THE KANSAS FARMER

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Correspondence.

Letter About Florida.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Thinking that some of your readers might like to know something more about Florida I send you a few items, having spent most of my time there since November last. The climate in the winter season is everything that can be desired; and having spent about six weeks there during June and July I can see but little if any difference between there and Illinois. Very seldom the mercury rises above 98, and usually a nice refreshing sea breeze making it very pleasant. The country is rather level though some portions of the state are quite broken. Sandy soil and rather poor, usually covered with yellow or pitch pines. Farming in Florida is not very profitable, but fruit and vegetables pay enormously. Vegetable growing is carried on during the winter months for the northern markets, and an income of one thousand dollars per acre is not uncommon. Strawberries are planted in September and commence to bear in January and bear on until June. The early berries usually sell in the New York city markets for $1 to $2 per quart. One party told the writer that he sold several hundred quarts on Christmas day for $1.75 per quart. The vines have to be renewed every year by new planting each September. The orange is the great absorbing question and the one on which nineteen-twentieths of all time and energy is devoted. I saw groves which I was told yielded one to two thousand dollars per acre annually. Indeed one can not fully appreciate the immense income to be realized from an orange grove 15 to 20 years old unless he can see with his own eyes. Of course it costs considerable to start a grove and bring it in to bearing. Time required is 7 to 8 years.

The statistics show Florida to be one of the healthiest states in the union.

I was so well pleased with the country and its prospect that I purchased property and expect to move there this fall, believing it to be the best place I have yet seen, to enjoy life, good health and to make money easy.

There is a large scope of country in which to choose and after spending much in looking around I purchased amongst a lot of beautiful deep clear water lakes, containing from 60 to 150 acres each, full of the finest fish, on the Florida Southern R. R., 15 miles west of Talatka, on the St. Johns river. My place is known as Twin Lakes. I should be happy at any time to have any of your readers who may stray off down that way after October next to call on me at Twin Lake, Putman county, Florida.

W. H. MANN.

P. S. Would take pleasure in answering any questions or giving further information to any on applying.

Gillman, Ill., July 31.

Struck the Key Note.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Your editorial in last week's paper headed "Robbery of Kansas" ought to be put in the hands of every farmer in the state for perusal. The transportation question is the most vital one before the farmers of the state to-day and should take precedence of all others. Prohibition, party issues, and all other questions should be lost sight of until this great and absorbing one is finally settled.

The KANSAS FARMER in that editorial has struck the key-note, and the farmers of the state will take up the strain until their voices will be heard on this question in the legislative halls of the state and nation.

The candidates who think they can quietly glide into office without committing themselves on the transportation question will find out when too late their mistake.

Farmers of Kansas, let no aspirants for state or national offices, no matter what their party politics or views on other questions may be, receive your votes unless pledged to labor to regulate by law the duties and charges of common carries. We have too long suffered our interests to be at the mercy of railway magnates, associations and cliques, and it is now time to realize the fact that unless we place legal barriers to their arbitrary exactions that our magnificent crops, instead of benefitting us financially, will only go to swell the already large revenues and dividents of the railroad companies.

It may be now too late to save ourselves from being fleeced of the profits of this years crop, but if we act wisely and harmoniously we can prevent the repetition of these gigantic swindles, by which hundreds of thousands of dollars are extorted from us annually.

Let the "Old Reliable" go on fearlessly in the course it is pursueing, and the farmers of the state will give it the hearty and generous support it is so well and honestly earning by its manly and vigorous defense of their rights.

M. O. SULLIVAN.

Hutchinson, Reno Co., Kas., Aug 1.

Farmers and Railroads.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

You seem to be waking up on the transportation question. I doubt very much whether the nominees of the republican party for congressmen at large pay any attention to your request to define their position upon this great question. You will remember also that Benedict St. Clair and Funston have not expressed themselves in favor of regulating railway charges. Why don't these gentlemen do as you requested? Are they in with the railroad ring? If they are not and will frankly tell the farmers, their names can be substituted on the ticket by the farmers when they go to the polls, and if only one half of the farmers would do this the regular nominees would be beaten, or if not beaten would run so far behind their ticket that they would be ashamed of themselves. I am a republican but I will not vote for any man, high or low who is opposed to railway legislation. Mr. D. J. Cole came out like a man and should be supported by every farmer in Kansas regardless of party ties. Mr. Cole is well known in this county and is an able man, a farmer and will work for the farmers' interests.

Mr. Editor, is Benedict, St. Clair and Funston all right on this great question, if you know they are hoist up their names with that of Mr. Cole as the farmers anti-monopoly candidates and let us one and all make a vigorous fight to elect them. We will never accomplish anything unless we make an effort and now is the time. There ought to be a candidate named in place of Mr. Thomas Ryan, who is a monopolist. He is the nominee for congress for this, the third district. I cannot support him. Let me call attention to this transportation question in another way which may impress some of its vital importance and great magnitude. I will quote from a speech delivered in the House of Representatives by Congressman Anderson on the bill to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of agriculture. "This question of fostering or of ignoring the agricultural industries of this nation runs deeper into the very foundations of true statesmanship than do questions of appropriations, revenue or tariff. It touches more closely the interests of a greater number of persons than all other issues combined. Upon its decision is posted the financial welfare not of to-day but for generations to come of the majority of American voters Because this general question in one shape or another must from the very nature of things be the dominant issue of the future. The distribution of the voting power of this house fairly indicates the relative power in the several states. A representative is merely an agent for persons who send him; here, it is safe to say that his action on matters of legislation will be governed by the effect which the proposed legislation may have upon the interests of his constituents, otherwise he is not a faithful agent. Which now will be the controlling sections of the United States and what will be the dominant interest in those sections? Will it be the manufacturing, the commercial or agricultural interest? Assume if you please that the manufacturing or commercial interests will exclusively control each of the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, still in the next congress the vote of all these states combined will be but 35 per cent and the vote of distinctively agricultural states will be 65 per cent. The south and west is essentially agricultural and these two sections for ten years to come will swing two-thirds of the voting power in national legislation. The man who imagines that the agricultural industries of this nation are to be ignored in the future, as they have been in the past, overlooks the fact that the next fifty millions of Americans will reside west of the Mississippi river and will mainly depend on the profits of the farm for support." Now for the application of the above. For transportation farmers depend mostly upon railroads. They produce the raw material and an unjust tariff upon the products of 50 or 75 millions of people will amount to more than the national debt. Railroad magnates know this and are bending every energy to fasten upon the country some legislation as will allow them to perpetuate indifinitely their extortions. In 1880 the total sales of the United States to other nations amounted to $823,946,352. Of these agricultural products constituted 83 per cent all other products only 17 per cent. The freight on the agricultural products was nearly twenty times more than those upon all others and who pays this? The farmers! The monopolists have unlimited means and are controlled by the policy of devilish greed. That policy has a wonderful influence upon legislation and will until we farmers cease to be blind party lights.

Mr. Anderson further said: "It is to their interests to charge the highest rates an article will bear and they vigilantly guard that interest. If common report be true these corporations sometimes control legislators, defeat congressmen, elect senators, and if it be fair to judge a tree by its fruits and a majority of the supreme court by its decisions, this same influence has power in the final determination of railroad asses." The farmers and laborers of this country must defeat this influence through the ballot box, and if we cannot defeat it there, then resort to the cartridge box, that wiped out slavery and will monopoly if necessary.

W. F. HENDRY.

Nickerson, Kans.

