21, also, by courtesy of the Secretary and Board, a complimentary ticket to the exhibition.

It is important for advertisers to know where to place their money to do the most good. We often receive letters containing paragraphs similar to the following extract from a private note from Mr. Hamilton, a stock-dealer of Kansas, whose advertisement will be found in the FARMER, where he has stock for sale.

I have received over one hundred letters from your last advertisement in regard to sheep. I don't think I will have to advertise any more as I could sell twice the number I have coming. Allow me to say that I have advertised a good deal, but I never struck as good an advertising paper as the KANSAS FARMER.

Messrs. F. M. Ryerson and L. J. Campbell, members of the Big Springs cornet band Douglas county, Kansas, left a specimen of fine apples at the KANSAS FARMER office last week. The varieties were the Maiden's Blush and Queen. We have never seen finer apples, and the gentlemen informed us that the orchard from which the fruit was picked has a crop of 2,000 bushels on the trees.

Under this act the state of Kansas received 82,313.53 acres of land, and in 1863 established the State Agricultural College, by endowing these lands Bluemont College, which had been erected near Manhattan, under the auspices of the M. E. Church, but was presented to the state for the purposes named in the act of congress.

In 1873 the college was reorganized upon a thoroughly industrial basis, with prominence given to practical agriculture and related sciences; and in 1875 the furniture and apparatus of the college were moved to buildings upon the farm of 155 acres, one mile nearer the city of Manhattan.

This college now proposes to carry out the objects of its endowment in several ways. First, it teaches the sciences applied to the various industries of farm, shops and home. Chemistry, botany, entomology, zoology, and mechanics, are made prominent means of education to quick observation and accurate judgment.

Second, it gives a substantial education to men and women, among farmers and artisans and in business life. Such general information and discipline of mind and character as help to make intelligent and useful citizens, are offered in all its departments.

Third, it trains in the elements of the arts themselves, and imparts such skill as makes the hands ready instruments of thoughtful brains. The drill of the shops, gardens and farm, is made a part of the general education to usefulness, and insures a means of living to

road was the best paying branch the Santa Fe had. This may have been nothing more than rumor, but the road has now been operated for over a year. It has evidently done a good business, and as the principal stockholder in the road, it would now seem about time for the company to inquire into the business of the road and to demand that the proper authorities should render an account.

The assessed value of the road in this county, as given by P. I. Bonebrake, auditor of state, is \$251,826. The actual number of shares of capital stock issued by the company has not yet been ascertained. But taking the assessed value as representing the amount really invested, and assuming that the capital stock has not been watered and really represents the actual value of the road, the county is a stockholder to the extent of three-fourths of the total value of the road.

The question naturally arises, is the \$188,000 of capital stock in this road really valid stock, is it not time some account of the business of the road was rendered to the county? If the capital stock, supposed to have been given to the county in exchange for bonds, is not valid, then a prodigious swindle has been perpetrated upon the people, for which some one should be held accountable.

Inquiry develops the fact that none of the county officers hold any receipt or certificate showing that the \$188,000 of capital stock has been transferred to the county, though it is probable that the stock has been placed in the hands of the fiscal agent for the state of Kansas, in the city of New York, and is placed to the credit of this county, at least it is believed so.

Notwithstanding that it might be believed that the county owns three-fourths of the capital stock of said road, the stockholders of the other fourth have managed to organize the company, elect their own directors, keep the accounts of the road to themselves, and we suppose pocket the proceeds. There is no one among the officers of the road or in the board of trustees that represents Greenwood county, and the county has therefore no voice in the proceedings of the company. It is true, Mr. Leedley attended the meeting for the election of trustees, and deposited the votes of the county for Mr. Martindale, and possibly others, but neither Mr. Martindale nor any one else represent the interests of the county.

The fact is not to be disguised that attorneys differ very materially as to the value of the capital stock. Some declare it to be utterly worthless, representing stock in a narrow gauge road that don't really exist. Others still believe the stock to be legally valid.

To test this matter, it is suggested that the officers of the road be applied to show an account of the business of the road. If they admit the stock to be valid and good, then the county should be represented in the company. If the stock is not good and we have no right to claim a share in the proceeds of the road, then the county has been basely swindled.

It would be desirable that the commissioners urge this matter and force the railroad company to accept one or the other of the two situations, and place themselves on record as either admitting or denying the validity of the stock. It is like these parties in the county who are fully aware of the real situation, but from experience it is not to be expected that they will make any disclosures for the benefit of the county.

This matter is presented in hopes that it will lead to the development of something more definite, while it must be confessed there is a lurking suspicion that neither the bonds of the county nor the capital stock in the road are of the least commercial value if the matter was thoroughly tested.

Pneumo-Pneumonia.—The British Government Refuse to Suspend the Restrictions on the Importation of American Cattle.

We cannot in justice complain that the English government refuse to relax the order to slaughter all fat cattle from the United States on the wharf, not permitting them to be driven into the country, and while the criminal neglect of our congress of the interests of agriculture remains, no other course can be reasonably expected from the British government. In fact the government of that country would be unjust to jeopardize to the slightest degree its live-stock interest by throwing it open to the admission of cattle from this country without some safeguard when they see the American congress so utterly regardless of the interests in their own country.

The following article from the London Times, shows the temper of the British government on the subject of live-stock exported from the United States. While the policy of the British government cannot in justice be condemned, though it is costing the farmers and breeders of this country thousands of dollars, what are we to think of the men whom we send to Washington to legislate in the interests of the people of this nation, while utterly disregarding that of agriculture? There is nothing which emphasizes more strongly the necessity of sending an entirely different class of men to congress. The Times, in a leading article, says:

The official correspondence relating to diseases of animals in the United States, published yesterday, which was of great use in the debate in the House of Commons last night, throws a flood of light on the mode of fattening stock in the west, and several of the documents will give a shock of surprise to those who only know about English stall-fed cattle. The accounts of the stock-yards and feeding processes at St. Louis are anything but inviting. Unhealthy cattle are regarded in unventilated

sheds and fed on beer slops. Swill-fed cattle from the west are not an attractive feature of American industry. It is advocating a very false notion of free trade to say that America shall no longer be 'scheduled' without first taking the pains to be satisfied that disease would not be admitted if the importation of cattle was unchecked. It is quite true that only 137 animals imported from the United States in 1879 were found to be infected. All but a few cargoes since the issue of the order of the privy council of the 10th of February have been unannounced clean, but even a few diseased cattle may do endless harm. It is, too, an all-important fact that several outbreaks of pneumo-pneumonia have recently taken place in the United States, and that, as the law stands, there are, unfortunately, facilities for the malady spreading. It is clear that pneumo-pneumonia is becoming a matter of grave anxiety to stock breeders in the United States. It has been allowed to obtain a firm hold in some districts in the east, and it may be communicated by any accident to the west, from which the supply for the English markets would naturally come. The fact that each state is free to do as it likes, and that congress has passed no general law to meet the emergency, goes far to explain the peculiar risk of a wave of contagion sweeping over the whole country. It is no small proof of the propriety of the present restrictions that successive administrations, after deliberation, have resolved to maintain them.

Injured by a Bull.

We are pained to find the following account in the Manhattan Nationalist, of a sad accident which happened to one of the most estimable citizens and intelligent breeders of improved stock in Riley county, and hope that Mr. Rollins' injuries will not prove fatal. Persons who handle bulls cannot be too careful. There are times when the most docile among them are vicious:

On Monday morning A. W. Rollins went into his stable to take his Short-horn bull out for exercise, while Ed. Angell was feeding the calves in another part of the building. He had been in the building but two or three minutes when Mr. Angell heard the bull snort, followed by a sound something like a groan. He hurried over and found Mr. Rollins on his back, unconscious, and the bull standing quietly by.

