

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

## Correspondence.

### Letter from Florida.

Owing to indisposition and a variety of other causes, my letter, long promised, has been delayed. I have received numerous inquiries from people throughout your state who read my former letter—and to whom I replied to the best of my ability. As I said before, strictly speaking, this is not a farming country, as the term is used north of us. To come here and try to "farm it" exclusively, would be almost as unprofitable as trying to raise oranges and bananas in Kansas! To the one who can bring some capital and a good stock of pluck and endurance, a fortune awaits here. As many seem desirous of knowing about our crops of vegetables, etc., I give herewith our usual monthly work as set forth by our ablest horticulturists and other experienced persons.

In January, plant Irish potatoes, peas, beets, turnips, cabbages, and other hardy or semi-hardy vegetables; make hot beds for pushing the more tender plants, such as melons, tomatoes, okra, egg plant, &c.; set out fruit and other trees, shrubbery, etc.

February:—Keep planting for a succession, same as in January; in addition, plant vines of all kinds, shrubbery and all varieties of fruit trees, especially of the citrus family, snap beans, corn; bed potatoes (sweet), for draws and slips. Oats may be also still sown, as they were in previous months.

March:—Corn, oats, and planting of February may be continued; transplant tomatoes, egg plants, melons, beans and vines of all kinds, mulberries and blackberries are now ripening.

April:—Plant as in March, except Irish potatoes, kohlrabi, turnips; continue to transplant tomatoes, okra, egg plants; sow millet, corn, cow peas for fodder; plant the butter bean, lady peas; dig Irish potatoes, onions, beets, and usual early vegetables should now be in plenty for the table.

May:—Plant sweet potatoes for draws in beds; continue planting corn for table; snap beans, peas and cucumbers ought to be well forward for use; continue planting okra, egg plants, pepper and butter beans.

June:—Heavy planting of sweet potatoes and cow peas now in order; Irish potatoes, tomatoes, and a great variety of table vegetables are now ready, as are plums, early peaches and grapes.

July:—Sweet potatoes and cow peas are safe to plant; the rainy season being favorable; grapes, peaches and figs are in full season. Orange trees may be set out if the season is a wet one.

August:—Finish up planting sweet potatoes and cow peas; sow cabbage, cauliflower, turnips for fall planting; plant kohlrabi and rutabagas; transplant orange and lemon trees and bud; last of month plant a few Irish potatoes and beans.

September:—Now is the time to commence for the true winter garden, the garden which is commenced north in April and May. Plant the whole range of vegetables, except sweet potatoes; set out oranges, onion sets and strawberry plants.

October:—Plant same as last month; put in garden peas; set out cabbage plants; dig sweet potatoes; sow oats, rye, etc., etc.

November:—A good month for the garden; continue to plant and transplant same as for October; sow oats, barley, rye, for winter pasture or for crops; dig sweet potatoes; house or bank them; make sugar and syrup.

December:—Clear up generally; fence, ditch, manure, and sow and plant hardy vegetables; set out orange and lemon trees, fruit trees and shrubbery; keep a good look out for an occasional frost; a slight protection to buds, young lemon trees, pine apples and guaves will prevent injury.

Of course no precise instruction would be applicable for all parts of our state; I give above what may be adopted safely for, at, and north of 29°; south of this point the advice and observations of the resident settlers and a year's experience would be the safest guides. One thing is noticeable—the period for planting any special crops covers weeks and months, so that failure from exceptional circumstances need not occur. Again, as seen from above, there is no time in the year but what fresh vegetables can be had for sale or for domestic use; this makes a very important item in the cost of living. The soil is so easily worked and cultivated that most of the garden work may (and often is!) performed by the "better half" of the "Co.," and also children. Indeed, most Florida gardens are so made—no frozen clogs to break or remove, or stones to break your hoe on. A

garden once put in proper condition, will yield abundantly and constantly. The rapid growth ensure large and luscious vegetables and fruits. Strawberries set out in October will yield largely the coming January and February, and by watering often one can have fresh and delicious berries till June and July! Ripe figs from two-year old cuttings, grapes the second year, peaches the second and third year; pine apples 12 to 15 months after setting out slips, bananas eighteen months and guaves—(old most luscious of all) in from two to three years from the seed; budded orange trees will yield fruit in from three to five years. At a little cost, and choosing judiciously, one may have fresh fruit almost every month of the year.

While in this connection, I am tempted to say something regarding our beautiful climate. In summer, will confess it is hot, especially if one is working out in the sun; in the shade it is always delightful. The winters are not cold but cool and bracing. Throughout the year, except in the rainy season, rainy, cloudy days are the exception and bright, fair sunny days the rule. The thermometer seldom goes below 30° in winter and varies 85° to 100° in summer. The official records show the average for summer, 89°; for winter, 60°. The daily constant ocean breezes in summer modify the heat; the Gulf breeze coming with the setting sun, cools the night air and renders sleeping quite a pleasure. A hot, sultry night, such as is the rule north, is almost unknown here. Official sanitary reports, both of scientific bodies and army reports, show that Florida stands first in health, although in these reports is included the transient or recent population, many of whom take refuge here as invalids, some in the lowest stages of disease. Frost is unknown in the southern part of the state and in no part is there more than ten days, in the aggregate, when there is a black frost. The summer is far longer but no more oppressive than those in New York or other states; this results from the peculiar peninsula shape of the state and large bodies of water lying on each side, thus giving us constant and refreshing ocean or gulf breezes. For days together, New York, Chicago or Boston will show a temperature of 100° while it is seldom we have it as high on successive days; even then not oppressive, but modified by the everchanging air; not sultry, close or humid; mornings and evenings always cool and bracing. Old residents say they prefer the summer to the winter season.

There are years when there are extensive rainfalls or drouths in some sections, but they don't extend far. In the early spring when planting commences there are frequent showers. From the first of July to the middle the rainy season generally commences, lasting till the middle of September or even later some years. The rain then falls almost every day, commencing in the early forenoon, lasting from a few minutes to four hours, rarely as long as the last period, often accompanied with heavy thunder and sharp lightning, then ceasing, leaving the air cool and sweet, the sky clear and bright; the porous soil quickly absorbs the water and the roads are dry very soon. But enough for now, so au revoir.

S. A. A.  
Sylvan Lake, Orange Co., Fla., Oct. 26, 1880.

### Some of the Newer Grapes—No. 1.

The grape interest is not only one of great promise, but also of great proportions, for there are nearly two million acres of vineyards in the United States.

A commensurate activity exists in the direction of better fruit, and in all parts of the country vine culturists are originating new varieties, some of which are very fine in quality and will replace many of the older sorts.

We will notice

#### THE LEBRUSCA AND THEIR CROSSINGS:

Among those brought to our attention are: Moore's Early.—Bunches very large, compact and heavy, and shouldered; berry large, larger than the Concord, and ripens two weeks before it; vine hardy and productive, and valuable on account of earliness, hardness and handsome appearance. Jno. B. Moore, Concord, Mass., originator.

Brighton.—A variety of great excellence; bunches large and shouldered; berry large of the color of the Catawba, with little or no pulp; vine vigorous, hardy and productive. Originated in western New York.

The Duchess.—Bunches large, compact, handsomely shouldered; berry white, medium, with a thin but tough skin; little or no pulp. Sweet, spicy and good; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. "Very desirable." A. J. Caywood, Marlboro, N. Y., originator.

The Niagara.—Bunches large and compact;

berry large, white, tender, sweet and melting; vine a strong grower and entirely hardy. "Of superior quality." Originated at Lockport, New York.

Lady Washington.—Bunches very large and shouldered; berry full medium, white and "luscious;" vines hardy and productive. "The grapes are so every way good, the plant so every way enduring" it must become a favorite. Thus, with other choice varieties, originated by J. H. Ricketts, Newburgh, N. Y.

Early Victor.—Bunches medium; berry extra medium black, with soft pulp, sweet and rich; vines hardy and productive and ripen the fruit two weeks earlier than the Concord. J. Burr, Leavenworth, Kansas, originator.

Beauty.—Bunches medium size and handsome; berry medium red, with fine lilac bloom, sweet and high flavored; vine strong grower, healthy and prolific. The originator, Jacob Rommel, of Morrison, Mo., has grown us very many new and choice grapes.

Albino.—Bunches large and shouldered; berry white, sweet and melting. "One of the best;" vine hardy and productive, fruiting early in the season. Wm. Haskins, Hamilton, Ontario, originator, as also of the

Abyssinia.—Bunches very large and shouldered; berry black, of full medium, of first quality; vine hardy and fruiting early in the season.

Clark's Prolific.—Bunches full medium and compact; berry dark red, flavor fine, ("the taste of new honey;") vine hardy and "prolific;" the skin of the grape is thick. J. T. C. Clark, Washington, D. C., originator.

I would be pleased to learn of other new and desirable varieties. G. F. NEEDHAM,  
Washington, D. C.

### The Fair—Short-horns, etc.

Having spent five weeks out at the fairs this fall, I cannot but remark how wonderful is the growth of Kansas. We may stay at home, and see how rapidly the country is being fenced up, and we see many new faces each year, and new neighbors settle around us. But we cannot appreciate the rapid strides which Kansas is really making until we attend the fairs. Even our county fairs have improved rapidly, but when I went to the Bismarck fair I thought the land agents were not really such liars (if I must use the term) as I once believed they were. It seemed as if one could see everything there, and each thing in perfection. It is useless for me to attempt to give a description of it, for I was there all the week and then did not see all, except in the live stock department, and I must say that this department was the best cared for of any fair I attended this fall, although it took so many more stalls, sheds and pens than they expected, that it was impossible to have stalls for all, as fast as desired. It is claimed by some that this was the largest show of live stock west of the Mississippi river.

While I got my share of premiums, I cannot help criticizing Mr. Potts for having his cattle overloaded with fat. While he claimed they were breeding, I am a little like a German who made the remark, "If they were his, they would not breed, for he had some that were fat, and they would not breed." What is the result? If one man is allowed to show cattle in the flesh these were in, all must do it, for fat almost always goes a great ways in the judges' eyes. If this is carried out to the extent it is likely to be, they will soon have to rule out those fat ones, in order to give the ones with the most points of excellence a fair show. And how can they do it when their points are covered up with fat? I like to see cattle that show good returns for the feed they eat, but I do not think it right to keep fat cattle year after year just on purpose to show, and then call them breeding animals, when we all know they cannot keep as fat as these, and give milk too. And if they have raised calves, when was it? for it takes some time to get them as fat and their flesh as solid as these. Their place certainly is at the fat stock show, instead of the breeding ring, and even at the fat stock show at Chicago it is apt to be overdone, for tallow is not in as much demand as prime beef.

So it is with hogs. Hogs are wanted with more lean than formerly, as the demand is great for breakfast bacon, and the change is already apparent, for at our fairs hogs are not shown as fat as formerly.

I must say, after being around to the fairs this fall, that I am more convinced than ever that Short-horns are the cattle for this country, where feed is so cheap. If I were out on the plains I should try the Devons or Herefords,

but situated as we are where feed is cheap, I am satisfied that there is no breed that will pay as well for their feed as Short-horns. Breed our common cows to thoroughbred Short-horn bulls, and get good grade steers is my opinion, based on actual facts. Cattle with plenty of range and well fattened with corn make the best beef that goes to market.

