THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863. TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1881. VOL. XIX, NO. 39.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Fish as Food.

[From a paper by Professor Atwood.]

The proportions of waste matter in different kinds of flesh and in different samples of the same kind in different conditions vary widely. Thus a sample of flounder contained 68 per cent. of waste matter and only 23 per cent. of flesh, while one of the halibut steak had only 18 per cent. of waste and 82 per cent. of edible materials. Among those with the most waste and least edibles first are the porgy, bass, perch, lobster and oyster. Among those with the least waste are fat shad, fat mackerel and dried and salt fish.

Coming to the edible portion of the flesh, we find this to consist of water and solids or actual nutritive substances.

The proportions of water and solids in the flesh of various kinds of fish are much more variable than most people would suppose. Thus the flesh of the flounder had 85 per cent. of of water and only 15 per cent. of solids, while that of salmon 36½ per cent. of solids and 63½ per cent. of water, and the flesh of dried, smoked and salt fish have still less water. Among the more watery kinds of fish flounder, cod, striped bass and blue fish. Among those with less water and more solids are mackerel, shad, salmon and salt and dried fish. In brief, as compared with ordinary meats, the flesh of fish generally, though not always, contains more water.

Some very interesting results are found in comparing the foul or spent fish with the same in good condition. As it becomes lean the fish loses nutritive value in three ways: first, in decrease of weight; second, in relative increase of waste and decrease of flesh; and, third, in deterioration of the quality of the flesh which, in the lean fish, is more watery and considerably less valuable pound for pound than the flesh of the same fish in good condition. Thus the flesh of spent salmon was rated at 85, while that of a fat salmon came up to 108. There is in this a strong argument in favor of legislation against the capture of fish out of season.

The practical application of these facts is of the utmost value. The same nutritive substances in the different samples of fish were found to vary from 40 cents to $3 per pound. It makes little difference to the man with $5,000 a year whether he pays 40 cents or $4 a pound for the albuminoids of his food, provided it suits his palate, but to the housewife whose family must be supported on $500 a year it is a matter of great importance.

As regards the value of fish for brain food, continued investigations confirm the statements of a year ago, that fish are no richer in phosphorus than other animal food and worth no more in nourishing the brain.

In Germany, whither we have to look for the best of our definite knowledge of these matters, information like that given above is widely and generally diffused among the people. Tables like those above are published in pocket diaries [a sample of one of these diaries was shown to the audience] and used for constant reference by hundreds of thousands of people, in all ranks and conditions of life.

The Value of Fairs.

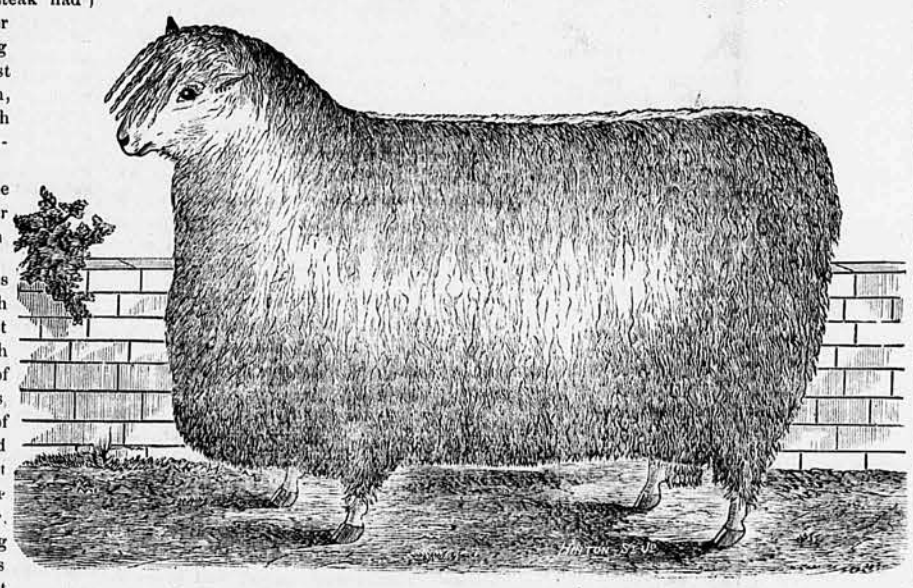
Year by year the inducements offered to exhibitors of stock, manufacturers of new and improved agricultural implements and others having something valuable to show, by the officers and managers of state fairs, has rapidly increased. The premiums offered this year by the various associations are larger than ever offered in this country. Chicago and Minneapolis, in their great fairs for 1881, are offering $1,000 prizes for draft horses alone.

In some of the state fairs, prizes of $500 are offered for the best herd of the beef breeds; $500 for the best herds of the dairy breeds; $500 for the best stallions, and the same amount for the best brood mares of the draft breed of horses for farm and other use; also proportionately large prizes for machinery, farming implements, vehicles, and the produce of the farm and factory.

These grand prizes are predicated upon the large attendance of farmers, breeders, manufacturers, and the still larger attendance of the people. The people go for amusement and instruction. There is no more profitable school for farmers and farmers' sons than to attend both the local and state fairs.

To the dairymen the fairs are equally profitable. When it is known that 40 per cent. of our dairy stock are unprofitable, it deeply concerns the welfare of that industry to secure and breed stock that will yield paying products.

Five years ago, at the New Jersey state fair, we saw a cross breed heifer of extraordinary excellence, that at three years old, three months after calving, produced more milk and more butter than nine-tenths of the state of New York. This animal was the produce of a Jersey Bull on an Angus cow.



DUKE OF RICHMOND HILL,
Property of JNO. W. JONES,
STEWARTSVILLE, MO.

We also know farmers who have regularly attended the stock fairs, who have so modified their methods of farming and breeding, that their farms now yield them double their former incomes. This is as near a mathematical demonstration of the value of fairs to farmers as it is possible for us to give without the annual footings of the farm accounts of these men for the past ten years.

Even in the great city of New York, there is a general demand by the citizens that the American Institute shall inaugurate a grand show of domestic animals for the spring of 1882.

To improve the eagerness of the people to see domestic animals, even the dog shows are attended by thousands upon thousands of our citizens, among whom are seen our representative people.

To the farmers and their families, the fairs are what clinical instruction are to the medical student, and the blackboard and laboratory are to other students. In fact it is seeing for oneself the great improvements of the age. The great fairs are the agricultural museums of the country, where the most valuable object lessons may be learned by the farmer and the people.

Such fairs awaken the deepest interests in the farmer; creating a demand for better farming, better crops, better stock, better products and better markets. They bring men face to face, create honorable and profitable competition, instruct the people in the social amenities of life, and result in great good to the people and to the nation.

If these conclusions are correct, then it is a duty incumbent upon every farmer to encourage these fairs by his and his family's presence, and by sending the products of his farm to such fairs for competition, and taking away with him such things of superlative excellence as shall by and by enable him also to bear off some of the rich prizes offered as premiums at the great fairs of the country.—*American Dairyman.*

Home Made Syrup.

I suppose that by far the largest part of the crop is planted and manufactured solely for home use as molasses. And the quality of the product depends more upon the skill and intelligence put into it than to anything else. I have seen just as good syrup made on a primitive outfit of twenty years ago as I have seen since.

One fact is agreed upon by every one who has had a little experience—the necessity of boiling it from juice to molasses in the shortest time possible. And yet among those who have followed it from its first introduction into this country, I find the greatest variety of uncertainty in the application of this principle. One man told me that he had for years offered quite a sum of money to any one who would tell him how to construct a furnace that would boil the sap just as fast as he wanted to, regardless of the weather. There is not a manufacturer of cane mills sn the land but whose circulars and handbooks contain the essential principles of the business. The applications of all are essential to success. The man referred to above understood the principles, but failed in the application. And so, it is fair to judge, it will be with the man whose object is simply to supply his own table.

There are, however, a few men who are working at it for the profit they find in making syrup for themselves or for their neighbors. If a man has followed it long he must have the elements of success in him, for there is no poorer property that I am acquainted with than poor, black, thin, bitter sorghum molasses.

Here and there, in this state, and all the neighboring states, such men have been doing good work, making an article of syrup that would hold its own in the household economy against all competitors, from whatever source, price and quality taken into consideration. The experience of these men is the hope of the sorghum enterprise. What are the facts that have been demonstrated by them?

1. That sorghum syrup can be made at a profit and sold at a price that will drive the corn syrup to the wall. There has never been enough to supply the demand, and I suppose the state of Iowa to-day could not supply a car load of good quality.

2. That a large per cent. of sugar will crystallize when the conditions are right; that the quality of the sugar as it comes from the centrifugal is worth as much to use at home as the best grades of raw New Orleans. Experts, whose attention has been arrested by these facts, have been analyzing the juices, and their universal testimony is that the per cent. of cane sugar compares favorably with that of the southern cane.

There are several manufactories in Kansas fitted up with the best appliances, and of large capacity, and the next few weeks are looked forward to by those who are watching with great interest, and the question, "Can sugar be made to pay?" is in a fair way to be answered, as a liberal combination of brains and capital are working at it.—*C. P. Hanger, in Iowa Homestead.*

The Rice Crop.

The terrible hurricanes which have recently visited the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina has been most disastrous to the rice crop which had nearly been made. The drought had already injured it materially, and then came the hurricane—a thing heretofore unheard of in the month of August—and great has been the destruction both of property and life. On the rice plantations the embankments protecting the growing crops from the encroachment of the salt water, have been leveled, submerging the fields of ripening grain, almost without an exception. The grain is now in the milk, at its most critical period, and the harvesting of the crop usually commences about the first of October. It is feared that the crop will be cut down fully one-half. As the equinoctial storms, always dreaded by the planter, are yet to come, the outlook is certainly not encouraging. Should the gales be severe, the Sea Island cotton and rice crops of South Carolina will be almost *nil.—Food and Health.*

Schoolroom Ventilation.

"Experience has shown that if an animal be kept confined in a narrow, closed apartment, so that the air supplied is always more or less vitiated by the carbonic acid which it expires, however well fed that animal may be, tubercle (consumption) will be developed in about three months." If this be the case, a large per centage of the cases of consumption should be met with among inmates of badly ventilated schools. But, fortunately, the disease is comparatively infrequent under the age of 15, and added to this is the protecting influence of the active exercise in the open air usually indulged in by school children. It is upon the teacher that its blighing effects are more apparent, as they are predisposed by age, they neglect exercise in the open air, and their mental labor is severe, and worry of mind exhausting. Of eleven teachers who died during the last eight years within the limits of one county in Pennsylvania, two died of acute disease, one of an overdose of habitual narcotic, and of nine attacked by consumption, eight died—six ladies and one gentleman; the other, a gentleman, will recover, at least for a time.—*Papular Science Monthly.*

A Giant Grapevine.

Many of our readers will remember an item we published about a year ago in regard to a monster grapevine of the Mission variety, growing on the ranch of William H. Flinn, several miles from the canon. At that time the reporter took his measurement all by guess, and that, too, from memory after he returned to town. Not a few thought our description of the big vine a stretch of reportorial prerogative, yet we have been assured by Mr. Flinn himself that we failed to do the vine even justice; that its branches were longer and covered a much larger area than was represented. Since then this monster has continued to grow until its accumulated weight of branch and fruit has brought total destruction to one or two large oak trees which supported it, and almost demolished the domicile of its owner. From Mr. Flinn's driver, who visited our office yesterday, we learn that the vine and its fruit have completely crushed the tree, tearing it out by its roots. The size of the vine and the weight of grapes growing upon it may be estimated when we say that the oak tree thus prostrated, which is perfectly sound, is fully two feet and a half in diameter, and upward of sixty feet in height, with corresponding spread of limbs and branches. Mr. Flinn estimates that on that portion of the vine which destroyed the tree there were fully five tons of grapes. —*San Diego (Cal.) Union.*

South American Jewels at Auction.

One of the results of the disastrous war now being waged in South America has been the sale of a large number of church ornaments set with precious stones, and old personal jewels sent from Lima by patriotic persons in order to procure funds toward the defense of Peru. Of nearly 500 lots, which realized very various prices, the following were sold at the highest rates:

A pair of long pearl and diamond earrings, with four large oriental pearl buttons, and a pair of extraordinary large pearl drops, £135; a curious silver gilt mitre, enriched with scrolls of diamonds, emeralds, rubies and other stones, £273; a magnificent old chased fine gold monstrance, enriched with a large number of precious stones, including fine emeralds, rubies, sapphires, diamonds and amethysts, likewise pearls, total weight 378 oz. 10 pwt., £3,000; an old gold monstrance, with a center of large diamonds and topazes, £940; fourteen gold rays for a monstrance, set with topazes and diamonds, £640; a gold crescent of eighteen brilliants, £200; an old silver-gilt monstrance, with a gold door and lining, 298 oz., 10 pwt., £200; a life size figure of a pelican, with an enameled gold breast, the eyes and algrette set with large emeralds cut *en cabochan*, three silver-gilt figures of young pelicans, £380; an old enameled frame in three pieces, enriched with emeralds, £275. Total of the pieces, £10,778.—*London Athenæum.*

Stop this scientific business where it is, and don't let it go any further. It is robbing life of all that is worth living for. Only a short time ago one of these scientific joskins analyzed a tear that had trickled down the cheek of a lady who wanted a new dress, and he found it to contain phosphorate of lime, chloride of sodium of water. Ever since reading that analysis we have lost faith in tears, and no matter what a person is bellowing about, we can only look at the tears as they flow over beauty's cheek and think of the phoshpate of lime, and chlorade of sodium and water. The infernal analysis has knocked all the poetry out of tears for us, and we feel as though we wanted our money back. If the scientist will refund what he has taken from us he can take his old analysis. We would like to throw him in a corner and jump on him. He has robbed us. Oh give us back them other days when tears were tears and not chloride of sodium and other nauseating drugs.—*Ex.*

Farly Frost in the Garden.

Our gardens are often at their best in early autumn. We have a few days of early frost, in which the very tenderest things are killed off, and then follow days, often weeks, of the most delightful weather, in which the plants that escaped the first frost, are at their best. It is very disheartening to the amateur, to see his beds of Coleus, and his Cannas, all limp and useless, while the hardier Geraniums seem to laugh at the disaster. So far as we have noticed, this is the usual experience, and it occurs so regularly each year, that it seems worth while to prepare for these early frosts, in order to prolong the enjoyment of the garden. Those early visitations, though sufficient to kill the tenderest plants, are so slight that they may be easily warded off. Whatever may be placed over the plants to prevent radiation of heat, will answer. The taller the plants, of course the more dfficult it is to protect them. We have preserved a bed of tall Cannas, by setting a still taller pole in the center, tying a sheet by its middle to the pole, and letting the sheet hang over the plants, its edges being supported by them. Beds of Coleus and other tender plants may be readily protected by newspapers, held up by sticks placed here and there in the bed. Indeed, in early autumn, the newspaper is a most useful horticultural appliance, not only in the flower garden, but in the vegetable garden. By a proper use of newspapers for a few nights—the early frosts rarely continue for more than three nights—the crop of tomatoes may be prolonged for several weeks; especially where the plants are trained, as we so often advised, to a trellis or a support of some kind.—*Am. Agriculturist Floriculture and Gardner*

What Does it Signify.