On being taken to the house it was ascertained that Mr. Rollins' skull was fractured and his forehead and chest bruised. At the time we write this (Wednesday noon) he has not recovered sufficiently to explain how it happened, but all the circumstances indicate that it was an accident. He had loosened the snap with which the bull was fastened, and was probably trying a rope, when the animal threw his head around to get rid of a fly, and his horn struck Mr. Rollins in the back of the head, throwing him against the stone wall and bruising his forehead. He then sank down on his back, and the bull is supposed to have pawed him once, bruising his chest very badly. It is thought that the fracture is confined to the outer covering of the brain, and that the inner partition remains intact, in which case the danger will not be nearly so great. He rested well most of Monday night, and has since been comparatively comfortable.

Mr. Rollins is one of our most enthusiastic and enterprising stock breeders, and all will be glad to know that it is expected that he will recover.

The Universal Bath.

We present this week the readers of the FARMER the advertisement of the Universal Bath. This bath tub is composed of a heavy rubber sack set in a bent ash frame, and is the most convenient and useful bath in use. The publisher of the FARMER has used one six years and prefers it to any other. An agency for the Universal Bath will shortly be established in this city. Every family who loves health and comfort should have one of these baths. No bath room is one of three pails of water, and sufficient for a bath for a grown person, and equal to half a barrel in a zinc tub.

Agricultural College Farm Stock.

We call special attention to the advertisement of Berkshires of the College, Farm herd, in this issue of the FARMER. Prof. Shelton is a specialist in breeding fine stock, and those purchasing College Farm stock are sure of pure-bred animals.

We publish letter No. 6 of Mr. Lodore's series of Florida letters, which will be found full of information and very interesting. There is little doubt that in a few years the tide of emigration which has flowed so steadily due west for the last half century will be divided and that a heavy current will set southward. There is a vast empire constituting the middle belt, extending from Virginia to the capes of Florida, that is virtually a new country. Pertaking more of the character of the middle-lands, slavery did not overrun it, because large tracts were not accessible for cultivation, and cotton did not produce as well as in the country lying coastwise. This region is adapted to small grains, stock and fruit growing, a species of agriculture requiring a higher order of intelligence, art and economy, than cotton, rice and tobacco growing.

A. B. Matthews of Kansas City, whose advertisement appears in this issue, of grade and thoroughbred sheep, has his herds at Kinsley in Edwards county. Mr. M. has been engaged in the sheep business for the last thirteen years in the west, and has sold large numbers

of his thoroughbreds in Colorado and New Mexico.

The Proposed New Constitution.

ED. FARMER: I am glad to note in your issue of July 23rd, that you call attention to the fact that the people of Kansas will this fall be called to vote for or against a convention to frame a new constitution. You very truthfully say that "not one in ten of the voters in the state will bear it until election day, when some interested party will induce him to vote for it."

This is a very important matter and one that should be thoroughly discussed and duly weighed by every man in the state before casting a ballot for or against it. Allow me to say, however, that I think you are very modest in your estimates of the probable cost of such a convention. You estimate it at \$30,000. I venture the prediction that ten times that amount will not suffice, in proof of which I will give you some experience which I have had in that line in the state of Ohio.

Some five or six years ago, (my memory don't serve me as to date,) a few demagogues who were anxious to make a living without working for it, thought the time was propitious for calling a convention and framing a new constitution. A few plausible reasons (which I will notice hereafter) were adduced in favor of it. The matter was engineered very quickly, and nine-tenths of the people voted in favor of it unthinkingly. But after the convention assembled the people began to get their eyes open.

The agricultural and the grange press began to ventilate the matter, and long before the convention had finished its labors, it was evident that even the new constitution would be submitted to the people for adoption, that it would be defeated. The political press throughout the state, almost without exception, made frantic appeals to the people to adopt the constitution, but when election day closed, the constitution was "snatched under" by a majority of 153,000—63,000 more than Brough's celebrated majority for governor over Vallandigham in 1863. But the experiment cost the people of Ohio over \$500,000.

In my next I will tell you the object of these who forced this foolish expenditure of such an enormous sum upon the people of Ohio, and why the press urged its adoption, and also give my reasons for opposing the present movement in that direction in Kansas. S. S. LINN, Winfield, Kansas.

The Wild Goose Plum.

Is there a plum that is as early or earlier and brings better prices than the Wild Goose? Such is the question asked by a Kansan of an editor of a prominent horticultural journal in the empire state. And this is his answer: Yes, most any sort in the books. In reading it my plum experience and plum observations proved at such variance with the reply that I felt that the Wild Goose plum deserved some defence against such a wholesale denunciation. The finer plums have been tried in Kansas, but there is no plum so popular as the Wild Goose. It ripens first of all plums, its season being July 1st. I marketed my first this year June 24th.

It is of a handsome bright red in color, though not as large as Huling's Superb or Smith's Orleans. It is full as large as the famous Green Gage. It is thin skinned with a very small seed, is an excellent table fruit and a good cooking plum, immensely productive (in 1878 I gathered 120 bushels from 30 trees); tree is tough and hardy and comparatively free from entomological ravages. I can imagine but two faults that can be found against it. One is, it blooms early and frequently is killed by late frosts. The other, that to a certain extent it possesses a wild flavor.

In 1870 I planted of the following varieties, giving all same treatment and expecting to demonstrate how easily all kinds of plums could be grown. German Prunes, gathered fruit from one, trees now all dead; Green Gage, one tree left of three—this has given two full crops of fruit; Coe's Golden Drop had a few drops on one and then the tree dropped; Bradshaw, trees did not live to bear; Smith's Orleans, one partial crop, trees all died; Huling's Superb, two out of five trees living have produced five plums; Draper Red, trees dead, never saw a sample of fruit; Columbia, ditto; Gen. Hand ditto; Yellow Egg trees, living, have borne three seasons an average of a dozen specimens; Washington, all dead, no fruit that can be found against it. One is, it blooms early and frequently is killed by late frosts. The other, that to a certain extent it possesses a wild flavor.

In 1870 I planted of the following varieties, giving all same treatment and expecting to demonstrate how easily all kinds of plums could be grown. German Prunes, gathered fruit from one, trees now all dead; Green Gage, one tree left of three—this has given two full crops of fruit; Coe's Golden Drop had a few drops on one and then the tree dropped; Bradshaw, trees did not live to bear; Smith's Orleans, one partial crop, trees all died; Huling's Superb, two out of five trees living have produced five plums; Draper Red, trees dead, never saw a sample of fruit; Columbia, ditto; Gen. Hand ditto; Yellow Egg trees, living, have borne three seasons an average of a dozen specimens; Washington, all dead, no fruit that can be found against it. One is, it blooms early and frequently is killed by late frosts. The other, that to a certain extent it possesses a wild flavor.

Leavenworth. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.—Gentlemen: I have for a long time been afflicted with a terrible kidney complaint which it seemed at times nothing could control. I tried doctors and medicine extensively but found no relief. Finally I was advised by a friend to try your fine kidney and liver cure; and now, after suffering nearly four years the most acute pain, I find myself entirely well and able to attend to business every day. Respectfully, JOHN G. L. CHAWFORD, Jersey City, June, 1880.

Listen to This. The unbiased opinion of some of the most intelligent medical men in this country and Europe, support the statement that kidney-wor is the greatest discovery yet, for curing kidney and liver troubles, piles and constipation. It acts on both kidneys and bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system. Profitable Patients. The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or wasting away, from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors.) is obtained by the use of hop bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get hop bitters. See other column.

Communications.