Short-horns, again, seem to be the gentlest breed, not only making them easier to handle, but it is well known that a quiet and contented animal does much better when fattening than the opposite will; besides, the more an animal runs around, the more flesh it runs off, or the more fat it consumes in order to put the same amount of flesh on it. The old adage that is applied to a hog does equally well for a steer—that is, "I like to see a hog eat and lie down." Then, again, it is all nonsense to talk about Short horns being poor milkers, or they could not raise such calves as they do. Then, again, if they are not good milkers, why did those who owned "milk breeds," as they are called, fight so hard against the Short-horns being shown at Bismarck in the classes "the best cow for milk," and at the Burlingame fair, where all had the same right to show, the Short-horns carried off the first and second prizes, and Mr. Cain took first prize for butter from Short-horn cows, as did Mr. Knapp at the Topeka fair.

M. WALTHIRE,  
Carbondale, Kas.

### Model Fair.

Your article of October 20th on fairs, strikes the key-note. Our fair managers are behind the times in many things. They follow the old ruts too much, and make no improvements each year to keep pace with the march of other things.

One thing I desire to mention, and that is judging sheep. I see no reason why all kinds of stock cannot be judged upon the same principle as sheep should be judged. The old way of judging sheep is for the superintendent of the fair association to write to several parties of his acquaintance and ask them to be present at the coming fair to act as judges of sheep, and in many instances not more than half enough comes, and the rest have to be hunted up after the fair commences, and as a result, oftentimes, a very poor one is taken to get the required number. Another way is to select the judges after the fair commences, among the first sheep, men met, not knowing whether they have personal friends as exhibitors or not. We all know the results of the present erroneous system of judging sheep.

Now I will give you my ideas about judging sheep: First, let the fair association adopt one hundred points of excellence for the Merino and the Down sheep, and the American Cotswold Association points of excellence for the Cotswold sheep,—get up some cards with the points of excellence on them; employ an expert and let him scale each sheep carefully then when he is done the superintendent can figure up from the different scale of points of each sheep and see the most perfect one, and so award the premium. This idea was adopted at the international sheep show in Philadelphia and at the St. Louis fair. I was there, and saw Mr. R. M. Bell, of Brighton, Illinois, act as expert on Merino sheep, with perfect satisfaction, and I learned by Mr. Charles Hunt, the superintendent of the sheep department, that the system gave good satisfaction among the Downs and Cotswold sheep men.

F. S. PECK,  
Eureka, Kansas.

### A Few Words for the Girls.

Cultivate industrious habits; be willing to work, and try to work thoroughly. To be thorough in study; to be thorough in all work, ought to be the aim of every girl, not less than every boy. Our methods of female education have encouraged superficially rather than thoroughly; we have given our girls a smattering of many things, and mastery of few things. After thoroughness, independence. A habit of relying on your own judgment, a habit of thinking for yourself, not selfishly, but in a true womanly fashion—a habit of taking responsibility and bearing it bravely—is one of the habits that women as well as men need to cultivate. Your parents ought to give you some chance to form this habit. It is a great mistake to shield a girl from all care, and then, by-and-by, when the helpers on whom she has leaned fall by her side, to leave her with judgment untrained and powers undisciplined to carry the burdens of life. A woman should have self-reliance as well as a man.

**The Farm and Stock.**

**Black-Leg.**

Prof. Arnold prescribes the following treatment for black-leg:

"To check black-leg in cattle change the pasture at once. This disease is developed by malaria arising either from low ground or from stagnant water, accompanied either with an excess of nutrition, young, thrifty and energetic feeders being the most liable to attack. The change should be to high and dry pasture. This cannot be done the herd should be taken to the yard and soiled or fed from the barn. A change of food is essential, and so is plenty of good water and a free use of salt. Something should also be done to change the condition of the blood, which, when black-leg is liable to occur, is very dark colored, and so thick as to stagnate by a little chilling. The farmer can do this himself by using glauber salts, saltpetre, or iodine of potassium, or what would be better, using all of them connectedly. With one parcel of salt mix as much glauber salts as can be without having the cattle reject the salt—say 25 per cent. With another parcel mix 10 per cent. of saltpetre, pulverized. With a third mix iodine of potassium at the rate of four drachms to the pound, and salt the herd alternately with these parcels of prepared salt till the blood assumes its accustomed red color and the liability to the disease disappears. It will be an important item in the treatment of the herd at this season of the year to protect it from exposure to chilly nights after warm days, and at all times to guard against exposure to sudden changes of temperature and from storms."

**Careless Feeding.**

A few days ago a friend sent me word that every day he gave nearly twenty pails of buttermilk to a lot of "shoots," and they scarcely improved at all. Thinks I, this is a breed of hogs worth seeing. They must be of the sheet iron kind. So I called on him, heard him repeat the mournful story, and then visited the sty, in order to get a better view of these miraculous swine. I went into the pen, and on close examination, found a crack in the trough through which most of the contents ran away under the floor. Thinks I, here is a type of the failures of our agricultural brethren.

When I see a farmer omitting all improvements because of a little cost, selling all his farm stock to buy bank or railroad stock, or mortgage stock, robbing his land, while in reality he is also robbing himself, and his heir, thinks I, my friend, you have a crack in your hog trough.

When I see a farmer subscribing for a half dozen political and miscellaneous papers, and spending all his time in reading them, while he doesn't read a single agricultural or horticultural journal, thinks I, to myself, poor man, you have got a large and wide crack in your hog trough.

When I see a farmer attending all the political conventions, and coming down liberally with the "dust" on all caucus conventions, and knowing every man in town that votes his ticket, and yet, to save his neck, couldn't tell who is president of his county agricultural society, or where the fair was held last year, I "unanimously" come to the conclusion that the poor soul has got a crack in his hog trough.—*Empire State Agriculturist.*

**The First Calf.**

It is often the case, when a heifer has her first calf, that the farmer thinks she will not give more milk than will keep her calf in good condition, and lets them run together to teach her the mystery of being milked when she has her next calf. In this decision there are two mistakes that go far to spoil the cow for future usefulness. Cows are largely the creatures of habit, and, with their first calf, everything is new and strange to them, and they readily submit to be milked, and think it is all right; but suffer them to run with the calf the first season, and a vicious habit is established, that they will hardly forget in a lifetime. If they ever submit to be milked quietly, it is evidently under protest. But there is a greater objection than this. The calf running with the cow draws the milk every hour or two, so that the milk vessels are at no time distended with milk, though the quantity secreted in a given time may be large. But this is the natural time to extend the milk ducts and expand the udder to a good capacity for holding milk. When, with her next calf, you require the milk to be retained twelve hours, the udder becomes hard and painful, and the milk leaks from the teats, or, more likely, nature accommodates the quantity of milk secreted to the capacity to retain it, and the cow becomes permanently a small milker. Much of the future character of the cow, therefore, depends on her treatment with her first calf.—*Indiana Farmer.*

**Moss Mulching.**

More evidence in support of the benefit of mulching is furnished the *Gardener's Monthly*, by Peter Henderson, under the caption of "Moss Mulching." There is no reason why superior benefit may not be derived from the same practice applied to other plants than flowers:

"For want of a better name we have given this to a practice that we have recently introduced into our greenhouse department. Some time about the first of January of this year, one of our young men suggested mulching with Moss (*Sphagnum*) a lot of roses, grown in 7

inch pots that had become somewhat exhausted by being forced for flowers for the holidays. Believing the idea to be a good one I at once had a lot of 3000 plants so mulched, mixing, however, with the moss a good portion of bone dust, perhaps one part weight of bone dust to thirty parts of moss. In two weeks the effect began to be easily perceived on all the roses that had been so mulched, and without shifting they were carried through till May with the most satisfactory results, many of the plants having by that time attained a height of four and five feet, and though they had bloomed profusely during a period of nearly six months, were in the most perfect health and vigor. Believing that if this system proved so satisfactory in a plant refusing such careful handling as the rose, that doubtless it would do well with many other plants, we at once, almost without exception, adopted the moss and bone mulch on nearly every plant cultivated, whether planted out in borders or grown in pots, and the result without a single exception has been in the highest degree satisfactory. Among the plants so treated are azaleas, begonias, caladiums, carnations, crotons, dracenas, eucharis, glorioxias, palms, pandanus, poinsettias, primulas, roses, hot-house grapevines, and hundreds of other genera. All plants are mulched as soon as we can reach them, from 3-inch pots upwards. In strong growing plants the roots can be seen striking upwards into the mulch in four or five days after it is put on, and in nearly all cases within two weeks.

"One great advantage is that by this system plants can be grown as large and fine in a 4-inch pot as in a 6-inch pot without the mulch, for the reason that the plant is now fed by the moss and bone from the surface of the pot—the best feeding point as most cultivators of experience now believe. Another advantage of the mulching system is its great saving of labor, for it just takes about one-fourth of the time to mulch the surface of the pot as it does to shift it. Another, its saving of watering—the moss acts as a sponge, retaining and giving out the moisture to the plant just as it is wanted. Another that it crowds down all weeds, and does away with the necessity of stirring the soil in the pots or borders. Another and most important advantage to us who are ship pers is, that it lightens the weight of our goods by one-half, that is, we get as large a plant with half the weight of soil. In my practice of thirty years, I have never seen a method of culture that I believe to be of such importance; hundreds that have visited us this season have been equally impressed with its value, for the "proof of the pudding" is most apparent in its results. We have used already over twenty team loads of moss and about one ton of bone dust, but never before have we made an investment that has been so satisfactory. If any think we are too sanguine in this matter, we cordially invite them to come and examine.

"It may be that this moss and bone mulching is nothing new in the culture of plants, as it is an idea, from its simplicity that may very likely before have occurred to others, and may have been long ago practiced; but it is new with us and new to us, and if any one has before done so and withheld the knowledge from the public, more shame to him, if the result with him has been as gratifying as it has been to us."

**Poultry.**

**The Turkey.**

The origin of the turkey of our farm-yards is, like that of many other of our domestic animals, a matter of very considerable uncertainty. As the turkey was unknown before the discovery of America, it has no name in the ancient language. It is indigenous to this country—a real native American. The different wild species known to naturalists are only three in number—the wild American turkey, common to Canada and the United States; the Mexican species and the ocellated turkey of Guatemala and Yucatan. In addition to which, of course, we have the tame or domesticated bird. The general impression now current among ornithologists is, that the domestic bird is derived from the Mexican species, distinguished by white tail coverts and white tips to the tail feathers; although many naturalists believe that the Mexican and more northern wild American turkeys are not really distinct species, but only geographical races, inasmuch as there is little difference except in coloration.

The great size and beauty of the wild turkey, its value as a delicate and highly-prized article of food, and the circumstance of its being the origin of the domestic race, render it one of the most interesting birds indigenous to the United States. The flesh has an excellent flavor, being more delicate, juicy and highly prized than that of the domestic turkey. In this country, while it is claimed by some that we have but one species of the turkey, yet among our domestic birds we have several varieties, known by their color, namely, the black, the bronze, the pied, the slate, the ash-gray, the white, and the copper-color.

**Boys as Fowl Raisers.**

Now comes a scheme that is just right. How can we teach a boy business habits better than by giving him an opportunity to "run" a henery? The accounts must be accurately kept; there must be buying and selling; there must be bantering; there ought to be profit. A miniature business springs up; and inasmuch as it is real why is it not as good as a business college? It may be better, for it may prevent spending time in the streets or away from home, perhaps among questionable compan-

ions. A love of home is fostered by the ownership of flowers, small fruits and poultry. A fondness for the finest things produced in our climate—to cultivate them if belonging to the vegetable kingdom; to breed, foster and pet them if belonging to the animal kingdom—is not only a source of keen enjoyment, but indicates good traits and a certain elevation of character above that which is brutish. Young people should be deftly guided step by step through pleasant paths, with here and there a little job of earnest work made easy by social frolic and recreation which come after in their proper place. With a little encouragement boys may become quite familiar with the points of excellence in high class poultry, pigeons and other pets, and learn the best methods of breeding and management.

