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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

Communications.

Deep Plowing for Corn Again.

In the FARMER of Sept. 20th, H. Butler quotes me correctly:

"Rye is a good manurial agent in the fertilization of corn ground. But if the season is a dry one, look out. I have known farmers to plow under a heavy crop of rye in the spring, plant to corn, and because the season was dry, raise no corn. The rye underneath would keep the ground loose and ventilated, and consequently increase the deleterious effects of the drouth. The same objection applies to stable manure."

The italics are my own. In juxtaposition to this I place his assertion contained in his first article, and to which I took exceptions:

"The gentleman states that the application of manure is injurious to corn." I again repeat that I said no such thing. I stated that rye and stable manure would injure corn in a dry season. But manure is a general name, implying much more than rye and stable manure. In direct contradiction of his assertion, Mr. B. acknowledges that I did advise plowing under clover for manure for the corn crop. The reasons why I did so and why I advised the application of stable manure to wheat are simply these: stable manure is best suited to wheat and clover to corn.

I notice that in his last article Mr. B. agrees with me about applying manure in the hill. I am glad that he is getting his eyes open. Also he says "we scatter it over the surface" having formerly stated of me "he wants the manure distributed over the ground when all the numberless roots can get at it; and there is where the gentleman is wrong." If I am wrong in advocating distributing it, surely he is doubly wrong in practicing it.

In his last article Mr. B. says, "manure lying on the surface, as the gentleman advises, &c. This is another big mistake, for as every one knows I advocated plowing the clover under; not leaving it on the surface. I would plow it under when the warmth of the sun, the moisture of the earth, and the roots of the corn, going to their natural depth, would all have access to it. He would put it down when the rays of the sun could never effect chemical changes and when the roots of the corn would have to go down a foot or eighteen inches to get at it.

Mr. B. says that I am "mistaken in the extreme when I talk about forcing the roots of corn ten inches for plant food. Perhaps I am. I know that naturally they would not go so deep. But I am perfectly willing to accept Mr. B.'s correction and accept it as a mistaken notion that corn roots will go to a depth of ten inches. Such being the case, how does the corn get the manure which B. plows down a foot or more with his big mules? If the corn roots do not go down ten inches in search of plant food, what is the use or the sense of putting the fertility down a foot? Why plow a foot or more deep?

He further says that "corn on poor, hard land is the first to show signs of peaching for want of nourishment," and that I cannot deny it on substantial grounds. What has that to do with the question at issue? Why does the corn lack nourishment? Because first, the ground is poor, does not possess plant food to nourish the corn; and second, the ground is hard, hence dry and solid. No man can remedy the dryness, and when water is lacking, soluble plant-food will be lacking, and the plant will lack nourishment. If the ground is solid for obvious reasons the plant will suffer; plow four or five inches deep, plow deep, pulverize thoroughly and you will remedy this difficulty.

I quote Mr. B. again. "The gentleman makes the assertion that corn roots will go through any kind of soil, as the Creator intended they should; and there he is mistaken." The fact that I distinctly stated that it was only those roots that supplied water that would penetrate almost any soil Mr. B. failed to observe. But I am again willing to accept his statement that I am mistaken. Then the roots will not go, while the Lord intended that they should; or the roots will go, while the Creator intended that they should not. In either case shallow plowing or the advocate of it is not to blame.

If Bro. B. will please state just how I upset my argument, he will make a point not understood.

He says that in deep plowing the water will

go below the small roots—down where the manure that he plowed under is, I suppose. Will Bro. B. explain how it is that corn is not a shallow feeder when you cannot even force its roots down deep?

Now Mr. Editor and reader I must apologize for occupying so much space in replying to friend B. I am sorry to learn that his corn is a failure, even with deep plowing! I know how it is myself when a crop is a failure. And I think that it has always been because of some higher ruling power. I know that it has been so in Kansas this year. No one was to blame for the drouth. I hope that some one will yet find a way to increase the rainfall of Kansas and make the desert places bloom as the rose.

In conclusion: My earthly happiness does not depend upon shallow plowing being best. I shall probably not write on this subject again. But I hope the farmers of Kansas will take up the subject and discuss it, and I think the editor will willingly give them room in the columns of the FARMER.

JOHN M. STAHL.

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine."

"There is a proper time to do everything," and under this head we will confine ourselves to the farm. A farmer must not entertain the idea that mechanical plowing, planting, sowing, and thorough cultivation, will in all time to come return to the cultivators of the soil an abundant crop of all kinds. It takes a great many things in order that a man may be a successful farmer.

As the corn crop is now matured, perhaps a hint for the preparation of the soil for our next corn crop would not be amiss. I have noticed the great mass of the farming community, in making ready the ground for the next corn crop, commit great errors, and they are these: Some make a temporary horse-rake and mount it on the back part of their wagon, and after breaking down the stalks, rake them into winrows and then burn them up. Others cut up a vast amount of fodder, haul it off and feed it to their stock. The last procedure does the least harm, but neither should be done. In hauling off the fodder the stock get the good of it, while on the other hand it is all destroyed by burning, and where a like amount of vegetable matter is not returned to the soil in the shape of manure, old mother earth is robbed outright. We should, as farmers, haul out onto our farms all the manure that is made on the farm. But on the number of acres planted to corn it would be impossible to replace in the shape of manure, the amount of plant food burned, as I have stated. The farmers of Kansas will find, in a short time to come, the practice of taking and burning stalks from corn ground is not a paying business, I care not how rich bottom farms they possess. There are farmers here owning as fine bottom farms, I believe, as ever the sun shown on, and some of them have not been cultivated to exceed ten years, and four years ago they hooted at the idea of cutting up their stalks and plowing them under to maintain the strength and life of the soil, nevertheless they have since adopted the practice. I assure you if you adopt the principle of turning your stalks under, you never will live long enough if you die in a reasonable time, to see your land go down.

A stalk-cutter can be made for about \$25, cash out, and it will do all the work for your farmers, provided they do not plant more than fifty acres each, and I will give you a plan to make one: Get an oak log that will finish to a round surface, not less than 16 inches in diameter. Take a piece of lath 12 inches long, or something similar; drive two nails through it, 8 inches apart, and set one as near the center as possible, then scribe around that will give you the 16 inches diameter. Cut the log for shaft 4 feet long; get a straight edge 4 feet long; dress down each end of the shaft to circular scribe, or near it, then finish up shaft with shaving-knife. Bore an inch hole in each end of shaft 12 inches; have ready two pieces of round iron 16 inches long, and 1 1/2 inch in diameter. For gudgeons, or journals, use 1 1/2-inch square iron — three to each knife, six in number, made of steel not less than 5 inches wide, before sharpening. Divide your shaft in six equal spaces on circumference, for the six knives. Take a carpenter's square, place lower edge of square on one of the lines designated for spaces on diameter of shaft, on the end, then raise the other end of the square 4 inches above the center of the gudgeon and scribe the end of the shaft, and continue on around on the six scribes. On each end of shaft bore three holes for arms on each scribe. Have your smith make a shoulder on the side of each

arm to support the knife; punch or drill three holes in each knife in order to fasten to each arm; cut the thread in each arm; have the smith make bolt with square head, bolt to be made of 3/4-inch iron; cut steel 3 feet 10 inches long for knives, that will leave 1 inch play on each end, as shaft is to be 4 feet long; make frame the same as you would for common log-roller; have your smith make two drag-hooks out of 1 1/2-inch wagon-tire; hooks to be made the same shape as hook to cart-hook leaves; turn eye on upper end; make staples to fit eye on end of hooks; heat the hook about six inches from upper end; turn bar half way round—that will give it more strength; hang staples on front piece of frame about six inches inside of ends of knife. Put in stout tongue and brace with 3/4-inch round iron, and use behind front wheels of wagon.

If you set the knives as I have directed, you will have a machine that will beat the best stalk-cutter in the market. Men have used the patent stalk-cutters here, laid them by, and say mine surpasses them. Cut side pieces long enough so that back cross-piece and back and front cross-piece will stand at least seven inches from knives. See that your drag-hooks stand and fall four inches forward of knives. Have point of drag-hooks bent well forward so they will not dig into the ground too much.

Never burn any more stalks. Feed old Mother Earth and she will pay you back. Haul all the manure out on the poor patches, if any, and your farms will be all right.

HENRY BUTLER.

Douglas, Butler Co., 140 miles southwest from Topeka.

Dr. Mulvey's "Jack-Plane Harrow" will not cost so much as this stalk-cutter, and will do all the work it will do, in addition to fining, leveling and smoothing the soil ready for the finest seed.

Prospecting No. 3.

When I left Hutchinson, Kansas, my ultimate destination was West Plains, Howell Co., Mo. So when my family could go no farther than this point, after providing them suitable quarters, I continued the journey through Boone, Fulton and Baxter counties, Ark., and entering Howell county, Mo., at its southwest corner, thence to West Plains, and returned over the same road to Harrison.

I will now give a short description of this backwoods country. I use the term back-woods literally, for it is all woods and back about one hundred miles from any railroad, and as might be expected, its inhabitants are about fifty years behind the times in many particulars: The old spinning wheel is an ever present household ornament, and the "bull tongue" plow is still in common use, while the music of the reaping machine or mower is seldom heard in the land.

But when the roughness of the country and its distance from market is considered, the wonder is that it is inhabited at all, but it is really an old settled country. Many of its inhabitants have been here thirty to fifty years, and yet there is considerable land still vacant in any of these counties, and some of it very good too.

There is a government land office at this place, but I doubt if it has as much business in a year as a western Kansas government land office will have in a week. But why tell northern men that there is yet good government land in Arkansas, for but few of them would live on it, and unless their wives are different from mine, they could not tie them to a section of it, and as to speculating in it, the profit is on the wrong side; as land that has been entered twenty years can now be bought for from one to five dollars per acre, but many of your readers will want to know if this is not a good stock country.

After months of travel and observation, I consider it very poor, as it is very difficult to herd stock among brush and hills. Then the natural grass runs out in a few years, and it is very expensive to clear the land and set it to tame grass, though red clover does very well here even on ground nearly covered with flint rock. But I have seen very little blue grass, though I think it could be grown successfully, and there is but little timothy grown here. The principal feed here is corn and corn blades for horses, and millet hay and cotton seed for cattle. This brings me incidentally to notice that cotton is one of the staple crops of all the counties mentioned above. Some claiming it to be the most profitable, while others say it will bring any farmer to poverty who depends on it. Corn is usually too high to make hogs

profitable—the average price here being forty cents, and were it not for the mast which is usually abundant, but few would be raised.

The stock of horses and mules is above an average, as good teams are required for such rough roads. Cattle are very inferior, in poor condition and have been infected with Spanish fever, or "murrain," as it is called here.

The redeeming qualities of this, Boone Co., are that it is healthy, that grain crops and vegetables are usually good and never an entire failure; that destructive insect ravages are nearly unknown, and last but not least, the fruit crop is usually so abundant that it scarcely brings any price at all. For three months of the year you will scarcely pass a farm but some grateful peach tree, laden with its delicious fruit invites you to partake. There is no forbidden fruit here, as the custom is to help yourself. Apples now, best varieties and very fine are from twenty-five cents down, to nothing per bushel.

Through Fulton and Boone counties an unusual drouth prevailed during the summer, making crops very short, and corn is now up in places to seventy-five cents per bushel.

I like Howell county, Mo., the best of either of the counties named above, as it is more level, has better grass, and has several very fine valleys of farming land.

Since the state election here all is quiet politically. The democrats have no fear of carrying the state for Hancock, but there is an element at work that I think by another four years will cause some upheavals in politics in this state—I mean the greenback party, and if it accomplishes no more it will have done a good work by dividing the dominant party of this state. In justice to this section I must say that so far as I have seen, a man's person and property are as safe as in any state in the union; also his political liberties as free. The laws are well enforced, and there is a strong temperance element here.

C. BISHOP.

Harrison, Boone Co., Mo.

Black-Leg.

