

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 3, 1880.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 44.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

Cash Premiums FOR CLUBS.

ALL PRIZES. NO BLANKS.

EVERY AGENT GETS A PRIZE.

Single Subscriptions \$1.50 a Year.

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 Constitute a Club.

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

Cash Premium of \$20.00

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 \$40.00

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 Special Premiums will be awarded and paid.

As soon as 25 names of subscribers have been sent in by an agent he will be paid \$5.00, or that amount may be retained in the agents' hands, remitting us \$20.00.

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

E. E. EWING,
Editor and Publisher,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Communications.

Deep Plowing for Corn All the Time

I want to set Mr. Stahl on the right track of plowing for corn. He has made two appeals to the readers of the FARMER to take up this question and discuss it, but his theory and his practice being both shallow, needs some assistance.

Mr. S. states he has known farmers to plow under a heavy crop of rye in the spring, and because the season was dry raise no corn. Now I propose to show, and to prove, to Mr. S. that he does not know any such thing. In the first place, rye cannot be grown large enough before corn planting, if it is a fall crop, to be detrimental to a corn crop, from the fact that the rye will not form any woody substance, and if there is no woody substance there can be no deleterious effects on the corn from the rye. I care not how dry the summer may be, and I will risk the assertion that he cannot find one particle of the rye blades, and the stalk would not have time to come into existence, and is another blunder of his.

Now Mr. S. will please to explain what he means to convey to the readers of the FARMER, by his word *deleterious*? Does he mean that the rye is a benefit to the corn crop in time of a drouth, when he says you will have plenty of fodder, but little corn? If the readers of the FARMER understand him to say the rye is a benefit to the corn crop, they understand something that I don't. Then we understand Mr. S. that the rye is injurious to the corn crop in a dry season, and that is what I charge the gentleman with; that is, manure is injurious to corn. Save it for your wheat. Now I have Webster's Unabridged Dictionary before me and Webster says: Deleterious—having the quality of destroying, or extinguishing life; destructive; poisonous; pernicious; as a deleterious plant or quality. The word deleterious is synonymous with injurious, and Mr. S. cannot make the readers of the FARMER believe that he conveyed any other meaning than what I charged him with.

Mr. S. states that he knows that corn roots will not naturally go down ten inches into the earth. I will admit that if he has a farm that has got a clay subsoil, and has farmed that kind of land all his lifetime, never examined any other soil, and he states that he does his plowing from four to five inches, that he bases his argument on a very shallow knowledge of where corn roots can and do penetrate. We have sandy soil fifteen miles west of where I live, on the Arkansas river bottoms, and I frequently hear the farmers of that country say that in most of the seasons the water stands within two feet of the surface, and they have examined and they found corn roots penetrated almost if not quite to the water, and they also tell me they can raise a good crop of corn, rain or no rain. But Mr. S. states that he knows that corn roots will not penetrate ten inches. I could get a thousand men to back up my statement, and he could not get one besides himself. Now, if any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER have plowed ten inches deep, and I believe they have, as we have some fine farmers here, and have grown corn on that ground, I would like to have them examine, dig carefully down with something, and see if the roots of their corn have not penetrated the depth they plowed—ten inches, and if they have a sandy, or a yellow loam, mixed subsoil, see if corn roots have not penetrated considerably deeper than ten inches, contrary to my friend Stahl's knowledge.

I want you, brother farmers, to test this matter, as it is of vital importance. If my friend Stahl was in this country, and would plow the depth that he states he does, he would not get one-half of eighteen bushels that I raised the grasshopper year, and would be like some that left here, and for their country's good.

Mr. S. would try to mislead some of the young farmers by stating that there is no chemical changes at the depth of ten inches. That is about the thinnest argument I ever heard from any contributor's pen.

The question is in issue as regards poor land and hard land. All land is not rich bottom and filled to an overflowing with rich, vegetable mould, and it is absolutely necessary that men understand how to put the different kinds of land into a suitable shape, that it will grow anything the husbandman wants to put on to it. Almost any farmer can grow something of a crop on rich bottom, and if that is all the knowledge he has, would starve outright on a poor piece of land, and especially in drouthy Kansas, as Mr. S. pleases to term it.

I quote Mr. P. again. He says: "Hear you him. The gentleman makes the assertion that corn roots will go through almost any kind of soil, as the Creator intended they should." This language is in the gentleman's own article, and his statement, not mine, and he further states: "And they will even go deeper than B. can plow with his big mules that he advertises shrewdly and extensively." Now, readers of the FARMER, if you will look at his reply to my first criticism on the gentleman's article, you will find in his reply to me, that is his statement, not mine. That was my ground for stating that Mr. S. upset his theory on shallow plowing.

The gentleman wants me to explain how it is that corn is not a shallow feeder, when you can not even force the roots down deep. The question is not at issue. As Mr. S. does not appear to understand much about corn roots, I will put him right. I deny that corn can feed deep on hard ground, I care not how rich it may be. Plow your ground deep, as I have stated at various times, then the roots will naturally feed deep. The corn root is a tender, delicate structure, and cannot feed deep unless the ground is made loose or is naturally so. Now, Mr. S., do you understand me? I am happy to learn that my friend sympathizes with me this year in the failure of my corn crop, as he states.

What I stated in July in the FARMER, I will state again. Never did we have a better prospect for corn, but, in a manner, our hopes were blasted. I also stated that I had some as large ears of corn as I ever saw, and I further stated: be it remembered and distinctly understood that Kansas had and does raise as big corn as any state in the Union, and that we could feed all our friends that might come here to make homes among us. That is what the gentleman tells you proved that your corn is a failure after plowing so deep. Forty bushels to the acre is not 75 bushels; our hopes were in a manner blasted. I now admit that my corn was a failure, from my expectation of 75 bushels to 40 bushels. That is the way my friend S. has tried to misconstrue my theory all through. He says he shall not probably write on this subject again, and I would not if I advocated the theory the gentleman does. After contending that corn was a shallow feeder, he has admitted everything I claimed indirectly. He admits that a portion of the roots of corn goes down deep to get water, when his four or five-inch plowing has died out. What do they go down for water for if there is plenty of moisture in the shallow plowing? Why do they go through almost any soil, as the Creator intended they should, as he stated? Why do they penetrate deeper than it is possible for B. to plow with his big mule team "that he shrewdly and extensively advertises." All this is against him, and does upset his theory on shallow plowing.

I did raise 18 bushels to the acre the grasshopper year, as new as my land was. I did not have it in as good state of cultivation; did not have it plowed as deep then as now. The season has been a dryer one this year than grasshopper year, nevertheless I have 40 bushels to the acre on the same ground that I only raised 18 on six years ago. That is what deep plowing has done for me. The water has gone down 12 feet lower this year than the grasshopper year in my stock well. I followed it down 12 feet; have water to water 300 head of cattle every day. I never saw the ground as dry deep down since I came to old Butler county, Kansas, as it is at the present time, nevertheless the ground that has been stirred deep is moderately moist, and the ground beneath is dryer than the ground that has been stirred, and the ground that has not been stirred this season is as dry and crumbly as corn meal. I have made a thorough examination to-day and I know what I am telling the people.

I did not eat any of my friend Stahl's corn for bread the grasshopper year, if he was charitable enough to send any this way, and I presume he did, from the fact that I raised enough to do me by feeding economically. I have had 500 bushels of wheat burned this year (by the hand of an incendiary) after it was ricked and through the sweat, and still I paddle my own canoe.
HENRY BUTLER.
140 miles southwest from Topeka.

Farm Notes.

In your issue of October 13th, there is an account of an interview of the editor of the National Live-Stock Journal with an old hog raiser, that I think contains a good deal of matter worthy of the attention of the readers of the FARMER. He says, with truth, that "we have gone wild over small ears, fine muzzles, short

legs, on a light bone," until we have run the stamina all out of our hogs, and if we do not get them into market at ten months old, they have to be carried on a stretcher to get them there.

In Kansas we cannot all hire clover pastures, but we can soil our hogs in pens, and a liberal supply of bran or mill feed fed to the pigs will help to develop the bone and muscle that cannot be obtained by corn feed alone—another serious mistake that is too common is breeding from young sows and boars. In the reports of hog raising in the quarterly report of the State Board of Agriculture, nearly all say that they keep a boar but one year, and a common custom is to raise but one litter of pigs from a sow, and then fatten her for market. Apply this mode of breeding to horses and cattle, and how long would it take to run the stock out? Mature sires and dams are essential if you wish strong and healthy offspring. "Like produces like." If the parents are immature the stock from them cannot be strong and healthy, and if this is continued for a few generations it must end in producing a feeble race of stock.