They may learn when and where to purchase supplies to the best advantage, and how to sell the surplus products so as to give the most profit with the least expense. A pleasant self-reliance and good business habits may be growing, and at the same time a love for nature, for refinement and for humanity.—*Farm and Fireside.*

**The Guinea Fowl.**

The *Poultry Monthly* says: "We are glad to see that the Guinea fowl is receiving so much attention at the hands of breeders and farmers generally, for they have merits of no mean order—merits which are just beginning to be fully appreciated.

"Despite the many years of domestication which the Guinea fowl has undergone, it still possesses, in a marked degree, its wild, untamed nature, preferring to roost in trees to roosting in an enclosure, and almost invariably stealing their nests in some secluded, far away spot, where they shell out the eggs in great numbers.

"Young Guineas are the prettiest, cutest little things imaginable, reminding one of young partridges, which we often come across in the woods and openings during the early summer. When quite young, before they change their dress of soft down for one of feathers, they are exceedingly tender and difficult to raise; but, after they have passed this critical period, they are just the opposite, and assert their wild nature by preferring to care for themselves in a great measure. Corn meal never should be fed to the young Guineas during their 'babyhood,' but the food should be the same as that given to young turkeys—such as stale bread soaked in fresh milk, cottage cheese (made from thick milk after the whey has been strained off); bit of hard boiled egg, chopped onion tops, etc., not forgetting that, when feathering up, they require the food little and often, as much as they will eat at a feed, and no more.

"Guinea fowls are very useful where there are many enemies to poultry—such as hawks, crows, snakes, rats, etc., for they are ever on the alert to detect danger and give the alarm so quickly, and in such shrill and oft-repeated tones, that the enemies generally leave ere the owner of the fowls can come upon the scene with his ever loaded gun, and dog. The flesh of these fowls is relished by many, in fact by all who like a gamey flavor and dark meat, which the guineas supply, while their eggs though small, are exceedingly rich, and the numbers they lay fully make up for any want of size."

**Poultry for the Table.**

*La Basse-cour*, a French journal specially devoted to the interests of the poultry yard, gives the following directions for insuring white, plump and tender poultry for the table, as obtained from a celebrated cook in the south of France. To get good weight and a delicate color, only meal from grain of last year's growth should be used in the fattening process, and the water employed for the mixing of the food should be mixed with salt in the proportion of ten grammes to the litre (three-eighths of an ounce avoirdupois, to a quart of meal). Further, a small quantity of coarse gravel should be added to the paste thus made, so as to assist the bird's digestive functions. Special care should be taken not to give them any heavy meal for at least twelve hours before they are to be killed so that the intestines may be empty at the time of death, and the acid fermentation of their contents which would otherwise ensue, and which facilitates decomposition, may be avoided. Nor should we be in too great a hurry to pluck them; if feathers are pulled out while the blood is still fluid, the vessel at the root of each of them becomes engorged and the skin gets spotted. A fowl killed while digestion is going on will hardly keep for a week. By attention to the above directions they may be preserved for a fortnight in mild, wet weather, and for three weeks or more when it is dry and cold. A few pieces of charcoal put inside will assist in preservation.

**To Prepare Fowls for Cooking.**

Pick out the pin-feathers, take out the gall-bag, without breaking, singe the hairs over a quick blaze, wash thoroughly, passing a stream of cold water again and again through the inside, cut off the head, feet and neck. The liver and gizzard, well cleaned and boiled, are good for gravy, which may be bettered with a little cream and flour, well mixed, and poured in when the water is boiling.

Old poultry may be cut up, soaked in cold water and slowly boiled in the same water for soups.

Boiling water should be poured all over and inside of a goose or duck before preparing it for cooking, to take out the strong, oily taste. If a lemon that has been carefully pared with-

out breaking the inner white skin, be placed inside a wild duck, and kept there forty-eight hours before cooking, it will remove all traces of a fishy flavor.

**Apiary.**

**Hats, Veils and Gloves.**

We are not one of those favored persons whom the bees will not sting. Occasionally we work in the apiary without protection, but are most generally rewarded for our temerity by receiving more or less stings. We are not at all afraid of bees and are always much surprised when we are stung, but experience teaches us that much valuable time is saved, and pleasure gained by being perfectly protected against their weapons.

A perfect protection for the head is desirable, and that can be had in a hat made of wire-cloth. We prefer cloth that is woven of fine wire and painted green, which is good for the vision, and also prevents rusting. We have used one made of coarse wire and mesh, but it was tiresome, being too heavy. This hat is not made to set on top of the head for ornament, for the bees would fail to appreciate it in this way, but rests on the shoulders. A piece of wire cloth measuring eleven or twelve inches, according to the height of the top of the head from the shoulders, is cut from the web, and made into a cylinder, by lapping the selvages. If the person who intends wearing it has a very long nose, calculation should be made to have the circumference large enough to keep the invaders at a distance. It should be cut high enough so that a hem can be turned up at the top and bottom to prevent raveling and also serve to stiffen it and keep it in shape. The crown can be made of pasteboard, leather or cloth, whichever one may fancy, and be cut oval, longest from front to rear. A curtain of calico or linen sewed on the bottom completes it, and is best made with apertures for the arms and a draw-string at the bottom, which can be tied around the body under the arms. If the hat is put on first and tied, and then a coat, the person is bee-proof. As a coat is not becoming to our person, we wear a blouse which is a Garibaldi waste with sleeves.

Bee-veils can be made of black tarlatan, sewed up like a bag, half a yard long, open at the top and bottom, and with a diameter of the rim of a hat. Gather the top with braid so that it will just slip over the crown of the hat, and gather the bottom with a rubber cord. Mosquito netting will do for the veil, having black tarlatan only in front if preferred. We do not like veils, for if they are blown against our face or neck, the bees are sure to find it out, and come there to settle.

We have tried india rubber gloves, but they are a failure. In a very short time they become wet with perspiration, were offensive to the bees, and very expensive as they last only a short time. Nicely fitting buckskin gloves, with gauntlets, to which is added a piece of an ameled cloth, extending up the arm, is our desideratum in the way of gloves. Some apiarists discard gloves as unnecessary, but whenever we have attempted to do so a crop of stings has been the result. A person who ties on a wrist-hat, puts on gauntlet gloves, and then a coat or blouse, securely fastened at the wrists, may defy with safety an irritated swarm of bees.—*Mrs. L. H., in Ex.*

**"Another New Departure."**

Under this caption, T. G. Newman, editor of the *Bee-Keepers Journal*, informs his readers, in the November number, that the bee-keepers' industry has grown to such importance that it now demands and will sustain a weekly publication devoted exclusively to its interest. What a stride is this in the last decade, when comparatively few persons had learned enough about the business to lay aside the old box hive and bee-gum for the moveable frame hive! The world moves, however, and it is no uncommon thing to hear of apiarists shipping tons of honey to market, the product of not more than a hundred hives. Mr. G. M. Doolittle, of Bordino, N. Y., states his product from 70 colonies, the present season, at 4,344 pounds, giving him an average of little more than 62 pounds to the hive, and the past season has been a very poor honey year, too, almost all bee-keepers agree.

Every beekeeper is probably aware of the fact that bees, in regions where the basswood, or linden, tree abounds, gather large quantities of the finest honey from these flowers. In fact this is one of our main reliances for a honey crop in parts of the country. Knowing this we often wonder why people do not plant these trees more abundantly, for shade and ornament around their grounds. The trees are of quick growth, the foliage of a beautiful green, and the timber is growing in better demand for the manufacture of fruit baskets, butter dishes, etc. Early autumn, as soon as the leaves are ripe, or begin to fall, is a good time to transplant these trees.

As winter approaches mice are almost sure to infest the hives if openings sufficient are left for their entrance. Wax is a non-conductor of heat, and besides enjoying the heat generated by the bees, which answers the purpose to them of a base-burner, the honey and beebread furnishes food and the comb fine bedding. In the fall care should be taken that no entrance is left large enough for the mice to enter else much of the comb and honey may be destroyed.

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

**Dairy.**

**The Cheese Business in the United States.**

Our exports of cheese to Liverpool alone during the present fiscal year, it is estimated, will be about 130,000,000 pounds, against 23,220,000 pounds in 1855-6. Since the 1st of May the English market has been taking from New York every week from 25,000 to 120,000 boxes of cheese, all of which has been consumed at the present high prices. During the past five years the cheese production of the United States has fully doubled, of which 41.6 per cent. was exported last year, while only 3.9 per cent. of our butter was sent abroad. In July, 1879, the price of the finest cheese in the New York market was down to 5c. per pound, while other grades ranged from 3½c to 4c. The consequence was that English manufacturers could not compete with us, and a large number were driven out of the business, being obliged to sell their cows, etc., to meet their obligations. Up to about four years ago the trade of New York depended upon the English cables for the ruling price, but since then the boards of trade throughout this country have become so thoroughly organized that the business now centers in New York City, which makes the price daily for the whole world. These boards of trade meet once every week, at which time the different factories, through their salesmen, offer as many boxes as they desire to place upon the market, and in that way, by actual sales, "ruling price" is made. The following are the principal cities in this state where boards of trade meet: Utica, Oneida county, Monday; Rome, Oneida, Tuesday; Little Falls, Herkimer, Monday; Jameston, Chautauqua, Monday; Arcade, Wyoming, Saturday; Constableville, Lewis, Thursday; Lincolnton, Lewis, Monday; Franklinville, Wyoming, Monday; Watertown, St. Lawrence, Tuesday.

In the above sections of the United States, the finest cheese is made, and Miller's factory at Constableville took the first prize, both in June 1st, 1879 and in June 1st, 1880, at the International Dairy Fair, held in London, England. Around Arcade are the large combinations where one firm operates from 16 to 20 factories, and as a factory averages 1,200 pounds of cheese per day, the salesman for such a firm can control the market in his section and make the price to suit himself. Cheese made in Ohio are generally creamery cheese, which are skimmed, and consequently are not to be compared in quality with those made in New York State; but as they are small, flat cheese, weighing about forty pounds each, they are more desirable to ship south, and being part skim, will keep better than full cream in hot weather. Wisconsin, on the other hand, produces full cream, fine keeping cheese, which are growing in favor. The principal points where boards of trade meet are Fond du Lac, Plymouth Watertown, Waldo, Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls; and to show the extent of this growing industry in that state, we note that there are eighty-five cheese factories in Sheboygan county alone. The best cheese are made in June and September, the latter for winter stock.—*Bradstreet's.*

**Curing Cheese.**

Prof. S. M. Babcock gives the following on curing cheese: "The high flavors peculiar to the best factory cheese are only developed in a warm airy place. A curing room should, however, be kept so dry that the cheese will lose its water very rapidly, as in this case, although a high flavor must be obtained, the casein will not be thoroughly broken down, and the cheese will be hard and indigestible. The breaking down of the casein appears to be caused by some agent contained in the rennet, which in many particulars resembles an organized ferment, that acts very slowly when the amount of water present in the cheese is less than the casein, and stops its action entirely when the casein is in large excess. A good illustration of the fact that cheese will not cure when deprived of a large part of its water is furnished by the formation of the rind, this being composed of a thin layer of casein which has partially dried before the curing has made much progress. A rind will not form on a cheese kept in a moist atmosphere, nor on the cut surface of a cured cheese. I believe that lack of water is the chief reason why cheese made from skimmed milk is so difficult to cure. Analyses show that, although the percentage of water is usually high in such cheese, the ratio of water to casein is much less than in cheese made from whole milk."

**Advertisements.**

**KANSAS Loan & Trust Company**

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

**LOANS MADE**

Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers to go east. Three Millions loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property.

