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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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## Communications.

### The Proposed New Constitution.

ED. FARMER: In a former article I alluded to an attempt to force a new constitution upon the people of Ohio, and its overwhelming defeat, and I promised to "lift the curtain" and let the people of Kansas see who it was that engineered the swindle, their object, why the press urged its adoption, etc., for I suspect there are similar forces at work in this state.

First, then who was it that clamored for a new consiitution and induced the legislature to call a convention to frame a new one? I answer, the lawyers. And right here allow me to say that I do not wish to be understood as denouncing *all* lawyers, for I am one of those who believe that there are rascals in all professions, trades and occupations. But it is a noted fact, that there is a gang of "shysters" or unprincipled third-rate lawyers about every court house in the land, who arrogate to themselves the exclusive right to make all laws, and control the political affairs of the country. These were the men who demanded, and attempted to force, upon the people of Ohio, an uncalled for, and enormously expensive, new consiitution.

And what were the *reasons* assigned for wanting a new one? "That the state had outgrown the old one, (which meant that it was too plain, and too easily understood). "That the courts were blockaded," and they wanted a provision in the constitution authorizing the establishment of another intermediate court. And why were the courts blockaded with business? simply because, instead of being courts of justice, these "shysters" had made them courts of *injustice*, and they resort to every means under heaven to make litigation as tedious as possible for thereby they are enabled to gather shekels into their pockets.

A word now as to *why* the political press throughout the state, irrespective of party, urged its adoption. During the session of the convention—which was a prolonged one, the people had become thoroughly disgusted with the whole thing, and upon every hand, was heard the determination expressed to vote against its adoption. The convention,—which was presided over by the present chief justice of the United States—saw that the results of their labors were likely to be defeated at the polls, and they determined to bribe the press into the support of their bantling, hoping thereby to secure its adoption. So one of the last acts of the convention was to appropriate out of the public funds, $1,000 for each county in the state to pay for the printing of the new constitution in the county papers, the money to be divided equally between the republican and democratic papers, under the plea that they were anxious to let the people know exactly what the new constitution contained. This in the face of the fact, that during the tedious session of the convention every paper of any enterprise in the state, had published, daily and weekly, verbatim reports of the proceedings of the convention as a matter of news, so that every man that would read at all, was thoroughly posted as to the contents of the constitution.

This bribe—for it was nothing more nor less than a bribe, (and it amounted to $88,000, there being 88 counties in the state) had a double effect. It secured the support of a venal press, but raised a storm of just indignation among the people, and for once they "sat down" on demagogues and a hireling press, with such force as to fairly take their breath away, and constitution-making in Ohio. is likely to remain at a discount for one generation at least.

Now, Mr. Editor, as there are more lawyers to the square inch in Kansas, than any place I know of, I am uncharitable enough to suppose that they are the prime movers in the present attempt to steal a march on the people of Kansas and saddle upon them an uncalled for and expensive new constitution. If I am mistaken in my supposition, I stand ready to make the *amende honorable*, but I insist upon it, that any measure of such vital importance as that of changing the organic law of the land, should not only originate with the common people, (and by that I mean those outside the legal profession and professional politicians) but the arguments, both for and against, should be kept prominently before the people, that every one may be enabled to vote intelligently, then let the "longest pole knock the persimmons."

If there are good and valid reasons for such a move at the present time, let some advocate of the measure state what they are, and I promise to furnish an equal number of reasons why it should not be attempted. If the legislature has been flooded with petitions asking for it, let us know it. In a word, keep it before the people, and let us hear both sides of the question. S. S. LINN.

Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

### Experience in Raising Wheat.

About the first of July never did the people of this part of the county have a better prospect for corn; but our hopes have been partially blasted. Those that had heavy teams and plowed deep will have a goodly amount of corn, while those who believed in the theory and carried out the practice of shallow plowing, have some small nubs. At the same time we want it distinctly understood that we can feed all our eastern friends, and their teams, that may see fit to come and settle in our midst. I believe I have the largest ears of corn that I ever have produced from a Kansas soil, and be it understood that Kansas soil can and does produce as big corn as any state in the Union. At some future time I will give your readers what in my opinion is the correct theory and principle of raising corn—the king of all crops.

The moisture appears to be deeper down in the earth, or farther from the surface, than it has been for the last nine years. Wells and springs that have afforded plenty of water here the grasshopper years, have failed, consequently I believe I am safe in saying this part of Kansas is a little dryer than I have seen it for 9 years. We had a little rain on the 20th of this month but it came too late to fill out the corn. The weather has been cloudy up to this date, the 23d of August, and the prospect is very fair for plenty of rain soon, which will be in time for fall wheat sowing.

What little time I have been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER, I have failed to find through its columns anything favorable to the successful growing of a wheat crop, and also to the best varieties of seed wheat. Some few have adopted the principle of plowing the ground and then cross-plowing, rolling, and planting with the drill, and have harvested 30 to 35 bushels per acre, while those who seed the usual way have got only ten bushels to the acre. I have had my stubble ground plowed some time, and for my fall crop of wheat shall sow some of it broadcast and plow the seed in, and will report in due time to the readers of the FARMER the result. I have sown spring wheat on corn stubble after stalks were cut with stalk-cutter; left the trash all on the ground, in southwestern Iowa; plowed the seed in 6 to 7 inches deep, and taken 20 bushels of wheat per acre, when my neighbors on adjoining farms harvested only 8 to 10 bushels per acre.

Volunteer wheat always comes up, no matter how deep it is plowed in. The object is to get the seed in deep and into the moist ground that it may come up uniform. You may harrow till doomsday, and all the seed will not be buried deep enough to hold the moisture till the seed gets sufficient root to support it, and particularly if the ground is harrowed both ways. Your patron farmers will also find that less than a bushel of wheat per acre is better than over a bushel for seed. This I was hard to be convinced of, but facts are stubborn things and can not be denied. We have one farmer in this neighborhood who sows only one half bushel of wheat to the acre, and he measures as much per acre as those who sow one bushel and twelve to sixteen quarts per acre.

I am satisfied from actual experience and what I can learn from my best neighbor farmers, that one-half the ground cultivated on the right principle, there can be double and upwards produced that there now is, which would be a big saving in cutting the grain, if nothing else. HENRY BUTLER.

Douglas, Kansas, 140 miles southwest from Topeka.

### Sheep in Southwestern Kansas.

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a letter of Mr. W. J. Colvin, of Larned, with whom our readers are familiar, to a gentleman of Minnesota. His ripe experience in sheep husbandry makes anything from his pen on sheep, of much practical value to others, of less experience, and especially to beginners:

I have a great many correspondents to answer, like yours, from all parts, and I am running a farm, and a large trade in rams as well as breeding ewes. We handle the best, both ewes and rams. We do not high-feed or blanket, stubble shear, or top-dress with grease or sand. We give fair feed in winter, with open sheds and range on the prairies in summer. We buy the very best and most reliable stock of rams from the best breeders, and do a fair legitimate business, giving entire satisfaction to customers. I have been in the business (ram trade) for ten years, and have never heard of a customer that was dissatisfied with his trade. We send and ship rams to Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, and all over this state. They invariably improve after changing hands. Our stock is large (from 200 to 400) and often more before the season opens, consequently they cannot receive the same attention that a small lot would. If we were to sand them our sand pile might give out.

Our herd this season sheared 18 to 35 pounds good, merchantable wool. Their keep was one bushel of corn to the 100 head per day, with a little straw, corn fodder, or millet, in bad weather, and run on the prairie when the herder could go out. Their protection was hay or straw ricks outside the corrall fence, and an open straw shed.

Our commission men, Kinsey & Co., Chicago, volunteered 18½ cents per pound advance on the wool, which is a proof of its quality, while the heavier fleeces taken off by some of our neighbors, sold in our own market at 12 to 16 cents.

We do not deal in cull sheep, neither do we tell people that they can keep fat sheep on the grass all winter in order to make a sale or induce settlers into our country. Sheep must be fed and shedded to succeed here, as in other eastern countries, and the more feed the more profit and the less skins in spring. The advantage is the great abundance of free grass, cheap feed, good climate and rich soil. The remark is often made that men might as well go east if they have to feed. My answer is that 500 can be kept here at the same expense that 100 can be kept in the eastern states. Land costs nothing, nor doctor's bills, consequently there is scope for capital—small capital as well as large. The further west the more nutritious is the grass, and the further south the milder is the climate, and we think right here is the medium between the two extremes, surrounded by railroads and civilization and not subject to the raids of the selfish or covetous cattle herders.

Very few or no sheep to be had on the shares here. There is a good deal of that done in Colorado and Mexico, but a man must stay there with them as a rule. Better buy a small flock than take a large one on shares. Better pay 2 per cent per month for money to buy with, than pay 30 to 40 per cent. on shares.

I have served twenty-nine years in the study and handling of sheep in eight different states, and have visited several others, and have accumulated three comfortable raises in the business, and have lost by quitting, each time. I am also a practical farmer and usually succeed in that branch, and have always found my safety with sheep in the vicinity of an agricultural region, where I can fall back on feed for winter when necessary. W. J. COLVIN.

## Miscellaneous.

### Feed the Corn.

Under this head the Nebraska *Farmer* gives the fellowing good advice to corn-growers. The obstacle of the lack of capital to purchase stock is not an insurmountable one, as the *Farmer* points out a way it may be successfully overcome:

"The prospect for an immense crop of corn leads us to suggest to our farmers that they should at once prepare to dispose of it. The question is, how can that be done to the greatest profit? Hauling corn to market a distance of eight or ten miles (that being about the average), there to sell it from fifteen to twenty cents per bushel, is a slow as well as tiresome way of making money; besides, the small amount received for a load slips through the fingers so easily that we scarcely know where it has gone—when if it came in all at once it would be frequently applied in paying off a mortgage or some other obligation, or in making some permanent improvement on the farm. There are several remedies we might suggest, any of which will no doubt have some obstacle in the way, but none that cannot be overcome by any live, energetic man with a few hundred bushels of corn. The western country is full of cattle that can be fed at a profit. We very naturally say it takes money to buy them. This, however, is a mistake—it takes only a good name and the corn in the crib to feed the cattle on. Any man having the reputation for being honest and industrious, can get all the cattle he has the corn to feed, by giving a chattel mortgage on the cattle, either to the man he buys them of, or to the bank near where the farmer lives. A mortgage on cattle while being fed, is considered by money loaners as the best of security.

"It would be folly to suppose that as soon as the cattle are bought the work is finished, for really it has only begun. Good warm sheds are as much a part of the feed as is the corn. Plenty of good fresh water must also be had, and where any number are being fed two or more yards should be had, so that as soon as an animal shows signs of being kept back, he can be separated from the stronger ones and placed where he can get plenty of feed. Four to five hogs will do well after three steers, and most feeders allow two hogs to each steer, but this, we think, is more than will do well. Pens for hogs should be warm and so arranged that cattle cannot enter them. In place of one large shed for hogs, we recommend a number of smaller ones, as hogs do not thrive when allowed to sleep too many in a place.

"A few acres of rye sown about the 1st of August, will save many bushels of corn, as the cattle and hogs can both be turned on it a great many times, even during the winter months. The rye not only furnishes cheap food, but keeps the stock healthy as well as keeps the appetite good. We cannot urge too strong the necessity of making some change in the disposition of our corn, and there certainly can be no better way than feeding it to stock. Notice the difference between marketing a thousand dollars worth of corn and a thousand dollars worth of cattle. One day you haul a load of corn to market and get twenty cents; the next day you go, perhaps, you only get sixteen cents, yet you can't afford to haul it home. Again, the very time you want to haul your corn is when other work is pressing, and you attend to the one at a loss to the other. How different with cattle. You scarcely begin feeding them before you are besieged on all sides by butchers and shippers, ready to take them at your door. If no other gain was to be realized more than simply the marketing, it is a big thing, but experience shows that corn brings at least one-half more when in meat than otherwise."

### Weather Report for August, 1880.

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

This month was peculiar for the extreme heat from the 10th to the 20th, and the excessive rainfall of the latter part.

The mean temperature for the month was 75.45 degrees, which was 00.33 degrees lower than for the same month of the preceding year. The highest temperature was 101 degrees on the 18th; the lowest 50½ on the 4th. The monthly range was 49½ degrees. The mean temperature at 7 a. m., was 70.18 degrees; at 2 p. m., 72.68 degrees.

The rainfall, 7.93 inches, is exceedingly heavy for the month of August. During the same month last year, but 1.03 inches fell. Rain exceeding 0.01 inches fell on nine days. The greatest amouut in any twenty-four hours was from 4 p. m. on the 27th to 4 p. m. on the 28th, during which time 3.30 inches fell. There were five thunder showers accompanied by lightning.

The mean cloudiness of the month at 7 a. m., was 40 per cent; at 2 p. m., 54.2 per cent; at 9 p. m., 42·9 per cent. The number of clear days was 14; entirely clear, 3; half clear, 4; cloudy, 11; entirely cloudy, 1; mean cloudiness, 4.57.

Wind—The wind blew from the southeast 24 times; southwest 23 times; south 16; northeast 13 times; east 9 times; northwest 4 times; north 3 times; west 1 time. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 8,863 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 285.9 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 11.91 miles. The greatest daily run was 565 miles on the 19th.