Under the above caption, in the issue of the FARMER of September 29th, I see Childs Have and Winks want some information in regard to that disease. As to symptoms, the first that can be seen is lameness in some one leg. Occasionally it will appear as stiffness all over the animal. After the animal shows lameness an hour or two, you will generally see a swollen place somewhere on the limb, sometimes on the back. By making an incision through the skin at that point, you will find a yellowish, watery glutinous substance having the appearance of being bruised.

As to its nature, I am of the opinion that it is congestion that takes place in the tissue between the skin and flesh. I never could see that the giving of sulphur had any good effect. It is not confined to western stockmen, but it is prevalent among young stock all over the country.

As to the inducing circumstances, I think it is caused by the abundance of nutritious food causing a vigorous growth and causing an abundant flow of blood and of a thin, watery character.

I think the best preventive is to cut the supply of feed. This can be done by not turning out to grass so early in the morning, and giving plenty of exercise. After an animal is attacked with the disease, I have saved some the past season by giving one pint of salt in a drench and bleeding in the hind leg; but it must be done soon after it makes its appearance.

M. BUMGARDNER.

Cedarvale, Kansas, Oct. 1st.

Garden Notes.

The garden as the FARMER has often said is often neglected for wheat and corn. What do we labor so much for? Is it not for food and clothes? But yet the garden is looked upon as a luxury instead of a necessity. I think it is as great a necessity as anything raised on the farm for a farmer is at a distance from a market where vegetables are sold, and if he can afford to buy he can never have them fresh. They are the natural food of man and therefore a necessity for health; but some people think raising vegetables and small fruits a science, and they say they don't understand it and it takes more time than it is worth.

A person don't need to plant all the catalogue of vegetables that are enumerated in the seed-men's garden list, but should choose those that are in the most favor in his family, and which seem to do the best in the climate he resides in.

The strawberry, asparagus, rhubarb, currant, raspberry, grape and blackberry should be set out as early as possible after a farm is taken up, and soon they will pay you a hundred fold for your few hours attention at odd times, in health, pleasure and profit. If you don't understand trimming, planting, and other attentions that are needed, look over the "Old Reliable" which has always got some useful hints on all subjects for the farmer. [If you do not find what you want, enquire, and we will furnish the desired information.—Ed.]

I will write some notes on the care of different things in the farmer's small fruit and vegetable garden, and if you will try a few things like the Irishman tried the use of a pillow by laying a feather on a stone, you will say it is fine.

T. W. HEY.

Read the KANSAS FARMER'S premium offer to club agents, send for specimen copies of the paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

Farming With Green Manure.

We have received from the publishers, J. B. Lippencott & Co., Philadelphia, a little volume with the above title, by C. Harlan, M. D., of Wilmington, Delaware, and we have not got hold of a work on agriculture in a long time which has afforded so much interest. The system is mulching and green manures, or plowing in clover, rye, buckwheat, and other green crops, to enrich the soil, in place of depending on the fertilizers generally used and the present modes of applying them. The author is a practical farmer, we infer from the frequent reference in the work to Plum Grove Farm, his place of residence near Wilmington, and has carefully gathered all the fragmentary information on the subject of manures, both green and dry, from the writings of such eminent authorities on farming as John Johnson, Joseph Harris, Mechi, Lawes, Geddes, Col. Waring, and others of equal note. Fortified with such data as this, and personal experience to such extent as the author has been able to gain from his own operations, he has constructed a system of farming by green manures and mulching which has a deal of plausibility, backed up by strong argument, well supported by the fragmentary experiments and practice of men who rank first among practical and scientific farmers. It will well repay any farmer to purchase the book and study it carefully. While western farmers are careless about the matter of manure, mulching might be systematically practiced by them with great advantage, and the best modes of applying mulch to every crop is given in the book.

We will conclude this notice of the book with the following extract from a chapter on birds, one of the farmer's best friends:

"Six hundred species of caterpillars are already known in America. Most of these are the descendants of beautiful moths and butterflies, and most of them live by destroying the useful works of man. What shall we do with them? The army-worm at this very moment is eating our wheat and corn and grass.

"Can we make no defence against this loathsome monster? Yes; a lady has just come in from the country and reports that two days before the roads and fields were alive with the worms, and now there is not one to be seen. Thousands of blackbirds and sparrows settled down on them like a cloud and devoured them.

"What is this? The blackbirds eat them! Yes; and should we not remember with a blush of shame how the gunners were encouraged to shoot these poor birds in the spring when seen building their nests on high trees near the corn-fields?

"And what young rascals we were in childhood, to hunt their nests and gather their eggs merely for playthings! Our parents should have thrashed us for every egg we destroyed.

"And what excuse had we? They sometimes pull up the young corn. They do; but the entomologist tells us that the natural food of the blackbirds is 'larva, caterpillars, moths, and beetles, of which they devour such numbers that, but for this providential economy, the whole crop of grain in many places would probably be destroyed by the time it began to germinate.'

"Birds are so indispensable. If pure selfishness will not save them, they should be protected by strong and relentless laws. And more than this; boxes of various kinds should be put up for them, not only near the house and barn, but on trees in the woods and fields about the farm. So many hollow trees have been cut down, so many dense thickets cleared up, and so many large woods removed from the face of the earth, the birds can find places to build and live among us. Hence the necessity we are under to put up tenant-houses for them.

"They will pay an enormous rent for the little dwellings by the destruction of worms, moths, butterflies, and other insects."

The statement contained in the above extract of the blackbirds devouring the army-worm, accords with a similar experience which came under our own observation not far from the city of Wilmington. The foliage of the soft maple shade trees of a neighboring town were nearly devoured by the maple worm. The trees were denuded of half their leaves, and being large and tall, extending in long lines on the sides of the street, the worms required to devour such a forest of foliage must have numbered millions. The blackbirds, however, discovered this bonanza of food, and they visited it daily early in the morning before the inhabitants were stirring, in thousands, and in four days after they commenced on the worms, not one remained to "tell the tale" of their destruction.

The Farm and Stock.

Texas Fever and State Law.

The summer cattle drive from the south has brought its usual freight of disease to the northern states, and already many isolated outbreaks have taken place on land where the southern cattle have temporarily sojourned. The half or the whole of a herd has been suddenly cut off, and a district has become panic-stricken in calamity that seems to threaten a great public calamity; but when the true cause is shown, the losses are borne silently, under the idea that there can be no help, and that even individual states are debarred from self-protection in this matter. The adverse decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Missouri and Illinois cases are generally accepted as final; and the evil is the more readily borne from the fact that the disease does not spread by contagion from animal to animal, but is limited to cattle grazed on the fields where southern beasts have deposited the poison. And yet there are ways in which redress may be sought, and it can hardly be doubted that, on a full consideration of the case, the supreme court might reverse its former judgment, and acknowledge the right of the individual state to shut out all cattle that bear the contagion.

THE BUYER ENTITLED TO INDEMNITY FROM THE SELLER ON GULF-COAST CATTLE.

In the same states where the courts have pronounced the protective laws against southern cattle unconstitutional, it is generally acknowledged, and is sustained by the courts, that the party who has bought these southern cattle as sound, can recover from the seller the full amount of the losses among his home herds caused by the introduction of such southern stock. It can be shown that these losses began a definite time (say a month) after the home-bred cattle entered on pastures formerly grazed by the Gulf-coast cattle; that they presented all the symptoms and lesions well known to characterize the so-called Texas fever, and that the mortality was strictly limited to the cattle that had been pastured on the infected pastures. Witnesses without number can be brought to testify that in their experience the same results have always ensued when the Gulf-coast and northern cattle have been allowed to occupy the same pasture together, or successively, in summer; and it is impossible to demur to the charge that the new arrivals are the sole cause of the losses. In such cases no one demands the evidence of disease in the southern cattle themselves; the bargain was for cattle, but events show that a deadly poison was thrown in, and the seller is held responsible. No court has any difficulty in finding a verdict for the buyer in such a case; and it can scarcely be gainsaid that what is justice to the individual is also justice to the state. If the individual is always exposed to loss by the introduction of these cattle during the hot season, the aggregate of individuals forming the state are exposed to the same danger, and the right to reclaim damages for injuries already sustained should imply the right to protect the individual and state against these damages, which will inevitably appear in certain contingencies.

THE GULF-COAST CATTLE DISEASED AND THE BEARERS OF DISEASE.

The fallacy on which the decisions of the courts in the Missouri and Illinois cases are based is, that the Gulf-coast cattle are not themselves diseased, and that, as sound animals, they cannot be debarred because of supposed danger to other animals. On the contrary, the southern cattle are not sound themselves, however bright and lively they may look; and the danger they bring to the northern herds is not imaginary, but terribly real.

As evidence of disease in these southern cattle, it is enough to refer to their enlarged spleens, their torpid livers, and thickened bile, the scars or sores on their fourth stomachs, and the presence in the blood and bile of groups of clear, refragent, microscopic globules, which are associated with this affection in the sick northern cattle as well. To demand, in addition, the evidence of a high mortality among the Gulf-coast cattle, would be to run in the face of all medical knowledge. We know how constantly the inhabitants of a country become acclimated or habituated to the local deleterious conditions, so that by and by they affect them but slightly. Systems and families that cannot be thus acclimated die out, and the survivors come to be proof against the poison. How many malarious districts in the United States are tenanted by persons who suffered for a time from their noxious surroundings, but who finally throw off their susceptibility, and are now scarcely at all affected by emanations that would prove deadly to a stranger. It is a notorious fact that the inhabitants of central Africa successfully resist the indigenous fevers that are so fatal to travelers. Turning to the diseases of animals, we find that the cattle of the steppes of Russia, where rinderpest constantly prevails, suffer only a low mortality from this affection, which is so fatal to the cattle of western Europe. Even with regard to vegetable and mineral poisons a corresponding immunity may be acquired. The confirmed drinker will swallow, without apparent harm, an amount of alcohol that would prostrate or kill the beginner. The opium eater will take doses of that drug that would speedily poison the uninitiated. The arsenic eater will swallow several grains at a time, and, in place of sinking under the effects, his system craves the stimulus.

One more example drawn from the human family may be permitted. The city of Troy, N. Y., is now suffering from an outbreak of small-pox, introduced from Quebec by a work-

man who passed through the disease after his arrival in Troy, yet kept persistently at his work day after day. Meantime the infection spread, and had attained to startling dimensions before the Board of Health could impose a sufficient check by seclusion and vaccination. Yet here the first subject of the malady, who introduced the contagion, continued unintercepted to earn those wages that had tempted him to New York.

In view of such facts, how unreasonable it is to demand the manifestation of a high mortality of the southern cattle as an evidence of their disease. Here we have a race of animals that have been subjected to this influence for one or two centuries; there has been a constant weeding out by death of those animals and families of animals that are specially subject to this disease, and by this survival of the best adapted to live in that locality, we have finally obtained a race that is practically proof against the fatal effects of the poison. But are these animals sound? Let their spleens (milts), double the healthy size, give answer. Let the scars and lesions on their stomachs corroborate this testimony. Are they safe? Let the ravaged herds in the north and the infected and proscribed pastures show.

It can be shown, without dispute, that cattle coming from the low lands near the Gulf of Mexico are themselves unsound animals; and it can be shown that they carry in their systems disease germs that are most fatal in their action on northern stock. The assumption, therefore, that they are sound, and the decisions of the courts, based on this assumption, must fall together. The decisions were based on insufficient evidence, and cannot well be maintained in the face of existing facts.

The case of the Texas fever is entirely different from that of pleuro-pneumonia, rinderpest, or any other plague which is propagated only by contagion. In the case of these there is a district in which infection is known to exist; and though it is certain that only a limited number of herds harbor the poison, yet it becomes needless to proscribable the whole district, and allow no susceptible animal to enter, except after a sufficient quarantine. There are examples of diseases propagated indefinitely through the animal, and dependent on the supply of a constant succession of susceptible animals for their maintenance. In any infected district, therefore, many herds escape, and in the absence of a knowledge of the state of the herd from which a particular animal has been taken, it is often impossible to say which carry the seeds of the disease and which do not.