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

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL FAIR... KANSAS STATE GRANGE... EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE... PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY...

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

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

Farmers' Clubs.

The club, once suggestive of mere jollity, is of late years more generally a union in some thoughtful work. Name a club, and its object is asked for,—political, scientific, social, or commercial.

THE OBJECT.

Such a club limits its object to a better knowledge of farming in those details most interesting to its members. For this end, it calls out the varied experiences of a dozen or twenty men, every day busy with the things of which they talk.

After these mutual improvements in thoughtfulness are felt, it is possible for the same men to undertake direct experiment in lines already suggested by experience, or to go in search of information from sources before unthought of.

The machinery of such a body is the simplest possible. A few neighbors find their mutual interests and sympathies drawing them into confidence; and, choosing a place of meeting suitable for its convenience and comfort, they select their few officers, appoint a committee or two, provide a record book to hold their necessary articles of organization, and are fully equipped for business.

IN METHODS,

they follow the same simplicity. Meetings must be at regular intervals, for the sake of attendance without previous painstaking notice; and neither so frequent as to be burdensome, nor so infrequent as to lose the interest of succession.

free and easy conversation which best calls out truth.

If possible the records of such a club should have permanent interest; and the task of an efficient secretary should be no slight one. A device for gathering the many items which concern a single subject, so that after-reference is easy, is helpful to him.

THE RESULTS

can be easily pictured without any experience. Such interchange of thought and work must build up interest in the calling; interest in its minute details of drudgery, and zeal for a progressive farming.

But such effects are realized in scores of neighborhoods. Some of these have a wide reputation for thrift, wealth, efficiency and comfort that make them attractive to immigrants, as well as to neighbors and sons.

This coming winter, when all political contests are decided, let us inaugurate a four years' reign of peace, by organizing such clubs in all the stabler communities of the state.

Thus writes President Fairchild of the State Agricultural College, in advocacy of farmers' clubs. He believes they make up and execute a work that does not lie within the province of the grange.

We were formerly familiar with one farmers' club which exerted a marked influence on the agriculture of its neighborhood. The club was a select body of farmers, composed of not more than 15 members, of the most intelligent, enterprising men in the neighborhood.

Farmers' Alliances

Are simply booming. The election over let every tiller of the soil now rally around the standard and let the watchword be "Justice to the Farmer." Not only must the railroads be looked after but other things of vast importance demand our attention.

county seats. Make permanent county organizations, and when the legislature meets let the Alliance, the Grange and all Farmers' clubs in the state be represented in a mass convention at Topeka in such numbers as will insure due consideration of our demands.

Fellow farmers, for once let us serve due notice on all concerned that we are in earnest and determined, and then the victory will be so easy as to astonish ourselves.

PIONEER.

The Late Railroad War.

After the disastrous battle in which our western roads have been engaged, we should think that they would be disposed to join the farmer in the endeavor to induce the government to take the direct supervision of railways.

It is just as if the Wabash, Alton, Burlington and Rock Island directors had taken the money of their stockholders and thrown it into the lake, and it shows how thoroughly unreliable these railroad magnates are.

The desperate contest between the roads should serve to give a new impetus to the movement to secure congressional interference. It has portrayed the character of railroad management as no words could do—it has demonstrated it to be whimsical and so supremely selfish that it will hesitate at nothing to accomplish its ends.

My life was saved by Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.—E. B. Lakely, Selma, Ala.

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.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.00. Sample, \$1.00. Circulars free. P. F. ADAMS & CO., ELKHART, PA.

SANFORD LIVES: Breeder of high class, thoroughbred Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. My stock is the finest in the west. I won 1st in N. H. Brahms chicks, special for best breeding pen of 10 Brahms owned in Kansas, and sweepstakes on best breeding pen of fowls, 1st on P. Rocks fowls—only exhibiting 7 coops—at the Bi-Mark Fair. My out-reck of Keeler Plymouth Rock chicks led from the winners at Bi-Mark, for sale very cheap. Special quick pullets with nice yellow legs, &c., &c. A Brahma chick at reasonable price. Circulars free. Address Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN. Manufacturer of and Dealer in



Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery, Sporting Goods, etc. Oriental Powder Company Agency. Guns and Pistols repaired on short notice. No. 231 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

SAWING MADE EASY. A boy 10 years old can saw off a 3-foot log in two minutes.

Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. \$50 cash will be given to two men who can saw a 3-foot log in the old way, as one boy 10 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent free. Agents wanted. MONARCH SAWING CO., 103 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

SHEEP. 10 000. Grade Ewes and feedling Wethers. Also Thoroughbred Merino and Cotswold Rams and Ewes for sale. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address, A. E. MATTHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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

A Noted Divine says:

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

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

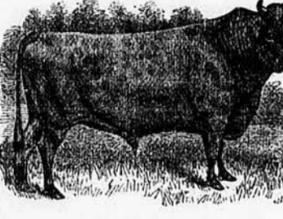
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a simple application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

HUNT'S REMEDY

THE GREAT Kidney and Liver Medicine, CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder, and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side; Retention or Nonretention of Urine, Nervous Diseases, Female Weakness, Excesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation & Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly and at once on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, try at once HUNT'S REMEDY. Send for pamphlet to WM. E. CLARKE, Providence, R. I. Prices, 75 cents and \$1.25. Large size the cheapest. Ask your druggist for HUNT'S REMEDY. Take no other.

"BEECH GROVE FARM." JERSEYS.



Imp't. LeBrooy's Prize 3350, A. J. C. C. H. R. Jersey Cattle different ages, and both sexes, always for sale. Imported and bred with a view to nice butter and cream product. Send for descriptive Catalogue.

GEORGE JACKSON, "BEECH GROVE FARM," Ingallton, Marian Co., Ind.

THE SORGO HANDBOOK A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sorgo Cane. THE EDITION FOR 1880 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE CANE SEED of the best variety. BRYNER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

Superior Case Machinery, Steam Engines, Circular Saw Mills, Portable Grain Mills, Church and School Bells, &c.

STOVE PIPE SHELF AND UTENSIL STAND. AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient article ever offered to housekeepers. Agents meet with greater success than ever. One agent made \$100 in 15 days, another \$25 in 2 days, another \$27 in 1 day. Boxing and Freight Free to Agents. Send for circulars to nearest address. E. H. PREPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

It pays Agents to Sell the Standard Agricultural Book Farming for Profit

New, Accurate, Comprehensive. A Complete Farm Library in Six Volumes. Cultivate all Farm Crops, and Care for Live Stock. Grow Fruit, Manage Business, and Secure Happiness. Saves many times its cost every Season. 500 Pages, 140 Illustrations. Send for Circulars and terms to J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

A. PRESCOTT & CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS, (Have on hand)

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security At 8 and 9 per cent., For Annum.

Breeders' Directory.

T. FROWK, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish E. Merino Sheep, (Hammond St. E.). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas. BLUE VALLEY HERD—Walter M. Morgan, breeder of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Olden Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High grade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. H. ALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China fowls, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Five splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready. OSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas. Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs ready for shipment. FOR SALE Scotch and black & tan ratter pups, \$10 each; shepherd pups \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka. MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kansas. Breeders of Ohio Poland China Swine (of Butler county record strains); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Eggs \$1.50 per 13. Descriptive Circular and Price List free.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the west. The largest stock of apples, peaches, &c., in the west. A. H. & H. C. GRUBER, Lawrence, Kansas. MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY—18th year, 150 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock off red for fall and spring of '80-81, consist of 10 million orange hedge plants; 350,000 apple seedlings; 10,000 apple root grafts; 100,000 yearling trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruit trees. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky. TREES SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERY, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

Dentist.

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

HOGS.



Southern Kansas Swine Farm. THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Hogs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS. Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar under six months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1876, and till now, bear and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. These pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record. I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kan.

"BEECH GROVE FARM." JERSEYS.



NOGEANT H. DILLON & CO. The Oldest and Most Extensive IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made eleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock. NEW IMPORTATION Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, France, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Registry of Norman Horses. E. DILLON & CO., Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend.

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

W. W. MANSPEKER.

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. Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka are invited to send for circulars and price list.

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. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 45 expire with the next issue. The paper is paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewal should be made at once.

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. Every agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER knows that he is working for Cash! And every agent gets something.

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

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, '80

At no period in their history, since the United States became a nation, has the people had so abundant and so universal reasons for joy and gratitude at the favor of Almighty God, and been subject to so profound obligation to give thanks for his loving kindness, and humbly to implore His continued care and protection. Health, wealth and prosperity through out all our borders; peace, honor and friendship with all the world; firm and faithful adherence by the great body of our population to the principles of liberty and justice, which has made our greatness as a nation, and to the wise institutions and strong form of government and society which will perpetuate it. For all these, let the thanks of a happy and united people as with one voice ascend in devout homage to the giver of all good. Therefore I recommend that on Thursday, the 25th day of November next, the people meet in their respective places of worship to make their acknowledgments to Almighty God for his bounties and his protection, and to offer to Him prayers for their continuance.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and of the independence of the United States one hundred and fifth.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES, By the President. WILLIAM M. EVARTS, Sec'y of State.

The Election.

To use a familiar expression, "the agony is over," and the republicans have gained a decisive victory as to at once allay all excitement and cause an immediate quieting down of all parties. What makes the result still more auspicious in a business point of view, is that it was anticipated by both parties before the final arbitrament by the ballot. The outcome is virtually a solid north against a solid south, which we in common with all lovers of civil government and business prosperity, trust is the final ending of that geographical strife which has been prolonged for fifty years, continuing long after its cause has been removed. In this struggle of the professional politicians to reach by strategy what they failed to accomplish by violence and bloodshed—supreme control of the government, the agriculture of the southern states has lost beyond calculation, but in spite of such opposing elements it is gratifying to note that it has made a steady gain. The Charleston Mercury, after moralizing on the result, concludes an article with the following sentiments:

"We hope and believe, however, that the business interests, which were the mainsprings of Tuesday's work, will be opposed utterly to any legislation that would in any way embarrass the agriculture and manufactures and the trade and commerce of the south. It is to the interest of the north and west to take this position, and they will do it whenever and as soon as the people of the southern states cease to be possessed by politicians, would be autocrats of the Union that they did their utmost to destroy. When this spectre of southern supremacy is laid, the northern people will be freer to exhibit their kindly and interested feelings, and one of the first questions the southern whites will have to ask themselves is, whether the wel-

fare of the south has been and is likely to be hindered or advanced by alliance with the democrats of the north. It does not hurt these gentry to be beaten, they are sure to have just and equal governments in their states in any event. No so with the south. In losing politically the south loses in pocket and peace of mind. Will the south remain on the losing side, and if so on what terms and for what purpose? The southern people, we fancy, will make themselves heard on the subject before the winter is past."

"Cease to be possessed by politicians, would be autocrats of the Union." That sentence contains the pith of the whole trouble which has kept the north in a state of apprehension, and the south in a feverish suspense of hope of gaining some undefinable success or mastery over the steady, plodding, industrious, stubborn north, which nothing daunts, dismays or diverts for a single moment from its purpose. This southern paper says it is time for people to cast off these "would-be autocrats of the Union," who have left no stone unturned to keep up the delusion that the north meditated evil to the people of the old slave states. This mischievous work of the professional politician has worked immense injury to southern agriculture, by keeping out enterprising emigration and capital. But the civil struggle these men have maintained for fifteen years has culminated in a defeat of their plans as utter and crushing as the martial struggle they made for four years, which ended at Appomattox. During these years there have been many pretended issues brought forward as blinds and set up as dummies to distract public attention from the real, living issues underlying all. But while the hot debate was going on discussing these miscellaneous questions on which there was in reality scarcely any division of opinion, the people recognized that after all the question of the war was the only one that had any real standing in the country. Though comparatively silent it towered gloomily over all. The late election has settled it at last. And as both parties and both party platforms, and all the candidates and speakers, never tired of reiterating, there will henceforth in all the states of this nation, be a "free vote and fair count." Emigration will flow toward the thinly settled lands of these fine agricultural states, pouring new life and new blood into the effete relics of slavery; and capital will follow with its thews of brass and ribs of iron to convert the land into a new realm of industry.