The mean height of barometer was 29,070 inches. At 7 a. m., 29.424 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.051 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.065 inches. The maximum height was 29.349 inches at 7 a. m., on the 4th; minimum 28.859 inches at 2 p. m., on the 19th. Monthly range 0.49 inches.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month 70.88; at 7 a. m., 82.76; at 2 p. m., 49.90; at 9 p. m., 79.60.

### A Heavy Transaction.

On the authority of Col. R. M. Littler, secretary of the national butter and cheese association, we chronicle the heaviest transaction in the butter trade of Chicago which has ever been made. On Tuesday last thirteen car loads of butter—4,000 tubs—made in central and northern Iowa, were purchased here by one house, the sale amounting to nearly $40,000. This butter was mostly dairy packed, very little of it being creamery. It goes to London, England. direct, with but one handling between Chicago and its destination. It was shipped in refrigerator cars to Boston, where those cars are run to the side of an ocean steamship, and the butter is there transferred to refrigerator compartments in the vessel. By the rules of the national association, butter must be transferred or handled in summer after 3 o'clock p. m., and before 10 o'clock a. m., thus avoiding the heat of the day, and any loss which thereby may occur.

The freight from Chicago to London on butter thus shipped is $1.70 per 100 pounds—less than one-half the rates when shipped by ordinary methods. The price paid for this butter was 20 cents per pound, and the price in London for American butter of this description is 26 and 28 cents per pound. At these prices, and the moderate rates for transportation the London butter market is practically in our hands. All that is required under these auspices is butter of fine quality. This is now very well understood and we expect to see our western dairymen persevere in their efforts to keep up the high standard already attained in the manufacture of their goods, and also to improve it.

The use of refrigerator cars makes it possible and easy to send butter to eastern markets as fresh and sweet as when it leaves the hands of the manufacturer, and we notice that at a recent meeting of the Boston board of trade it was stated that butter from Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois was received in Boston in better shape than that from towns near that city. It was urged upon the attention of New England butter makers that if they expected to obtain the prices paid for western butter they must use refrigerator cars in sending it to market.—*Prairie Farmer.*

### Hoeing Wheat.

Every farmer is aware of the fact that cultivating Indian corn, breaking the crust of the soil, and giving a mellow surface, increases the amount of the crop; and this is true of other hoed crops. Wheat does not form an exception; a clean and mellow surface gives a better growth than if hard and baked. Hoeing by hand is of course too expensive for profit. Cultivators drawn by horses, dressing several drills at once, like Garrett's horse-hoe, do the work more rapidly, but these require a smooth, even surface of the field, and constant care on the part of the operator to avoid cutting the plants, and at the same time to run near them. The slanting-tooth harrow does the work more rapidly, requires no care to avoid the rows, and cleans and mellows the whole surface among the plants, as well as between the drills. A large number of experiments with this kind of harrowing have given uniformly an increase of several bushels per acre—usually varying from five to ten bushels increase. Drill culture for wheat is too laborious and expensive for this country; harrowing over the whole surface is easily and rapidly performed, and is attended with a positive profit.—*Country Gentleman.*

Dr. W. J. B. Kingsley, of Oneida county, N. Y., has discovered that aloes is an excellent lice exterminator, and gives the benefit of his discovery to the public through the columns of an eastern cotemporary:

"Years ago I discovered that aloes, in fine powder, is a specific for the destruction of lice on all animals, and as it is harmless (aloes contains no poisonous properties—its intense bitterness is what kills), it can be freely applied; and as it is to be used in a dry state, its application is as safe in cold as in warm weather—consequently it is free from all objections to other remedies. My regard for the comfort of animals and the interests of their owners, induces me to publish this for the benefit of all concerned.

Directions.—Fill a large common pepper-box with the powder, and sprinkle thoroughly into the hair, on the neck, back, sides and rump of the creature infested, and rub it thoroughly through the hair and on the skin with the ends of the fingers. Leave it undisturbed for a week; then card or curry thoroughly and apply as before, and so continue at intervals of a week, until there is not a living parasite. I have used and recommended this exterminator in numerous cases without a failure; and two different applications, if thoroughly made, generally suffice."

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# Farm Stock.

## Improvement and Care of Hogs.

That the pig has been improved too much, both for his own and his master's good, is now generally conceded. His bones have become so small that he can only with difficulty sustain his weight when fattened for market. His limbs have also been reduced in size and length to such an extent that he is almost deprived of the power of locomotion. His neck has been well-nigh eliminated from his system. A poor apology for a head is attached directly to the shoulders. Had the animal legs of natural length he could not take food or drink from the surface of the ground. Being virtually deprived of legs, however, he finds comparatively little difficulty in eating and drinking. He experiences the most trouble when he attempts to travel about.

The first lard package was a bladder or the entire skin of a small animal. This was the model which modern breeders have tried to imitate in constructing a pig which should have "all the modern improvements." They have succeeded in producing a skin inclosing two hams, an equal number of very small shoulders and a large amount of lard. It is claimed that the demands of the market have been supplied by a pig of this style of architecture. The demands of nature, however, have not been satisfied. The modern pig is an artificial creation. Being such, he can not be expected to obtain his living in a natural way. He can not obey the injunction: "Root, pig, or die." If he was obliged to obtain his living by the process of rooting, as his ancestors did, he would die in a very short time.

The modern pig by necessity is a sedentary animal. Like a human gourmand he requires his food brought to him. Sedentary habits have served to make him an epicure. He delights to satisfy his pampered appetite on dainties, and he prefers to have them well cooked and seasoned. He is deficient not only in the tusks which ornamented the head of the wild boar, but in strong and sound teeth. He no longer frequents the forests and streams. He requires a roof above him and a soft bed beneath him. He needs protection of all kinds, because he is no condition to protect himself. Like most creatures that take little exercise and live an artificial life, he is delicate in constitution, susceptible of injuries, and liable to many diseases. The catalogue of the diseases of swine has been greatly enlarged since the animals began to be improved.

The improved pig is not prolific. The more it is improved the smaller the litters become, while the difficulty of raising the young ones increases. Sows that are not active and muscular are not likely to be good mothers. If kept in confinement they often kill their young, through accident or design. Domestic animals that do not graze, do not, as a rule, give much milk. There is no food equal to green grass for the production of milk. All the so-called improvements in pigs have seemed to injure them as breeders. Dry corn is not a good kind of food to feed animals when they are suckling young. They should have green grass, clover, and other succulent food. They should also be allowed a wide range so that they and their young may have sufficient exercise.

If a pig has a good start on milk drawn from the teat it is much more likely to do well than if the supply of this kind of food be stinted. Pigs that suck their dam in a pasture will learn to eat grass in a few weeks, and will form habits for grazing that will continue through life. Green grass is not only the cheapest but the best kind of food for all young animals kept on a farm. It is excellent food for the formation of bone and muscle. Milk and grass should constitute the chief food of pigs till they are four months old. On the approach of fall they should be fed cornstalks, roots and pumpkins. Artichokes are excellent for pigs in all stages of their growth, and their cultivation can not be too strongly urged. The supply of food for pigs should always be abundant, but in the earlier stages of their growth it should be of a kind less stimulating than corn and small grain.

Pigs that have been raised on milk, grass, clover, tubers and roots, till they are of size to weigh a hundred and fifty or two hundred pounds are generally healthy. They are then in a good condition to fatten.—*Cor. in Chicago Times.*

## Pig Feeding.

Corn meal with potatoes alone, will not suffice to make pork profitably, with any breed of hogs. The real value of potatoes is about one-third of corn meal, and they generally cost too much to come into competition with corn meal. Suffolk and Berkshire pigs may be profitably fed, and sold at nine to ten months old, upon clover, corn meal, linseed meal, or corn and oat meal. One-half pound of linseed meal per day, on the average, to six months old, would be sufficient. Or, corn and oats ground together in equal bulk would do well. * * * After a thrifty pig has reached 100 pounds weight, it may be safely fed upon corn; but even then, a pound of bran, mixed with the corn, would be a safeguard against disease. There is another refuse of manufacture which might be used in the west to mix with corn—malt sprouts. This is found at all malt houses, and is usually sold at about ½c per pound, by the ton; and if soaked and fed with corn, would render it a healthy food for young pigs, as it possesses 23 per cent. of albuminoids, being about as rich as the pea in these elements.

The *National Live-Stock Journal* in discussing pig feeding omits one of the chief essentials of feeding for profit and health, which is a good pasture of red clover or orchard grass. Every farm should have a hog pasture well set in nutritious grass and plenty of shade and water in the pasture, which with the usual ration of grain and other condensed foods will make the most pork, the best in quality in the shortest time and at the least cost, of any other system of feeding, while the stock will be less liable to disease than under any other mode of treatment.

## The Good Points of Cotswold Sheep.

In Mr. Bailey's "New Book of Ensilage" we find the following concerning this breed of sheep, from the pen of Mr. Joseph Harris, the well-known agriculturist and writer:

"If well fed and provided with dry quarters under foot, there are no sheep that will stand exposure to our severe weather better than the Cotswolds.

The Cotswold ewes are good breeders and good nurses. They frequently have two strong lambs, and occasionally three at a birth. I have never had a pure-bred Cotswold ewe in the flock that would not breed. We let the ewes have their first lambs when two years old, and they frequently continue to be good breeders till ten years old.

The Cotswolds are the hardiest of all the English breeds of sheeep.

Of all the well-etablished breeds the Cotswolds are the largest.

The celebrated experiments of Lawes and Gilbert proved beyond all question that the Cotswolds produced more mutton and more wool than any other breed; and not only this, they gained more in proportion to the food consumed than any other breed.

# Apiary.

## Bee Notes.

The agricultural editor of the New York *Sun* visited the apiary of the Nellis Bros., Canajoharie, N. Y., and tells what he learned about bees:

ARTIFICIAL FOUNDATION.

This, as doubtless most readers know, is made of beeswax, and corresponds to the septum or division wall which separates the bottoms of the cells in natural comb. It takes the place of natural comb used as "starters," and has grown so rapidly into favor among bee men that strips as large as the inside of the frames, leaving a half or three-quarter inch space across the bottom, are now quite commonly used. These thin sheets of wax are stamped with the rudiments or outlines of the bottoms and sides of the cells. These outlines of cells are of different sizes, as they are designed for storing honey rearing-workers, or rearing drones. Foundation for rearing purposes is usually made thicker and heavier than for storing purposes, and some heavy kinds are provided with small, thread-like wires running from top to bottom, about an inch and a half apart. This is for the purpose of giving greater strength and preventing sagging. All agree as to the value of this foundation in the brood chamber, and many, if not a majority of bee-keepeas think it of great if not of equal value elsewhere, even in the small boxes in which box honey is stored. It enables bees, during the honey season, to store much more honey, as it is generally estimated that the production of a pound of comb costs as much as the storing of twenty pounds of honey. In other words the bees consume about twenty pounds of honey and excrete it in the form of a pound of bee fat or wax, out of which the comb is made. Instead of this, with the artificial foundation provided them, they begin by thinning the bottoms of the cells and building up the walls, which they do very rapidly.

HOW ARTIFICIAL FOUNDATION IS MADE.

The empty comb is melted and the wax rendered and cleansed, when it is put into a receiver and melted. From this it is drawn into a deep vessel, in which the temperature of the wax is kept just above the hardening point. A thin sheet of metal, a little larger than the desired size of the foundation sheet is taken from a tub of cold water and dipped in the wax. It is then raised into the air a moment for the wax on it to stiffen, and dipped again, when it is almost instantly lifted out, and the wax scraped from the edges of the metal sheet, which is then plunged into the tub of cold water. These two dippings are enough for thin foundation. If heavy is wanted a third dip is given: Though considerably different, the process reminds one of the old-fashioned method of dipping candles. In a few moments the metal sheet, covered with wax, is drawn from the water, when the wax readily cleaves from it, producing a sheet from each side. These sheets are afterward placed in a tank of water, kept at the desired temperature, and then passed between rollers, which gives them the required impression. They are now set on their edges in racks to dry, and afterward trimmed by laying them on a table, placing on them a thin board of the required size and running around its edge a thin rolling knife. They are now ready for packing and shipping. The scraps are returned to the wax receiver, to be melted over again.

"FEEDING BACK."

This means removing the frames of honey, extracting the honey by use of the centrifugal machine, and feeding it back to the swarm, the hive being provided with boxes, in which foundation is placed, when the bees at once begin to transfer the honey from the feeder to the boxes. The idea was originated by the artificial comb foundation, without which no advantage would be gained.

The foundation is put in frames and placed in the hives of active swarms, where it is "drawn out,"—that is, the cells are built up for use—in the course of one to three days. Care must be taken that it does not remain until the queen deposits eggs in the cells. The foundation, thus "drawn out," is cut into sizes just fitting the boxes. As the bees have few large frames left, and honey is supplied them in abundance, they naturally begin to store it in the only places left for the purpose. As soon as a box is filled it should be removed, and an empty one put in its place. This seems to stimulate the bees and keep them active. A few strong colonies should be kept storing honey for extraction, and they can also be made available for "drawing out" foundation for use in the boxes. The honey fed back must be somewhat thinned by heating to 110 degrees and mixing water with it. When too thick, the bees not only work slower, but consume more in secreting wax which is not wanted. But if too thin, the honey has to remain too long uncapped. Last year Mr. Nellis fed back 4,000 pounds of honey to forty colonies of bees, and he says "the shrinkage was not equal to the weight of the unglassed sections that held it." This process of transferring extracted honey o boxes can be kept up after the honey season has passed, and as long as the weather keeps warm enough. The feasibility of "feeding back" has been stoutly questioned by some, because of failures; but Mr. Nellis's success seems to settle the question in the affirmative, and to indicate that failure has been the result of not properly complying with all the requisite conditions. He is preparing to do the same thing this season.