BUCKWHEAT.

Mr. T. W. Henry asks about buckwheat. A good many attempts have been made to raise it here but with little success. We can raise plenty of stalk and blossoms, but no grain. I have heard it suggested that there were no bees to distribute the pollen properly, but I do not know whether this is sufficient to account for the failure, though our farmers have given it up, and as they have to buy the 'lasses they buy the flour at the same time.

CORN.

The corn crop is now being gathered, and the yield is poor in quantity and also in quality. From 5 to 25 bushels per acre is about the range of the yield. Some few fields may go to 40 bushels, but for every acre of such there are 5 acres that will not be gathered at all. We put the average yield at 10 to 15 bushels. Farmers are shipping their pigs for want of corn to fatten them.

STOCK.

The fall feed has been so fine that the young stock are coming home from the herds in uncommonly fine order, and the volunteer wheat is so abundant on the farms that there will be an abundance of pasture until the snow covers it. This feed can be utilized, as it is no harm but rather a benefit to feed down the luxuriant growth during the fall and winter, so as to give the smaller wheat put in with the drills a better chance to come forward and get well rooted.

WM. PETTES.

Saline Co., 100 miles west of Topeka, Oct. 22

Chinch Bugs and Wheat, Etc.

In the FARMER of October 20th I notice an article on this subject. It may be that we do not know all about chinch bugs, but it is very evident that many of us are laboring under a false impression, viz: that chinch bugs are the growth or product of civilization, and are found only where the farmer cultivates crops, etc.

In the year 1856, in early spring, in crossing a ravine where slough grass was growing some ten feet high, my olfactory discovered a peculiar smell, like that peculiarity which distinguishes the common bed-bugs from most other insects. "That," said my companion, "proceeds from chinch bugs!" But what are chinch bugs? I inquired. We found them by the thousands. That was their breeding-ground. At that day there was no growing crops within twenty or twenty-five miles—no wheat, no corn, no hungarian grass, or any other agricultural crop whatever.

The fact is beyond controversy,—the chinch bug is a native of our prairie country, as much so as any other obnoxious insect tribe which we are perfectly familiar with.

Your correspondent, Mr. Hendry, remarks: "I cannot see how spring wheat is any more of a harbor or breeding-nest for them than fall wheat." The reason of spring wheat being a better breeding-ground than fall wheat, evidently results from its being more congenial to the breeding of the chinch bug—it is more tender than fall wheat, more succulent, hence nature in her laws invariably selects the best and most favorable means to multiply its kind. Like the salmon and many other kinds of fish which leave the salt water of the sea, and take to the fresh water streams to deposit their spawn for the propagation of their species.

If there was no spring or fall wheat, the little chinch which has survived the winter in the rubbish of fence corners, corn shocks, long slough grass, or under the bark of forest trees, will naturally select the next best kind of crop

for a breeding ground, hence hungarian grass sometimes is found to be a productive source of the chinch bug; and many there are in Kansas who believe that it has been introduced into Kansas by growing hungarian grass.

In this section of the state no farmer ever thinks of growing spring wheat, for we have found by experience that spring wheat in this latitude is the most dangerous crop which can be grown.

In a dry season the chinch is always most numerous and destructive. A good, heavy rain is not congenial to their health. Corn, if attacked, will frequently overcome the injury caused by the chinch, if the season is blessed with frequent showers.

Railroad legislation is very much needed; but the "fools" are not confined to one side of this question. Two years ago there were two bills introduced, one evidently to build up the railroad interest, the other so sweeping in its provisions as to kill or cripple the railroad interest of our state. Men who, I believe, were in favor of a wise and judicious railroad tariff bill, were compelled to vote against both bills.
JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Franklin Co., Kansas.

Mexican Persimmon—Catalpa.

ED. FARMER: I see that you have kindly copied my article on the Mexican Persimmon. Thank you. If your readers wish to give it a trial in Kansas, I can send them a few seeds on their orders, with a stamp to repay return postage, though I would not greatly encourage them, as I doubt its ability to live through the winter of a climate so far north.

Last year my supply of catalpa seeds gave out before quite all the orders sent in by your readers were filled. This year the crop of seeds is next door to a failure, though I think I have secured enough to fill all the over-standing orders, which will be promptly attended to. If my supply gives out before they are all filled, I will substitute something that will be likely to do well in Kansas. If any who failed to get seeds on their orders of last season, do not receive them before next Christmas, I hope they will notify me by postal card. But, please, do not make any new orders for catalpa or holly seeds, as it is highly probable that I would not be able to have them filled.
J. P. STEELE.
Mobile, Alabama.

Household and Farmers' Cyclopaedia.

Another valuable contribution to agricultural and domestic literature has been made in the Household and Farmers' Cyclopaedia, a volume containing over 650 pages. This book, as its name implies, is a dictionary of facts covering the whole range of rural business, and giving information on every branch of rural industry of the most practical value.

We have, first, The Horse and his Diseases, followed by Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, and Dogs. Curing, Storing and Preserving,—under this head are comprised fruits, vegetables, grain, meat, cider, butter, lard, and in fact every article that is produced on the farm and enters into the food of man and animals. Preventing, bees, accidents and injuries, home doctor, household pests, bugs, etc., mechanical, law, farming and how to make it pay, dairying, orchards, fruit, garden, fish culture, and a great variety of miscellaneous information. This brief index of the work will serve to give the reader a bird's-eye-view of the scope and character of the volume, which contains the cream of the latest and most thoroughly tested knowledge on every branch that is possible to touch domestic and farm life. The book is invaluable to every farmer and housekeeper, and is such a condensed magazine of facts—useful facts, in everyday life, that it were impossible to give a compendium that would be less than the volume, which is, in fact, a compendium of the most useful information, gleaned from a wide field of practical and scientific knowledge. No farmer or housekeeper should be without the Cyclopaedia.

The work is by Daniel B. Shafer, A. M., and is published in German as well as in English, and is sold exclusively by subscription. Those desiring to sell books would do well to secure the agency of this one. Address Anchor Publishing Co., 305 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. The price of the book is only \$3.75.

Heavy draught breeding horses seem to be in greater demand, in the United States, than even before the days of railroads. During 1879 some 300 were imported from Europe, and the prospect now is that even that number will be exceeded this year.

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 J. May, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

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

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

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beaty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; G. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county.

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, will meet at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, December 21st, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Railroad Supervision by the Government. Some extracts from an article in the Prairie Farmer: "It is the duty of the state to protect stockholders in railway companies from the misapplication of their property on the part of the railway managers."

Form of Charter for Subordinate Alliance. The National Farmers' Alliance at its recent meeting at Chicago, adopted the following form of charter for Subordinate Alliances.

Article I. This Alliance shall be constituted of at least seven members, who shall be practical and operative farmers, and shall be called Alliance No. — of the state of —.

through a member of the Alliance, who shall personally vouch for the applicant as being a farmer and of good moral character. The application shall be referred to a committee of three members, which shall report at the next meeting unless further time is given.

Article IV. The officers of this Alliance shall be a President, a Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall perform the duties of such officers as prescribed in Cushing's Manual.

Article V. There shall be a finance committee composed of three, named by the President, subject to the approval of the Alliance, who shall audit all bills before they are paid, and shall examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer.

Article VI. The objects of this Alliance are, first, to enable the farmers to better, by united effort, protect themselves against hostile legislation.

Article VII. By-laws may be made not conflicting with this constitution. It was also further agreed that the Secretary shall grant a State charter on the application of twenty-five subordinate Alliances, organized within the borders of any state.

The following resolutions were passed by the Michigan State Grange in 1879: Resolved, by the Michigan State Grange, in view of the injustice and complication of the system of railroad management in this country that the most plausible and effective way of reforming the management of the various roads, so as to make it just and equitable to all parties, and more permanent in operation, is to have a committee appointed by congress, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual cost of moving freight from one point to other points on the various lines of road and in conjunction with authorities of the several states interested, to establish rates of freight from point to point, on the basis of the actual cost of transportation.

Resolved, That the state grange recommend to its member throughout the state to ask of his party candidate for congress a pledge that, if elected, he will make every effort for the passage of such a law, and ask this pledge as a condition of his support, etc.