Political power and supremacy has ever been the dream of the southern statesman, and the busy trading north would fain have installed him in place and power, but it absolutely feared to trust him. This fact has, it would seem, from the utterances which come up from that quarter, been realized at last by the south, and there are indications of a speedy breaking up of the political organizations formed for the fruitless purpose of the weak controlling the strong.

The result of the election is at this writing ascertained in all the states but California, which is so close as to seem doubtful. New Jersey and Nevada are the only northern states which elect Hancock electors. Giving California to Garfield his electoral vote will be 219, while Hancock's will be 150. Counting California for Hancock it gives the latter 156 electoral votes and Garfield 213. Congress is likely to stand: the next house 152 republicans, 137 democrats, and 4 greenbackers; the senate 39 democrats and 37 republicans.

Every county in Kansas seems to have gone republican, and the prohibition amendment to have been carried by 15,000 to 20,000 majority.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the last great national battle has been fought between the old, opposing parties—democrat and republican, and all imaginary and theoretical questions will be remanded to the limbo of useless things. The men who own the soil should be the real rulers, and shapers of the policy of the government. We trust they will steadily come forward till they stand in the front rank with their demands and questions of national policy. In a few years the south will raise a real corn and meat for home use with a steadily increasing surplus for sale. In the meantime the west will go on increasing her products of these staples of the farm, and both sections must seek outlets to foreign markets. They have a mutual interest in the navigation of the Mississippi river, and the great agricultural interest of this vast domain will remain culpably blind if it does not fill congress with a representation that will cut off the millions that are wasted in dredging creeks and making other pre-empted internal improvements, scattered over the country, and concentrate yearly appropriations to making the channel of the Mississippi a water-way to the ocean for steamships. This is one of the most pressing needs of the western country, and should be kept a living issue before the public till this great work is begun and accomplished. And in this great struggle for the people's policy as opposed to the policy of professional politicians, let us, in the poet's dirge to the dying year, "Ring out the old, ring in the new, Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Evaporating Fruit.

The KANSAS FARMER has constantly urged upon its readers the importance of adopting the process of evaporating fruit, in order to save the large crops of these perishable products, that are impossible to dispose of in their green state, and which are gone past recovery if the opportune moment is not seized, and the proper process not adopted for saving it from loss, and placing it in a condition most convenient for handling and storing, and most acceptable for

market. Every owner of an orchard ought to use the most advanced methods of caring for it, and keeping it in a condition to produce the largest crops, and follow up the practice by the most approved management in preparing for, and putting his crops of fruit on the market. There is no longer any question that the method of obtaining this desirable end is by the process of evaporation. By this process all the crop can be put into the best marketable condition for holding till the market suits, or the convenience of the owner prompts him to sell. It matters not how abundant the crop, or at what season it ripens, or how remote from market, the largest crops of fruit can be profitably handled without loss. A glut in the market of green fruit will not affect the man, no matter how extensive his orchards or how well loaded down the trees, if he is prepared properly with evaporators to dry and box it with expedition.

Purdy, whose Fruit Recorder is the acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to fruit culture and management, gives in his adherence to the system of evaporating fruit as superior to all other modes of handling the crop. In the last number of the Recorder, he says:

"It's not always pleasant to take the 'back track,' or in other words to take back what one has said, but when one sees he is in the wrong, and has committed an error, however, it is honorable and right that he should acknowledge it, so we are on the confessional. In our last, we questioned if 250 bushels of fruit could be run through any evaporator in 20 hours. We take it all back, having, with the assistance and oversight of Mr. Campbell, run through 120 bushels of apples from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., and now have no doubt but, if the proper heat is kept up and good apples used, from 175 to 200 bushels can be run through our William's evaporator in 24 hours. We have just put in the second, and expect to run through the two, on an average of 250 to 300 bushels in 24 hours.

"We propose to run the skins, cores and smallest apples through a press, working the juice, as fast as pressed out, into a vat and leave it there a few months, until it has changed into vinegar.

"Our own orchard of 1,000 apple trees and 1,800 bearing peach trees, with our 3,000 just coming into bearing, and about twenty acres of black raspberries, and large fields of sweet corn, keep us supplied, with what we purchase from our neighbors.

"We have found it necessary to run two evaporators, not only because of our own fruit, etc., but to keep our large number of boys and women constantly employed. We use the turn-table carter that throws off the apple, and Topping's corer, made at Walworth, N. Y., is also the slicer—foot treadle power,—made by the Star Slicer Co., of Marion, N. Y. With this slicer we can slice 300 bushels of apples a day, or in fact just as many as a man can put on the spindle, one at a time.

"Situated as we now are, we do not propose to have our fruit go to market, or sell it for a 'mere song,' in years of plenty, but put it away in a dried shape to hold until it pays."

Farm Letters.

Now that the evenings are lengthening, and the busy season has passed, every farmer will be pleased to have the experience of his brother farmers in other parts of the state, and those in return will be equally interested in reading of his success or failures. The KANSAS FARMER has always been a favorite medium of intercourse between the most intelligent farmers of the state, and we propose to continue to make it the ready vehicle of thought among our readers. Hence we solicit letters from all parts of this and other states, giving an account of the past season's results. We furnish blanks for correspondence to all who will favor the FARMER with an occasional letter, on application by postal card. Let the farmers renew their old-time intercourse with each other through the "Old Reliable," and reap the mutual advantage and pleasure to be found in a communion of thought, than which there is no greater source of enjoyment to intelligent farmers. It is this species of volunteer aid which gives to agricultural journals much of their interest and value. The telegraph and the ordinary mediums of communication cannot reach those sources of supply to the current agricultural literature of the day. There is no other industry which demands mutual aid and cooperation in every department so much as agriculture, and no other which can profit so largely by them.

Sanding Wool.

How is this? We find a statement in the monthly circular of Walter Brown & Co., old wool merchants of Boston, regarding the practice of some of the Kansas wool growers, which we do not believe is true to any greater extent than in any other state where large flocks of fine wools are kept. Such a damaging statement to the wool interest of Kansas should be promptly contradicted on the authority of the sheep and wool growing associations of the state, and Walter Brown & Co. be asked to give the denial as wide publicity in their next month's circular as they have given the damaging statement, which cannot fail to work great injury to the fine wools of Kansas. It is an established fact that the climate of Kansas is most favorable to the growth of fine wool of unusually long fibre, and the large numbers of the best blood American Merino rams which are being brought into the state will, ere long, make one of the largest producing fine wool states in the Union, while the product, we be-

lieve, will be recognized as the first quality. The November circular, referred to above, makes the following charge against Kansas wool growers:

"We should like to make a few remarks for the benefit of wool growers in Kansas. We know it to be the custom among some of them, where they corral their sheep, to plow and harrow the ground every few days, for some time previous to shearing, reducing the dry soil to a fine dust, which penetrates the wool and greatly increases the weight of the shorn fleece. This pernicious habit does not and cannot increase the weight of the scoured wool per head, and while such growers may be successful one year or possibly more, in finding a buyer not sufficiently experienced to appreciate the condition of their wools, this course is sure to act to their disadvantage in the end, and is now the cause of the undesirable reputation attached to wools from Kansas. We would urge all those growers who have an ambition to gain a good name for their clips, to discontinue this habit in every way, and to use their influence in favor of its discontinuance."

If there are any dishonest wool growers who are known to be guilty of such a damaging practice to the entire wool interest of the state, the wool growers' associations should ferret them out and promptly publish their names, in order that these dishonest men may be compelled to suffer the entire loss of so disreputable a practice. This course would soon break it up.

Potatoes.

At every grocery store on the streets of our city, large transportation wagons are unloading potatoes into the cellars. We inquired of the proprietor of one of our large grocery houses where the potatoes came from which he was storing in his cellar, and was informed they were from Iowa. He further stated that every fall since he has been in the state—seven years—that potatoes had to be shipped in to supply the local demand; that \$5,000 had been sent to Iowa this fall by the dealers of Topeka, alone, for potatoes to supply the local market, which should have been divided among the farmers living within trading distance of the city.

These farmers will tell you that the drouth destroys their potato crop, or rather prevents them from making one. Ireland is probably the best potato country in the world, if rot does not destroy the tubers, and the climate of Ireland is cool and moist. The climate of Kansas is hot and dry; presto, it is not a climate favorable to the cultivation of potatoes. If the successful cultivators of many products of the soil trusted to the capricious seasons to insure them a paying crop they would fail much oftener than they succeed. They do not wait for nature to make the season but proceed to assist her, and modify her work so as to have the conditions favorable to the growth of the crop which it is their object to make successful. This is just what Kansas farmers should do in regard to their potato crop, and in place of sending away to distant states for their annual supply of potatoes, raise them at home and save the money.

If the soil of Kansas is liable to be too dry and hot at the period when the potato must make the greater part of its growth, if at all, it is not the proper thing for an intelligent farmer to allow the hot sun and drying winds to have it all their own way, but let him make a cool, moist soil about his potatoes by shading it. This can be readily done by mulching, either with half rotted hay or straw; and in case this refuse of every Kansas farm is not at hand, then he can go on to the neighboring prairie and mow as much green grass as will give the ground between the rows a thick covering and a cool, moist surface soil will be obtained where the potato will thrive and grow richly in spite of dry weather and hot winds. Every Kansas farmer has a rich, loamy soil well suited to produce large crops of potatoes. Let him keep that portion of it cool and moist by a thick mulch, which he has selected for his potato field, and retain at home the thousands of dollars sent out of the state every fall to purchase potatoes. There is no valid excuse for not raising good crops of potatoes in Kansas. The lack of intelligence how to conduct a business so as to obtain the most profitable results, is not a valid excuse when the avenues to obtain the requisite knowledge are open to all who choose to make a careful study of their daily business.

Seeds.

S. H. Downs, one of Topeka's most enterprising dealers in agricultural implements and farm and garden seeds, inserts his card in the FARMER, and will furnish seed warranted fresh and true to name. If you don't find the kind named in his card that you want, write to him and he will furnish them. Mr. Downs is thoroughly reliable and an active, influential member of the grange. Send him your orders, and you will be well treated.

Grapes.

A large number of correspondents, representing more than half the counties in the state, make good reports on this fruit. The Concord is far ahead of any other variety in popularity. The other varieties cultivated are: Catawba, Isabella, Dracont Amber, Ives Seedling, Hartford Prolific, Clinton, Martha, and Delaware. The wild grape, so prolific in many sections, has given a very large yield this year. The Delaware and Isabella are said to stand drouth best. Prices range from two to five cents a pound. Many say, "Prune close." Many speak of the yield as unusually large this year, for a

dry year. The following are the counties reporting favorably: Allen, Atchison, Anderson, Bourbon, Brown, Butler, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cowley, Crawford, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Doniphan, Elk, Franklin, Greenwood, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Labette, Leavenworth, Linn, Lyon, Marshall, McPherson, Miami, Morris, Montgomery, Neosho, Osage, Osborne, Reno, Republic, Riley, Saline, Shawnee, Sumner, Wabunsee, Washington, Woodson, Wilson, and Waudotote.

