

THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Stock, Fruit, etc.

A. B. Legard sold yesterday to J. E. White 1,000 fine lambs at \$1.75.

M. Nuckolls sold to C. S. Curtis, Edison, Neb, 2,900 lambs, at \$1.10.

Weston and Williams bought of Romero & Son, 3,000 ewes, on private terms.

A. M. Baxter has arrived with a mixed flock of 2,000 sheep, which are for sale.

W. E. Barnard sold to Mr. Gibson, of Nebraska, 4,500 ewes and lambs, at \$2.50 and \$1.50.

M. I. Thomas, who resides on the Pawnee, bought of J. R. McLellen, 600 lambs at \$1.50 per head.

A. H. Woodman sold to Dr. O'Connor and Leach, of Harper county, 2,200 ewes and lambs at an average of \$1.75 per head.

G. C. Robbins sold to Pierson and Penrose, on Crooked Creek, 2,124 ewes and lambs at fair figures. The sheep are of highly improved grades.

The sheep market shows some animation, and buyers are coming in. and sheep talk is made more freely. The active sheep trades are to take place yet.

The Dodge City Live Stock Commission Company sold for Town & Wilbur 800 ewes, 300 lambs and 100 wethers. C. F. McKinney, of Fort Supply, was the purchaser.

J. M. Perca, of New Mexico, arrived yesterday. He sold in Las Vegas, 20,000 ewes, at \$2.00, to parties in Wyoming; the sheep to be delivered to purchasers in that Territory.

J. B. McClelland offers for sale 9,000 head of finely improved sheep, consisting of ewes and lambs, and 3,000 of the number being fine wethers. Mr. McClelland is an old and successful sheep grower of Colorado. He is holding his sheep near Cimarron.

F. E. Sage who made a sale of 3,000 ewes to John W. Day, has made an additional sale of 500 head. Mr. Day is driving these sheep to his ranch near Ft. Griffin, Texas. Sheep men pronounce them a fine body of sheep. Mr. Sage has returned to Larned. He says he is out of the market, and will hold the balance of his sheep.—*Dodge City Times*.

Every bushel of corn in the Walnut valley will command a price this fall unknown in this section for several years. But a few years ago, before the advent of the railroad, corn was selling at from ten to fifteen cents per bushel. During the last week or two men from Missouri, Nebraska and Illinois have been trying to buy corn in our county as it stands in the fields at from 20 to 30 cents per bushel. The corn crop is short all about us and our farmers may rest assured that the price will go above these figures—in our judgment good corn will be worth, before corn comes again, 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

We are glad to note the present good prices for corn and the general prosperity of the farming community. We know many men in our county who have added ten and twelve hundred dollars to their wealth this year through having a big corn crop—not bad years to have to pay off mortgages and buy food and clothing for the wife and babies.

Have you heard anybody say of late that farming don't pay? Gilbert Case, of Murdock township, has three thousand bushels of wheat, the average yield of which was twenty-two bushels per acre. He sold some of his Early May this week to Burdett & Weeks for \$1.12. It is beautiful to see, grades a strong No. 2, and the White Rose from it will be delicious. Bah! for the poor farmer.—*Eldorado Times*.

Two or three times we have made the statement that the wheat was turning out much larger in yield than was estimated at harvest time. Every day we hear of instances where that is the case. Many fields go very largely some almost double what was expected. So universally is it true that the average might very softly be put at sixteen bushels to the acre. Last week we heard of several large areas in the upper end of the county that were threshing out from 24 to 27 bushels to the acre. Dr. Oatley tells us that his field measured at the machine 28½ bushels to the acre.

George C. Strong returned from Missouri Saturday, having purchased about seven hun-

dred of good Cotswold grades, some of them high grades, but all average five pounds shearers. Mr. S. represents things as looking pretty blue in Missouri, many sections not having sufficient grain for home consumption. Mr. Strong's sheep will be taken in charge by Mr. Bullinger, who will keep them on the shares. Oscar Smith left last week for Missouri, expecting to purchase 1,000 head of sheep, which will be owned by himself and brother, and will be kept on their ranch.

Mr. Smith, whose vineyard is just northwest of the city, near the junction of the rivers, is daily delivering his grapes to customers in the city, and to dealers. He informs us that he will thus market about six tons.

Mr. Sullivan, who owns the Mead-Taylor vineyard just east of town. Has been very busy packing and shipping by express to Leadville and Denver his large crop of grapes.

Jesse Fell, of Normal, Illinois, a tree grower of wide reputation in Suckerdorn, was in Wichita on Monday. The growth of trees in this city was a matter of great marvel to Mr. Fell who said any farmer neglecting the growth of a grove of timber was making a great mistake, and that ten acres in trees such as have been grown along our streets in six or eight years would be worth more than any other improvement. He was right as the *Eagle* has often demonstrated. Mr. Fell says we have not the right or most valuable species of catalpa, which our farmers ought to secure at once.—*Wichita Eagle*.

The *Herald* says that eighteen thousand bushels of wheat are being marketed weekly at Hutchinson. The wheat will net more to the farmer this season than for many years.

J. L. Driskill & Sons, during the past week, sold the herd of cattle they bought from Lee & Reynolds last spring, to J. V. Andrews, of Pueblo, Colorado, receiving \$22,50 per head, for which they paid Lee & Reynolds \$10,000. Cattle men that know this herd (which is counted to be the best in this country), claim that while they were sold at a good price, they were really worth more money, and that Andrews has made an excellent purchase. With this herd he gets nearly 3,000 calves, which of itself is no small item, especially when you consider that they are all half-breed cattle.—*Dodge City Globe*.

Capt. D. H. Stone has sold 1,000 head of one and two year olds to Ed. Hewins.

Owing to the large shipments from this point, Major Corkle, stock agent of the A., T. & S. F., is compelled to make Caldwell his headquarters most of the time.

Campbell & Sandell sold to Hewins 600 head of fine beeves which were shipped last Sunday.—*Caldwell Courier*.

Gregory, Eldred & Co. have sold another thousand head of beef steers to Hewins & Titus. G. E. & Co. are offered an advance of \$16,000,000 on a bunch of five thousand head they purchased in Texas this spring but prefer to hold over till next spring.—*Medicine Lodge Cresset*.

Communications.

Some Sensible Suggestions.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I find by your correspondents in various sections of Kansas, that no part of our state this year is exempt from the withering effects of our extended drouth, though I hear of lots of good rains in eastern Kansas. The people of our section probably have no more cause for complaint than any other, because, while our corn crop is lighter than it is in other portions, the wheat crop is better, and taking the crops as a whole will probably average up about as well as other portions. The wheat crop of our county will, I think, average about ten bushels to the acre, and at \$1.00 a bushel it pays well enough. If farmers had a half crop of corn this year, they would be doing well. All farmers who had wheat can get through the year, but quite a number had no wheat sown. Others lost what little wheat they had out, and as their corn crop is a failure, they are certainly bad off, and some must leave.

There is, however, some corn in our county. Some of our farmers along the creeks and river bottoms will have a half crop, while the corn fields generally are a failure. There is not half the corn in our county needed for home consumption. We are informed, however, that thirty miles north of us the corn crop is very fair, and can be bought in the field at twenty cents per bushel. With us it is worth

fifty cents, and it is to be hoped will not go any higher.

The crops of the past year, however, do not so much concern the farmers now as the matter of preparing the ground and sowing for the next wheat crop. There has been but little time since harvest when the soil was in good condition for plowing, and farmers generally have not half their wheat ground plowed yet. Late as it is now, many of them propose to put their wheat in on stubble ground without plowing. But the question arises: Should they sow before it rains? It is still not only dry, but hot, and it is believed that if there was moisture enough to sprout it, it would perish with the heat. This is my opinion. Chinch bugs would also be apt to take it. Therefore I conclude that it is the part of wisdom to put off sowing until there is at least a change in the temperature of the atmosphere, and it becomes cooler. I will not wait for rain after the 10th of September, but will wait for cooler weather.

In the absence of rain to pack our early plowing, myself in partnership with a neighbor farmer have bought a large iron field roller, and propose to pack the soil with that. We have faith in the roller, and expect to make our money out of it the first year. A roller of this kind, which admits of all the weighting down one may choose to put on, would have been of immense value to the farmers last spring, when the soil opened in cracks and let the air to the roots of the wheat.

Osborne, Kas., Sept. 3. M. MOHLER.

The Weather.

We cannot to-day (the 30th) make a complete comparison of the weather of August with our estimates. We believe, however, that it can be safely said that our estimates were in the main correct.

September probabilities for the 100 square mile area:

- 1st to 3d—Fair; or local showers of small dimensions.
 - 4th to 8th—A fair probability of good rains.
 - 9th to 14th—Showery.
 - 14th to 17th—Fine local showers.
 - About the 18th a general rain.
 - 20th to 30th—Frequent rains.
- The tendency of the first half of the month will be to produce showers of short duration, while during the latter part there will be a tendency to the production of a general easterly rain.
- 9th to 14th—Cyclone period.
 - 17th to 20th—Strong winds.
- Osage City, Kan. W. M. HASLAM, M. D.

Sense From Cloud County.

The weather still continues hot and dry. Corn varies greatly. There are some good pieces, but the crop as a whole is very short. Small grain was on the whole poor, though there were enough good pieces to tempt many to sow more to raise chinch bugs to eat up their own corn and that of their neighbors. Secondary crops, such as broom corn, rice corn, sorghum, peanuts, sweet potatoes, and the like, seem on the whole good. The drouth and Colorado bug have been almost too much for Irish potatoes.

In attempting to enforce the liquor law, our people have run against the old obstacle, the fact that the defense is practically allowed to select the jury. The questions which they are permitted to ask the jurors would be ridiculous if applied to a case of theft or murder. For example, one of them would read: "Have you any prejudice for or against stealing, whether done legally or otherwise?" The thing now to be done is not to despair, but to go to work and secure the election, as soon as there is opportunity, of judges who will give the same ruling in liquor cases as in other cases, and sheriffs who will not ply into the hands of the rum party when called upon to pick up a jury. Every temperance vote for sheriff this fall should be cast for a candidate who is above suspicion.

The pictures of desolation sent forth from the state by writers of the rum party would be frightful if we did not know how thoroughly false they were. Immigration entirely checked, emigration going on at a rapid rate, neighborhoods involved in broils, the revenues of our public schools cut off, our taxpayers burdened with the costs of prosecutions, and all this without interfering with the rum traffic; this is what is heralded to the world. One D. M. V. Stuart, of Wichita, proclaims in the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* that the amendment was adopted by the negligence of voters in not crossing out the word "for" upon the ticket; and this

in the face of the fact that two other propositions which appeared on the ticket in precisely the same way were overwhelmingly defeated. He even attacks the fair fame of the lady temperance workers of Kansas. Will any of your readers in that vicinity post us, either through the *FARMER* or by private letter, on the character, occupation and antecedents of this D. M. V. Stuart? T. C. MOFFATT.

Clyde, Kans., Aug. 29.

Honey Locust, Catalpa, Etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Bishir requiring a report on the Thornless Honey Locust seed which he sent last spring, I will give my good luck as follows:

After treating the seed as required and planting as soon as the ground was warm, every seed sprouted and came up, but the cut worms destroyed several. I have now 53 of which 5 have thorns. The average height is two feet; some have reached three feet. Drouth or hot winds did not hurt them.

I also planted some Catalpa seed from Barteldes of Lawrence, Kas. They have done well; have stood the drouth and hot winds, and now look as well as could be expected. Cottonwood slips and willows have made good growth, and hedge from seed has done quite well.

Would some of the readers of the *FARMER* give me and others some of their experience in sowing wheat and rye in corn stalks. Will the chinch bugs eat it this fall? Many here are thinking of sowing that way, but the bugs are numerous. Any information would be received with gladness.

Would some of the readers of the *FARMER* give a sure way to kill, drive away, or get rid of prairie dogs?

Success to the *FARMER* and the *FARMER'S* readers. O. W. PETERSON.
Jamestown, Cloud Co., Kas.

Miscellaneous.

Fighting Monopoly.

The farmers of Iowa, are determined if possible to resist the wrongs perpetrated by the Washburn & Moen barbed wire monopolists and have organized a "Farmer's Protective Association" for that purpose. In speaking of its success the *Homestead* says:

It is now an open secret that the barb wire monopoly has been compelled to reduce the price of wire, owing to the sharp competition of the Farmers' Protective Association. Immediately after the Chicago decision, Washburn & Co., put up the price of wire fully 30 per cent. They compelled all their licensees to hold and sell wire at the advanced price, thus levying a tax of millions on the farmers of the northwest, over and above a fair profit. But as powerful as the combination was, and as secure as they felt in their great victory over the people, they miscalculated on the character of the Iowa farmers. Instead of submitting meekly to the robbery, they at once took counsel together and prepared for a determined fight. They began an organization that has grown in strength until it has commanded the attention, respect and sympathy of the entire country, outside of the Washburn combination. It has proceeded to supply its members with barbed wire at from 30 to 35 per cent. less than the monopoly prices. It is but about three months old now, but it has completely demoralized the barb wire monopoly. A concern selling wire at from ten to eleven cents a pound could not long compete with one selling the same quality of wire at seven and a fourth cents a pound. The low priced house must be closed, or the high-priced house would soon have no trade. Some half dozen eminent lawyers were employed to close up the troublesome competition of the Farmers' Protective Association; but suits, threats and newspaper assaults thus far have failed, and the Association is spreading all over the state. There was but one thing left for the monopoly to do, viz.; to reduce prices. And it has been done. The same grade of wire that they have heretofore been retailing at ten cents can now be had at eight cents. Thus, in three months time, the farmers' movement has broken the backbone of the most gigantic monopoly that has ever afflicted western farmers, and compelled it to reduce its prices 25 per cent. Without the coercive power of the Protective Association no reduction in prices would have been made. Now, farmers of Iowa, it is for you to determine whether you will stand by your brother farmers who have already in the face of every attempt at intimidation, accomplished so much in ninety days. If the association should be abandoned, the

monopoly would advance prices again to any figure they choose. Every township should at once organize and aid in the great battle now going on. The first suit before the courts will come off in October. Twenty-five thousand more farmers should enlist in the Protective army before that important contest is reached.