The Farmers' Institutes which are constantly being held in all parts of the state, are doing much to improve the condition of the farmer, and to create in him a desire to take part in the yearly exhibitions, that he may become better acquainted with the qualities of the improved

productions of neighbors; and if he finds them superior to his own, he does not rest satisfied until he has introduced the improvements upon his own farm. Thus silently though surely agricultural societies are improving the condition of the farmer, and by improving his condition they are improving the condition of every consumer of farm produce.

Through the influence of a grange we receive education, discipline, thorough fitting for the highest position, and a better appreciation of the importance of our occupation; and with it will naturally follow the realization of our cherished hopes—the social, mental and material well-being of our class.

The grange is eradicating from the boys and girls of the farm the idea that labor is disgraceful. And this is partially curing one of the greatest evils of the times—the practice of "farmers' sons and daughters seeking in the cities for lighter and, as they imagine, more honorable employment."

Going to the grange to-night, brother? Well, I'm glad you are; but stop a moment and think. Can't you take something with you to add to the common interest? Haven't you noted some fact in your paper this week that your brothers and sisters would be glad to hear? Haven't you made some observations on your farm that will help some others? Haven't you heard some word of encouragement concerning the grange that you can tell there, and so strengthen and encourage other hearts?

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.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery, Sporting Good, etc.

SAWING MADE EASY. A boy 16 years old can saw off a 3-foot log in two minutes. Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others.

AGENTS WANTED. 25 PER DAY Made Selling Our Platform Family Scale. Weighs accurately up to 25 lbs. Its handsome appearance makes it reliable.

HUNT'S REMEDY THE GREATEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE EVER KNOWN. HUNT'S REMEDY has saved from lingering disease and death hundreds who have been given up by physicians to die.

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

TUTT'S PILLS! SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind.

A Noted Divine says: Dr. TUTT.—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dropsy, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them.

"BEECH GROVE FARM." JERSEYS. Imp't. LeBrooy's Prize 3350, A. J. C. C. H. R. Jersey Cattle imported and bred with a view to nice butter and cream product.

A. PRESCOTT & CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS. \$100,000 TO LOAN In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security At 8 and 9 per cent. Per Annum.

THE SORGO HANDBOOK. A Treatise on Sorgo and Impure Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sorgo Cane. THE EDITION FOR 1880 is now ready, and will be sent free on application.

THE AMERICAN PULTRY YARD. (Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.00.

Breeders' Directory. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond St. ck.) Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

Nurserymen's Directory. KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the west.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm. THOROUGH BRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS. Established in 1868. I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweepstakes, and the sow and her litter that took first premium at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879.

E. DILLON & CO. The Oldest and Most Extensive IMPORTERS and BREEDERS OF Norman French Horses

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend. New and very Important Discovery. Deodorizer, Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide, and valuable Therapeutic agent.

W. W. MANSPEAKER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point. We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods VERY CHEAP.

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...

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs. The greatest offer to club agents 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...

Union Stock Yards.

Among the numerous monopoly leeches which attach themselves to railroads and bleed the people, not the least of the vampires are stock yard companies. In speaking of the Chicago Union Stock Yard Company, the Western Rural says:

The entire history of the Union Stock Yard Company has been one of outrage upon the public and a record of the grossest injustice. It has carried matters with a high hand, imposing upon the people and defying authority...

This is but a single count in a long indictment charging it with outrages and robbery of the stock feeding and shipping interest of the entire southwest, but it will serve for the present while we point out a young vampire of similar species which has fastened itself near home for the purpose of preying upon the cattle interest of Kansas, Colorado, and Texas...

In order to break up this outrageous toll-gate on the cattle interest of Kansas, and the feeding grounds lying to the south and west of our state, why not establish stock yards at Topeka? We are sure the Santa Fe railroad would favor such a movement and lend its aid...

The cattle interest is developing rapidly in the vast regions tributary to Kansas City, and if a timely and determined movement is not made to break it up, every particle of this vast interest will have to pass through the yawning mouth of the monster. Farmers and stock men of Kansas, and further west, are you willing to stand and pay tribute to a greater beast than the horrible monster seen in St. John's vision?...

Short Addresses by Farmers.

What the KANSAS FARMER has been preaching has been put in practice to some extent by the Hamilton County (Iowa) Fair. The Freeman reports short addresses, which occupied the time, or a portion of it, devoted usually to watching the trot.

"One of the most notable features of the fair was the addresses—all of which were interesting, instructive, valuable, and commendably short. Hon. John D. Maxwell talked of pioneer farming in this county, what we used to do in the early days, and compared those times with the present. Gov. C. C. Carpenter spoke eloquently upon the advantages of acquiring a farm home, sticking to it and beautifying and making it pleasant. L. S. Coffin spoke just 35 minutes, talking practically and with a purpose upon dairying. With voice and pen, Mr. Coffin is doing a work so good that it ought to make him governor of the state. Herbert Hodge of Williams, an educated, clear headed, praiseworthy young man, who intends to "farm it" in Hamilton county, spoke in just praise of his favorite stock—short-horn cattle. W. K. Laughlin of Fort Dodge made some excellent remarks upon "Poultry on the Farm." These addresses were listened to with marked attention.

This we would say was much more profitable as well as enjoyable, than watching indifferent horses trot round a circle, besides adding character and respectability to the fair.

A correspondent of the Iowa Homestead, in complimenting that paper for encouraging this improvement, says:

"The Homestead kindly noticed the innovation made at our county fair, of providing several speakers to address the people briefly upon special topics. It may interest many of its readers to learn that our experiment was a notable success. Every speaker was listened to with deep interest, and the people seemed impatient at any delay. For many years past it has been deemed a necessity to allow the horse men to get the lion's share of the money our societies have been able to raise—from the belief that only "the boss" could draw a crowd. I believe this is simply an insult to the growing intelligence of the people."

Farmers Alliances.

We this week publish the form of constitution agreed upon by the National Alliance for subordinate alliances. The season is far spent for effective work of the alliances in bringing to bear a wholesome influence on the legislation of the country, and no time should be lost in organizing them in every neighborhood. Twenty-five distinct alliances in a state entitle them to form a state alliance. The friends of the movement should establish a local alliance in Topeka, and hasten the work so as to have a state alliance for Kansas formed at the capital by the first of January, with its first meeting by the middle of the month. The alliance would form a lobby for effective work more potent than all the paid attorneys of corporations in the land. The farmers in the legislature would by that means be compacted into a unit, and the watchful eye of the alliance be over the movements, actions and votes of every member, and a record of his actions truthfully reported to his constituents at home through the district alliance. No member could shirk, in the light of such an organization, to watch the actions of the servants of the people, who, instead of servants, have been in the habit of assuming the roll of masters and trading their votes and influence wherever personal gains dictated; like those unfaithful servants in the parable whose master went into a far country and left them to take care of his vineyard. They robbed the owner and slew his agents, and becoming emboldened by the immunity long enjoyed they finally murdered the heir.

The alliance is not a secret organization but an open association of farmers for the purpose of guarding the agricultural interest through the legislature. If the farmers desire an act of the legislature they can employ an agent to draft such a bill by the "regulation pattern," and have it passed. While the alliance does not interfere with distinct party issues, its object is to promote such legislation—business legislation—as the agricultural interest of the state or nation demands.

It is well known that no lobbies work in the interest of political parties—parties have causes, but lobbies seek to secure votes for their measures from all parties, and succeed by doing so. The farmers have it in their power to form the most effective lobby ever originated, a lobby that will not require the corrupt appliances of the corporation lobby—millions of money to put their measures through by bribery from the engrossing clerk's room to the speaker's chair. No member will dare shirk with the eye of the alliance on him, for he would well know he was doomed. His constitu-

ents would place implicit confidence in the record of his actions kept by the alliance, and his political grave would await him on his return home.