Intelligence received from the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., announces the discovery of a new comet located in the constellation of Virgo. It is a striking coincidence that this new and bright comet appeared at the same hour President Garfield was breathing his last. It was first seen by E. E. Barnard in Nashville, Tenn., who has made claim through Pro. Swift for the Warner prize of $200 in gold. This makes the fifth comet seen since May first, and of this number four have appeared from almost the same spot in the heavens.

Improved Appetite and Digestion.

One of the first effects of Compound Oxygen is an increase of appetite and an improvement in digestion. A patient writes: "I was unable to digest my food on account of chronic inflamation of the stomach and torpidity of the liver. The treatment had an almost magical effect from the first. My improvement in strength, appetite and ability to digest my food is indeed wonderful." Another says: "Can now eat almost anything I wish, though a month or six weeks ago my diet, even a hygienic one, disagreed with me." Another: "My appetite, before very poor, is now excellent. Feel an elasticity and courage and strength that I have been a stranger to for years." Another: "Have not felt so well in two years. Appetite good; blood circulates well; pains in back, limbs and legs have disappeared, and I sleep such sound, refreshing sleep that I begin to feel like a new person." And another: "Respiratton, appetite, nerves and sleep all much improved." Our reports of cases and full information sent free. Drs. Starkex & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Clover hay is a nutritious food for horses, and, *when well cured* and put up so as to be free from dust and mold, may be fed with entire safety. The principal objection to its use lies in the great difficulty which attends its curing

Farm Letters.

COPE, Jackson Co., 16 miles northeast from Topeka, Sept. 12.—Since the copious showers of the past two weeks, vegetation that was not entirely parched by the long heated term is assuming a livery of green, and nature seems revived. The farmers have secured a large amount of hay, and it has been put up in good condition.

There is but little preparation made, in comparison with past years for sowing wheat this fall in our county. The short crop of the last harvest has discouraged many from seeding again until the chinch bugs disappear, as they were almost the entire cause of the failure. I think, though, with J. C. H. Swann, that the farmer who sows wheat this fall and does his work well, will reap a bountiful harvest in due season. My observation for many years has been that we hardly ever have two failures in crops in two successive years.

I read with much interest the farm letters that appear in the FARMER, and feel disappointed when I get a number without the heading "Farm Letters," as I miss a treat. They keep the readers of the "old reliable" posted in the condition of crops, stock, improvements, experience of live farmers of the various sections of our state, and other matters equally interesting.

The late drouth has tested the hardiness and durability to withstand so trying an ordeal of many of our pets in the way of trees, vines, shrubs and flowers. We may know hereafter what to plant that is, to use a common expression, iron-clad. With me, in my orchard, the Red Astrachan and White Winter Pearmain have suffered the most. Among the various kinds of peaches, I see but little bad effects. The Kittening blackberry seems worse than the Lawton. Among seven varieties of grape vines, I see but little difference; all have stood the drouth well. Among five varieties of strawberries, viz., Wilson, Captain Jack, Col. Chevy, Chas. Downing, and another kind I got for Monarch of the West, but not genuine, all have suffered more or less—old Wilson gone up entirely, Col. Chevy badly damaged, Captain Jack somewhat damaged. The Chas. Downing stood the test better than any other. Let others give their observations. I like to hear from my brother farmers.

J. W. WILLIAMS.

STAFFORD, Sept. 17.—To-day a meeting of farmers and stock growers met at this place and organized an agricultural association by electing Jos. Cooper, president; Joel Reece, secretary, and M. V. Lamoreux, treasurer. The association decided to give a free exhibition on Friday and Saturday Oct. 14th and 15th, 1881. This will give our citizens an opportunity to exhibit their stock and farm products, and exchange views as to best methods of raising the same. Everybody invited to attend.

JOEL REECE.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., Sept. 13; 75 miles south from Topeka.—The great heated season has come to an end. Weather cool and pleasant, a slight frost in favorable situations, several fine showers followed by bracing north winds. Wheat sowers are busily engaged in preparing the soil and drilling, some holding back in fear of chinch bug. Not the usual breadth has been sown. Owing to the great drouth and chinch bug we find that we have not more than half an average crop of corn, oats, wheat, and millet, very few potatoes.

Peaches small and indifferent. A large quantity of fine prairie hay has been secured. Corn selling at 45c, per bushel, wheat $1.00, fat cows $2.25 per cwt.

The high price and scarcity of corn has caused the cattle market to tend downward and become dull. Scarcely any fat hogs in the country. Stock hogs plenty and cheap. Stock water scarce and many wells failing.

Although the past summer has been disastrous and our supply of grain will be short, yet with our large supply of hay and fodder, and with better shelter, and by exercising more care, we may winter our flocks and herds successfully and be prepared in the spring to plant our usual crops, hoping for a better harvest.

W. W. S.

FAIRVIEW, Brown Co., 60 miles north from Topeka.—I think that we all agree that one of the most important crops for us to raise is grass, either wild or tame. I have 85 acres seeded to tame grass, mostly timothy and clover run together. Some seasons I have good success seeding with wheat and oats, but if any lives I keep re-seeding until I get a good stand. Thus far I have had the best success with spring seeding. I sow as early as the season will permit if sown with spring crops, and if on fall wheat or rye, sow in January or February, but be sure to roll the ground when it is in good condition for rolling in every instance. If seeding is to be done in the fall on stubble don't plow the ground. I had rather sow it on the stubble and not touch it than to plow the stubble under. I have had the best success sowing timothy on the stubble, using either a pulverizer or a harrow, and then sow the clover in the February plowing and roll the ground in the spring. If sown on fall plowing on the soil it will start well, but there being nothing to protect the young plant it is almost sure to winter kill. I seeded 35 acres last spring with wheat and oats, and most it killed out, it being dry and hot. What lived was on fall plowing. But I had five acres of fall rye which I sowed to clover and timothy about the 10th of April, which I harrowed in and then rolled. The rye was pastured with cattle and I have a good stand, and it has yielded a good deal of feed already.

My tame grass pasture yielded an abundance of feed the first part of the season, so much so that I intended another spring to break up my wild grass pasture; but now at the close of this dry season I have come to the conclusion to keep my wild grass, for when the tame grass pasture was dried up or nearly so for two months, my wild grass pasture carried the usual amount of stock, one head to two acres, and they did as well as I ever had them. Wherever the blue stem is killed out the buffalo grass has come in thick and produces more feed, and the stock appear to like it better.

Corn will yield from nothing to 40 bushels per acre, wheat from 5 to 15, oats from 10 to 50. There will be corn enough with the old on hand to fatten the hogs and carry the stock cattle through, but there will be but a few cattle fed—none compared with last year.

J. M. BOOMER.

The Farm and Stock.

Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have just finished gathering my Concord grape patch—dimensions, forty by seventy-six feet—vines, five years old on trellis five feet high. I kept a careful account of the weight and price as the grapes were sold, and found that I have sold eight hundred and ten pounds, and received $48.32. I estimate that we used ninety pounds in the family, and that the birds and chickens destroyed 110 pounds. In round numbers the patch grew 1,000 pounds, worth $50. If I have figured accurately, there is about seven hundredths of an acre in the patch; and at the above rates one acre would yield seven tons of grapes, worth $700. C. BISHER.

Hutchinson, Reno Co., Sept. 14.

Morris County Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Morris County Agricultural Fair held its eighth annual fair at Parkerville, Sept. 13, 14 and 15, and considering the very dry season, the exhibition of farm products was truly wonderful. Good corn, oats and millet usual, wheat light, potatoes average size but few, vegetables scarce. A splendid show of horses and cattle, especially the young stock, which proves that our state is rapidly grading up all her stock. The floral display is ahead of anything heretofore exhibited, which again demonstrates the advancement of the people, for with the necessities secured, the beautiful and luxurious can be indulged in. Financially the fair was a failure. First day, good enough weather; but on the second rain, and third cold with high wind. Considering everything, and it being an off year, it was probably as well as might have been expected. D.

What is the Farmers Share?

In connection with the remarkable advance in prices of the staple products of the farm the past two months, the question arises how much of this great increase of values has the farmer received, to whom it legitimately belonged. It must be confessed that the farmer has shared in the profits only to an insignificant extent. Every intelligent farmer is forced to admit that there are other parties better posted than himself about his own calling—that there are men in other walks of life who have a superior knowledge in relation to the supplies and wants of the country; the number of bushels of wheat, corn and oats to be thrown on the market, the amount of pork offered and required for the consumers here; the number of bales cotton grown—required at home— and how much for foreign markets. These are all matters of prime importance to every tiller of the soil, and yet how poorly understood by the average producer.

A number of fair-sized fortunes have been made in this city the post two months by men (on small investments to) who calmly surveyed the outlook and dilligently studied the markets for the future and prospective supplies Among the lucky ones the records fail to point to a single farmer. If the final result shows anything it is that the farmer is unable to cope with a subject or situation of which he should be master. It demonstrates that there is a deplorable lack of system or effort to unite a power that could rule supreme over this and kindred situations. More knowledge must be diffused, more information secured, more newspapers both agricultural and political read. By a system of regular reports of crops, quantity, etc., in every county in the state, every farmer in the state has, how much surplus, etc. With such a report from every state spread broadcast through the agricultural press, the producers could figure out on a safe basis what their crops would bring them.

Just two months ago wheat sold at $1.16; now $1.44. Corn advanced in same time from 45c to 62c; oats from 39c to 45c. Meat, corn, and other products show a similar advance. Most of these very fat margins fell into the hands of speculators. There are doubtless a small portion who held back and were shrewd enough to foresee better prices, but the great majority unloaded long ago and the speculative class has been pocketing the margins arising since. We might enter the domain of the horticulturist and behold a similar state of affairs. No person ought to be better informed concerning the peach crop than the peach grower, whether he lives in Missouri or New Jersey. He should be familiar with the previous crop and how much of it was carried over in cans, and make an intelligent estimate of the wants of the coming season and arrive at some conclusion that would form a basis for future operations. Canned peaches more than doubled in value the past three months. Fortunes were made by this extraordinary advance, and again we look in vain among the successful ones for a fruit grower, the man who should have profited by the rise in value of his goods. We do not aim here to encourage the dangerous spirit of speculation, but call attention to the fact that the farmer is in a measure fleeced by the speculator who is sharper or better posted, and so long as the farmer remains in the darkness referred to, so long will he be the victim.—*Rural World.*

Health on Farms.

The general health of those engaged in farming, is better than that of persons living in towns or cities who follow in door occupations; and vital statistics prove that the average duration of life in those actively engaged in farm labor is greater than in those employed in the sedentary occupations of city life. This is not so much from the better sanitary condition of the farm, as from the vital vigor induced by the active life of the farmer, enabling him to resist the morbid influence that would lay a feeble man in his bed, or perhaps in his grave. As a general rule, farmers are either grossly ignorant, or recklessly careless in regard to sanitary conditions. A farm residence should have an elevated, airy location and should be surrounded by a lawn of an acre or more, well set in grass and shaded with trees, so trimmed as to admit of a free circulation of air. All marshy, or heavy clay lands in the vicinity of the house should be carefully and thoroughly drained. Timber chips, or sawdust should not be suffered to rot near the house, and barnyards should be cleaned every spring, and the wastes of the winter's feeding, either spread on the fields and plowed under, or put on the compost heap and covered with muck sufficient to absorb the poisonous gases arising from its decomposition.

The cellar should be thoroughly cleansed and white washed with fresh slaked lime every spring; and no fruit nor vegetables should be suffered to decay in it during the summer. The water supply must be an object of constant care. If this is a spring, provisions must be made to prevent surface water, in time of heavy rains, from running into it; and if, by accident it should be overflowed, it must be thoroughly cleared as soon as the flood subsides. If water for house use is obtained from a well it should have an embankment around it, at least a foot higher than the general surface of the ground in the vicinity. The well should be covered by a platform of heavy lumber slightly inclined from the level, so that water falling on it will be carried away from the well.

No privy vault nor sink should be permitted within forty feet of the well. The wastes of the kitchen and wash-house should be conveyed, in lead troughs, to a broad shallow pit, near which a wagon load of swamp muck or black soil, hauled when dry should be deposited under shelter. A few shovels full of this thrown into the pit, once a week, will keep down all odors. The contents of the pit should be removed once a month to the compost heap.

Thoroughbred Horses.

There is only one class of horses entitled to the appellation of "thoroughbred," and these are the decendants of the English race horse. It was originated especially to designate these horses, and its application to any other breed is misleading. Thus it is incorrect to speak of a thoroughbred trotter. It is correct to use the term, a pure bred Percheron, a pure bred Arabian, or a pure bred Clyde. A thoroughbred horse in this country must have descended on the side of both sire and dam from imported English stock. It is generally understood that an out-cross to the Arabian or the Barb horse does not vitiate the claims of descendants to be considered thoroughbreds, as it is from these breeds that the English race horse owes a great part of his wonderful powers of speed and endurance. But this is very seldom attempted now, as the English thoroughbred has been bred to such perfection that it really impairs his decendants to cross him with any other breed known.

The early history of the English race horse is very obscure, so far as knowledge of what breed or breeds were used to lay the foundation upon which the Arabian or Barb horses were crossed. The earliest mention of a race course for the testing of the speed of horses runs back ta the days of Henry 11. At that time there was a race course just outside the gates of the city of London, where races were run by horses especially fitted for that purpose. From that date the English kings and nobles always took more or less interest in breeding of race horses, and it was the emulation engendered by racing against each other that led to the use of foreign horses of more speed and endurance than their own to bring their horses to greater perfection. This resulted in the breeding in the English race horse in his present form,—the highest type of the horses known, and the only one entitled to the name of "thoroughbred."—*Michigan Farmer.*

The Devon.

The Devon is the oldest race of pure blooded cattle. Their antiquity is unquestioned, and they have been noted from the earliest periods of which we have any authentic account for their beautiful and symmetrical forms the good quality of their flesh and milk. In some portions of England they have ever been favorite cattle with the breeder, as they have been and are to-day with the butcher and consumer of beef throughout the world wherever known.