INTRODUCING QUEENS.

Mr. Nellis has a simple and, with him, successful method of introducing queens. His wire cage for the queen has a tin bottom which slides in. On each side of the cage is a projecting tin spike, an inch or so in length. He seeks an even surface of comb in the brood chamber, presses the spikes projecting below the bottom into the comb, and withdraws the sliding bottom, separating her from the comb. She is securely shut in by the wires on one side and the comb on the other, so the bees cannot get at her in the moment of excitement to kill her; and by the time they have gnawed through the comb to get at her, they have become reconciled, or have had their sympathies aroused for her, so that they proceed to make a friendly acquaintance and acknowledge her sway.

SMOKING BEES.

I watched with considerable curiosity the effect of smoke on the bees. A piece of brown building paper or felt—no coal tar on it of course—was ignited and put in the smoker. It did not blaze, producing only a smudge, like punk. When this was blown among the bees, it did not seem to stupefy them, but to make them hungry and greedy to get as much honey as possible into their sacks. In this they acted much like the human kind when they smell fire in their proximity—seized as big a load of valuables as possible, and thus disqualified themselves for either aggressive or defensive warfare.

# Poultry.

## Preparing for the Shows.

Mr. I. K. Felch gives the readers of the *American Poultry Journal* the following advice on getting ready for exhibitions:

The time to prepare for the show-room is at hand. The chickens that stand head and shoulders above the brood in which they were hatched, are to be given private quarters and extra care; their meals should be cooked, and the growth of their different parts watched, and nature aided in all ways possible. Care and watchfulness are the levers that move the poultry interest, and are the cause from which the results—prize chickens—are obtained. Ninety points in an adult cock require a cockerel to score 93 from which he is to come, and we see in chicks, the "child is the father of the man."

Why do we have no more nice cocks? The reason, in most cases, is that three-fourths of all the cocks moult in confinement. If we would have fine plumage, we should give them a fair chance to grow it while moulting. Rich, nurturing food, a chance to exercise, milk and green vegetable food are the requisites for the making of a prize-winner. To reach above 90 points is to be quite sure of first prize, and three-fourths of the first-prize cocks score from 87 to 89. If the breeder will think of these things while the birds are moulting, an extra point may be obtained and success made certain. As the twig is bent the tree is inclined. If a flight feather in the chicken is left to fold outside, the adult set may be inclined to come in the same ungainly way. Pull the loose feather and allow the wing to fold, and the new set will grow out in proper shape. If the old feathers do not come out evenly, remove the tardy feathers so that the bird may secure its plumage in a smooth and even color. If a Buff, you must know that a feather coming in long after the moulting, has a darker, fresher look, which makes the plumage uneven in shade. If the old ones are left they are faded, and give the plumage a "mealy" look. So, if neglected, one is sure to have two shades of color, which, being cut a point, destroys the chances of success. See that the old feathers fall in time.

In Hamburgs it is quite common in the show-pens to see specimens where one-half the flight feathers are the old ones, never having been shed. When you see the flights half or two-thirds cast, and the new feathers just starting, catch the fowl and remove the rest. Just so with the chick. Many of you have seen me pull feathers in the show-room with the remark that they were chicken feathers. The feathers next to the last coat before a bird comes into reproductive life, have a thin pointed end where birds have been confined; these, many times, are late in moulting out. Care, in this respect, especially in Plymouth Rocks, should be taken to see that they are shed in time to get their new ones before the exhibition, and may save you the disappointment of losing a first prize. These are old stories to me, but if by calling your attention to them you may save one nice bird to win, I shall not regret the writing.

# Dairy.

## Cheese Making by the Old Method.

A correspondent describes in the *Ohio Farmer* the mode of cheese making a quarter to half a century ago and earlier.

There were two distinct ways of making cheese prior to the advent of the factory and the acid systems—the "whirl cheese," and the cut curd cheese—the latter of which corresponded, though in a remote degree, to the cheddar, and it is to this last that we pay first respects.

After the curd had remained under pressure for about half an hour and the whey having been largely expelled, the stone and strainer were removed, and the curd cut up with knives into little cubes of a half inch square, and when this was completed these little blocks of curd were returned to the tub and covered with hot water which had been heating in the brass kettle. Small quantities of water were added from time to time to keep up the temperature to about the bear-your-finger-in-it point, and was frequently stirred to keep it from packing.

The chemistry of the dairy was a sealed book to these now grandmothers, and any appearance of acid was directly charged down upon as a sour curd, and was injured accordingly; and when the factories introduced the acid feature as a principle, and one from which uniform goods could, as a rule, be produced, the old veterans of the farm dairies prophesied all kinds of failure, and even to-day Prof. Arnold and his "sweet curd" theory has hosts of indorsers from their ranks, their chief admiration arising from the supposed similarity of the methods practiced.

When the curd was thoroughly cooked in the water, or rather enough to suit the maker, it was again dipped into the sink where it was worked until somewhat dry, when it was salted, experience rather than knowledge being the guide to go by, though we believe that our mother usually put in about two teacupfuls of salt to the hundred pounds of curd; but "taste" usually dictated, and when it was well worked in, it was put to press.

The cheese press until a very recent day, say 1855, was a very primitive affair, though those who could afford it had presses made by some mechanic; but they were usually home-made. For years a log press did its faithful duty in the old cheese room, and it was not until the date mentioned above that the "patent" took its place. The old log press was exceediingly simple in its construction, and could be made as powerful as occasion required. A log about eight inches in diameter and about fourteen feet in length was the main stick. One end was secured to a false upright post in the side of the building, by a loosely working mortice and tenon. Two feet from this joint, an upright pressure post was attached to rest upon the "follower" of the hoop. At the other extremity the log was affixed a box which was filled with stone, the weight of which converted the main stick into a powerful lever. Under the press post, a halved whitewood log was fixed to represent the bed of the press, and place the hoops upon. The curd was now placed in the hoop, the follower adjusted, and the press post was raised to admit the placing of the hoop beneath it, by bringing a second lever to bear under the box of stone, and raising it up a few inches. The hoop was then put in place, the "blocking" affixed, and the removal of the lever allowed the weight of the stone to exert their force upon the contents of the hoop. and if it was thought to be insufficient, an extra stone or two was placed in the box.

The era of bandages for cheese came later, and the trials of the pioneer cheese makers to keep their cheese in shape were many. The hard scald was about their only way of keeping the cheese from siding over, and as the cheese were made by guess work throughout, they were very liable to crack, and the battle with the skippers was long and incessant, and fly-proof cheese grease was the great want of the dairy people.

Only now and then could a dairyman be found who had a specially-built curing room, and consequently the cheese were stored about in every nook and corner that offered security from rats and mice. As a usual thing but few sales were made before the fall months, and the labor of turning; inspecting, and general caring for the summer's make was a laborious one. The advent of the cheese buyer was an occasion of gladness, and if his coming was anticipated, the cheese took an extra polishing; the leaky ones were treated to numberless coats of grease, the cracks were artistically filled with butter and flour, and the cheese room took its renovation with the rest.

The whirl cheese, before mentioned, differed only in one stage of the process. The scalding was completed in the whey, when it was dipped into the sink, freed of whey, salted, and put to press. The difference was, "I have heard my mother say," that the pressing of the curd and cutting it into cubes and scalding with water, lessened its liability to leak whey, "huff," stood up in its place better, and looked nicer generally, not knowing that this manipulation of the curd developed—though unobserved—the acidity now so highly rated, and the working of the curd aired it or caused "oxygenation," liberated the gases that would otherwise have been retained and produced puffs, and resulted in producing a quality of cheese that was sent year after year to a particular buyer in New Orleans, because the goods being uniform, he could rely upon his recommendations.

In those early days many of the women who made cheese were wiser than they knew of, and many of them, could they have had the helps afforded by modern investigation, would have achieved as public a recognition as have our later Alvoids, Arnolds, Willards, and McGlenceys.

# Horticulture.

## The Early Victor Grape.

The propagation of new fruits and vegetables has become so well understood, and has proved so often profitable, that a new grape, peach, or berry, potato, squash, or tomato, excites comparatively little comment except among specialists.

It was my privilege, a few days ago, to call upon John Burr, Sr., of Leavenworth, who has been one of the most industrious workers in this particular field, and though age has bent his form, and disease has laid a heavy hand upon him, it has in no wise dulled the luster of his eye, or abated his enthusiasm for fine fruits. Mr. Burr was for several years an attache of the FARMER, and many of its older readers are indebted to him for horticultural information and suggestions more than they know.

Mr. Burr's first efforts were directed to the propagation of strawberries, several of which are still grown in different parts of the country, our Burr's New Pine has acquired a national reputation and has been in cultivation for upwards of a quarter of a century.

For the past fifteen years he has directed his attention almost entirely to seedling grapes, and in that time has fruited hundreds, only to find that while *new* they were not *valuable*. He is now fruiting one, in fact has named and to a limited extent given to the public, that promises to create a commotion in grape circles. It is named Burr's Early Victor. It may be described as a black grape, berry medium, bunches medium to large, *very* compact, shouldered, wonderfully prolific, two weeks earlier than the Concord, quality first-class for eating, and pronounced by competent authority as being *the best wine grape ever used in this country.* The growth of the vine is vigorous, and thus far has proved entirely healthy, the foliage not as heavy as the Concord, and in color resembling the Delaware, in fact the flavor of the grape resembles that old favorite when it succeeds well.

The Early Victor has been examined by all our local pomologists and wine-makers: Mr. E. J. Holman, Dr. Staymen, Francis Goddard, Mr. Bivard, Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, and many others, and from all the praise is unstinted.

In addition to the Early Victor, Mr. Burr has three new white grapes, two of which will create an excitement when they are given to the public; one for its exceeding fine quality as an eating grape, the other as being *the earliest* known grape in ripening and combining fair quality, being earlier than the Hartford Prolific, or Dracut Amber, and the equal of the Delaware in quality, from which they are seedlings. Thanks to Mr. Burr's kindness, I had the opportunity to taste of all these and others, and can certify that they suit an uneducated palate.

Should you be in Leavenworth, Mr. Editor, it will pay you to call on friend Burr.

A. G. CHASE.

Millwood, Kan., Aug. 30th.

# Miscellaneous.

## What an Old Farmer Says.

This is the advice of an old man who has tilled the soil for forty years:

I am an old man, upwards of three score years, during two scores of which I have been a tiller of the soil. I cannot say that I am now, but I have been rich, and have had all I need, do not owe a dollar, have given my children a good education, and when I am called away will leave them enough to keep the wolf from the door. My experience has taught me that:

1. One acre of land well prepared and well cultivated, produced more than two which received only the same amount of labor used on one.

2. One cow, horse, mule, sheep, or hog, well fed, is more profitable than two kept on the amount necessary to keep one well.

3. One acre of clover or grass is worth more than two of cotton where no grass or clover is raised.

4. No farmer who buys oats, corn, wheat, fodder and hay, as a rule, for ten years, can keep the sheriff away from the door in the end.

5. The farmer who never reads the papers and sneers at book farming and improvements, always has a leaky roof, poor stock, broken-down fences, and complains of bad "seasons."

6. The farmer who is above his business and intrusts it to another to manage, soon has no business to attend to.

7. The farmer whose habitual beverage is cold water, is healthier, wealthier and wiser than he who does not refuse to drink.

The tone of dried apple sauce may be heightened with a sliced lemon.

## Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county, A. Huff. Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, ——— Miami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county, P. O. Kirwin; J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; I. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Doniphan county: Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

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

### Farmers' Convention.

The *Western Rural* and the Cook County, Ill., Farmers' Alliance, unite in calling a convention of farmers to be held in the city of Chicago, October 14, 1880, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The object of the convention is to form a National Farmers' Alliance—a large number of subordinate Alliances having been already organized—and to adopt measures which will be calculated to induce congress to take such action upon the matter of transportation as will forever put an end to railroad extortion. A large convention of farmers and others interested in this subject will strike terror to the hearts of grasping railroad corporations, and will have a powerful influence upon our national legislature.

We have called the convention during the time the Inter-State Exposition is to be held, because many will be able to obtain excursion rates on the railroads and our visitors will have an opportunity to visit the Exposition, if they wish. The only objection that suggested itself as to the time was that the hotels usually raise their prices during the Exposition, but to those who desire cheap rates, and are willing to submit to being a little crowded, we have arranged with some of the hotels which gave the best satisfaction during our late jam, to take guests for a dollar and a half a day. In order that visitors may avail themselves of these prices, it will be necessary for those who are coming to let us know, when we will forward a card, which on presentation to the hotel will secure for them the reduced rates. Those who wish more room can find abundant accommodation at any of the hotels at the usual prices.