HOLTON, Jackson Co., Aug. 15.—The weather has been very warm for two weeks or more, but to-day we are having a little rain. The prospect for corn is not good. I think wheat is hardly an average crop this season. Grass is short but of good quality. Stock of all kinds are doing well. I saw your notice of Mr. Short's large onions. Thinking we could beat it, I went over to our patch containing one acre and three-fourths, selected a few specimens, five of which weighed 4 1/2 pounds, and would average 12 1/2 inches in circumference. We don't propose to let any one get away with us in the onion business. I was glad to see the report of the State Horticulture Society meeting at Hutchinson, and sincerely hope you will make arrangements whereby you will not have to go away from home to get their reports. The fruit crop, especially apples, will be large in this vicinity. Peaches short, except natural fruit. Berries of all kinds were injured by the dry, hot weather. Could you tell in the FARMER about what land is worth near Topeka that would be suitable for market gardening and small fruit raising? I hope the FARMER letters will continue. I think they are interesting and useful. Wishing you an abundant harvest of subscribers for the future.

D. S. HATCH.

Our real estate agents—and we have a multitude of them—could give price of such lands. They vary considerably.

DELL RAPIDS, Dak., Aug. 11, 1880.—Farmers will finish wheat harvest by the 15th inst. Yield will be about an average of 22 bushels per acre. Other crops good.

C. A. F.

False Reasoning.

Suppose a machine should fail to perform its work, and the owner, instead of trying to ascertain the cause of failure and remedy it, should conclude to run right along, and argue that as the machine had heretofore come around all right it would soon be so again. If a general and permanent breakdown ensued could anybody be blamed but himself? Now, precisely this way do people act and argue when the "human machine" is out of order. When the liver is "torpid" and bowels constipated every one knows that Dr. Pierce's pleasant purgative pills afford prompt and permanent relief. Yet some guess the "machine" will come around all right, and do nothing. Could any system of false reasoning be more pernicious? Suppose the blood be out of order and there be pimples, ulcers, or running sores with scrofulous tumors swellings and general debility, and those thus afflicted should refuse to use Dr. Pierce's golden medical discovery, guessing that the blood would purify itself, could any body be blamed but themselves, if a general and permanent breakdown of health ensued? No remedy yet known equals the discovery in curing all scrofulous, throat, bronchial and lung diseases. Sold by druggists.

Signs of the Millennium.

The Interior, of Chicago, speaking of "Spiritual Songs for the Sunday School," of which Scribner & Co. have printed 100,000 copies, says: "It may be expected that among the signs to herald the dawn of the millennium, will be the publication of a hymn book for Sunday schools in which there shall be no doggerel hymns—merely empty rhymes—and no jig tunes. Until then, there will be more or less of a popular demand for these articles, which hymn book makers and publishers cannot well disregard altogether. This latest work of Dr. Robinson (who, as a hymn book maker, is without a peer) is the most unexceptionable, in this particular, of any book that we remember to have seen. Of the 273 hymns in the book, many are old and among the most precious in the whole range of hymnology; while in the new hymns, some are beautiful, and almost all are good. The music, too, is generally of a high order of merit. Indeed, taken as a whole, we know of no other book so excellent for the Sunday school service of song as this, nor so admirably fitted for cultivating what is greatly needed in all our Sunday schools—a love for really good hymns and good music. We note, as special features to commend, eight missionary hymns—two of them home missionary—and ten hymns appropriate to teachers' meetings. A serious defect of the book, which ought not to be repeated in subsequent editions, is the omission of the names of the authors of the hymns and tunes on the pages where they are found, and the printing of them only in the index. Let the children, at the same time they learn the hymns, learn also the names of their authors. This they will be certain not to do, where they have to turn to the index to find them. In fineness of paper, clearness of type and beauty of binding, the work is equaled by nothing in its line. It is a model."

By Universal Accord, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

Suffering Woman. There is but a very small proportion of the women of this nation that do not suffer from some of the diseases for which kidney wort is specific. When the bowels have become constipated, headache torments, kidneys out of flux, or piles distend; take a package, and its wonderful tonic and renovating power will cure you and give new life.

Color Your Butter. Farmers that try to sell white butter are all of the opinion that dairying does not pay. If

they would use Wells, Richardson & Co's perfected butter color, and market their butter in perfect condition, they would still get good prices, but it will not pay to make any but the best in color and quality. This color is used by all the leading creameries and dairymen, and is sold by druggists and merchants.

"Oh How My Back Aches!"

How often we hear it said. Well may the victim complain, for the kidneys are suffering; and when that is the case there is always danger—great danger. Kidney diseases, if let run, too often end fatally. There is, however, a sure cure for them. Hunt's Remedy is a medicine that does not fail to cure kidney, bladder, liver, and urinary complaints. Even Bright's disease, the terror of physicians, is cured by Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. Try it, and cure your backache before it terminates in something worse. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

14-Stop Organs.

In another column of this issue will be found the new advertisement of Hon. Daniel F. Beatty's new style 14 Stop Organs, which he is offering to the public, boxed and delivered on board cars at Washington, N. J., for only \$65. It is by far the best offer yet made by Mayor Beatty. Read the advertisement.

Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Onions, &c.

Cash paid for choice butter, eggs, potatoes, &c., in large or small quantities at Ripley's cash grocery, 229 Kansas Avenue.

For Sale Cheap.

A Health Life of the not approved manufacture. Apply to the KANSAS FARMER office.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poor whisky or poisonous drugs. They do not tear down an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops, that is, real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—[Evening Express on Hop Bitters.

During the Month of August

there will be received a large variety of first-class pianos, both upright and square at the music store of E. B. Guild, Topeka. Also the greatest wonder just perfected, the Orchestrian Organ, which has a cylinder attached for playing the music by turning a crank.

Shake No More.

One hundred thousand bottles of the Marsh Ague Cure to be sold at fifty cents—Every man, woman and child in the state of Kansas, who is suffering with any miasmatic or malarious disease—such as fever and ague, chills and fever, marsh or swamp fever, dumb ague, bilious or periodical headache, etc.—can obtain, for the low price of fifty cents, a bottle, or box, of the famous Marsh ague cure—the best, safest and surest chill remedy known—by calling on any prominent druggist in the state.

8 and 9 percent interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce, Butchers' Retail, Hide and Tallow, and Retail Grain. Lists various items and their prices.

Table with columns for Poultry and Game, and Wool Market. Lists various items and their prices.

St. Louis. Tub-washed—medium 47 to 48, No. 2, 41 to 44, low and dingy 37 to 40. Unwashed—medium 28 to 30, fair do 27 to 28, low, coarse and dark do 28 to 26, medium combing 28 to 28, low do 24 to 26, heavy 26 to 28, light do 28 to 26, burry black and outted ranges from 5 to 150 per lb less.

Markets by Telegraph, August 17.

Table with columns for New York Money Market, Government Bonds, Securities, and St. Louis Produce Market. Lists various items and their prices.

Table with columns for Chicago Produce Market. Lists various items and their prices.

Table with columns for Chicago Live Stock Market. Lists various items and their prices.

Table with columns for St. Louis Live Stock Market. Lists various items and their prices.

Table with columns for Kansas City Live Stock Market. Lists various items and their prices.

Table with columns for Kansas City Produce Market. Lists various items and their prices.

Table with columns for Liverpool Market. Lists various items and their prices.

Table with columns for Denver Market. Lists various items and their prices.

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

Advertisement for Simmons' Liver Regulator, featuring an illustration of the product and text describing its benefits for various ailments.