A century or more ago the spirit of improvement took possession of our English cousins, and they began the upbuilding of other breeds of cattle. This spirit of improvement has brought forth the beautiful Short-horn, a breed of cattle that in a few years filled England with its praises, crossed oceans, traversed continents, and every where met with favor. Wherever they were introduced they left their unmistakable impress on the cattle of the country, so that to-day it must be confessed that no breed of cattle has done so much to improve the cattle and increase the beef production of the world as the Short-horn. While the enterprising breeders on the bank of the Tees, were engaged in perfecting the Sort-horn, those of Hereford and adjoining counties were giving form to the massive, short-legged, round-bodied, and fat-producing Hereford. And these two large and beautiful breeds of cattle have been brought to that degree of perfection that this time they are receiving the laudations of the civilized world. And far be from me to detract in any way from their well earned reputations, or to pluck one leaf from the laural wreaths that crown them. On the contrary, I am quite ready and willing to render to them fully credit for all their grace and many fine qualities.

With two such rivals in the field, it may seem like presumption in the little Devon to enter the lists, and claim even a passing notice. But while the cattle war is progressing between these two eminent beef-producing breeds, the little Devon would present himself at your door, and humbly ask permission to be briefly heard in his own defense. The race can be bred in regions and on lands and under circumstances that the Short-horn cannot. Their beef is of the highest class. They are hardy, active, will feed fat where a Short-horn will not, and live where the latter will starve. Besides, though smaller than the Short-horn, and one year later in maturing, yet when put to feed at pasture at four with Short-horns will make as many ponds of beef per acre as Short-horns; and their beef will have this advantage, that it will be better in quality than that of the average Short-horns, and will be in smaller cuts to meet family demands.

Now in regions where Short-horns can not go, there is no beast on earth to compare with the Devon to fill them. He can stand Arctic cold and tropic heat. They flourish in Canada and in Cuba. Can anything be said more recommending? They are good milkers, rich in quality and good in quantity. They make the best and quietest work cattle, and where the Short-horns can not go, supplant all other cattle.—*Ex.*

Poultry.

Chicken Cholera.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Not having the cholera among chickens seems the exception, so, having lived over 21 years where I now reside without having it, I thought I would tell the conditions under which this has occurred. I will state, however, that a tenant of mine has had it in his flock twice during this period—once when our chickens ran together—but did not feed nor water them together.

First, then, we have a fair average chicken house, 10x14, 8 feet high, hay roof, but the chickens never roost in it, prefering a large honey locust that stands near by. Any weather, cold or warm, finds them roosting in that tree. Our house and lots are on a limestone ridge, where there is always abundance of fine, sharp broken stone. We have generally had some old grain about the place all the year, but not always. We never use any remedies or preventatives. We never allow any filth to be in their reach, such as dead carcasses, swill, garbage, etc.

Here I will state that my tenant lost all his chickens this summer, and all the difference I could see in the manner of treatment from ours was, that a great deal of the waste of the house was thrown into the yard, and their principal drink was leakage from the swill barrel. Our chickens have an abundance of good clear water the year around. They are never obliged to go to the hog trough, hog wallow, creek or pond. But few chickens come about the house; still, within ten steps of where I sit writing, I can see an iron heater, an old-fashioned spider and a half-gallon pan full of good water. About the sheds and yard it is the same. During all the past hot weather there was not a minute from sunrise to sunset but what chickens or guineas were drinking from some of the different vessels about the place. Only think, then, of their suffering where they had to depend on the hog trough, and the hogs with only half enough for themselves! What a delicate egg they must get up in their laboratory, with such ingredients as carrion and swill!

We have never changed our chickens. We commenced with one old black hen and a red rooster, now our whole flock is pure white—a good illusiration of the survival of the fittest. This last feature was obtained by keeping the best white ones over always.

If any one should be benefited by anything in the foregoing, very good; it not, it will only receive the fate of many a better written article.

Buffalo, Wilson Co. H. P.

Many Railroads have discarded the old make of scales, substituting the Improved Howe.

BORDEN, SELLECK & Co., Agts, Chicago.

WHAT SHE SHOULD DO.

A Few Suggestions of Importance on a Subject of Interest to the Ladies.

And Certain Facts which Should be Known by all Women.

[Home Journal, New York.]

A short time since an article appeared in the columns of this paper, being a synopsis of a lecture delivered by a prominent woman before a well known New England society. This article dealt so directly with the needs of women, and contained so many hints which were valuable, that it naturally attracted no little attention, and has, we learn, been a subject of comment in social circles in nearly every part of the land. Realizing that no subject can be of more vital importance, as well as of interest to all readers, than the condition of the women of America, we have collected and prepared with considerable care, additional facts bearing upon this same subject.

The ladies of this country have been more observed and talked about than those of any other land, and Europeans always notice their characteristics—usually with admiration. Sara Bernhardt, declared she did not see how any one could resist falling in love with "those pretty American ladies." She might have added, that even her far famed French nation would find it difficult to equal, much less excel, American women in quickness of perception and brilliancy of intellect. The minds and manners of American women are all that can be desired; but it is a lamentable fact that their physical frames are far inferior in comparison with their social and mental characteristics. The women of England are noted for their florid health: those of Germany for their strong constitutions, and the ladies of France for their exuberance of spirits; but American women possess no one of these qualities in any prominence, and all of them only in a slight degree. The reason for this must be plain to every careful observer. Sedentary ways, devotion to fashion—but above all and more than all, carelessness and indifference to daily habits and duties, have rendered the women of this land far less strong and healthy than it is their duty or privilege to be. This irregular and indifferent manner of living, brings about the most serious results and is both directly and indirectly of untold injury to the race. The cause, therefore, being manifestly under the control of the women themselves, the power to remove it must naturally be under their control also. American women can possess just as charmed lives as though they lived in Europe or any foreign land, if they only desire and determine to do so.

The primary cause of suffering from disease is impure blood. The performance of the natural functions of womanhood and motherhood is not a disease nor should it be treated as such, and to maintain one's health the organs which make and purify the blood must be preserved in, or restored to, their normal condition. These organs are the kidneys and liver.

It is the office of the kidneys to take from the blood the poisonous matter which has been collected from all parts of the body and pass it off from the system. If they are impaired in their action they cannot do this work, the poison accumulates, *all* the organs in the body, which are sustained by the blood, are weakened and give way and kidneys and contiguous organs become the source of great pain, and without prompt relief death is certain.

It is the office of the liver to extract other impurities from the blood and utilize a portion of them for digestion. If the liver is disordered, all forms of dyspepsia occur, the bowels cannot expel the waste matter and the most distressing inconveniences follow. This is especially true in the case of women. And if the bowels are thus inactive and overloaded, the neighboring organs, which are particularly dependent for their right action upon the state of the liver, bowels and kidneys, become displaced and the consequences which ensue are too well known to require re statement in a suggestive article of this kind. The secret however, of preventing these manifold disorders is to keep the kidneys and liver in perfect working condition. This is reason: this is science, and it appeals with force to the suffering women of America.

When the body is in a healthy condition, then come beauty of complexion, elasticity of step, hopefulness of disposition and comfort and happiness in the duties and responsibilities of a family. There is therefore every incentive to secure and preserve buoyant health.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the remedy described in the lecture to which reference has already been made, is receiving as it certainly merits, the most careful attention and the trial of the women of the land. It is a pure and simple vegetable remedy which is doing more to bring health and strength to the American women than any one thing which has ever been discovered. It acts directly upon the liver, kidneys and adjacent organs, soothes any inflammation allays all pain and places them in a condition to bring health to the body and happiness to the life. The manufacturers of this great remedy, as we learn from the lecture, have the written thanks of thousands of women—many of them of great prominence—but these letters are very properly regarded as too sacred for publication. No true woman is pleased to have her physical troubles flaunted in the eyes of the world.

The unquestionable value of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is all the more manifest from the fact that heretofore no adequate remedy for the ills of women has ever been discovered; nor have the medical profession ever been able to assist woman in her troubles as she deserves. This is perhaps largely due to the presence of so much bigotry and intolerance in that profession. The history of medicine is a history which illustrates to the fullest the blighting effect of bigotry and intolerance. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, was driven out of England. Jenner, the father of vaccination, was oppressed and scoffed at. Thompson, the founder of the Thompsonian theory, was the victim of a hateful conspiracy. Morton, in Massachusetts, who introduced the use of ether in surgical operations, was charged with witchcraft and yet the discoveries of these men are today recognized as of infinite benefit to the race. It is the solemn duty of every physican in the land to take advantage of every opportunity which is within his reach, not to promote the interests of this or that school, but to heal the people of their infirmities. All have witnessed death bed scenes and felt that if skill were equal to disease death might have been postponed many years—that science, (if use were made of all the agencies she has revealed,) was equal to a cure.

How many a time in the experience of all has this been illustrated! A cold is contracted, it refuses to yield to a fixed form of treatment, the physician may not be candid enough to call in the aid of other schools or of independent agencies, and the dear one dies because the doctor will not exhaust *every expedient* known to the world for relief! If he have the courage of his convictions and employs outside agencies, he is visited with expulsion from the society of his fellows, and forsooth becomes what they choose to call a 'quack." When they have exhausted all the agencies approved by their schools, they "shirk the responsibility" of the death of their patient by advising a trip to Colorado or Florida, or a voyage to Europe! Such treatment may be in accordance with the "code of ethics," but in the view of the unprejudiced public it is downright cruelty, if it may not be even more strongly characterized.

There is no reason however why the women in this land should not possess the best of health and spirits. The character of the country, the activity of her surroundings and the opportunities afforded for recovering lost health and retaining the same are greater than those of any other land on the face of the globe. By a careful observance of the plain and simple laws of health; by a watchful care over daily habits and duties and by a regulation of the life with the remedy above named, which has become so prominent and valuable, there is no reason why all the desirable things we have mentioned may not be secured in their highest degree. It is therefore a matter of importance that all women give this subject the attention it deserves, and the care which they are able to bestow, conscious that their efforts are certain to bring them perfect health and long and happy lives.

Grange and Alliance.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O.: John F. Willits; Grove City, Jefferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

President—W. S. Curry, Topeka.
1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.
2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labette Co.
3d Vice President—A. A. Power, Great Bend, Barton Co.
Treasurer—Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co.
Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wakeeney, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Sedgwick 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.

STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

Report of the annual meeting of the Kansas State Farmers' Alliance, held in Topeka, Sept. 14, 1881:

The meeting was called to order 9 a. m. by President W. S. Curry. Roll of delegates was called, and 31 delegates answered to their names, some representing two or more subordinate alliances.

Minutes of last meeting read, and as delegates were expected to arrive on the noon train business was suspended for a time, and a general talk was indulged in by the delegates on the subject of county organizations.

J. B. Potter of Reno county alliance, J. W. Messer, of Barton county alliance, and T. P. O'Brien, of Cloud county alliance, each gave a lengthy report of their organizations and their workings, all of which favored county organization. These delegates, speaking from experience, thought the county alliance very important for the success of of the farmers' movement.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and referred to the finance committee.

The finance committee elected at last meeting were not present, and on motion of J. D. James the president appointed J. D. James, G. D. Humphreys and J. R. Clark as a committee to act in their stead.

On motion, the president appointed a committee of three on credentials, consisting of N. G. Gill, W. R. Bradley and J. A. Lacy.

On motion, all resolutions were to be put in writing before being presented.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

State alliance reassembled at 2 p. m., President Curry in the chair.

The committee on finance reported as follows:

"Upon examination of secretary's and treasurer's book accounts, vouchers, etc., we find receipts from all sources whatsoever to be $167.89; disbursements for all purposes, $108.24; balance on hand, $59.65.

"We also find charter fees, $1.00 each, for charters No. 104, 118, 119, 120, 122, 145, 148, 166, 168, 178, 179, 180, 182, 184, 186, 187, 194, 195, 196, 199, 205, 211, 216, 221, 222, 227, 231 and 236, due and unpaid.

Respectfully,
J. D. JAMES,
J. R. CLARK,
G. D. HUMPHREYS,
Committee."

The report was received and adopted.

The committee on credentials reported as follows:

"We, the undersigned committee, find all the delegates named on the secretary's roll entitled to seats in this convention, and that J. D. James is entitled to represent alliance No. 216, J. A. Lacy No. 58, and E. Harrington No. 157; and we recommend that the secretary place the names of any other delegates on the roll who come properly accredited. We find nothing in our constitution on the subject of delegates from county alliances, and we therefore leave that matter in the hands of thts convention without recommendation.

Respectfully,
N. G. GILL,
J. A. LACY,
W. R. BRADLEY,
Committee."

The report was received and adopted.

The order of new business having been called, N. G. Gill offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we authorize and urge the members of the alliance in every county in the state to push forward the organization of subordinate alliances in their own and adjacent counties."

J. D. James moved that the course pursued by the president and secretary in issuing charters to county organizations be approved. The motion prevailed.

On motion, the following committee was appointed on revision of constitution and by-laws: Messrs. Humphreys, James and Wilcox.

The committee reported for adoption following as a new article to the constitution:

"Five subordinate alliances shall be a sufficient number in a county to organize a county alliance. The basis of representation shall be three delegates from each subordinate alliance in the county: *Provided*, That after the county alliance has been organized it shall have the power to fix its own representation."

That by-law No. 9 be amended by inserting the words "or county" in the second line, after the word "subordinate," and before the word "alliance."

The report was received and adopted.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to notify all delinquent alliances to remit their *per capita* tax and charter fee.

On motion, by-law No. 7 was amended by striking out $300, and inserting $100 instead.

On motion, the convention proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

President, W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee county; Vice President at large, N. S. Gill, Emporia, Lyon county; Vice President 1st dist., J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud county; vice president 2nd district, M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin county; 3d district, C. Eckles; Secretary, L. A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee county; Treasurer, T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburfi, Cloud county.

The president appointed as finance committee, J. D. James, of Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center, and J. A. Lacy, Wakefied, Clay county.

On motion, L. A. Mulholland, of Shawnee county, and J. D. James, of Cloud county, were elected as delegates to represent the state alliance to be held in Chicago, Oct. 5. 1881.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 7:30 p. m.

Alliance convened at 7:30 p. m., and on motion, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Junction City.

The secretary was instructed by the alliance to have the official proceedings published in the KANSAS FARMER.

The alliance took a recess of an hour, and listened to a very interesting address by Jasper Needham, of Missouri.

The convention being again called to order, a vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Needham for favoring the meeting with such an able address.

J. D. James moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was adopted as read:

"*Resolved*, That the secretary be instructed, when making out the semi-annual list of subordinate alliances, to place a cross (✘) after the Secretaries' name of all those subordinate alliances which have not paid for their charter, and a star (*) after the secretaries' names of all subordinate alliances which have not paid up their *per capita* tax.

At 11 p. m., after a session of 14 hours, the state alliance adjourued.

W. S. CURRY, President.
L. A. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

What the Grange Does.