The following report a few raised: Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Jewell, Nemaha, Rice, and Sedgwick.

Brown county has 6 1/2 acres of grapes, and made 1,226 gallons of wine.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of Mr. Gee, in this week's FARMER. Mr. Gee keeps a first-class establishment in every respect

The Jack-Plane.

ED. FARMER: Your friendly notices of the Jack-Plane Harrow has brought me so many letters asking for further information, with your consent I will endeavor to describe it and its methods more clearly.

The frame consists of four similar castings placed parallel to each other, 2 1/2 feet apart, and held firmly in position by two straight pieces of oak nearly 8 feet long. The castings are 4 feet long, 1 foot high, 1 inch thick on the under line, and 1 1/2 inch thick on the upper line, curved at each end. There are six resting places, or slots, for the hoes—three inclined front, three back. The three hoes used are about 7 1/2 feet long, 3 to 4 inches wide, and 1/2 inch thick. When in place one after another they are 18 inches apart, and are notched on the lower edge at the points where they intersect the castings, so that they can be let down to the soil and are securely fastened high or low by filling the space above or below them with pieces of soft wood, which can be easily removed.

The weight is adapted to ordinary work—about 280 pounds. To test the Jack-Plane as a harrow and roller, we will place it on dry, rough sod, or old ground plowed wet and baked in the sun. Most farmers will say if it does good work on such land it will do good work anywhere a harrow or roller is used. I will give security that it will do finer work here—quicker work—better work, than any harrow and roller known, following each other, can do. The hoes can be set at different depths. The soil passes freely over them, there being nine inches space between them and the cross-ties below. This method of pulverizing, leveling and destroying weeds, belongs to the Jack-Plane and is at once wonderful, rapid, and powerful. The soil is left loose and level, and clods which escape pulverizing are left on top. By hitching the team to the other end, we find, on passing over the same ground, the soil is made perfectly fine, smooth and packed. These two methods, when we are in a hurry, can be used at the same time—when we wish to finish our work without repeating, some of the hoes cutting, some reversed flogging and packing. I have not had opportunity to test it on smooth, laid sod. I believe that if 400 pounds extra weight is added, and four horses used, hoes reversed to pack, sod dry, wheat sown first, that it will cover the wheat completely, leave the sod completely mellow and smooth without turning the sod over, doing just such work as should be done. I hope some of our friends who have the sod and machine will test it and report in the FARMER.

The different methods of the Jack-Plane enable it to do a variety of work not thought of by other harrows—repairing grass land damaged by hogs and cattle, spreading manure on meadows, working stalks, leveling roads where filled in with a scraper, and covering in corn-stubble if the ground is not too hard. It will work as light as a bush or move one to three inches of the soil. The implement will give satisfaction everywhere named if the soil is fit to work, that is if it will not ball when pressed.

I have many letters from persons who would send for it if they were sure the implement would be sent as described. To serve such I will send one exactly as described above, at retail price—\$25, to any point reached by the American Express Co., paying the charges, if the parties will deposit the money with the Express Co., to be held by the Company till the machine is delivered in good order, as described. The offers made before are still good. Agents are sending for machines from new sections of Kansas and Missouri, and the Jack-Plane will show its powers in fields far apart by spring. J. W. M. LVEY.

Kidder, Caldwell Co., Mo., Nov. 6.

All the railroads centering in New York City are doing an immense business, judging from the statistics given out. Never before have the carrying capacities of the roads been tested to so great an extent. The increase is not confined to any one road or one set of roads, but is general. All the companies share in it. Freights as well as passenger receipts are swollen in amounts far in excess of previous years. Roads that have not improved and enlarged their terminal facilities within recent years find their present arrangements altogether inadequate.

The annual production of gold at the commencement of the Christian era was \$800,000. At the period of the discovery of America it had diminished to \$100,000. After that event it gradually increased, and in 1600 it attained to \$2,000,000, in 1700 to \$15,000,000; in 1800 to \$77,000,000; in 1843 to \$52,000,000; in 1850 to \$103,000,000; in 1853 it attained its acme, when it was \$236,000,000; but in 1865 it diminished to \$208,000,000.

**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 Ounces 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, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from 1/2 ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid), for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Be particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.

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, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the KANSAS FARMER for one year for \$4.00.

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

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

**Sorgho.**

The Liberian cane (red top, sumac or clup top) is more nearly timed to our latitude than any other variety. The amber to the north and Honduras to the south. The Liberian, being naturally timed to our locality, requires less skill in directing its growth, and will stand more abuse with less loss than other canes; hence, it will generally give better returns to unskilled growers. The amber matures earlier, and the Ho-duras tends to a larger yield; but the Liberian is more yielding than the former, and more certain of maturity than the latter.

No other variety stands so proudly upon the western prairies as the Liberian. It is a hardy plant, a deep rooter, and presents a heavy stalk, which will break before it will lodge. The blades are readily stripped with a fork while standing.

The Liberian gives satisfactory returns from the milk state to full maturity, and when properly protected, for weeks afterward. The color of the syrup tends to redness. The cast of any syrup approaches that of the seed. Liberian juice requires more boiling than that of amber, but the extra fuel is always furnished in the stalk. Amber is to Liberian as the race horse is to the draught horse, in time and yield. The yield is of more importance than the time with us, since only one crop can be made, and ample time is given us for the latter. Amber should not be planted except in such quantities as may be manufactured at the proper time. The thin shell will allow the juice to escape. Heavy shells retain it better.

O. W. HAWK.

**Black-Leg.**

I have noticed several items in the FARMER describing black-leg, with the writers' cure, and as I know no better way to reach the thousands than through the KANSAS FARMER, I will give a brief description, and my cure:

Calves and yearlings are its chief victims. The first symptom is stupidity accompanied with lameness in one or more legs. The animal shows signs of great distress. At this stage of the disease the affected part may be l-

cated by rubbing the hand over the animal's body. It will be readily detected by the blubbery feeling under the skin, when death soon relieves the sufferer. I don't think there is any cure after the animal is taken with the disease. All the hopes I have is in a preventive. I think I have received benefit by the free use of sulphur and saltpeter mixed in the salt, but the best remedy is bleeding. S. A. Arnold, a near neighbor of mine, lost seven calves and yearlings this fall. He bled all the calves and yearlings he had left, and has lost none since. He took from three to four quarts from calves and from six to eight quarts from yearlings. The blood was black and thick in all, and one was so thick it had to be struck several times before any blood could be got.

A. J. BAUGHMAN.

Ft. Larned, Pawnee Co., 250 miles west of Topeka.

**Thatching.**

Thinking our method of thatching might be of interest to many, I will give it:

Fasten ribs 14 to 18 inches apart, according to the length of grass. Tie a band at the end of rib, first tier butts downward. Place about one-half common-sized bundle on the corner of building; bring the band over the bundle and around the rib; splice your band; lay in another bundle and proceed as before, until you get across the building; where the band must be fastened. It will make a continuous rope or band across the building.

We put up 6-inch fencing upon the ends of the ribs to hold the thatch in place. Such a roof, if put on snugly, is cheap and excellent. The weather is fine. Wheat looks splendid, but I think stock will soon be the dependence. All grain crops were light. Mulched potatoes were fine.

I have been very much interested in the success of the FARMER, and have been a subscriber ever since I have been in Kansas—four years.

J. C. D.

Peabody, Marion Co., 100 miles southwest of Topeka.

This is a picture of what Spain was, and that too at no remote period of time, but in her instance we have an example showing us that states no less than individuals are not exempt from the mutability of fate. So was it with Egypt, Babylon Assyria and Rome, though in their case we look far back into the vista of history to recall the change, whereas in the instance of Spain we are contemporary witnesses. From a first-class power how rapidly she has sunk into comparative insignificance! She has been shorn of her wealthy colonies, one after another, in the east and in the west, holding with feeble grasp a few inconsiderable islands, except in one instance, the gem of the Antilles, the choicest jewel of her crown. Extremely poor, deeply indebted, and with great want of pecuniary means, she has managed to extort by the most outrageous taxes almost her sole revenue from Cuba, her home population having become thoroughly exhausted by over-burdened some imposters. Her nobles are an effeminate, soulless and imbecile race; while the common people with some excellent qualities, are yet ignorant, cruel and passionate. The whole country is divided against itself, and the tottering throne is with difficulty upheld.

A late New York dispatch says that Jay Gould is having built a large number of barges for transporting grain down the Mississippi from St. Louis. Also that he has commenced the construction of three large elevators in New Orleans.

**Labor Saving.**

The demand of the people for an easier method of preparing kidney wort has induced the proprietors, the well known wholesale druggists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., to prepare it for sale in liquid form as well as in dry form. It saves all the labor of preparing, and as it is equally efficient it is preferred by many persons. Kidney wort always and everywhere proves itself a perfect remedy.

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

**The Terror of Physicians.**

Many learned doctors consider well developed Bright's disease of the kidneys incurable. They despair when they detect its well known symptoms. Nevertheless, there is a cure for this worst of kidney diseases. Hunt's remedy has restored many and many a victim of Bright's disease to sound health. All kidney, bladder, liver and urinary complaints, are quickly cured by Hunt's Remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine. Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

Henry Van Nortwick, of Toledo, Ohio, says:—A friend prevailed upon me to try an "Only Lung Pad," and I obtained immediate relief from a racking cough. I know the Pad helped me. See adv.

**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 with the assurance that it will help you. This is just what Warner's Safe

Kidney and Liver Cure does. It cures all troubles of the lower portion of the body and none others. It will not help the tooth-ache, ear-ache, nor consumption, but it will put your body in a vigorous and healthy state where you can enjoy life and appreciate its good things. Try it.

**Ponder on These Truths.**

Torpid kidneys, and constipated bowels, are the great causes of chronic diseases. Kidney wort has cured thousands. Try it and you will add one more to their number. Habitual costiveness afflicts millions of the American people. Kidney wort will cure it. Kidney wort has cured kidney complaints of thirty years standing. Try it.—Exchange.

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.

Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Tiffin, Ohio, says:—I have worn an Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad and received more relief than from all remedies I have ever tried. I cheerfully recommend it to all sufferers. See adv.

**8 and 9**

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

**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—such as coughs, bronchitis, consumption, colds, croup, whooping cough, asthma, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., can obtain a sample bottle of Marsh's Golden Balsam, the great throat and lung medicine, free of charge, by calling on any prominent druggist in the state.

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

**Markets.**

**TOPEKA MARKETS.**

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

NEW CABBAGE—per doz	30-40
NEW BEETS	40
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	28
CHEESE—Per lb	15
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	18
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.50
Common	1.75
E. E. POTATOES—Per bu	.50
S. POTATOES—Per bu	.50
TURNIPS	.50
APPLES	20-30

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

WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2	.75
Fall No. 3	.65
No. 4	.55
COIN—White	.28
Yellow	.28
New	.27
OATS—Per bu, Dew	.25
R. Y. E.—Per bu	.25
BARLEY—Per bu	.50

**RETAIL.**

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	1.75
No. 2	2.50
No. 3	2.30
No. 4	2.10
CORN MEAL	.90
CORN CHOP	.65
CORN & OATS	1.25
BRAN	.60
SHORTS	.70

**Butchers' Retail.**

BEEF—St. loin Steak per lb	12 1/2
Round "	10
Roasts "	10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	7
Hind "	6
By the carcass "	6 1/2
MUTTON—Chops per lb	10
Roast "	10 1/2
PORK "	12 1/2
VEAL "	12 1/2

**Hide and Tallow.**  
 Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.

HIDES—Green	.06 1/2
Do No. 2	.06
Green, calf	.07 1/2
Bull and stag	.04
Dry lint prime	.12
Dry salted, prime	.10
Dry damaged	.08 1/2
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	20-30

**Poultry and Game.**  
 Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue.

CHICKENS—Live, per doz	2.00-2.50
PRAIRIE CHICKENS	2.25-2.50
QUAIL	.30-1.15
WILD DUCKS	.30-1.15
MALLARD, per doz	1.75-2.00
TEAL	1.00-1.25
SQUIRRELS	.50
RABBITS	.50
JACK RABBITS	.24

**Chicago Live Stock Market.**

The *Driver's Journal* reports as follows:  
 HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 4,000; market active and firm; choice heavy, \$1.50 to 1.60; light \$1.40 to 1.50; mixed packing, \$1.40 to 1.50; closed quiet and weak.