Symptoms. Slight pain in the side, the skin and eyes assume a thick yellow coat, digestion is impaired, an unpleasant sinking sensation at the pit of the stomach is experienced, the bowels are irregular, the infrequent, the memory weak, and, sometimes a slight cough, coldness of the hands and feet, sometimes loss of appetite and at other times unnatural raving of food, dizziness of the head, starting before the eyes, depressed spirits, feeling of an oppressive weight on the chest, and a general sense of uneasiness. It is known to the world that your Regulator has saved many from the grave. I have suffered for many years with indigestion and liver complaint, and took every thing that was recommended to me without any result. It is known to the world that your Regulator has saved me from the grave. I have suffered for many years with indigestion and liver complaint, and took every thing that was recommended to me without any result. It is known to the world that your Regulator has saved me from the grave. I have suffered for many years with indigestion and liver complaint, and took every thing that was recommended to me without any result.

Advertisement for Beatty's Organs, featuring an illustration of a piano and text describing its features and price.

Advertisement for Chicago Lumber Co., featuring text about their products and services.

Advertisement for Sugar Cane Machinery, featuring an illustration of a machine and text describing its uses.

Advertisement for Connell's Emery Wheel Sickle Grinder, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its benefits.

Advertisement for Sheep, featuring text about sheep raising and sales.

Advertisement for Wanted, featuring text about a shepherd position.

Advertisement for Berkshires, featuring text about sheep breeds.

Advertisement for College Farm, featuring text about farm products.

Advertisement for Stove Pipe Shelf and Utensil Stand, featuring an illustration of the product and text describing its features.

Advertisement for Cows Wanted, featuring text about cow sales.

Advertisement for W. J. Colvin & Son, featuring text about bibles and premiums.

Advertisement for Wanted, featuring text about a shepherd position.

Advertisement for Enamel Blackboards, featuring text about school supplies.

Advertisement for Western School Supply Agency, featuring text about school supplies.

Advertisement for Hope for the Deaf, featuring text about artificial ear drums.

Advertisement for Merino Bucks, featuring text about sheep sales.

Literary and Domestic

A Folded Leaf.

A folded page, old, stained, and blurred, I found within your book last night.

Ah! we have all a folded leaf, That in Time's book of long ago

Not you, my child; nor you, my wife, Who sit beside my study chair.

My folded leaf! how blue eyes gleam, And blot the dark-brown eyes I see!

And yet I love them who sit by, My best and dearest—dearest now.

They only rise at twilight hour, So light the lamp and close the blind.

Burmese Customs.

Marriage is purely a civil rite. When young people "understand each other," the mother or eldest female relative of the man sounds the girl's mother, and if she offers no objection, some of the suitor's elderly kinsfolk propose the marriage to the parents of the bride elect, and arrange whatever settlement can be made.

Rice, as in most other Asiatic countries, forms the staple food, and is usually accompanied by stewed fish, meat and vegetables.

The next morning an old employer sent to offer him permanent employment. Here was a life lost and a family left paupers because a bill of only a dollar or two was not paid at the right time.

The Skin.

The skin is a curiously convex envelope, having important parts and functions. The skin is a natural outlet for certain excreta, insensible perspiration. The skin has also the function of absorbing.

Hair dyes are especially harmful, in causing paralysis or insanity. Wash and powders for the face—as lily white, magnolia balm and others—are hurtful in many ways, and when they contain mercury, lead or arsenic, they often cause death.

Not long since a woman consulted me who had no control of her hands, all from a face wash which is daily sold in large quantities in this city.—C. C. Yemans, M. D., in The Sanitarium for August.

How to Pay a Compliment.

To pay a compliment is to tell the truth, and to tell it as though you meant it. And the only way to do that is to mean it.

opportunity offers, but say it strongly. Convey the idea distinctly and fully, so that there may be no mistake about it. But don't do it "officially."

A bewitching little black-eyed beauty once said to a gentleman: "I like to have you say sweet things to me; it seems to come so easy and natural."

Do It Now.

This is the rule of duty, always. No one can know the consequences of neglecting a little thing which it is right to do, and which ought to be done; for these human lives of ours are all bound together by fortune and circumstances.

A letter carrier in one of our large cities, a few months ago, found, on reaching the post-office, after a long round of delivery, a letter in his bag that he had overlooked.

Another case: A mechanic, who had been out of work for a long time in New York, went, last September, to collect a small sum of money due him.

When we think how inextricable the lives of all mankind are tangled together, it seems as if every word or action moved a lever which set in motion a gigantic machinery, whose effect is entirely beyond our control.

A Busy Family.

A case of assault and battery, in which farmers' sons were plaintiff and defendant respectively, was on trial in Justice alley yesterday, and the plaintiff's lawyer was very anxious to make out that the defendant's family must have seen the fight which took place just outside the kitchen door.

"Stand, where were you when the first blow was struck?" "Down cellar skimming milk and tying cloths over my preserve jars," she replied.

"Where was your husband?" "He was in the barn mending the harness and greasing the wagon."

"Where was your daughter Sarah?" "Sarah was in the north bed-room changing the pillow cases on the spare bed."

"And where was Jane?" "Jane? She had run over to a neighbor's to borrow some coffee and a nutmeg."

"Let's see! Haven't you a sister living with you?" "Yes, sir. She was sewing carpet rags up stairs."

"Ah! she was? You have a younger son named Charles, haven't you?" "Yes, sir, and he was salting sheep across the road."

"Just so. You are a very busy family just at this particular moment?" "Yes sir, he was. Old Boss was down at the gate looking toward Detroit for one-horse lawyers."

"That closed her testimony and settled him more than a foot.—Detroit Free Press.

Fruit a Cure for Dyspepsia.

M. F. Manly of Hampton, Md., writes in the American Farmer: I never heard before that any of our standard sorts of apples are indigestible when well ripened; and as to Catawba grapes I will undertake to digest several pounds daily, if fur-

nished to me well ripened. The only trouble hereabouts is that we can hardly ever get a well-ripened bunch of Catawba grown here. The Northern Spy is undoubtedly a finer apple than Baldwin or Spitzenberg; and though I should prefer to eat it, I would not reject a Baldwin for fear of dyspepsia; and I know from experience all the horrors of dyspepsia.

Some time ago we endeavored to tell some of your readers the trials of our frontier settlers. And at the same time spoke of the drouth that was distressing us. We deem it but justice to the country to inform you that, we have had plentiful rains since beginning the last week in June, the 25th.

Medicines Producing Intemperance.

But, indeed is a darker side to the picture; many, thereed most of the medicines are not thus harmless. Most of the liquid medicines consist largely of whiskey or other cheap form of alcohol, qualified with some stuff to give a medicinal taste.

What is the result? Those who take it once, repeat the dose on every occasion of real or imaginary change of feelings from the slightest cause. Over-work, over-eating of poorly digestible food, less of sleep, business troubles, or whatever causes one to feel "out of sorts," induces a resort to the "Bitters," or whatever the stuff may be called.

While we are confessing our errors we may as well add that we took a timber claim, too, and we are actually foolish and deluded enough to entertain a hope of making trees grow upon it. We may be disappointed, us true, but we have noticed this dry spring, than which none could be dryer, that trees suffered as little, if not less than anything else.

Canning Fruits.

Glass jars are the best for fruit, and the most economical, since they can be used year after year, by occasionally getting new jars when the old ones grow loose. Be sure that each jar is perfect, the elastic tight and firm and the cover in good working order.

When the fruit is properly cooked, and while still boiling hot, place a folded cloth in a pan and saturate it with cold water; in this put the jar to be filled, with a silver tablespoon in it. Fill the jar to the very brim, adjust the elastic, wipe it dry and screw on the top without a moment's delay; as the fruit cools, and the glass metal contract, the top must be repeatedly tightened, until it can be moved no farther.

when it was sealed; but, these conditions must be complied with, and so you see fruit cannot be canned with any certain success by simply pouring boiling water over it, without heating it clear through, neither should a can remain unsealed any longer than is absolutely necessary.

The Situation on the Frontier.