The Absence of Forests.

Judge Caton, of Illinois, is quite as well known in the scientific world as a naturalist as he is to his legal brethren as a profound jurist. He has recently published a collection of his scientific essays, in one of which he discusses the absence of forests upon prairies. He holds to the popular belief that fire is the chief cause of the phenomena, although there are several others which have likewise lent substantial aid to the principal ones. He says that the peculiarly hard and impenetrable sward which overlies in itself offers a most serious impediment to the fructification of forest trees, when they happen to fall upon it. The vegetation that covers the prairies is attended with a vast development of roots whose matted growth is so dense as to offer almost insuperable difficulties to the penetration of seeds and nuts beneath its surface. There is nothing in the soil itself to oppose a vigorous forest growth. The difficulty is not chemical but mechanical. The reason why the grasses themselves are able to survive the fires which so frequently sweep over these prairies is because they possess roots which penetrate the earth to an unusual depth, and these draw nourishment from a point beyond the reach of the scorching flames. While fires, therefore, may sweep all above the surface, the germs of life remain safely intact below. Drouths, he also believes, have exercised much influence on the growth of forests. They not only prevent the fecundation of the seed germs, but permit the heat to burn up and scorch the seed germs should they penetrate above the surface of the earth.

That fire is the main obstacle seems to be fully confirmed by the fact that wherever groves of maple and cottonwood have been set out and carefully protected from its ravages, they have constantly encroached upon the prairies in the natural way. Judge Caton says there is no question about this latter fact, as he has had indisputable evidence to prove it during the past thirty years. That forest trees grow and thrive on the prairies when carefully guarded there is no doubt, and the only hope of ever securing a timbered country where only long, level, grassy savannas now spread themselves, is that settlers must begin themselves and protect their youthful forest plantations until the country shall be so settled as that there shall be no further danger of prairie fires. There is no question but that Judge Caton's opinions and theories are amply borne out by the experience of every farmer who has planted trees in Kansas. The only and great drawback to the beautification of the country with ornamental as well as useful trees is the fact that they are not planted. Every farmer who owns as much as forty acres of land should reserve part of it for tree culture.

The Dreadful Drouth.

The fearful effects of a prolonged drouth can scarcely be realized by those who have had no experience of the kind. There are large areas in the country which are literally burned up. Even within a few miles of this city in Kentucky some of the farmers have hauled water eight to ten miles for themselves and their live stock. Some of the railroads have put on water trains to supply the people with water. In some places farther west the drouth has been more prolonged. Within the last few days, however, rain has fallen in Iowa and Illinois, and yesterday we had a few slight showers in this vicinity, which leads us to hope that the worst is over, and that bountiful rains will come to relieve the distress which has already been great, and which, if prolonged, would soon become fearfully disastrous.—*Cincinnati Price Current*.

The Executive Committee of Mississippi State Grange, in a circular recently issued, says: "There never has been a time in the history of our government when there was such a hungering and thirsting for knowledge and a higher standard of education among the agricultural class at the present time, which is brought about by the influence and teachings of the Grange, where education in all its precepts, is one of the fundamental principles inculcated in our noble Order."

The Farm and Stock.

Some Ideas on Wheat Growing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I put an advertisement in your paper a short time since, for the benefit of my brother farmers of this state, but they do not seem to think that any one can learn them anything about wheat growing, which might be true; or else they regard it as a humbug, unless they are too poor like myself; but as I view the situation, I feel that I will give my views for the general good of the farmers.

Wheat will be the first grain that can be made available for man and beast, and grain of all kinds will be very scarce and high before another harvest comes; and as next wheat harvest is sure to be a good one, I want to see much wheat sown, and will now say that those who have rich land to sow this fall, that they should sow it with Blue Stem, Genesee, or Rappahannock, the same variety by different names; and where the parties are seeding 80 acres or more, I want to advise them to seed 30 acres of the variety named, and the same of another variety—avoiding the sorts that shell easily, and then twenty of May, or other variety as early, if it can be had; and to those who sow on a larger scale, I would divide in about the same ratio, and the harvest will begin with May and end with the Rappahannock, as it is the latest variety I know of and has always yielded best on rich land and bears heavy seeding, and the firmer your land is by harrowing and rolling before you seed the better if you drill your crop; but firm your land, if you sow broadcast, after seeding, and if your crop is broad cast it will be as good as the drilled next year, if you can get it on evenly. If your crop gets a fair start this fall, you can pasture it with sheep, calves and hogs (by watching and not let the latter get to rooting it out) to advantage if you do so when neither too wet nor dry.

Harrow some in spring, and salt some, and note facts. Sowing half to one and a half bushels of salt per acre I can show a record for forty-eight harvests past, and during that period there never has been a paying wheat crop during the odd years—say '71, '73, '75, '77, '79 and '81—except the year previous was one of severe drouth, as was the case in 1854 and 1872 in Indiana and 1874 in this state, which is followed by one of the most productive years this state ever had in crops. During the harvests of the odd years it is a noticeable fact that the early varieties of wheat are all that are anything like good quality, while there are hundreds of acres of the late sorts that go uncut, as was the case here in '77, '79 and '81 since I have been here, and the same has been true elsewhere. All wheat, some even years to be harvested in odd years, should be drilled in and done early in September and well cared for. While this fall, May wheat, or other sorts as early, sown as late as the 20th of October, will make a fair crop or have done so in the past I followed threshing grain for many years and learned my first great lessons then. And now, for a few facts as I have known them: Suppose I seed eighty acres this fall, and next year get 20 bushels per acre. I have 1,600 bushels, and now Smith sows forty acres and gets 20 bushels per acre. He has 800 bushels and next year sows another forty acres and gets seven to ten, as is the case this year. He has harvested as much as I have, and say that he makes an average of fifteen for the two years, what is the difference? Now, the crop has not averaged fifteen bushels per acre in this state for the last six harvests, and not over twelve when you count what was plowed up and what was not cut. Leaving out of the count all the western counties where drouth has cut them off, and if wheat growing is productive of chinch bugs, my way of wheat raising will relieve us to some extent, at least.

All the foregoing facts I have been gathering up in my life, and I have stated them as they are to be found by the statistics; and I have said before seeding time each year to some one or other, that the coming crop would be thus and so, and by looking at the *Farming World*, published at Cincinnati, Ohio, of June 1st, I believe, you can see what I said. Also, the *KANSAS FARMER* Co. had my statement long before the crop was cut, as to what it would be, etc.

Again, I see that our county was reported to the state board of agriculture as making fifteen bushels per acre. Now, I took the trouble to have machine men to keep acres and bushels, and see what it would be, and this was before I saw the report to the board. These men are doing and have done much work, and it is less than nine bushels of an average they report. I always found the same to be true of odd years in Indiana.

Now, brother farmers, begin to cast about and see where your failures come from in growing the wheat crop. Facts are stubborn things sometimes, and you cannot get over what I have given out with the hope of benefiting foe friend and alike; but the situation is one that demands every effort to get a good crop as we surely will, as this year was wet to begin with, and has turned out to be one of drouth generally. A few local points are the exceptions. Hence the earth is prepared, and an even year, 1882, will be our next harvest if we act wisely and seed all we can this fall. Let us from this time note facts and see wherein we blunder, and quit it. God, who has given us the power of reason and said for us to till the earth, never intends to worst us, but has given us the best way to make our living, as we know it comes out of Mother Earth; but let us improve on it, and the only sure way to do it is by learning when to sow, and the varieties of seed

to use each year, as well as management of land before seeding.

Some contend that early planting is the best always. Such has not held good with me for harvests of even numbered years; but I will admit for the odd ones, as well as drilling for odd years.

Hoping that this may find a place in your journal, and with a request of all journalists who feel like giving it space will do so at once, I will close by asking that the farmers of our state at least give this statement of things a trial, and report when their crops are harvested and not before, as is too often done; and if my predictions are verified as to next year's harvest, I will again, if living, give some other matters for the benefit of those who till the soil, which I think are good. My race is well nigh run, but I hope to live to see some good results to my co-laborers in the fields, and if no reward is given me for this if it proves true in the future as in the past, I feel that some may be given at the proper place and time. Remember one and all that my position is, that I take the United States as a whole in speaking of the crops—not local points, and for the forty-eight harvests past have the crops failed, as a whole, in leap and the half-way years between, as it always does of the odd ones, except when preceded by a severe drouth.

J. C. H. SWANN.

Sedgwick County, August 28.

A Very Important Discovery.

As our readers are aware the Washburn and Moen Company of Boston claim, and up to this time have been able to maintain in the courts ownership of all the bottom patents on barbed wire for fencing purposes, so that others manufacturing it were compelled to pay them an enormous royalty amounting to between 3 and 4 cents per pound made. This claim has been that one W. D. Hunt, was the first to use barbs on fence wire, in the year 1867, and some of the favorable decisions made in their favor have been based on their appearing to establish that particular point. Now it appears there was a barbed wire fence built in Iowa, six years before Hunt's and its recent discovery on the ground where it stood is creating a big sensation. The *Davenport (Iowa) Gazette*, gives the particulars as following:

An exceedingly important discovery was made in this county Wednesday—one which will make certain monopolists tremble, and at the same time gratify the farmers throughout the Northwest, who suffer from the grasping of the aforesaid monopolists.

All the old residents of Scott county remember Mr. Samuel Freeman, who was for many years a prominent farmer and influential citizen in Hickory Grove township. In the 50's Mr. Freeman, built a wire fence along a boundary line of his farm. In 1861, the cattle got to breaking down a weak section of that fence, and the owner's son, Penbrooke E. Freeman, made a barbed fence to keep the cattle out of the field.

He took pieces of wire a foot in length, bent each length till it formed a sort of a link, and then twisted the ends around the main wire an inch and a half, with the points sticking out at right angles from the wire at least an inch. These links six inches in length were formed with two barbs or points (for the points were sharpened when the wire was cut sharp, like a staple, into the lengths) and these pieces were interlinked and the line thus formed stretched from post to post, forming as good a barbed-wire fence in a sort of chain form as ever was made, for the barbs couldn't slip. The barbs were three inches apart on an average.

Thus did young Freeman make a barbed-wire fence in 1861, six years before the inventions on which the now famous patents claimed to be owned by the barbed-wire monopolists, Washburn & Moen, were introduced. Why

WASN'T THIS DISCOVERED BEFORE?

Well, at the time neither young Freeman nor his father thought much of the matter. And in the course of a few years the elder Freeman died; and afterwards Pen. Freeman, who made this fence, removed to Poweshiek county, and in 1875 the farm passed into the possession of Mr. Peter Meyer, its present owner. Recently the farmers of Poweshiek county organized a society to co-operate with the Farmers' State Protective Association, which was instituted for the purpose of defense against the extortions of the barbed wire monopolists. Mr. Freeman attended a meeting of the society and then learned for the first time, the history of the patents on which Washburn & Moen founded their claim to exclusive control of barbed-wire manufacture. Then he told several parties of his own invention of twenty years ago. But little was said about it, however, those to whom the facts were known resolved to clinch the discovery.

Tuesday evening, 17th, there arrived in this city, Mr. Geo. Crosby, of Poweshiek county, one of the directors of the Farmers' Protective Association, whose mission was the organizing of a co-operative society among the farmers in Scott county. He was accompanied by Mr. P. E. Freeman. The two tarried not in the city, but hired a conveyance and drove out to the old Samuel Freeman farm on Hickory Grove township, twelve miles from the city. In the morning, accompanied by Mr. Meyer, they set out on a

HUNT FOR THE OLD FENCE.

Mr. Meyer said he had seen it a good many times when he first came upon the farm, but of late years he had not observed it—and really Mr. Freeman could not remember its

exact location, so many fences had been removed and new ones put up since the days of his youth on the farm. Mr. Crosby, with Mr. Freeman's description of the old fence vivid in mind, pushed ahead—and by-and-by cried out, "Oh, Freeman, here is your fence!" and Messrs. Freeman and Myers ran across the field to the place, and there were several feet of the original barbed-wire fence, as good as new, save that the wire was brown with rust. They removed a

COUPLE OF LINKS

for evidence in the contest with Washburn & Moen, which is to be waged by the Farmer's Protective Association. Then Messrs. Crosby, Freeman and Myers went to the office of Justice Rook, at the Grove and

MADE THEIR AFFIDAVITS.

Mr. Freeman deposed that he made the links of barbed-wire now before the court, and strung them with many others between posts so as to keep cattle from trespassing on fields where they were not wanted. Mr. Meyer deposed that the barbed-wire fence described by Mr. Freeman, was on the place where found, in 1875, when he bought the farm, and Mr. Crosby made affidavit as to his seeing these links on the fence, and of the condition of the same. And armed with these documents, and with the piece of the fence, Mr. Crosby returned to Davenport, leaving Mr. Freeman at Mayville to organize a township society as auxiliary to a county society, which is to be a branch of the Farmers' Protective Association—and this Mr. Freeman did in the evening.

It is a singular fact that of all the neighbors who lived about the Samuel Freeman farm at the time the original barbed-wire fence was put up there, but few remain in the neighborhood, most having removed to distant regions or been numbered with the dead; but there are several farmers in other townships who remember Pen. Freeman's barbed-wire fence of twenty years ago.

Of course the finding of the remnants of that fence in place, is of the greatest importance to the barbed-wire interest, as well as to the farmers of this country.

Western Dealers Warned Against Buying Calves in the East.

The recently appointed Treasury Cattle Commission has just issued the following circular, addressed especially to governors of states and territories west of the Alleghanies:

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY, CATTLE COMMISSION, CHICAGO, AUG. 28.