We invite the Alliances, Granges, Farmers' Clubs, and all other societies interested in securing cheap transportation, to send as many delegates as they choose, and every individual farmer who reads this notice is invited to be present. The delegates from the Alliances, and such others as may wish to join the Alliance, can meet sometime during the day, and organize a National Alliance, and the general convention can be a mass convention.

Now it is said that farmers will not do anything even when they have an opportunity to do it. Let us show the world this time that this is a mistake. Farmers, if you will attend this convention, the *Western Rural* promises you a glorious result. It may cost you a little to get here, but it will be a very insignificant sum compared to that which is filched from every one of you by the railroad monopolies every year. One large and determined convention will be the beginning of the end. The time has come for you to make yourself felt. The *Western Rural* will furnish you with a large, comfortable hall, and now all it asks of you, friends, is to do something for yourselves, now that an opportunity offers.—*Western Rural.*

### New York Alliance.

The following Address to the People of the State was prepared by a committee consisting of W. A. Armstrong, of the executive committee of the N. Y. State Grange, and Wm. J. Fowler, representing the executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance. It was read before the Alliance August 20th, and on motion of Harris Lewis was unanimously adopted as the Address of the Alliance:

*To the People of New York State:*

The issues of the coming election are so important that they warrant an appeal to the people irrespective of party with regard to their material interests in the matter of railway transportation.

The facts shown before the legislative investigating committee fully justify complaints of oppressive freight discriminations long made by the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial classes: It is known by their own testimony that railway managers have for years pursued a policy destructive to all industrial interests in this state. Now, when these facts can no longer be successfully denied, railway magnates insolently turn to the people with Tweed's query—"What are you going to do about it?"

Such an answer makes an issue that must be promptly met. It becomes a question whether these great corporations, vested with valuable franchises for the public benefit, shall assume the airs of sovereignty and defy the power which created them. Against railway supremacy in our state government we appeal to all good citizens to unite in defense of popular liberties. If corporations are to rule the state, the forms of free government will become only a farce.

It has nearly come to this already. Railway corporations defy the popular will because they control the politics in this state. Even now, despite the strong popular feeling aroused against freight discriminations, both parties seem likely to nominate tools of the railway corporations. It can hardly be otherwise, when nearly all who enter public life receive favors which, to a greater or less degree, retain them in the interest of the railway managers. If such men are nominated by both parties—as now seems probable—these corporations can look on with indifference while the hoodwinked people are quarreling over the petty differences between republican and democrat. The railway magnates propose to name both candidates for governor, so that whichever party succeeds, they will have in their interests the veto power over legislation for the next three years. Prompt action is needed to avert this danger. We urge every citizen who reads this to attend the primary meetings of his party, and help nominate men, honest, capable and faithful to the interests of the people. Let it be understood that fair promises will not avail any party unless it gives pledge of its sincerity by nominating men known to be in earnest support of the popular demands.

We give fair warning to the political managers that they cannot safely disregard the wishes of the industrial classes. The organizations which we represent comprise a large body of voters whom stump speakers love to call "the bone and sinew of the country." This year the question of corporrtion supremacy as against the supremacy of the people, we regard as much the most important issue to be decided. We will not vote for any candidate of either party who does not maintain the rights of the people as against railway corporations.

If we only regarded our money interests, no other issue this fall is so important as this. The discrimination against local freight has caused a yearly loss of millions of dollars to the farmers of this state. It has depreciated the value of farm lands hundreds of millions of dollars. It has destroyed or driven west many important manufacturing industries. These results necessarily injure the city of New York, whose prosperity is largely dependent upon that of the state and whose people are scarcely less interested in this question than are the farmers and manufacturers of the interior. Even the railway corporations disregard their best interests in pursuing a policy which cripples the agricultural and other industries of the localities through which they pass. In this case, as in many others, selfishness defeats its own ends.

Under the present system, while through freights are carried at cost or less, all the profits, from which come dividends on watered stock and interest on indebtedness, are extorted from our own citizens.. This transportation tax borne by the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industries of this state, is larger than that paid to support state and local governments. It is estimated at not less than $40,000,000 yearly, taken from the products of our industries and given to those in competition with us in carrying their products at or below cost. This tax is levied by a power which owns no responsibility to those who have to bear the burden, and it has for years in farming, and perhaps also in other industries, taken more than the profits of labor and capital. Thus our own people have been impoverished, while corporations which we have created have discriminated against us. Among our own citizens a like unjust discrimination is made in rebates and special rates, governed by no rule, except the favor or caprice of railway magnates. This favoritism increases the oppression of the general public. What is gained by the favored few is offset by higher rates to all others.

This system must be wholly changed. It is moustrous that a few men, by virtue of franchises given for the public use and benefit, shall arbitrarily wield powers greater than those of any European monarch. The New York Central and the Erie railways can at will impoverish one man and enrich another. They can build up, or they can utterly destroy, the industries of a thriving community. They can make land dear, or largely depreciate its value, as interest or caprice may lead them to favor one locality or punish another. Such powers as these must be guarded against and carefully restricted. The railway corporations must be held strictly to the contract in their charters, and operated for the public use and benefit. Special rates, rebates and unjust discriminations of any kind against localities or individuals must be strictly prohibited. And more important than aught else, the supremacy of the people of this state over the corporations which they have created must be vindicated.

The farmers of New York demand a redress of notorious inequalities in taxation which are oppressive to all real estate owners. But the two questions are really one. The great obstacle to a just apportionment of taxation lies in the dominance of the railway and other corporations in the legislative and executive branches of our state government. When we vindicate the supremacy of the people as against the railway corporations the difficulty of securing a just and equal system of taxation will disappear.

To accomplish this will require a sharp contest, but the final result cannot be doubtful. Arrogant as railway magnates have grown, the people are stronger than they whenever they choose to exercise their power. The losses in business and depreciation in value of farm lands because of excessive transportation charges, will arouse the people more thoroughly and surely than will the most eloquent appeal. When grievances touch men's pockets as these do, their redress is not far distant. With the facts concerning railway abuses now before them, the proper action thereon is confidently left to the intelligent people of this state.

### The Campaign Club and the Alliance.

Permit me to ask a question concerning the Alliance: When attempting to organize an Alliance, if an organization of another or of any political party oppose us, as a party organization, can we regard them or the party they represent as friends of the farmer? Are we not compelled to consider them enemies? If enemies, what course should we pursue toward that organization?

On Saturday night last, armed with a copy of the KANSAS FARMER that contained Acting Secretary Wilson's letter and the constitution of the Alliance, I proceeded to a Garfield club meeting, where I was given a respectful hearing while promulgating the principles of the Alliance. As I understand it, the Alliance does not in the present election propose to interfere in the least with any party, but simply to bring their influence to bear on the successful candidates, compelling them to do the will of their constituents. Is this correct? I so stated at the meeting and yet the club decided that no member should join the Alliance, or at least not until the club as a party organization should consider the matter.

Believing that the editor of the FARMER is in sympathy with both the club and the Alliance, I appeal to him for advice, and also ask members of all parties who read the FARMER, do you oppose or can you afford to oppose a thing that so fully strikes the keynote of public sympathy?

To-day we order a charter for an Alliance, and shall go to work, but respectfully await your answer. PIONEER.

Our friend is not much of a politician, or he could readily have anticipated the action of the club. Go ahead and organize the Alliance without interfering with the club. Hold your own meetings as Alliance meetings, and when the Alliance has the floor, the members will be fully competent to answer the queries of our friend. The club had the floor when it was confronted by another organization, which proposed to interfere with its meeting, and it felt jealous of its rights. This was very natural, and its action was the most matter-of-course result possible. The club and the Alliance have business to do that is entirely different. The club proposes nothing new or any advance or improvment on our present system of politics. It is organized to keep its members in line with the party, to keep them from straggling and falling into the hands of the enemy, to fire their party zeal, to instruct them in carrying torches. They will meet weekly and listen to village lawyers, and politicians who are always in search of an office, harangue on the same subjects that the village newspapers are filled with, which those of you who read have learned almost "by heart." Nothing new will be discussed. The members will be exhorted to "stick" to their party and vote the "ticket, straight." This is all fair from the club standpoint. This is what campaign clubs are formed for. The Alliance will discuss public measures with a view to improve them, and to place in the rear, most likely, the men who are in front at the club.

Go ahead and organize the Alliance without interfering with the club, and your speakers will direct the thought of the members into a channel widely different from those followed by the club, but don't interfere with the sessions of the latter. It is only intended to last till November, and to prevent innovations on time-honored political customs, which is to keep party machinery in the hands of office hunters and professional politicians. The Alliance will seek to take it out of their hands, while not meddling with the principles of existing parties.

## 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.**


# GREAT CATTLE SALE

—AT—

## ST. MARYS, KANS.,

—ON—

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER, 9th. 1880.**

By J. W. FITZGERALD.

**85 HEAD.**

Consisting of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves; also Grade Cows and Calves, Yearlsng Steers and Heifers, and two high grade yearling Bulls.

Also, a few choice Berkshires from the famous stock of Prior & Sons, Paris, Ky.

The cows have either calves by their side, or are bred to Mr. Fitzgerald's Princess and Rose of Sharon bulls—Prince Climax 2d, No. 28337; Gold Drop, No. 35655.

**Sale Commences at 10 o'clock. A. M.**

**TERMS CASH.**

**MUSTACHE AND WHISKERS.** Dyke's Beard Elixir did this and will do it on either bald head or bare face. Forces heavy Mustache in from 2 to 4 weeks and never fails. 20,000 young men already wear full beard, having used 1 to 3 pk'gs. No injury, easily applied, certain in effect. Pk'g postpaid, 25c. 3 for 50c. stamps or silver. SMITH & CO., Sole Agents, Palatine, Ills. (Strictly genuine.)

# HUNT'S REMEDY

THE GREATEST

## KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE

EVER KNOWN.

**HUNT'S REMEDY** has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by physicians to die.

**HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes,** and **Incontinence and Retention of Urine.**

**HUNT'S REMEDY** encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and renewed health is the result.

**HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loins, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Bright's Disease,** and **all Complaints** of the **Urino-Genital Organs.**

**HUNT'S REMEDY** quickly induces the **Liver** to healthy action, removing the causes that produce **Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, &c.**

By the use of **HUNT'S REMEDY** the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

**HUNT'S REMEDY** is purely vegetable, and meets a want never before furnished to the public, and the utmost reliance may be placed in it.

**HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.**

**One trial will convince you. For Sale by all Druggists.** Send for Pamphlet to **WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I.**

Prices, 75 cents, and $1.25 (large size).

## Thoroughbred Sheep for Sale.

Two 2-year old Cotswold Rams.
Fifteen Cotswold Yearling Rams.
Eleven Cotswold Ram Lambs.
Twenty-one of the above Rams are entitled to registry in the American Cotswold Record.
One 3-year old Southdown Ram.
One 2-year old Southdown Ram.
Six 1-year old Southdown Rams.
Seven Southdown Ram Lambs.
The greater part of the Downs descended from Lord Walsingham's Flock, England.
Also a few well selected Ewes of each breed.
The above Sheep were selected with great care from some of the best Importers and Breeders of Canada.
Four Hundred and Fifty Common Stock Sheep for Sale.

Come and see them. JOHN W. JONES, Stewartsville, Mo.

# TUTT'S PILLS!

## SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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

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

**TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.**

## A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold. REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25 cents. **35 Murray St., N. Y.**

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

**Office, 35 Murray St., New York.**

# BERKSHIRES

—AT THE—

# COLLEGE FARM.

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

*E. M. SHELTON,*
Supt. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

## Norman French Horses

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

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses.

E. DILLON & CO.,
Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.


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HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices ⅓ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs ready for shipment.

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

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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shippinll facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants: 250,000 apple seedlings: 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists, Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

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


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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

**RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.**
Emporia, Kansa

## RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS.

**Established in 1868.**

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar under six months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. These pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas

THE

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(Monthly,) and

## THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD,

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**HIGH CLASS POULTRY,**
C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.
(NEAR SEDALIA.)
**Breeder & Shipper.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING
In Season.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

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An experienced shepherd for 1200 Sheep. Single man preferred. Apply to J. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

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

EDSON & BECK,
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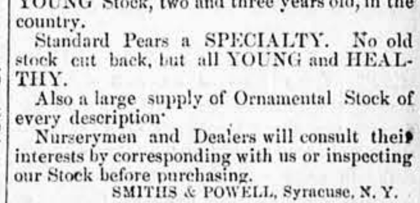


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Largest supply of UNIFORM THRIFTY YOUNG Stock, two and three years old, in the country.

Standard Pears a SPECIALTY. No old stock cut back, but all YOUNG and HEALTHY.

Also a large supply of Ornamental Stock of every description.

Nurserymen and Dealers will consult their interests by corresponding with us or inspecting our Stock before purchasing.

SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

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Largest lot of budded peach trees in the state, (30 varieties); one million hedge plants. A general assortment of large and small fruits, ornamentals, &c., &c. Peach buds for fall budding 50 cents per 1000. Apple scions for winter grafting $1,00 per 1000. Send for price list of other stock. Address,

**D. W. COZARD,**
LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

**BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.**

Established 1852. **600** acres; **13** greenhouses. We offer a large stock of **Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Bulbs, Apple Seedlings, Osage Plants,** ect. New Fall *Price List free.* Address BAIRD & TUTTLE, Agents, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

**SALESMEN WANTED $105** A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS **CIGARS** SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

# THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 37 expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.


## Post Office Addresses.

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

## Special Notice.

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

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

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

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

## Agricultural Journals as Premiums at Agricultural Fairs.

We cannot consider anything more appropriate as small premiums at fairs, than the offer of agricultural journals. It is impossible for any one engaged in agriculture to derive as much benefit from anything else that a dollar and fifty cents or two dollars will buy, than a good agricultural paper, and it is customary throughout the country for the officers of agrtcultural exhibitions to offer among the numerous premiums, agricultural and live-stock journals. Those journals certainly do more toward promoting the interest of farmers and making such exhibitions possible and successful than all the so-called *news*papers in the country, three-fourths of the contents of which are purely idle gossip, utterly useless for any other purpose than to supply a morbid appetite for gossip.

The KANSAS FARMER, like other agricultural journals, has in former years been offered extensively as premiums at agricultural fairs, and has, with exceptions so rare as to be unworthy of notice, been treated most courteously by the state press. The following is one of those exceptional cases which we would take no notice of if it were not for the senseless fling one of those county papers makes at farmers generally. In this case it will be seen that the old adage is true, that a want of decency results from a want of sense. The following is the article referred to, and as it is only quoted as a text for some remarks, it is unnecessary to dignify the paper by a notoriety which a mention of its name and location by the FARMER would give it:

"The KANSAS FARMER is offered by every fair association in the state as a polite way of saying to the exhibitor—'We have no money; have to economize; and rather than have you get nothing we give you something, and the something is the agricultural paper of the state'—a paper that is published in order to get the 'fat' for stray lists and keep the county fairs alive."

This ill-bred sneer at agricultural societies and the farmers, comes with a bad grace from a village paper which wholly depends on the surrounding agricultuaal community for its support. The ill manners of the slur is only matched by its lack of truth.

The FARMER was selected to publish the stray lists of the state, (which advertising is anything but "fat,"—fifty cents for three insertions and a free copy to every county clerk's office in the state,) because it was the most appropriate selection that could be made for the purpose. The strays belong to farmers mainly, and are taken up by them, and if there is such a thing as "fitness of things," the paper wholly devoted to their interest is the one to publish the strays in.

In place of aiding to "keep the county fairs alive" as the KANSAS FARMER does, by making of its readers better farmers, such papers as the above is clipped from are found standing in with the village tax-eaters who are found in every court house town concocting schemes to fleece a living out of the industry of the farmers. Such papers are invariably found in the pay of the machine politicians and the tax-eating brood, sneering at farmers and farmers' institutions. They find little else to admire or commend at the fairs but the horse-race, and are as great a nuisance as their masters, the dead-beat politicians and political lawyers that cumber like barnacles the body politic.

## Preparing for Wheat Seeding.

The season for seeding wheat was never more favorable than at present in this state, and the outlook foreshadows a larger breadth of wheat sown in the fall of 1880 than ever before in Kansas. The protracted season of drouth which had prevailed for several months, the period lengthening as the line was shifted west and south, in New Mexico extending over a period of two years, and in a portion of extreme western Kansas to one year, and partially or totally destroying two crops, has been succeeded recently by abundant rains. In New Mexico, where the stock was dying by thousands, on account of the long drouth, the recent rains have culminated in floods, and mountain and plain so long clothed in a somber drab of scorched herbage, are again decked in living green.

The ground is in excellent order for seeding in this state, and the work is being pushed with energy. The railroads are lending a helping hand to settlers along their lines who have been crippled in means by the failure of their crops. Seed wheat is generally being distributed on time payments, by the railroad companies, to settlers on the western frontiers of Kansas.

Many of the homesteaders and other settlers in the extreme western frontier of the state, who were compelled to vacate their farms for want of means to support their families, are returning to put in a wheat crop, and a favorable season next year will obliterate the losses of the past, and smiling plenty soon banish all but the recollection of the suffering caused by early misfortunes.

In this connection we would again urge upon farmers the wisdom of fortifying against the failure of grain crops, which have many enemies to contend with, and are very liable to partial and total failures in every part of the country, both old and new, by depending more upon stock.

The corn crop is much surer than any other grain crop, being a rank grower and a summer crop. The great abundance of this crop and expensive railroad transportation make the price comparatively low in the west, and consequently selling the grain is the least profitable mode of disposing of a corn crop; but converted into pork, beef, mutton and wool, the crop never fails to realize a handsome profit to the feeder. If farmers were more alive to the advantages of feeding their corn crop to stock, and would steadily pursue the policy of making stock their main money crop, they would find themselves much more independent of the fickle and uncertain seasons than the majority of them are.

## Seven Rules In Butter Making.

If the following seven rules were strictly adhered to by butter makers it would raise the selling price of their product one hundred per cent., and in some cases still higher.

"The most *essential things* in successful butter making are: 1st. A herd of cows properly selected, well fed, cleanly kept, well milked. 2d. Setting the milk in a pure atmosphere and of such temperature as will permit the cream to rise before souring. 3d. Skimming as soon as the milk begins to sour. 4th. Placing the cream in a covered vessel in such cool temperature as will allow it to ripen very slowly. 5th. Churning the cream as soon as it is distinctly sour, and washing and salting the batter when it first forms in small pellets. 6th. Working the butter only so much as is necessary to expel the buttermilk; packing at once and placing the package in a temperature of 60° or under. 7th. Selling before it has lost its delicate flavor and fine aroma:"

In order to conform to these rules strictly in practice, it is all important to properly prepare for carrying them into effect. To fall short in one is to impair the efficiency of all. Cold water is the first essential. That can be had by a windmill pump and a good well. A good commodious dairy room that can be kept dry and clear of bad odors, by proper ventilation and perfect drainage is the next in order. These two objects having been gained a careful study of the principles and management of dairy products is indispensable to success.

An expensive dairy house can be described and built, but that is not attainable by a majority of farmers who would like to keep a few cows and keep them at a profit. If a northern slope can be commanded near the dwelling the earth may be removed so that the sides and one end of the milk room will be below the surface. Build a thick wall and cover the building with a double roof as protection from the rays of the sun unless a screen of trees on the south side can be utilized as a sun break. The windows should be darkened with slatted shutters or blinds and protected against the entrance of flies by fine wire screens. This arrangement will allow the air to pass through the upper part of the room freely while it will be kept cooler by the partial darkening.

For setting the milk wooden troughs will answer, but stone and cement is much better built on the ground. Wooden troughs set near the floor of the milk room so arranged as to be filled from the well by the windmill pump several times a day in hot weather, will make the best setting for milk where shallow pans are used; but a deep tank will be found more economical as well as convenient in removing the cream from the milk, and if the Cooley can is used, and we advise its adoption by all who wish to preserve their milk free from dust and taint in this windy, hot climate, a comparatively short tank made from strong inch and half plank with a lid to shut down, will make a most perfect setting for new milk while the cream is rising. The tank or troughs should be provided with a discharge spigot at the opposite end from that which the water is pumped in, connected with a drain pipe to conduct the water at least fifty feet away from the building before escaping.

The floor of the building should be laid with stone flagging which is easily kept clean and sweet, and always affords a cool place for setting firkins or crocks of butter. An elevated shelf will be needed three feet from the floor on which to place the cream after skimming from the milk, to prepare it for churning.

A dairy room of this description on every farm could be built at little cost, and made large enough to admit of an ante-room next the door, with board floor, for churning and dressing the butter. It would answer all the purposes of the dairy for seven or eight months in the year, and would more than pay its cost the first summer from four cows by the increased quantity and quality of butter, in addition of having at all times for the use of the family plenty of cool, sweet, palatable milk and cream.

The dairy is one of the neglects of the farm which cries aloud for reform. It is little use to keep good cows and have abundance of milk when three-fourths of it is little better than wasted.

## The Next Legislature.

Who shall control it? Shall the same men and influences that overshadowed the last by artful management and finesse? We reasonably expect a goodly number of farmers to have seats in both houses. The majority should be farmers. The important question is shall their influence be felt commensurate to their numbers? It may if a proper course is pursued. The growing agricultural and stock interest of the state needs discriminating legislation which it will not get save at the hands of its friends. The agricultural interest in the last session was amused with *long talks in its interest* but no action. That was the strategy which was resorted to then to amuse and fool the farmers, and the same tactics will doubtless be tried at the next session, unless the farmers organize as farmers, and hold caucuses to decide upon such measures as they propose to push through, and the line of action to be followed out.

The men who made loud professions of sympathy for the agricultural interest of the state in order to gain seats in the last legislature, and then were found clandestinely voting with the enemy on the flimsiest of pretexts, on every measure that was demanded by the great industry of the state, should not be allowed to steal their way into the state legislature under the temperance excitement, or any other issue. Leave all such at home. There were some terribly corrupt rascals in the last legislature. While such men find their way into our law-making bodies, the honest citizens can have no hope of just laws being passed, or corruption having to take a back seat.

There is in course of organization a movement which is intended to be formidable enough through the entire country to bring such a pressure to bear upon congress as will compel that body to take up the transportation question in earnest and apply such measures as will relieve agriculture of a portion of the burthens placed upon it by unrestrained corporations, and to that end every state legislature should instruct its United States senators in no uncertain sound, what policy they are expected to pursue in relation to this now overshadowing question which is confronting the country. Kansas has as deep an interest in this stake as any other state in the Union, and if her farmers expect relief they must show that they are in earnest, through the action of their state legislature.

In order to bring the whole agricultural interest in line on this question of transportation, Farmers' Alliances are being formed all over the country, and through them such concert of action will be had as bids fair to place another and very different phase on public affairs than the country has been used to contemplate. The intelligence of Kansas farmers is equal to that of any other class of men in the country, if brought into requisition. Let them not be found wanting in the hour of greatest need.

There are many local abuses which cry aloud for redress and handling without gloves, which we will refer to in future. In the meantime let the organization of farmers be pushed without flagging.

## Wine, and the Prohibition Amendment.

As we foreshadowed in last week's issue of the FARMER, Governor St. John was renominated for a second term by an overwhelming majority of the convention. While his individual popularity gave him strength with his party, the circumstances which identified him with the prohibitionary movement doubtless added largely to that popularity. It is apparent that a large majority in the state are in favor of the proposed amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for scientific, medical and mechanical purposes. This amendment to the constitution will have to be given effect by act of legislature affixing penalties for its violation and more strictly defining its meaning and scope.

There come up complaints from several quarters, but the one most worthy of notice is from the wine-making interest of the state, which is as yet small, but the conditions are such as to warrant the belief that wine-making might grow to be one of very considerable importance in this commonwealth. The grape is remarkably healthy and prolific in the dry climate and rich soil of Kansas, and we learn that in Doniphan county, especially, that the industry has been developed sufficiently to give assurance that it may be expanded to one of importance.

While wine manufactured from the grape is not the enemy which the spirit of temperance is arrayed against in deadly hostility, wine has got into very bad company—that of corn whisky and other more villainous compounds, from which it is very difficult to separate it. If wine shall ever gain its former standing and respectability in society, it is plain that it must part company with rum and the present low condition of the rum trade, and if it suffer in the present crisis its friends will have to draw such comfort as they can from the old but just maxim that a man is judged by the company he keeps.

The best way to foster the wine-making interest, if it is to be fostered, and it is one of great magnitude in California, is to crush the beastly and demoralizing trade in alcoholic compounds, and having banished them from the state, and thus having completely severed the whisky business from the wine-making interest, discuss the feasibility of building the latter up on its own merits by special legislation. We are not convinced that it has much merit as an industry, separated as it should be from the degrading business of the rum trade, but there are many good people who believe otherwise, and their belief is worthy of respect and deliberate inquiry. Wine, brandy and whisky are generally found in company. Can they be separated? That's the question.

## Corn on High Prairie.—A Lesson to Farmers in Saving Manure.

The FARMER office had the pleasure of a visit, last week, from Mr. Joshua Wheeler, of Atchison county. Mr. Wheeler's place is near the line between Jackson and Atchison counties, being three miles from the former. His place is partially on high prairie and he has resided on it since 1857, at which time he became a resident of "bleeding Kansas." Mr. Wheeler had with him a specimen of his corn which is growing on high prairie, and if the sample is a fair one of what can be done on such soil in dry years, we would advise all farmers to adopt Mr. Wheeler's system. The ears were a foot in length and seven inches in circumference.

He attributes his success to manuring and deep, thorough culture of such soil. He saves all the manure about his stables and cattle-pens and applies it to his high land, and finds that where the ground has been heavily dressed with the accumulations of the yards, that drouth, while burning up the crop on unmanured parts of the field, does not affect or check the steady growth where a coat of well rotted manure has been mixed with the soil.

The man who raises good crops is generally found to be up in other matters that pertain to a proper system of farming. A fine crop of apples is also a part of the farm produce. The specimens of fruit accompanying the corn were as fine as we could desire to see, consisting of Maidens Blush, Sops of Wine, a fair sized, deep red apple, mildly acid, and Harrison's Cider, a very firm, small, yellow, sub-acid apple.