Some time ago we endeavored to tell some of your readers the trials of our frontier settlers. And at the same time spoke of the drouth that was distressing us. We deem it but justice to the country to inform you that, we have had plentiful rains since beginning the last week in June, the 25th.

Corn looks well here, although nearly all of the growth has been made since our last rains. Those who know say that we do not have hot weather enough to perfect the corn. We confess we are no judge of that, as we are one of those "deluded mortals" whom Prof. Johnson so kindly and feelingly refers to as having just enough knowledge of agriculture to tell the difference between a maple tree and a mullein stalk.

A few families have left our immediate neighborhood. If the rains continue we have reason to expect a good crop this fall. This hope makes everyone more cheerful, although where actual want existed there has been no relief from one's own resources as yet.

We were amused at one of your correspondents exhorting the people in heroic terms to "starve before they begged." We wonder if the gentleman ever tried the starving process. We have not, but we are ready to admit beforehand that we would beg some time before we would starve, and we never begged, either.

But why need one care for these things? If we go east we are sneered at as going to our wife's relations; if we go west we are held up as a "rolling stone that gathers no moss;" and if we stay at home we are branded as cowards to stay and starve, or worse, to beg. Then since we are sure to be crucified, and certainly can't divide ourselves to please the whole public, we would fain please ourselves and do what to us seemeth best.

Why We Have Frost Upon the Full Moon.

The KANSAS FARMER has been publishing a series of articles on "Weather Laws," the result of scientific inquiry by Prof. Johnson, which have been of much interest to those who make meteorology a study. We find the following on moon influence in the Florida Dis-

patch, which will not fail to interest those who take stock in "moon signs": The influence of the moon upon the tides is well known. At new moon, or when our satellite is in conjunction with the sun, we have what are called "spring tides," or very full tides, and at its full "neap tides," or very reduced tides, because the sun and moon are then acting upon different sides of the earth.

If the moon has such an influence upon water, which is much heavier than air, it is natural to suppose that it would have a very much greater effect upon the atmosphere—that the power of attraction, which raises water six feet, would lift an atmospheric wave 5,000 feet, and hence we find upon the full moon the air is cooler, unless the moon be directly overhead.

Because when it is inclined to the south the vacuum caused by this immense atmospheric tidal wave draws the air away from us, and its place must be supplied by air from further north. Hence we usually find that up to April there is frost at the full moon; one naturally asks why we do not have heavier frosts on the new moon? because when the sun and moon are in conjunction the ocean tidal wave is greatest, and the atmospheric tidal wave must also be greatest from the same cause. The reason is obvious. The moon and sun being in conjunction, the wave passes us during the day when the sun's rays serve to warm the colder air rushing upon us. When the moon, however, is at its full it rises at sunset and sets about sunrise, so that the whole night we have this cold wave passing us, chilling the air and resulting in frost.

Many persons, especially among agriculturists, believe that the moon influences, to a greater or less extent, the growth both of plants and animals. What degree of truth there may be in this, I am not prepared to tell you, but many intelligent farmers believe in it implicitly, and it would be an interesting study, and one well worthy the attention of scientists to investigate this matter. For these "superstitions," as they are termed, do not, in all cases, result from ignorance.

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.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Danmark, Navy, etc. Name in gold and jet. Price, Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

18 TEN Pretty Pictures of Actresses, 10c. and 25c. STAMP. Union Book Co., Bordentown, N.J. 76

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 New Style Cards, Lithographed in bright colors, 10c. 60 Ag's Samples 10c. Conn, Card Co., Northford, Ct.

\$777 A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Ag's Outfit, 10c. Conn, Card Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Chromo, Glass, Scroll, Wealth and Lace cards 10c Try us. CHROMO CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J. B. HURD, Nassau, N.Y.

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N.Y.

777 PAINT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages, illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc. in colors, and 47 Select Quotations, 15c. Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Moll, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros., Northford, Ct.

50 Gold Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Marble and Bow CARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated and only complete and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD

It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. in colors, and a million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

17-STOP ORGANS

Sub-base and Oct. Coupler, boxed and shipped only \$27.75. New Pianos \$105 to \$1,000. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Mid-summer offer illustrated, free. Address, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agents wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th st., New York

Rent paid two-and-a-quarter years buys one. BEST CABINET OR PARLOR ORGANS IN THE WORLD; winners of highest distinction at every world's fair for thirteen years. Price, \$1, 25, 50, 75, 100, to \$500 dollars on up. Also for easy payments, \$5 a month, or \$6.25 a quarter and upward. Catalogues free. Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., 154 Tremont St., Boston; 46 West 14th St., (Union Square), New York; 149 Walnut Avenue, Chicago.

MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS

C. H. BARTON. General Subscription Agent

For leading NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES. Lowest club rates for single subscriptions received at any time for any time. Address Box 186, P. O. Topeka, Kas., or call on above at Court House. Lists and rates furnished free.

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 21st 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 so amended as to read 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: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly printed and partly written thereon. "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation;" 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 O. 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.

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 20th, 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 in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: PROPOSITION.—Article fifteen shall be amended by adding section ten thereon, 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 ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; and those voting for the proposition shall vote. "For the proposition to amend the Constitution;" and those voting against the proposition shall vote. "Against the proposition to amend the Constitution."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall take 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 O. HUMPHREY, President of Senate. HENRY BRANDLEY, Secretary of Senate. Passed the House March 2d, 1879. SIDNEY CLARKE, Speaker of House. WIRT W. WALTON, Chief Clerk of House. Approved March 6th, 1879. JOHN P. ST. JOHN, Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

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 20th, 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.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

Still owned and offered for sale by the MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY

On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

90 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For Further Information Address

JOHN A. CLARK,

Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER

KANSAS Loan & Trust Company

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.

T. B. SWEET, President. GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

[Have on hand

\$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:

Subscription Rates. (Always cash in advance.)

1 year, to any address, \$1.50

2 years " " " 2.00

6 months " " " 1.00

3 " " " .50

One dollar or more may be sent by post office order or registered letter. Less than one dollar may be sent at our risk in letter in postal currency or stamps.

GEM CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE,

QUINCY, ILLINOIS.

Fall School opens September 1, 1880. Board only \$3.00 per week. Send for catalogue.

D. L. MUSSELMAN, Principal.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, 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 and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description (field 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 fees, 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 persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file a notice in writing, that he did not drive the same to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the said notice and banners have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking and caring for the same, 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 deemed a felon, and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending August 18.

Jefferson county—J. N. Inley, 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. Kearsey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Wilson, Liberty tp, August 5, 1880, one dark grey mare, white in face, white feet, about 14 1/2 hands high, branded on right hip C T (connected), unbroken and age unknown, valued at \$15.

COLT—By the same, one dark brown mare colt, 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 30, 1880 two bay horse colts 3 years, branded J W on right shoulder valued at \$75.

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

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

COLT—Also one cream mare colt 2 years old, valued \$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 ear, little white in forehead, collar and saddle marks, left fore foot and both hind feet white, valued at \$50.

MARE—Also one dark brown or black mare about 10 or 12 years old, 14 hands high, blind in left eye and nearly blind in right eye, white spot in forehead, saddle and collar marks, valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Wear, Coplana tp, July 10, 1880, one brown, work-horse 7 or 8 years old, white hump on back, 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 \$20.

Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. W. Maulding, Big Bend tp, one sorrel mare pony, about 10 years old, branded on left hip fore leg below knee, valued at \$15.

PONY—Also by the same one bay mare pony, branded on right hip with figure 8 on left hip with 2 and figure 8, small white spot in forehead, about 2 years old, valued \$15.

PONY—Taken up by Francis Kohl, Big Bend tp, May 17, 1880, one dark brown 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 H. H. Wilcox, Wakarusa tp, one brown pony mare, 13 hands high, 6 years old, branded J N C on left hip and P on left jaw, four white feet, valued at \$35.