DEAR SIR:—The Treasury Cattle Commission appointed by the secretary of the treasury in pursuance of an act of the last congress, deem it their duty to call your attention to the imminence of danger to which herds of the states and territories west of the Alleghanies are exposed from traffic in dairy calves, which is becoming a very common one between these states, now happily exempt from contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, and the infected district. That a very large portion of our country has, up to this time, remained exempt from this dangerous malady is owing chiefly to the fact that the current of our cattle traffic hitherto has been mainly from the west toward the seaboard, but the business of purchasing calves from the eastern dairy districts and scattering them throughout the western states and territories, which has within a year or two past assumed such mammoth proportions, has augmented the danger to which the uninfected districts are exposed ten-fold, and if it is permitted to go on unchecked the danger of a general infection of the great cattle growing and grazing regions is imminent. We therefore call upon you to use whatever influence you may legitimately bring to bear upon the people of your state to discountenance and discourage the traffic that is fraught with such danger to their material interests. The district known to be infected with the scourge embraces pretty much the whole of the country bordering on the coast from New York city southward to Washington, and extending to a greater or less distance inland; but the commission would recommend that until a more thorough examination can be made and a complete isolation of the infected herds be secured, every possible means that can legitimately be resorted to should be brought to bear to discourage and prohibit the traffic in cattle from anywhere near the infected regions.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES LAW,
E. F. TRAYER,
J. H. SANDERS,
Commissioners.

What Ails 'Em.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What ails my cattle, or, what shall I do for them? Several of my cattle are lame, some in the forward foot and others in the hind foot, and all are in good condition. The foot swells about as tight as the skin will hold, skin turns very red, is as tender as possible. One fine Durham cow swelled to the top of the shoulder, was so lame she could not get away from me, and would groan every time I would put my hand on the swelled flesh. The milk dried about half away, fever was high, eyes rolling, nostrils distended. I bathed freely with cold water; rubbed with coal oil, turpentine and axle grease mixed; gave morning and evening 1 oz. spirits nitre to each lame animal, and once a day gave ½ lb. of salts to each cow, and to smaller cattle in proportion. I mixed 10 pounds salt, 1 of sulphur, ½ pound of cream tartar, 1 of salts, and two quarts of wood ashes and gave the herd every day all they would eat of it. The first one has

been lame a week, and this morning a Texas cow is taken lame.

Can any one tell me what else to do? I doctored the first one for snake bite till others got lame.
MRS. RACHEL HANSON.
Sharon, Barbour Co., Kas.

Poultry.

A Chapter on Coops.

Chapter after chapter might be written on coops, both for shipping and exhibition purposes, and for the ordinary use in the breeding yard, for in no other department is there greater variety as well as more need of reform. When coops are used on the place, for the accommodation of the "clucks" and their broods of young chicks, it does not matter what the style is as long as they are roomy, comfortable and rain-proof, for utility, in this case, is paramount to mere beauty, while economy in the construction frequently has much to do in the decision. Where it can be done, we would advise uniformity in the construction of the ordinary coop used by breeders in their yards, for it adds much to the appearance of things, and gives visitors an idea that the breeder exercises the same care and nicety in breeding his birds that is apparent in the fixtures and movables on the place.

One who is not posted can scarcely realize the nondescript character of the coops used in shipping poultry (purebred birds) to customers, and it is not much wonder some complain of the unnecessarily high expressage they are compelled to pay. This is not now so noticeable as it was a few years ago, for experienced breeders find it does not pay to ship their birds in any box they can get for a small sum, no matter how large or weighty, for customers are sure to be lost by such a mean way of attempting to do business. There is, however, much room for improvement, and the A. P. A. would do well to adopt some style of box for shipping the different kinds of poultry in, to secure the extreme of lightness without impairing the requisite strength and durability. The dimensions for pairs and trios could be given, with directions for making, cost of manufacture, etc., thus giving new breeders valuable hints and instructions, and saving hundreds of dollars to purchasers of purebred fowls all over the country.

Aside from the great saving in the express charges, if breeders, as a class, only knew, or fully realized, how much better the fowls appear in new, clean and light frame and muslin covered boxes, they would never use any other kind. Many an order has come from parties seeing the poultry in attractive coops while on the route, being attracted by the neat and cleanly coop, while they would, perhaps, never have noticed the box or coop if it had been a common box picked up at the nearest grocery store.

Caponizing fowls is practiced to a great extent in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Its effect upon the fowls is that they grow one-third beyond their otherwise natural size, fatten more easily and rapidly on less food, and their flesh is finer quality, the price they command in the market being 50 per cent. higher than that of ordinary fowls of the same age. As an illustration of their superiority, we quote from an exchange of a recent date the statement that "a man in New Jersey had just sold a lot of 250 capons, averaging 10½ lbs. each; the heaviest pair weighing 18 lbs."

There are several varieties of combs. A *rose comb* is a double one full of points, like that of a Hamburg; a *pea-comb* is, as it were, made up of three single combs pressed into one, that in the center being highest and having on each side the impression or projecting outline of the comb united to it by pressure. The *cup-comb* is upright and single in front; it then divides; each side bows out in the center and unites it at the back, forming a cup. This comb is serrated all round.

The Mallard Duck is the original of all our Rouens, Pekins, Cayugas, and other varieties, the male of which has the recurved feathers in his tail. No wild breed but the Mallard has these, and the Mallard resembles the Rouen drake in plumage almost exactly, though in proportions the latter is fuller and deeper, especially behind.

Apiary.

Preparing Bees for Winter.

Now is the time to prepare colonies for safe wintering. First, see that each colony has a prolific queen, and if it has not already enough honey, be sure that the colony has enough bees to fill up for winter as soon as the fall bloom comes. Each comb should have at least one hole through it, for a winter passage for the bees to pass from one comb to another, without passing around the frame. I have examined many a colony of bees that have been wintered in a careless way, that were not provided with passages and have starved with plenty of honey on the other side of the comb. I feel certain that if they had had a passage through the comb they would have survived the winter. If any colonies fail to gather enough honey for winter, in the fall, unite all such together, for you can make one good colony out of 2 or 3 poor ones, and I often find colonies thus treated the very best colonies in the spring.

This is my plan for preparing bees for wintering.

ter, and it works like a charm. After the fall season is over for surplus, I take a blanket made the size of the hive on top, and long enough to reach down to the bottom of the frames, smoke the colony, take on the surplus arrangements, contract the colony to the proper size with dry chaff, or any dry absorbent that may be handy, such as rags, fine hay, or straw, place the blanket on top of the frames, then drop the end of the blanket down back of the frames, tuck the edges in nicely, close up the hive and all the top or upper story with an absorbent, cover the hive to keep perfectly dry. I bore a ½-inch hole in the front of hive, about ⅓ of the way up from the entrance, front the hives to the south, and all is ready.

I have wintered my bees with success for at least 15 years, and I know whereof I speak. People are depending too much in chaff packing outside of the hive; they must have at least one end of the frames to run to the hive without packing, and the end should be the front, and the hive must front the south. All the bees that are in my town are dead. Except mine, which wintered safely. I have 135 colonies, and my loss in winter was 6 colonies, 2 of which became queenless, 2 were destroyed by mice, and starved and one died with dysentery. This has been a very good season for honey. My bees have had no rest since the fruit bloom; there has been a constant flow of honey.—L. J. Diehl in *Am. Bee Journal*.

Horticulture.

Childs on Strawberries Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I fear a few more drouths like the one we have been passing through will greatly check the zeal and interest now manifest in strawberry planting in this state. While other portions of the state have been blessed with copious rains, this county (Cherokee) has been passed by or forgotten. For weeks and months we have been looking red and praying for rain, but the sun rises in the morning and hazed with smoke, with nothing but prospects indefinite for a long continued dry spell. Our unworked strawberry fields look brown and uninviting, with only here and there a green leaf visible. All nature is putting on the appearance of late fall, except the heat. Corn, dead and falling down badly. Prairie grass will burn as in winter, while the usual fall weeds that commonly bloom in this month hardly dare to put forth a full flower. Nothing but the trees have the appearance of August, and they look brown and curled. Our hope is that when the fall rains descend, the roots of the strawberry plants will put forth new and healthy foliage and produce a fair crop next spring. All new settings that have been well tended are doing much better than we could reasonably expect. I have six acres of last spring's settings which have received the best of care, that are looking very promising, two acres of which are "Crescent" and "Captain Jack;" the balance—four acres—are all pure "Charles Downings." The two first varieties started out in the spring wonderfully nice; but by the middle of July their foliage changed, and now they look the worse for "Kansas drouth." So with the "Glendale" and "Sharpless;" but the "Downing" stands the heat like a salamander. The foliage looks green and the plants are making runners very satisfactorily—so much so that the work of covering the runners with fresh earth as they shove out from the mother plant, amounts to quite an item. In summer's heat nothing in the strawberry line equals it. The "Wilson's" are nowhere; they succumbed to the first touch of summer heat.

I have received from time to time many inquiries in relation to time of setting plants. All seasons of the year are recommended by those especially engaged in selling plants, but for Kansas and this latitude I am sure there is but one safe season for setting plants, and that is the early spring. Secure your plants late in the fall, heel them well in the ground, and they are ready for planting as soon as you get the ground prepared. Nine-tenths of the settings in summer and fall will prove a total failure. Many of our fruit men in this county have been trying to make up for the neglect of spring planting, even resorting to daily waterings, but their efforts are a total failure.

One word more in regard to the age of plants best to set. Nearly all writers recommend new plants. Wonder if they ever experimented with plants two and three years old, black and woody as they appear? If not, what right have they to make the recommendation? Now, I affirm from years of experience, that a dark and woody plant of two or three years' growth will be more likely to live, and during the season will throw out double the runners that a late set new plant will do. When I had ten acres of strawberries of spring growth two years ago, all or nearly all the plants I set were from two to three years old, and the set and growth was everything I could wish. The reason I speak emphatically on this point is, there will be, at best, but a moderate growth of new plants—none too many for a good stand, and the spring supply of plants will have to come from old fields; so do not neglect or plow up your patches until sufficient plants are secured for planting.

I am not prepared at present to fill more orders for plants than I have already. Should there be an abundance of rain and the plants survive, I will be happy to fill orders according to the supply, and will forward an advertisement to the *KANSAS FARMER* to that effect. Should none appear you may rest assured that I have none to sell.
F. A. CHILDS.
Columbus, Kan., Aug. 27.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McHenry, Wayne, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE. President—W. S. Curry, Topeka. 1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.

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

From the Master of the State Grange.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Permit me to again call the attention of our Patrons to the importance of our Grange Department and Reunion at the State Fair, to be held at this city 12th to 17th inst.

The fair association has offered our subordinate granges liberal premiums and furnished ample space for their exhibits, and in addition thereto has granted to our organization the use, during the fair, of a good building 50x20 feet, with wing 20x16, as "Grange Headquarters," and lodging room for such of our members as may see proper to furnish bedding and occupy it.

To those who cannot attend during the week, I would say, come on the 14th and 15th and hear the Master and Lecturer of our National Grange. Wm. Sims. Topeka, Sept. 4.

The Danger of Great Monopolies.

BY C. A. THOMPSON, OF MELROSE, CONN.

Liberty and the ownership of his own time and the fruits of his labor are the natural rights of man. If deprived of these, the restraint is unjust and society is the aggressor. It follows that national wealth and prosperity are best secured through the freedom of the people and the justice of the laws.

Turn the pages of Roman history and learn the evils wrought by the early Agrarian laws of the Eternal City. See her countless paupers, the legitimate offspring of concentrated power. Read in political economy of the injustice and wrong which South America suffered from Spanish monopolies, and again of the great waste of property occasioned by the Dutch monopolists, who once exclusively controlled the pepper trade of the world.

All the railway and telegraph lines across the continent are fast becoming the prey of this monster monopoly, who counts by millions his money extorted unfeelingly from the honest poor. As an example of his greed, recall the history and development of the Standard Oil Company.

Having had no organization of their own, they became wedded to blind partisanship, which is generally controlled by professional politicians, who name candidates of their own class, and we do the voting at their bidding and allow our interests to go by default. Through the Grange organizations we should learn to understand our rights and duties as worthy citizens. We should think and act more for ourselves, and less for selfish schemers. If we carry our grange principles with us, into our political acts, (I do not mean to mix grange with partisan filth), and let pure and undefiled grange principles be our guide politically, and apply co-operation, then agriculture would soon have its full quota in all legislative bodies. H. ESHAUGH.

The Credit System.

The credit system is one of the most pernicious evils which afflict a community. It is detrimental alike to the interest of the seller and the buyer. Bad debts have devoured the fortunes of thousands of once prosperous merchants and left them hopelessly in bankruptcy; and large debts have turned thousands from mansions into hovels, and clothed with rags backs which have worn broadcloth and camel's hair. A system which thus impoverishes all classes must result in general depression of trade and to the universal injury to a people. An establishment which has sold for uncertain promises until the sheriff can no longer resist the pressing invitation to take what is left, is certainly never reckoned in its insolvency as a part of the wealth of a community, and a store whose shelves are loaded with merchandise, is among a people whose extravagance, engendered and fostered by the credit system, has plunged them into bankruptcy, will never add much to the prosperity of itself or its neighborhood.

There is never any remarkable business activity in a poor house, and most of people have always concluded that the lack of enterprise in such a place is because of its being the poor

ute to Monopoly. The evil stands prominently before us and men are awakening to the issue. Within the year Anti-Monopoly Leagues have been organized in twenty-four states in our Union, and they are making a combined effort to break the power which is closing in upon the people.

Thebes, Athens and Rome are remembered and admired for those monuments of their enterprise—pyramids, temples, military empires which speak to us of the weakness no less than the greatness of those ancient states, for they tell of that sovereignty of the few, which was the bondage of the many. Warned by the past, we have sought to rear a state on other foundations and for other ends. Be it our pride and glory that we seek the good of the many, and that neither in form nor in fact have we encouraged or permitted aristocracy. The thirteen original colonies reared the majestic structure which bore the inscription, "liberty, equality and union." To perpetuate and defend this principle, millions of treasure and thousands of lives have since been freely given by our nation.