Mr. Wheeler did what every sensible settler in a new country should do, with few exceptions, stuck to his first location, laid out his farm, improved it, and planted orchards, and now is rewarded with as comfortable a home as the heart of man could desire. We are happy to say that he is one of the valued correspondents of the KANSAS FARMER, whose "Farm Letters" excite so much interest throughout the country and serve to direct attention to the sunny plains of Kansas. Without planting no reaping may be expected. Mr. Wheeler has planted with wisdom and is now gathering with profit and pleasure.

## Bismarck Fair.

This great Kansas agricultural exhibition, which opens at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, on Monday next, the 13th inst., is creating almost as much excitement in the east as in our own state. Col. Forney, editor of *Forney's Progress*, has made arrangements to run an excursion train from New York to Bismarck Grove, and the train is advertised to leave Jersey City September 8th, (to-day), at 8 o'clock a. m. This enterprise of Col. Forney eclipses any similar excursion in magnitude ever prompted by an agricultural fair. The managers of the fair are very confident in their assurances that the Western National Fair will surpass anything of the kind ever organized west of the Mississippi. It will doubtless be a red-letter enterprise for the state of Kansas, and serve in extedding its world-wide fame as a region unsurpassed in agricultural products.

There will be several displays by counties, and the counties which make the finest display will naturally attract the attention of immigrants, and will stand a fair chance of having the largest influx of population next season.

## The Topeka Fair.

We have received complimentary tickets and premium list of the Shawnee County Agricultural Fair to be held at Topeka, October 5th to 8th, 1880. The premiums offered are the most liberal of any single county in the state, and competition is open to the world.

Among the pleasant and attractive features of this fair is public speaking by eminent statesmen and others. We notice that General Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, the most eloquent man in public life in the United States, has been engaged to deliver an address on October 7th. We hope the people of this community will note this date, and that a great many of them will avail themselves of the opportunity to hear this grand orator. The railroads will sell round-trip tickets to Topeka during the fair for one and one-fourth fare.

## Cactus.

A correspondent from Texas, a few weeks since, spoke of cactus hedges in some parts of that country, and the mention of a novelty invariably brings more or less inquiry. We have had inquiries about cactus seed, cactus hedges, and cactus culture, every week since.

There is a species of mammoth cactus grows on the prairies of that hot country, which fortunately for Kansas would not grow this far north. They are a terrible thorny nuisance that no farmer would tolerate on his place, except as a fenced-up curiosity, even if they would grow to the proportions here that they do in that country, which we presume they would not. At all events it is safe to dismiss the cactus hedge.

## Premium Lists, Fair Tickets, Etc.

Second annual fair of the Vermillion Valley Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at Frankfort, Marshall county, Kansas, Sept. 14th to 17th.

St. Louis Fair, St. Louis, Oct. 4th to 9th.

Wholesale Price-List of Bloomington Nursery, Baird & Taylor agents, Bloomington, McLean county, Ill.

COMPLIMENTARIES.

We are indebted to the officers of fairs for the following complimentaries received since our last issue: Indiana State Fair, Indianapolis; Clyde Agricultural and Driving Park Association, Clyde, Kansas; Shawnee County Agricultural Society, Topeka, Kansas.

Premium List of Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Kas., Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.; also complimentary. This society offers a special premium for the most concise and instructive report of "what is to be seen at our fair." A new feature which is a good idea.

## Rose from Its Ashes.

We are glad to number among our exchanges again the *Southern Live-Stock Journal*, published at Starkville, Miss., revised in eight-page form and much improved in appearance every way. A few months ago the *Journal* office and entire outfit was destroyed by fire, and a new press and type had to be purchased and shipped to Mississippi from New York. We congratulate the *Journal* on its fine appearance, and predict for it a large measure of success and great usefulness in future. The *Journal* has a rich field to work, but one that will require much labor and perseverance to fully develop. Farmers are slow to move out of old ruts.

## Reports of the Fairs.

The officers of agricultural fairs have been very kind in sending the FARMER complimentary tickets, and we would be well pleased if it were possible to attend them all, but that is not possible. We desire to have a brief report of them in the FARMER, and solicit such from the secretaries, or from our numerous correspondents, some of whom will be in attendance at all of them. A report of the success of these agricultural displays will be of interest to all of our readers, and of value to the state to which so many strangers are turning inquiring eyes.

## West India Turtle.

The latest surprise which the enterprising caterers, the McKay Bros., gave the *bon vivants*, was a mammoth West India turtle, which after being exhibited alive to wondering prairie-born denizens, was converted into turtle soup and served to the lovers of dainty dishes. What is the next novelty these sons of Neptune will command old ocean to yield up from his treasure house of marvels to tickle the palates of their guests?

## The Jack-Plane Harrow at the Fair.

Dr. Mulvey writes us that he has numerous inquiries about the Jack-Plane harrow since a description of the implement appeared in the KANSAS FARMER, and that he will exhibit it at the Shawnee County Agricultural Fair, and test it to the satisfaction of farmers. He will have the Jack-Plane on exhibition at the Bismarck and Kansas City exhibitions also.

## Convalescent.

We were much pleased to receive a note from Mr. A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, who was dangerously injured by one of his Short-horn bulls a few weeks since, stating that he was in a fair way to entirely recover from the injury, and expressing his thanks for the many expressions of sympathy from friends, in his misfortune.

Mr. R. is preparing to start, with his fine stock, for the fairs.

We advertise a new hydraulic ram which we have reason to believe is an excellent machine. There are many farms in this state which should be supplied with rams. A hydraulic ram is the most economical method yet invented for forcing water from springs to any elevated point desired. They are almost a perpetual motion, running night and day with little or no attention.

The Fair number of the *Rural New Yorker*, 34 Park Row, N. Y., is the handsomest and most instructive Agricultural and Horticultural number ever published. The *Rural* is one of our most valued exchanges.


## Made Popular.

In writing of Warner's safe remedies, the *Courier-Journal*, New Haven, Conn., says: "The whole is under the managment of the enterprising gentleman, H. H. Warner, and it is he who has made so popular, the world over, Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, Warner's safe diabetes cure, Warner's safe bitters, and others of the Warner's safe remedies."

## Baby Saved!

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

Kidney wort will cure kidney and liver diseases and worst cases of piles.

### 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:

Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Sept. 28, 29, 30 and Oct. 1.

Allen County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Iola, no fair.

Anderson County Fair Association, Garnett, no fair.

Atchison Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair Association, Atchison, at Atchison, Sept. 6 to 12.

Brown County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Hiawatha, Sept. 28th to Oct. 1st.

Butler County Exposition and Horticultural Society, Augusta, no fair.

Burlingame Union Agricultural Society (Osage Co.,) Burlingame, at Burlingame, Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

Central Kansas Fair Association, (Barton), Great Bend, no report received.

Cherokee County Agricultural and Stock Association, Columbus, at Columbus, Sept. 22, 23 and 24.

Cloud County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Concordia, no exhibition.

Crawford County Agricultural Society, Girard, at Girard, Sept. 7, 8 and 9.

Dickinson County Agricultural Society, Abilene, at Abilene, Oct. 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Doniphan County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association, Troy, at Troy, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Ellis County Agricultural Society, Hays City, no fair.

Ellsworth County Agricultural Society, Ellsworth, no date stated.

Franklin County Agricultural Society, Ottawa, at Ottawa, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1 and 2.

Greenwood County Agricultural Society, Eureka, at Eureka, 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.

Humboldt Agricultural and Mechanical District Association, ——, ——.

Jackson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Holton, at Holton, Sept. 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Astociation, Oskaloosa, at Oskaloosa, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.

Jewell County Agricultural and Industrial Society, Mankato, no report received.

Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Olathe, no report received.

Kansas Valley Fair Association, (Douglas Co.,) Lawrence, no fair.

Kansas Central Agricultural Society, (Davis Co.,) Junction City, at Junction City, Oct. 5, 6, 7 and 8.

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 La Cygne, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct 1.

Linn County Agricultural and Mécoanical Association, Mound City, at Mound City, Sept. 28, 29, 30, and Oct. 1.

Lyon County Agricultnral 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 Park Association, McPherson, Oct. 12, 13 and 14.

Miami County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Paola, at Paola, Sept. 29, 30, and Oct. 1, 2.

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.

Neosha Valley District Fair Association, Neosho Falls, at Neosho Falls, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Northwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, (Mitchell), Asherville, no report received.

Norton County Agricultural Society, Leota, no report received.

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, Hutchison, 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, ——, ——.

Sedgwick County Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, Wichita, at Wichita, Sept. 14, 15, 16 and 17.

Seventh Judicial District Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Neosho Co.,) Chanute, at Chanute, Sept. 29 to Oct. 2.

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

Smith County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Smith Center, ——.

Spring River Valley Agricultural, Horticultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, (Cherokee Co.,) Baxter Springs, no fair.

Valley Falls, Kansas, District Fair Association, (Jefferson Co.,) Valley Falls, at Valley Falls, Sept. 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Walnut Valley Fair Association, Winfield, no date stated.

Waubansee County Agricultural Society, Alma, no fair.

Washington County Agricutural Society, Washington, at Washington, Sept. 16, 17 and 18.

Wilson County Agricultural Society, ——, ——.

Woodson County Agricultural Society, Yates Center, not decided.

Western National Fair Association, Bismarck Grove, Douglas Co., Sept. 13 to 18.

### Call for Annual Meeting of State Temperance Union.

In compliance with a resolution passed at Bismarck camp meeting, the executive committee of the Kansas State Temperance Union give notice that the annual meeting of that organization will be held in Lawrence on Thursday, September 16th, 1880, in the Baptist church, at 2 o'clock p. m.

All temperance and religious organizations in the state, who favor the constitutional amendment, are invited to send two delegates each to represent them in the convention.

As the Western National Fair will be in session at that time, and railroad rates will be very low, we hope to see a full attendance from all parts of the state. JOHN P. ST. JOHN,

W. A. H. HARRIS, Sec'y. President.

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


### Rational Treatment, Positive Cures.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, president of the world's dispensary medical association, is in earnest in selling his medicines under positive guarantees, and if any body who purchases and uses any of these widely celebrated remedies, does not derive benefit therefrom, the association would like to hear from that person with description of symptoms and history of case. Organized and incorporated, as the association is, to teach medicine and surgery and for the successful treatment of all chronic diseases and managing annually thousands of cases through our original method of diagnosis without ever seeing the patients, and having also the largest sanitarium in the world for the accommodation of the more complicated cases, and also for surgical cases, the faculty feel themselves prepared to undertake the most discouraging cases. They resort to all the best remedial means known to modern science—neglecting nothing. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or Great Russell Street Buildings, London, Eng.

### "My Tormented Back,"

is the exclamation of more than one poor hard working man and woman; do you know why it aches? It is because your kidneys are overtasked and need strengthening, and your system needs to be cleansed of bad humers. Kidney wort is the medicine you need. "It acts like a charm," says a well known physician, "I never knew it to fail."

### Rosy Cheeked Women.

There ought to be more of them. A rosy complexion, if it be natural, makes the plainest face beautiful; for with it, we find the sprightly mind; the elastic step, the ringing laugh—in a word, Health. The cause of listlessness and sallow cheeks in women is often unsuspected even by themselves. It is, in too many cases, a derangement of the kidneys, bladder, liver, or urinary organs. For these diseases, Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is a sure cure. Hunt's Remedy is safe, effectual, and pleasant to take. Try it, ladies, and bloom again. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cts.

### Nerves Relieved.

We cut the following from *Capital*, Topeka, Kansas: "Parties suffering with overwork, mental depression and nervous prostration, are using Warner's safe nervine, and in its use find instant relief."

### New York Butter Market.

In reporting the market prices for butter, the New York *Tribune*, of May 20th, said, "choice packages to the retail trade reach 19 to 20 cents but light colored goods are hard to dispose of, and several lots were thought well disposed of at 8 to 10 cents. This stern logic of dollars and cents is rapidly convincing dairymen that they should use the perfected butter color made by Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. It gives the perfect June color the year round and dairymen that use it never send light colored goods to market."

### In the Whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvellous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicans use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. For sale by all dealers.

### The Marsh Ague Cure.

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

### Truth and Honor.

Query:—What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and billiousness, aid digestion and tone up the whole system? Truth and honor compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless.—[Ed. See another column.

### 8 and 9

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & CO.