But with Texas fever the germs are present in the soil; and all cattle that have been kept on such land bear the germs in their systems. With this there is no room for doubt or hesitation. All cattle coming from these low-lying districts near the Gulf are charged with the fatal germ, and can be safely pronounced diseased and dangerous.

The main difficulty would be met when we try to define the northern limit of infection. Cherokee cattle are found to be as dangerous as those from Texas itself. The low lands of all the Gulf states might be safely included in the proscription, together with those of the Indian Territory. The limit of safety in these states can only be ascertained by investigation, and until this has been mapped out, a measure of danger will still attend the trade, though this would be greatly restricted as compared with our experience in the past. The same remarks apply to Georgia and the Carolinas, on the low grounds of which the fever is already constant, and Arkansas and Tennessee may be found to furnish similar infected areas.

In view of this last difficulty it is manifest that the final work must devolve upon the Federal government, when Congress shall have been educated up to the point of legislating for the protection of our live-stock industry; but meanwhile it seems clear that state laws prohibiting the introduction of cattle from the low-lying Gulf districts cannot rightly be set aside, on the assumption that such animals are sound, or that they cannot be shown to be diseased.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Grass for Hogs.

The editor of the *National Live-Stock Journal* has been interviewing an old farmer and hog-breeder, and gives the substance of the interview in the *Journal*, from which we make the following extracts:

"Would farmers gain anything by letting their pigs run mainly on grass during their first summer, even though they should get a better price per pound for their pork? By such a process they would certainly not attain such weights at nine to twelve months as the high-pressure, forcing system gives them."

"You are right," replied he, "in saying that equal weights would be attained; but even though the extra price which such hogs will command over the cans of oil commonly sold as pork may not compensate for the difference in weight, there is another consideration that is too important to be lost sight of, and that is this: The course of treatment I have suggested would result in healthy hogs. A few generations of swine reared under a rational system of feeding, which looks to a healthy development of bone and muscle, will wipe out hog cholera more effectually than all the medicines that have ever been compounded, and the losses of farmers from disease would be no more than they were thirty years ago, when farmers had not gone wild on early maturity, early fattening, fineness of form, and lightness of offal. The fact is," continued he, "we have improved our hogs in this direction until we have well nigh bred out all bone and muscle. We have gone wild over small ears, fine muzzles, short legs, and light bones, until we have about got our pigs down to the typical barrel of lard.

You have seen the picture that was published a few years ago showing a regular gradation in hog improvement from the old and much-decried 'hazel-splitter,' until the model hog assumed the exact proportions of the pork barrel. Well, that is the direction in which we have all been going in our breeding and feeding operations with swine, until we have bred all the vitality out of them. For my part, I don't want to go back to the 'hazel-splitter,' but I do propose to so breed and feed my hogs hereafter that their flesh will be fit for food, with bone enough to hold them up so that they can walk ten or fifteen miles in a day, and with vitality enough to withstand an ordinary bad cold."

"How do you propose to do this?" we inquired.

"By selecting breeding stock that has not been subjected to this forcing process—pigs from healthy, well developed sires and dams, not excessively coarse, but certainly not of the type that would be a prize-winner at a modern hog show. Then, to raise such pigs the grass and clover field—not the pen—will be my sheet-anchor. Of corn I would feed very sparingly—just enough added to the grass to keep up a healthy, vigorous growth, until about three months before I want to put them on the market or to make pork for my own use. Then I would pen them up in a good, old-fashioned way, and feed corn until I got them fat enough to suit me."

"What do you think of artichokes in this connection?"

"To tell the truth, I have not given them a long enough trial to warrant me in expressing an opinion. I tried them last year, and so far I like them. A given amount of ground will yield much more food if planted in artichokes than if set to clover; but I am not yet convinced that, taking everything into account, clover is not the best, after all. But, certainly, if I was not so situated that I can have plenty of grass and clover, I should rely largely upon artichokes."

"Have you experimented much with different breeds?" we asked.

"Yes," said he, "I began about thirty-five years ago with the Berkshires. Since then I have tried Chester Whites, Yorkshires (both large and small), Suffolks, Essex, and Poland-Chinas."

"Which breed do you prefer now, after having tried all those you have mentioned?"

"There is not a great deal of difference between them now, except in the single matter of color. All the breeders of the various sorts of swine have had the same points in view, and have bred to the same form until they have been brought to substantially the same thing, except, as I have said, in the matter of color. If you put a few white spots on the model Berkshire of to-day, he will make a pretty fair Poland-China, barring the erect ears. If you take all the white hairs from him and give him black ones instead, he will be a good Essex pig; and if you change all his hair to white, you will have a good Suffolk or small Yorkshire. You can make any sort of hog you want in seven years of crossing and selection; our breeders, as I have said, have all been aiming toward one point for much more than seven years, and consequently, they have all substantially reached the same place."

"What do you know about the Jersey Reds or Durocs?"

"I had a strain of sandy and black spotted hogs when I first commenced farming for myself in my native state, that, if I had them today, would pass for genuine Jersey Reds. I don't know what they were nor where they came from, but they were in form and disposition about the ideal I had in mind when I was trying to describe the sort of hog that I preferred just now."

"Then we are to understand from this that you prefer these Jersey Reds to any other breed, are we?"

"Not by any means. You can find some of a similar type among nearly all the leading breeds of the day—certainly among the Poland-Chinas and the Berkshires; so that there is no special need of going to the Jersey Reds for what you want. Indeed, I very much doubt whether they are worthy of being classed as a breed as yet, although, as I have said, it is but the work of a few years to create a breed of swine."

Poultry.

Poultry Notes.

The following remarks, by *Home and Farm*, are not only wholesome advice for the beginner, but also bear repetition for older breeders:

A farmer in Pennsylvania is justly proud of his business with his fowls, which are never troubled with disease, and give egg returns surprising to those who think that poultry ought not to require any attention during six or eight months of the year. One feature of his is supplying them with sour or "loppered" milk, of which, being the owner of a butter dairy, he has an abundance. It is given every day in troughs placed in convenient and sheltered positions, and will be eaten up in only so much as will be taken to put in.

Facilities for ventilating the poultry house, so as to insure freedom from fowl odors, are indispensable. A neglect of this point has rendered many an expensive structure useless, on account of the prevalence of disease among fowls confined in it.

Breeding fowls for their flesh pays well on farms, where they can be raised cheaply in large numbers; the Brahmas and Cochins and their crosses on the common stock are desirable for this purpose. For eggs principally, the

Leghorns will usually be found profitable, or cross the Game on the best of your dunghill hens, and you will have pullets that will lay splendidly, especially in winter, if they are well fed and have comfortable quarters.

It is easier to keep lice away than to drive them away; but when they are in possession, take flour of sulphur and lard in equal parts, melt the lard and carefully stir in the sulphur until the mass is cold. Rub some of this under the wing of each fowl, and on the head if necessary. Do not treat the sitting hens thus, for they are apt to grease their eggs, and prevent hatching. Make new nests, sprinkle them thoroughly with flour of sulphur, and burn all the old ones. Coal oil the perches, whitewash thoroughly, mixing a little carbolic acid with the wash, and you will not be troubled with lice or other parasites for a while to come.

A little sulphur occasionally, mixed with the food during hot weather, especially if you are feeding almost exclusively on grain, will be found beneficial, more particularly to the older birds,—the young chicks requiring, as a rule, nothing of that kind to help them along.

The beginner is apt to think that all that is necessary to make poultry breeding pay handsomely is to buy some choice birds, raise a lot of fine chicks, and sell them for the same range of prices paid for the original stock. This scheme generally goes along nicely until the customers are wanted, when it is found that they are very backward about coming forward. This is what might have been expected, for all beginners like to buy of a breeder who has, by several years close attention to business, established a reputation, and are very naturally shy of the stock of a novice. The comparatively high price secured by the breeder of several years standing, but not merely the price of the bird he sells, but includes pay for his valued and costly experience.

Attending Poultry Exhibitions, Etc.

During the past few years the numerous agricultural fairs and shows have gradually acknowledged the importance of encouraging the breeding of pure-bred poultry. The unsightly mongrels are being pushed aside, and replaced by fowls attractive, uniform in plumage and of real utility. Instead of being judged by a committee(?) who in numerous instances have been known to award premiums to two hens, first-class agricultural societies' shows is now performed by some of the regularly appointed judges of the American Poultry Association, and the "standard of excellence" is the authority. By the manner of proceeding in the latter-named instance, the farmer's stock of poultry is rapidly improving in excellence. More attention—when it is discovered *extra care pays*—is devoted to the poultry yard: And there are to-day many farmers who look with as much pride upon their flocks of Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Houdans, etc., as do those who possess handsome herds of Alderneys. With a wide-awake farmer it is no longer "a hen is a hen, and one is as good as another;" experience having taught and proved—even against long-established prejudice—that if eggs in quantity are to be relied upon, or a quick-maturing market chicken or a superior table fowl is specially wanted, that among the pure breeds can such ideals be found. All the good qualities common to fowls may have been inherited from the admixture of some recognized thoroughbred. The farmer's table is also now-a-days more plentifully supplied with sweet, wholesome food,—chickens taking the place of pork. This agreeable change of diet, for health's sake alone, is sufficient to cause all farmers to take an interest in that which benefits them in such an agreeable twofold manner—*health and profit.*

There is much farmers may learn about poultry—the different breeds—by attending the shows; more in fact than by reading the books.—*American Farmer.*

Apiary.

The following is an extract from an address delivered before the National Bee-Keepers' Convention at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 29th, 1880, by A. J. King, editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine*:

"The past thirty years have added more valuable information in regard to a correct practice based on the true theory of bee-keeping, and have added a greater number of useful implements than five thousand years which preceded this period. The advent of the movable frame hive in America marks the beginning of this wonderful era. The honey extractor soon following, swelled the tide immensely. The invention and successful use of comb foundation in its many forms completed the "trinity" of inventions out of which have sprung all the other useful appliances and practices which, taken together, constitute bee-keeping the pleasant and profitable pursuit it is to-day. Under the influence of the new system botanists have ransacked the entire floral kingdom and have given us a catalogue of honey-producing plants of such varying habits that the wise apiarian may fill up all the gaps occurring between the regular periods of bloom of the plants usually depended upon for honey, and thus secure a constant flow of nectar during the entire season. By many experiments made by competent bee-keepers under every variety of climate and circumstance, the progressive apiarian expects to see his bees come forth bright and lively in the spring with the same confidence that he does his other farm stock.

"To secure to our bees the benefits arising from the commingling of the blood of different races no pains have been spared, and no ex-

pense or toil has been deemed too great; and the magnificent result is that all the qualities which go to make up the perfect honey bee, such as vigor, endurance, long tongues, swiftness of flight and sweetness of temper, America stands to-day without a rival. The abundance of the floral supply and quality of the various varieties of American honey also excel that produced in any other portion of the known world; so that wherever it has been introduced, whether in our own or foreign lands, it has never failed to create a demand for more; and, although the quantity produced is now reckoned by barrels, tons and car loads, exceeding hundreds of times the quantity produced by our fathers the prices obtained on an average are remunerative, and from causes already enumerated, will, doubtless, continue to be. The fear of stings, natural stupidity, the lack of scientific education, together with the lack of that peculiar adaptation for the work, form a kind of 'protective tariff' for the honey producer, which if protected in other respects will always render his business free from the ruinous competition observable in nearly all the other industries of our country. With the vast accumulation of correct knowledge, and appliances adapted to every need, the intelligent bee-keeper to-day feels as certain of a fair return for his labor, as though engaged in any other occupation.