Not only the social amenities and lessons of high morals are taught in the grange, together with the habit of fostering aspirations beyond the monotonous present, but intellectual truths of the first importance and magnitude are disseminated through its agency. The principles of social and political economy are made familiar by its means. The narrow limitations of ordinary practical life are enlarged, and broader and healther views are inculcated. The best methods of legislation impressed on the mind, and the proper topics of it are sagaciously selected. The vital relations of producer and consumer are more clearly understood. Farmers are made to comprehend that they are freemen in the truest sense and for the highest ends.

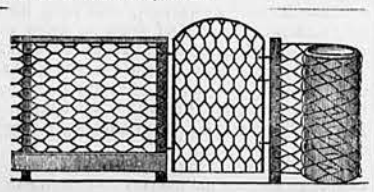
This is not by any means an imaginary picture. Those who have been in the grange since its formation and establishment will readily testify to the truth of more than we have stated, They will freely admit that the Grange is an educator and a thorough one; that it effectually stops the waste from which the agricultural character so long suffered, and tutors it in the art of saving and satisfying resources on which men in other vocations, when they happen to possess them, make constant drafts for the successful conduct of their lives, and the enjoyment of their mature age. It is well to keep these simple facts in mind, that by so doing this timely organization may have widest scope for the employment of its many and valuable influences.—*Massachusetts Plowman.*

Can a boy who runs away with a circus be arrested for larceny?

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.

STARTLING DISCOVERY!
LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.



STEEL WIRE FENCE
Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work WITHOUT BARS, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens stock ranges, and railroads; and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SEDGWICK GATES, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the BEST and CHEAPEST ALL IRON automatic or self opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

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. This truth has only been known a short time and for years people suffered great agony without being able to find relief. The discovery of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure marks a new era in the treatment of these troubles. Made from a simple tropical leaf of rare value, it contains just the elements necessary to nourish and invigorate both of these great organs, and safely restore and keep them in order. It is a POSITIVE Remedy for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for Torpid Liver—Headaches—Jaundice—Dizziness—Gravel—Fever, Ague—Malarial Fever, and all difficulties of the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

It is an excellent and safe remedy for females during Pregnancy. It will control Menstruation and is invaluable for Leucorrhœa or Falling of the Womb.

As a Blood Purifier it is unequaled, for it cures the organs that make the blood.

This Remedy, which has done such wonders, is put up in the LARGEST SIZED BOTTLE of any medicine upon the market, and is sold by Druggists and all dealer at $1.25 per bottle. For Diabetes, enquire for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. It is a POSITIVE Remedy.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

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. 480 acres, 130 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.

SHEEP FOR SALE.
About 200 good Merino Sheep, and a few good Rams. Inquire of CLAASSEN BRO'S, Beatrice, Gage County, Nebraska.

FOR SALE.
500 GRADE MERINO EWES and 400 GOOD WETHERS.
Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE.
Three head of Herd Register Bulls of choice breeding from my Jersey Park Herd, at reasonable prices. Dr. O. F. SEARL, Solomon, Dickinson Co., Kas.

Merino Rams.
We have at Emporia, Kas.,
One Car Load Choice Merino Rams
for sale. They were recently purchased in Addison County, Vermont, and are mostly registered sheep. They are extra large, good constitution, and extra heavy shearers.
MASON & WRIGHT.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.
Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.
CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.
Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.
G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

Kentucky Blue Grass Seed
Farmers and Dealers in Seeds can procure pure Kentucky Blue Grass Seed by sending to O. A. GILMAN, Paris, Ky.
Samples of Cleaned, Extra Cleaned, and Fancy, sent on application.

Hall's Patent Husking Gloves & Husking Pins.

No. 48 Riveted Husking Gloves extra shielded, complete protection from wear, per pair..... $1.75
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650 Pages. Able Authors. Fine Illustrations. New, Authentic, Complete. His early life, rise into prominence as a Soldier and Legislator; election to the Presidency; the formation of his Cabinet; the contest in Congress; the Attempt on his Life; his Surgical Treatment and Convalescence, all fully discussed. The Fastest Selling Book of the Day. AGENTS WANTED Everywhere. For full Particulars address at once, J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups.
From noted stock. Ready for delivery now. Price, either sex, $5.00. Address J. M. ANDERSON, Box 400, Salina, Kansas.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.
Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address T. SEMPLE, 390 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

OSCAR BISCHOFF, (Late of Bischoff & Krauss,) Dealer in
Hides & Tallow,
Furs and Wool.
Pays the highest market price. Wool sacks and Twine for sale. 66 Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills. TOPEKA, KAS.

SHEEP SCAB CURED, Ticks and Red Lice
KILLED WITH
LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID,
The new sheep dip and parasite destroyer. This fluid has all the advantages of Carbolic and Arsenic without their poisonous effects; entirely harmless when used internally or externally; mixes readily with and is used in cold water at any season of the year without injury to the stock: has never failed to give satisfaction. Send for testimonials, price list and directions.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

F. E. MARSH,
GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.
MANHATTAN, KAS.,
I have now ready to ship the finest lot of thoroughbred Light and Dark Brahma Chicks I ever had. Will sell cheap this fall.
MARSH'S CHICKEN CHOLERA CURE AND PREVENTIVE.
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.
F. E. MARSH, Manhattan, Kas.

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.
All breeders of said swine are invited to subscribe stock and otherwise assist in advancing our interests which are mutual.
Further information may be obtained by addressing the Secretary, at Washington, Kas.
ORLANDO SAWYER, Sec'y Northwestern Poland-China Swine Association.

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WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
CASH ADVANCES MADE.
Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent.; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent. will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.
WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston.
REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston, Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York

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Merchants,
110 & 112 SOUTH FRONT, STREET,
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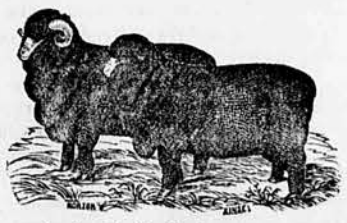
Consignments solicited and liberal cash advances made.

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.
A large and elegant stud of imported Clydesdale Stallions and Mares, of all ages.
Hambletonian Stallions and Mares of superior breeding. Personal inspection invited. Separate Catalogues of each class, and milk records of cows mailed free on application. All inquiries promptly answered. State that you saw this advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.
SMITHS & POWELL, Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

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.
EZRA MEECH, Winfield, Cowley Co., Kas.

Breeders' Directory.

CUNDIFF & LEONARD, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeders of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. BROWN "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

C. PUGSLEY, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Thoroughbred Rams registered in the Vermont Register for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HENRY & BRONSON, breeders of thoroughbred Merino sheep. Rams for sale. Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas.

WM PLUMMER, Osage City, Kas., breeder of Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale at reasonable rates. Farm three miles southwest of city.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Effingham, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited. A Yearling Bull for sale.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices ½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

PIGS, POLAND CHINAS, Jersey Peds and Yorkshires; the Sweepstakes winners of Iowa. See reports of fairs of 1880. Dark Brahmas, SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Iowa.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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.

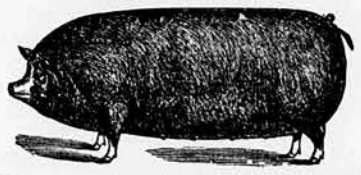
THE Kansas Home Nurseries.
Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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. COZAD, 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, (Linneaus) $10.00 per 1000.
A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLEE, Leavenworth, Kas.

Nursery Stock
SYRACUSE NURSERIES.
One of the lbrgest Nursery Establishments in America. All the leading varieties of both Ernit and Ornamental
Apples, Pears, Plums, Grapes, Roses, Elms, Maples, etc.
In large quantities and of unequaled quality. Rare inducements to dealers.
SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

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 Bismarck, and at Wichita Fair with Pigs for sale.
J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE.
One of the most Complete Sheep Ranches in the state of Kansas, situated in Edwards county, seven miles from Garfield, on the A., T. & S Fe Railroad, containing 1,600 acres in one solid body, as good sheep land as there is in the state. Buffalo grass; the finest winter pasture; two good dwellings, 22x30, two stories, firmly built and well finished, large summer kitchens, good wells with pumps, and the best of never failing water; two barns 22x30, one and one-half story, first-class, grainery and harness rooms; one machinery house, one and a half story, 22x30; one wind mill and pump, 12 foot wheel, 28 foot tower, water tank 140 barrels, well elevated, and inclosed with pipes under ground that distributes water to troughs in all the corrals, to a complete dipping apparatus, and to the kitchen gardens: good substantial wooden sheds and close corrals for 2,000 sheep; good sheds and and corrals for 25 head of cattle; in fact, a complete outfit arranged and located for two brothers or partners.
I will sell with the above property a full outfit of farm implement and working stock; about 20 head of Cows, Heifers and Calves; one pedigreed Durham Bull, about 1,500 Ewes, grade merinos, 250 yearling Wethers, 500 Lambs, 34 Hammond Bucks.
I will also sell with the above property, 500 acres of land on the Arkansas river, only 4 miles from the homo ranch, occupying 5 miles of river front; producing fine hay: and the best of early pasture, with unlimited range through the hills.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
Or A. HOLLINGSWORTH, Garfield, Pawnee Co 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 wooled, raised in Southwest Kansas, and are at Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas
HASSARD BROS., Caldwell, Kas.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked n40 expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

It is said that prune culture in California is very successful and profitable.

We notice that some of our exchanges complain of immense numbers of caterpillars on trees. They should not be permitted to remain on any farm house trees. Strip them all off and let the eggs encounter the frosts.

Many persons believed that in case of President Garfield's death and President Arthur's accession to the presidency, there would be more or less fluctuation in the markets. But it will be a relief to all to know that no such an effect has been produced.

Among the pausible hopes of the future is one relating to electricity as fuel. We now cook by gas and steam, and we light by electricity. It is believed, and with good reason, that we will soon have an invention by which we may utilize electric currents in heating houses and cooking our food.

The memorial services in memory of the Ex-President's death, Monday, in Topeka were imposing and impressive. On Sunday, in every church the sermons were on that subject, and in most of them another service was held Monday. The G. A, R. had a meetsng, with memorial ceremonies at the Capitol grounds Monday at 11 a. m.

The railroad wars of the past year or two have demonstrated the proposition that when fare is very low travel vastly exceeds that when fare is high. This is on a general business principle. The cheaper is postage on letters, the more letters are mailed. The cheaper telegraphing is, the more messages are sent. The cheaper goods are, the more are purchased.

Dangerous counterfeit silver dollars, bearing the dates of 1879 and 1880, are in circulation. They are of very nearly the same weight as the genuine, and are heavily plated with silver. They are of a bluish color, but the only sure way to detect them is by the application of testing fluid to their edges which are less heavily plated than the sides of the coins.

Monthly roses, especially the tea-scented, are beautiful window plants. They need rich soil, thorough drainage, frequent washing of foliage with a fine hose syringe, as even a temperature as possible, carefully guarding from draughts of cold air, and smoking with tobacco if the green fly makes its appearance. They should have the morning sun, but be shaded from the afternoon sun when it has become powerful.

The Dead President.

President Garfield died at Long Branch at 10:35 p. m. September 19, 1881. Up to within thirty minutes of his death, it was still hoped that he might recover. At about ten o'clock he complained of great pain in his chest near the heart; his mind began to wander among the secnes of earlier life on his farm at Mentor, and in a little time he was dead.

An autopsy was held upon his body, and it was discovered that the ball had fractured the backbone, scattering fragments into the surrounding portions of his body. A large pus bed was found near the heart which had no means of escape. It was this, doubtless, which caused the pain shortly preceding death. The ball was found, not where it was believed to be, but just beneath the pancreas, or, what we call in animals the *sweet bread*, and covered over with new made flesh. It was doing no further harm. The examination, however, proved that the original wound was necssarilly fatal. Nothing but the excellent care, and constant sympathy he received; coupled with his good humor and courage, prolonged his life. The remains were taken Wednesday to Washington by special train where they laid in state until Friday, when they were removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and on Monday the 26th inst, were buried in Lake View Cemetery, in accordance with a desire he had often expressed during his life time. It is a beautiful park of several hundred acres, with trees, fountains, streams and walks, specially arranged for the use to which it is appropriated. It was purchased with a fund, and is beautified and kept in repair by means received from sales of lots.

The people were wonderfully attached to Mr. Garfield. His life was singularly pure. He lived at home. The pomp and glory of high life had no attractions for him equal to those of his own home where his old mother, and his wife and children were. Hence he rarely attended social gatherings of notable people. Raised up as he was from the humblest walks of life, he knew what hard, manual labor was, and he never would have been rich. He never forgot the lessons of hard life in the beginning. This always kept him in sympathy with the poor. His first friend was his mother, and she was the last person to whom he wrote a letter. That was on his dying bed. The first person he spoke of after the fatal wound was his wife whom he was going to join amid scenes of happier years.

In the midst of tempting surroundings, in public life twenty years or more, going upward all the time, he never wavered in his attachments to home nor in devotion to its inmates. This is the best, the grandest feature of his noble, well-poised character. The influence which his life will exert upon men will be most largely because of his domestic nature. His home was his kingdom. Always in his wanderings during his sickness, he visited Mentor and talked of things that had passed there. Truly his life was a beautiful one.

His death aroused the world. Not only his own people loved him, but the Queen of the proudest nation on earth—Victoria, of England, sent a message of love, and directed her minister at Washington to place a floral tribute upon the dead President's coffin. Bells in most of the parish churches in England were tolled, and business in great cities like London and Liverpool was temporarily suspended. President Grevy of the French Republic, cabled his sympathy, and Paris mourned. Every civilized nation on earth acknowledged the general bereavement.

So a good life went out. It began in poverty. It struggled up through the years to fame and was halted at the top by an assassin's bullet. The world will be better for his having lived in it.

President Arthur.

Chester A. Arthur, elected vice president last November, was sworn into office at his own house in the city of New York by Judge Brady of the supreme court of that state at a little past two o'clock a. m., September 20. He again took took the oath of office in the capitol at Washington at about noon the 21st, before Chief Justice Waite, of the supreme court of the United States. His first public act was to issue a proclamation setting apart Monday the 26th day of September 1881, as a day of "humiliation and mourning" for the dead president.

During all the time of President Garfield's prostration, Mr. Arthur behaved most commendably. He seemed to dread the responsibilities which the president's death would thrust upon him. His conduct was tender, modest, and manly. He enters upon his new duties under very trying circumstances. He was not, like his predecessor, blessed with the entire confidence of the country. But he is an able, strong man, possessed of rare executive ability. And he is a practical man. It is expected by those who know him best, that he will soon win his way into the esteem and good will of the people. At all events, he is entitled to a suspension of judgment until he has had a fair trial.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Display at the State Fair.