## Markets.

### TOPEKA MARKETS.

#### Produce.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW CABBAGE—per doz | .30@40 |
| NEW BEETS— " " | 40 |
| BUTTER—Per lb—Choice | .18@.20 |
| CHEESE—Per lb | .10@12 |
| EGGS—Per doz—Fresh | .15 |
| BEANS—Per bu—White Navy | 1.90 |
| " Medium | 1.75 |
| " Common | 1.50 |
| NEW POTATOES—Per bu | .70 |
| P. B. POTATOES—Per bu | .70 |

#### Retail Grain.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2 | .75 |
| " Fall No 3 | .70 |
| " Fall No 4 | .65 |
| CORN—White | .28 |
| " Yellow | .28 |
| OATS—Per bu, now | .20 |
| RYE—Per bu | .50 |
| BARLEY—Per bu | .50 |
| FLOUR—Per 100 lbs | 2.75 |
| " No 2 | 2.60 |
| " No 3 | 2.30 |
| " Rye | 2.90 |
| CORN MEAL | .90 |
| CORN CHOP | .65 |
| RYE CHOP | 1.25 |
| CORN & OATS | .80 |
| BRAN | .50 |
| SHORTS | .60 |

#### Butchers' Retail.

| | |
|---|---|
| BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb | 12½ |
| " Round " " " | 10 |
| " Roasts " " " | 10 |
| " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb | 6 |
| " Hind " " " " | 7 |
| " By the carcass " " " | 6½ |
| MUTTON—Chops per lb | 10 |
| " Roast " " | 10@12½ |
| PORK | 8@10 |
| VEAL— | 12½@15 |

#### Hide and Tallow.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| HIDES—Green | .06 |
| Green, calf | .07 |
| Bull and stag | .04 |
| Dry flint prime | .12 |
| Dry Salted, prime | .10 |
| Dry damaged | 5@7 |
| TALLOW | .05 |
| SHEEP SKINS | .25@1 00 |

#### Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue.

| | |
|---|---|
| CHICKENS—Live, per doz | 2.00@2.75 |

### WOOL MARKET.

#### Chicago.

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

#### St. Louis.

Inactive and unchanged. Tub-washed—medium at 44 to 45½c. No.2 do at 40 to 42, low and dingy at 37 to 39c; Unwashed—good combing and medium mixed at 27 to 28c, inferior do 25 to 26c, heavy Merino 17 to 20c, light do, 23 to 24c. Burry, black and cotted 5 to 15c less. Sales: Unwashed—small lots medium at 26½ to 27½c. 22 sks low at 24c, 5 burry at 23½, 4 hard do at 12c.

### Markets by Telegraph, Semtember 7.

#### New York Money Market.

MONEY—2 to 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Coupons of 1881 | 104⅝ |
| New 5's | 102⅝ |
| New 4½'s (registered) | 110½ to 111 |
| Coupons | 110½ to 111 |
| New 4's (registered) | 109¼ to 109⅜ |
| Coupons | 110¼ to 110⅜ |

SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES 95—126.
MISSOURI SIXES—$1 10¼.
ST. JOE—$1 06.
C. P. BONDS—$1 12.
U. P. BONDS—firsts, $1 12½.
LAND GRANTS—$1 15½.
SINKING FUNDS, offered—$1 15¼.

#### Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Unsettled but generally higher; No. 2 red 90½c; No. 2 spring, 88½c cash; 88¾c September; 89⅞c October; No. 3 spring 78 to 80½c.

CORN—Unsettled, but generally lower; closed firm; 39½ to 39⅝c cash and September; 40½ October.

OATS—Active firm and higher; 28¾c cash; 28⅝c September and October.

RYE—Firmer. 78½c.

BARLEY—Easier; 73.

PORK—Strong and higher; $17 50 cash; $17 50 to 17 60 September; $17 15to 17 20 October; $13 05 January.

LARD—Unsettled but generally higher; $7 90 cash; $8 00 bid October.

BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

#### Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 6,600; quiet and slow; 5 to 10c lower; common to good mixed packing $4 50 to 5 00; choice heavy $5 30 to 5 75; light $4 90 to 5 25.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 1,100; best good in active demand and unchanged; common to fair, $2 80 to 4 20; good to prime $4 50 to 5 35; butchers, steady, $2 20 to 3 50 stockers and feeders $2 50 to 3 25; western half breeds, $3 90 to 4 00; Texans, $3 45; through Texans, $2 45 to 3 20

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000; Shipments, 1,500; firm; common to medium, $3 50 to 4 00; good to choice, $4 20 to 4 50.

#### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Fairly active and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 95 to 5 05; mixed packing $4 95 to 5 15; butchers to fancy, $5 20 to 5 30; receipts, 4,000; shipments, 600.

CATTLE—Active some sales higher within the extreme: export steers, $4 85 to 5 00; heavy shipping, $4 40 to 4 75; light 3 90 to 4 50; cows and heifers, $2 25 to 3 00; grass Texans, $2 40 to 3 10; grass natives $3 35 to 3 85 receipts, 1,600; shipments 400.

SHEEP—Steady; $3 25 to 4 00 receipts, 150; shipments, none.

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 19,390 bushels; shipments, 19,299 bushels; in store, 164,630 bushels; market quiet: No. 2, 82c; No. 3, 71½c bid; No. 4, 70½c bid.

CORN—Receipts, 2,934 bushels; shipments, 6,908 bushels; in store, 64,762 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, 27½c bid: No. 2 white mixed, 28½c bid.

OATS—No. 2, 29c.

RYE—No. 2, 70c asked.

EGGS—Market plenty and weak at 13c per dozen.

BUTTER—Market firm and unchanged for choice.

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, 727; shipments, 447; market firm and active to the extent of the supply; native steers, averaging 1,260 lbs, sold at $3 72½; stockers and feeders, $2 50 to 3 40; cows, $2 40 to 2 80; Texas steers, $2 50 to 2 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 652; shipments, 296; market weaker and 5 to 10c lower; sales ranged at $4 70 to 4 85; bulk at $4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 834; shipments, 27; market quiet: fair to good native mutions, $2 75 to 3 25.

#### St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Lower: cash and options better; No. 2 red, 88⅝ to 88¼ to 88⅜c cash; 88⅝ to 88¾c September; 90⅜ to 90¼ to 90⅝c, October; 89¼ to 89½c November; 91¾ to 92⅛c December; 88½ to 88¾c year; No. 3 do, 82 to 83⅝c.

CORN—Firmer; 36¼ to 36½c cash; 36½c September; 37¼ to 38c October; 37⅜ to 38 December.

OATS—Steady; 28¾ to 28½c September.

PORK—Quiet; $15 85 asked.

#### Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.

FLOUR—9s to 11s 3d.

WHEAT—Winter 8s: spring 7s 6d to 8s.

CORN—New, 4s.

OATS—6s 2d.

PORK—67s 6d.

BACON—Long clear middles, 42s; short clear, 45s; 6d.

LARD—Cwt. 30s 3d.

#### Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

HAY—Upland, 23 to 25; second bottom, — to 20; bottom hay, — to 19; Kansas baled, 16 to 17.

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

MEAL—Bolted corn meal, 1 55.

WHEAT— — to 2 00 ℔ cwt.

CORN—1 15 to 1 20 ℔ cwt.

OATS—Colorado, 2 00 to 2 15; state, 1 80 to 1 90 ℔ cwt

BARLEY—1 75 to 1 85 ℔ cwt

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES.

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch — to 32c; state, — to 22c.

BUTTER—Ranch, ℔ lb, 27 to 30c; creamery, 28 to 32; poor, 8 to 15c.

ONIONS—3¼ to 3½c ℔ lb.

CHICKENS—Dressed, — to — c ℔ lb; ℔ doz 3 00 to 5 50.


## New Advertisements.

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

# PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale on Thursday September 16th, at his residence, three miles north east of Topeka, known as White's lime kiln, the following property:

3 head of two year old steers.
3 head of one year old steers.
4 head of milch cows and calves.
1 three year old heifer.
2 yearling heifers.
1 three year old bull.

Terms made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. M. D. ALLEN.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND STEREOPTICONS
& PUBLIC, SUNDAY-SCHOOL & HOME EXHIBITIONS.
120 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE
VIEWS ILLUSTRATING ALL SUBJECTS
C. T. MILLIGAN.
728 CHESTNUT ST. PHILADA.

"NEW"

# Hydraulic Ram!

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

ISAAC B. MILLINGTON & CO.,
CHESTER, PA.

## Horse Notes.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

"For colic and grub in my mules and horses I give them about half a bottle of the liquid—Simmons liver regulator—at a time. I have not lost one that I gave it to. You can recommend it to everyone that has stock as being the best medicine known for all complaints that horse flesh is heir to. E. T. TAYLOR, Agent for Grangers of Georgia."

"My mode of using Simmons liver regulator for horses is as follows. One teaspoonful of the powder, Simmons liver regulator, in a mash three times a week. For cough, hide bound or pneumonia it will be found invaluable in such complaints as above named. In using it with my chickens for cholera I take a package of the regulator, mix it with the dough and feed it to them once a day. By this treatment I have never lost from chicken cholera or gapes a single chicken in the last five years. T. G. BACON, Edgefield, S. C."

# SHEEP

2150 three and four year old wethers for sale. Address

J. McILHANY,
Larned House, Larned, Kas.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR ASSOCIATION
WILL HOLD ITS
First Annual Exhibition
—AT—
Bismarck Grove,
—NEAR—
LAWRENCE, - KANSAS,
—ON—
September 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1880.

This is not only a State Fair, but partakes of a National Character, and offers

The Greatest Attractions

Ever displayed at any Fair, excepting only the Philadelphia Exhibition.

Our Premium List is Large.

The most eminent men in the country, including Gen. Grant, have accepted invitations to be present.

The Best Horses in the Country will be There.

# Sheep for Sale.

275 good young graded Sheep. Also one THOROUGH BRED YEARLING BULL.

CAPT. GAY

is a deep Red and shows very good points; got by Bondholder 1st; dam Miss Peabody by Imperial Peabody 12573. Reasons for selling, a dissolution of copartnership. ROYER BROTHERS'
Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, and Revolvers, OUR $15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue (B) P. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

AGENTS NEVER FAIL

To sell our Nickel Plated Home Lamp, an improvement on the Student Lamp. Why? Because it is the safest and best in the world; can be attached to the Sewing Machine, Piano, Desk, etc., and turned in any direction to suit the eyes; can not be upset; has a convenient match box and filling indicator. The religious papers indorse all our claims. Our agents making as high as $25 per day praises it a bonanza. Its low price, liberal terms, and rapid sales surprise old agents. Address HOME LAMP CO., Cincinnati, O.

30 Chromo Gold-Border, Motto &c., Cards with name and Morocco Case 10c. H. M. COOK, Meriden, Ct.

# Wanted

To Sell, or I will exchange

25 MERINO BUCKS,

Pure Hammond Stock, one and two years old, for good grade Ewes, or yearling heifers or calves.

A. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kas.

THE
Kansas City
EXPOSITION

WILL BEGIN

September 20th

AND CONTINUE SIX DAYS.

Premiums in all Departments have been increased, and everything being done for the comfort and convenience of visitors and exhibitors.

There will be magnificent displays of

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, FINE ARTS, TEXTILE FABRICS, MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS, VEHICLES AND IMPLEMENTS.

The finest HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE and POULTRY in the world will be on exhibition.

A Speed Programme,

Never before equalled, will be one of the chief attractions. The celebrated

TROTTERS AND RUNNERS

of the day, are entered and will start, making this the great event for the entire West.

A fine NEW BUILDING is being erected to be known as the

Kansas Department,

and used expressly for the display of the products of Kansas soil. Railroads, Counties, Societies and individuals making displays, are invited to make this their headquarters during the week, and no pains will be spared to make their visit both pleasant and profitable.

For information, address

J. Y. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary.

# SONGS, 25 Cents a 100.

1 Baby Mine.
5 The old Cabin Home.
6 The Little ones at Home.
7 Old Black Joe.
12 See That My Grave's Kept Green.
13 Grandfather's Clock.
24 Sweet By and By.
26 Whoa, Emma.
33 When You and I were Young, Maggie.
36 When I Saw Sweet Nellie Home.
48 Take this Letter to My Mother.
49 A Model Love Letter—Comic.
53 Wife's Commandments—Comic.
54 Husband's Commandments.
56 Little Old Log Cabin in the Lane.
58 Marching Through Georgia.
60 Widow in the Cottage by the Sea.
65 The Minstrel Boy.
70 Take Back the Heart.
72 The Faded Coat of Blue.
77 My Old Kentucky Home, Good Night.
84 I'll be all Smiles To-Night, Love.
86 Listen to the Mocking Bird.
93 Her Bright Smile Haunts Me Still.
94 Sunday Night, When the Parlor's Full.
95 The Gypsy's Warning.
102 'Tis but a Little Faded Flower.
104 The Girl I Left Behind Me.
105 Little Buttercup.
107 Carry Me Back to Old Virginny.
112 The Old Man's Drunk Again.
116 I Am Waiting, Essie, Dear.
119 Take Me Back to Home and Mother.
120 Come, Sit by My Side, Darling.
121 Kiss Me, Kiss Your Darling.
123 A Flower from Mother's Grave.
124 The Old Log Cabin on the Hill.
130 Coming Thro' the Rye.
131 Must We, Then, Meet as Strangers.
138 The Kiss Behind the Door.
139 I'll Remember You, Love, in My Prayers.
141 Old Wooden Rocker.
146 You May Look, but Musn't Touch.
150 There's Always a seat in the Parlor for You.
152 I've no Mother Now, I'm Weeping for You.
158 Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground.
159 Say a Kind Word When You Can.
160 Cure for Scandal—Comic.
165 I Cannot Sing the Old Songs.
167 Waiting, My Darling, for Thee.
170 I'm Lonely Since My Mother Died.
172 Tenting on the Old Camp Ground.
176 Don't You Go, Tommy, Dont Go.
180 Willie, We have Missed You.
182 Over the Hills to the Poor House.
185 Don't be Angry with Me, Darling.
191 Flirtation of the Fan.
196 Thou Hast Learned to Love Another.
203 There's None Like a Mother.
204 You Were False, but I'll Forgive.
208 Old Log Cabin in the Dell.
209 Whisper Softly, Mother's Dying.
211 Will you Love Me When I'm Old?
220 Annie Laurie.
222 Sherman's March to the Sea.
224 Come, Birdie, Come.
228 Love Among the Roses.
232 Old Arm Chair (as sung by Barry).
239 The Sailor's Grave, [in the Garden.
242 Farmer's Daughters; or, Chickens
243 Oh! Dem Golden Slippers.
246 Poor, but a Gentleman Still.
249 Nobody's Darling but Mine.
251 Put My Little Shoes Away.
252 Darling Nellie Gray.
255 Little Brown Jug.
256 Ben Bolt.
257 Good-Bye, Sweetheart.
260 Sadie Ray.
270 Tim Finnigan's Wake.
273 The Hat My Father Wore.
275 I've Only Been Down to the Club.
277 Kiss Me Again.
279 The Vacant Chair.
280 The Sweet Sunny South.
283 Come Home, Father.
284 Little Maggie May.
286 Molly Bawn.
288 Sally in Our Alley.
290 Poor Old N d.
292 Man in the Moon is Looking.
295 Broken Down.
300 My Little One's Waiting for Me.
301 I'll Go Back to My Old Love Again.
302 The Butcher Boy.
305 I'se Gwine Back to Dixie.
308 Where is My Boy To-Night?
310 The Five Cent Shave.
319 Linger Not, Darling.
326 Dancing in the Sunlight.