"Viewing then this industry from the standpoint of its growth on correct principles as distinguished from its former career when founded on the absurdities, and taking into consideration the universal appetite and craving demand for its delicious products we should at once conclude that it is destined to attain a vigorous old age. But there is another side to this question which it is well to consider as affecting our future markets for honey and consequently the permanence of the industry itself. It is a well known fact to those who read and are posted on the production of sugars and syrups that, with a few trifling exceptions, all the sugars produced during the past three years, and now being produced are adulterated on an average of twenty-five per cent, on the whole amount, and the various syrups differing in quality, principally in name and amount of coloring material used, are adulterated still worse; that as a consequence all the refiners unwilling to engage in the nefarious business of slowly poisoning the public, and not being able to sell a pure article of sugar or syrup at the same price of this *rotten*, though fine looking 'stuff,' left the business in disgust, and to-day the whole field is occupied by these counterfeiting scoundrels. Honey has thus far, to a very large extent escaped their ravenous 'maw,' but as many of their victims, either through warnings in the newspapers, or the falling health of their families from the use of this 'trash,' have been casting about for a change and are rapidly substituting honey, these villains are becoming alarmed and are extending their field of operations to include this industry also."

Miscellaneous.

Buckwheat.

I had always understood that buckwheat was a cereal that could not be raised in central Kansas, and the memory of those steaming hot cakes and 'lasses in old Virginia gave me a prompting to try the truth of the statement, so on the 15th of July I sowed a few acres for experiment. It grew rapidly, but the early frost that came unexpectedly for this latitude killed the first blossoms. It has kept on blossoming and there is now a fair amount of grain in the milk. Did I sow it too late? There would have been a good crop if the frost had not caught it.

T. W. HEY.

Salt for the Garden.

A writer for the *Chicago Times* says: Young fruit trees can be made to grow well in places where old trees have died by sowing a pint of salt on the earth where they are to stand. After the trees are set I continue to sow a pint of salt around each tree every year. I set twenty-five trees in sandy soil for each one of seven years and succeeded in getting one to live, and that only produced twigs a few inches long in nine years. Last spring I sowed a pint of salt around it, and limbs grew from three to three and a half feet long. In the spring of 1877 I set out twenty-five trees, putting a pint of salt in the dirt used for filling, and then sowed a pint more on the surface after each tree was set. All grew as if they had never been taken from the nursery. Last spring I set thirty more, treating them in the same way, and they have grown very finely.

The salt keeps away insects that injure the roots, and it renders the soil more capable of sustaining plant growth. In 1877 my wife had a garden forty feet square. It was necessary to water it nearly every day, and still the plants were very inferior in all respects. In 1878 I put half a barrel of brine and half a bushel of salt on the ground, and then turned it under. The consequence was that all of the plants were of extraordinary large size and the flowers of great beauty. It was not necessary to water the garden. It was greatly admired by all who saw it. The flowers were so large that they appeared to be of different varieties from those grown on land that was not salted. I had some potatoes growing from seed that wilted down as soon as the weather became very hot. I applied salt to the surface of the soil until it was white. The vines took a vigorous start and grew to the length of three feet, blossomed, and produced tubers from the size of hens' eggs to that of geese eggs. My soil is chiefly sand, but I believe that salt is highly beneficial to clay on common prairie land.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, 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. B. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county. COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beaty, Marshall county; E. E. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; A. P. Beardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic county; E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Center, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Farn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wierman, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Aitchison county; George F. Jackson, Francis, 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, Reese, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erie, Scotch county; J. O. Vanoradal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Fleck, Banker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippling, Severance, Bonifant 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, Wabasha county.

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

The Farmers' Alliance—Some Important Suggestions.

The Farmers' Alliance in this locality is rapidly gaining ground notwithstanding the opposition of a few petty "would be" leaders of political opinion, whose opposition is based on the fact that the Alliance cannot be made to serve party ends. It is time that all such men should be made to understand that they must either rise to the level of the present situation or be left to grope alone. We have been laboring more to establish the association upon a permanent basis, wholly independent of partisan politics than to simply increase in numbers and the solid representative farmers who are now beginning to give it their undivided support affords most gratifying assurances of our success.

The success of the Alliance being assured, our future mode of operation demands serious consideration. As a means of communication between the Alliances of this state, I suggest that the FARMER give us a little space, and that each organization, after due consideration, briefly summarize their convictions concerning matters of first importance and send them to the FARMER for publication. That the secretary of each alliance report name and address of all new alliances as fast as organized, that we may be able to conduct a private correspondence.

I will now offer some suggestions for consideration by the readers of the FARMER. First, Is it not essential that we have a central state organization located at the capital so that we may better consolidate our influence on any given point; that we may the better take cognizance of the conduct of our employees whom we send to the capital to do certain work for us, and assure ourselves that the "true inwardness" of their work is consistent with their pretensions?

Second, Would it be policy for us to constitute the FARMER or any other party an agent instead of such central state organization?

Third, Would it not be policy for us as an organization throughout the state to put ourselves in correspondence with the Missouri river improvement association at Kansas City, that we may aid each other—our object being the same, so far as the improvement of the river is concerned?

Fourth, How can we conduct the alliance so as to make its work effective, and at the same time reduce the expenses to the minimum?

I hope that every Alliance will communicate its views on all of the above points to the National Council that meets in Chicago on the 14th inst, or better still, send delegates if you can afford it. That council will be of second importance to none that ever met since that of 1776, provided they act judiciously. I suggest sending proxies to J. W. Wilson, Sec'y.

J. M. Fox, Sec. Pioneer Alliance, Plum Grove, Kas.

The above communication from the Secretary of the Pioneer Alliance should have appeared in last week's FARMER, to have given the last suggestion full effect, but it did not reach us until the FARMER had gone to press: The pages of the FARMER are open to the Alliance as a medium for an exchange of views on the proper steps to be taken to best advantage the interest for which its formation was designed. In reference to the second suggestion, the FARMER would not undertake to fill the office at the Capital as agent, and do not think that such trust could be profitably confided to an individual, but it should be the business of an association or central organization—a State Alliance established here.

A Farmers' Camp Meeting.

There will be a great gathering of farmers at Rolla, Mo., on the 19th inst, under the management of the executive committee of the Missouri state grange, which will continue four days or more. Four hundred and seventy-five field tents will be erected for sale or rent, of various sizes and other necessary camp furniture. The Journal of Agriculture, in speaking of the proposed encampment, says: "The indications already developed are such

as to ensure a very large attendance on the occasion. The weather permitting, there is no question but that the Rolla Grand Encampment will be the largest gathering of Patrons and farmers ever collected together on any similar occasion. Addresses will be delivered by able speakers of Missouri and other states, at least one each day and another each evening. Most, if not all, the speakers invited have already notified the executive committee will be present. No partisan political speeches will be allowed on the camp-grounds, however, as it has been determined that nothing shall be said or done in connection with the Grand Encampment to give occasion for unpleasantness even to the most fastidious. Necessarily, Patrons, farmers and all visitors may expect to have a grand good time of it, and as the seeding season will be over, farmers will have leisure to devote to the enjoyment of a feast of reason and a flow of soul that has never been offered on any previous occasion. We trust there will be a genuine out-pouring of the hardy sons of toil, their wives and the younger members of their families."

The Missouri Patrons seem determined to gather the farmers into their fold and are adopting the plan so successfully used by the zealous old Methodist brethren. And probably there is no better one for the object intended.

W. S. George, editor of the Lansing Republican, in a lecture recently delivered before the American Bankers' Association, convened at Saratoga Springs:

The true name of the grangers is "Patrons of Husbandry," and their local societies are called "granges." They have a secret ritual and passwords, like the Masons and Odd Fellows. They receive women as members on the same footing as men, but none who do not pursue agriculture as a business. They scheme to improve their farms and stock, to increase their crops, to sell them at better prices, to cut down the profits of carriers and middlemen; in short, to get for themselves more of the blessings of this life. They awaken the social feelings from the torpor of a lonesome life on the farm, and in their grange meetings there is courtesy, free discussion, the reading of essays, the observance of parliamentary rules, and the means of culture and refinement, not below, by any means, the fashions at our great watering places—if I am any judge, having seen something of their fruits.

You will cease to be afraid of the "patrons," with their thousands of granges, and their hundreds of thousands of members, when I tell you that party politics and religious sectarianism are shut out of all their meetings. It is impossible to handle for bad purposes an order extending all over this broad land, with men of intelligence, patriotism and property at its head. I have seen the state grange come together once in South Carolina, and half a dozen times in Michigan, and all the representative men and women look very much alike in this order, although so widely apart in history, locality, climate, products, and otherwise.

The grangers in Michigan, with whom I am best acquainted, include two presidents of National banks, both very prosperous farmers, and both officers of granges either now or heretofore; the professor in our agricultural college, whose special line is horticulture, and who is an authority all over the land, now master of our county grange, and an old practical farmer, formerly a congressman, and now in office at Washington, who was, probably the most effective speaker for the resumption of specie payments and the permanence of the National banking system in our last political campaign. These are among the "boss" grangers, and they will never hurt anybody who does not trespass on their rights.

I have not time to explain the sources of the grange movement, but believe it to have started as a financial, social and educational force, for making the farmers better off, and their sons and daughters more contented at home; and this it is rapidly doing, besides qualifying them for the high positions in public life. It was excited and perhaps misdirected a little by the railroad wrecking, the reckless bonding, and the extortionate "pools" of eight or ten years ago.

But remember that while the railroad kings and their prime ministers have brought on the country two frightful panics and explosions on your finances, scattering ruin everywhere, and stripping millions of laborers of their daily food and raiment, the farmers—the grangers, if you please—have never brought on any panic or explosion, but by their patient industry and frugality have brought us out of panics, and repaired the damage from explosions.

The grangers are combined together for as broad and honorable purposes as the bankers, the paper-makers, the iron-masters, or any class of producers or traders in the land. They are no more secret or oath-bound than several most popular orders of a social or benevolent nature, or than boards of bank directors. As the property of its members is mostly in improved farming land, the highest and best security for money loaned, you see they are worth conciliating as your customers.

Leaders Needed.

The Patron of Husbandry makes the following strong points:

What every grange needs is one or two active, earnest members to suggest and push through some co-operative enterprise, that will give interest to the grange meetings and profit to its members. The members of every grange are always ready to respond to any movement that promises practical benefits; the only thing lacking is men of the right spirit to take the lead. It don't matter whether there is more than one

such leader in a grange; all that is necessary is for him to prepare his plan and step to the front with it. If it is a good plan and he shows a determination to carry it out, he will find ready support, the enterprise will be pushed to a successful issue, and as it succeeds the grange will gather strength.

We see these facts exemplified everywhere. We seldom meet a Patron who does not earnestly desire a success of the order, but whose grange is standing because none of its members are willing to take upon themselves the labor and trouble of inaugurating some co-operative movement.

Where there is such a splendid field for co-operative effort, and where the need of inauguration is so pressing, as it is acknowledged to be in every farming community, there ought to be a few leading spirits with patriotism enough to step forward with some practical plan and work it up. They would not fail to secure the earnest and enthusiastic support of their fellow members.

Politics have come to a pitch that for a season, at least, the time and attention of a large class of our people is so completely absorbed that business is nearly paralyzed and the people are no better informed at the close of the campaign than they were at the beginning, nor can any one point to a single benefit resulting from all the rallies and immense demonstrations that have taken place. And farmers instead of acting together as men having a common interest should, are divided and arrayed one part against the other to their incalculable harm.—Dirigo Rural.

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.

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PENSIONS! NEW LAWS. Thousands entitled. Any disability however slight, if contracted in the service, entitles the soldier to a pension. Pension laws are now more liberal and many pensioners are now entitled to increase of Pension. Apply at once. Delay is dangerous. Bounty due to thousands! Land cases of all kinds settled. We prosecute claims before any of the Departments and Congress. Original and duplicate Discharges obtained. Dishonorable Discharge, or draft is no bar to receiving Pension. Send two stamps for new laws and instructions to E. H. GELSTON & CO., PENSION AND PATENT ATTORNEYS, Lock Box, 725, Washington, D. C.

Brooders' Directory.

T. F. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish B. Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock), Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breeder of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kas. High grade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices less than last year's rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills 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.

MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kansas, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohio, strains); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Descriptive Circular and Price List free.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc., of varieties suited to the west. The largest stock of Apple Seedlings. A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY.—18th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-'81, consists of 10 million orange hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2 year old apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

J. E. 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.

Dentist.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

HOGS. Southern Kansas Swine Farm. 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, Kansas.

126 Percherons IMPORTED Within Twelve Months! 78 Head Arrived Aug. 15, For the Farm of the Great Percheron Horse Breeder, M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois, (3 1/2 Miles West of Chicago, On the Galena Division Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.)

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 now paid eleven importations direct from 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.

Buy the "Skinner's Best" boot. MUSTACHE AND WHISKERS. The Bonanza for Book-Agents is selling out two splendidly illustrated books, Life of GEN. HANCOCK and Life of GEN. GARFIELD.

THE BONANZA FOR BOOK-AGENTS is selling out two splendidly illustrated books, Life of GEN. HANCOCK and Life of GEN. GARFIELD. Both official immensely popular, selling over 100,000 a week! Agents making \$2 a day! Outfit \$50. each. For best books and terms, address quick, THOS. PROTHRO, Kansas City, Mo.

TREES and VINES Plants and Bulbs. BEST IN THE MARKET. CHEAP. Mailing a specialty. Safe arrival guaranteed. Catalogue free to all. 27th year, 15 greenhouses, 60 acres. STRAWBERRY PLANTS POT GROWN. BEST IN THE WORLD. A Catalogue, with colored plates, free. STORRS, HARRISON & Co., Fairville, Lake Co., O.

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend. New and Very Important Discovery. Deodorizer, Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide, and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, and improves the growth and quality of wool cleaner and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with water and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 42 expire with the next issue.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs. The greatest offer for clubs ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work.

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.

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.

Shawnee County Fair.

The eleventh annual exhibition of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society, which came off last week, was a very satisfactory exhibition to the managers, the exhibitors, and the public who crowded the beautiful grounds of the Society, south of Topeka.

The exhibition of stock in all departments was good. The entry of horses was large for a county show, and that of the cattle fair as to numbers and superior in quality.

The exhibit of sheep was, small, consisting of Merinos, Southdowns, and Shropshire-downs. They were very fine specimens of those classes; but we were disappointed in not finding a single long-wooled sheep on the ground.

The farm machinery was large and superior and added greatly to the attractions of the fair. Floral hall was packed with fruit, grain, vegetables, and other farm products, in every available foot allotted to this class of exhibits.

Floral hall was packed with fruit, grain, vegetables, and other farm products, in every available foot allotted to this class of exhibits.

CATTLE.

James Richardson, of Randolph county, Mo., exhibited six head of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Cundiff and Leonard, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., twelve head of the same class of stock.

HORSES.

Joseph Peck, of Emporia, exhibited a fine Percheron stallion, which took first premium as a draft-horse, in Class B. J. H. Saunders, of Topeka, entered a Clydesdale stallion, which took second premium in same class.

HOGS.

Joseph Guild, of Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake township, was exhibitor of the twenty head of Jersey Reds in the show pens, which were new to many of the spectators, and seemed to attract a good deal of attention from sight-seers.

SHEEP.

W. D. Witmer, of northern Illinois, and E.

T. Frowe, of same vicinity, had our pens each of Merino sheep. H. Griffith exhibited two pens of middle-wools.

FARM MACHINERY.

In this department S. A. Down, of Topeka, and J. E. Geram, had extensive exhibits on the ground, of the best makes and in great variety. Mr. J. E. O'Brien, of this city, had also one of the largest displays of buggies and farm implements entered by one exhibitor, and these displays did much toward lending a fine effect to the agricultural implement and machinery department on the fair ground.

North Topeka Barbed Wire Works, J. L. Beverly, proprietor, had a machine for putting barbs on smooth wire, which showed the process of fastening these terror-inspiring points to stock, onto the wire, and it did the work very speedily and securely.

Pool & Shevery's New Patent Hedge-Layer very forcibly struck us as one of the most useful inventions to the prairie country that has ever been brought out. The hedge is a great obstacle to the owner as soon as it gets beyond control, which it is sure to do by a little neglect. This machine will place the rankest and wildest overgrown hedge under subjection, transforming it into one of the tightest, strongest and most complete hedge fences that can be desired.

Farlow's Whirl-Knife Cornstalk Cutter is a comparatively new machine, and is warranted to chop up the cornstalks so fine that they are readily turned under without offering any hindrance to the plow.

THE FOUR-WHEEL CARRIAGE-PLOW.

This plow is an advance on the sulky-plow, and the latest invention of Geo. W. Hunt, inventor of the first sulky-plow. This plow gets rid of many imperfections and objections found in the sulky-plow. Among the most important of these may be mentioned ease of draft; no weight on the horses' necks; trunk working free as that of a wagon. To show the perfect confidence of the manufacturer, Mr. J. C. Bodwell, in the merits of the Four-Wheel Carriage Plow, he gives an actual guarantee for all that is promised in the circular descriptive of the plow and its management.

The Champion Corn-Planter is another improved machine which is deserving of special mention. This machine is a superior one for the corn-raiser's purpose, and should be examined by every farmer who meditates purchasing a corn-drill or planter, before making his choice.

THE JACK-PLANE HARROW.

Our friend Dr. Mulvey, from Kidder, Mo., was on hand with his Jack-Plane Harrow, and we had an opportunity of giving this unique implement of the farm a critical examination. There was no place to see it operate, and give ocular demonstration of its several good qualities, but after examination, with the clear and comprehensive explanation of the principle of the machine, by the doctor, we were convinced that the Jack-Plane Harrow is one of the cheapest and most efficient tools that a farmer could invest in, for breaking down and mashing in pieces the stalks of a cornfield, smoothing and leveling off the ground for the plow, and after plowing, for pulverizing, leveling and crushing all lumps and putting the ground in the best condition for any kind of seed, this novel implement has no superior. We will, in a future number of the FARMER, give a full explanation of the Jack-Plane Harrow and describe it by a cut of the machine, that its parts and adaptability to the work claimed for it may be more readily understood.

SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS OF FLORAL HALL.

We will return to Floral Hall and glance at some of the principal attractions which centered there. Immediately outside and on the east side of the building, E. R. Stone had a nice exhibit of nursery stock, not very extensive but so select as to make competition not desirable. The same gentleman also exhibited an apple tree loaded with fine apples.

A great deal of fine fruit was on exhibition in the Hall, principally apples, but there were also pears, peaches, grapes, etc. Among the fruit of Capital Grange there were some apples that could not be excelled. Some of the finest of these were contributed by Maj. Popenoe. The two collections occupying opposite sides of the east wing—one exhibited by Capital Grange and the other by Henry Brobst, who exhibited the result of several farmers of Mission township, and entered their products in competition for the grange premium, were admirable. These made the finest display of farm products on exhibition, and illustrates the wisdom and superiority of association over individual effort.

In the west wing a grand display of fruits, jellies, etc., was made. Isaac Morris, of Tecumseh township, one of Shawnee's most ambitious horticulturists, had a superb lay-out of apples, peaches, pears and grapes. Mrs. W. Sims, wife of Maj. W. Sims, Worthy Master of Kansas State Grange, had a tempting display, comprising over one hundred entries, of jellies, preserves, pickles, canned corn, bottled fruits, etc. Mrs. J. W. Baker, of Pauline, had sixty entries of similar goods. Mrs. W. P. Popenoe, residing near Topeka, and Mrs. P. Voorhees, of Lawrence, added largely to the displays of

housekeeper's goods, and have fairly earned the praise of the good wife of the Scriptures, who rises in the morning before it is yet light, and prepares meat for her household. Mrs. Rachel Travis, a lady of seventy years, made the finest display of potted plants, having between 75 and 100 on exhibition. The plants are all owned and cared for by herself. Andy Patzell, one of Topeka's most enterprising gardeners, had a large display of vegetables and fruits: Topeka's seed and agricultural implement man, S. H. Downs, made a fine exhibit of farm and garden seeds at the west end of the Capital Grange quarter.

Lyman & Shaffer had the Cooley Creamer on exhibition, and the Boss dashless churn, besides musical instruments and sewing machines.

There was some very choice butter on exhibition for the several premiums offered by the society and by individuals.

H. D. Clark, of Topeka, exhibited harness and other leather goods. His establishment is well known to our readers, and has long been the leading house of this city in this line. His handsome display added to the fine variety made by our city merchants and dealers in their several lines.

The fair was well attended every day, but Thursday was the big day, and it was estimated that fully 12,000 persons visited the grounds on that day. This was the day set apart for the delivery of the address by Gen. Woodford, of New York. The address was of a mixed character, and might be appropriately termed a politico-agricultural oration. It was able, interesting and appropriate.

We have not devoted any space to the daily horse-trot. The same old class of ponies and jockeys figured largely in this gambling department, and the whole thing was of but little interest, contributed no moiety of information or value to the fair, but consumed a great deal of the time every day. If a good amphitheatre was erected with comfortable seats, and in place of the everlasting trot there was a lecture to occupy the time—or half of it—thrown away on trotting steeds that manage to get around in three minutes,—in a lecture on stock, farm machinery, household economy, horticulture, preparation of soils, the nature of plant life, the value of association in agriculture, the value of experimental agricultural stations, and a multitude of other subjects, a better knowledge of which and practice, would put money into farmers' pockets and keep it there, and contribute comfort and happiness to rural life, to assert there would not be more interest manifested and a better attendance every day, is to offer an insult to the intelligence and morality of our people. The capabilities and possibilities of the agricultural fair are boundless for both entertainment and profit, but the horse-trot is to the agricultural fair what the coddling trot is to the borer, and the chinch-bug are to the horticulturist and farmer. The money they cost would pay competent lecturers to deliver lectures on special subjects every day of the fair. A parade of the stock every afternoon in the circle would be more entertaining than the trotting of scabs and quarreling of jockeys about foul driving, and this profession becoming an intelligent, Christian and respectable people.

The system of judging at fairs is the crudest possible, and always unsatisfactory because more liable to be in error than correct. Judges for every department should be chosen before the fair opens, and with reference to their special fitness, and they should be paid for their time and services. Volunteer business is played out in this age of reality. Where would the money come to defray this expense? may be asked by the friends of the delectable horse-race. It would come from exhibitors and the visitors where it now comes from. If implement and machine men had a fair opportunity to give trials of their machines and explain to a seated audience the merits and superior excellence claimed for them, there would be hundreds where only dozens are seen now; so also with stock; and if exhibitors could rely upon an intelligent judgment they would enter more articles, and so on through the whole programme.

PREMIUMS.

We make room for a few of the premiums awarded competitors at the fair:

CHICKENS.

W. W. Waltmire, 1st on Light Brahmas, Black Spanish and native fowls; M. L. Lee 1st on Black Cochins and Plymouth Rocks; Chas. Davis, of Topeka, 1st on Games; G. W. Vansardale, 1st on Buff Cochins; H. Griffith, 1st on Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks and on the greatest display of fowls.

Capital Grange 1st on best and largest display of farm products.

Isaac Morris 1st on best display of fruits by a single individual; A. W. Pilely, of North Topeka, 2d do.

Mrs. C. W. Whiting, 1st on best collection of greenhouse plants; Rachel Travis 2d do., and 1st on best display of roses in bloom.

Rachel Travis, 1st on best collection of flowers and plants owned by a single individual.

Andy Patzell 1st on best and greatest display of vegetables; M. M. Lindawood, 2d do.

Henry Brobst 2d on best display of farm products by township, individual, or society.

L. A. Knapp, Wabausee county, 1st on best 20 pounds packed butter; Lyman & Shaffer, Topeka, 2d do.

H. Manwering, Lawrence, 1st on best 5 pounds fresh roll butter; J. C. Hogue, Pauline, 2d do.

J. M. Lesh, Americus, 1st on best Kansas cheese.

Mrs. Mary M. Parsons, Wabausee county, 1st on best display of bread and cake.