Shall this labor and sacrifice be in vain? Shall our idle moneyed class—the would-be aristocracy of America—control our material resources for their own aggrandizement, regardless of the trust which power and position carry with them? Men should arouse from their lethargy, for Monopoly, the poor man's foe, has already placed his iron hand upon every bushel of wheat, every sack of salt, every barrel of oil and every ton of coal. Every man, woman and child in the United States to-day feels the tightening grasp of this moneyed despot.

The cry arises, How can we help ourselves? What shall we do? To this I answer, r gross injustice habitually practiced by the few upon the many cannot last forever, unless men have lost their manhood. Corporations are creatures of the state and the government of the state is ultimately in the hands of the people. With legal protection against these abuses and the consciousness that we are 50,000,000 strong, we can strike down this barrier to the full enjoyment of our well earned rights, and once more plant upon the ruins of a tyrant's throne the flaming torch of Liberty.

Questions for Discussion.

In obedience to the instructions of the National Grange, I issue Circular No. 3 to the Subordinate Granges, containing questions for discussion during this month, and request Lecturers to give these subjects such thought as will enable them to properly present them to their respective Granges and solicit general discussion. The suggestions appended are calculated to aid and refresh the mind, and lead to wider latitude in their consideration, which gives a better and more uniform understanding upon each topic considered. The subjects for Subordinate Granges for this month are:

QUESTION 16—Should the relations between the National Grange and the Subordinate Granges through the Lecturer's circulars be continued?

SUGGESTIONS—The distribution of questions for discussion in Subordinate Granges is an experiment that the National Grange does not desire to continue, unless they are of a practical value to the Order. Consider the question, and inform the Worthy Master of your State Grange, as to your opinion in regard to continuing or discontinuing.

QUESTION 17—Why is agriculture not represented equally with other interests in legislative bodies?

SUGGESTION—The isolations of farmers. Having had no organization of their own, they became wedded to blind partisanship, which is generally controlled by professional politicians, who name candidates of their own class, and we do the voting at their bidding and allow our interests to go by default. Through the Grange organizations we should learn to understand our rights and duties as worthy citizens. We should think and act more for ourselves, and less for selfish schemers. If we carry our grange principles with us, into our political acts, (I do not mean to mix grange with partisan filth), and let pure and undefiled grange principles be our guide politically, and apply co-operation, then agriculture would soon have its full quota in all legislative bodies. H. ESHAUGH.

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There is never any remarkable business activity in a poor house, and most of people have always concluded that the lack of enterprise in such a place is because of its being the poor

house. Money is a highly necessary motive power in trade. But the credit system has a direct tendency to eat up both money and merchandise. It has probably not escaped the notice of the observing that there is in every community a class of merchants who strenuously advocate a credit in preference to a cash system. This at first sight looks remarkably strange, but on second thought it appears in an entirely different light. These men are not generally over conscientious, and they very truthfully argue that a man or woman will buy more, are much more liable to buy what they do not need, and will pay better prices under the credit system than if they were compelled to pay cash; and exactly here is where the danger arises. People contract debts without knowing it, and if they pay them they bankrupt themselves, and when they do not they bankrupt the trader. In any event the system has a direct tendency to make everybody poorer.—Western Rural.

Queries.

The following queries, suggested by a contemporary, furnishes good subject matter for consideration in grange meetings, viz.:

First—Is farming carried to that high degree of perfection that it should be?

Second—Do farmers spend as much of their time in the social circle as they should?

Third—Do farmers beautify their homes as they should?

Fourth—Do the farmers of America spend enough of their time in intellectual pursuits, or, in other words, are they educated as they should be?

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.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. The leading Scientists of to-day agree that most diseases are caused by disordered Kidneys or Liver. If, therefore, the Kidneys and Liver are kept in perfect order, perfect health will be the result.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y. For Sale. 850 sheep; 225 lambs, 500 yearlings, about half wethers and half ewes. 200 ewes between 1 and 4 years old; 125 ewes over four. Price \$3.00 per head.

Two Blooded Greyhound Pups. For sale by W. J. McCORM, Waveland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

1,000 Sheep for Sale. I have for sale 1,000 head of Grade stock Sheep. Free from disease. D. PRATT, Topeka, Kas.

15,500 SHEEP FOR SALE. 8,000 Ewes 1 to 4 years old. 3,000 Wethers 2 to 5 years old. 4,500 Lambs. The above are graded sheep, large and well woolled, raised in Southwest Kansas, and are at Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas. HASSARD BROS. Caldwell, Kas.

Stock Ranch. A Bargain. I offer, for a short time only, my double ranch, in the Solomon Valley, for summer and winter range; plenty of timber and water. Each Ranch improved. 450 acres, 150 plowed. Wide outside buffalo grass range. Near railroad. Will carry 2000 sheep. Price with Reaper, Mower, etc., \$1,500 cash or stock. Or, I will take sheep on shares. JOHN J. CASS, Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

For Sale. One of the best Stock or Sheep Farms in S. E. Kansas of 70 acres; as good buildings; 7 water facilities as any farm in the state; 12 acres of orchard; plenty of timber; one-half mile from R. R. station; good range for 10,000 sheep. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE. 500 Grade Ewes from 2 to 5 years old. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

600 to 1000 MERINO EWES WANTED. Running two, three, and four. Must be free from disease and shear 8 pounds per head. T. LORD, Supt., O. W. S. CO., Salina, Kas.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP. Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Guaranteed to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2 1/2 gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address 300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Hides & Tallow, Furs and Wool. Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills. TOPEKA, KAS.

1650 Sheep for Sale. 1050 Grade Ewes, one to three years old, brought in from Colorado last year. 500 Lambs from Merino Rams, 150 yearling Wethers.

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS. I have now ready to ship the finest lot of thoroughbred Light and Dark Brahma Chickens I ever had. Will sell cheap this fall.

MARSH'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE AND PREV. NTIVE. A sure cure and preventive of cholera, Roup, etc. 25 cents per package, or 5 packages for \$1.00 postpaid. Circulars and price lists sent free. Agents wanted to sell Challenge Cure to whom will give liberal terms.

POLAND CHINA RECORD. A Record for the protection of breeders of POLAND-CHINA HOGS. has been established at Washington, Kansas, duly incorporated in accordance with the laws of Kansas.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE.

River Side Farm Herd. (Established in 1868.) THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. All stock warranted. Orders solicited. Will be at the State Fair, at Bienville, and at Wichita Fair with Pigs for sale.

W. C. HOUSTON Jr., & CO., Commission WOOL Merchants, 110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT STREET, Philadelphia, Pa. Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

Go to Headquarters for Norman Horses. THE DRAFT-HORSE CENTER OF AMERICA. We have imported many that were government-approved and prize winners in France, and have taken over two thousand prizes at various fairs in the United States.

E. DILLON & CO., Importers and Breeders of NORMAN FRENCH HORSES BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. 100 Head of Normans arrived in August, 1881, the finest lot of stallions ever imported in our lot to America. Come and see them.

For Sale. One of the best Stock or Sheep Farms in S. E. Kansas of 70 acres; as good buildings; 7 water facilities as any farm in the state; 12 acres of orchard; plenty of timber; one-half mile from R. R. station; good range for 10,000 sheep. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

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Breeders' Directory. W. M. PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

Notice to Farmers, and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Prices low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address, D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

THE Kansas Home Nurseries. Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRIEBA, Lawrence, Kansas.

LaCygne Nursery. (One mile north of depot.) 8 million Hedge Plants, 100 thousand Apple and Peach Trees, 50 thousand Pear, Plum, Cherry, and other fruit trees, 50 thousand small fruits, All kinds of Hardy Ornamental Shrubs, Trees, Vines, Bulbs, &c., &c. Write me what you want and let me price it to you. Address D. W. GOZAD, LaCygne, Linn Co., Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS. Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000. Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000. Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000. Rhubarb, (Linnaeus) \$10.00 per 1000. A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kas.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups. From noted stock. Ready for delivery now. Price, either sex, \$10.00. Address J. M. ANDERSON, Box 400, Salina, Kansas.

POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and York-shires; the Sweepstakes winners of 1890. See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmas, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

Holstein Cattle. CLYDESDALE and HAMBLETONIAN HORSES. The largest and deepest milking herd of Holsteins in the world. 225 head, pure bred, mostly imported, males and females, of different ages.

Rams for Sale. The undersigned will offer for sale at public auction at the City of Winfield, Cowley County, Kas., 100 or more first class registered Vermont Merino Rams, selected from the best flocks in the state. The sale will be on the 12th of October Next.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. 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, 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 with the next issue. The paper is not to be sent to any address after the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

New Advertisements.

Bigelow, A. Yeast
Dingee & Conard. Roses and Plants
Himan, O. A. Blue Grass Seed
Kenyon, H. A. News Agent
Miller, S. J. Feed Mills
Montgomery, Ward & Co. Merchandise
Marshall, O. Pictures
Mason & Wright. Rams for Sale
Robbins, B. M. Short Horn Sale
Smiths & Powell. Nursery.

One thousand and nineteen cattle were recently shipped from Boston on the steamer Missouri, for Liverpool. Out of this number but one bullock was lost on the passage.

The dog and sheep statistics of Kentucky in 1878 made it appear that there were only 930 dogs in that state, and these managed to kill 7,795 sheep, worth \$22,602. The credit to each dog is thus about 8 1/2 sheep, worth \$24.30.

In Kentucky many stock raisers are compelled to dispose of their stock owing to the scarcity of feed caused by the dry weather. In Ohio, streams and wells are going dry. Please remember, Kansas is holding her own this year.

The Secretary of the Ohio Board of Agriculture estimates the loss of the corn crop for the state on account of defective seed at 40,000,000 bushels. The loss in the corn crop of Illinois from the same cause for 1881 is put at 60,000,000 bushels.

The successful farmer must be a kind of enthusiast in his vocation. He must take delight in doing everything just right, seeing it just right, and having it pan out just right. Great grumblers and faultfinders seldom succeed in any business.

A stiff whip broom is better to remove the dust and dirt from a horse's legs than a curry-comb. Many horse's with thin skin, are exceedingly nervous and restive in the hands of a careless groom and this nervousness often degenerates into viciousness.

According to the best information; there are about 4,600,000 sheep in Texas. This will probably be increased 20 per cent. during the lambing season, bringing the number up to 5,500,000. Valuing at \$2.50 each would make the total valuation of sheep in Texas \$13,800,000.

A Denver paper says that enough alfalfa has been sold in that state this year to seed 10,000 acres which next year will give an increase of 60,000 tons of hay worth \$1,250,000, estimating the yield at six tons an acre. On some farms near Denver it has produced eight and nine tons.

We have neglected to notice in a previous issue, that the school year at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan begins on Thursday the 8th inst. with very encouraging prospects for a large attendance. The benefits of this institution to the youth of our state are each year more highly appreciated.

Let every farmer who is not able to fence a large pasture get a few boards, build a few rods of portable fence and make a small enclosure for his hogs and move it around as circumstances require. It will make pork raising more profitable than to keep hogs confined in pens all the time.

Poor shelter, care, feed and drink will, in a few generations, make scrub of the finest thorough bred stock. Thoroughbred scrubs are but little better than native scrubs; and the farmer who raises either will continually be poor. Breeding the best stock, and keeping in the best manner always pays best.

It is computed from official statistics that the number of cigars smoked in Germany during the year 1878 was about 7,000,000,000, or two cigars daily to 10,000,000 smokers. But besides cigars the Germans smoke more than 60,000 tons of tobacco. The value of the tobacco consumed was more than \$85,000,000.

Our friend, N. B. Klaine, editor of the Dodge City Times, devotes a good deal of space in his paper to the interests of stockmen, especially those raising and handling sheep. We are glad to see a paper as able as the Times appreciate the fact that southwest Kansas is a pastoral region, and those who carefully handle the better classes of stock there are bound to prosper. The people there should sustain all such papers.

State Fish Commissioner Long, says: "I will furnish in November next, to any farmer who will engage in carp culture, from five to ten pairs of young carp, free of charge, upon condition that when his ponds are well stocked, the surplus be turned into public waters." An acre covered to the depth of four or five feet with water, will give many times greater returns if planted in carp than it will in corn or wheat. Get your ponds ready.

The present condition of the live stock trade ought to argue more effectively in favor of improved stock as against scrubs, than any amount of carefully prepared editorial. At this season of the year there is a great difference made in the two classes. Coarse, poorly-fattened cattle are selling at least \$1.00 per 100 lbs. lower than choice steers of the same weight, and anybody knows there is no such difference in the cost of making them.

It is rather laughable to see certain papers publishing the list of Kansas fairs as they stole it bodily several weeks since, when quite incomplete, from the FARMER. If at all sharp, they would at least keep up with the additions and corrections as we have printed them, and then they could, as we do, lay just claim to having by far the most complete list in existence. Gentlemen, brush up a little and not allow yourselves to be left wholly out of sight!

The President.

As we go to press the news from the President is more cheerful than that of several days past. The improvement noted in our last issue has continued slowly and steadily, with the exception of one slight unfavorable symptom. All arrangements have been made to remove him to Long Branch, and it is probable that by this time the journey has been accomplished. Extraordinary care has been taken for his comfort, and his physicians contemplate no difficulty in his removal. It is the season of malaria and fever in Washington, and it was the opinion of many that it was impossible for him to improve under the conditions. The regular bulletins will be issued as heretofore, and the people will be looking anxiously and expecting favorable news.

LATER—Tuesday P. M.: The President has arrived at Long Branch, feeling even better than before starting.

Come and Camp.