Let 'Em Have It.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

I enclose a clipping from one of our Russell papers on which you will find a copy of a letter written by our county clerk to his honor Mr. Bonebrake, state auditor. Our clerk speaks out plain and the people of central Kansas feel just that way. The expressed feeling with all is that the time has come for plain words and prompt action on this transportation question and the people of Kansas should see to it that the men who ask for our votes from St. John to road master should stand in favor of fair rates. We admire your outspoken courageous opposition to this monopoly on wheels. Let 'em have it; plant your blows in just below the belt and by persistent pounding you will bring 'em down to common decency.

W. M. P.

THE LETTER.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.
August 2, 1882.

Hon. P. I. Bonebrake, Auditor of State Topeka, Kas.:

DEAR SIR:—Certificate of State Board received, and we are happy. The poor railroad company must be protected, and homesteaders living in their magnificent dugouts—living on the healthful and vigorous diet of bread and water, or perchance the country may have the much sought after privilege of boarding them. They to pay for all those glorious privileges must have 10 per cent. added to their taxable property. True, if they cannot pay their taxes, their friends the money-lenders, will in their great goodness advance them the necessary cash on the 5th day of September, 1882, and all the security they want is a small piece of paper—the statutes calls it tax sale certificates—and that only draws 2 per cent. per month—they ought not complain when this same railroad company will carry them to Kansas City at the rate of 4 cents a mile, and their wheat at 14 cents per bushel, which certainly is quite generous, owing to the fact that they get from 55 to 60 cents per bushel for their wheat—and that same generous railroad company will ship grub etc., from Kansas City for these same homesteaders for the very moderate sum of from 65 cents to $1.90 per one hundred pounds. Why should they not be happy!! In the name of the homesteader, I would say that if the State Board has any more favors to deal out—to shove them right along—they are here and cannot get away unless the walking is extremely good. Yours fraternally,

C. M. HARSHBARGER,
County Clerk.

Endorsed by the ring et al.

Let the Hedges Grow.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I notice several of your correspondents in describing their methods of raising the different varieties of timber for hedge say a great deal about pruning, topping, cutting off and all that kind of destruction. Why do all this? Those who do are losing all their labor and materially lessening the value of their property. I have read of no tree that is cultivated for hedge but if left to grow in a few years becomes a valuable tree. If osage orange, it is as valuable for mechanical purposes as oak. If honey locust it is equally if not more valuable. If of the Russian Mulberry according to Mr. Hanan, of Reno county, it as a tree is as valuable as either. Then if planted in continuous double or tribble rows around our entire lands and allowed to become trees we not only have a hedge and timber shelter, but we have timber that when grown to such size as to be of commercial value will command of itself more money than the entire farm with all of its other improvements. Let us see for a moment. A double row of trees set around 160 acres four feet apart will give in round numbers 5000 trees. They will occupy and shade a strip of ground say 2 rods wide or in all about 8 acres. In 20 years these 5000 trees whether of walnut, Osage orange or locust will be worth $5 a tree, or $25,000. They have made a hedge—have made a wind break and as a final source of profit if sold produce more for the capital expended than short horn cattle or Merino sheep. Then why not let the trees grow?

W. S. GILE.

Verango, Ellsworth Co., Kas., July 25.

Farmers Meet at Junction City.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Your articles on the leading questions of the day, and others during the past few weeks, have stirred me very deeply; but your last "Robbery of Kansas," and, "Why don't they answer?" have had the same effect on me as the trumpet has upon an old war horse, and although writing under great physical difficulty, I can no longer remain silent, but must contribute my mite towards stirring up my brother farmers to "firm, prompt and determined action" at this most critical and opportune moment. (Here, Mr. Editor, allow me to say that although I took exception to your position on a former occasion, it is with real pleasure I acknowledge the noble and grand position you have taken upon the two questions now before us, viz: Transportation and election of congressmen at large, and feel confident that with your advice and union among ourselves we must conquer.) It does one good to hear an editor use such plain language as the issue of the 26th contains, and I would ask every farmer of Kansas: What do you propose to do about this gigantic swindle and robbery? Do you propose to sit quietly down and allow these dainty robbers to rob you and your families, of one half of your hard earned harvest, and that without resistance; or will you buckle on your armor, and rise in your might, and say to this great monopoly, "thus far shalt thou come and no farther." Men of Kansas who, with your blood and treasure made this a free state twenty-five years ago. I ask you, will you now become the willing slaves of monopoly. I appeal to you, decendants of the heroes of 1776, who counting not the cost, but brave in their love of freedom and strong in the determination of man, declared these states shall be free *and then made them so.* I ask you, will you permit that freedom to be destroyed by this monopoly, or will you prove yourselves "the worthy sons of noble sires," and declare you will not "give one cent for tribute, but millions for defence?" If so, awake! And awake now! Now is the time, follow our editor's advice—organize, organize!

The State Alliance meets at Junction City, on September 6th. Let there be delegates from every Alliance in the state; send your best, your picked, true men. That will give 356 representative farmers. Let them consider the whole question calmly, but determinedly, after the alliance business is over; resolve into a convention to nominate your congressmen at large, in the place of the three lawyers and a banker, whom the politicians are attempting to force upon us. Only think—an agricultural community can only be represented by lawyers and bankers, and they so sure of their election by the aid of the political rings of the state, that they treat the enquiry as to their opinion on the most vital question of transportation made by our representative paper, with contemptous silence, thereby insulting every farmer of Kansas. Ye free born American citizens, will you be treated by a monied autocracy with greater contempt than the hereditary autocracy of Europe dare exhibit? If you are worthy of the freedom purchased by the blood of your fathers, you will arise in you invincible strength and shout, no, never, in such shouts as shall be heard throughout the length and breadth of this land. Then, I say, organize, and do it now. Send your representatives to Junction City, and nominate four farmers for congress, and then vote for them. Canvas every man in every district, and you will carry your men while cowardly politicians tremble at the might of an awakened people.

And when at Junction City form a permanent organization. Elect a state committee, also a county central commitee for every county, with a member from each township or school district; perfect a complete political organization and see how soon your lordly autocrat becomes your humble servant. I will conclude with saying to my brother farmers, let us all meet at Junction City on September 6th a determined band. I thirst for the hour, for I propose (if well) being there, ready to give and take the hardest knocks I can.

As friend Swann as proved a true prophet for the wheat crop of 1882, would like to hear what he has to say about 1883.

Yours on the good fight of anti-monoply.

JOHN WILLIAM SAMSON.

Clay Center, Clay Co.

"Strike on—Strike Hard."

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Inclosed please find two dollars for which send two copies of the KANSAS FARMER for one year. I take the Western Rural and two other agricultural papers and do not really need the KANSAS FARMER but liked the sentiment expressed in the issue of July 26th so well that I got a friend to subscribe with me and I think will get some more for you soon.

Annexed is a copy of a letter which I propose to send to the several candidates for congressmen at large, as soon as I can obtain the address of each:

DEAR SIR: As your views upon the transportation and other questions vitally affecting the welfare of farmers, are not widely known, and it is highly necessary that we should know how you stand before exercising the right of suffrage this fall, I respectfully ask that you state your position in the KANSAS FARMER, as that paper is widely circulated among farmers. With due regard, I am yours truly.

Would it not be a good idea for each of your readers to address a similar letter to each candidate at large, also to the candidate for his own district, and if any one refuses to define his position, or speaks "with uncertain sound," to meet in mass convention and nominate a man who can be relied on to do us justice?

The voters of Kansas, over three-fourths of whom are farmers, are called upon by the politicians to place in congress by their votes, eight lawyers and one preacher, every one of whom is disqualified by his profession from legislating intelligibly and wisely in the interests of their farming constituency. But if we can have no others, let them unfurl their banner that we may know what we are voting for.

Will you please give postoffice address of candidates in FARMER?