Mrs. P. Voorhees, Topeka, 1st—(diploma

and \$5) on best display of preserved fruits; Mrs. W. Sims, 2d do.

Mrs. W. Sims 1st on best display of bottled fruit; Mrs. W. P. Popenoe, 2d do.

Mrs. W. Sims 1st and diploma on best display of jellies; Mrs. P. Voorhees, 2d do.

J. M. Fuller's special of one 14-inch iron beam plow for best 10 pounds of butter, awarded to Mrs. Susan Heil.

S. Barnum & Co.'s special \$10 cloak for best ten rolls butter, awarded to Mrs. W. P. Popenoe.

Skinner & Son's pair kidd sandal slippers for best three loaves hop yeast bread to girl not over 14 years old, awarded to —.

Skinner & Son's special of 1 pair of boots for best bushel yellow sweet potatoes, awarded to E. J. Harrop.

Skinner & Son's special of pair of children's shoes for heaviest dozen eggs, awarded W. J. M'CeIn.

Taft, Emery & Co.'s special of \$10 in goods for best 5 bushels red winter wheat grown in this or adjoining counties, awarded to Chester Thomas, Jr.

A. A. Ripley & Sons' special of \$5 for not less than fifteen varieties of apples, awarded to E. H. Harrop.

Bosworth & Robbins' special for factory cheese, of one \$16-shawl, awarded to J. W. Lesh, of Americus, Kas.

O. A. Peck & Co.'s special of \$2.50 for best bushel early potatoes, awarded to M. M. Lindwood. Same party's special for 1 bushel late potatoes, awarded to W. Sims.

Shellbarger, Griswold & Co.'s special premium of \$3 for best two bushels May wheat, awarded to H. D. Rice. Same parties, \$2 for best 10 bushels Fultz wheat, awarded to E. A. Goodell, Tecumseh. Same parties' special of \$13 for best six bushels of wheat of any kind, awarded to C. Thomas, Jr.

Inter-Ocean Mill's special of \$15 for best ten bushels wheat of any kind, awarded to E. A. Goodell.

W. F. Ruggle's special of \$5 for best ten pounds butter, awarded to H. Menwary, Lawrence.

J. H. Foutz's special of set of ivory-handled table knives for best ten pounds of honey, awarded to A. L. Entwinger, of Silver Lake.

Society's special for thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, owned in Shawnee county, five or more animals to compose the herd, 1st premium of \$35 awarded to A. C. Fuller; 2d do of \$15, to same.

County officers' special of \$4 for best display of artificial flowers, awarded to Mrs. Thos. White; same parties, for best display of house plants, \$6, awarded to Mrs. C. M. Whiting; same parties, \$4 for best display of needle or fancy work, awarded to Mrs. J. R. Dutton.

State officers' specials, for the largest and best display of small grains grown by exhibitor, \$10, awarded to E. J. Harrop; same parties, for best display of vegetables grown by exhibitor, \$10, awarded to A. Patzell; same parties, for largest and best exhibition of fruit grown by exhibitor, \$20, awarded to Isaac Morris; same parties, for largest and best exhibition of canned fruits, vegetables and jellies prepared by exhibitors, awarded to Mrs. W. Sims.

Gild & Ellis, exhibitors of Jersey Reds, took sweepstakes on boar, and Geo. Benoy sweepstakes on Jersey Red sow.

Kansas as a Fruit Region.

Kansas has many natural advantages for a profitable fruit-growing region, and some very serious drawbacks. The disadvantages may, however, in a great measure, be compensated for and counteracted by means within reach of the enlightened horticulturist. The advantages are a clear atmosphere, with plenty of bright sunshine and very bright moonlight, in a word plenty of light—the great developer and perfecter of fruit and plant growth. The state is most fortunate in exemption from fogs. Fruit, in consequence of these advantages, is large in size and most brilliant in coloring. A rich, dry soil is not the least among the advantages of a fruit region, and this Kansas possesses in a high degree of perfection. Hence the rapid growth of all fruit trees and early bearing qualities. In early bearing apple trees this state will average two years in advance of older, eastern states, and the fruit wherever exhibited has never failed to attract the admiration of all spectators, and when placed in competition has generally carried off a large share of the prizes.

This legacy of sunshine and dry, rich soil are most congenial to the growth and perfection of the grape, which has proved a sure crop, possessing superior excellence.

The disadvantages the horticulturist has to contend against are such as may be almost wholly overcome by skill and intelligence in the business of fruit culture. Strong, warm, drying winds from the south in the summer is one great drawback to orchards, especially when young, and cold blizzards in the winter and early spring, the bad effects of which may be avoided by the same means.

The first and most important step to take in preparing for an orchard of any kind is to secure sufficient windbreaks, so as to protect the trees on all sides, but especially on the south and north sides. Numerous belts of tall, growing timber and thickly planted hedges are the main protectors to be relied upon. Insects are a great pest to the horticulturist and require unremitting watchfulness, but if he is industrious in promoting the growth of hedges and timber belts and the protection of birds, he will have an army of powerful allies to assist him to fight the myriad life which swarm in the hot season on the prairies of Kansas. The bark is more liable to attack trees whose borers has been sunburnt, and this should be

avoided by protecting the young bark from the rays of the sun. There are several ways of protecting this which we need not stop to enumerate.

It is not the intention of this article to go into the details of planting and cultivating orchards, but having cited our readers to the capabilities of Kansas as a fruit-growing region, to proceed to point out the importance of making an orchard of various kinds of fruit of every farm. There is no acre of the best farm so valuable as that on which grows a thrifty orchard of a choice variety of fruits. Apples and grapes are the surest fruits to depend on for a crop, but peaches, pears, plums and cherries of the varieties which experience has proven best suited to the locality, are by no means to be neglected. Good shelter will be found to greatly promote the bearing qualities of all of these most tender fruits. The fruit crop, by the methods that are being adopted and perfected for saving and marketing it, will be a crop of immense importance to this country in the future, of much more value as a foreign money crop than at present. But to be of much money value the fruit must be of prime quality and choice variety, and the orchards guarded and cultivated with scrupulous care. A hundred trees well cared for are worth much more in every sense of the word than five times that many neglected, or which get but half attention. No farm is complete without a variety of fruit trees. No diet is so wholesome as well ripened fruit of good quality.

In opening farms on the prairie timber belts should receive early attention, and an orchard should be made one of the most prominent improvements. Those features will add value to the land yearly and comfort to the home, though grain and other crops fail. The fruit may sometimes succumb to frost and storm, but the trees will still grow on, adding new beauty and increased value to the land.

The Brightening Prospect in Western Kansas.

The letter of Mr. Colvin from Larned is a most gratifying evidence of the rapid recovery of western Kansas from the severe blow inflicted by the protracted drought. The quick response of vegetation to the beneficent rain, is almost magical in that region. At the rate the sheep business and sugar industry are advancing, promise wonderful developments in industrial resources which even the most sanguine advocates of the capabilities of that part of the "Great American Desert" have not dreamed of. The crops and system of agriculture best adapted to that country seem to differ very materially from those suitable to a meridian further east. To ascertain the needs of the country and apply the process of cultivation intelligently, is the work which demands the attention of the settlers in that geographical division of the country.

The Kansas farmer who approaches the 100th meridian has undertaken a new mission which will require him to unlearn a great deal of his old time farm schooling, and no farmer has so much need of a higher degree of intelligence, and a capacity to observe and reason closely. Nature seems to offer her rich bounties, there as everywhere in the most favored regions, but she elsewhere that she be approached in her own way if any expect to receive them, and that way is essentially different in many respects from what the American farmer has learned.

Away From the Green Mountains.

The Secretary of the White River Agricultural Society of Vermont, writes as follows:

"The three copies of the KANSAS FARMER kindly donated to the White River Agricultural Society were awarded, one copy for heaviest hen on exhibition, to E. H. Prince, Randolph, Vt.; one copy for largest exhibition of honey, to Minot Wheeler, Bethel, Vt.; one copy for largest squash, to R. G. Newton, Rochester, Vt." And thus are sown the seeds of contagion which attack with "Kansas fever" so many of the best citizens of the old states. 'Tis the reading, intelligent people who immigrate to the sunny plains of Kansas. The drones who read not, know nothing of other lands, and circulate round about the spot where they were born, till "life's fitful fever" summons them at last.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public Speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Multitudes Using It.

The following is cut from the columns of the "Hebrew Leader," N. Y. city: "Multitudes are using Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, diabetes cures safe pills, safe nerve, safe bitters, safe tonic, and are benefited by them; that this is true is stated by tens of thousands over their own signatures."

Hurrah! For Our Side.

Many people have lost their interest in politics and in amusements because they are so out of sorts and run down that they cannot enjoy anything. If such persons would only be wise enough to try that celebrated remedy kidney wort and experience its tonic and renovating effect they would soon be hurrahing with the loud-est. In either dry or liquid form it is a perfect remedy for torpid liver, kidneys or bowels.—Exchange.

What Advertisers Say.

We are constantly receiving such notes in our private correspondence with advertisers who patronize the FARMER as the following...

"I have had my sheep on exhibition at four fairs, Platte City, St. Joseph, Bismarck and the State Fair of Nebraska, at Omaha. I have been quite successful, taking 51 premiums amounting in the aggregate to \$457.50."

We congratulate Mr. Jones not on his "good luck," but his good judgment in having and caring properly for first-class stock, and knowing how to bring them to the attention of the public. His advertisement is renewed in this issue of the FARMER.

Culture of Wheat.

A 72-page manual, neatly bound in flexible covers, written by D. S. Curtis, of Washington, D. C., is published by Orange Judd & Co., N. Y. While the work contains nothing new to the farmer who is an habitual reader of agricultural papers, the author has embraced within convenient reach all of the most approved modes of wheat culture as practiced by the most advanced and successful wheat growers...

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WISLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Wool Growers' Convention.

A number of the wool growers of Shawnee county met at the fair grounds on Thursday, 7th inst. and L. A. Mulholland was elected temporary chairman and E. T. Frow, temporary secretary. A committee on permanent organization was selected, to consist of the following persons: C. W. Edison, W. W. Clark and A. S. Thomas.

The meeting then adjourned to convene again on Saturday, October 23d, at the Burtis House (Topeka) parlors for the purpose of perfecting the county organization.

Clubs.

Clubs have commenced coming in in competition for the cash prizes offered by the KANSAS FARMER. The early bird catches the worm and those who begin earliest have the longest time to work in, and it is work that wins always when well directed. The first agent who sends in 25 names takes first money as the "speed ring" gently express it. A goodly number may secure a premium before the month is out if they try.

Prince Edward.

The pedigree of this superior Short-horn bull is published in the FARMER. The animal is owned by L. L. Stockwell, Esq., of Eldorado, Kas., and is for sale.

Mr. Marsh, of the Golden Belt Poultry Yards, advertises Light and Dark Brahma fowls. We had the pleasure of examining Mr. Marsh's fowls at the Bismarck fair, and we never saw finer coops, especially of Light Brahmas.

In another column of this week's issue we publish a large organ advertisement from the Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, Mayor of Washington, New Jersey, the well known manufacturer of the Beatty Organ.

There will be a meeting of the Kansas State Fair Association on Saturday, at 2 p. m., October 16th, 1880, at the court house in Topeka.

The Greatest in the World.

Without a question Buffalo, N. Y., can boast of the largest and most complete private sanitarium in the world. The Invalid's Hotel was founded by Dr. R. V. Pierce, who has represented his district as state senator and in congress, and is known throughout the United States as the originator of Dr. Pierce's family medicines, and who has also become widely celebrated in the treatment of chronic diseases. The erection of this mammoth home for invalids was made necessary by the large number of afflicted who flocked to Buffalo from all parts of the United States to consult Dr. Pierce and the eminent medical gentleman associated with him as the faculty of this celebrated institution. The establishment is said to have cost nearly a half million of dollars, and is furnished with every appliance and facility for the cure of chronic ailments. A correspondingly large branch institution is located in London, England. The

whole concern is owned and operated by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of which the original Dr. Pierce is President—his brother, an uncle, and other eminent medical gentlemen taking part in the treatment of cases. In treating cases they are not at all confined to the narrow limits of prescribing the justly celebrated remedies, Dr. Pierce's golden medical discovery, pleasant purgative pellets, or any other set remedies, however good, but have resort to the whole range of Materia Medica, as well as to Turkish and other baths. Swedish movements and other approved remedies and methods of cure.