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

Strays for the week ending August 11.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up June 28, 1880, by John Eldridge, Lawrence tp, one dark bay or brown mare, 13 hands high, star in forehead, one hip knocked down, mane and tail black, three years old, valued at \$20.

Miami county—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

STER—Taken up by M. F. Swain, Wen tp, June 18, 1880, one red steer with at M on right hip, swallow fork in right ear, 2 years old, valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending August 4.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Ben Mathis, Cedar tp, June 7, 1880 one bay horse, 7 or 8 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, left ear lopped, branded A T on left thigh and letter T on left jaw, valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. Wandler, Lyon tp, June 25, 1880, one bay mare, blaze in face, white spot on left hind leg below the knee, 3 years old, 14 1/2 hands high, valued at \$25.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 5, 1880, by R. H. Wheeler, Wakarusa tp, one brown mare, 13 hands high, star in forehead, rope mark on right hind leg below pastern joint, collar mark scars as of recent fetula, 12 years old, valued at \$25.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk.

MARE—Taken up June 29, 1880, by James M. Robinson, Cedar tp, one dark bay or brown mare, 14 hands high, right hind foot white, branded on left shoulder with the letter Y inverted, no other marks, 5 years old, valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up July 10, 1880, by J. M. Munn, Cedar tp, (P. O. Holton, Kas) one brown mare, 14 hands high, few white hairs in forehead, shod on front feet, 7 years old, valued \$30.

MARE—Also one ark roan mare 14 hands high, had on a head halter, is a native of Ark, 7 years old, valued \$20.

McPherson county—J. A. Fleisher, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Joseph McClain, Harper tp, June 14, 1880, one horse mule, 9 years old, 15 hands high, small white spot on right hip, large scar on left hip, valued at \$40.

Rush county—F. E. Garner, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by C. R. Seranton, LaCrosse tp, one bay mare colt 1 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, branded K V on right flank, valued at \$30.

COLT—Also one sorrel mare filly, 2 years old, 14 hands high, small white hump under belly, scar on left hind foot, valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by Thos A. Cline, June 19, 1880, Alexand. tp, one brown mare, 13 hands high, 5 years old, branded letter J on left shoulder, on right flank under hip with wine glass, saddle marks, valued at \$20.

Summer county—S. B. Douglass, clerk.

COW—Taken up July 14, 1880, by Henry A. Lanier, Palestine tp, one black cow, red and white spots, branded 7 and H on right hip, K and O on right fore, 3 feet of chain on horns left front test spoiled, 5 years old, valued at \$15.

Wabauasee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Allen Hodgson, June 7, Fillmore tp, one small bay mare, 14 hands high, white stripe in face, right hind foot white, scar 9 years old, branded W on left shoulder, valued at \$40.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Bernard Pauls, Liberty tp, July 15, 1880, one brown horse, 4 years old, star in forehead, 14 hands high, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Crooke, Nesho Falls tp, one black mare, 4 years old, 14 hands high, right fore foot white branded V C on front hoof, valued at \$20.

Wagon Wheelers' Patent

BARNES' FOOT POWER 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 amatures' supplies, saw blades, designs for Wall Brackets and Builders' scroll work.

Machines Sent on Trial.

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

W. P. & 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. FURMAN.

ABILENE, 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. WYKES, 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 & DICHER CO.

31 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.

THE IMPROVED EVAPORATORS

For Making SUGAR, SYRUP AND APPLE JELLY.

Make the best syrup and sugar with less fuel and labor than any other apparatus. Will condense sweet elder into delicious jelly at the rate of four barrels per hour. Agents wanted.

Send for descriptive circulars.

VT. FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

Golden Belt Route

KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

via Kansas Division Union Pacific Ry.

(Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).

Only Line running its Entire Train to Denver and Arriving

Many Hours in Advance of all Other Lines from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

Denver is 114 miles nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any other The Denver Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 352 miles West. The First-Class Coaches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs. All Persons en-route to Mining Points in Colorado should go via the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway. All persons going to the West should pass through this fertile Golden Belt by daylight, thus affording an excellent view of that magnificent section of the Union.

The First Wheat Producing State, and fourth in rank in the production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act, and the Union Pacific has 62,500 fine farms for sale in Kansas.

Thos. L. Kimball, General Pass. and Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo. John Muir, Freight Agent, Kansas City, Mo. S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Kansas City, Mo. S. T. Smith, Gen'l Supt., Kansas City, Mo. D. E. CORNELL, Gen. Agt., Passenger Dept., Kansas City, Mo.

ADVERTISERS

Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Adv'g Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

THE SONG OF THE HAND BOOK

A Treatise on Ergo and Impech Cases, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Case. THE EDITION FOR 1880 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety.

WILSON'S MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

Sugar Cane Machinery, Steam Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Portable Grain Mills, Churns and School Bells, &c.

Fit all drill bits, run level, cut just bottom furrows, cover with mellow soil, and instead of crowding the seed into narrow rows but one inch in width, scatter 4 3/4, 4 and 1/2 inches in the space thus standing wider apart, have more ROOM TO SPOON, derive more nourishment from the soil, become more vigorous, and produce better developed average heads.

Send for Illustrated Circular with Testimonials to J. A. JONES, Wilmington, Del.

Sheep, Sheep.

I will have 1600 head of SHEEP for sale about September 1st, at any ranch in Woodson county. Will contract Mo and Ark calves to be delivered between Nov. and Feb, next at bottom rock prices. Address, EDSON & BECK, No. 115, 6th Ave., East, Topeka, Kas.

WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS

SAFE BITTERS

In eliminating the impurities of the blood, the natural and necessary result is the cure of Scrophulous and other Skin Eruptions & Diseases including Cancer, Ulcers, and other sores. It is the best Blood Purifier, and stimulates every function to more healthful action, and thus a benefit in all diseases.

Dyspepsia, Weakness of the Stomach, Const

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.

MT. CARMEL, Kas, August 1.—This is a very growing time. On last Friday we had a succession of showers from about 2 o'clock p. m., until 5 o'clock, and some light showers yesterday. Weather very warm and sultry. It did not come any too soon, as we have not had a real good rain since the 11th of July. Corn is earing splendidly, and castor beans will come forward and fill and make a heavy crop. Dry weather injures them materially when filling.

The farmers are busily occupied now plowing for wheat, and from present indications southeast Kansas, known as the Neutral Lands, will soon have her share of that crop in the ground.

Flax is not all cut yet, the dry weather in the spring proving quite a drawback to that crop. It did not all germinate at once, and the result was a very uneven growth, and in many fields the weeds have "got away" with it. Those who took extra pains with it by harvesting the land thoroughly after the seed was sown, have an extra good crop. What has been threshed has proved of a superior quality, overrunning in weight.

Wheat is very fine indeed, and far better than was anticipated before harvest. Most of the wheat hereabouts has been secured in stack without being damaged by rain, a very good thing for the miller and those who have the making of it into bread, as in former years we have had some of it damaged by growing in the shock.

Peaches and apples are ripe, and oh! ye editor of the FARMER, do you feast on them? If not, say so, and we will send you a box. Grapes are full and ripening very fast.

Where can we find a paying market for peaches and grapes? What will small Alden Dryer cost?

Wheat, 60c to 70c; oats, 15c; corn, 22c; hogs, \$3.85.

Perhaps I was too severe in my last letter in my remarks about the corrupt officials of Kansas, as I do not see the letter in the FARMER. You are at liberty to leave out any portion, or all, if too radical for the press. I simply took the FARMER to be a bold and defiant advocate, from former articles.