Strike on, KANSAS FARMER, and strike hard, and victory though long delayed, will be ours at last.

R. W. DRAKE.

Harper, August 3.

[The following are the addresses asked for: E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha; S. R. Peters, Newton; Lewis Hanback, Salina; B. W. Perkins, Oswego; D. C. Haskell, Lawrence; Thomas Ryan, Topeka; John A. Anderson, Manhattan. Judge Perkins answered in the FARMER last week, and we all know that Mr. Anderson is with the people on this question. Shoot at all the others with loaded letters, by committees and by resolutions. Our friend Drake is on the right track. They will follow the manly example of Cole and Perkins if they see the marching columns of the people's army.—EDITOR FARMER.]

Some Corrections Made.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

While I am painfully conscious of my personal insignificance and the very small value of my contributions to your columns, and while I cheerfully concede to you the right to suppress (in to-to) my communications, I cannot as cheerfully submit to changes and mutilations that change my meaning, and extract the pith and point from my sentences. You have not only done this (last) but you have made me say something that is untrue. In the article, "To Your Tents, O Israel," I wrote this sentence: "Evidently they cannot say anything satisfactory to the FARMER and its patrons without offending their masters," etc., etc. You have changed the adjective satisfactory to the adverb satisfactorily. The adjective refers to the thing said while the adverb refers to the manner of saying it, thus exalting manner above matter. Then the suppression of the last clause of the sentence puts me in the position of charging the FARMER and its patrons with a captious and unreasonable opposition, that is determined to be displeased, whatever they may say or do. While experience has taught us that pledges uttered unwillingly, and under pressure from a strong popular demand, are to be received for what they are worth, (which must be measured by the character of the men and the circumstances of their candidacy) they are to be received in candor and fairness; and not to be rejected beforehand as you have made me do.

I notice Judge Perkins' letter with pleasure; it was scarcely necessary for him to disclaim communistic "sympathy." Permit me to suggest that communism can thrive, and become dangerous only under governments that favor and sustain monopolies, that strengthen the hands of the whealthy, and deprive the poor of the just rewards of their labor, and cut them off from all hope of bettering their condition.

When a government devotes its whole attention to protecting the rights of property, and the rights of manhood are neglected, it has already prepared the soil and sown the seeds of communism. If this specter arises to disturb the Judges' spirit let me assure him that the application of those restraints "by the strong arm of national legislation" to the gigantic monopolies he speaks of will banish it forever from his sight. While monopoly rules the land through every executive and legislative department, from President down, the protection it most needs is chiefly from its own excessive lust for wealth and power. The recently invented rule that tariffs are limited only by what the traffic will bear without discouraging production is one that may be reversed some time in the future. Let its inventors take warning in time and seek the protection that a just people will freely give to those who deal justly.

Protection for capital, monopoly, is about as necessary as it is for wolves. The common desire to enjoy one's own possessions in peace and safety is a thousand fold better and stronger protection than any mere legislative enactments. The inherent power of capital to control and absorb the products of labor added to this common desire surrounds it with a protection that is superior to all law. As I said before its only danger arises from its greed and lust. Unrestrained in these passions, its possessors enforce such oppression upon the masses as "makes wise men mad." When such madness comes vengeance is the cry and neither human nor divine law will hold back its bloody hand.

History is full of such results from such causes. Shall history repeat itself in America? God forbid.

Sterling, Aug. 7. P. C. BRANCH.

[Mr. Branch is mistaken about our suppressing his words. The changes may have occurred as he states them, but it was purely an oversight. We regret it exceedingly, and cheerfully lay aside other important matter to make room for his correction. We are intensely in earnest in this war against combinations of capital and we propose no let up until the people are on top.—Editor FARMER.]

Short Letters.

SALINA, July 29.—The wheat crop is the best we have had for some time, is real good. The statement that the wheat crop is 30 bushels is very much augmented. If people are going to exaggerate in the matter by writing through the newspapeas they had better say 18 bushels and that would be nearer the truth. I suppose they think they will confer a favor on the people and promote the welfare of the state by writing such letters. But Mr. Editor, I believe you will agree with me that they do an injury to the farming class. Now that we have farmers in Congress, let us have a farmers law and establish a fixed price for our grain throughout the state. Some say they would not buy our grain, but would buy elsewhere, but I think our state is such a large factor, that they must have our wheat if it were one dollar a bushel always. Corn and grass prospects were never better.

S. FRASER.

FENWICK, Kas., July 28.—Mr. Editor I notice and account of the loco weed killing cattle in the south eastern part of this state and that men with small herds were driving out and those owning large herds were employing hands to destroy the weed on large ranges. I would be glad to see a description of this weed. Trusting the same would be desirable information to many friends and patrons of the FARMER Mr. McElwayne, of Elk Creek Township, Republic county, Kansas, has a cow which gave birth to three fine calves a few days since, 2 males, 1 female, all doing well. Beat this who can. I would be glad to see a national railroad built from east to west, one from north to south, owned and controlled by our nation and paid for in legal tender paper money. If there is profit in the rail, why not let Uncle Sam have a share? He has a large family of boys ready to help soon as charter is obtained. What say you, Mr. Editor? I was pleased to see Iowa go for prohibition so strong. There is surely some good people there.

D. DORAN.

It is becoming a serious question whether some of our stock isn't being too highly fed for health. Commenting on the death of Johnnie Cope with pink-eye, a contemporary asks what is the trouble with the Clydesdales? Are they so finely bred as to endanger their vitality? Is the same thing the matter with them as with the Duchessess and other famous strains of cattle? This matter of pampering for show and high priced auctions is becoming quite a serious thing, and one well worthy the careful attention of all kinds of stock. No matter if this noted horse died of pinkeye, or any other disease of like nature, he probably would not have succumbed if his constitution had not been injured by high feeding and general pampering.

We publish our rates for the FARMER in an other place. In large clubs for 85 cents a year.

Interest.

s of Cattle.

fast becoming an art. e average mind is, which That depends on several nly on what the owner de- ttle for,—whether for meat, ow. And even upon these ns do not agree. For show, ment runs largely to the Short- difficult to convince any unprej- d that the pure and perfect Short- t the best looking, the most showy at cattle. Still, the Hereford and Angus have their friends in the show , and so have some other breeds. For milk the Jersey and Ayrshire, are generally acknowledged to stand at the head, though others are urged in this ring. As to beef, the contest between the Short-horns and Herefords grows warmer the more it is prolonged:

The people are reading, listening and studying on this, as well as on other subjects, and their judgment will eventually decide. They like to read and hear discussions and then they go home and think. They like theory very well, but practice suits them better. They will listen to a patent right man in an hour's speech, but they don't want his machine unless they like its work. They will treat stock in the same They want practical, not theoretical tests. They will, in the end, decide according to merit. In an article on Short-horns and Herefords, the Western Rural lately touched the controversy as follows:

In this country the breeders of Herefords have been making and are making a determined effort to outstrip the Short-horns, which are more generally known and disseminated, and consequently have the larger number of friends. In the conflict the Hereford is consequently at a disadvantage, and can hope to attract public attention and commendation only as it shows absolute merit. Its victories, therefore, have been and must be substantial. No one, however prejudiced he may be in favor of the Short-horn, pretends otherwise than that Hereford cattle are meritorious and worthy of attention and patronage. The most that is assumed is that they are not as good as the Short-horn. That the breeders of the latter should assume this is perfectly natural. But the contest cannot be decided upon assumptions. It cannot be decided by prejudices. It must be decided upon merit. At all our principal fairs the Hereford is brought side by side with the Short-horn. There stand the two animals, and each must be its own advocate. The words of the owners can neither add to the public estimation of the comparative merits nor detract from them. If, as has been the case at the Fat Stock show, the two are slaughtered, the scales and the quality of the beef will tell the story. We must all admit that the Hereford breeders appear not only willing but anxious to place their stock in competition with the Short-horns at such places, and we think we must admit, too, that so far as premiums are concerned, the Herefords do not always stand a fair show. It is not particularly to the detriment of anybody that such an admission is made. The Hereford breeders being in the minority, the Short-horn breeders or admirers are often more liberally represented on committees, and until human nature is changed altogether, it will not be expected that the ardent friends of one breed will be able to see with clearness the superiority of another even if it be superior.