**St. Louis Produce Market.**

FLOUR—Lower to sell.  
 WHEAT—Opened by tier and declined; No. 2 red, \$1.02 1/2 to 1.04; No. 3, \$1.01 to 1.03; No. 4, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 5, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 6, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 7, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 8, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 9, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 10, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 11, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 12, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 13, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 14, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 15, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 16, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 17, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 18, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 19, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 20, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 21, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 22, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 23, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 24, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 25, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 26, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 27, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 28, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 29, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 30, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 31, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 32, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 33, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 34, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 35, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 36, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 37, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 38, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 39, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 40, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 41, \$1.00 to 1.02; No. 42, \$1.00 to 1.02; 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Literary and Domestic

In Autumn Days.

BY ANNABEL DWIGHT.

Down through the still and dreamy Autumn air The last bright leaf falls slowly to the ground; The blue, blue sky broods tenderly above; The purple mountains keep grim guard around.

A tiny golden butterfly keeps on Before me, as I slowly climb the hill: Pale reveller of Summer's tropic bloom, His mates are gone—alone, he lingers still.

A pleasant hush lies over all the land Shut in by those dark hills. What lies beyond? Privations, pain, deceit, and strife, and greed; False loves, false friends, of whom my heart was fond.

So I am well content awhile to rest, And gather strength to meet the coming days. This life is restful—I am wounded sore; I fain would tarry in these peaceful ways.

And so, I idly climb the winding path, Thankful for present calm. My tiny friend, With fluttering golden wings, keeps on before— A fairy guide my footsteps to attend.

North Wind in Autumn.

BY ANNA HEAD.

I woke at midnight, when the moon was low And every star shone strangely still and clear; And my heart sank within me, love, to hear, Over the breathless earth, that solemn, slow, Mysterious warm wind begin to blow.

Over vast plains it wanders, lifeless, serene, Where no green thing remains; and to my ear It is the wind of death. Some night, I know That wind will be a voice of utter woe, When I lie staring out upon the drear, Dead waste of life, where you are not. But oh, You shall not go alone, and leave me here! Lay your dear hand in mine, my love, and so Let us go forth together when we go.

Influence of Agriculture.

Agriculture leads directly to the study of the magnificent works of God, and what is the tendency of this study but to elevate, expand and improve the mind? It tends to moderate and tranquilize the false ambition which the excitement of the city may have aroused. The farmer living among the beauties of God's creation in calm contentment has little of the temptations to viciousness which allure others to destruction.

Love of home, too, is something which is distinctly characteristic of a farmer's life. There is a certain grandeur in a man who has a pleasant country home, not to be found elsewhere.

"Ah, here it is, that dear old place, Unchanged through all these years; How like some old familiar face My childhood's home appears. The moss-hung trees, beside the door, Still spread their branches wide: The river wanders, as of yore, With sweetly-murmuring tide. The distant hills look green and gay. The flowers are blooming wild, And everything looks glad to-day. As when I was a child."

It is almost a truism to say that the prosperity of a country depends upon the character of the people inhabiting it. The history of every abiding nation shows such to have been the case. No stronger proof of the almost divine influence of agriculture in forming true character and increasing the powers of mankind can be given than by pointing to the magnificent record those nations have left who have made the cultivation of the soil their chief industry. The tilling of the earth has ever been the life-power of every prosperous people.

China, whose soil sustained one-third of the human race centuries before history was written, and to-day abounds with wealth, has ever honored agriculture. Far away in the dim mist antecedent the great empires of antiquity, we see China reveling in riches and boasting of her philosophy, arts and sciences. The Emperor, claiming his relationship to the gods, every year comes down from his throne and before the people turns a furrow with his own hands.

Those nations who, inhabiting the region about the Ganges, for 1,500 years before Moses carried the same arts and sciences to almost perfection, made agriculture the basis of their prosperity. Time and again have they been invaded and plundered, and as often have they renewed their power from the soil.

But the scene changes. "Westward the star of empire wends its way." But is the grand centre around which all material prosperity revolves moved from its place? Let history tell the tale. "Babylonia and Persia, Palestine and Egypt, rose and flourished while agriculture was the basis of their civilization, but when that sank they ceased to be. The laws of the Medes and Persians controlled an empire equalling in grandeur any that had gone before or has come since. It covered all of western Asia."

For centuries after the time of Herodotus, which was near three thousand years ago, an almost riverless desert was converted into a garden, and made to blossom as the rose.

Look at Egypt! The learning of the Egyptians has ever been proverbial. But before the foundation of the pyramids, the base of the Nile was changed that agriculture might flourish. With increased fertility of her lands came such an inroad of the arts and sciences, that to-day the world gazes in wonder upon the record, and asks if progress does not point backward rather than forward.

Lovely Greece, the home of sculptors and poets—the birthplace of orators, deities Ceres, the goddess of agriculture. Her golden age

was when she made physical-culture, commenced on her soil, the foundation of education. When agriculture was in its glory in Italy, Rome filled the world with her fame. Her poets sang the praises of her husbandmen. Virgil, whose poetry is said to have created a revolution in agriculture, thus writes:

"Now, O Maccenas, I begin to sing What shall make joyous cornfields in the spring. And tell the husbandman beneath what sign To turn the earth and train the clinging vine; What care the oxen and the flocks will please, And great experience of the frugal bees."

"The Romans" says Frederick Von Schlegel, "when at the climax of their prosperity, were a thoroughly agricultural people." No man at that time was deemed so honorable as he who cultivated the soil. Agriculture was the great industry of the nation, and under its influence Rome grew until she had enriched the entire Mediterranean within her outstretched arms.

From the British Channel to the Euxine, From the Atlantic to Assyria and Mesopotamia, the watchword, *Romanus cives sum*, demanded and obtained unqualified respect.

"Rivers," says Seneca, "which had divided hostile nations, flowed through the vast estates of private citizens."

But in the latter days of the empire agriculture was looked upon with contempt. Close upon the degradation of labor followed internal feuds and civil dissensions, until just before the fall of the Roman power, it was computed that only two thousand citizens were possessed of any independent subsistence.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

A Few Hints.

In wearing shoes, always smooth out the wrinkles and the marks of the toes and ankles when taking them off at night. Then they will look new very much longer, as they will not so soon become set to the shape of the foot, and white spots will not form at the great toe and side.

Change stockings backward and forward from foot to foot. In this way they will wear evenly, and not be so likely to break out in holes on one side while the other is comparatively good.

When taking a sponge bath in warm weather, begin at the waist first and finish with the feet. Then change the water and towels, and completing the bath, end with the face and neck. In this way one does not become all heated up with the exertion and feel scarcely cleaner and fresher than before.

A lady friend has made for every sleeping room in her house a valuable convenience, in the following manner: first, she took a soap box and had it mounted upon four legs, which were originally pieces sawn off in shortening bedsteads. To the box she had attached an outer lid, with hinges. An inner lid fitted at the top upon the strips nailed in for the purpose just below the edge of the box. This inner lid was perforated in the centre, and provided with a movable piece, and both lid and piece could be easily moved whenever required. Immediately beneath the inner lid and on the bottom of the box, in the centre, was nailed a large square block, of a size sufficient to support a piece of crockery ware, and of a thickness adequate to raise it up so as to touch the inner lid from below. The whole woodwork was then stained to imitate walnut, so that when finished the article made quite an addition to the bed-room furniture. Such a one, if bought at a store would have been quite expensive; but this cost but a few cents and looks almost as well. An article of this kind is especially valuable to those living in the country, where the lack of drainage precludes other conveniences—particularly in this case in cold or stormy weather. But those living in the country may think such a thing too costly, and, in consequence, often suffer much annoyance. To all such I would say, here is a simple, easy mode of supplying yourselves with what, once had, you will never want to do without.—*Margaret B. Harvey, in Rural New Yorker.*

The Care of the Eyes.

A really healthy eye possesses in a wonderful degree the power of adjusting itself to the viewing of objects at different distances; if, for example, you hold up in front of you between your eye and the distant horizon any small object, such as a penholder, you will find that no effort of yours will enable you to see both well at the same time; if you gaze at the one, the other immediately becomes indistinct. This is called the power of accommodation, and depends upon the elasticity of the crystalline lens. Its convexity is increased when we fix our eyes and attention on a near object, and diminished when we look at something farther off. In old age there is considerable curtailment in this power of accommodation, depending upon a hardening of the crystalline lens. Things close at hand can then not be discerned so well as those farther away. This state is called *presbyopia*, or long-sightedness. It usually commences from the forty-fifth to the fiftieth year, and I would here strongly urge those who are only even slightly presbyopic to commence the use of suitable spectacles forthwith, and not to forget that the glasses must be strong enough to be quite effectual. You need hardly be afraid of getting too strong ones; they cannot be so if they suit the sight. And again, in course of time, when even more power is needed, stronger ones must be worn, although for some time at first the old ones will be found powerful enough in the daytime.

There is a condition of the eyes from which many people suffer, generally known by the name of weak sight; it may have been produced from overstudy or fatigue. There is entire inability to read or write for any length of time, and the trying to do so produces giddiness, and even headache, palpitation, etc. In such cases attention to the health and a due portion of rest may do good, but it cannot be too well known that hundreds of people who have been sufferers from weakness of sight have not only been relieved, but even cured, by the wearing of proper spectacles. But here let me remind sufferers from this complaint that even the cleverest opticians are not as a rule the men to be advised by as to the kind of spectacles to be worn. A cure is never immediate, but indeed often tedious, and the advice of the best oculist or ophthalmic surgeon should, if possible, be obtained.

Short-sightedness is often hereditary, and the worst of it is that it has a tendency, if its influence be not quickly counteracted, to increase as the child grows older. A case of this kind should never be neglected, and spectacles should be worn, especially when reading, writing, etc. The apartment, too, in which studies are conducted should be airy, well-lighted and clean, and the desks high enough to prevent a stooping position being at all necessary. Plenty of out-door exercise, by strengthening the body, will tend to prevent the increase of the ailment, and if these instructions are followed to the letter, it is not at all unlikely that upon attaining the age of twenty, or a little over, spectacles may be gradually dispensed with.

Nery great care should be taken of the eyes of infants and children. From its birth the eyes of a baby should be the first part washed or cleaned. The water should be soft and gently warm, the bit of sponge used of the finest quality. Never expose an infant to a bright or dazzling light, nor allow it to sleep in such a light. Exposure to draughts and cold, on the other hand, is highly detrimental to the sight, and so is impure air from whatever cause.

Purulent ophthalmia in children is very likely permanently to injure or even entirely destroy the sight. Medical aid should be obtained at once; no domestic remedies should be tried; simply keep the little sufferer in a quiet, warm, very clean, and moderately darkened room. As often as any discharge gathers it is to be carefully washed away with lukewarm water, poured from a small soft sponge. After the eyes are softly dried, a folded linen rag dipped in cold water may be laid over each, and changed when it gets warm. The nurse should take care not to touch her own eyes until she has well washed her hands.