Next week, during the state fair, there will be twice or three times as many people in Topeka as there were in any one week before. The citizens, great and small, intend doing their utmost for the comfort of their visitors, but we can say from some experience in fair-going that none will be so comfortable and independent as those who come fully prepared to camp out and take care of themselves, more especially if the weather continues favorable. So to those who are situated so as to do it, we say fix up your wagon covers, tents, blankets and camping utensils; bring from home a good supply and some to spare of good, plain "grub," and be prepared to have a week's picnic and jollification generally. You cannot afford to miss the fair; at the same time there is no harm in being as independent, economical and comfortable as you can, and these things are not always guaranteed at a boarding house. The following item from the Capital of a day or two since will give an idea of the state of affairs likely to exist in regard to accommodations for those who apply late:

"An unerring indication of the great crowd that will be in the city during the week of the state fair, is the many applications received by our hotels for accommodations. Upon inquiry at all the prominent houses to-day, we were informed that at each house they had received applications sufficient to fill their house many times. Only to such visitors as take rooms for the entire week, are rooms assigned. It will be possible to feed the people, but where they are to sleep is the question troubling our landlords."

"The State of Franklin."

We are in receipt from Secretary W. H. Clark, of a broad-gauged complimentary to the Franklin County Fair, which takes place at Ottawa, Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Franklin is one of the best counties in this or any other state, and its agricultural society is made up of men who understand how to organize a first-class exposition and conduct it to a successful issue. Its president, A. C. Ehinn, is a thorough-going farmer and business man who commands the confidence of all classes, and is familiar with the management of big enterprises.

Everybody knows that a fair is a poor institution without a good Secretary. The Franklin county folks are fortunate in theirs, for when it comes to getting up early and working late, tooth and toe nail, for any good thing, like a fair, a seat in the legislature, a postmastership, or the investigation and unseating of a corrupt United States Senator, why, Wm. H. Clark is a trump—in fact, a whole four horse team, with tar bucket and big yaller dog under the wagon.

Backed by such lieutenants as Hon. H. F. Sheldon, Q. D. Cole, John B. Shaffer, Ed. Parmore and others equally good and "too numerous to mention," they are bound to succeed. Scattered all along through their premium list are the magic letters, "K. F." which under-

stood mean that for many of the minor premiums, instead of awarding a paltry two dollars, they will have the KANSAS FARMER sent for a year to make its recipients wiser, better and happier.

Ottawa, like Topeka, Chicago and Paris, is one of the places everybody should sometime see, and there will be no better time to see it with its holiday bib and tucker, with hair langed and high-heeled shoes and embroidered stockings on than in the last days of the present mild September. They are a hospitable, warm-hearted people down there, and will have a good fair, for they have the men and the material to make it. For further particulars, see small bills, or write to W. H. Clark, Secretary, Ottawa, Kansas, for premium lists, etc., etc.

Western National Fair at Bismarck.

The number of entries already made far exceeds the highest expectations of the most sanguine managers of this Association. The quality of the stock on exhibition is superior to that of last year, showing increased interest in breeding fine stock and a willingness to exhibit them. Especially is this the case in the display of swine. Already nearly a thousand entries have been made in this department. A large number of thorough bred cattle are on exhibition from Missouri. That state, as well as Illinois, sends hundreds of sheep of the different breeds. Horses from all over the Union are here, and stock men generally are jubilant. At this writing it is difficult to give an intelligent idea of the exhibit in the agricultural line. The following counties are making special exhibits: Osage, Jefferson, Russell, Ellis, Ellsworth, Johnson, Douglas, Saline, Cowley, Lincoln and Linn. Full mention of these will be made in my next letter. The prospects now are for one of the best exhibitions of the kind ever made in the state. Friday and Saturday will be the big days.

Hurriedly yours, W. W. CONE.

Bismarck, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Some County Fairs.

As our readers are informed, the Lyon county Agricultural Society holds its 10th annual fair at Emporia, Sept. 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24. They offer liberal premiums, have good accommodations for visitors and exhibitors, and have half fare rates with the railroads, that stop trains on the ground. W. R. Griffith is Secretary, and believes in letting the public know through the papers that they are to have an exposition and want everybody to come. Send for their premium list.

The Anderson County Fair Association holds its 9th annual fair at Garnett, Oct. 4, 5, 6 and 7; A. C. Messenger, Secretary. Also, the Coffey County Fair Association, its fair at Burlington Sept. 20, 21, 22 and 23d; J. E. Woodford, Secretary.

We have received complimentary to all these, which we hereby acknowledge with thanks.

Bring in Your Victuals.

On Thursday the 15th inst. there is to be a grand reunion of war veterans in the State House grounds in Topeka, and the citizens intend giving them a bountiful dinner. This is to say to the citizens of Shawnee and adjoining counties that they are requested to bring in, on or by Wednesday the 14th, such supplies of cooked provision as they are willing to contribute for that purpose.

The old soldiers will be in Topeka by thousands,—many more of them than were ever together in Kansas since the war, and every effort should be made to treat them handsomely. We hope our friends will not forget to assist in providing generously from their basket and store what will make a substantial feast for the heroes who survived the bullets and bullets of the rebellion. Col. W. D. Alexander is chairman of the committee who will receive and have charge of these supplies.

A List of Nurserymen and Small Fruit Growers of Kansas.

A very valuable little book with the above title has just been issued by Mr. W. W. Cone, of this city. It is a thirty-two page pamphlet, and contains the names and post office addresses of over eight hundred nurserymen and small fruit growers in the state.

Great care has been exercised in collecting this information, that it should be accurate, reliable and complete, and is the first list of the kind ever published in the state.

For nurserymen who wish to dispose of their stock at the least possible expense and in the shortest possible time, here is a list of intelligent wholesale buyers who are anxious to hear from them. If they wish to purchase varieties (to fill orders) that they have not in stock, this list gives the names of all the growers in Kansas, and the names of all the fruit growers. Buy home-grown stock of reliable men, and not be humbugged by frauds from other states.

The price is but \$1 per copy, and as but a small edition has been printed, those who send first will be surest of securing a copy. It is accurate, and only contains the names of the most reliable men in the business. Send your dollar to Mr. Cone, at Topeka, and get the book.

Announcement.

The managers of the Bismarck Fair having for some time past been arranging a Fair to be held at Bismarck Grove, September 5th to

10th, now take pleasure in saying that all things are in readiness, and that the Fair will open on Monday morning, September 5th, as per programme. Many new and commodious buildings have been erected, and large improvements have been made to the grounds. The race track and all its appurtenances have been greatly improved. In short, the ground, building and grove are in perfect order. The live stock intended for exhibition, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and other domestic animals, is now on the ground.

The display of farm products by counties is a special feature of this exhibition, and these are gathered in a commodious building erected especially for this purpose. The entries for this department are from a large number of counties in this state, and the display is one that is a credit to the great state of Kansas.

The speed ring is a feature which has received the attention of a large number of breeders and owners of trotting, pacing and running horses, and the display and speeding contests of these will afford pleasure to all lovers of the horse. The purses are liberal and the entries large. There will be trotting, pacing and running races every day.

The display in the industrial department is all that could be desired, and they feel assured that they will give general satisfaction. The novelties that have been added consist of the twenty mile running race for the championship, between Miss Cricket Still, of Kansas, and Miss Nellie Archer of Missouri, will come off on the 9th.

The chariot racing and balloon ascension will be a daily occurrence. Every comfort and convenience has been arranged for visitors, and the management fully believe that they have succeeded in bringing together a display which will be worthy, in every particular, of public patronage. They have been careful not to mislead the public, and all that has been promised will be exhibited. The most important fair ever held in the west was at Bismarck Grove last year. The management have had but one great aim this season, and that has been to excel last year's exhibition. THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, O. E. LEARNARD, Secretary, President.

Feed Mills.

Our readers will be interested in the advertisement of J. A. Field & Co., manufacturers of the famous Big Giant Feed Mills, St. Louis, Mo. To encourage experiments in feeding, these gentlemen offer four Big Giant Feed Mills, as follows:

- One Big Giant No. 6, \$65.00, for best results in cattle feeding.
One Big Giant, No. 5, \$50.00, for second best results in cattle feeding.
One Big Giant, No. 5, with sieve attachment, \$60.00, for best results in hog feeding.
One Big Giant, No. 5, \$50.00, for second best results in hog feeding.

Reports of competitors must be furnished:—For hogs, on or before January 1st, 1882; cattle, on or before April 1st, 1882. Stock to be fed not less than 60 days.

Each competitor shall select three (3) lots, of one or more animals in each lot, as nearly of size as possible, each lot to be weighed at commencement of feeding, the feed given to each lot weighed, and the weight of each lot taken at end of feeding term.

A sworn statement, to be accompanied by the certificate of at least two disinterested persons, certifying as to the responsibility and integrity of the competitor. The statement to give the weight of each at the time of commencement. The kind of feed given each lot. The weight of each kind of feed eaten by each lot during the term named, and that they had no other feed than the kind named, and no drink except pure water.

- One lot to be fed on whole corn shelled.
One lot to be fed on ground shelled corn meal.
One lot to be fed on corn and cob ground together.

In addition to the feed for each lot as prescribed above, cattle may be fed with hay or other bulky feed similar, to be selected by the feeder, but the sworn statement must give the weight and kind of such feed fed each lot. Competitors must use their judgment as to whether stock shall be kept up in pen or stable, or left in an open lot, provided there is no grass or other feed that can be eaten by them in the lot; but the statement of results must show the fact as to whether they have been kept in open lot, or stable, or pen.

Further particulars can be obtained from the firm by addressing them as above.

The custom of planting a tree when a child is born or married is a good one. When a far off friend visits you, plant a tree to commemorate the event. If you do not live to rest under its welcome shade, some one else will.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce that Capt. H. E. Bush is a candidate for Sheriff of Shawnee county at the general election in November next.

Portraits of Pres. Garfield.

We cheerfully call your attention to the Portraits engraved by Mr. Wm. E. Marshall, and offered in the advertisement of Oscar Marshall, Publisher. Mr. Marshall, Artist, is well known by his former works, the celebrated portraits of Washington and Lincoln. And to our readers who want a fine portrait we would commend these works as of great merit and by probably the greatest artist in lineal portraiture.

Pond's Business College.

This excellent institution was located in this city in 1867, and has been in successful operation ever since. The main object being to develop to the fullest extent the business capacities of its students. The course of instruction has been broadened from time to time until at present it seems to contain everything desirable in its line of useful work. We have had students prepared at this school, in our employ, and they have given satisfaction in every instance; Our own children have improved much by taking lessons in penmanship. We have had occasion to call on the principal, Prof. M. A. Pond, to straighten up our office books some two or three times. He has rendered valuable assistance in simplifying and shortening the work. In this city he is looked upon as being a Christian gentleman and a scholar, and well fitted by nature, education and experience to fill the position he occupies.

We can heartily recommend Pond's Business College as being a very suitable place for any young lady or gentleman seeking a business education. Fall term opens September 19.

Nearly all the Ills

that afflict mankind can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in perfect working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as quickly and surely, without interfering with your duties as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See advertisement.

Merino Rams.

The attention of our farmers and sheep breeders is called to the advertisement of Mason & Wright in this issue of the FARMER. They have at Emporia, Kansas, a car load of very fine thoroughbred Merino Rams, and breeders should see their sheep. They will have a No. 1 exhibition at the state fair.

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.

Beautiful Ever-Blooming Roses.

All lovers of Choice Flowers should send to the Dingee & Conard Co., West Grove, Pa., for some of their lovely roses. These roses are certain to bloom, and are the finest in the world. They are sent safely, by mail postpaid to all postoffices in the United States. This company is perfectly reliable, and noted for liberal dealing. They give away in Premiums and Extras more roses than most establishments grow. Send for their NEW GUIDE, a complete treatise on the Rose, (70 pages, elegantly illustrated) free. See advertisement in this paper.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

GEO. LEIS, Secretary LEIS CHEMICAL MAN'G CO.: Dear Sir: I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable effect produced by your Dandelion Tonic, not only on myself, but upon several parties working for me. One, John Daniels, was very low with fever and indigestion. I furnished him with several bottles of your Tonic, and it entirely cured him. He swears by it, and thinks there is no substitute for it. B. D. PALMER, Clerk District Court.

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went round that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I got a bottle, when to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years. "I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured."

There is More Strength

restoring power in a 60 cent bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic than in a bushel of malt or a gallon of milk. As an appetizer, blood purifier and kidney corrector there is nothing like it, and invalids find it a wonderful invigorant for mind and body. See other column.

A Testament Reviser's Opinion.

The eminent author, Prof. A. C. Kendrick, D. D., LL. D., who is professor of Hebrew, Latin and Greek in the University of Rochester, and was one of the revisers of the New Testament, in general conversation with a number of gentlemen, a short time since said: "I have received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit and I can most cordially recommend it to others."

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 is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

The Rural West.

published at Little River, Kansas, desires the name of every sorghum cane grower, and manufacturer, in Kansas. Send name on postal card or by letter. No stamp required for return information.

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.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

Literary and Domestic

The Husbandman.

BY APPLETON OAKSMITH.

Blessed among men is he whose honest toil Receives its guerdon from the fruitful land; Who seeks God's bounty in the teeming soil;

I often stand and gaze upon the throng Who seek to climb the treacherous heights of Fame; Where cold ambition shuns its eyes to wrong,

Seek not, ye sons of those who till the soil, For other fields in life than those ye reap! Better by far the life of honest toil,

Better than these to lead the humble lot— To nature grateful for her bounteous store, Decking with all her floral gifts the cot

JEZ'S EPOCH.

A Kansas Story.

BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

[CONCLUDED.]

"'Twas uv a night that he started. He said he couldn't have anybody see him go, fur they all liked Mary and they all thought he was cruel to leave her, but he thought it was fur the best an' wuz determined to work harder'n ever, an' come back a rich man fur her sake.

"Well, it wuz a long time afore he got to where he could send her any word, the company that he jined to go over land had a lot of misfortunes on the way an' it 'pears to me, he said it wuz ez much ez six months afore they struck a returnin' train that'd bring a letter; but however he did git an answer from her after a while and then he said it seemed like heaven agin fur a time.