But it is the great mass of the unprejudiced—those who are looking for the best, regardless of the name of the breed—that the breed, whether it be Short-horn or Hereford, will impress its superiority, and the breed possessing the most merit will make it known as positively as it exists. Nothing can be gained by hard language by one toward the other class of breeders. The time was when much talk did a great deal toward advancing the interests of breeders. But that was when there was less known about breeding than there is at present. People have been educated, and they are now investigating for themselves, and while this investigation has, we think, done the Short-horn no harm, it has done the Hereford a great deal of good, for it has been growing in popular esteem. In England it has very much the same difficulties to contend with that it has here. The Short-horns greatly outnumber the Herefords, and at the fairs they are reported upon much as they are here. But they hold their own even under apparent disadvantages. At the Worcester show, recently held, a Hereford cow received the prize as best of all breeds, which is pronounced by the English papers as a great Hereford victory.

This competition between two excellent breeds cannot but result to the advantage of both. Both classes of breeders will be spurred to rely upon merit and to do the best they can. The Short-horn men will properly see that past reputation, without the highest present merit, will be useless, and the Hereford men will see that "character," and not "reputation," is the secret of success. Both breeds have a brilliant future before them.

The Common Cow.

Some of our exchanges are saying a good word, and we think very properly, too, for our good common cow. Every person cannot have the pure bred Jerseys or Short-horns, and it is their duty to make the best of what they have. The following, from a paper whose name we did not save with the clipping, agrees with our view of the case:

So far as the dairy is concerned, there are no better cows in all the world than some of our natives are. They are just like the Short-horns with reference to dairy merits—some of them possess them to a high degree, while others are destitute of them. As to beef they are of course inferior both in quantity and quality. Nothing else could be expected when the Short-horn has been bred for years with a special view to the production of beef. There are profitable and intelligently conducted dairies in the country that never use a drop of milk other than that taken from the common or native cow, and it is possible to select a herd of dairy cows from our common stock which will compare favorably with any herd of any breed. The dairy qualities of such stock are, of course, not so uniform as with a breed that is bred for dairy purposes. But individual cows, in no stingy number, can be found that will prove not only moderately satisfactory, but exceedingly satisfactory, in the dairy. It requires a little more trouble and care to make a proper selection from the common stock, and not much either, for whatever the breed, it does not answer to make our selections blindfolded.

If a common cow has the marks of a good milker, it is wisdom to breed from her. Whether or not her calf will inherit her good qualities, time alone can tell. It is right here that the value of improved stock is greatest. Its characteristics are fixed, and will be reproduced. It is here too where the value of a registered pedigree is apparent. The fact that a book contains the brief statement of the ancestors of an animal is nothing of itself. But the fact that it tells that the animal has certainly come from a long line of ancestors, which have regularly transmitted their characteristics, is everything, for it not only shows that the animal itself possesses the family characteristics to a greater or less degree, but that it in turn will be able to transmit them. The common cow may reproduce herself and she may not. The purely bred cow will reproduce herself, with possibly slight variation, under proper breeding.

It is too often the case that the owners of common cows get an erroneous impression when their attention has been called to the desirability of improving their herds. They are convinced perhaps that it would be to their interest to breed up, or rather to improve the character of their herds. But thinking that the only way to do this is to purchase outright, they may not feel like going to that expense. Some of the best cows in the country are crosses of our common stock with the improved breeds, and if a man owns a common cow that has proved herself a valuable dairy animal, he has excellent encouragement to use her for crossing. It is every man's duty to breed up. It is throwing away money, to keep an inferior animal when we can just as well have a better one.

Stock in Southern States.

The interest in material prosperity awakening in the southern states of this country is as remarkable as it is gratifying to all Americans; and it is shown in stock matters quite as plainly as in any other direction. The writer from whom we quote below is of the opinion that a cow is worth as much as a negro used to be. Agricultural papers are springing up in all those states where cotton was once King. Some of our best exchanges come from that region, bright and clean with new and vigorous thoughts fresh from the people.

The Carolina Spartan heads an article—"$10,000 for a Short-horn Bull," and then the writer, J. C. Stribling, proceeds to say:

To the average Carolinian the above figures are looked upon as being the out-crop of extravagance, that only the rich can revel in, and that the purchaser has a prospect of making money out of this enterprise is very improbable. In order to show how the enterprising western breeder of beef cattle understands and turns these high priced bulls into a profitable investment, we submit the following figures:

A vigorous, matured bull, of the above breed, properly managed, would sire about forty calves in one season. Their calves, if their dam be thoroughbred, are enhanced in value to the amount of at least $150 per head, which would make the gross income $6,000 for one year, or for two years' service, we have $12,000 income. This pays first cost of bull and leaves $2,000 to pay interest on investment and feed, etc.

We may say that if the above plan works out so well on a large scale, why not the farmers practice this thing in a small way and improve their stock. The average prices for Jersey bull calves is from $50 to $150 each. We have known a Jersey bull at the age of 2 years to be the sire of 18 calves. The ruling price for service of this class of bulls is $5. This bull, then, has brought in $90 at the regular charge; and as to the value of half-bloods, I have known half-blood Jersey heifers to sell for from $50 to $75 each, where, if they had not been half Jerseys, they could not have been sold for half, or possibly, not more than one-fourth the above figures. Just here the inquisitive would like to know if the above advancement in prices is gained in the way of fancy or by merit. This we can answer in relating the actual performance of a Jersey cow we have in mind by the name of "Florine of Glenneve," (8035). This cow's milk we have tested several times, and found it to contain nearly double the amount of cream, or butter, that was contained in the milk of the common cow, taken under the same consideration as to quantity. During one year's milking (these cows usually drop a calf inside of every twelve months) this cow averaged—first 90 days after calving, 4 gallons per day, 360 gallons; next 60 days after calving, 3½ gallons per day, 210 gallons; next 60 days after calving, 3 gallons per day, 180 gallons; next 60 days after calving, 2½ gallons per day, 150 gallons; 270 days' milking, 900 gallons. This was an an average of 3⅓ gallons per day. We sell sweet milk at home for 35 cents per gallon, which would give $315. This cow's calves sell for an average of about $125 when they are 4 weeks old. Add this to the value of the milk and you will have $440 as the gross annual proceed of one cow. Deduct, say, $100 for feed and attention, and you will have $340 left for one year. Interest on $1,000 the value of this cow, $70, which leaves as net earnings for one year, $270; or in less than 5 years she has made $1,000 net, or she pays a good per cent. "every day and Sunday too." This cow is more valuable than our former negroes at $1,000 each.

Three Marks of a Good Cow.

Good milkers are found in all breeds of cows, though more frequent in some breeds than others. The Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney and Ayrshire breeds have a world wide reputation for giving large quantities of milk exceedingly rich in butter globules. Here and there a native American cow, by which we mean unregistered stock that has been bred for generations in the United States, equals or excels the best of these breeds. The keeping and treatment of stock for several generations have much to do in making good milkers. A generous diet produces blood, and the milk is made from the blood.

FIRRT MARK.