Farmers should know in advance what measures they desire acted upon by the legislature and have the bills ready before its meeting. To effect this, they must get together so as to make their work effective. They cannot get together for business without a proper organization, and such an organization must extend throughout the state; must be uniform and co-operative; must proceed by a well-digested order of business, and be regulated by by-laws similar in each local branch. Such a system is what the Farmers' Alliance has effected, a necessary organization with uniform rules by which the farmers of the whole state can work intelligently and effectively toward the accomplishment of a specific object. The expense is trifling to keep up the organization, and if the object is explained clearly to the farmers they will lend their efforts to promote it. If there are any who doubt the power of the Farmers' Alliance to make itself felt in the legislature, we refer them to the state of New York. With the corrupting power of the monopolies entrenched in the large cities of that state, the Farmers' Alliance has compelled the legislature to appoint a committee to investigate the management of railroads, which has brought to light such a history of corruption and high-handed usurpation as to astonish the country. And the alliance there has only carried the outer works of the enemy. They are establishing their parallels and propose to storm the citadel and capture the entire works. When they can show such mighty power in the entrenched camp of monopoly, what may we not expect in the agricultural states of the west, where the hiding places of the enemy are but insignificant villages?

While the grange represents the social and domestic life of the farm—the school and nursery of the farmer's family—the alliance represents the men-at-arms who are enlisted and disciplined for effective political war, an advance en masse, an army of occupation to watch and protect the interest of agriculture where it is yearly sacrificed and taxed to promote the well being of other interests, and bear the largest part of the expenses of government. The grange is the farmer's school while the alliance is his army in the field.

The Sugar Interest of Kansas—Present and Prospective—The Soil of Southwestern Kansas.

The FARMER office received a visit last week from Mr. I. A. Hedges, of St. Louis, who is known in sugar making circles as the leading spirit in furthering sugar and syrup making from sorghum. Mr. Hedges had with him several samples of brown sugar and syrups made from sorgho cane, which were very nice, one especially manufactured at Troy, Kansas, by Mr. K. Flont, and had been put through the improved process which extracts the "fodder" taste as it is familiarly termed, was as fine and tasted very much like New Orleans molasses; and a sample of sugar and syrup, both very light colored, manufactured from Liberian cane at Warrensburg, Mo., by the Drummond Brothers.

Mr. Hedges was making a flying visit to the sugar mills of the west, had visited Nebraska and was on his way to inspect the works at M-Person and Larned in this state. At the latter place so well pleased are they with the success of manufacturing raw sugar from Amber and other cane, that the proprietor of the works, Mr. John Bennyworth, contemplates putting up a refinery. This Mr. Hedges does not believe would be the proper thing to do, and he proposed to dissuade him from this step.

In connection with this subject we visited the offices of the land department of the A. T. & S. F. railroad company, corner 6th and Kansas Avenue, in this city, and was shown a jar of light, dry sugar, a superior article of unrefined sugar manufactured at the Kansas Pioneer Sugar Factory, situated at Larned, the name given to the works by Mr. Bennyworth. There are thousands of acres of sorghum growing in Kansas this season, much of which, Mr. Hedges feared, would be lost from inability of parties to work it up, and much of it having frozen during the cold snap some two weeks since. If the mercury rose to 70 degrees, Mr. Hedges predicted that the cane would sour that had been frozen. In the northern part of the state the crop was liable to suffer from this cause, more than further south, as the freeze was more severe there.

While examining the specimens of Kansas sugar at the land department offices of the Santa Fe company, Mr. Hilton, one of the active scientific men in the employ of the railroad company, who are untiring in their efforts to develop the great natural advantages of the Arkansas valley, showed us specimens of the soil taken from the southwestern part of the valley, which he had in large globular bottles. These specimens of soil were in six bottles, showing its peculiar formation and consistency for six feet in depth. Bottle No. 1 contained the soil one foot in depth from the surface; No. 2 the second foot, etc. The first four bottles showed a soil black in color and as fine as dust; the fifth and sixth bottles contained a soil that was of clay loam formation, which was not impervious to water, but absorbed much more slowly than the four feet above. This fine, alluvial, disintegrated soil is the secret of the great endurance of that region under protracted drouth, that would bake and turn to a brick almost any other variety of soil. This fine soil to the depth of four feet, absorbs the rainfall almost equal to a bank of sand, and the

subsoil of clay loam on which this strata of fine earth rests, checks its rapid progress downward, and an immense volume of water is retained to supply the surface as it loses by evaporation, and feed the crops that are growing on it, through a long drouth. When the surface is once broken for a few inches, which has been packed by the tread of millions of buffaloes for centuries and beaten by the storms, the granulated soil drains in the rainfall in place of shedding it as when covered with the primitive sod. This is the peculiar formation of the country which has withstood a drouth which has extended through the greater part of two years, in cropped by a very meagre supply of moisture at long intervals in that period, but which, since the copious rains of the latter part of the past summer, has put on a living gear, and the fields of wheat never looked so promising as at the present. The people almost deny that they have suffered from a drouth, and their faith in their soil is such that they contemplate the future with the highest hope. And this is the region of which so much is anticipated as a future sugar country, rivaling Louisiana and Florida in this industry.

Sheep are being brought into the country this fall by thousands, and in a very few years it is believed that millions of sheep will be pastured in the western and southwestern portions of the state. The animals are very healthy and the fleece is found to be superior in weight and quality. The gama-grass is spreading north and east within the last two years and taking possession of the buffalo grass sod. This gama-grass grows from one to three feet high, and in nutritious qualities the farmers and stock men say it is superior to timothy hay, which it very closely resembles in many respects, the stock being, however, much finer.

Friends Help Us.

It is now a very favorable time to draw the attention of your neighbors who are without the advantages of an agricultural paper, and are, in a measure, groping their way in the dark, to the propriety of reading an agricultural journal as a direct means of increasing the profits of their business, as well as increasing home enjoyment for the family. To reach such farmers as are not now reading the KANSAS FARMER, of course we have mainly to rely upon the self-sacrificing efforts of those who know the advantages of an agricultural paper to farmers, and who are striving to gather them into associations and bind them together with stronger business and social ties.

A contemporary journal truly says that advertising does not serve to attract the notice of farmers to a journal; "for paid agencies there is little margin, and we have never found them effectual." This we believe is in a great measure the experience of every agricultural paper. To mass and combine and knit together more closely the agricultural population is a missionary work which will have mainly to be prosecuted by enterprising spirits among the agricultural class, who think more and see more clearly the great want of the farming community for a new direction of thought and a stronger light on their lives.

The custom of beginning subscriptions with the year is very prevalent, and makes the two remaining months of 1880 most valuable for bringing the FARMER to the notice of those who have been without its weekly visits and benefit. For such co-operation of the many warm friends of the paper we can offer but little else than our thanks, we would be glad to be able to offer more—but the good we do lives after us, and no work will tell more advantageously on the future than that which is performed in building up a reading class of farmers in their own line of business. Now is a most propitious time for entering on the work, while the weather is fine and before the competition of solicitors for other papers is felt. The election being over, the political excitement to draw the attention of farmers has ceased and they will more readily turn to seek interest in matters that are nearly concerned their personal business. The main object in gathering new forces as readers of agricultural journals must be accomplished in the two last and two first months of the year. If you want to increase the price of farm property in your neighborhood induce farmers to become habitual readers of agricultural papers. If you wish to see farmers ably represent the state in the legislature and congress and supersede the class which now occupy mainly those places, put an agricultural paper weekly in every farm house in the land, and there will be little difficulty in filling up the granges, farmers' alliances and other associations for the advancement and protection of the farmer's interests. "Push things." Now is the acceptance time.

Harper's Young People for 1881.

An illustrated weekly of 16 pages, suited to boys and girls of from six to sixteen years of age. Vol. 1 two numbers November 2, 1880; now is the time to subscribe. Within a year of its first publication, Harper's Young People has secured a leading place among the periodicals designed for juvenile readers. The object of those who have the paper in charge is to provide for boys and girls from the age of six to sixteen a weekly treat in the way of entertaining stories, poems, historical sketches, and other attractive reading matter, with profuse and beautiful illustrations, and at the same time to make its spirit and influence harmonize with the moral atmosphere which pervades every cultivated Christian household. This important design they endeavor to carry out by combining the best literary and artistic talent, so that fiction shall appear in bright and innocent colors, sober facts assume such a holiday dress

as to be no longer dry or dull, and mental exercise, in the solution of puzzles, problems, and other devices, become a delight. The terms for Harper's Young People per year, postage prepaid, is \$1.50; single numbers four cents each.

The bound volume for 1880, containing the first fifty-two numbers, will be ready early in November, price \$3.00, postage prepaid. Cover for Young People for 1880, 35 cents; postage 13 cents additional.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Election.