"And sure enough one day it did come. She stopped in at the post office as she had done many a time afore, an' the hand handed her out a letter with the same old handwritin' on it. There wuz nobody there to see her turn pale an' stagger, but she did almost faint and lean agin the boxes a bit afore she could go on.

"They said, too, that he hadn't much more'n gone till he begun inquirin' roun' fur him, an' when they tole him that he wuz gone clean off, he looked sort o' skeered and hadn't never seemed like hisself since.

"Uv course they wuzn't long gittin' together, an' twuz none too soon, fur the damp uv death wuz on the sick man's face when the other one come before him, an' he threw up his arms an' says he: 'May God forgive me, Bill, Mary's not married.'

"Things went on this-a-way fur, it seems to me he said, near about five year, him a comin' an' a goin', sometimes diggin' or washin', sometimes meetin' that other feller an' then agin not seein' him fur months. All the time he wuz thinkin' a heap about Mary, but too proud and too hurt like to ask any more, an' then the

other feller kep' out uv his way sorter, least-ways when they wuz in the same camp, he never staid roun' much, but seemed offish like. About that time he happened to hear of a party bein' made up to go to Oregon, an' seein' as he wuz purty flush jest then he concluded to jine, an' so he drifted off out uv hearin' uv everybody that had ever knowed him.

"Mary, ez I s'pose you've suspected, wuz all this time workin' away harder'n ever, an' waitin' fur him. She hadn't never been married, an' more'n that she'd never thought uv marryin' anybody but him. She kep' right on when his letters stopped comin', brave an' true, but with a heavy heart. Everybody told her twuz no use, that he'd been killed by the Indians, or married some other woman, or something, but she wouldn't listen to none uv 'em; she jest said he'd come back, an' worked on. Her folks moved up the river meantime to where the land office wuz tuk, bekase that brought most uv the custom to their tavern, an' uv course Mary went along; she wuz really the light uv the house, everybody said, an' besides doin' a big sheer uv the work, made everybody feel at home an' comfortable.

"After a while it wuz apparently settled that that place should be the capital uv the state, new taverns come in, an' Mary's folks give up the business. Then Mary took in sewin' an' supported the family in a measure, besides nursin' uv 'em all through sicknes, an' doin' a sight uv things fur t' em that wuz poorer than herself. He wuz told, he said, that she tried a great many ways to find out why she didn't git no more letters; an' she wuz troubled with dreams uv waitin' fur years an' years only to be disappointed at last, ez of the reality wuzn't bad enough. Finally, fur some reason or another, they moved out into the outskirts uv town, but Mary went to sewin' in a shop, walkin' all the way back and forth early in the mornin' an' late at night, till by and by she begun to cough an' git sick like, and then some days she'd hev to stay at home, but she didn't stay near all uv the days she'd order. She said she wuz jest as well off a workin', an' she felt better in her mind. Nobody ever seen her cryin' much, but it wuz easy enough to see she had been, and that she wuz gittin' weaker all the time.

"Once in a while she'd hev a real sick spell, an' then she'd kind uv git out uv her head an' talk about his not writin' to her, but all the time she'd keep a sayin' it'd come; the letter, she meant.

"A great deal uv the time after they left the tavern Mary lived alone, not a soul in the house with her, an' in some uv her sick spells she had mighty hard times layin' there alone with her trouble an' her sufferin's. Many a time the neighbors seen a light burnin' all night long, an' sometimes they'd go an' offer to stay with her, but she all'ys said she didn't need nothin'.

"It seems that he come back to the mines after a long time and the first thing they tole him when he got there wuz that the feller that brought him that bad news a long time ago wuz a dyin' an' wanted to see him mighty bad.

"Uv course they wuzn't long gittin' together, an' twuz none too soon, fur the damp uv death wuz on the sick man's face when the other one come before him, an' he threw up his arms an' says he: 'May God forgive me, Bill, Mary's not married.'

"Poor Bill, he sot there like a stun; he said it seemed to him ez of a mountain uv sin had rolled right down onto him, an' then besides he'd been made such a fool uv. He thought uv all the long years he had lived there alone, but they seemed ez nothin' compared to Mary's waitin' an' lookin' fur him.

"You see he held some sheers in mines round about there that had doubled uv wonderfully while he wuz gone, an' ez he had gone to California to git rich fur Mary he thought he'd wait an' sell out an' then go back. Besides he wanted to see the man that had done him sich injustice decently buried.

"Things went on this-a-way fur, it seems to me he said, near about five year, him a comin' an' a goin', sometimes diggin' or washin', sometimes meetin' that other feller an' then agin not seein' him fur months. All the time he wuz thinkin' a heap about Mary, but too proud and too hurt like to ask any more, an' then the

Goin' back wuz no such job ez goin' out had been; there wuz no railroad in them days 'twixt these parts an' California, but the iron horse wuz a runnin' all the way through before he heard that Mary wuz still waitin' fur him, an' when he got aboard to come to her the fastest train seemed slow, an' he counted the hours as more'n some uv the months he had put in in the mines, not carin' how long he lived nor when the end come. She as I tole you, got the letter sayin' he wuz comin'.

"After he heard the news, an' 'twould uv done you good, he said they tole him, to see how she chirped uv atter that an' went to gittin' her close ready an' coun' in the days till he'd come. She calculated it'd be about a month afore he'd git there, an' she got real peart, but it may uv been that the excitement wuz too much fur her, to be actooally expectin' him after so many years, but anyways she wuz took with a bleedin' uv the lungs all uv a suddint, an' afore any uv the neighbors happened in she wuz s'most gone agin. She wuzn't without friends; everybody that knowed her would uv been glad to do somethin' fur her, but it wuz too late. She 'come to an' talked some, faint like, but she never got up from her bed agin, an' most uv the time she wuz in a sort uv dose an' kep' a sayin' 'He's comin', he's comin' at last'.

"When he got there it wuz all over. There wuz nothin' left fur him but his own mockin' promis's an' Mary's blessin', which wuz almost harder fur him than curses. To hear uv her patient, blessed faith, which he could now never repay, most 'drove him wild; he couldn't stay to see her friends, only jest till he could hear all they had to say about Mary. It seemed to him as if he'd choke right up, he said, ef he didn't git out in the open. He went down the river an' stood under the very tree where they parted fifteen years before, an' that, he said, wuz the hardest uv all. It seemed to bring her nearer, an' he bleeved he'd gone ravin' crazy an' put an end to his miserable life ef he'd stayed there long. He could see her standin' he said, jest as he left her, with her white dress, an' her pleadin' face all scart an' pale.

"Uv course you know it wuz himself that tole me this. He jest happened here same ez you hev, an' we set out here that fust night till after midnight, an' I never seen a man that I pited so much ez that man in my life. The next day he 'peared more down than ever, an' toward night he wuz took with a sort uv nervous chill, I reckon 'twuz, he hadn't eat nothin' all day, an' I tell you I had to work hard to git him through. I tried to git him to stay here till he'd git over it a little, but he wouldn't do it; said he'd feel better to be a goin' an' there wuz them back there in the mines that'd take him by the hand anyways, an' though they wuz rough uns they had lots uv m seen a 'big sheer of trouble. Ef he never got there he said it didn't make no difference, he wuzn't fit to live with decent people, he said, an' it wouldn't be fur long no place.

"So he went away, never lookin' back atter he started toward the west. I set an' watched him away out over that level stretch, goin' on with his head down, an' I thought to myself he looked ez ef he wuz goin' on till he stepped off into eternity. I tell you, pardner, that wuz the lonsest man I ever seen."

Recipes.

TOMATO PIE.

Make your pie crust rich; put a little water on the edge of the under crust to prevent the juice from stewing out. Take half ripe tomatoes, scald and peel them; slice them thin, and for a common-sized pie tin take two table-spoonsful of vinegar, three of sugar, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, season with nutmeg, sprinkle a little flour over it, bake slow, and you will have a Kansas pie.

TOMATO SOUP.

Ripe tomatoes, one quart; scald and peel them; let them boil in a pint of water half an hour, then put in a teaspoonful of soda, salt and pepper to your taste, two quarts of new milk, half cup of butter, and if you have crackers to roll and put in it is better, but dry crumbs of bread are nearly as good.

CANNING TOMATOES.

In canning tomatoes, I scald them and just peel them as quick as I can. I then let them boil and can as soon as I am sure they are boiling. I never put on my rubber until my can is filled ready for sealing; I then seal, and when cool apply the wrench; set away for a short time, and then try to screw the lids tighter.

DAINTY SANDWICHES.

Chop the lean part of some cold boiled ham very fine. Make a dressing by mixing the yolks of two boiled eggs with four table-spoonsful of mixed mustard and four of salad oil added gradually; put in a dash of red pepper

and thin with a little vinegar—melted butter may be used instead of oil if preferred. Mix enough of this dressing with the ground ham to make it slightly moist. Cut all the crust from a small loaf of fresh bread and spread the end very lightly with softened butter, then with the preparation of ham, which should be soft and smooth enough to spread evenly. Cut the slices (with a sharp knife) as thin as possible, roll it up and punch the ends to keep it in place, or, two slices, with a layer of ham between, may be fitted neatly together and afterward cut into triangles.

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 Chrome, Crystal, Rose, Darnak, Navy, &c. Names in gold and jet black. Windsor & Co., Meriden, Ct.

50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N. Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 50 outfits free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 Chromo, Porcelain Shell, Opaline, Motted, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros., Northford Ct.

\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Outfit free. Address SHAW & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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

\$72 a WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRAP & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 All Gold, Chromo & Lith. Cards. (No 2 Alike.) Name On, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.

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

BEATTY'S DRUGS is useful stops, 5 sets reads only—10c. Beatty's, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

50 ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages. Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc. in colors, and 47 Select Quotations, 15c. Agent's outfit for cards, (over 50 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford Ct.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. FOR THE LIBERAL EDUCATION OF WOMEN. Examinations for entrance, Sept. 14th. Catalogues sent on application to W. L. DEAN, Registrar.

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, 5c. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE, PA.

COOK'S TOURS! Established 1841. Tickets and Fares for thousands of Tours for Independent Travelers to all parts of the World. Special arrangements for Excursion Parties to Europe, Egypt and Palestine. Send for circulars. Address: STEVENS BROS., 261 Broadway, N. Y. P. O. Box 4197

70 YOUR NAME in New Type 10c. New styles by best artists: Bouquet, Birds, Gold and Silver, Landscapes, Portraits, etc.—no extra charge. Agent's Complete Sample Book 25c. Great variety of designs and prices. Lowest prices to dealers and printers. 100 Samples Fancy Advertising Cards, 60c. Address STEVENS BROS., Box 21, Northford Ct.

5000 AGENTS WANTED to sell the Life of President GARFIELD, including a full and accurate account of his brief but eventful administration; the great conflict with the "MAYALWARS" headed by Conkling; the diabolical attempt to assassinate him, with full particulars of his case, one of the most critical and remarkable on record. The intense interest excited causes thousands to desire full particulars, hence this book must sell immensely. Outfit, 50c. Circulars free. Address HUBBARD BROS., Pubs., Kansas City, Mo.

HAHNEMANN Medical College and Hospital. The largest and most thorough Homeopathic College in the world. Two second year. Women admitted. The largest Clinics. For Catalogues, address T. S. HOYNE, M. D., 1636 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Save Your Orchards. Those having Fruit Trees infested with Tree Borers, or not protected from their depredations, will find it greatly to their advantage to address by postal card, Geo. Cook, a horticulturist of large experience, who will cheerfully give such information FREE OF CHARGE.

as will enable them to entirely remove the larvae or grubs from the tree and protect it against their depredations for three years. Address GEO. COOK, 228 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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

Ready Money to Loan

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 7 and 8 per cent., For Annum.

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it would not pay after so much labor and capital has been expended to allow it to depreciate. You can take Simmons Liver Regulator with perfect faith as it is made by no adventurers who pick up the business by concocting medicines, but by educated, practical druggists, who have made the study of medicines and its compounds a labor of a life time. The care, precision, neatness and perfection exhibited by the very appearance of Simmons Liver Regulator or proves that it is the very best prepared medicine in the market, and J. H. Zellan & Co. fully carry out their motto: Pariesima et Optima (purest and best).

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Revised New Testament. The Largest and Finest Royal Octavo Large Type Edition, with a Complete History of the Bible, and a Complete Index of the former Version. Complete Outfit, postpaid, 75c. Agents: J. W. BROS. & CO., CINCINNATI or CHICAGO.



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is due and can be procured in cases rated too low at first; also in cases in which the disability is greater than at the time the pension was allowed, or when the pension was increased last. Under the present regulations the prosecution of these claims does not in the least interfere with the drawing of the present pension. Send for the increase questioning blank.

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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 enables us to sell goods VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

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SPRING TERM OPENS ON Wednesday, April 6th, 1881.

Four courses of study optional—Business, Scientific, Classical, Preparatory and Collegiate. Excellent rooms for young men in the College Hall at from \$5 to 50 cents per week. Good table board at \$2.00 per week. The Hartford Cottage for young ladies is now completed. Rooms furnished for the most part at from 20 to 50 cents per week. The domestic arrangement is on the Mount Holyoke plan. Each young lady aids in household work to the extent of about an hour a day, under the personal supervision of the matron. In quality of instruction, in attractive and comfortable facilities for room and board at extremely low rates, and in increasing appliances of Laboratory Cabinet and Apparatus, the College now offers unusual inducements to youth of both sexes desirous of securing a thorough education. Address, PETER McVICKER, President, Topeka, Kansas.

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THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE UPON THE VALIDITY OF THE AMENDMENT.

THE LIQUOR LAW PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE TO ENFORCE THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

THE OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL UPON CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE LAW.

THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY AND SCOPE OF THE LAW.

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Kansas Fairs.

Below is a list of Kansas Fairs, with places where and dates when they will be held as officially reported to the State Board of Agriculture. The list is yet no doubt somewhat incomplete, and any omissions we shall be glad to have supplied.