Large milk veins are of the first importance, for if the canals that carry the materials from which the milk is made to the milk glands are small and contracted, the supply of milk must be small correspondingly. But if the veins which surround the udder be large and distended, widening and varicose, a blind man may be sure that the elements for milk are at hand.

SECOND MARK.

Large milk glands, four in number, situated in the fore parts of the bag immediately over the four teats, and corresponding with them furnishing to each its supply of milk. If these four glands which constitute the four parts of the udder are large and well developed it is because they have work to do. The veins furnish the blood material, which Uncle Robert's little men situated in these glands, work up with astonishing rapidity into that fluid nectar—milk.

The lacteal or milk veins of a good cow stand out with much prominence on the sides and under the belly as they approach the udder, and show unmistakably the activity of the gland in milk production during the period of lactation. When not giving milk a good judgment of the size of the veins may be formed by putting the finger into the holes where the veins sink into the body, and judging of the veins by the size of the holes.

THIRD MARK.

The posterior view. This relates to the two rear milk glands and to the perinæum or turn of the hair which always grows upwards for a greater or less distance from the udder to the anus and vulvæ. This is made strikingly prominent and not without reason in "Guenon's system."

Whenever the veins over the rear glands are large, and distended with smooth and glossy hair covering these glands, growing upwards with a wide breadth entirely up to the vulvæ and by it, while the posterior glands are much larger than the anterior ones, you may be sure the cow is an excellent milker.—*Southern World.*

Bertha Morgan—Pure Jersey.

She was bred by John Patterson, of Glen cairn, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was selected by Willis P. Hazard, of Westchester, to take the lead in the fine herd of Valancey E. Fuller, Esq., of Hamilton, Canada. She cost $2,500, and ranks now as about the fourth best cow in the United States; she has made 19 pounds and 8 ounces of butter per week. She is in her ninth year. She is a very perfect specimen of the pure Jersey; her hide is golden and mellow, her hair is like silk and glistens in the sun, her udder and milk veins are wonderfully developed, and she has a first-class escutcheon. She belongs to a milking and butter family; her mother made 18 pounds, her sisters each made 18 pounds, and her daughter has made 16 pounds.

Mr. Hazard has bought for Mr. Fuller three others and two calves of the same blood, for one of which, Bella of Glencairn, the price was $2,000. She gives 16 quarts of the richest milk with her first calf, and will be tested for butter. Mr. Hazard has also bought for Mr. Fuller the Bull LeBreve, son of LeBrocq's Prize, a bull of which great things may be expected, as his sire is very rich and well formed; both have wonderfully extensive escutcheons.

French Horses. What the English Say.

The British Quarterly Journal of Agriculture says: "The horses of Normandy are a capital race for hard work and scanty fare. Have never elsewhere seen such horses at the collar. Under the diligence, post-carriage, or cumbrous cabriolet, or on the farm, they are energetic beyond description. With their necks cut to the bone they flinch not. They keep their condition when other horses would die of neglect and hard treatment." The superiority of French stallions for crossing on the common mares of America is established. This fact has caused the development of the largest importing and breeding establishment in the world, M. W. Dunham, of Wayne, Ill., having imported and bred nearly 1,000, and has now on hand some 400.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly Bangor Me.

$40,000 in Premiums! $10,000 to Live Stock Alone!

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Stock Loaded and Unloaded from the Cars Inside the Grounds.

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GEO. Y. JOHNSON, **Secretary,**

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WELL AUGERS ROCK DRILLS

For boring in earth, and drilling rock for water, prospecting for minerals etc. Hand, Horse and Steam Power. Artesian Well Tools of all kinds.

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LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated *beyond all question.* They are the STANDARD for Quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your Storekeeper for them *in original sealed packages,* or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address

Founded 1784. **DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, 21 and 23 S. Sixth Street, Philadelphia.**

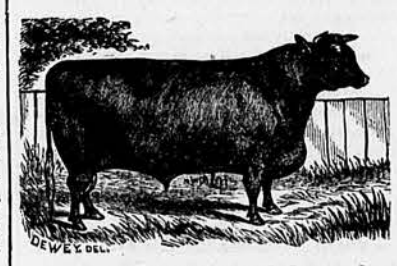
DURING AUGUST ONLY!

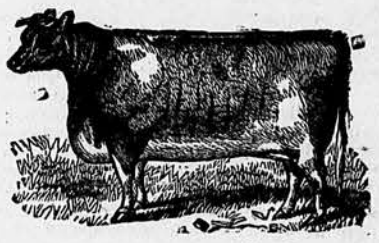
During the month of August subscriptions will be received for the **CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS,** extending from the date of receipt to January 1st next for **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.** The **CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS** is a large 32-column paper, edited with special reference to the needs of the family circle. It is especially complete as a *news* paper, every issue presenting complete telegraphic reports of all important happenings the world over. Its **Chicago Market Quotations** are full and trustworthy. It is **Independent in Politics,** giving all political intelligence free from partisan coloring and discussing political questions without fear or favor as to parties. Condensed notes on **Art, Literature, Science, Industries, Fashions,** etc., and **SIX COMPLETED STORIES** in every issue. It is the cheapest metropolitan weekly published in the United States, costing only **SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR.**

To afford all desiring it an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the character of the **CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS** before subscribing for a year we make this special offer for the **MONTH OF AUGUST ONLY** of sending this paper from date to January 1st next for the nominal price of **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.**

A 25c. coin may be safely sent in a strong envelope. A club of five subscriptions for a One Dollar Bill. Address **VICTOR F. LAWSON, Publisher, 123 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.**

SECOND ANNUAL SALE.





Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle!

The Second Annual Sale of Pure Bred Short-horns by C. M. Gifford and A. L. Hamilton, will be held at the Fair Grounds,

MANHATTAN KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 6, 1882.

At which time will be offered forty-five head of

CHOICE THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS,

Representatives of the following popular and well-known families:

Rose of Sharons, Flat Creek Marys, Josephines, Harrietts, Adelaides, Ianthas.

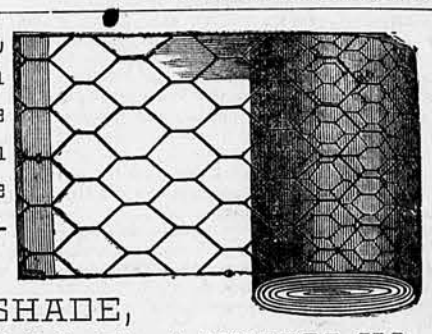
Among these will be 21 head of choice young bulls, from 1 to 2 years old, in good condition and good color, being all red except 2 rich roans. There will be included in this lot two highly bred Young Mary Bulls, Duke of Oakdale, Vol. 10, S. H. R., now being used at Elmwood, and Young Mary, Duke of Elmwood.

The females will consist of breeding cows with calves, two year old and yearling heifers, all in good breeding condition, and all of suitable age, having been bred to the Rose of Sharon bulls, "6th Duke of Acklam" now at the head of Elmwood Herd, and "Cordelias Duke" now at the head of Montrose Herd. The entire number offered will be in breeding and individual merit fully equal to any offered for sale in the West and will be sold positively and without by-bid or reserve. TERMS CASH. A credit of four or six months will be extended if desired, on satisfactorily endorsed notes, bearing ten (10) per cent interest from date. For particulars or catalogue, address

Jno B. Gifford,
MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

COL. JAS. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

Wire Netting Railroad, Farm, Sheep, and Lawn FENCE,—Cheap as the barbed fence. If not on sale in your town, write for illustrations and prices to Manufacturers,



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MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Propr's,

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Dealers and breeders of

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
REGISTERED MERINO SHEEP,
POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE HOGS

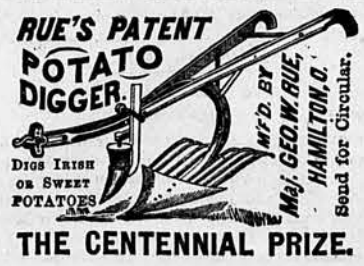
Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses,

DUKE OF GLENDALE, $40; HARVEY, $25,
ALYMER, $25.