Yesterday, from the date of the issue of the FARMER, the great presidential election occurred. Although the publication day of the KANSAS FARMER is Wednesday by date, the paper, like almost all weekly journals, is made up and goes to press on the afternoon of Tuesday, consequently we are unable to give any election news in the present issue, but our readers will join us in thanking that the great periodic excitement is over, and in the hope that by the next return of a presidential election, that the agricultural class will take a more distinctive part in it than ever they have in the past.

It rests with them to put down the most offensive and dangerous part of our political excitements by driving out of professional politics the noisy, violent demagogues and office seekers who do the mischief and reckon upon productive labor to pay the bills.

Our Readers

Should send for the new price list of Messrs. Montgomery Ward & Co., of Chicago, Ill., whose advertisement appears in our columns this week. They are an old and reliable house and need no new introduction to our readers.

Robert F. Johnson, for twenty-five years editor of the Michigan Farmer, and widely known through the state, died suddenly on Monday night, the 25th ult. His death is supposed to have been caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

For every new name you add to our subscription list, you make a better farmer, better neighbor, and more intelligent citizen.

There is no question that pumpkins are excellent food for dairy cows—an important auxiliary in producing milk, if the seeds are not given in too large quantities. When these are removed—or a considerable portion of them—they have a diuretic effect, operating on the kidneys, and thus lessen the flow of milk; however, if a part of the seed are removed, the difficulty is avoided. Thirty pounds of pumpkin daily to each cow, in connection with other food, or instead of giving nearly all dry feed, will increase the yield of milk—Prairie Farmer.

All feeders who have studied the habits of the animals they feed, have discerned that they take special note of time, and are disappointed if the time is delayed only a few minutes. It is a cardinal point to observe great regularity in time and quantity for feeding sheep. It has been observed that a careful and regular feeder will produce a better result with inferior food, given at equal times and in even quantity, than an irregular feeder as to time and quantity with the best quality of food.

Dairying has made great progress during the past two decades. Three thousand pounds of milk, three hundred pounds of cheese, or one hundred and twenty pounds of butter per cow is no longer satisfactory or profitable; and a low grade of butter will only add to the unsatisfactory condition of that dairymen's finances. The present condition and prospects of the dairy works have everything to encourage the progressive dairymen.

A supreme court decision of importance to farmers and drovers concerning the sale of diseased cattle for the pay for them and is liable in damages for the spread of the disease.

Confidence and Enterprise.

We suggest a careful reading of the remarkable proposition made by the Marchal & Smith Organ Co., in our advertising columns. In regard to this offer we would say that twenty years' devotion to the manufacture of the Parlor Organ has so improved their mechanical appliances and increased their facilities, that they are enabled to overcome all opposition. Determining that their new instruments shall be placed in every part of the country, and with a confidence in their work and in the public that is as novel as it is generous, these gentlemen make an offer that actually sinks all competition. Taking all the responsibility to themselves they propose as a means of introduction into new localities to send their beautifully perfected instruments, combining power, compass, tone, variety and finish, at the extreme low price of Sixty Dollars. And not only that, but they send it to you to try thoroughly at your own home for fifteen days, and if not found perfectly satisfactory they refund the money and may freight both ways, thus asking the purchaser to take no responsibility whatever. This offer is for thirty days only, as by that time the manufacturers are confident that the desired object will be accomplished. Certainly now is the time to buy, and as purchasers from all parts of the country will avail themselves of this opportunity we would advise such of our readers as are able to order at once. We can add that no hesitation need be felt in sending the money to this firm, as we can guarantee that they will do just as they agree.

READ THIS!

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing,

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 249 Pounds, for Half Price.



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers...

A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing 1/4 of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact...

A syndicate of cattle dealers of Toronto has contracted with the Allan and Dominion lines of steamships for space for 20,000 head of cattle for the ports of Liverpool, London, Bristol and Glasgow.

Mother's! 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?

Some people prefer to purchase medicines in the dry state so that they can see for themselves that they are purely vegetable. Others have not the time or the desire to prepare the medicine, and wish it already to use.

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

J. N. Bick, of Toledo, Ohio, says: My father before wearing the "Only Lung Pad," could not sleep nights on account of his violent coughing, since wearing he has slept soundly every night.

FOR SALE.—Shropshire Down Buck, by H. Griffith, Topeka, Kas.

200 Common Ewes wanted by Lou Hardman, St. Joseph, Mo.

Grand stock sale.

On Wednesday, November 10th, 1880, I will sell at my farm at Dunlap, Morris county, Kansas, the following lot of stock:

Twelve head of horses and mules. Twenty-five head of cattle. Twenty-five head of hogs.

A Gift to All.

One hundred thousand bottles of Marsh's Golden Balsam to be given away in Kansas! Every person in the state of Kansas who is suffering with any disease of the throat or lungs...

The Doctors Disagree as to the best methods and remedies for the cure of constipation and disordered liver and kidneys. But those that have used Kidney-Wort agree that it is by far the best medicine known.

Mrs. Wm. Tippet, Owisico, N. Y., says: I have worn an Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad about three weeks, and have received great relief from it for pain in the back.—See adv.

Mr. H. D. Clark, court house block, 135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, has the largest assortment of saddles, horse blankets, lap robes, etc., in the state, at wholesale and retail for cash.

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.

A Word to Our Readers.

When you read of a remedy that will cure all diseases beware of it; but when you read of a pure vegetable compound which claims to cure only certain parts of the body, and furnishes high proof that it does this, you can safely try it and with the assurance that it will help you.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE IN WOMEN.—The gentler sex, for a variety of reasons perfectly understood by them, are peculiarly liable to those attacks which end in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Upon the special attention of women, therefore, we urge the great virtue of Hunt's Remedy, the Great Kidney and Liver Medicine.

Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Table of Topeka Markets including Produce, Grain, and Wholesale Cash Prices.

Grain.

Table of Grain prices including Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye.

Table of Flour prices including No. 2, No. 3, and Eye.

Table of Butchers' Retail prices including Beef, Pork, Mutton, and Veal.

Hides and Tallow.

Table of Hides and Tallow prices including Green Hides, Bull and Stag, and Tallow.

Poultry and Game.

Table of Poultry and Game prices including Chickens, Ducks, and Rabbits.

WOOL MARKET.

Table of Wool Market prices including Tub-washed, Good medium, and Unwashed.

St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy; Tub washed—choice 45c. No. 2 medium 40 to 42c. dingy and low 35 to 37c. lamb 40 to 44c.

Markets by Telegraph, November 2.

New York Money Market.

Table of New York Money Market including Government Bonds and Securities.

Table of Kansas City Produce Market including Wheat, Corn, and Butter.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 16,846 bushels; shipments, 19,174 bushels; in store, 2,648; bushels; market closed weak.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Flour—Best grades lower to sell. WHEAT—Unsettled and lower; No. 2 red winter, 92 to 94c.

Chicago Produce Market.

Flour—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Unsettled and lower; No. 2 red winter, 92 to 94c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 960; shipments, 576; market still firm and active.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Slow and unchanged; Yorkers and Paltmers \$4.20 to 4.35; mixed packing \$4.15 to 4.35.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 3,500; steady and unchanged.

Denver Market.

Flour, Grain and Hay. WHEAT—Upland, \$2.25 to 2.40; second bottom, \$2.00; bottom \$1.85.

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.

ONE MAN CAN DO THE WORK OF THREE.



SAWING MACHINE.

Already tried and tested by thousands of Farmers, who pronounce it "the best, simplest, and cheapest machine ever offered."

SEED HOUSE.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS. Fresh and True to Name.

MILLET, ELAX SEED, CASTOR BEANS, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY.

Orders promptly filled.

S. H. DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Company, at Chicago, New York, and St. Louis. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SPECIAL OFFER for 30 DAYS ONLY. MARCHAL & SMITH ORGAN CO.

NO AGENTS! With Solid Walnut Case, 5 Octaves, 15 Stops, 4 Sets of Reeds, CONTAINING THE GREATEST Combination of Power, Furity, Variety and Sweetness of Tone, with Every Mechanical and Musical Excellence.



Making a Complete Musical Outfit for \$60. PLEASE SEND IN YOUR ORDER AT ONCE.

The only House in America.

That offers a Five Octave Organ, Four Sets of Reeds, having SUB-BASS, COUPLER, CELESTE & GRAND ORGAN for \$60.

WORTH OF STOCK SENT FREE TO START AGENTS \$2.50

MADE IN 5 DAYS, CAN PROVE IT OLD AND YOUNG OF EITHER SEX MAKE TREMENDOUS PROFITS. Send your name at once. Secure territory. Outfit free.