Parents ought to put themselves to some trouble with regard to their children's eyesight. Never overtask them, and see that they do not sit at their tasks with their heads falling forward. If signs of any weakness of sight or abnormal vision be noticed, surgical advice should immediately be had. The handwriting children are taught should be large, the books they read to have a wide margin and clear good type, and the light be ample.—*Harpers' Weekly.*

Fashion Notes.

The petals of many of the new artificial flowers are made of soft plush in most gorgeous and delicate tints.

Plush muffs to match hats are trimmed with coffee-stained lace and furnished with gold cords, which suspend them around the neck.

Black and brown beaver plush bonnets and hats are frequently lined with amber colored, yellow, red, blue and other pale tinted plush.

Some of the new plaids in handkerchief designs are called spun silk Nette in two colors; for instance, a dark ruby stripe crossed by the new green.

White plush bonnets will take precedence of all others for evening wear. They will be trimmed with feathers, flowers and crystal bead cords and tassels.

The figures on the costliest velvet and satin brocades are life size flowers, magnolias and mammoth roses, with tropical fruits in pairs or triplets, these figures being of velvet, the shading formed by cut and uncut pile, not by difference of color.

An evening costume, suitable for a matron, has a short train of black satin brocade; the under petticoat is of striped satin and velvet in gold and black, and the trimmings are of black thread lace. The stripe pattern, although not new, is still imported to some extent, as it is a favorite; but this season the stripes are broader and further apart, making a more decided ground.

For elderly ladies soft-hue camel's hair, fine moccie cloth and best of all, black cashmere in its dignified beauty seem particularly suitable. The soft folds of these goods do away with the necessity of trimming, and while the toilet of a dignified grandmamma may be as elegant as possible, its elegance should not consist in the quantity of trimming applied to the costume. This is of the age when moire antique and black velvet, not excluding the richness and lustre of satin, appear at their best with only the adornment of some rich lace or soft ruching at the wrists and neck.

To make laces assume a perfect coffee color they should be rolled around an empty bottle, rubbed with a lather of white castile soap and plunged in tepid water until thoroughly soaked. Then leave them in the soapsuds all night, wrapped in a damp cloth. The next day plunge the bottle in clear, tepid water, then in cold water until rinsed free from the soap. Have in readiness a strong infusion of equal parts of black and green tea, let the bottle re-

main in it six hours, take it out, unroll the lace carefully and iron it on flannel. This is applicable to silk gauzes, tulle, India muslins and white veils.

Many of the light cloth costumes are embroidered with blue or red crewels, and for aesthetic women there are artistic tints of pale ideal blues, dead leaf green, the creamy pink of salmon and warm russets. The delicate surface is covered with long fine hairs. The satin brocades are a feast of beauty, like some exquisite paintings in water colors. Bright-hued flowers jewel the black, gray, dark blue or cream colored grounds with delicate foliage, shading and softening the beauty of the scarlet and purple and golden blossoms. These fabrics are combined with satin, laces and the iridescent bead embroidery that bear close resemblance to Oriental jewelry.

Buckles, which for a long time have been neglected, are again coming before the world, and calling attention to their many uses. Large ones of cut jet are placed midway of the ends of a Turkish sash, adding to its uniqueness, and aiding in keeping the sash in position, as well as preventing its ends from separating too far. A very bright street costume of dark blue cloth shows strips of cardinal placed down the front and fastened in points under tiny red silk tassels. The plaited waist has a yoke outlined by tiny red pipings, and the sash of flannel is lined with cardinal, and drawn together at the ends, where it is ornamented with larger tassels. The blue felt Rembrandt hat is decorated with a blue and cardinal pompon, and buttonless gloves of dark blue, that slide over the wrist, proclaim by their wrinkled appearance, that the wearer is in dress an admirer of Sara Bernhardt.

Recipes.

APPLE PANCAKES.—To an ordinary batter made with a quart of milk and four eggs, add six or eight apples, peeled and chopped fine. The batter should be made thicker than usual, as the juice of the apples in cooking thins it. Make these cakes of large size and bake them on a hot griddle. Serve them hot, laying one of them on top of the other, with mixed powdered sugar and cinnamon spread between.

PUMPKIN PIE.—Cut the pumpkin in half, put in a dripping pan, skin side up (after seeds are removed), in a slow oven; bake until all the good can be easily scraped from the rind with a spoon, if it is as brown as nicely baked bread, all the better; mash finely, and to one quart add 1/2 of a pound of butter while hot; when cool, sweeten to taste; 1 pint of milk or cream (if cream be used 3 eggs are sufficient, if milk 4 will be better), beat them separately, stir in yolks, 2 teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, 1 of nutmeg, a wine glass of wine or brandy; lastly add the whites of the eggs, stirring but little after they are added to the mixture; bake in a quick oven.

COTTAGE CHEESE.—Take two parts clabber, one part being sour but not thick milk. Throw all together and heat until you can squeeze the whey out of it, but do not squeeze entirely dry. Place the curd in a dish and season with salt, pepper and butter. Mix well with the hands, put it back into the cloth, which should be thin, and tie close with a string. Lay it on a platter, turn a plate over it and set a flat iron on it. Let it press three or four hours and it will slice nicely. A few spoonfuls of sweet cream may be put over the slices before sending to the table.

SAUSAGE.—Nine pounds of fresh pork, six tea spoonful of black pepper, eight of salt and ten of powdered sage. Mix thoroughly, cook a bit to see if properly seasoned, and pack in jars, covering with melted lard. If you prefer in keep in skins, empty them, cut them into lengths, scrape with a dull knife, put to soak in salt and water, let stand three days, then turn them inside out and soak two days longer. Again scrape, rinse well in soda-baking—and water, wipe, tie up one end, blow in it, and if whole and clean, stuff with meat.

When milk sours scalding will render it sweet again. The whey separates from the curd, and the former is better than shortening in bread.

To beat the whites of eggs quickly put in a pinch of salt. The cooler the eggs the quicker they will froth. Salt cools and also freshens them.

YEAST FROM GRAPE LEAVES.—Grape leaves make a yeast in some respects superior to hops, as the bread rises sooner, and has not the peculiar taste which many object to in that made from hops. Use eight or ten leaves for a quart of yeast; boil them for ten minutes, and then pour the hot liquor on the flour, the quantity of the latter being determined by whether the yeast is wanted thick or thin. Use hop yeast to raise it to begin with, and afterward that made of grape leaves. Dried leaves will be as good as fresh. If a dark film appears upon the surface when rising, a little stirring will obviate it.—*Ho. Despatch.*

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Danak, Navy, etc. Name in gold and jet tints. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct. \$777 A YEAR and expense to agents. Duff Free. Address: P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 30 Chromo Gold-Border, Motto &c. Cards with name and Morocco Case 10c. H. M. Cook, Meriden, Ct.

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

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

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

50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Ag's Outfit, 10c. CONN CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 ELBOURNE Cards, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockport, N. Y.

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

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

18 Elbow, Gold Bow, Hevel, Edge cards 25c. or 30 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J. H. HURSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 45 outfit free. Address: H. HALETT & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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

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

50 New Styles All Chromo Cards no 2 like 10c. 48 Agts. Samples 10c. Shelton Card Co., Portland, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address: STRONG & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$72 A WEEK. \$15 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address: TWEED & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best HEEL and TOE Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Tremont Knitting Machine Co., 499 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

C. H. BARTON. General Subscription Agent

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

AGENTS NEVER FAIL

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

THE BONAZA FOR BOOK-AGENTS

is selling our two splendidly illustrated books, *Life of GEN. HANCOCK* and *Life of GEN. GARFIELD* by his comrade in arms and personal friend, Gen. J. S. BATES (an author of wide celebrity), also *strongly endorsed*. Both official immensely popular, selling over 100,000 a week! Agents making \$10 a day! Outfit \$5.00 each. For best books and best terms, address: THOS. PROTECTOR, Kansas City, Mo.

ORGANS

14 Stops, 4 Sets Reeds, ONLY \$65. LEEB'S, 147 N. 1st St., Philadelphia, Pa. Address: Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, D. C.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agents wanted. T. LEEB'S WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th St., New York

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN ORCAN

Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (Esp. 40), with NEWEST STYLES, at \$51 and upward; or \$6.35 per year, and up. Sent Free. MASON & HANCOCK ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 65 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabasha St., CHICAGO.

17-STOP ORGANS

Sub-base and Oct. Coupler, boxed and Shipped only \$67.75. New Pianos \$105 to \$1,600. Before you buy an instrument be sure to see my Mid-summer offer illustrated, free. Address: Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

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Topoka, Kas.



FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES

Exclusively.

Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils. From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc. For Boarding Pupils, from \$20 to \$50 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$30 per session according to grade. Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1890. BISHOP VAIL, President.

MAGIC LANTERNS

And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. VIEWS illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also MAGIC LANTERNS for home amusement. Send stamp for 100 Catalogue. McALLISTER, Manufacturing Optician, 42 Nassau St., N. Y.

By Universal Accord,

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

ROBERT CHAWNER, VETERINARY SURGEON.

Late Surgeon 4th U.S. Cavalry, resigned at Fort Hays, Ellis county, Kas. May 15th, 1880, and formerly of N. College of V. Surgeons. Office Cor. Quincy and 2d Sts. Topoka, Kas. Consultation by mail solicited in all Diseases of Horses, Cattle and Sheep, and from stockowners in distant parts of the state.

Miscellaneous.

Huckleberry Culture.

We have made several unsuccessful efforts to cultivate the different species of huckleberry common to south Alabama—they all seem disposed to strenuously resist every effort on our part to tame them.

Mr. J. S. Swift, of Farmington, Maine, says he has cultivated the high blueberry in his state with unvarying success for forty years, and we have the same species in all the country along the gulf coast.

What Farmers Should Be.

As a general rule, farmers have but little spare time to read. It would be greatly to their advantage to read more than they do. They should take time to read something on all branches of farming in which they are engaged.

Fish Culture.

On January the 21st, 1876, I bought six carp of Mr. Poppe, for which I paid him \$30. One died shortly after I got them, leaving five to start with.

Now for the result. I have four small ponds, the cost of which was about \$50 each, making in all \$200 for ponds and \$30 for fish.

In some of the Atlantic states farmers have for years been in the habit of buying calves for the purpose of making use of the late fall feed.

These calves have been fed well through the winter and in May or June they are ready to go to the butcher. They then weigh from 700 to 900 pounds and make a very saleable meat.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY. BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1880, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceed ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of the strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value and the residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

Strays for the week ending November 10. Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W O Bechtel, Robinson tp, one red yearling heifer, white in face, white under jaw and white belly, valued at \$11. Taken up Oct 17, 1880.

5000 Enamel Blackboards AT HALF PRICE

For Introduction into the Public Schools

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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

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

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

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Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, and Revolvers.

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN

at greatly reduced price.

Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue (By P. ROWELL & SON, 225 Main Street, CHICAGO, ILL.)

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FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speed and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indigestion, prostration, loss of strength, and all the various ailments of the system, viz: Direct Application of the Paste to the affected parts, and the immediate absorption of the active ingredients, and the consequent restoration of the natural functions which this disease deprives of their normal activity.

It is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous system, and the consequent restoration of the natural functions which this disease deprives of their normal activity.

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Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow,

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The 75 head which arrived from France August 15th 1878 by far the largest number ever imported at one time, and added to the number already on hand, make the greatest and finest collection of Draft Horses ever owned by one man.

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And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

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Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles. Sent free. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, \$1.

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It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.

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The author refers, by permission, to Hon. P. A. BISHOP, M. D., president of the National Medical Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted for all diseases requiring skill and experience.

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