The proprietors of this stock farm have spared no pains or expense in getting the very best of stock of the various breeds. If you wish any stock, *be sure and write us or call and see the stock.*

SHEEP AND HOGS READY FOR SALE.

The lady readers of the FARMER can do a good work by aiding us in extending our cirlation.



THE CENTENNIAL PRIZE.

THE UNION HORSE-POWER WITH LEVEL TREAD

Largest track (7 in.) wheels. No Rods and Chilled Bearings Guaranteed to produce more power with less elevation than any other. Also manufacturers of the Premium Farm Grist Mill, CLIMAX FEED CUTTERS. Threshers, Cleaners, &c.

Send for Descriptive Catalogue.

W. L. BOYER & BRO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Grange and Alliance.

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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.

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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.

Training Heifers.

It is an easy matter to train a heifer to stand quietly to be milked, but it is easier to train them to jump, kick and run. The way to teach them to stand still, is to require them always to do so. If there is naught to hinder a wild heifer from running and her fears prompt her to run, she can and will run. If she cannot run, in a short time she loses her fear and stands from habit; and habit is one of the worst influence in the world, for either brute or man to overcome. If you want to transform a wild heifer into a well behaved, well trained cow, you must be patient and exhibit no temper. Never strike her; she must, first of all, get acquainted with you and learn that you will not hurt her. She must learn not to fear you. If, in winter, it is best to milk in the stable, make as little fuss and as few alarming motions as possible; handle her very gently. Be careful not to pinch the teats. This is the great source of trouble. The cow naturally wishes to get rid of her milk. She stands quietly until some careless milker has given a squeeze that hurts, when she kicks and runs. By allowing such a course a few times, the habit will be confirmed. The best way to manage, if you have no stable, is to have a well fenced yard, and teach your heifers to stand for milking in that; or next best, to tie them, using them very quietly. No man or boy is fit to handle animals unless he can control them, and control himself. Neither is it right to chastise the ignorant.—*Southern Planter.*

Pasture for Swine.

Hogs are fond of grass like cows, horses and sheep. On good clover or other fresh and tender grass they will grow fast and are much more likely to remain in good health than when fed grain in pens. It is a common remark, says the Swine Breeders' Jouanal, that most anything is good enough for a hog, and to this senseless proposition is traced the disease among the swine owned by breeders who indorse it. Since time immemorial the hog has been called the scavenger, but nevertheless, the successful breeder is he who relies the least upon this over estimated characteristic of the animal. Bad water, wors treatment in handling, and a superabundance of filth are the foundation of diseases to which hogs are subject, and it is consequently easy to believe that the health of the animal and the quality of the meat must increase in proportion to the cleanlsness of the food and surrounding. It is believed that there has been less disease among swine during the past year than during any time for the past decade, and those who ought to know attribute the fact to increased care on the part of the breeders, who have realized the value of cleanliness. Grass-fed hogs who have the run of nutritious pasture, with plenty of pure water, are the ones that bring the highest prices in any market, the summer feed of grass results in bone, muscle, and all good qualities of first-class pork, and a fall feed of corn just prior to marketing makes the plump round finish considered so desirable. It is not too much to say that if swine breeders would adopt a universal plan of cleanliness in raising and feeding the stock, it would be but a very short time before complaints of the American pork would cease to be heard in any European country. Breeders owe to themselves and they owe to their swine to adopt such reforms as will insure them as decent treatment as possible.

Green Food for Cattle.

W. H. Snowden of Virginia, in a prize essay written for the American Farmer, remarks as follows on securing summer food for cattle:

"Rye for cutting and feeding in May should be sown the last of August on well prepared, highly manured grounds and with it clover, herd and orchard grass seeds. The rye and the grasses will make a good growth before freezing, will go through the winter well, and push rapidly forward at the opening of spring. the feeding of the rye may be continued until clover on other grounds is ready to succeed it, and which may be fed until oats are in bloom; and from a brief feeding on the oats a change may be made to drilled corn, which latter forage, with occasional alternating to second crops of clover, will carry the dairy successfully till frost and after; provided always that regular and ample fortnightly planting are made for an uninterrupted succession of this kind of subsistence. A neglect to keep up the regular plantings, even for a week, might cause serious trouble. The first of these plantings may be made about the last of April or sooner, weather and ground permitting. For then any deteriorating grass lands may be appropriated, or later on any other grounds which would otherwise be idle after early potatoes or other vegetables already matured; or after rye or oats not sown with grass seed, never forgetting to heavily manure and to keep well worked with plow and cultivator, even in the dryest weather. Under favorable conditions the yield of fodder will be from ten to twenty tons, green, to the acre.

Mrs. Briggs, ("Olivia") has been elected president of the Woman's Press Association, of Washington, D. C.

☞A pint of the finest ink for families or schools can be made from a ten-cent package of Diamond Dyes. Try them.

The Des Moines (Ia) Leader says: "The next legislature will have to submit the woman suffrage amendment, and in 1881 the women will vote in this state."

Revitalizing the blood is absolutely necessary for the cure of general debility, weakness, lassitude, &c. The best enricher of the blood is Brown's Iron Bitters.

The Misses Littell, who carry on the Living Age left them by their father, are highly intellectual women, whose critical acumen is evidenced by the value of the selections which make up the magazine.

S. Harvey Horner, druggist, of Caldwell, Kansas, says that Leis' Dandelion Tonic sells better than any proprietary medicine found on his shelves, and that all who use it speak of it in the highest terms. In the same letter he orders another gross, to be shipped at once and adds, "I have sold seven bottles to-day."

The Woman's Silk Culture Association has during the past year established an auxiliary association in Alabama, and steps are being taken for the formation of one in New York and another in Florida.

LADY BEAUTIFIERS.—Ladies, you cannot make fair skin, rosy cheeks, and sparkling eyes with all the cosmetics of France or beautifiers of the world, while in poor health and nothing will give you such rich blood, good health, strength and beauty as Hop Bitters. A trial is certain proof.

It is not generally known but is nevertheless true, that by a law passed in 1869, women are entitled to vote and hold office in parish and religious societies in Massachusetts on the same terms as men.

Both Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c stamp. Send for "Guide to Health and Nerve Strain."

Sarah Radcliffe lectured at the vestry of the Second Baptist church, in Springfield, Mass., last week, on "The Education of the Blind." Miss Radcliffe is a graduate of the Perkins Institute for the blind, and her lecture is said to be very interestsng.

One Experience From Many.

I have been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.

The Sioux City (Ia) Journal says: "The women of Iowa have won their first distinctive victory in a popular election. They had no ballots of their own to cast, but through their influence a public sentiment was created that made the majority of the ballots as their own hands would have put them into the ballot boxes.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. $1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

There is no danger that man will not ultimately do man's work and women women's work. But it will yet take the experience of many emancipated generations to determine the maximum limits of both; and after all, the best part of the work will be that which both sexes do in common

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
A Medicine for Woman. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman.
The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.
☞It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the step, restores the natural lustre to the eye, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.
☞Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely.☜
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man woman or child. Insist on having it.
Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3ct. stamp. Send for pamphlet.
No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
☞Sold by all Druggists.☜ (1)

Sick Headache.

For the relief and cure of the distressing affliction take Simmons Liver Regulator.