[*Continued from last week.*]

No one feature of the state fair attracted more attention and received greater admiration than the exhibit made by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe display, and nothing on the grounds merited higher praise. This display is of special value, because it told the story plainly to every one who looked upon it, that Kansas is an agricultural state of marvelous productiveness. The variety, quality and size of the products in this collection were such as to arrest the immediate attention of every practical farmer, and lead to many inquiries touching the character of the region in which the articles were grown. That is exactly the kind of discussion it is for the interest of our state to provoke—to get men from other states enthusiastic over the capabilities of Kansas soil, and thus to stir up within their breasts a desire to come and share the advantages we enjoy.

The Santa Fe road evidently believes in results rather than mere promises. Its own two thousand miles of completed track and the ceaseless trains which ply over it, bearing the mighty commerce of a continent, are finished facts, and not simply schemes on paper. Such implicit faith had the stockholders of this road in the support it would derive from the cultivated fields as soon as they would make the lands accessible, that they expended millions in pushing the line to the utmost western verge of the state before getting back a dollar of the investment. But the end justified the means, as the results have proved; and now the company's best argument for coming to Kansas and settling somewhere upon its land grant, is a display of field products from along the line, labeling the counties wherein the things were produced. These carry conviction, and are unanswerable.

Such being the theory of the "Santa Fe," it was deemed best by the land commissioner of the road, Col. A. S. Johnson, and his chief clerk, Mr. Hilton, to arrange an artistic and systematic display of products of the various counties through which the road runs, and exhibit them to the visitors of the state fair. The genius of Prof. Worral was called into play, and, as usual, evolved something beautiful and practical. He was in no way limited as to the expense or extent of the proposed display, but was instructed to excel, if possible, the famous exhibit made by the road at the Centennial. This was a big and a costly undertaking, but it was wisely planned and successfully carried out. We are certain no such agricultural showing was ever made before by any railroad in this country as that of the A., T. & S. F. R. R. at our state fair last week. The display occupied almost the entire north wing of the main building. At one end the design presented a beautiful allegorical picture representing the various states and territories through which the line runs, and symbolizing them by noted bits of scenery, or prominent productions of each. The grand old Rocky mountains, snow-crowned and eternal, towering above all; the singular castellated rocks of the Garden of the Gods in Colorado, are faithfully portrayed; and Kansas fields of wheat and oats, literally waving in the breeze, are ingeniously given. A substantial truss bridge, upon which is a wonderfully natural train of cars in miniature, spans the upper foreground, while the massive dome of the temple of Ceres and Pomona, all glittering with grain, rises nearly to the painted clouds. A rich profusion of field and orchard products lies scattered among the spaces of the temple, its columns bedecked with the tall growth of corn and cane, for which Kansas has become famous.

The details of this masterpiece of art show wonderful painstaking and rare ingenuity. Effects of fresco and mosaic are produced by the use of tens of thousands of kernels of oats and wheat, and even smaller seeds, each put separately in its place by tedious work, but so artistically done that neither painter's brush nor lapidary's skill could show more harmonious results.

Winding around from this gigantic centerpiece upon both sides, the Santa Fe display is extended along the east and west walls of the building a distance of sixty feet, and consists of a succession of Moorish arches, each covering the exibit of a single county.

The architectural symmetry of the whole deserves special admiration, and the general effect to one standing in the center of the hall is not unlike that derived from a position in the rotunda of St. Peter's cathedral at Rome. There one is supposed to be strongly impressed by the spiritual environment of the scene, while here the surroundings are altogether material; but the average American citizen, with his practical ideas and lack of veneration, would gain more real enjoyment from this elaborate temple of industrial art, than from a visit to the magnificent cathedral of Michael Angelo and the popes.

The beautiful Corinthian columns supporting the arches are blown glass of perfect transparency, and are filled with successive layers of grain and seeds, showing at a glance the great variety and excellent quality of the productions of this nature. The capitals of the columns are filled with heads of wheat, barley and rye set upright, which form an exquiste and fitting crown for the graceful shaft. These glass columns were found very difficult to obtain, and exceedingly expensive. Prof. Worral visited all the principal glass factories in the country to have them made in accordance with his desires, and found but one company (in Boston) which would undertake the job. The same concern made the long glass tubes in which was shown six feet of soil from each of the Santa Fe land grant counties. This is an incontestable method of proving the rich quality of the lands lying in the Arkansas valley. Every man can see the precise nature of the earth six feet below the surface, just as well as if he took a spade and made the excavation himself, and afterward subjected the soil to a careful chemical analysis. The counties in Kansas which took part in the "Santa Fe Railroad" display were Chase, Marion, Butler' Sedgwick, Harvey, Reno, Rice, Barton, Pawnee, Edwards, Ford and Sequoyah. Harvey county had a special exhibit besides, and vied with Sumner in the variety and excellence of its productions, as well as the tastefulness of their arrangement.

The land department premiums of $100, $50 and $25 for the best three displays of agriculture were awarded, in the order given, to Reno, Butler and Rice counties. But it was a difficult matter for the committee to decide among the several competing counties, the displays of all were so good. Those not receiving the award deserve favorable mention, and seem entitled to diplomas for the value of their efforts to the general weal of the state. Strangers visiting the fair (and their number was legion) could not fail to be impressed with the sight of the wonderful array of field and orchard products from the Arkansas and Cottonwood valleys; and not a few will date their determination to move to Kansas from the revelations of our state fair of 1881.

A real estate dealer from Indianapolis was so struck with the amazing exhibit of agricultural wealth on the first day of the fair that he closed a bargain that very day with Col. Johnson for ten thousand acres in a rich portion of the company's land-grant. The cash price of the lands bought was nearly $40,000. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri are all so much more seriously affected by the drouth this year than Kansas that we have reason to anticipate an influx of thousands of discouraged farmers from those and other states, who will readily take up lands in the fertile counties of south-central and southwest Kansas and become a valuable acquisition to that garden region of the west. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company will not be slow to appreciate this tendency, and is already advertising the agricultural success of its tributary territory among all the drouth-stricken people of the east and south.

It proposes to transfer its superb exhibit entire to the great International Cotton Exposition at Atlanta, Georgia, which is to continue during the months of October, November and December next Much will be added in every way to the Topeka display, and Kansas will get the benefit of the best advertisement she has had since 1876 in Philadelphia.

Grumble as they may about railroad monopolies and extortion, we candidly think that the farmers of Kansas have little cause to comlain of the general course of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe towards them. Certainly no other one instrumentality has ever done more for the settlement and progress of the state than this corporation. True, it has been for their own interests to develop its material resources, and to advertise its fertility to the world. We know they have lands to sell, and that the chief aim of the management is to increase the amount of transportation, but we also know that in times of trial and tribulation among the farmers of Kansas, the Santa Fe road has been a true friend and has contributed more real success than all others put together. Had it not been for the aid this company gave to the State Fair Association, the first annual gathering and display would not have been the magnificent success we can now record. By direct contributions of not less than $10,000, by efficient co-operation in all of its departments with the fair directory, and by the reduction of rates to the low price of a cent a mile, the Santa Fe company secured the success of the state fair beyond all peradventure. "Honor to whom honor is due."

Answers to Correspondents.

P. M. H. wants to know how to pickle onions. The following is regarded as good:

Peel the onions, scald them with weak brine, let them stand over night in the brine, then prain them or rinse them in clean cold water. Place them in an earthan vessel, cover with vinegar. Flavor to suit the taste.

Wants to know how to extract the seeds from osage orange apples.

Gather the appples aftea the first heavy frost when the leaves begin to fall, the apples may be gathered at any time. Scatter and leave them where they will thoroughly freeze. When they thaw out usually in January or February, gather them into troughs, or any convenient strong receptacle and pound them into a mush or pulp. Then put in water and stir the pulp well as the thickened water is drained off and loosens the seeds at the bottom. Continue this churning process until the seeds are left clean. Then dry. It will, of course be necessary to the water occasinually as the process continues.

Every farmer ought to have sheep, more or less, as he can take care of them without injury to other interests on the farm. There is no kind of stock more profitable. The census returns show that the people of the United States do not raise anywhere near all the wool they need for their own use. In 1880 we imported nearly one hundred and fifty millions pounds of wool. We ought to sell rather than buy wool.

Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle.

SO. VASSALBORO, ME., Sept. 15, 1881.

Nov. 1st, 1881, I shall have removed my herd of Thoroughbred Hereford Cattle to my new Stock Farm in Colony, Anderson county, Kansas, where I shall be pleased to show them to all who may favor me with a visit. I shall have 50 head for sale,—bulls cows, heifers and calves.

J. S. HAWES,
Mount Pleasant Stock Farm,
Colony, Anderson Co., Kas.

Those troublesome diseases peculiar to women are caused by relaxed and flabby condition of the muscular system. If the constitution has not been completely sapped, Leis Dandelion Tonic, taken persistently in small doses after meals, will effect a speedy and permanent cure. In any case it will afford great relief and can do no possible harm: therefore try it. A bottle costs but one dollar, and can be obtained at your druggist's.

Thoroughbred Sheep.

It is gratifying to all those purchasing thoroughbred sheep to have some evidence that they are such as represented. There are *Sheep Peddlers* who trade over Canada, Eastern and middle states and procure the services of town and city butchers to furnish sheep by the car-load, little in advance of butchers' prices. These sheep are brought west and peddled or auctioned off as thoroughbreds, though they have rarely if ever purchased a sheep from an acknowledged breeder of thoroughbreds In view of this fact, I beg leave to call your attention to my advertisement in another column, of the sale of thoroughbred Cotswold sheep, Oct. 6th 1881. the greater part being eligible to the American "Cotswold Record," having been selected with great care from breeders in Canada.

Their importations were from the best known and much highly esteemed flocks of Cotswold in England. The men whose names are connected with the breeding of this flock are justly considered the leading breeders of Canada and England, whose experience, judgment, skill and integrity are not questioned. They have given their whole time to this branch of husbandry. The names of Crain, Lain, Jacobs, Gillett and others in England are as familiar with Cotswold breeders, as Collins, Bates & Co. are with shorthorn breeders.

In establishing a flock of Cotswold, my aim has been to get nothing but the very best, having in view size, constitution and quality, together with heavy fleeces. I clipped from forty six ewes and four rams the past spring, 1881, an average of 15 lbs. 3½ ozs. of the best quality of fine, long, lustrous combing wool Thirty of which averaged 16 lbs. 4 2-5 ozs A greater part of the ewes had by their side one or two lambs. My purchases from John Snell's Sons, Edmonton, Canada, in the spring of 1880, were quite *liberal* and *select*, so much so, that in giving an account of his stock sales to the stock journals of the country, he stated that he sold me the best lot of sheep he ever sold to one man. I have also a very fine flock of Southdowns which were selected from some of the best flocks owned by importers and breeders of Canada, and descended from the best flocks of England. The two flocks took fifty one (51) premiums in 1880, amounting to $447.50.

JOHN W, JONES,
Stewartsville, Mo.

20 miles east of St. Joe, on the Hannibal & St. Joe. R. R.

A PERCHERON VICTORY,

M. W. Dunham's Herd of Percherons takes the Grand Sweepstakes Prize of $1,000 and Grand Gold Medal at the Great Chicago Fair, 1881, over the Clydesdale horses.

In the great draft-horse contest between the Clydesdales and the French Percherons, the latter were victorious. Mr. M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Dupage Co., Ill., whose stud of famous horses has elicited the universal admiration of all persons who have visited the Chicago Fair, has won the Grand Sweepstakes Prize, $1,000, and the Grand Gold Medal for the best herd of draft horses over the magnificent herd of Clydesdales owned by Colonel Robert Holloway, beyond doubt the finest collection of Clydesdales ever shown, consisting of the prize winners at the great shows of Scotland and England. For the best draft mare, Mr. M. W. Dunham's renowned mare Mignonette took the Sweepstakes Prize of $500 and Grand Gold Medal. She has been the winner at nearly all the great shows of France; also taking the highest honors at our own Centennial, and now makes her grandest victory over the finest collection of mares ever exhibited. She stands the unapproachable draft mare of the world, invincible. The Committee on Best Draft Stallions, in a ring of forty nine stallions, recommended a special Gold Medal struck for Mr. Dunham's stallion Vidocq Mr. Dunham has taken besides these Sweepstakes Prizes a large percentage of the Class Prizes. The fine display of stock and the liberal and tasty manner in which every thing connected with his exhibit has been conducted has made him hosts of friends, besides adding greatly to the laurels of the Percheron race, the greatest of all draft breeds. Mr. Dunham has made sales during this fair week aggregating in all $17,000. He has the largest importing and breeding establishment in the world, at Wayne, Ill., where he keeps open house to all, and any one visiting his farm will always be sure of a hearty welcome.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A $10.00 Bible Prize.

The publishers of Rutledge's Monthly in the prize puzzle department of their Monthly for October offer the following easy way for some one to make $10.00.

To the person telling us how many verses there are in the Bible by October 15th, 1881, we will give $10.00 in gold as a prize. The money will be forwarded to the winner October 15th, 1881. Those who try for the prize must send 20 cents with their answer, for which they will receive the November number of the Monthly, an excellent magazine of 32 pages, in which will be published the name and address of the winner of the prize, with correct answer thereto. Address, RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Pa.

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.

8 and 9

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

Deafness.

Those of our readers afflicted with deafness will do well to note the advertisement of H. P. K. Peck & Co. in another column.

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.

Wool Growers.

Ship your **Wool** to **W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo.** They do an exclusive commission business and *receive* more wool than any *Commission House* in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your *wool*. Commissions liberal. Advances made. *Wool Sacks* free to shippers.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic.

LEIS CHEMICAL MAN'F'G CO., *Gentlemen:* It affords me pleasure to recommend your Dandelion Tonic. It has on three occasions cured me of malarious attacks, against which other medicines were ineffectual, I consider it an excellent remedy for that sluggish, unhealthy condition of the system brought on by excessively warm or damp weather, and a malarious atmosphere. H. C. BURNETT,
Assistant Editor Lawrence Standard.

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slated Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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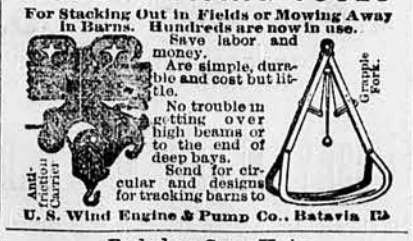

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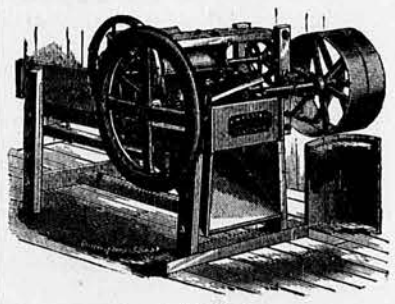

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I have ONE STALLION six years old, weight 1700 pounds, fine style, good breeder, for sale. Will sell on time with good real estate security. Correspondence promptly answered.