126 PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES IMPORTED IN 12 MONTHS.

Cure Your Back Ache.

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a MARVEL OF HEALING and RELIEF, Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

IT CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and a REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption and application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicine.

BATES & HANLEY, 124 Madison Street, Chicago, Ills.

Please write for our Price List, sent free to any address. Contains prices and descriptions of all goods in general use.

TRY IT. IT HAS CURED TRADE MARK MANY.

FOR THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum.

THOROUGHbred Sheep for Sale.

ALL LUNG DISEASES. ALL THROAT DISEASES. BREATHING TROUBLES.

DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines. DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death.

You Can Be Relieved and Cured. Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

BATES & HANLEY, 124 Madison Street, Chicago, Ills.

Notes From the Agricultural Press.

After some years of experimenting, I have settled on a system of partial soiling, which I can confidently recommend.

This system of partial soiling has the following advantages over entire soiling: First, there are some fields better adapted for pasturing than for cultivating crops for soiling.

him on the road to profit, while the chances are that a wrong start will keep him wrong all his life, and poor in the bargain.—Ohio Farmer.

Railroads purpose advancing rates of freight on live stock and on provisions from Chicago to the seaboard. They cannot easily make such an advance on other freights.

There have been already seven or eight million bags purchased in California for next year's California and Oregon crop, and the market here is advancing.

A small spark breeds a large conflagration. The difference of a dollar in the fare between Chicago and St. Louis, made by the new branch of the Wabash railroad, precipitated a cutting of rates among all the southwestern lines.

Candidates for members of assembly should reflect upon their responsibilities to their constituents, if they desire to deal honestly and honorably by the interests they are elected to serve.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraisal value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certain description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays.

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on the premises of the owner, or that he had no knowledge of the owner.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up, said appraiser, or two of them.

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

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

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

Stays for the week ending November 3. Davis county—F. V. Trovinger, clerk.

COIT—Taken up by Jonathan Keether, Milford tp, October 1, 1880, one chestnut horse, with three white feet, supposed to be 2 years old, both hind feet white, white star in forehead and tail mixed with white hair.

MARE—Taken up by J. J. Morley, Milford tp, one dark bay mare, white star in forehead, broken or lame jaw bone, about 10 years old.

COIT—Also one dark bay sucking colt w/ h white in face or forehead. Ford county—G. W. Potter, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Crawford, Sept 25, 1880, one grey horse, branded W on shoulder, F on hip, about 10 years old.

HORSE—Also one bay horse with an indecipherable brand on the hip, two white feet, saddle marks, about nine years old. Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry J. Meek, Grant tp, Sept 25d, 1880, one bay mare, one year old, hind feet white, collar marks, shod on fore feet, no brand, 14 years old, and valued at \$40.

5000 Enamel Blackboards

For Introduction into the Public Schools AT HALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and samples.

ALSO

For all kinds of new and second hand text books, maps, charts, slates and all other school supplies at wholesale prices. Address

Western School Supply Agency, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

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

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

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

For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK, Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER

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

LOWEST PRICES EVER KNOWN ON BREECHES, LEADERS, BILDES, AND BEEFOLDERS. GUNS OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN

P. POWELL & SON, 232 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

THE PASTILLET FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for many of the most serious and painful diseases.

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MED. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

PILES Boot Million

Every description of scientific medicine is fully described with scientific notes, and a full prescription sent free on application.

GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards, MANHATTAN, KAS. P. E. MARSH, Proprietor

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

Golden Belt Route KANSAS CITY TO DENVER Kansas Division Union Pacific Ry.

Only Line running its Entire Train to Denver and Arriving Many Hours in Advance of All Other Lines from Kansas City or Leavenworth.

The Kansas Express Train leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 302 miles West. The First-Class Coaches of this train are seated with the celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs.

The BEST of All



VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

BUY A CHARTER OAK

Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

It is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of Rare Value and is a POSITIVE REMEDY for all the diseases that cause pain in the lower parts of the body.

VICTOR STANDARD SCALES, ALSO VICTOR SELF-GOVERNING WIND MILLS.

Manhood Restored. A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers.

KNOW THYSELF.

The untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston.

HEAL THYSELF.

VALUABLE TRUTHS. If you are suffering from a poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, Hop Bitters will Cure You.

DAY'S Kidney Pad

A CURE for the most prevalent and fatal disease that attacks mankind, NEURALGIA, or KIDNEY DISEASE. STOP IT NOW!

WANTED! 10,000 Bu German Millet, 10,000 Bu Common Millet, 10,000 Bu Hungarian, 200,000 Bu Flax Seed, 100,000 Bu Castor Beans, 500 Bu Peach Pits, 300 Bu Apple Seeds.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE IN CASH, Delivered at our Seed Warehouse, 1311, 1313 and 1315 West 15th Street.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seedsmen, Kansas City, Mo. HIGH CLASS POULTRY, C. C. GRAY'S FOWLS, (NEAR AEGALIA.) Breeder & Shipper.

Correspondence.

Farm Notes.

BY HENRY BUTLER.

CARE OF FARM MACHINERY.

When we take into consideration the vast amount of money that is paid out annually for farm machinery, we are struck with amazement, and particularly, when we behold the condition it is kept in, from one year's end to another. First, let me call the attention of the reader of the FARMER to his wagon. Ten years ago a good heavy draft wagon cost \$110 to \$125. Now I would like to ask the question, how many of you that bought wagons at that price have the same wagon to-day? Eleven or twelve dollars a year is a larger price than a man ought to pay for the use of a wagon, but I will venture to make the assertion, that the annual use of your wagon cost you one-third more from the fact that not one in fifty has the same wagon that he bought ten years ago; and why is it? It is because it has not received proper attention. When you buy a new wagon, the agent you buy of will give you a warranty on the wagon for one year, and why is he willing to do so? Because the manufacturer is his agent there are two or three heavy coats of paint on the wagon, and the purchaser cannot get enough of it off in twelve months, so that the timber will shrink from the iron to loosen the joints, and rarely the agent pays anything on the warranty. Now do you see the point? As long as the wagon is kept painted the joints are all tight, and as the mechanic placed them.

A new wagon kept well painted ought, and will last a lifetime if you live no longer than Methuselah. Get 5 lbs. red lead, at 20 cents per lb., \$1.00; and one gallon boiled oil, 90 cts. per gallon, one large sash brush, 25 cents, total \$2.15. Mix this together, make a small paddle and grind it for 10 or 15 minutes, or if you can get the use of a paint mill of one of your painters in town, wet the lead with a portion of the oil, and grind it, which will be preferable, if you cannot get the paint mill, do not omit the painting of your wagon; mix it up as just stated. Stir occasionally while painting to keep the lead well mixed with the oil. If your old wagons are not too far gone, it will pay to paint them. If they are worth setting the tire on them, they are worth painting. When the paint is partially worn off the felloes, (and this is the first place it will leave the timber), get 50 cents worth of paint at the end of twelve months, and in place of buying a new wagon, give the felloes two coats. Let the wagon stand 8 to 10 days after painting for the paint to harden. At the end of the second year paint running gear all over.

I have a wagon that I bought in 1869; have handled it as above stated; wheels stand up nicely, spokes have never loosened in the hub, and it will carry 65 bushels of wheat to Wichita, (a distance of 30 miles). I paint the most of my machinery every year. Men who bought wagons from the same shop that mine came from, and have had no paint applied to them are about done now, while my wagon is good for another ten years at any rate, provided I keep it painted. I have a quantity of tools, such as braces, bits, augers, shaving knife and saw, that I have used 23 years, and they are good yet, and if you can house your machines so goodly the better. If you cannot house them, be sure and keep them well painted, particularly the wheels, sulky rake, harvesters, every kind of a machine you have. If they are kept well painted the most of them will last a life time, and with but few repairs annually. The sulky rake, particularly the wheels, need close attention and to be kept well painted, or it is a short-lived piece of machinery.

Try the painting business brother farmers and see if I am not right.

HOW TO MILK A COW.