Malaria.

Persons may avoid all attacks by occasionally taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator to keep the liver in healthy action.

Constipation

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment. Nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels. Therefore assist Nature by taking Simmons Liver Regulator, it is so mild and effectual.

Biliousness.

One or two tablespoonsful will relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state, such as Nausea, Dizziness, Drowsiness Distress after eating, a bitter bad taste in the mouth.

Dyspepsia.

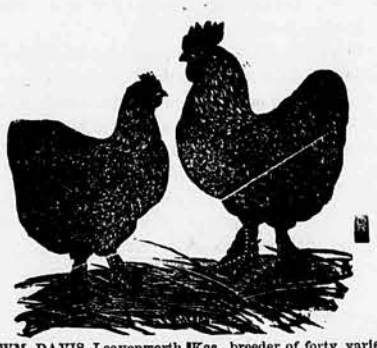
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

Colic.

Children suffering with colic soon experience relief when Simmons Liver Regulator is administered.

Buy only the Genuine, in White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.)



WM. DAVIS, Leavenworth, Kas., breeder of forty varieties of choice poultry; have taken over two hundred premiums at four fairs this season. New blood introduced every year from the best yards in the country and from imported stock. Send for catalogue.

R. T. McCULLEY & BRO.,
Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Missouri.
Breeders and Importers of
THOROUGHBRED
American Merino Sheep.
Choice young stock for sale

THE CHAMPION
Hay Rake

The CHAMPION Hay Rake is guaranteed to gather the hay from the swath, winrow or shock. Is simple in construction. Strong and durable. The hay is taken direct from the swath to the stack without the use of *forks* or *manual* labor. It does the work very rapidly and cheaply, and saves MONEY. Send for Circular and Price-list to

S. B. GILLILAND,
Monroe City, Mo.

Or Gorham & Hulett, Topeka, Kas. Hardy & White, Hutchinson, Kas.

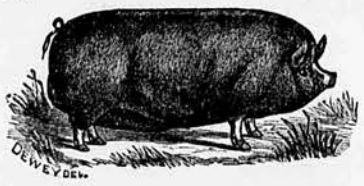
Merino Park Stock Farm.

Winchester, Jefferson County, Kansas.

WM. BOOTH, Proprietor. Leavenworth. FRANK L. GIBBS, Manager Winchester.

Breeders of Registered Merino Sheep.

None but the very best stock that money and experience can produce or procure are used for breeders. A few choice Rams for sale, ready for service this fall.



WM. BOOTH, Leavenworth, Kas., Breeder of Thoroughbred Berkshire swine. I am using three Boars this season, at the head of which stands *Gentry's Lord Liverpool* No. 3615 sire *Lord Liverpool* No. 221. I am breeding twelve as fine Sows as the country can produce. Most of them *Registered*, and *eligible to registry*. Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. My stock are not fitted for the show ring, but for breeding only. Send for prices.

"MONTROSE HERDS"

PERFECTION LASS OWNED BY C.E. ALLEN

SHORT-HORN CATTLE
AND
POLAND CHINA HOGS.

I have over 200 choice pigs for this seasons trade; bred from five different boars can ship pairs or trios not akin; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Records. My herd is larger and has won more prizes in the last three years than any herd in Kansas. Shorthorns are Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Mar s Josephine and Harrietta, headed by the great Prize Bull, 628 Cordelias Duke 38048. Young bulls for sale. Write for Illustrated Circular

CHAS. E. ALLEN,
Manhattan, Kas

Stray Notice.

Strayed from Topeka, July 7, 2 horses, 10 years old one brown with white strip in face, white hind legs and one front foot, branded Y on left shoulder the other bay, chunky and string halt, with star in face. No brands. Any information as to whereabouts will be liberally rewarded by M. W. CASE,

Rockton, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.

Riverside Stock Farm.

MILLER BRO'S, Proprietors.

Breeders of Poland China Swine, Shepherd Dogs and Plymouth Rock Fowls. Our Spring pigs are by our boars Brag 1379; Sandburr 1951; Roderick Dhu 1921, and the young boar Blackfoot by Aaron 1241; Dan IXL 4th 3210 and are coming of fine quality. Send for circular and price list. We have reduced rates by express. P. O. Address, Junction City, Kas.

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nd then oil well. It is much bet-
or tallow.

An Iowa jury assessed $3,000 damages against a man for kissing his cook, whereupon the Nebraska State Journal comments and thinks that eastern girls, where kisses cost only $5, ought to come west for better prices.

Pennyroyal, mixed with hay in hens nests, is said to drive away lice. E. B. Penrose, of Morristown, Pa., says he has used it successfully for five years. He also recommends kerosening the perches once a week, and whitewashing the hen house occasionally.

The Burlingame fair management have adopted a creditable program for their exhibition this year. They propose to give the large purses to the farmers and not to the jockeys. It would be well if all fairs would do the same. The speed ring at fairs is a stupendous humbug.

On the first of July some fifty ladies and two or three gentlemen interested in silk culture met in New Orleans and organized the Southern Silk Industrial Association. The subject and purpose of the association are the care and cultivation of silk worms and the production of raw silk, the manufacture and sale of fabrics of silk, combined with other materials for textile purposes, the establishment of farms and plantations for the purpose of raising silk worms and to establish manufactures of silk.

It this is not a big wheat story, will somebody please come forward and give us one? The Topeka Capital says: Dick Early, of Atlanta township, Rice county, sowed wheat in his hog pasture last fall. During the winter he let his hogs run on it. Last week he cut the wheat and obtained 213 bushels, struck measure. The piece of ground was measured and found to contain exactly three and a half acres. This gave him 60 6-7 bushels to the acre, machine measure, or about 65 bushels by weight.

The excellence of French and Danish butter is said to come from the care exercised in making it. In Normandy, France, the cows are kept very clean; they are curry-combed and their udders carefully washed and dried. They are milked about three times a day (about 4:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., and 6 p. m.,) as it is believed a greater quantity and better quality of milk is obtained than when milked twice a day. The farm houses, though generally old shambling buildings, and in some cases looking untidy outside, are within models of cleanliness; the kitchen is scrupuously neat, clean, and the dairy utensils, which are nearly all of brass, are polished to the highest degree of perfection.

The Minneapolis union says that young pigs are sometimes afflicted with a blood disorder which produces gangerne of the tail; the tail becomes inflamed and gangrenous and drops off; the pigs do not always die, but after losing the tail they recover. Sometimes, however, the disorder is fatal. Upon examination the animal appears to have been affected with a species of anthrax fever, the blood being dark and thick, and the intestines including the liver, inflamed and covered with patches of gangrene. The remedy is to feed moderately, to avoid sour food, to give wheat bran in the food in some moderate proportion, and to give a small quantity of sulphur in the food once or twice a week. This, of course, is all preventive, a cure, unless produced by nature, is rare.

Refining Sorghum.

Some time ago we received a letter asking information about sugar refiners. We have lost that part of the letter containing the writer's name and if he sees this, he will please regard it as a request that his name be sent again. He wrote from Millbrook, Kas.

Selling of Patent Rights.

A friend at Emporia says that "agents are around selling county and township rights for Bernard's Improved Combination Barbed Fence," and asks our opinion of the "patent right on the same."

We know nothing about it, and advise our friends to let it alone until they know what is safe. We have no confidence in any patent right traveler that we don't know personally unless he can show the genuine letters patent.

One dollar pays for this paper one year.

More Light—Railroad Law.