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A crystal spring, a sunny hill,
A gray old house with mossy sill,
Hemmed in by orchard trees
With massive trunks and age untold,
Whose luscious fruits, like mounds of gold,
When Autumn nights grew crisp and cold,
Lay heaped about their knees.

And when the trees, bare, gaunt, and grim,
Tossed aloft each naked limb,
Breasted the sleety rain;
When Summer sounds were heard no more,
When birds have sought a Southern shore,
When flowers lay dead about the door,
And Winter reigned again.

Then met the household band beside
A clear-swept hearth, a chimney wide,
Where roared a maple fire;
When all the streams were fettered fast,
When fiercely blew the wintry blast,
And clouds of snow went whirling past,
The logs were piled the higher.

How fondly memory recalls
The cheer within those old gray walls,
Beside that shining hearth!
O, peaceful scene of calm content,
Where happy faces came and went,
And heart with heart was closely blent,
In sadness and in mirth!

I see them all: the aged sire
Deep in some book: the glowing fire
Gleams on his silver hair.
The mother knits; her loving eyes
Smile on the children fitting by,
And now and then a gentle sigh
Tells of her household care.

A group of stalwart boys I see,
Brimfull of mirth—as boys will be—
When evening tasks were done;
And—last of all—a little maid,
Her small head crowned with auburn braid;
Who, when the merry games were played,
Was foremost in the fun.

How gay we were! What songs we sang,
Till the old walls with echoes rang,
While the winds roared without.
Again we sat, wide-eyed and pale,
And listened to some ancient tale—
How witches rode upon the gale,
Or white ghosts moved about.

'Twas long ago; those days are o'er,
I hear those songs no more;
Yes, listen, while I weep.
Time rules us all. No joys abide.
That household band is scattered wide.
And some lie on the green hill side,
Wrapped in a dreamless sleep.

Time rules us all. The little maid
Is now a matron grave and staid,
With sober look and air,
Treading an old and beaten way,
Bearing life's load as best she may—
Striving to lift her share

Hints for the Household—How Washing Day is Made Enjoyable.

Blue Monday, that used to harrass the mother, torment the husband and drive the child out doors, is now made comparatively easy.

Soak the clothes over night in warm water with plenty of good washing soap. The next morning wash them from the water (with a little hot poured in) into another of very hot water. If two can work at this it will be a much shorter method. Rub these out and put into a third tub; pour hot water on these to scald them. Then wring them into a tub of clear blue water—an indigo bag is better than all the patent bluing—and the clothes will be beautifully clean and white. Of course it will not be necessary to have four tubs; two will be enough, and if you have a good wringer it will not take long to do out quite a large washing. There is a great difference in wringers, and each time they are used they should be dried carefully and a drop of oil put on the cogs of wheels. Then if the clothes are taken down at night and sprinkled well, they will iron easily. The best sprinkler is a wisp broom kept for this purpose only. This sprinkles effectually and evenly, without a pool of water in one place and none in others.

To make good starch.—Dissolve two tablespoonfuls of starch in a little cold water; when it is smooth paste, pour in boiling water slowly and stir briskly to keep from lumping. The exact quantity of water will depend on the quality of starch, a pint to each ounce is a fair average; add a good teaspoonful of salt, a drop of bluing, and half a teaspoonful of lard. (Mem. For colored goods put a little alum in the starch.) Boil for twenty minutes by the clock. A clean bright pan and spoon should be kept purposely for making starch. Strain if not perfectly smooth when done, and if it has to stand before using, cover the pan to prevent a scum forming, and keep it hot. It should be used as hot as the hand can possibly bear, in order that it may better penetrate the linen, for the same reason the starch must not be made too thick. It must be rubbed in until the linen is completely saturated, and none is left unabsorbed on the surface. In mild weather starch the clothes from the rinsing water; in cold or windy weather dry them first, as both wind and frost snap out their stiffness. After the linen is perfectly dry, and a couple of hours before it is to be ironed, mix a tablespoonful of starch in a little cold water. Add a little salt and a piece of borax the size of a hazel nut, dissolve in boiling water. Mix the starch prepared with enough water to dip the bosoms, cuffs and collars. Fold these parts inside, and roll the shirts up tight in a clean, dry cloth. Iron the back, sleeves, cuffs and bands, then put the shirt on a shirt-board and smooth out the bosom. Rub it hard with a fine cloth wrung out of hot water. Iron rapidly with a clean hot iron, it would be wise for those who are not experienced to do this first ironing with a piece of thin muslin spread over the surface. In either case, after the whole bosom is done, rub the surface with the damp cloth and iron again without covering, repeating this operation until the work is satisfactory. Do not move the bosom until the ironing is completely finished and the linen perfectly stiff and dry.

Polishing fluid and irons.—Dissolve two ounces of powdered gum arabic in a pint of boiling water; when cool, stir in half an ounce of carbonate of magnesia, and after it is settled bottle the clear fluid for use.

When the shirts are all ironed, put the first one on the shirt board, and with a fine cloth moistened with the fluid go over the surface of the part to be polished, applying the hot polishing iron as soon as possible afterwards. If any part became too dry before the ironing, moisten them again and repeat the operation. The polishing iron must be used quickly and lightly. A nickle-plated one is best, and care should be taken not to let it get too hot.

To wash lace edgings.—Cover the outside of a large glass bottle smoothly with soft white cotton, linen or flannel. Wrap the lace around it, basting each edge carefully with very fine thread. Fasten a piece of thin muslin or net over the outside of the lace. Soak the bottle in tepid water for an hour or two, then wash in soap suds until clean, after which, lay it in clean water for twelve hours, changing it once or twice during that time. To finish, take it from the water and dry by wrapping in a towel, then dip the bottle into rice water and roll it in a fresh towel. When still damp, take the lace carefully from the bottle, and placing it between clean white cloths iron until completely dry.

Washing nice laces.—Nice laces may be carefully washed and with much more satisfaction than if sent to a lace renovator or washer, by making strong soap suds and filling a shallow platter full of the soapy water. Then double the lace twice and lay it in the water so that every part is completely covered. Put this out in the sun during the day, changing the water several times a day. Lift it out carefully each time, and do not wring or rinse it. When completely clean, starch it on a white cloth in the house, carefully pulling it before it gets quite dry. Smoothing it carefully with the thin blade of a fruit knife will improve its looks, but never iron or starch it. If it's a kind of lace that should be a little stiff, put the least bit of gum arabic in the last water, or a little sugar. Even if you only put it in the soap suds and dry it, it will look very nice. Gasoline washes silk lace very nicely, as it also does handkerchiefs, ribbons and silk stockings.—*The Household.*

How Some Newspaper Men Live.

A ship building firm in Newburg has just begun the construction of a new steam yacht for James Gordon Bennett. The yacht is to be finished December 15, and is to cost ready for sea $200,000. She is to be 210 feet long. Below the deck her accomodations are to be more ample and splendid than any yacht ever built in this country, and she will be the largest, except that recently built in Baltimore for M. Henri Say. The principle entrance to her saloons is to be from a broad companion way placed well aft. This will terminate on the lower deck in a spacious vestibule. On either side of this vestibule will be three state rooms, in each of which will be a bath tub. They are also to be fitted with marble wash stands and piped for hot or cold water. They will be handsomely upholstered. Going forward along the vestibule, a double plate glass door will admit to the ladies' cabin, an apartment fourteen feet fore and aft, and twenty feet wide. The fittings of this apartment are to be unusually elaborate. The main saloon eighteen feet long and twenty-four feet wide, will be fitted with sofas, lounges, escretoire, bookcases and sideboard, and at its further end is to be a German silver grate in a tiled fireplace, surmounted by a large mirror. The smoking room will be on the upper deck. There will be accommodations for thirty officers and men. It is said to be Mr. Bennett's intention to sail around the world in this yacht.

His Own to Each.

"The world is very small!—So small it is,"
Smiling said one, "that none need ever miss
His own, for it is sure to come, by way
Undreamed of, on some happy, golden day."

"The world is very wide!" another sighed;—
"So measureless the spaces that divide
That one may seek, and journey on alone,
From birth to death and never find his own."

"The world is beautiful and bright!" said one;
"The red rose opens to the wooing sun;
In boskv depths the wild birds flit and sing
To cooing mates, with never-tiring wing!"

"The world is very sad," the other sighed,
"And over full of graves, though deep and wide!
The great sea throbs with never-ceasing moan,
And only death can give to each his own."

--*Harriet Trowbridge in Lippincott's.*

Hungry Passengers.

It is now semi officially announced that a scheme for the relief of hungry passengers is soon to be set on foot on one of the principal roads of New England. Heretofore it has been the custom on that road, as on most others, to make passengers depend for refreshments while traveling on such meals and lunches as could be hastily swallowed at the wayside eating houses. How many millions of dyspeptics all over the country owe their sorrows and sufferings to this practice will never be definitely known. It is one of the worst methods of eating, and must have been devised in the interests of the quack medicine man. The new scheme is substantially that which has been for a long time practiced on most respectable British and European railways. Ready packed lunch baskets are to be furnished at certain designated stations, containing all the elements of a picnic dinner. The knives, forks and plates are to be left at any convenient station after the lunch has been eaten. Two bold announcements are made in connection with this promised boon to the hungry. One is that the meals thus furnished shall be fit to eat, and the other is that they be sold at reasonable prices. If either of those promises shall be made good it will revolutionize the business of eating on the rail. It is true that on many of our leading routes there are meal stations where a fair repast can be had during the twenty minutes the train waits for it. The price charged for such a meal is from seventy-five cents to one dollar, which is not unreasonable if the meal is good. But the hurry and bustle attendant on crowding a dollar's worth of food into the human stomach in ten minutes—for that is what most travelers take—make this kind of feeding a very unsatisfactory luxury. Besides it is not every traveler who is ready for his wayside meals at the moment it is convenient to serve them. By the lunch basket system the traveller, whether alone or gregariously, can eat at leisure and enjoy what he eats far more than if he was compelled to cram it down and run. On a few of our roads a weak attempt has been made at the lunch system. Greasy oysters in paper boxes are brought through the trains by hurrying boys and men, who take away people's appetite by the way in which they shout and yell. There is no certainty as to when the oysters thus brought were fried, the only certainty being that when the frying was done, an abundance of not very nice grease was used. A sad looking pickle is packed in with each oyster fry, and by the time a purchaser has eaten one oyster and thrown its companion out of the window, he is impressed with the worthlessness of the railway lunch system as now conducted. As to the traveler's sandwich, its abomination has been sounded both in prose and verse. Let the new system have a fair show. It cannot be worse than the old, and may be better.—*Binghampton Democrat.*

European Agriculture.

Messrs. Porion & Mehay have discovered a means by which a residue of maize distilled can be employed either to fatten stock or act as a manure, besides extracting an oil suited for the manufacture of soft soap. The plan rests in the well known fact that the oil contained in the grain remains constantly fixed to the undissolved parts, and the azotised matter rest also for the greater portion is similarly united. The composition of the cake prepared exhibits but little variation, and can be made either in the end for food or a fertilizer. Two cuts of the refuse yield 6½ lbs. of a colored oil, and 22 lbs. of feeding cake. M. Ladureau, of Lille, has tested the products. In point of aliment these products are equal to good linseed cake, and as a manure are on a par with ground nut refuse.

The excessively high temperature which reigned some fifteen days hastened the maturity of cereals. By this the harvest may be considered as completed. If the yield leaves something to be desired under the head of quantity, the quality is excellent. Nearly all grain crops ripened simultaneously, a circumstance which conclusively demonstrated the utility of reaping machines. Small cultivators find it advantageous to hire steam threshing machines. This season they have clubbed together to secure the service of a reaper. For tying sheaves, cord appears destined to cut out wire and supercede straw bands, although the latter can now be twisted by machinery and cut to any length. Farmers regard the general result of the harvest as a good mean, and are contented. The certainty that the grain crop of the United States is inferior to that of last year does not lessen their satisfaction. Foreign crops have severely suffered from drouth, but this drawback will have its lesson even, by compelling farmers to cultivate hasty growing green crops, and in preserving them, cut green in trenches secure valuable fodder, not only throughout the winter, but up to spring. After M. Goffart's system of conservation of green maize, farmers have no excuse for being short of cattle food.

Of all the plants grown for trench preservation in the green state, maize alone appears the most advantageous.

A good distributer of pulverulent manures seems to be still a desideratum. In Prussia and Belgium the machine manufactured by Jaeschke, of Neisse Silesia, is highly spoken of; but it has also its drawbacks. Its capacity is limited to 1½ cuts, and the hopper is not long enough. The running out of the stuff, too, which of course must not be humid to avoid clotting, is very sensitive to jolts from a stone, a hard lump of clay, or a furrow.

The prospects of the sugar beet crop are good since the alternation of rain and warmth; a mean crop is expected, judging from the manner the roots are at present swelling. Within the last ten days I have taken a run through the north of France, Belgium, the southern and eastern counties of England. Beets, mangolds, turnips, etc., are better in France than elsewhere. In several turnip fields in England, the bald patches are lamentable to see.

Belgium intends establishing a model farm, to be exclusively devoted to testing experiments connected with the culture of sugar beet.

Respecting the phyloxera, it is the old, old story. There is a decided tendency to rely on American vines, and some persons commence to plant nurseries in such. In Burgundy, the sulphuret of carbon, save upon shallow soils with an impermeable substratum, has not given satisfactory results. However, in other vine regions chemicals are courageously tried to destroy the scourge. There is more of confidence now than of discouragement among vineyard proprietors. Rich manurings are now in vogue, and successfully enable the plant to struggle against the bug.—*Correspondence of Rural Nebraska.*

Paris, Aug. 13, 1881.

The Hand That Rocks The World.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

Blessings on the hand of woman!
Angels guard its strength and grace.
In the palace, cottage, hovel—
Oh, no matter where the place!
Would that never storms assailed it;
Rainbows ever gently curled·
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Infancy's the tender fountain;
Bowers may with beauty flow;
Mothers first to guide the streamlet,
From their souls unresting grow,
Grow on for the good or evil,
Sunshine streamed or darkness hurled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world·

Woman! how divine your mission,
Here upon our natal sod!
Keep, oh keep the young heart open
Always to the breath of God!
All true trophies of the ages
Are from mother love impearled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Blessings on the hand of woman!
Fathers, sons, and daughters cry;
And the sacred song is mingled
With the worship in the sky:
Mingles where no tempests darken,
Rainbows evermore are hurled;
For the hand that rocks the cradle
Is the hand that rocks the world.

Worth Trying.

Take half a teaspoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar and one teaspoonful of cream. Mix them well together and place them on a plate where flies are troublesome, and they will very soon disappear.

Pickled Ripe Tomatoes.