Another Candidate.

By a large majority the people of the United States have declared their faith in kidney wort as a remedy for all the diseases of the kidneys and liver, some, however, have disliked the trouble of preparing it from the dry form. For such a new candidate appears in the shape of kidney wort in liquid form. It is very concentrated, is easily taken and is equally efficient as the dry. Try it.—Louisville Post.

Are the Kidneys "Vital Organs"?

Decidedly, yes. Without them life is impossible, and they appear to be peculiarly susceptible to severe and fatal derangements. They are, moreover, exceedingly difficult to treat, and the ailments affecting them are liable to end at any time in Bright's disease. In our opinion, formed upon the conclusion of many skilled physicians Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, is the best ever administered for kidney, bladder, liver and urinary diseases. It cures like a magic spell. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

GREAT SUCCESS.

A Fifty Cent Bottle of the Marsh Ague Cure Has Done Wonders.

For curing chills and fever the Marsh ague cure surpasses anything I have ever used.—R. B. Clark, Springfield, Mo. "One 50 cent bottle of the Marsh ague cure has accomplished wonders in my family. It has cured my five children of chills and fever. It is the best and cheapest chill medicine known."—Mrs. Mary Williams, Sedalia, Mo. The Marsh Ague Cure is for sale by all prominent druggists. It cures the worst cases of tertian, or third day ague, and all forms of chills and fever. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

Absolute Fact.

The "Times," Hartford, Conn., says: With all these doubts, uncertainties and anxieties in the political world, there is yet vouchsafed to the dwellers upon earth one assured and absolute fact, that Warner's safe remedies are a "safe" and speedy cure for all and every disease for which recommended."

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.

Table of market prices for produce and grain in Topeka, including items like wheat, corn, and various oils.

Table of retail grain prices, listing items like wheat, corn, and rye with their respective prices.

Table of butchers' retail prices for various meats such as beef, pork, and mutton.

Table of hide and tallow prices, listing items like green hides and various types of tallow.

Table of poultry and game prices, listing items like chickens, quail, and ducks.

WOOL MARKET.

Table of wool market prices for various grades of wool, including tub-washed and unwashed wool.

Markets by Telegraph, October 12.

New York Money Market.

Table of New York money market data, including government bonds, securities, and various financial instruments.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Table of St. Louis live stock market prices for hogs, cattle, and sheep.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Table of Kansas City produce market prices for wheat, corn, and other agricultural products.

Chicago Produce Market.

Table of Chicago produce market prices for flour, wheat, and other commodities.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Table of Kansas City live stock market prices for cattle, hogs, and sheep.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Table of Chicago live stock market prices for various types of livestock.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Table of St. Louis produce market prices for flour, wheat, and other goods.

Denver Market.

Table of Denver market prices for various commodities and livestock.

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.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN ORGAN

Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32pp. 4to), with NEWEST STYLES, at 861 and upward; or \$6.38 per quarter, and up. Sent free. MANON & HAMILTON ORGAN Co., 124 1/2 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabasha St., CHICAGO.

Advertisement for Warner's Kidney & Liver Cure, featuring an illustration of a man and a safe.

It is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower parts of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness, Gravel, and Gout, and all the difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs. For Female Diseases Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equal. It restores the organs that make the blood, and hence it is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetic Cure. For Sale by Druggists and all Dealers at \$1.25 per bottle. Largest bottle in the market. Try it. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

BEATTY'S ORGANS ONLY \$65.

14 Beautiful Stops. Including the Famous VOX CELESTE, VOX HUMANA, Sub Bass AND Octave Coupler STOPS.



Style, No. 6000. Dimensions: Height, 72 inches; Depth, 24 inches; Length, 46 inches; Weight, boxed about 400 lbs. It is Five Octave, fine Walnut Case of handsome appearance, built plain but very neat, so it will not take the dirt or dust. It contains the celebrated Vox Celeste 84 pipes which is the sweetest toned and most perfect stop ever placed in an organ, also the Vox Humana 84 pipes which is the sweetest toned and most perfect stop ever placed in an organ, also the Vox Humana 84 pipes which is the sweetest toned and most perfect stop ever placed in an organ...

PRINCE EDWARD, of SONORA, v. 20 A. H. B.

Table listing various breeds of cattle and their prices, including Prince Edward, Sonora, and other types.

He is of the Imported Matilda Tribe. She sold for \$1,220 in 1837.

The 11th Duke of Granville was bred by J. Montgomery, Columbus, Ohio, and sold when a calf for \$400. He is the imported Rosemary tribe: from her have descended some of the most noted Short-Horns in the country. Many of them, the Louans, having sold from \$2,000 to \$3,500 each. Sire 3d Duke of Oneida 11798, Dam Louan, of Granville, grand-sire, Duke of Airdrie, 2743. Grand Dam Louan, of Fairfield. The Duke of Airdrie 2743, a noted prize winner, the best of his day, by imported Duke of Airdrie 171, out of the great show cow, Nannie Williams, by Sir Airdrie 1158, son of the pure Rose of Sharon bull, Paragon of the West. 3d Duke of Oneida 11798 a pure Duke Bull owned by Hon. Sam'l Campbell, and one of the highest priced bulls of the day.

Advertisement for a Swiss Stem Winding Watch, featuring an illustration of the watch and text describing its quality and price.

Do You Want to Buy a CLOAK, DOLMAN, HOOD, or SET of FURS at Wholesale? If so, send a 3-cent stamp for my new beautifully illustrated Catalogue. Address: F. M. VAN ETEN, 208 LaSalle St., Chicago. State which paper you saw this advertisement in.

MAKE YOUR OWN ADJUSTMENTS. Send a 3c. stamp for the Improved Method for Adjusting Spectacles and Eye Glasses. With the use of which spectacle wearers can select their own glasses. Address: DR. DAVID H. COOVER, Optician, 21 S. Third St., Harrisburg, Pa.

WE GIVE the Social Visitor, paper in the world, 6 Months on trial, and a beautiful French Writing Book, and in Morocco, containing Lead Pencil, Penholder, Golden Pens, Rubber, Patent Top Pencil, for 30 Cts. stamps taken. This offer is made to introduce our paper into new houses. Address: Social Visitor Pub. Co., Box 312, New York.

ALBANY'S AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages. 47 Selected Quotations, 15c. Agent's outfit for cards, 60 (60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford Ct., 50 E. Broad St., New York.

C. H. BARTON. General Subscription Agent for leading NEWSPAPERS & MAGAZINES. Low-est-club rates for single subscriptions received at any time for any time. Address Box 186, P. O., Topeka, Kas., or call on above at Court House. Lists and rates furnished free.

STRAYD From the subscribers at London, the Albion Sheep Co., about April 1st, a dark bay B.M.E. medium size, 3 years old, branded "W" on right shoulder. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to BEACH BROS.

50 Fine Styles All Chrome (Trade, no 2) Black 10c. 45 Agts. Samples 10c. Shelton Card Co., Shelton, Ct.

GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS. F. E. MARSH, Proprietor. Has a fine lot of Thoroughbred Light and Dark Brahma Fowls and Chickens to sell cheap. I took First & Second Premiums on my fowls at Bismarck Fair. Circulatee free.

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 Washington'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, Stewartville, Mo., 20 miles East of St. Jo., Mo.

Literary and Domestic

Waiting.

BY HARRIET MAHEL SPALDING.

The flowers have flown from moor and wood. The woodland ways are red with leaves. The rose has sought its couch of gold. Beneath the harvest's bending sheaves.

Past are the summer's bloom and song. Her radiant smiles and tears are past. And after waiting labor long. The autumn reaps her fruit at last.

So every noble deed of ours. Through waiting days of faith sublime. Shall bear its weight of bending flowers. And blossom in God's own sweet time.

What though the days be long and chill. Each treasured hope be rudely crossed? The plant shall grow in beauty still. And sunshine melt away the frost.

Baby Jean.

Eyes as bright as diamonds. Mouth all sweet and clean. Cheeks with tempting dimples. That's my baby Jean!

Hands as soft as roses-leaves. Teeth like glistening pearls. Little sunbeams woven On her head for curls.

Little feet that patter. Here and everywhere. Little mind that's busy. Filled with childish care.

Lips from which the kisses Bubble all day long. Tongue that's ever singing. Some sweet cradle-song.

How I love my baby. Words can never tell. And she—she loves papa. Just as much and well.

She's the dearest Fairy That was ever seen; And from Heaven I'm certain Came my baby Jean!

Widow Jones' Cow.

Goodman Jones died at the age of fifty, and was gathered to his fathers, leaving a widow about his own age. About the same time Aunt Smith died, too; and her case was parallel to Goodman Jones' in all except her sex; we presume that she was gathered to her mother's. She left a disconsolate widower, over whose head just as many years had rolled as the widow Jones had counted. This was allowed on all hands to be no astonishing coincidence.

All the women pitied widower Smith, poor man, and all the men commiserated with widow Jones, poor woman. Widow Jones had a large farm; so had the widower Smith. Widow Jones had a large dairy; so had widower Smith. As to the acres of mooring, tillage and woodland, each had an equal share; and in children Providence had blessed both alike. "What upon air!" either could do with these vast possessions alone, the old women declared they could not tell. This difficulty suggested a ready remedy, and gossips did not let the defunct man and woman get cold in their graves before they made up their minds the relics should be yoked together, and the estates, hereditaments and property, personal and real, be held in joint proprietorship. Matches, they said, were made in Heaven; and that this match was there made, they considered the essential preparation of widowhood in each case, positive proof.

Widow Jones and neighbor Smith were not long in hearing what gossip was astir; and it has even been insinuated that each had arrived at the conclusion above named, before any body thought of them. It is certain that when each requested the prayers of the congregation that the bereavement might be sanctified, widower Smith looked pretty steadily over the rail of his pew at the seat of widow Jones; and then widow Jones moved her white handkerchief from her eyes just long enough to see how her companion in bereavement supported himself. After church they walked beside each other so far as their roads lay together, and once during the next week widower Smith paid widow Jones a short visit of condolence.

So far so good—but visits of condolence go out of date, like an almanac, and cannot be used as a pretext after a certain season. Some other arrangement must be trumped up, and widow Smith was not long in finding it. His wagon stopped one morning before widow Jones' door, and he gave the usual country signal that he wanted to see somebody in the house, by dropping the reins and sitting double with his elbows on his knees. Out tripped the widow, lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow white cap. Good morning was said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was farther to be said.

"Well, Madam Jones, perhaps you don't want to sell one of your cows, nohow, for nothing, anyway, do you?"

"Well, there, Mister Smith, you couldn't have spoke my mind better. A poor lone woman like me does not know what to do with so many creatures, and I shall be glad to trade, if we can fix it."

So they adjourn to the meadow. Farmer Smith looked at roan—then at the widow; at brindle—then at the widow; at the Downing cow—and then at the widow again; and so on through the whole forty. The same call was made every day for a week but Farmer Smith could not decide which cow he wanted. At length, on Saturday, when widow Jones was in a hurry to get through her baking for Sunday, and had ever so much to do in the house, as all farmers' wives and widows have on Sunday, she

was a little impatient. Farmer Smith was as irresolute as ever.

"That 'ere Downing cow is a pretty fair creature, but—" He stopped to look at the widow's face, and then walked around her—not the widow, but the cow.

"That 'ere short-horn Durham is not a bad looking beast, but I dunno—" Another look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I knew long before the late Mr. Jones bought her." Here he sighed at the allusion to the late Mr. Jones; she sighed, and both looked at each other. It was a very interesting moment.