E. B. COOK.

The FARMER is "bold" but not "defiant," or personal. We have a fair crop of apples in this section of country, but peaches are very scarce. Some of the orchards near this city had a few, which readily brought the growers a dollar a peck.

We advise every person who is fortunate to have a good crop of fruit, either apples, peaches, or small fruits, to purchase a fruit-drier. There is no more profitable crop than the fruit crop if it is saved, as it may easily be by evaporating. At this day it is inexcusable negligence to allow fruit to go to waste, when it can be put in the best condition for market and will bring as much as if sold green. We send you, by mail, a circular and price-list of one of the companies who manufacture fruit evaporators. The Zimmerman Fruit-Dryer was advertised a few weeks ago in the FARMER, and is well recommended as a cheap and efficient drier. It is manufactured at Cincinnati, Ohio. We say to every farmer who has a surplus of fruit—apples, peaches, or berries, do not allow a bushel of it to waste, but get a drier and save it all.

Grapes are not easily preserved by drying or evaporating. The skins burst, and a ripe grape is largely composed of juice. Probably the best way to utilize a large crop of grapes would be to manufacture them into jelly. Jelly-making of fruit is practiced in some places on a very large scale, but it is an art which has to be learned before it can be practiced to advantage. It is said that the most profitable disposition to make of apple cider is to convert it into jelly. "Fruit jels," of all kinds, are a staple article of the grocery trade. The farmers raise the fruits which pass into the hands of the city manufacturers of fruit butters and jellies, who make the money. By judicious associations farmers might reap all the profits by converting at home their raw products into manufactured goods. The Oneida Community, of New York, have very successfully adopted this practice, and manufacture canned goods, jellies and butters out of the vegetable and fruit products of their farms and orchards, on the spot where they grow, retaining them in the producer's hands till they have placed them in such shape as to give them the highest possible value, and then through traveling agents they are distributed over the country to retail dealers, at highest wholesale prices. The Shakers pursue a similar practice. The intelligent thrift of some of these communists might be imitated with profit while discarding their polygamist practices.

COPE, Jackson Co., 16 miles northeast from Topeka, Aug. 9, 1880.—The time of year has rolled around again when the farmer can make a safe calculation of the results of his spring and summer labor, and speaking for Jackson county, I think that every farmer in this county that has used diligence and care can say, "I am satisfied with the result." Though we have had what is a dry season, generally speaking, crops of all kinds will pay, if not so large a percentage as some former years, yet

sufficient to be remunerative and make everyone satisfied. But little wheat or oats thrashed yet in this part of the county. Farmers seem to be in no hurry to get their grain to market as the price is so low. I have not heard any reports from those that have thrashed their grain and do not know what the yield is per acre. Flax crops about all harvested. Some have thrashed their crops and the yield so far as reported is about 12 bushels per acre. There is a large acreage of this crop in south Jackson, and the seed is now ninety cents per bushel. Corn will be a fair average crop—not as large as was anticipated or expected a month ago. Rather too dry in earing season. The weather has been propitious for hay making for the last three weeks and the farmers have made good use of their time. A large amount of hay is being put up and in most excellent order. Good quality of stock of all kinds continue to do well on the grass, and taking on a good supply of flesh and fat.

Fruit of all kinds is ripening earlier than common—not prematurely, however. I attribute it to the forwardness of the season, aided somewhat probably by the dryness of the weather. Fruit generally is of fine quality and perfect.

I read first of all the farm letters in the old reliable KANSAS FARMER. I relish much this dish hashed up from all parts of the state. They—the farm letters—tell what is going on in all parts of the state, condition of crops, etc.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

DODGE CITY, Ford Co., July 31, 1880.—I notice communications from nearly all the counties in Kansas; most of them from the eastern half of the state seem very encouraging. The western part of the state suffered from early drought. There is a great deal said about suffering. I will now tell you how much suffering there is in this county. Messrs. Lee & Reynolds, government contractors, advertised in this place and at Spearville for 15 men. The section foreman on the A. T. & S. F. at this place wanted five men. The former engaged three men (all he could get), and the latter did not get any and has none yet. The railroad pays \$1.25 per day. Mr. J. Riney, the foreman for Lee & Reynolds, started for Larned this evening to try if he can get any working men there for his firm. The hail did not extend to this portion of the county. Trees set out by me look remarkably well, and one who does not believe it can come and see them grow, 30,000 to 40,000 of them from one to six years old. Sugar cane, rice corn and millet look all very well. A few of my neighbors have commenced plowing for fall planting.

P. S. Valuation of all property in school district No. 1 in 1879 was \$121,414.74; in 1880 it is \$167,920.24. Increase \$46,505.50. Pretty good for an off year.

M. COLLAR.

EVERETT, Woodson Co., Aug. 9.—As I have seen no report from this section for some time, I venture to tell you how we are getting along. Harvesting all done and threshing commenced. Wheat good, from 12 to 15 bushels per acre. Oats about half crop, not much threshed yet. Hay is being pushed with energy. Hay is light, from want of early rains. Corn looks well, especially what was planted early; the late planted will be good if we get seasonable rains. Early potatoes good. Fruit of all kinds plenty and cheap. The melon (colic) days are just in their prime.

Sheep are now taking the place of cattle in this vicinity, and what is now needed is a wool-growers' association like that in some of the other counties.

We had a heavy shower with considerable wind the evening of August 1st, and another very nice shower the 8th. It will be a great benefit to the millet, of which considerable has been sown.

J. J. DAVIS.

WAMEGO, Pottawatomie Co., Aug. 2d.—We are about 40 miles west of Topeka; are needing rain very much now. Corn will not yield over two bushels of a crop unless we have rain soon. Wheat did not amount to much. Gardens poor. Potatoes will yield a fair crop with plenty of rain. Can some of the brother farmers tell me what makes my calves (that are running in the herd with their mothers) have the scours; also, what remedy? Should like to know what is the matter with some of my cattle—that makes them lame, seems to me in hock. Can some one tell me the cause and a remedy?

Exposure to the hot sun and impure diet will produce the same effect on young animals as they do on children, and each require very similar treatment. Proceed with the calf as you would with the child. The calf is not so fine and highly strung nervous temperament as the human infant, and nature will assert her sway with less careful nursing and treatment. In the first place put your calves in a shaded lot and don't allow them to travel after their mothers through the heat. There are a number of mild remedies used to check diarrhoea, or scowers. Water in which flour tied in a muslin sack has been boiled is probably as good as any, a few spoonfuls daily given to each calf till the scours are checked; and the calves, if allowed to suck the cows, should be kept from their mothers when the cows are brought in from the pasture in the evening, till the mother becomes cool. The grass and weeds of midsummer pastures are not so nutritious or whole-some as spring grass, consequently the milk is less wholesome and more liable to affect the calves. If the cows have a little extra feed in the evening or morning, such as a lick of bran or shorts, or a bunch of fodder corn, their milk will be improved in quality, and the calves correspondingly benefited. Use

judgment and apply the same general rules and careful treatment to the calves that you would to the children in hot weather, if you wish to see them enjoy good health and continue to grow and improve rapidly. If the calves are fed by hand use a little boiled flax-seed in their milk daily.

The feet of the cattle are probably affected by what is known among farmers as "four hoof." Prepare a salve composed of powdered blue stone (vitrol), mixed with lard. Tie up the animal and draw a three-quarter inch rope between the toes, a man at each end holding the rope, to draw out the dirt and matter, and anoint the parts affected with the salve. Repeat until the foot is cured. Either gas or pine tar is very good for this disease. After cleansing the parts with the rope, smear the rope well with the tar and draw it between the toes. A single application will often effect a cure.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., Aug. 9.—This place is situated 225 miles southwest of Topeka, on the line of the A. T. & S. F. railroad, in that part of Kansas we read so much about as drying up and blowing away, and people starving to death. As far as my observations go I have no reason to complain of anything. The great trouble with this country and the people, there are too many city farmers. The majority of them never held a plow nor sowed a grain of any kind before they came here, and the consequence is they don't know anything about farming, and they are the ones who are leaving, and are ready to curse the country as a failure and not fit for white folks to live in. What Kansas, or any other frontier state, wants, is people that are not afraid to work and work hard. Any person with good sense ought to know that a new country is more liable to drawback than old countries are, and should come prepared to meet them.