To one gallon of tomatoes, two tablespoons white mustard seed, one tablespoon white cloves, one tablespoon salt, two tablespoons pepper, two tablespoons allspice. Put in a jar, sprinkle the spices between the layers, and pour scalded vinegar over them.

Look out for Sudden Changes
of weather, and guard against them by using Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

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.

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

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine

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

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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

50 Landscape, *Chromo Cards, etc.*, name on, 10c. 20, *Gilt-Edge Cards* 10c. Clinton & Co., North Haven, Ct.

Lovely Floral, motto, hand & bouquet chromo Cards beautiful colors, name 10c. Ch as. Kay, New Haven, Ct

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

Agents Wanted. Sells Rapidly. Particulars *free.* C 4S 50 S. M. Spencer, 112 Wash'n st., Boston, Mass.

BEATTY'S Organs 18 useful stops, 5 sets reeds only $65. Pianos $125 up. Illustrated Catalogue Free. Address BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Elegant Autograph Album, gilt covers, 48 pages. illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc, in *colors*, and Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

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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.

Anderson—Garnett, Oct. 4 to 7.
Bourbon—Ft. Scott, Oct. 18 to 21.
Butler—ElDorado Oct. 4 to 6.
Chase—Cottonwood Falls, Oct, 5 to 7.
Davis—Junction City, Oct. 4 to 7.
Greenwood—Eureka, Oct. 4 to 6.
Marshall—Frankfort, Oct, 5 to 8.
Montgomery—Independence, Oct. 6 to 8.
Neosho—Chanute, Oct. 5 to 8.
Ottawa—Minneapolis, Oct. 4 to 6.
Pawnee—Larned, Oct. 4 to 6.
Saline—Salina, Oct. 5 to 7.

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Who honestly desire Relief, I can furnish means of
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S. W. cor. 10th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

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KNOW THYSELF.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, 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 appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said 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 penaltie 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 state 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 all charges and costs.
If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve 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, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two 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 takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.
In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of 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 28.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Thomas Walsh of Crawford township on or about the 3d day of September one mare colt of a dark chestnut sorrel color with white spot on the nose, valued at $20.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.
MULES—Taken up Aug 20 by T W Goff of Mayday township two brown horse mules 2 and 5 years old, valued at $50 each.
COLT—Also by the same at the same time one bay mare colt 3 years old, valued at $50.

Strays for the week ending September 21.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James Guilfoyle of Freedom township, August 25th 1881, one brown work horse, black mane and tail, supposed to be six or seven years old, shoes on front feet, collar and harness marks, fourteen hands high and valued at $25.
MARE—Taken up by Joseph Ruble of Marion township Sept. 1st 1881 one iron grey mare about 15 hands high, about 12 years old, right fore and right hind feet white, blaze in face, valued at $20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Walker in Smoky Hill tp, Sept 4 1881 one red steer 5 years old, branded C A P in large letters on left side, large wart on left side of neck, and tip of right hip off, valued at $30.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.
COW—Taken up by D M Cale of Richmond township August 28 1881 one roan cow seven years old, giving milk, valued at $20.

Wabaunsee county.—T. N. Watts, clerk.
STAG—Taken up by H G Eaton in Rock Creek township Aug. 10, 1881, one white stag 2 or 3 years old, branded with the figure 8 on hip, slit in each ear, valued at $24.

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.

DR. HENDERSON, 115 West Sixth St., KANSAS CITY, - - MO. A regular graduate in medicine. Over 15 years' practice—12 in Chicago.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases: Asthma, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Tape-worm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, SEMINAL WEAKNESS (*night losses*), SEXUAL DEBILITY (*loss of sexual power*), &c. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. No injurious medicines used. No detention from business. All medicines furnished—even to patients at a distance. Consultation free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience are important. A BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and circulars of other things sent sealed for two 3c stamps. My Museum is now open. Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Sundays; 10 to 12 a. m.

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The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale
TWO MILLION ACRES
Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in
ARKANSAS VALLEY
on the 38th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in
SOUTHWEST KANSAS
FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
A. S. JOHNSON,
Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.
Topeka, Kansas.
LANDS

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers.
OUR $15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illus. Catalogue, 1881-82.
P. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

NONPAREIL.
FARM & FEED MILLS
The Cheapest and Best.
Will Crush and Grind Any thing.
Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

IMPROVED HOWE SCALES.
The Best Made. Catalogue sent FREE on application to
BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Gen. Agts.
Name this paper. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland.

Floreston Cologne The Most Fragrant and Lasting of all Perfumes. New, & Fashionable. Sold by dealers in Drugs & Perfumery. Signature of Hiscox & Co., N. Y., on every bottle.
All Farmers, Mothers, Business Men, Mechanics, &c., 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 invigorated and cured by using
PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
If you are wasting away with Consumption, Dissipation or any weakness, you will find Parker's Ginger Tonic the greatest Blood Fertilizer 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. 50 ct. and $1 sizes. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, N. Y.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Removes Dandruff Prevents Baldness Restores Color.

POWELL & DOUGLAS,
Manufacturers of the original and only genuine
Star Wood Pumps,
Champion Wind Mills, Iron Pumps, Boss Sickle Grinders, Patent Door and Window Screens, Etc.

We have over 20 years experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Wind Mills.

It will not cost you five cts per day on the investment to pump water for all your stock with our Mill.
Every Mill warranted never to blow down while the tower stands.
Sold by dealers everywhere.
Send for Catalogue.
Powell & Douglas,
Waukegan, Ill.

The BEST of All
GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVES AND RANGES
VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO
Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.
BUY
A CHARTER OAK
MADE ONLY BY
Excelsior Man'f'g Co.,
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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON
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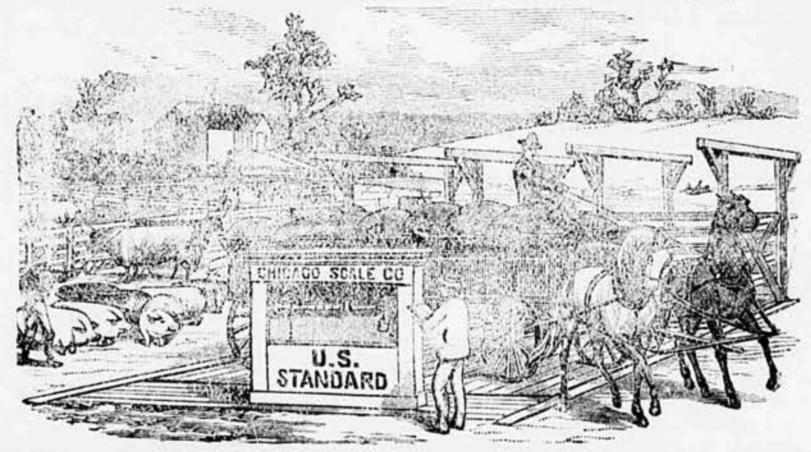
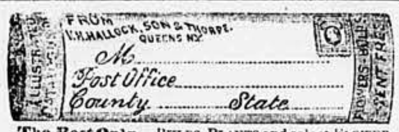
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

15 000 PACKAGE
THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY
SOLD IN A YEAR
A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.
Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoro'ly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG. CHEMISTS.
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

N. B.-DON'T PATCH UP OLD BLACKBOARDS, IT DON'T PAY!!
SOMETHING NEW!!
BETTER THAN WALL
Marble-Slated Enamel Bla'kboard WARRANTED Not to Split, Crack, Scale, or Warp, in Ten Years. WESTERN SCHOOL SUPPLY AGENCY, Topeka, Kansas, Sole Agents TRADE MARK
CHEAPER THAN WOOD
MORE DURABLE THAN EITHER.

U. S. STANDARD SCALES.
CHICAGO SCALE CO.,
147, 149 & 151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

2 Ton Scale. Platform 6x12, $40; 3 Ton, 7x13, $50;
4 TON (8x14) $60; 5 TON (8x14) $75; 6 TON (8x16) $90;
6 TON (8x20) $100; 6 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-HALF LOWER than other Companies, and Quality EQUAL to the BEST. For FULL PRICE LIST, address
CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill,

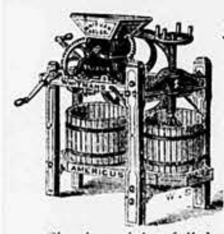

The Best Only. BULBS, PLANTS and select FLOWER SEEDS. Nearly 100 new varieties, NEVER before offered at retail. Send for our Catalogue. 30 acres of Flowers. 84 Premiums in one year.
V. H. HALLOCK, SON & THORPE, QUEENS, N. Y.

THE WHITE IS KING
It has the finest finished wood-work and is the BEST MADE MACHINE in the market. Its shuttle is self-threading; its needle is self-setting; its bobbins can be filled without removing work or attachments. So simple in construction and light-running that a child can use it. It is
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
Agents can make more money handling the "White" than any other. Address, for particulars,
S. E. HENDERSON KANSAS CITY MO.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory in the World. } Established 1848
32 YEARS *of continuous and successful business,* without change of name, management, or location, *to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.*

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits *of matchless qualities.* *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 12 horse capacity, *for steam or horse power.*
Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (*from three to six years air-dried*) 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 this *matchless* Threshing Machinery. 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 made for two cranks. Prices as low as any first-class mills. Manf'rs. 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.

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY!
FOUR SPLENDID STORIES
All Complete, None Continued.
PHILADELPHIA Market Reports.
Prof. THOS. MEEHAN, *Agricultural Editor.*
Detective Sketches.
Mose 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. Bona-fide Subscription List over 25,000. Old-established, well-known, and perfectly reliable.
As an experiment, and to influence future subscriptions, we offer to send the
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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 8 weekly papers, and 2 cents for splendid premium supplements, wrappers, packing and addressing.) The TRIBUNE AND FARMER, at $1.50 per year, is worth more than any $5.00 weekly published. Issued every Saturday. Address, Tribune and Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.

Why We Grin.

Paragraphs of Fun.

["A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men."]

The "shorter" a man is the longer he wears his coat.

Pen-gent—a paragrapher. Cold victuals—ice cream.

Strawberries are having cake walks—short cake walks.

John Isdrunk is the name of a Sucker state saloon keeper.

The right-bower of the wise man this season is his umbrella.

Does a sea captain have to possess a glass optic to cast his eyes aloft?

A well groomed horse and a country parson generally have shining coats.

Many a man with the head of an Apollo has the heart of a poll-parrot.

Isn't a boy at a well, filling a bucket, an example of the son drawing water?

Many a girl who calls her beau "dear John" doesn't know how cheap John really is.

It is well enough to be satisfied with your lot, but suppose there is a mortgage on it.

How to make a nosegay—drink rum and molasses three times a day. Shake well before taking.

An Irishman drinks whisky; a Frenchman, wine; an Englishman, ale; a Dutchman, beer; and an American anything he can get.

Bob Ingersoll is afraid that he will be shot on the stage. Nonsense. Lots of lectuerers never think of going onto the stage until they are half shot.

We offer this paragraph as evidence that color blindness is universal. While to every one who reads it, it will appear black, it is actually read.

Women who can never hope to get to paradise, can at least wear a bird of paradise. That's some satisfaction, particulary if the bird is high-priced.

A house is solid on its foundation, and doesn't move, and a fire is here and there, and everywhere, but we have seen a house catch a fire lots of times.

"Nightshade" is the name of a new wrap for ladies. It is well to know these things, for there are men just mean enough to be suspicious of a name like that.

"Have you any good bridge timber?" "Oh yes," said the lumberman (in hopes of a big order), "what size?" "Oh, I'm not particular. I want a bit for a fiddle bridge."

Here is the latest: A sea side bell left her bathing shoes hanging out of the hotel window the other day, and the next day the local paper announced "that such a hotel had put up new awnings of a unique design."

Reader, hast thou ever sat hours by the cooling brook and waited in vain for a bite? And in thy sorrowful and fishless walk homeward, did it ever occur to you that in all this wide, wide world there is nothing unluckier than an unlucky fisherman?

Men don't know anything about harmony in colors. The other day a young man at a picnic on Vinegar Hill sat down on a cream colored custard pie with a pair of snuff brown pantaloons. Everybody's taste was outraged. So was the pie.—*Boomerang.*

The little ones will keep on saying things. Six year old Mabel is industriously engaged in "cleaning out" a preserve jar which her mother had just emptied. Four year old Bobby looks at her for a while and then burst out: "Say, Sis! Don't you wish you could turn it inside out so's you could lick it?"

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The dry weather together with the chinch bugs, has made our corn crop almost a failure. Many pieces will not make anything at all. Perhaps a very few will make half a crop.

Wheat went from four (4) to twenty-five bushels per acre, most of it below ten. It has been so dry that but very little land has been plowed for wheat. Threshing and haying have been the order of the day. Wheat is bringing in market from 90 cts, to $1,07; oats, 40cts; rye, $1.00; corn, 60cts, to 7ifcts; and hogs $5.60.

C. W. H.

Ottawa Co. Aug. 31st.

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.

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one will suffer from the many derangements brought on by impure blood, when Scoville's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization. It has proven itself the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectually curing scrofula, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria, debility, bilious complaints, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, etc. A single bottle will prove its merits as a health restorer, for it acts like a charm.

USE LEIS' DANDELION TONIC

THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.

A SURE CURE FOR

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Alteratives, also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from sour stomach.

Price, $1.00 per Bottle, or Six for $5.00.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO
LAWRENCE, KAS.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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

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

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

A Noted Divine says:

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

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

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, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

STRANGE THAT PEOPLE

will suffer so much from dull feelings, the blues and debilitated body, when they can be so surely cured by simply taking a few doses of Simmons Liver Regulator. It will impart new life and vigor to the whole system by purifying the Stomach and regulating the Liver. Could our readers be brought into contact with the host of respectable witnesses who regard Simmons Liver Regulator as the safest and best family medicine for Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Colic, Sour Stomach and Malarious Fevers they would no longer wonder at the great fame it has acquired throughout the country.

"As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. MCELROY, Macon, Ga."

Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, with Z. prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Agents wanted. 35 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE. Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at $1.50. DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnati, O.

Pomona Nursery.
Oriental and Hydrid Pears.
Manchester, Bidwell, and Mt. Vernon Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Flowers and Fruit Trees. CATALOGUES FREE.
WM. PARRY,
Parry P. O., New Jersey.

MOUND CITY FEED MILL.

OUR LATEST INVENTION.
The most rapid grinder ever made.
We make the only Corn and Cob Mill with
Cast Steel Grinders.
If we fail to furnish proof we will give you a mill. 10 different styles and sizes. The only Mill that sifts the meal. We also make the
CELEBRATED BIG GIANT.
Send for Circular and and Prices.
J. A. FIELD & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

RAMS.