- Anderson—Garnett, Oct. 4 to 7.
Atchison—Atchison, Sept. 26 to 30.
Bourbon—St. Scott, Oct. 18 to 21.
Brown—Hiawatha, Sept. 27 to 30.
Butler—Eldorado Oct. 4 to 6.
Chase—Cottonwood Falls, Oct. 5 to 7.
Cherokee—Columbus, Sept. 21 to 24.
Coffey—Burlington, Sept. 20 to 23.
Crawford—Girard, Sept. 28 to 30.
Davis—Junction City, Oct. 4 to 7.
Doniphan—Troy, Sept. 20 to 24.
Douglas—(Western National Fair,) Lawrence, Sept. 5 to 10.
Elk—Howard, Sept. 27 to 30.
Ellis—Hays City, Sept. 28 to 30.
Ellsworth—Ellsworth, Sept. 29 to Oct. 1.
Franklin—Ottawa, Sept. 27 to 30.
Greenwood—Eureka, Oct. 4 to 6.
Harper—Anthony, Sept. 22 to 23.
Harvey—Newton, Sept. 20 to 23.
Jefferson—Oskaloosa, Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.
Jewell—Mankato, Sept. 7 to 9.
Kingman—Kingman, Sept. 1 to 2.
Labette—Oswego, Sept. 14 to 17.
Linn—(LaCygne, Sept. 20 to 23.
—(Mound City, Sept. 27 to 30.
Lyon—Emporia, Sept. 20 to 24.
Marion—Peabody Sept. 28 to 30.
Miami—Paola, Sept. 28 to Oct. 1.
Marshall—(Marysville, Sept. 6 to 9.
—(Frankfort, Oct. 5 to 8.
Mitchell—Beloit, Sept. 28 to 30.
Montgomery—Independence, Oct. 6 to 8.
Morris—Parkerville, Sept. 13 to 15.
Neosho—Chanute, Oct. 5 to 8.
Osage—Burlingame, Sept. 27 to 30.
Ottawa—Bloomington, Sept. 21 to 23.
Ottawa—Minneapolis, Oct. 4 to 6.
Pawnee—Larned, Oct. 4 to 6.
Phillips—Phillipsburg, Sept. 27 to 29.
Reno—Hutchinson, Sept. 6 to 9.
Riley—Manhattan, Sept. 19 to 23.
Rooks—Stockton, Sept. 28 to 30.
Saline—Salina, Oct. 5 to 7.
Sedgwick—(Wichita, Sept. 20 to 23.
—(Wichita, Sept. 27 to 30.
Shawnee—(Kansas State Fair,) Topeka, Sept. 12 to 17.
Sumner—Wellington, Sept. 7 to 9.
Woodson—Neosho Falls, Sept. 26 to Oct. 1.

Western Fairs.

- The following is a list of the leading western State and District Fairs for 1911.
Illinois—At Peoria, September 26 to October 1; S. D. Fisher, Secretary, Springfield.
Ohio—At Columbus, August 29 to September 2; W. I. Chamberlain, Secretary, Columbus.
Indiana—At Indianapolis, September 26 to 30; Alex. Heron, Secretary, Indianapolis.
Iowa—At Des Moines, September 5 to 9; John R. Shaffer, Secretary, Fairfield.
Wisconsin—At Fond du Lac, September 26 to 30; Geo. E. Bryant, Secretary, Madison.
Nebraska—At Omaha, September 12; Y. C. McBride, Secretary.
Minnesota—At Rochester, September 5 to 10; R. C. Judson, Secretary, Farmington.
Chicago Exposition—At Chicago, Ill., September 7 to October 22; John P. Reynolds, Secretary, Chicago.
St. Louis Fair—At St. Louis, October 3 to 8; G. O. Kalb, Secretary, St. Louis.
Montana—At Helena, September 26; C. G. Reynolds, Secretary, Helena.
Michigan—At Jackson, September 19 to 24; J. C. Sterling, Secretary, Monroe.
Tri-State Fair Association—At Toledo, O., September, 12 to 17; John Farley, Secretary, Toledo.
Kansas State Fair Association—At Topeka, September 12 to 17; George Y. Johnson, Secretary, Topeka.
Western National Fair Association—At Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, Kansas; September 5 to 10; Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Secretary, Lawrence.
North-Western Exposition—At Minneapolis, Minn., September 5 to 10; Charles H. Clarke, Secretary.
Central Ohio—At Mechanicsburg, September 13 to 16; T. E. Shepherd, Secretary.
St. Joseph (Mo.)—Inter-State Exposition, Sept. 5 to 10.
Kansas City Exposition—Sept. 12 to 17; J. Y. Leveridge, Secretary.
North Western Agricultural and Mechanical Association—At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, September, 12 to 16; R. D. Torrey, Secretary.
Texas—Capital State Fair Association, at Austin, October 18 to 22; E. C. Bartholomew, Secretary.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1896, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required within ten days after receiving a certified description and 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 name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the value of double the value of such stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for the week ending September 7.

Pottawatomie county—H. P. Smith, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by D C McComas of Louisville July 8th 1881 one brown mare 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands high no brands.

Strays for the week ending August 31.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.
MULE—Taken up on the 7th day of August 1881 by J W Fugate of Lawrence one brown mare mule 16 hands high, 3 years old, valued at \$75.
MULE—Also by the same at the same time and place one brown horse mule 14 hands high, 2 years old, and valued at \$40.
HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one light bay horse 1 year old, 3 white feet, snip in face, valued at \$40.
HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one light bay horse 2 years old, 2 white feet, snip in face, valued at \$40.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.
COW—Taken up by J W Ross of Delaware township August 24th 1881 one dark bay yearling horse, colt, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk.
STEERS—Taken up August 7 1881 by C A Miller of Sycamore township, three 3-year old steers, two of them dark red with stubby horns; the other one a pale red and white spotted steer. The largest steer has a small bit out of the under side of left ear. Valued at \$25 each.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.
FILLEY—Taken up by Jason Loomis in Diamond Valley township on the 13th day of June 1881 one bay filley 2 years old, hind foot white, valued at \$25.

Beno county—W. B. Marshall, clerk.
PONY—Taken up on the 25th day of July 1881 by Thomas V Strong in Clay township one fleec bitten grey mare nine years old, 12 hands high, two scars on right shoulder, valued at \$25.

Wabaucon county—T. N. Watts, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by John Cantrell in Wilmington tp. one dun horse about 7 years old, 15 hands high, black mane and tail, dark legs, both hind feet white, saddle and harness marks, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time and place one iron grey horse 8 years old, 15 1/2 hands high, white legs to the knees, white spot on white hind, end tail white, harness and saddle marks, valued at \$50.

State Stray Record.

A. Briscoe, successor to Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keeps a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

Chicago Advertisements.

VIELE, ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK, CHICAGO, ILL. Special Attention Given to the Purchase of Stock Cattle.

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Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, especially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood latitude of the world, free from extremes and free from heat and cold; also short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

ARKANSAS VALLEY

Southwest Kansas

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

Agents wanted. \$5 a Day selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$1.50. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

Manhood Restored. A victim of early imprudence causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc. having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 48 Chatham st., N. Y.

USE NONE BUT THE BEST THE GREAT FAMILY SOAP MAKER SAPONIFIER THE ORIGINAL CONCENTRATED LYE SOLD BY ALL GROCERS PENNA. SALT MFG. CO. PHILA.

DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY Treat all Chronic Diseases, and enjoys a national reputation through the curing of complicated cases of INDISCRETION or EXPOSURE. Production of the blood, skin or bones treated by log and leech, without using Mercury or Poisonous Medicines. YOUNG MEN who are suffering from the effects of a disease that endangers the victims for business or marriage, permanently cured. PATIENTS TREATED by Mail and Express, personal consultation is preferred, which is FREE and invited. List of questions to be answered by patients desiring treatment mailed free to any address on application. (Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address and learn something of their advantages. It is not a secret. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 183 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

MICA AXLE GREASE PATENTED 1874. Composed of the finest powder of mica and oil of turpentine, is the best lubricant in the world, it is the best because it does not gum, but it runs in and covers the axle, thus preventing friction and lightening the draft. It is the cheapest because it costs no more than inferior grades, and one box will do the work of two of any other Axle Grease on the market. It is equally good for Carriages, Harnesses, etc., as for Wagons. It is GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN NO PETROLEUM, FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS DEALERS. For full particulars of things worth knowing mailed free. MICA MANUFACTURING CO. 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Floreston Cologne The Most Fragrant and Lasting of all Perfumes. New & Fashionable. Sold by Dealers in Drugs & Perfumery. Signatures of Hixcox & Co., N. Y., on every bottle.

All Farmers, Mothers, Business Men, Mechanics, etc., who are tired out by work or worry, and all who are miserable with Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or Bowel, Kidney or Liver Complaints, you can be revived and cured by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you are wasting away with Consumption, Disipation or any weakness, you will find Parker's Ginger Tonic the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health & Strength Restorer you can use—and far superior to Bitters and other Tonics, as it builds up the system, but never intoxicates. For sale by all Druggists Dealers. For full particulars of things worth knowing mailed free. Hixcox & Co., Chemists, N. Y., Oct. and St. Louis.

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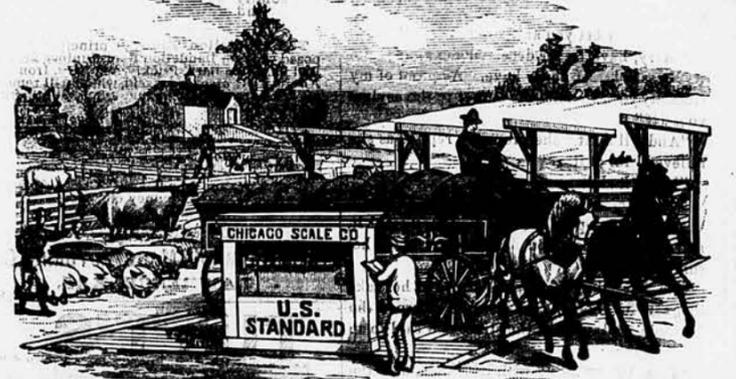
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2 Ton Scale, Platform 6x12, \$40; 3 Ton, 7x13, \$50; 4 TON (8x14) \$60; 5 TON (8x14) \$75; 6 TON (8x16) \$80; 8 TON (8x20) \$100; 9 TON (8x22) \$110; all other sizes in proportion. Beam Box, Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, and full directions for setting up. Platform and Counter Scales, Trucks, Money Drawer, &c., &c. THE "LITTLE DETECTIVE," Weighs from 1-4 oz. to 25 lbs., price \$3.00, a perfect Scale for Offices, Families and Stores, sold by Dealers everywhere.

Prices of all kinds of Scales from ONE-THIRD to ONE-HALE LOWER than other Companies, and Quality EQUAL to the BEST. For FULL PRICE LIST, address CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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THE WHITE KING IS KING. It is the best flour made. It is the best flour for all purposes. It is the best flour for all purposes. It is the best flour for all purposes. WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. S. E. HENDERSON, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

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STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless quality. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 15 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

2,500,000 (from three to six years old) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery. TRACTION ENGINES Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.



Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate the best of selected Lumber. Circulars sent free. Address: NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Michigan.

AMERICUS CIDER MILL. WHITMAN'S PATENT.

The best Cider and Wine Mill made. It will make Twenty per cent. more Cider than any other. Perfectly Adjustable. THREE SIZES.



Geared outside. Large Mills priced for two cranks. Made as low as any first-class mill. Manufacturers of Corn Shellers, Corn and Cobb Mills, Hay Cutters Scrapers &c.

Circulars giving full description sent free. WHITMAN AGRICULTURAL CO., ST. LOUIS, MO. U. S. A.

PURE SUGAR.

By a recent invention, starch or corn sugar (more generally known as glucose), heretofore quite extensively used by confectioners, brewers, etc., has been made sufficiently dry and white so that it can be powdered and mixed with yellow sugars. It raises the standard of color largely, but not being so sweet reduces the saccharine strength, making it necessary to use more of the article to attain the usual degree of sweetness.

Large quantities of this mixture are now being made and sold under various brands, but all of them, so far as we are aware, bear the words "New Process" in addition to other brands.

As refiners of cane sugar, we are, in view of these facts, liable to be placed in a false position before the public, as the results of analysis of sugar bought indiscriminately, will seem to confirm the false and malicious statements of interested persons, who alleged it was the common practice of the leading refiners to mix glucose with their sugars.

While not intimating that a mixture of glucose and cane sugar is injurious to health, we do maintain that it defrauds the innocent consumer of just so much sweetening power. In order, therefore, that the public can get sugar pure and in the condition it leaves our refineries, we now put it up in barrels and half barrels.

Inside each package will be found a guarantee of the purity of the contents as follows: We hereby inform the public that our refined sugars consist solely of the product of raw sugar refined. Neither Glucose, Muriate of Tin, Muriatic Acid, nor any other foreign substance whatever is, or ever has been, mixed with them. Our Sugars and Syrups are absolutely unadulterated.

Affidavit to the above effect in New York papers of November 18th, 1878. Consumers should order from their grocer, sugar in our original packages, either half or whole barrels.

Consider well the above when purchasing sugar for preserving purposes.

HAVEMEYERS & ELDER, DECASTRO & DONNER REFINING CO. 117 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.



WHISKERINE is the only hair restorer. It restores the hair to its natural color and growth. It is the best hair restorer ever made. Address: H. G. WALKER, 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Grist Mills and Corn Shellers. OVER 25,000 NOW IN USE. Every Machine is fully warranted. Price of Mills, \$15 to \$35. Shellers, \$8. Don't buy a Mill or Sheller until you have seen our terms and Illustrated Circular. Address LIVINGSTON & CO., Iron Founders, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Gold Medal Awarded the Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self Preservation," bound in finest French marbled, embossed, full gilt, 500 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address: Peabody Medical Institute of Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. Bulfinch st., Boston.

The Jack Plane. Insures a fine, firm, clean seed bed, on early or late plowing. Manufacturers prices. If you would give your wheat an even start with weeds, order at once. J. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Caldwell Co., Mo.