In the FARMER of October 20, I observed some fine hints on milking cows. You cannot be too kind to the milkers. There are men that have handled more cows than I have, but at the same time, perhaps I have handled all the different dispositions that belong to the cow kind. I would substitute for the raw hide, a stencion in the corner of the corral, drive your cow gently into it. Perhaps there are a goodly number of farmers that never saw one. Nail one post, or a 1x4 scantling, from 20 to 24 inches from the corner of the corral, perpendicular; set a post about the length of the cow's back, then set a third post in the centre between the first two. Bore an inch and a half hole in the back post at a height that will reach between the cow's knee and hip. Bore another hole the height of the knee, and when the cow is driven into the stencion shove a round pin into the top hole past the cow, into another hole on the opposite side of the cow; then put a pin into the lower hole; set her leg back, and shove the pin through to the opposite side, into another hole and you can handle the worst of cows perfectly easy; and to prevent the cow from kicking when out of the stencion, when flies are very troublesome, sit down well back so that your left knee will come in contact with the the cows right hind leg when set back, also have your arm close to the cow's leg, and you need not fear her kicking you or the milk pail. Whistle some lively tune, or sing a song as the cow is as fond of music as any one, if she cannot dance.

The Charles Downing Strawberry Without a Peer.

The coming election and my interest in the prohibition amendment, are the reasons for my delay in ventilating the strawberry question.

In this number I will confine my remarks to varieties best adapted to this climate and latitude. The varieties with merit, without serious drawbacks, are few and far between. Much like the apple and pear, 95 per cent. will be discarded, and no serious loss to the grower. The model strawberry should possess firmness, size, sweetness, and good color. The plant should be strong and capable of resisting heat as well as cold, and a prolific bearer. The Wilson possesses firmness and color but is deficient in resisting heat, and the fruit declines in size as the picking season advances, so that as a rule the last half of the crop will not usually pay expenses. Of northern origin, it will resist any amount of cold, but more than 50 per cent. of the plants will not survive the usual drouth of August and September in our latitude.

I suppose that I have tested, with others, more than one hundred varieties of strawberries, and found, after trial, that those vines that produced wonderfully large-sized fruit, would do so at the sacrifice of the main crop. One or two pickings and the season for them was over. Other varieties were either too soft or too tart. Some were very prolific but lacked the size, so that for some cause nearly all were rejected.

Some eight years ago I received a letter from Thomas Le-lie, of central Illinois, stating that he had found it, and his new or rather old variety, filled the bill exactly. He further added: "We have discarded the Wilson and taken to the Charles Downing for early and the Kentucky for late. The former variety will bring in our market 20 cents per quart when the Wilson will command only 10 cents." I have done better than that, though the story may appear to be exaggerated. I was offering what was then supposed to be the pure Wilson for 5 cents per quart, when my neighbor, John Raley, sold the Charles Downing in front of my store for 15 cents per quart.

I ordered 6,000 plants at once from Mr. Leslie, and from that beginning I got my start. Three years ago I ordered from my fruit farm in southern Illinois, 42,000 Charles Downing strawberry plants to distribute among my friends and neighbors. The following spring the vines fruited, and the result has been that Cherokee county can't be induced to plant out anything else.

The same spring I ordered the 42,000 plants from southern Illinois, a very extensive fruit grower there and here, ordered 8,000 Wilsons from Bloomington, Illinois. I sold him 12,000 Charles Downings and they were set side by side, and after the first season's fruiting he plowed under every Wilson he had.

The reason why the Wilson has been kept back so long is because no one has tested its qualities thoroughly. They all had new and wonderful plants to sell, but step by step this variety has advanced in spite of every obstacle found in its way. I will give its chief merits: a strong and vigorous grower, self fertilizer, fruit stems long (sometimes a foot from the base), very prolific, uniform in size almost to the close of the picking season—it is wonderful in this particular, more so than any variety I ever tested, very sweet in comparison to the Wilson, medium in solidity. Should prefer the Wilson for carrying a long distance, though it will carry 200 miles as well as any variety. I shipped to Kansas City, 150 miles, last season, in splendid condition; also as far west as Wellington and Wichita. The plant is a week later in showing bloom in the spring than the Wilson, and matures its fruit in 24 days from bloom, while the Wilson requires 31 days to perfect or ripen its fruit, thus avoiding spring frosts. As to its productiveness I will repeat what my neighbors say in regard to it:

Mr. Bailey measured quite a number of berries and they all ranged from 4 to 5 1/2 inches round. Mrs. James Pitzer sold from 500 plants over \$35 worth of berries. Our nurseryman, Mr. Williams, picked two quarts of berries without moving his feet, at one picking; Our county clerk, Mr. Ed. McPherson, had out nearly one-half acre of Wilsons, and refused to plant only 1,000 plants of the Downing. The heat of summer killed nearly all the Wilsons, and he had the Downing bed to plant from, which was a blessing in disguise.

I notice the American Agriculturist has been honest enough to give this berry its true merit. Parley's Fruit Recorder admits that it stands first on the list in the west; and so we might refer the reader to articles found in the Prairie Farmer, Coleman's Rural World, etc., but let this suffice.

I feel that it is a privilege and duty for me to acknowledge true merit wherever it may be found. The Kentucky for late occupies the same position the Downing does for early—both are worthy of culture. The new sorts, such as Capt. Jack, Crescent, Seedling, Duncan, etc., I am testing, but can form no opinion of their merits until further trial. In my next I will give the best methods of planting, marking, selecting soil, etc., which has proved satisfactory after years of experimenting.

F. A. CHILDS. Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kas., Oct. 28th.

A Word from Judge Hanway About Agricultural Fairs.

FRIEND EWING: Your remarks on the "Adulteration of Food" embraces a very important subject. I have thought of it a hundred times. Something ought to be done by congress to endeavor to abate the crime. Make it a heavy fine to sell an adulterated article as pure. Let every barrel sent out by a manufacturer bear a brand of the maker, and if it is found to be adulterated publish the facts of the world, and make him pay heavily for his acts. Your article, also, on "The Model Fair," contains a large amount of good, solid truth, but I doubt whether public opinion in our new

counties will attempt to approximate the plan you desire. We may theorize, but the visible fact is the majority who attend our county fairs are fond of the horse arrangement. The question has been mooted in our county, and the managers say the question is simply—we must tolerate horse-racing or have no fair. Side-shows, however, have been dispensed with, and gambling booths; this is something.

I attended the Linn county fair this fall, and there I counted fourteen gambling tables, and I have since been told that there were seventeen of them; perhaps so, for I did not interest myself to know the precise number. For the first time in my life I witnessed a woman, of lady-like appearance and of rather an intellectual countenance, sitting before a stand with numbers marked around it, and a lot of jewelry, cry out, "Try your luck! Only ten cents a chance! You are sure to get something every time." Mostly young Misses seemed to patronize her. She paid ten dollars entrance fee, so one of the directors informed me. This fair obtained something between \$300 and \$400 from the gambling exhibitions. Of course it all goes to pay expenses, but what about the damnable curse it produces on the morals of the rising generation? Drinking is bad enough, but gambling is worse. I saw a boy about 16 or 17 years of age make a venture of 50 cents. He drew \$5, and looked delighted. He would have made more if he had lost it.

A reader of the FARMER, out west, inquired of me whether I was going to write any more of the "Literary Items." I told him I believed you had got tired of them, as you had three numbers on hand that had not been published, and I had plenty of other writing to do. JAS. HANWAY.

We haven't any of the literary articles on hand, but have published them all very soon after receiving them. The articles referred to have never reached the FARMER office if they have not appeared in print.

The picture of the fair the Judge has given our readers, is enough to disgust every farmer; and if a section of country is not sufficiently populous, wealthy, or public spirited, to hold an agricultural fair without such aid, it will be a great deal better for all parties and for the cause of agriculture, to not attempt holding a fair. Have grange picnics, or neighborhood farmers' clubs till the population is educated up to the point of holding an agricultural fair.

Whenever you hear the managers of a fair declare that it is no use trying to get along without horse-racing, the declaration is only an evidence of his unfitness and inability to originate something better.

If fair managers aim to make horse-racing the leading feature of their fairs, it will of course, attract from everything else. If they would hire a circus company to perform, it would attract; or a wrestling or boxing-match would also be very exciting and would draw, but do any of these things advance agriculture? They do not, but on the contrary place it under a cloud, and finally strangle the society. If fair managers declare that they cannot run a fair without these ruinous and demoralizing features, then they are either incapable or the neighborhood is not prepared for the agricultural fair, and it were far better for the agricultural and stock interest that no fair be attempted. The money spent is worse than wasted, when it might have been profitably used in forming farmers' associations that would bring neighborhoods into closer relationship and intimacy, affording the people more real enjoyment, and preparing them for the business of an agricultural fair. Every fair in the country which has relied on horse-racing and other gambling, if it has been in existence a few years, is in the sear and yellow leaf, and every agricultural fair that is built upon such quicksands, or that may hereafter be built upon such a foundation, must perish utterly.