Thoroughbred Merino Rams; one, two and three year olds for sale. Also high grade Merino Ewes, at

"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."

BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

Topeka, Kas., June 28, 8881.

THE MARKETS.

Markets by Telegraph, September 27.

New York Money Market.

MONEY—Easy at 4 to 6 per cent., closing at 5 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5 to 6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Sixty days, $4 80; sight, $4 84½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

6's extended	100⅞
5's extended	100⅞
New 4½'s registered	113
Coupons	113¼
New 4's registered	116⅞
Coupons	116¼

SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 130.
MISSOURI SIXES—$1 90.
ST. JOE.—$1 08.
CENTRAL PACIFIC 1sts—$1 30.
UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, $1 16½.
LAND GRANTS*—$1 16½.
SINKING FUNDS—$1 24¼.

*Offered.

BAR SILVER—$1 12¼.
GOVERNMENTS—SQuiet and generally steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Quiet and in light request.
STATE SECURITIES—Moderately active.

STOCKS—The stock market opened weak and generllay lower, and in early dealings prices declined ⅛ to 2½ per cent., Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, Norfolk and Western preferred, Texas Pacific, Michigan Central, and Denver and Rio Grande being most prominent in the downward movement. Subsequently a recovery of ½ to 1 per cent. took place, the latter in Missouri Pacific. During the afternoon speculation again became weak, owing to the condition of the President, and there was a further decline of ¼ to 2 per cent. which was most marked in Nashville and Chattanooga, and Hannibal and St. Joe preferred. In final sales some shares recovered a fraction, but the general list closed barely steady.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,690; shipments, 2,885; market not quite so stron but active at a shade lower per ct. thanlast week, over three thousand sold, the largest number ever weighed in one day at the yards here.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,406; shipments, 90; market firm and 5 to 10c higher; sales ranged at 6 50 to 6 60; bulk at 6 15 to 6 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 178; shipments, none; market slow; native muttons, averaging 78 to 98 pounds sold at 2 50 to 3 50.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports:

WHEAT—Market weak and lower; No. 1 1 37 bid; 1 40 asked; No. 2, 1 24 bid; 1 31 asked; No. 3, 1 17 to 1 17⅛.

CORN—Market quiet but weak; No. 2 mixed, 62c No. 2 white mixed, 70½ bid; 73c asked.

OATS—No. 2, 39c bid; 42c asked.

RYE—No. 2, 96d bid. 96c asked.

EGGS—Market very slow at 14c per dozen for candled.

BUTTER—Market steady; choice, 25 to 28c per pound.

	Receipts.	Shipments.	In Store.
Wheat	33,560	36,038	260,650
Corn	6,591	1,000	55,664

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 5 25 to 6 15; common to good, 4 70 to 8 00; good to choice, 6 70 to 8 00; St. Louis, 6 05 to 8 00.

WHEAT—Heavy; ¼ to 1½c lower; No. 3 red, 1 42 No. 2 do., 1 42 to 1 46.

CORN—A moderate trade; No. 3, 69 to 69⅛c; steamer, 65½ to 70c; No. 2, 71¾ to 72c.

Provisions steady

PORK—Dull; old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 75 to 18 00.

BEEF—Active and firm.

CUT MEATS—Dull and lower; long clear middles, 9 50; short clear middles, 9 87½.

LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11 55 to 11 65.

Butter—Quiet! 11 to 15c.

CHEESE—Unsettled 10 to 10¾c.

OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 45½c; white 45 to 48c.

COFFEE—Quiet and steady; rio cargo, quoted at 10¼ to 13c; job lots, 10¼c.

RICE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to 7¼c.

EGGS—Quiet; 18c.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; rather excited, unsettled and irregular; No. 2 red 1 06 to 1 11; No. 2, 1 11⅝ cash and June; 1 13⅛ to 1 13¼ July; 1 14¼ to 1 22⅜ Augus; 1 28½ September.

CORN—Moderately active and higher; 44⅞c July; 45½ to 45⅞c August; 39¼c September.

OATS—Strong and higher; 38⅝c cash and June, 37¼ July; 28¼ to 38⅜c August; 27½ to 27⅝c September.

RYE—Steady and unchanged; 1 08.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged; 1 10 to 1 12.

PORK—Moderately active and higher; 16 25 to 16 30 cash; 16 35 July; 16 50 August.

LARD—Demand, active and holders firm; 10 70 to 10 72½ cash; 10 77½ to 10 80 July; 10 80 to 10 82½ August; 10 70 to 10 72½ September.

BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 5 65; short ribs 8 40; short clear, 8 70.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; 1 08.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The *Drover's Journal* reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 18,600; shipments, 4,500; market dull and lower; mixed packing 6 10 to 6 70; light 6 50 to 6 70; choice heavy 6 75 to 7 30; culls and grassers, 4 50 to 6 15; closed weak.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,000; no choice natives here fair to good shipping, 5 50 to 6 60; common to fair 5 00 to 6 00; native butcher 2 20 to 4 40 stockers and feeders, 2 60 to 4 20; through Texans, cows, 2 50 to 3 85; steers, 2 90 to 4 00; half breeds and natives 3 60 to 4 75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; scarce; poor to best muttons, 3 25 to 4 25; no good offereings.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The *Western Live-Stock Journal* reports:

HOGS—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,000; market scarce and active; Yorkers and Baltimores 6 40 to 6 60; packing, 6 10 to 6 80; choice to fancy heavy, 6 60 to 7 35.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 900; native steers in light supply and smrll ddmand; exports 5 80 to 6 00; heavy shipping steers 5 40 to 5 80; light steers, 5 00 to 5 40; native butchers' steers, 3 00 to 4 00 cows and heifers, 2 50 to 3 50; grass fed Texans in fair supply and good demand; canners and inferior snippers, free buyers, at 2 50 to 3 75; stockers and feeders dull.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,100; shipments, 700; market slow, only butcher demand; 3 00 to 4 50 for fair to fancy.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, 1 44 to 1 45 cash; 1 13⅞ June; 1 13½ to 1 14 July; 1 14¼ to 1 13½ August; 1 31 to 1 30 September; 1 22¾ to 1 16 a year; No. 3 do 1 29¼ to 1 29¼ bid; No. 4 do, 1 24.

CORN—Higher: 46 to 46⅝c cash; 46c September; 42½ to 43⅞c year.

OATS—Higher; 63¾ cash; 65¼ to 35½c July; 27¾ to 47¾c August.

RYE—Dull; 1 00 asked.
BARLEY—No market.
LEAD—Firm; 4 25.
BUTTER—Steady; dairy 12 to 18c.

DRY-SALT MEATS—Firmer; good demand; 5 65, 8 40 to 8 60; large sales of winter clear ribs for smoking at private terms.

EGGS—Steady; 12 to 12½c.
BACON—Firmer; 6 12½; 9 25; 9 50.
LARD—Nominal, 10 55.
WHISKY—Steady; 1 06.
PORK—Quiet; jobbing, 16 72.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.
FLOUR—9s 8d to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat 8s 6d to 9s 2d.
CORN—Old, 5s 6½d; new, 5s 4d
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—68s.
BEEF—75s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 43s; short clear, 45s.
LARD—Cwt. 58s.

New York Live Stock Market.

The *The Drovers' Journal Bureau* reports:

BEEVES—Receipts, 5,800; dull and lower for grades choice cattle scarce and firm.: extremes, 8 65 to 12 25; general sales, 9 25 to 11 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; market closed weaker; sheep, 3 50 to 3 75; unshorn; 5 00 to 6 00; unshorn yearling 5 50 to 6 62½; clipped, 6 70 to 7 75.

SWINE—Receipts, 15,900; quiet, 6 40

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

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

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.25
CHEESE—Per lb	.12
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.18
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2 90
" Medium	2.50
" Common	2.00
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	1.25
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	1.25
S. POTATOES	2.00
TURNIPS	.25
APPLES	75@1.50

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue.

CHICKENS—Live, per doz	2.00@2.25

Butchers' Retail.

Corrected weekly by B. F. Morrow, 233 Kansas Ave.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12½
" Round " "	10
" Roasts " " "	10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
" Hind " " " "	7
" By the carcass " " "	5½
MUTTON—Chops per lb	12½
" Roast " "	10@12½
PORK	12½
VEAL—	12½@15

Hide and Tallow.

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

HIDES—Green	.05
No. 2	.04
Dry	.10
Green, calf	.05
Bull and stag	.04
Dry flint prime	.12
Dry Salted, prime	.10
Dry damaged	6@8
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	.25@80

Grain.

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

WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	1.10
" Fall No 3	1 05
" Fall No 4	1 00
CORN—White	.65
" Yellow	.65
OATS—Per bu, new	.40
RYE—Per bu	.75
BARLEY—Per bu	.50

RETAIL.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	4.00
" No 2	3.75
" No 3.	3.50
" Rye	3.25
CORN MEAL	2.00
CORN CHOP	1.50
RYE CHOP	1.75
CORN & OATS	1.75
BRAN	1 00
SHORTS	1.25

New Advertisements.

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

For Sale Cheap.

2 shorthorn registered BULLS, 1 and 2 years old.
H. W. MCAFEE,
2 miles west of Topeka on 6th street road.

JAS. A. GARFIELD'S
LIFE SIZE PORTRAIT
FREE.
Address J. E. SHEPARD & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo. Cincinnati, O.

Wanted

An experienced sheep herder. Good wages. Address H. C. REEDER, Hutchinson, Kas.

THE Complete Life OF JAMES A. GARFIELD.
700 Pages. Able Authors. Fine Illustrations. New, Authentic, Complete. His early life, rise into prominence as a Soldier and Legislator; election to the Presidency; the formation of his Cabinet; the contest in Congress; the Assassins Attack; the Surgical Treatment, Removal to Long Branch; his death and burial. *Will Sell now in every Family.* AGENTS WANTED Everywhere. For full Particulars, address immediately,
J. C. McCURDY & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.
Two Jersey Bull Calves
of superior blood and eligible to registry, sired by the imported bull Le Brocq's Prize. Enquire of
J. O. YOUNG,
Washington, Kas.

Ink Powders.
Red, Black, Carmine, or Green. 25 cts. per packet.
F. O. REED,
Kansas City, Mo.

ANY GENT Or lady that sends us their address will receive something *Free by Mail*, that may prove the stepping-stone to a life of success. It is especially adapted to those who have reached the foot of the hill. Address M. YOUNG, 173 Greenwich st., New York.

$10 REWARD.
(STRAYED.)
On or about April 20th, from my residence three miles east of Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, one light bay mare pony five years old with black mane and tail, one white hind foot and is of a roan color about the flanks; also a bright bay horse colt one year old. He has a mealy nose, also a curl on the side of each front knee.
HENRY COLLINS,
Dover, Kas.

SCOTCH
SHEEP DIP.
Composed of Tobacco and other vegetable extracts which adheres to the wool till sheared, is not easily washed off with rain, 8,000 pounds sold in Kansas alone in 6 months and not a word of complaint offered. No heating or steaming, but simply diluting with water. Send for circular and price list.
J. E. WHITE, Agent.
Hutchinson, Kas.

Two Jersey Bulls
For Sale.
Calves of superior blood and eligible to registry. Sired by the imported Bull, Le Brock's Prize. Enquire of
J. B. YOUNG,
Washington, Kas.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE FASTEST Selling Book of the Age
The HOUSEHOLD and FARMERS' CYCLOPÆDIA.
A household necessity, one that every family needs, a Library of itself in one volume. Agents are meeting with great success, for every Farmer who sees the book wants it. The only Agricultural Cyclopædia published. Over 1300 columns of solid matter. Profusely Illustrated. Full Gold-gilt Side and Back. A Complete Guide to Farming for Profit. Be Sure to get The Household and Farmers' Cyclopædia published by us both in *English and German*. Secure territory at once. Address ANCHOR PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo. Chicago, Ill. Atlanta, Ga.

The "Jack Plane" Harrow and Roller,
Drawn by a pair of mules, is doing more and better work on my wheat fields than any harrow and roller can do. If I wanted a harrow or a roller I would purchase the Jack Plane.—Hon. Martin Allen, Hays City, Kas.
Implement and territory for sale by
J. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Mo.

GASH SALE.
Of High Graded Cattle.
I, the undersigned, will sell on
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8th, 1881,
at auction to the highest bidder about
70 HEAD OF FINE YOUNG CATTLE,
consisting of 5 fresh milch cows, 18 yearling steers, 10 yearling heifers, 15 spring calves bull and cows. A short horn bull. Also work horses and ponies.
THOROUGHBRED BERKSHIRE HOGS
Sows and pigs Also
THREE COTSWOLD RAMS,
and 2 Leicester Bucks and farming implements too numerous to mention.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., at my farm on Kaw River, 4 miles east of St. Marys and 4½ miles west of Rossville.
HERMAN MEYER.

STOCK SALE.
The undersigned will sell at
PUBLIC SALE,
at his residence, 5 miles south of Stewartsville, Mo.
October 6th, 1881,
50 COTSWOLD SHEEP,
25 SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
Consisting of Ewes and Rams of each breed. The Cotswold are bred by the best importers and breeders of Canada, and descend d from the best flocks of England, the most of them entitled to be registered in the "American Cotswold Record." They are heavy shearers of fine, long, lustrous, combing wool. The Southdowns are a superior lot, descended from Lord Walsingham's flock, Eng. A better opportunity was never offered in the west for
FINE PURE BRED SHEEP.
I will also sell two
HIGH GRADE CLYDESDALE FILLIES,
anp one
High Grade Clydesdale Stallion Colt.
Also a lot of Thoroughbred
BERKSHIRE HOGS,
Boars and young Sows.
Persons coming by railroad to Stewartsville or Plattsburg, will find free conveyance to and from the farm on day of sale.
Stock to be shipped will be conveyed to either of the above mentioned places free of charge.
Lunch at noon. Sale to commence soon after.
JOHN W. JONES,
Stewartsville, Mo.
Col, M. S. ALGAIER, Auctioneer.

Strayed or Stolen,
On or about August 14th, 1881, from my residence on Dow Creek, ten miles north of Emporia, two mares of the following description: one large bay mare, branded J M on shoulder, about nine years old; also one large brown mare blind in the left eye; no brands. Any one returning them or giving information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded by the owner.
KASPER BLAHUT,
Emporia Lyon Co., Kas.

Wanted.
The undersigned wishes to learn the whereabouts of Miss Louisa Carolina Geiger who emigrated to America from Fellbach, Kingdom Wurtenburg, and married a Mr. Off, and emigrated from Philadelphia, Penn., to Kansas, in the neighborhood of Atchison, in 1855. Or the whereabouts of Gottlieb or Casper Off or any of their relations. Any information of any of the above parties will be most thankfully received, and will confer a favor by addressing WM. GEIGER Jr., Wyandotte, Kas.