Corn and rice corn are looking well where cultivated well, but where they have not been plowed they look badly. Wheat and spring grain were a failure here. Millet is needing rain. Sugar cane looks fine.

I beg leave to differ with the correspondent from Harvey county (I think the number has been mislaid, some way or other), who advocates ten and twelve-inch plowing. I can take him around this neighborhood and show him just the contrary. The ground that has not been plowed more than four or five inches has the best corn, rice corn, and millet, with the same cultivation. I will admit this much, that after the wild nature is removed from the soil, and plenty of rain falls, deep plowing is the best, but not over eight or nine inches. I have lived in Illinois all my life, except the two last years I have been in Kansas, and have noticed that the land that was plowed six to eight inches deep produced the best, one year with another.

What has become of Mr. Stoner that we don't hear from him any more? and W. W. Cone and his travels through Kansas?

I would like to hear more from the farmers' wives and daughters, through the FARMER, than I do. The columns are certainly open, and they can all write about something that will benefit some one.

I would like the experience of the readers of the FARMER in raising alfalfa clover with sugar cane for fodder.

Thermometer 92 degrees in the shade.

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Post Office Addresses.

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

The List of Fairs.

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

- Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Iola, no fair.
- Humboldt Agricultural and Mechanical District Association, —, —.
- Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, no fair.
- Atchison Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair Association, Atchison, at Atchison, Sept. 8 to 12.
- Central Kansas Fair Association, (Barton) Great Bend, no report received.
- Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, no report received.
- Butler County Exposition and Horticultural Society, Augusta, no fair.
- Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, at Columbus, Sept. 22, 23 and 24.
- Spring River Valley Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, (Cherokee Co.) Baxter Springs, no fair.
- Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Concordia, no report received.
- Walnut Valley Fair Association, Winfield, no date stated.
- Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, at Girard, Sept. 7, 8 and 9.
- Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis Co.) Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
- Dickinson County Agricultural Society,

- Ablene, at Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16.
- Dumphon County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, at Troy, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Kansas Valley Fair Association, (Douglas Co.) Lawrence, no fair.
- Ellis County Agricultural Society, Hays City, no fair.
- Elleworth County Agricultural Society, Elleworth, no date stated.
- Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, at Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.
- Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Bureka, at Bureka, Oct. 6, 7 and 8.
- Harper County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Anthony, no report received.
- Harvey County Agricultural Society, Newton, at Newton, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, at Holton, Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.
- Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Oskaloosa, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
- Valley Falls, Kansas, District Fair Association, (Jefferson Co.) Valley Falls, at Valley Falls, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.
- Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Mankato, no report received.
- Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Olathe, no report received.
- Labette County Agricultural Society, Oswego, at Oswego, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.
- Lincoln County Agricultural Society, Lincoln, no fair.
- Linn County Agricultural Society, LaCygne, at LaCygne, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Linn County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Mound City, at Mound City, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Lyon County Agricultural Society, Emporia, at Emporia, Sept. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.
- Marion County Agricultural Society, Peabody, at Peabody, Sept. 21, 22 and 23.
- Marshall County Agricultural Society, Marysville, at Marysville, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.
- McPherson County Agricultural Society, McPherson, no report received.
- Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, at Paola, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
- Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, (Mitchell), Asherville, no report received.
- Montgomery County Agricultural Society Independence, at Independence, Sept. 30, and Oct. 1, 2.
- Morris County Agricultural Society, Parkerville, at Parkerville, Sept. 20, 21 and 22.
- Morris County Exposition Company, Council Grove, at Council Grove, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
- Norton County Agricultural Society, Leota, no report received.
- Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Neosho Co.) Chanute, at Chanute, Sept. 8, 9, 10 and 11.
- Burlingame Union Agricultural Society (Osage Co.) Burlingame, at Burlingame, Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23.
- Osborne County Agricultural Society, Bloomington, no date selected.
- Ottawa County Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Minneapolis, at Minneapolis, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.

- Pawnee County Agricultural Society, Larned, no fair.
- Phillips County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Phillipsburg, at Phillipsburg, Sept. 14, 15 and 16.
- Pottawatomie County Agricultural Society, St. George, no fair.
- Reno County Joint-Stock Agricultural Society, Hutchinson, at Hutchinson, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25.
- Reno County Horticultural Society, Hutchinson, no report received.
- Riley County Agricultural Society, Manhattan, at Manhattan, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.
- Republic County Agricultural Society, —, —.
- Russell County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, —, —.
- Sedgewick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Wichita, at Wichita; Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.
- Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, at Topeka, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.
- Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Smith Center, —, —.
- Waubesa County Agricultural Society, Alma, no fair.
- Washington County Agricultural Society, Washington, at Washington, Sept. 16, 17 and 18.
- Wilson County Agricultural Society, —, —.
- Woodson County Agricultural Society, Yates Center, not decided.
- Neosho Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, at Neosho Falls, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

KIDNEY WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of precious value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Constipation it completely cured me."

G. S. HOGAN, of Chelsea, says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER.

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEY'S AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Female Disorders.

KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six quarts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW!

Buy it at the Druggists. Price, \$1.00.

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

VICTOR ONE HORSE WHEAT DRILL.

Ewald Over, Manufacturer of Victor 3 & 5 Hoed One Horse Wheat Drills, For Sowing Wheat, Barley, Rye and Oats in fallow ground and standing corn. Indianapolis, Indiana. Send for circular.

Line flow Co., Exclusive Agents, Kansas City, Mo. Agents for Western Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska

WOMAN

The remedial management of those diseases peculiar to women has afforded a large experience at the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Home, in adapting remedies for their cure. Many thousands of cases have annually been treated. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the result of this extended experience, and has become justly celebrated for its many and remarkable cures of all those chronic diseases and

WEAKNESSES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

Favorite Prescription is a powerful Restorative Tonic to the entire system. It is a nerve of unsurpassed efficacy, and while it quiets nervous irritation, it strengthens the enfeebled nervous system, thereby restoring it to healthful vigor. The following diseases are among those in which the Favorite Prescription has worked cures as if by magic, and with a certainty never before attained, viz: Leucorrhoea, excessive boweling, painful menstruation, unnatural suppression, weak back, prostrated, falling of the uterus, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensation, chronic constipation, inflammation, and alteration, internal heat, nervous depression, nervous and sick headache, debility, and barrenness, or sterility, when not caused by structure of the neck of the womb. When the latter condition exists, we can, by other means, readily remove the impediment to the bearing of offspring (see Invalids' Guide Book, sent for one stamp, or the Medical Adviser).

Favorite Prescription is sold under a positive guarantee. For conditions, see wrapper around bottle.

WOMAN LIKEWISE.—Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of New Castle, Lincoln Co., Maine, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking your Favorite Prescription, and using the local treatment recommended in your Common Sense Medical Adviser. I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was perfectly cured, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them and enclosing a stamped envelope for reply. I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and earnestly advised them to do likewise. From a great many I have received second letters, stating that they had commenced the use of Favorite Prescription, sent for the Medical Adviser, and applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all druggists.

EVERY INVALID LADY should read "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of those diseases peculiar to Women. Sent post-paid, for \$1.25. Address, **WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.**

H. D. CLARK, Dealer in **LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow, And Manufacturer and Dealer in SADDLES, HARNESS, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c.** 135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. **TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.**