"Old Roan is a faithful old milch, and so is Brindle—but I have known better." A long stare succeeded this speech—the pause was getting awkward—and at last widow Jones broke out:

"Lord! Mr. Smith, if I'm the cow you want, do say so!"

The intentions of widower Smith and widow Jones were duly published the next day, as is the law and custom in Massachusetts; and as soon as they were "out published," they were married.

Housing Plants.

Tender plants that, for a few months past, have been in the border, and that are intended for winter blooming, should at the close of summer or early in September in the more northern states, receive attention preparatory to housing. As a rule, those plants that have flowered freely during summer will not be of much value for winter blooming, and it is not to them we would now direct attention, but to those especially intended for the window, conservatory or greenhouse.

Each plant to be housed should be cut around with a narrow, sharp spade, or some other sharp, thin tool, so as to leave a ball of earth that can be removed with the plant and placed in the pot. It will be seen that it is necessary to determine the size of the ball pretty accurately, since it is not to be reduced after removal. If there is reason to suppose that a plant has long roots running directly downwards, it will be necessary to run the spade under it and cut them off, so that there shall be no roots too long for potting.

As a result of cutting about the plants, all the roots that are shortened by the operation will make numerous young rootlets, and in a fortnight these will have fully formed, and the plants will then be ready to be placed in their pots. A plant in the condition now described, if properly potted and treated, will commence an active growth, scarcely showing a sign of the change it has been subjected to. After the root pruning process has been performed, it is time to prepare potting soil, if that mixture is not already stored away for the purpose. When access can be had to woods where leaf-mold can be procured, it should be collected as one of the most important materials for the purpose. Sharp, clean sand must be secured and some loam. If the loam can be taken just under the sod of an old pasture it is to be preferred, but, if not, it should be what a gardener or farmer would call fresh—that is, lively, and not old soil that has been run and is poor. If attention has been given in advance to secure good potting soil, probably a pile of rotted sods is at hand to furnish the necessary loam. Those who would have at command a good soil, should lay in a pile of sods every spring, piling them up grass side down, so that the grass and roots will decay; and, to make it mellow, the pile should be turned two or three times during the summer. A mixture of equal parts of loam, leaf-mold and sand, with a small addition of old cow manure, will make a soil suitable for nearly all plants. When leaf-mold cannot be procured, its place may be taken by dried cow manure pulverized.

Having the potting material ready, and a good assortment of pots, the plants may be lifted any time before frost, and two or three weeks after the period of cutting around them has been performed. The pots should be an inch or two larger in diameter than the balls of earth, so that from a half inch to an inch of the prepared soil can be placed between the ball and the pot. First, place a bit of crock over the hole in the bottom of the pot, in order to keep the drainage free, and then fill in a couple of inches of soil, and upon this set the ball of earth, and then fill in the soil carefully all around, a little at a time, seeing that no vacancies are left, but gently pushing it in, when necessary, with a blunt stick, or jarring the pot sufficiently to settle it. When the potting of a plant is finished, the soil should be about half an inch below the rim, thus leaving room for water on the surface. After potting, give the plants a liberal watering and stand them in the shade, and, if possible, give them the benefit of the close, moist air of a cold-frame; but where this is not practicable, do the next best thing by placing them where they will be out of the way of any currents of air, and are somewhat shaded. They will quickly become established in their new quarters, and then may be brought fully into the light. When cold-frames can be used, the plants can be carried along in them for at least a month with the greatest benefit to them.—Vick's Magazine.

Fashions.

Walking skirts and the fashion of filling up the interior of the lower part of the dress skirts with a foundation plaiting has done away with the uncleanly extravagance of long-trained, white skirts. Walking skirts are hardly made now more than walking length, and are popularly finished with two or three ruffles tucked on the edge, and sometimes finished with needlework or lace.

With gray, brown and bronze dresses, and

with all neutral shades, a deep red is the favorite color for trimmings; with dark blues and reddish browns and purples, old gold is the favorite shade. When the skirt is trimmed with flounces of the same material the fluting is put on just under the lower flounce upon the skirt itself.

A new caprice for trimming evening dresses of India mull is to press the brightest colored sea mosses until they are thoroughly dry, then arranging them upon the skirts, bertha and sleeves to resemble a vine, giving the effect of the most delicate hand-painting or embroidery. Small tufts of wood-moss, lichens, ground pine and small fern leaves are also used.

All gloves are less expensive than for many years. Cotton gloves come as elaborately made in open work and silk stitching as the Lisle thread, and are frequently imposed upon the ignorant by careless salesmen.

Lisle thread gloves are much more elastic, thinner, and when placed beside the cotton the difference is noticeable. They are embroidered and plain, some of them are open-worked nearly to the elbow; others have elastic bands at the wrist.

The small bonnet is a favorite with many, but not a few prefer the larger style, which is trimmed now, not only outside, but inside also, with flowers. Strings are very wide, and often trimmed with lace.

It is difficult to say which will be the winner in the end; at present the most opposite shapes are patronized by fashion, and the one thing required of a bonnet is that it be becoming.

For the coiffure, one or two flowers—mostly roses or carnations—are fastened just behind the left ear.

Wrappings for the autumn and winter will be of various shapes. There will be, simultaneously worn large and long mantles, short jackets, very large visites, others very short, tight-fitting coats with extremely long basques, and numerous hoods. Every kind of garment that can accommodate itself to a hood will have one. As a transition from the light wraps of summer to those of autumn, the long or square India cashmere shawl is more and more generally adopted.

As a change from the casaquin and basque bodice, we now see a number of dresses made with a bodice which is a modification of the blouse. There is a plaid shoulder-piece or yoke; the full bodice is fastened on to this yoke in close shirring in the middle of both the front and back. In front all the fullness is closely gathered in at the waist and confined under a round belt below which the bodice is continued into a plain basque. At the back the shirred middle piece, which is let in between the side seams, is continued over the skirt, and looped up into a limp puff, which terminates into a plaited lappel. The front part is trimmed into a scarf drape, which is arranged below the basque, and the skirt is trimmed around the bottom with either one deep knitting or several rows of fluting. This can be done in any sort of fancy material, or in washing fabrics. In the latter, thread-lace edgings are very fashionable.

Humorous.

FEMININE LOGIC.—Business-like-wife to her busy husband—"I'm sure you charge too much for my pictures, my love, beautiful as they are. It were ask a quarter the price, you would sell twice as many."—Punch.

Any man who can swap horses or ketch fish and not lie about it is just about as pious as men ever get to be in this world.—Josh Billings.

"I never argy agin a success. When I see a rattlesnake's head sticking out of a hole, I bear off to the left and say to myself that hole belongs to that snake."—Josh Billings.

Felt gray is a popular color for ladies' suits. Felt blue is the popular color for the husbands who have to pay the bills.

A friend showed a gentleman holding high official station at Washington some slanders that had been written against him, the other day. "These rascals," said the official, "make me talk and act as they would do were they in my place."

"My dear, what shall we name our babe?" said Mr. Smith to Mrs. Smith; the other day. "Why, huz, I've settled on Peter." "Peter! I never knew a man with the simple name of Peter who could earn his salt!" "Well, then, call him Salt Peter."

An Irish servant just returned from Naples, where he had accompanied his master, was asked: "What is this lava, Pat, which your master talks about?" "Only a drop of the crater," was the witty reply.

Can you tell us why a watch is an image of modesty? We will save time by telling you why. It always holds its hands before its face, and however good its works may be, it is always running itself down.

"Call that a kind man!" said an actor speaking of an acquaintance, "a man that is away from his family and never sends them a farthing! Call that kindness?" "Unremitting kindness," chuckled a wag.

A little Portland girl testified innocently to the life of Portland experienced by the average "queen of the household" who does her own work. Somebody asked the child if her mother's hair was gray. "I don't know," she said; "she is too tall for me to see the top of her head and she never sits down."—Augusta Journal.

A traveler on a miserably lean steed, was hailed by a Yankee who was hoeing his pumpkins by the roadside. "Hullo, friend," said

the farmer, "where are you bound?" "I am going out to settle in the western country," replied the other. "Well, get off and straddle this here pumpkin vine, it will grow and carry you faster than that 'ere beast."

A Scotch pedestrian, attacked by three highwaymen, defended himself with great courage and obstinacy, but was at length overpowered and his pockets rifled. The robbers expected, from the extraordinary resistance they experienced, to lay their hands on some rich booty, but were not a little surprised to discover that the whole treasure which the sturdy Caledonian had been defending at the hazard of his life, consisted of no more than a crooked sixpence. "The deuce is in him," said one of the rogues, "if he'd eighteen pence, I suppose he would have killed the whole of us."

Recipes.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—Wash a cupful of tapioca and let soak several hours in a pint of milk; then add another pint of milk, the beaten yolks of four eggs, a cup of sugar, half a cup of butter, cinnamon, nutmeg or the grated rind of a lemon, a little salt, and last, the beaten whites. Pour into a buttered dish and bake from three-fourths of an hour to an hour.

TAPIOCA FARINA.—We have found tapioca farina a very nice dish. The farina tapioca comes quite finely ground. Stir a teacupful or a little more of this into a quart of boiling

milk and boil gently until it thickens. Eaten with a flavored sweetened cream.

CUCUMBERS IN BRINE.—Cut off the cucumbers, leaving a short piece of the stem on, carefully placing them in a basket without bruising, way in cold water and lay in a cask two or three inches deep; cover with salt—the coarse quality—and repeat until all are in. It will be necessary to throw in a little water with the first layer, afterward the salt and liquid from the cucumbers will make sufficient brine. Spread a cloth over them; have fitted a board that will go inside of the cask, keeping all the cucumbers under, and place a heavy stone on top. When fresh cucumbers are to be added, remove the board and cloth, washing off from them and the sides of the cask every particle of white scum. Any of the top ones that seem soft throw away. Put in the fresh cucumbers layer by layer, with salt between, as at first. When the cask is almost full strew over salt, cover perfectly with cloth and replace board weight. The cucumbers must every one be kept under the liquid. Look after them, washing off, from time to time, the scum that covers cloth, board and weight. To insure success the cucumbers should not be bruised, and they should be put into the cask soon after gathering. When wanted for use, take out as many as you wish, replacing the cloth, board and weight. Put the cucumbers into a vessel that is large enough to hold two or three times as much water as there are pickles. Cover with cold water, let stand three or four days, or until fresh enough, changing each day. Then cover with hot, spiced vinegar.

\$40. \$20. \$10. \$5.

CASH PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

ALL PRIZES. NO BLANKS.

EVERY AGENT GETS A PRIZE.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTIONS ONE YEAR \$1.50.

We are making the following unparalleled offer to all who will act as Agents in obtaining subscriptions for the KANSAS FARMER, the "Old Reliable" Kansas Agricultural and Live Stock Journal.

10 Subscriptions for One Year at a Dollar Each Constitute a Club.

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

CASH PREMIUM OF \$20,

and a free copy of the paper.

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

SPECIAL PREMIUM OF \$40,

and a copy of the paper for one year.

All agents sending in 50 subscribers at club rates, accompanied by the cash, will receive a

PREMIUM OF \$10 IN CASH,

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

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

SPECIAL PREMIUM OF \$20,

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

All Agents sending in 25 names accompanied by the cash, at club rates, will receive a Premium of \$5.00, and a copy of the FARMER free.

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

All Agents sending in a club of 10 subscribers for one year, at \$1.00 each, will receive a copy of the paper free for one year.

The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 10 and less than 25, will receive a Special Premium of \$5.

Subscriptions for two years at same rates may be counted as two names in making up clubs.

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

Postal money orders, registered letters, and bank checks, are the safest ways to transmit money through the mails.

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

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

Send for Club Lists.

No subscriptions for less than one year can be received at club rates, but present subscribers whose time has not expired can renew through agents and have the renewal to commence at the expiration of present subscriptions.

Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER TO

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