Why We Grin.

A Family Episode.

A wife followed her husband down to the gate as he was starting for down town, and kindly said to him:

"William, you know how sadly I need a blue hunting dress."

"Yes, dear," he remarked, "but you know how hard up I am. As soon as I see my way clear you shall have the dress and a new hat to boot. Be patient, be good, and your reward shall be great."

Forty minutes after that he emerged from a restaurant with a big basket and a fish pole, bound up the river. In the basket was a chicken, pickles, cake, fruit, pie, and a bottle of a liquid of a rich color, and he was just lighting a twenty-five cent cigar when his wife came along.

"What! you here?" he exclaimed.

"Yes, I was going to the market. Where are you going—what's in the basket?"

"I was going to carry this fish-pole around to a friend on Jefferson avenue," he modestly answered.

"And that basket?"

"This basket—well, I was going to take it to the orphan asylum as a present to the children. It's a donation from six leading citizens."

"William, I don't believe it."

"Sh! don't talk so loud."

"William, I shall talk louder yet!" she exclaimed.

"I bet you are going fishing."

"Mary, have I ever deceived you?" he plaintively asked. "I never have. As proof of my sincerity you can take this basket to the asylum yourself."

"And I'll do it," she promptly replied as she relieved him of it.

"Mary, hadn't you—"

"No, sir, I hadn't! You'd better hurry up with that fish-pole, as the man may want it, and be careful how you stand around in the hot sun."

She left him there. He watched her take the car for home, and then he returned the fish-pole and crossed the street and said to an acquaintance:

"T. m. I'm suffering with neuralgia, and the excursion is off till next week. Too bad, but we can never can tell what a day may bring forth."

There was chicken and pickles and other good things on the table at dinner, but he never smiled. Even when his wife wished she were an orphan if that was the way they were fed, he never betrayed the gloom in his heart. It was only when she handed him the bottle he had so carefully tucked in the basket, and he saw it labeled, "Good for Little Children," that he said:

"Mary, it is an awful thing for a wife to get the impression that her husband is a cold blooded liar!"

"It must be," she replied, as she took the other chicken leg.—Detroit Free Press.

The Farmer's Hired Man.

"I'm kinder lookin' around the market for a hired man," he exclaimed as he stopped at one of the stands and nibbled at an onion. "I kinder hope I shan't be able to find him."

"How's that?"

"Well, there ain't no profit in a hired man no more. No, sir, he's no good any longer."

"What's the reason?"

"Oh, a dozen reasons. First and foremost, times have changed, and the hired man has changed with 'em. Ah! sir, it makes me sad when I think of the hired men we had before the war—great big fellows with the strength of an ox and the vim of a locomotive. I didn't have to holler my lungs out to get one of 'em out of bed at 3 o'clock in the morning, and it was all I could do to coax them to go to bed at 10 o'clock at night. I'm afraid we shan't never see no more hired men with keepin' around for their board."

"That's sad."

"It's sad, and more too. Now, as I said, I want a hired man. I'm willing to pay \$11 or \$12 a month for a smart one. Some farmer's want a man to work all day and all night, but that ain't me. I have never asked one to git out of bed before 3 o'clock—never. I allus give my man three-quarters of an hour at noon unless the hogs git out or cattle break in or a shower is coming up. After a man has worked right along for nine hours his system wants at least half an hour to brace up in. They don't quit work on some farms till 8 o'clock, but I'm no such slave driver. At half-past 7 I tell my man to knock off. All he has to do after that is to feed the stock, cut a little wood, mow some grass for the horses, milk four cows, fill up the water trough, start a snuzzle in the smoke house and pull a few weeds in the garden. I never had a man who didn't grow fat on my work, and they allus left me feeling that they hadn't half earned their wages."

He stopped long enough to wipe a tear from his eye, and then went on:

And now, look at the hired man to-day! He wears white shirts and collars. He won't eat with a knife. He wants napkins when he eats, and if we don't hang up a clean towel once a week he wipes on a handkercher. Call him at 3 and he gets up at 6. He wants a whole noon at noon, and after supper he trots off to a singing school or sits down to a newspaper. Fifteen years ago if my hired man was sick for half a day I could dock him. If he died I could take out a month's wages for the trouble. He was glad to get store orders for his pay, and he would wash in the rain barrel and wipe on the clothes line. There has been a change, sir—an awful change, and if a reaction don't set in pretty soon you will witness the downfall of agriculture in this country."

"Then you won't hire another?"

"Wall, I can't just say. Work is powerfully pressing, but I'm going slow. Before I hire him I want to know whether he's a man who'll pass his plate for more meat and taters, and whether we've got to use starch in doing up his shirts. The last man I had took me so task for not holding family prayers twice a day, and after I had done so three months I found it was only a game of his to beat me out of half an hour a day. He thought, he ha' a pretty soft thing, and he looked mighty lonesome when I cut Old Hundred down two lines and got through with the Lord's Prayer in forty seconds."

Advertisement for LEIS' Dandelion Tonic, featuring an illustration of a man and a horse, and text describing it as a 'PURELY VEGETABLE' blood purifier.

Text for Dandelion Tonic: 'The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Ferrugin Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alteratives—also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from your stomach.'

Text for Tutt's Pills: 'T. m. I'm suffering with neuralgia, and the excursion is off till next week. Too bad, but we can never can tell what a day may bring forth.'

Advertisement for TUTT'S PILLS! AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE, featuring text about its effectiveness for various ailments.

Text for Tutt's Hair Dye: 'GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and is Instantaneously Sold by Druggists sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.'

Text for Texas, Arkansas & Louisiana: 'A healthful, genial climate: an exceedingly productive soil, where, with common industry and prudence a sure and certain competence can be had.'

Text for The South-Western Immigration Co.: 'Will mail, on application, free of cost, postage prepaid, books with maps, giving authentic and reliable information, in detail, of the state of Texas, Arkansas, or western Louisiana. We desire to confer with those wishing to better their condition and are meditating a change to a new country.'

Text for \$1000 REWARD: 'For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that The Wizard's Pills Remedily fails to cure. Prepared only by J. P. MILLER, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., and sent gratis without his signature. Sold by druggists, or mailed for \$1.00.'

Advertisement for CATARRH BRONCHITIS & CONSUMPTION CURED BY INHALENCE, featuring an illustration of a man and text about a 'HEALING VAPOR OF CARBOLATED OIL OF TAR'.

Advertisement for ROSES and RARE PLANTS, featuring text: 'Send for our LOW-PRICED List (mailed free on application) and see the number of ROSES And RARE PLANTS we mail for \$1. Our Greenhouses (covering 3 acres in Glass) are the largest in America. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St., New York.'

Advertisement for KANSAS GROWN Nursery Stock, featuring text: 'The Miami County Nurseries of Louisburg, Kas., Offer for the fall trade a large and fine assortment of Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, and Plum trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, etc., also a large stock of Apple Seedlings, Apple Trees, and Osage Hedge Plants, which can be furnished in car load lots at a very low price.'

Advertisement for TO SUFFERING with CATARRH ANY BRONCHITIS, featuring text: 'Who honestly desire Relief, I can furnish means of Permanent and Positive Cure. Rev. T. F. CHILDS Remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience he first obeyed the injunction "Physician heal thyself." His treatment in the only known means of permanent cure—Baptist Home Treatment. Thousands of Testimonials. Valuable treatise sent free. Rev. T. F. CHILDS, Troy, O.'

Advertisement for ENSILAGE, THE PRESERVING OF GREEN FORAGE CROPS. IN SILOS. BY H. K. STEVENS. 'It consists of Practical "Experience with Ensilage at Echo Dale Farm; also the Practical experiences of Twenty-five Practical Farmers with Ensilage and Silos, giving their experience in feeding stock of all kinds with Ensilage, and the practical results, conclusively showing the undoubted success of this process—the Ensilage of green forage crops. By this process the farmer can realize five dollars in place of one dollar as practiced by the old system of farming. Also wonderful experiments of feeding poultry, at one-half the usual cost, on Ensil-go.'

Advertisement for KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS. Includes a map of the State Fair Grounds in Topeka, showing various areas like 'SPEED RING', 'SHADY GROVE (TWELVE ACRES)', and 'STATE FAIR GROUNDS, TOPEKA'.

Advertisement for KANSAS STATE FAIR, TOPEKA, KAN., held September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1881. Address: GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Sec'y, TOPEKA, KAN.

Advertisement for LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, featuring an illustration of a leaf and text: 'It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1000 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application. Founded 1784. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia.'

Advertisement for Lewis's Combination Force Pump, featuring an illustration of the pump and text: 'Lewis's Combination Force Pump. Makes Three Machines. My agents are making \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 & \$30 per day. ANOTHER NEW IMPROVEMENT IS THE Lewis Patent Spray Attachment. Can change instantly from solid stream to spray. Don't Fail to Read this Splendid Offer. I will send a simple Pump, express paid, to any express station in the United States or Canada for \$3.50; regular retail price, \$6. Weight, 4 1/2 lbs.; length, 32 in. I also manufacture the "Potato Bug Exterminator" of Agricultural Machinery. Wholesale trade prices to dealers on application. Price List and Terms to Agents, etc. I give a long list of customers, each of whom has bought from \$50 to \$2000 worth of these goods in from one to three weeks time; You can make from \$10 to \$20 per day. Agents wanted everywhere. P. C. LEWIS, CATSKILL, N. Y.'

Advertisement for Our Knives are Made to Cut and Hold an Edge. MAHER & CROSH, 34 Maumee Street, Toledo, Ohio. 'Warrant every Knife of their brand to be HAND FORGED from Razor Steel and will place free any blade proving soft or flawy. T. e cut shows exact size and safety of new knife strong blades—smooth ends to handle, easy in pocket. To introduce them we will mail sample post-paid for 75c. Have med um blade knife and heavy one blade strong blades. Oregon Hunting Knife \$1. Cattle Knife \$1. Sample 6 inch Hand Forged Butcher's Knife by mail post-paid, 50c. Illustrated List Free. Address as above.'

Advertisement for Percheron-Norman Horses. 'The Largest and Finest Lot West of the Mississippi River.' My stock consists of CHOICE SELECTIONS from the well-known studs of E. Dillon & Co., and M. W. Dunham and young stock bred from these selections. I will sell STOCK BRED IN OUR OWN STATE, as fine as the best that are imported, or raised in this country for less money than the same quality can be purchased in Illinois. Young Stallions and Mares for Sale. QUIMPER. I have ONE STALLION six years old, weight 1700 pounds, fine style, good breeder, for sale. Will sell on time with good real estate security. Correspondence promptly answered. HENRY AVERY, Wakefield, Clay Co., Kas.

Advertisement for Star Cane Mill, featuring an illustration of the mill and text: 'GRINDS twice as fast. Double the capacity. Cheapest mill made. Warranted in every respect. We manufacture ten different styles of cane mills and a full stock of Evaporators and sugar Makers' supplies. Send for circular to J. A. FIELD & CO., and Howard st., St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.'

Advertisement for MY FRIEND! GO TO TEXAS! featuring text: 'EASTLAND COUNTY, Tex.—50,000 Acres on and near line Texas Central Ry. and Texas Ry. Good locations near Junction at Cisco. COMANCHE COUNTY.—34,000 Acres on and near line of Texas Central Ry. Attractive field for Emigrants. For sale at \$2 to \$3 per acre on good terms in tracts of 100, 320, 640 acres. Over 5,000,000 Acres Texas Lands for Sale. ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, "Texas the best land for the Emigrant." (English, German, Swedish and Norwegian), will be sent postage paid to any address in the United States, Canada or countries in Europe embraced in Universal Postal Union. Send Postal with address, or write for information, terms, etc., respecting sale of land to R. M. ELGIN, Land Agent, Houston & Texas Central Railway, Houston, Tex.'

Advertisement for ENSILAGE, featuring an illustration of a machine and text: 'ROSS GIANT, and Little Giant Cutters, For Ensilage & Large Stock Raisers. OF IMMENSE SIZE, WEIGHT, ST. EM-T.H. and CA-AG-TY. Guaranteed the Best Cutter for the Business. Send for Circulars to E. W. ROSS & CO., Fulton, N. Y.'

Advertisement for NOYES' HAYING TOOLS, featuring an illustration of a tool and text: 'For stacking Out in Fields or Mowing a Way in Barns. Hundreds are now in use. Save labor and money. Are simple, durable and cost but little. No trouble in getting over high boards or to the end of deep bays. Send for circular and designs for tracking barns to U. S. Wind Engine & Pump Co., Batavia N. Y.'

Advertisement for PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE, featuring an illustration of the machine and text: 'PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE. KEEPS THE HIGHWAYS IN THE BEST ORDER FOR HALF THE PRESENT COST BY CUTTING OFF THE EXCESSIVE GRAVITY. MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL FREE OF CHARGE. PAID FOR BY THE USER.'

Advertisement for HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY! featuring text: 'FOUR SPLENDID STORIES All Complete, None Contingent. PHILADELPHIA Market Reports. Prof. THOS. MEEHAN, Agricultural Editor. Detective Sketches. Mass Skinner's Humorous Letters. LADIES' DEPARTMENT AND YOUTH'S COLUMNS Most Complete and Decidedly the Best Ever Published. Our Agricultural Matter is all original, and is considered the best to be found in any weekly in the country. Home-File Subscription List over 200,000. Established, well-known, and perfectly reliable. As an experiment, and to influence future subscriptions, we offer to send the'

Advertisement for TRIBUNE & FARMER, featuring text: 'EVERY WEEK FOR 2 MONTHS ON TRIAL FREE. A large weekly paper, absolutely free for TWO months, to any one who will send us their address, together with 10 CENTS, 8 cents for postage on a weekly paper, and 2 cents for splendid premium supplement, wrappers, post-line and address. THE TRIBUNE & FARMER, at \$2.50 per year, is worth more than any other paper published every Saturday. Address, Tribune and Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.'