In some of our large cities there are mammoth annual exhibitions composed of multitudinous sights and sounds, called agricultural fairs, but these shows are everything else with a feature of agriculture thrown in. The mercantile and manufacturing interest of those centers of trade put up the money to defray the expenses, and get it back by the custom it draws, and by advertising their wares. These are not properly agricultural fairs, but great city shows composed of many bewildering sights and sounds. The prosperous and useful agricultural fairs throughout the country are those which have kept horse-racing out of their grounds. Facts are stubborn things; and the facts prove that horse-racing kills the agricultural fair as surely as whisky kills the man who continues to drink it.

Sheep Husbandry in Western Texas.

A correspondent of the Galveston News writing from San Antonio, Texas, gives the following history of an instance of successful sheep husbandry in the "lone star" state.

THE BEGINNING.

Mr. L. McKenzie, born and raised in Texas, and now 35 years old, began the sheep business in Maverick county, August 1, 1875. He had \$740, for which he bought 500 head of Mexican ewes. He immediately procured the best merino bucks attainable and commenced grading his flock. His first year's yield of wool was 1000 pounds pure Mexican, for which he received 12c per pound, or \$123. This, of course, was not enough to keep his herder, but he had credit and was economical. In his second year he had a large number of half-breed sheep, and an increased quantity of wool of an improved quality. This has been continued to the present time, during which he has maintained a family and schooled four children. He

has just disposed of his fall clip in this city, and the following is

THE RESULT OF FIVE YEARS IN THE SHEEP BUSINESS.

Last spring Mr. McKenzie sold his wool at 21c per pound, amounting to \$1500, and the sale of his fall clip just made, which amounted to more wool, brought only 20c, and netted \$1287. A short time ago he sold 1000 old ewe muttons, etc., at \$1.50 per head, aggregating \$1500. Total amount of wool sold in 1880 \$4347; including the sheep; \$4347.

WHAT HE HAS ACCUMULATED.

DURING THESE FIVE YEARS Mr. McKenzie, by close attention to his herds, and always on the alert to take the advantage of any trade or business transaction that presented itself, has accumulated property as follows, and on which he does not owe a dollar: Rancho of 2500 acres of fine land on Palo Blanco, Zavalla county, house pens, etc., valued at \$4840; 3300 improved sheep at \$2, \$6600; 400 head of cattle at \$10, \$4000; 10 head of saddle horses and saddles at \$23, \$150; 500 goats at \$2.50, \$750, making a grand total as the result of five years' business, adding this year's sales, of \$20,187.

HOW HE RUNS HIS RANCHO.

He has now ten men in his employ, all of whom are Mexicans. His sheep herders he pays \$12 per month, gives them a bushel of corn meal, two goats for meat, 50 cents worth each of sugar and coffee, and 25 cents worth of salt per month. This, a blanket, a sheath knife, probably an antique gun, a faithful dog for watching, not herding, is the simple-hearted Mexican pastor's (shepherd's) outfit. He has no tent or hut, and sleeps with the sheep whenever night overtakes him. Over every three or four pastora's is a corporal, or overseer, who is required to keep track of the herders' whereabouts and see that their wants are well supplied. There is usually an overseer of the entire rancho, who, next to the proprietor, has charge of the business of the rancho. These pastora's are usually very faithful, and are preferred by those who have become accustomed to them to any other nationality.

Mr. McKenzie tells of a man, about 40 years old, who has worked for him for over four years, and who declares that he will stay with him always. He has been born and raised at the business, and never got more than five dollars per month till he came to Texas and worked for McKenzie. The old man gets a furlough of a few days every six months, when he goes to Eagle pass, spends all the money due him and what he can get advanced, amounting to about six months wages, in drinking, and having lots of fun, according to his idea of the thing, and thus returns to his flock perfectly contented for the next six months. Last year, with the assistance of his faithful dog, he killed over 100 wild cats and two panthers. Herding with these men is a life-occupation; they have no hope, or wish to do or attain anything better, and they acquire a wonderful proficiency. Mr. McKenzie says that the man Pancho, referred to, has the wonderful faculty of knowing every sheep in his flock. Last spring, when his goats had kids, he had to stake out each kid for several days because they will not follow the dam when very young. He had thus over 150 kids tied to stakes, and when the hot sun came out he untied each one of them, carried them to the shade in the sheds, and in the evening returned each to its proper stake. This feat was witnessed by Mr. McKenzie, who knew that each kid was in its proper place, because the mother does not know its young, but returns to the stake where it was left, and not finding its own offspring refuses to accept a substitute. Not a single instance of refusal occurred; the old Mexican had properly returned each kid to its stake.

Probably few men in west Texas can show a better record than Mr. McKenzie, and while not every man has his good fortune, in five years he never having met a single disaster, still the sheep business now offers greater attractions than any other in Texas. The opportunities are not all gone, and, in fact, sheep husbandry in Texas is only in its infancy. Many improvements have been introduced within the past two or three years, and there is room for many more. Lands are plenty yet, and all it needs is a thorough knowledge of the business and close attention.

1831 THE CULTIVATOR 1881 Country Gentleman.

THE BEST OF THE

AGRICULTURAL WEEKLIES.

A Premium Annual to Every Reader.

The Country Gentleman is unsurpassed, if not unequalled, for the amount and variety of the practical information it contains, and for the ability and extent of its correspondence—in the three chief directions of

Farm Crops and Processes, Horticulture and Fruit-Growing, Live-Stock and Dairying—

while it also includes all minor departments of rural keeping, such as the Poultry Yard, Entomology, Bee-Keeping, Greenhouse and Grapery, Veterinary Receipts, Farm Questions and Answers, Fireside Reading, Domestic Economy, and a summary of the News of the week. The Country Gentleman is published weekly on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance. On Copy one year, \$2.50; Four copies, \$10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the club. For the year 1881, these prices include a copy of the Annual Register of Rural Affairs, to each subscriber—a book of 144 pages and about 120 engravings—a gift by the publishers.

All New Subscribers for 1881, paying in advance will receive the paper weekly from receipt of remittance to January 1st, 1881, without charge. 25—Specimen Copies of the Paper Free. Address LUTHER TUCKER & SON, Publishers, Albany, N. Y.

KIDNEY WORT. PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles. DR. R. H. CLARE, South Hero, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Constipation it completely cured me." C. S. HOGAN, of Ferrisburgh, says, "One package has done wonders for me. I was completely cured of a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

Liquid KIDNEY WORT. In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle. LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

Ten to Twenty. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. years of success for a remedy that has in that time never been found wanting. I have tried all that is claimed for it, but only found to give evidence to those who know. Liver Regulator. The trial of it is attended with no inconvenience, and it is not tried in minutes. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle. and in no case of biliousness or indigestion has it ever been known to fail. I certify that my wife and self were in bad health for some fifteen years. I chanced to be looking over one of your almanacs and saw A. H. Johnson's and Bishop's names to testimonials. I then obtained some of the Regulator and can heartily recommend Simmons' Liver Regulator to my friends as an excellent medicine. Z. E. HARRISON, M. D., Gordonsville, Va.

KANSAS. The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES of Choice Farms, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley, and also in the Arkansas Valley. The Arkansas Valley is favored of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil in south-western Kansas. FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co., Topeka, Kansas.

The Weekly Capital, Eight-Page Family Newspaper. Published by J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kas. At the Low Price of \$1 per year. Every Kansan who wants the news from the Capital of his state, proceedings of conventions, legislative decisions of Supreme court and a first-class family paper, in which will be found general and state news, crop notes, every county correspondence in live topics, editorial discussions and political news of the country, can find in the Capital a paper supplying his want. The Campaign of 1880, now upon us, will bring with it the discussion of all important political questions, and every Kansan will find much of special and general interest in a paper published at the Capital, which cannot be found in other journals. The Capital is Republican in politics, and as such, speaks with no uncertain sound for the principles of the party. Sample copy free. Sent to any address one year, postage paid for one dollar. Address, J. K. HUDSON, Topeka, Kas.