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# 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.

## More About Jewell County.

In your issue of the 12th, Geo. Jones wants to know a few things about this county. We are in the northeast part of the county. The country is all rolling, and part of it broken soil; sandy loam; no hard-pan; plenty of magnesia limestone; water mostly hard; some springs; wells from ten to sixty feet deep, average about thirty feet. The indebtedness of the county is about $19,000. Here we have the benefit of the Central Branch through the county, and the B. & M. railroad in Nebraska.

This year the wheat is mostly a failure, and considerable is being plowed under this fall. For the past week we have had rain most of the time. It will help the late corn out. Early corn will make a good crop. Grass is short, so that considerable corn will have to be cut up to winter the stock on. Quarter sections are selling at $400 to $2,000; average price about $900.

Fat hogs are bringing $3.75 to $4 per hundred. There will be about the usual number to turn off this fall. M. J.

Reubens, Jewell Co., Kan., Aug. 31st.

MANKATO, Jewell Co. Aug. 25.—I have seen no reply to Geo. Jones' inquiries from Dayton, Ohio, and I dislike for our county to suffer in any way for want of the information he desires.

From the Kansas Agricultural Report, I find we have 16 per cent. bottom land, 84 per cent. upland, no swamps, and comparatively little waste land. The surface is rolling, with ample natural drainage. Water is found by digging from 3 to 150 feet; average probably 40 feet, but depends on location. At one place I dug 20 feet and secured plenty of water; at another I found sufficient for stock purposes at the depth of two spades.

March 1st, 1878, our population was 11,388. Per report of census enumerator we now have 17,505.

I presume the average price of a quarter section would be $1,200, and prices are advancing rapidly. In 1878 the per cent. of indebtedness to assessed valuation of taxable property was .06. This included county, township, and school district. Money lenders are advertising long loans at 7 per cent., but of course their commission must be added to that. Short loans call for 3 per cent. per month.

From the Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending June 30th, 1880, I find the acreage of corn in Jewell county to be 91,221 acres; spring wheat 21,822 acres—the largest acreage both of corn and spring wheat of any county in the state. The figures of the U. S. census show Jewell county to have the largest agricultural population in the first congressional district.

Yesterday, August 24th, we had the first rain for five weeks. This is very gratefully received, and will be of material benefit to late corn.

I have had a limited experience in farming in the Miami valley, in Ohio, in Warren and Butler counties, and have passed through Montgomery county, Ohio, frequently. I think our county compares favorably with either of those three, excepting of course the improvements. We have residents here from Oxford, Butler county, Ohio, who are making money, and are more than willing to stay here. During the past two years I have known of but two families returning east; one of them is coming back and the other writes that they would like to do so if they had the means. Those who leave here usually go farther west.

Mr. Jones had better come and see us.

"10."

NORTH AMHERST, Ohio, 30 miles west of Cleveland.—Will some one inform me, through the FARMER, how many acres it requires of upland prairie to pasture one hundred Merino sheep well through the season, in the eastern part of Kansas? also how much land is required to keep a three-year-old steer through the pasturing season? Can any of the subscribers to the FARMER give reliable information in regard to the Angora goat?

We have had a very prosperous season. Our hay crop was the lightest, average not over 1½ tons per acre. One of my neighbors had 100 acres wheat which thrashed out 3,000 bushels, of the Gypsy variety. He sold at $1 per bushel, delivered in Cleveland. Freight was 3 cents per bushel, netting him 97 cents. He drew his wheat to the machine and thrashed, without stacking.

Our apple crop is excellent; also peaches. We have had plenty of rain. Our pastures are good for the time of year. J. B. C.

MT. CARMEL, Crawford Co., 85 miles southeast of Topeka, Aug. 29.—There has been for the past three days more indications of a "Kansas drouth(?)" such a *drouth* as would make an old New Englander hunt his rubber suit. To be candid, Mr. FARMER, we have been having some "booming" rains lately. (I hope Mr. Hey will excuse that word "booming," for it does come in so nice at times.) On Friday night and Saturday and Saturday night, August 20th and 21st, we had heavy rains and some wind. It shook off a great portion of the apples and peaches, and now for the lack of a patent drier we shall sustain a great loss in apples and peaches. I, like many brother farmers, am too poor to buy any of the expensive dryers, but have no doubt it would have paid me to have bought one. The circular of Zimmerman's patent you mailed me, has not yet come to hand. Would be glad to see it. I received a pamphlet from the Ryder American Dryer Co., of Chambersburg, Pa., but don't know of any agency here. We are puzzled to know, from the reading of their circular, which to buy, and would ask if the editor of the FARMER has ever seen one at work. It is something like the "Cahill Attachment" plow—the best in the market until sold, and then away they go to victimize some one else. Such has been the case here in Crawford Co., Kansas. Beware of that clique of sharpers from Kalamazoo, Mich. They *buy a puff* from the county papers and then go to work telling their lies.

We have had some very hot weather, on the 13th inst., causing the fruit and leaves to drop. The corn began to turn yellow, and will make the crop light, especially the yellow corn.

Farmers are busy cutting castor beans, cutting hay, threshing, and preparing wheat land for the drill, and no doubt a large acreage will be put in. We would like to get a dollar instead of 65 to 75c. Corn is low, 20c; oats, 15c; potatoes, 25 to 40c; peaches, 25c; apples, 30 to 40c; grapes, 2c per pound. Thus you see everything is low except hogs; they are reasonably high—$4 per hundred. E. B. COOK.

We have not seen the fruit evaporators at work, but the evaporated fruit, which is a staple article among grocery stock, is a sufficient warrant for dismissing all doubts on the score of the utility of dryers. We are familiar with some of the gentlemen whose certificates are published in the circular of the Ryder Dryer, who are extensive peach growers on the peninsula of Delaware and Maryland. Our correspondent may safely dismiss his apprehensions. There is a wide difference between the peddling snides he mentions and those fruit evaporators. A man's judgment ought to be a reasonable security in discriminating between a fraud and an article which has an established standing and is of approved merit throughout the country, such as the Ryder and Zimmerman fruit evaporators.

Every man who has a bearing orchard should make himself familiar with all the most approved methods of converting his fruit into cash, and there is none superior to the evaporating process.

SHERIDAN, Sheridan Co., Aug. 25.—Wheat was a total failure. The first heavy shower of the season came the 11th of June. Rice corn, broom corn and sorghum are doing finely. Maize is very late, but that not injured by the web-worm may make a crop, if the frosts do not come early.

I have about thirty acres of rice corn, and would like to know if the heads must be gathered as soon as matured? If not, will the seeds be whipped out by the wind and storm? Would the heads mould if thrown in a pile under a shed, or put in a stack?

G. L. FITCH.

P. S. Our location is twenty-five miles west of 100th meridian.

The above queries were all fully answered in a former number of the FARMER.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., 140 miles northwest of Topeka, Aug. 23.—The extreme dry, hot spell of the last month came to an end last Tuesday, and since then we have had the best soaking rains that we have had for over a year at least. Most corn is past help, and large quantities have been cut up to serve in place of hay, which will be a very short crop. But late corn that was planted on new ground is still green, and these rains will help it very much.

Sorghum, peanuts and sweet potatoes are now doing well and promise a good crop. Late melons, cucumbers and turnips are also doing well.

Plowing will progress rapidly now and seeding will soon commence. However, many farmers will wisely defer sowing for some time on account of the chinch bugs, as they are very numerous yet. For want of seed, there will not be as large an acreage of wheat sown this fall as last.

The corn crop in this community will be very short; some will not have enough to feed through the winter. Potatoes are very poor. Those shipped in sell for one dollar per bushel. Apples the same.

Times are very dull and money scarce. Farmers have but little to sell, if anything. A great many farms are for sale at low figures, but buyers are few and far between. Money loaners are doing a thriving business, and some farmers are putting large mortgages on their places and going east to stay, not intending to make an effort to pay off, not thinking that they lay themselves liable to have the property that they may accumulate in other places taken from them to pay what a farm sold at a forced sale will not pay.

It is with almost a bitter smile that I read of the large onions raised by D. S. Hatch, of Jackson county, and large crops of fruits raised in other places, since we cannot even raise the money to buy a peck of them. However, I am glad that some others are more highly favored than we are.

I always read with pleasure those Florida letters, and wish Mr. Lodore would give us an idea of the society and school privileges, how far from railroads, etc.

For the benefit of those who have found it hard to get water, I will give the plan that has proved beneficial to me. Having dug once 65 feet, and bored ten holes from 25 to 40 feet deep without finding water, I then dug 44 feet just above and between where two drains unite I got 3½ feet of water so strong of mineral that it was impossible to use it in the house, or get horses to like it, so I made a dam across the draw below the well, and then dug a ditch from the lowest place in the draw to a coarse gravel filter eight feet from the well, first running a hollow tubing with both ends cut off from the lowest part of filter to the well. Now every time it rains enough to cause a flow of water in the draw, I get more or less of good soft water in the well, so that it is good drinking water for some time and much improved for stock.

I have a good cistern 5 feet across, 13 feet deep. To-night I find there is about 10 feet of rain water in it, and my roof is only about 17 by 25 feet. I need not say a cistern pays. Try it, farmers, and see how much it adds to family comfort. F. W. BAKER.

FAIR VIEW, Brown Co., Aug 30.—Near NE corner of the state. In this part of the state we have had a year of abundance. The spring was rather dry and extremely windy. On the 25th of May a rain of 5 inches brought a change. After that rains were seasonable, and the wind usually quiet during the summer. Sometimes rains two weeks apart, but cool nights and heavy dew. August has been the rainy month of the year; fully 10 inches falling in all in this locality, according to measurement. It has been showery now for a week, making the rainfall thus far this year 34 inches. It is so wet now that stacks are getting green, and undoubtedly grain not well stacked is half spoiled. Fortunately there was not much wind to drive it into the stacks.

Fall wheat was rather thin, but grain good. Spring wheat better, so was oats. Corn a very heavy crop. The dry spring giving us a good chance to eradicate weeds. Land has raised considerably; and nearly all the land that was held by non-residents has been bought and broke, and will be put in wheat. So outside pasture is a thing of the past. A few farmers are trying to start tame grasses, mostly experimenting. We noticed several fields of timothy that yielded a good crop of hay and good pasture subsequently.

We are glad the FARMER calls attention to the different constitutional amendments to be voted on next November. Would it not be well to publish the text ocessionally. We went to hear several temperance lecturers and none of them were able to give us the text of the proposed amendment. We saw it published a few weeks ago in the *Kansas Herald*, and in our humble opinion it goes too far. It forbids the making and selling of wine for eucharistic purposes by the church. Much as we are in favor of temperance, we think it best not to overdo the thing. The voters should study the full intent of the law as worded and then vote intelligently and not be disappointed in it afterwards.

We are much interested in the farm letters. They give us farmers a chance to compare ideas and experiences.

H. F. MELLENBRUCH.

Our correspondent may safely dismiss his fears. There will be no difficulty in having wine for the sacrament. But suppose He was on earth who said if thy right eye offend thee pluck it out, should find wine offending, would He be more lenient toward wine than the "right eye?"

YATES CENTER, Woodson Co., Aug. 30.—Having plenty of rain lately. Nice shower on the night of August 27-28; it puts the land in good condition for sowing wheat, fall plowing, &c.; good for the late corn also. Stock water was getting to be very scarce over the country until the recent rains came. Cattle are doing well on the range, and so are sheep and horses Making fodder is the order of the day; large quantities are being made—more than usual, owing to the corn drying up. Haying is about through with.

Woodson county is situated in the southeast part of the state; has a population of 6,500; 90 per cent. upland, and 10 per cent. bottom land; more adapted to stock raising than farming; has no bonded indebtedness. It has one rail road running across the northeast corner. Land is cheap, ranging in price from $4 to $15 per acre, according to improvents and locality. In western part of county there is plenty of coal. Hard wood sells at a dollar a cord in Yates Center. C. A. SMITH.

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