By reason of the freight handlers' strike in New York City, immense quantities of freight were collected that could not be moved, and the Attorney General of the state applied to the court for a writ of mandamus to compel the companies to transport and deliver the freight. The court denied the writ, and some persons believe the decision is not good law. The Atchison Champion says:

"This may be good law but we doubt it. Railroads are common carriers. They owe certain duties to the public, and these the government, State or National, has or ought to have authority to compel them to perform. They are responsible to individuals for damages, but they owe a larger duty to the community generally, and the government owes to its citizens the duty of enforcing such obligations."

We do not believe it is good law; but we do believe it is precisely according to law; and we are pleased that the matter has been tested. The Champion is right when it says that they (the carriers) "owe a larger duty to the community generally, and the government owes to its citizens the duty of enforcing such obligations;" but the law has no such provisions. The Judge is correct. The law does not recognize carriers as public officers, nor, indeed as public agents in the sense that a writ of mandamus will reach them.

The treatment of the strike and the surroundings by the railway managers show how little they regard the public interests, and the decision of the Judge shows how deficient the law is. This gives the people more light and at a time when it will do good. With such laws as we have on the subject of common carriers, we are practically without law. There are certain principles well established by a long line of judicial decisions, but they are based upon the law of contracts, and that is never enforced by mandamus.

What we need is specific legislation which shall in words declare every common carrier to be a public agent, amendable to the public law of the land; and the government, representing the people, shall enforce the law, so that private individuals may not be deterred from complaints because they are too poor to carry on a law suit. The carriers do owe a "larger duty to the community," but it can never be enforced until the sovereign people declare by law how it is to be done. As the case now stands the carrier is master and may snap his fingers in the face of the people. It is to obtain law on this subject and have it enforced that the people are clamoring. They will get it, too.

Judge Perkins' Letter.

We desire to call attention to the letter published in the FARMER last waek written by Judge Perkins in response to our invitation. It came too late for comment then. We desire to commend the writer for his manliness and courage. It is treating the people with becoming respect, and is evidence that the Judge wishes to be in full sympathy with them. The people now have his published declaration of purpose to use his efforts and influence in Congress, if elected, for their benefit; and his written words are in possession of the editor of this paper for preservation. Like Mr. Cole, he wants to be fair, and that is all the people demand. Of course he will appear before public assemblies during the autumn months when he will have opportunity to give his views more at length.

Now, for the remaining three republican candidates. We expect every one of them, Messrs. Morrill, Hanback and Peters, to follow the excellent example of Judge Perkins. We offer them the best possible medium of communicating with the voters. Our readers are out among the body of the people, and of all shades of political opinion. One short, sensible letter, like that of Judge Perkins, published in the KANSAS FARMER will be worth more to them than a month's campaigning with republicans alone.

Again we ask these gentlemen "whether they are in favor of such fair and liberal legislation as will put it beyond the power of common carriers to discriminate in favor of or against particular individuals, places or communities?" And again we state that "our columns are open for reply." A copy of the paper containing this article marked, will be mailed to them for their convenience

We do desire that these new men set themselves right before the people. This great subject of transportation lies at the very threshold of our prosperity. It must be met. In congress the laws must be framed and passed. These men are among our warmest personal friends. We wish them all the best of every good thing. To be with the people in their great struggle against corporate power will be a grand leadership. We want to see our new congresemen, whoever they may be, marching in the deep columns of the people; then, when they take seats to counsel with others touching the interests of the country, they can say: "We represent the farmers and working men of Kansas; our most pressing need is legislation that will make rates of transportation fair, equal and uniform, so that our people may not be at the mercy of any possible combinations of carriers."

Now, will these gentlemen come out, as Cole and Perkins have done, and tell the people how they stand?

A Little too Much Seed.

In Mr. Allen's letter on Alfalfa last week the word pounds was printed bushels, making it read 25 bushels of seed to the acre is the proper quantitity to be sown, when the proper word is pounds—25 pounds. The error was not discovered until too late to correct it.

A Tidal Wave Coming.

The pulse of this paper for sometime past is a symptom presaging the progress of a tidal wave in public opinion which will some day sweep everything before it. The people are thinking as they never thought before. They are beginning to grasp the magnitude of the carrying business, and the power as well as disposition of the carriers. They are learning that although to transport freight is a part of the farmers' business and ought to be subservient to it, yet the men engaged in transportation have assumed to fix the prices of the farm's produce. And Kansas farmers are beginning to see the fact that to permit the power of the carriers to grow and intrench itself, in the arrogance of that power is the practical ruin of their farms. What is the value of wheat and corn when men beyond our state lines may fix their value? That is what means the power to say what we must pay to have our grain carried to market. The act to which we referred two weeks ago is an eye opener. That shows what a simple thing it is to take a few millions of dollars at one grab from the value of Kansas farms.

The government will not permit its securities to be taxed for the simple reason that no one could tell *how much* they would be taxed. There could be no certainty about it, and hence many innocent people might be ruined by unfriendly state or municipal legislation. The same principle holds good in the carrying business. Let the power to charge at will remain, and the farmer will never know how much his property is worth.

Our columns, week after week for months, have bristled with robust thoughts of many correspondents on this vital subject, and we regard them as signs of the advancing wave. Public opinion is formed about the family fireside, in the cabin, in the field, in the shop and on the highways where the people talk and think. The statesman but echoes the people's voice. The people are slow to move, and hesitate long until their verdict is rendered, then they proceed to judgment. They are now deliberating. They are considering evidence, and premonitions are coming in these letters foreshadowing what their decision will be. Let the men on trial be ready for the sentence.

What the people want, and what they will have in this matter, is just, fair, reasonable and EQUAL tolls for carrying freight and passengers. When we go to the postoffice we all pay alike; the highest, the lowest, the richest, the poorest, each and every one pays the same sum of money for the same service, and there is not a starving postmaster or postoffice clerk in the whole country. The postmaster at New York City gets a salary of $8,000 a year, and his clerks and assistants get from $900 to $2,000. This is about the same as that grade of talent in the railway service gets. At a town of a thousand inhabitants, the postmaster gets $1,100 to $1,300 a year. That pays so well that there is never any scarcity of persons who are willing to be appointed postmaster. But the people all fare alike.

Now, let us apply this kind of discipline to the carrying trade, and we have a perfect system of equality at fair compensation. That is what we want, and the tidal wave will soon mark out the way of success.

Budding Trees.

Since writing an article of two or three weeks ago on budding we have read what a number of experienced fruit men have to say on the same subject, and their opinions have caused us to change our own on one part of the operation, though we do not agree with them on others. We were taught and have long practiced the method given in the FARMER in the article above referred to, and do not remember to have ever lost a bud.

The item in budding to which we have reference is the incision in the bark of the tree to receive the bud. We suggested to slit a *cross*, while the other method is to first make a cross cut and then slit the bark *below* the cross cut only, so that the incision will be in the shape of a **T**. Then, after the bud has been removed, cut square with a sharp knife all the bark and wood *above* the bud, so that when it is inserted in the new stock, the bark of the bud, and the bark of the tree will join neatly together.

We don't know that there is any special advantage in this method over the other, but it seems reasonable that the two barks coming together would hasten the growth of the bud. That is the principle adopted in grafting; and while budding and grafting are not the same operation, yet the bark has a great deal to do with the work in both cases, and it must unite —the old and new—before success is attained. Of course all understand that buds must be taken from branches of this year's growth. Budding may be performed any time now and as long as the bark will leave the wood of the stock readily.

The State Convention.

To-day the State Republican Convention meets in Topeka to nominate a state ticket. We want to see at least two new resolutions in the platform, something like these:

Resolved, That the republicans of Kansas favor just, specific and early legislation to establish and maintain reasonable, equal and uniform rates of toll for the transportation of passengers and freight by common carriers.

Resolved, That enforcement of law is as necessary to good government as law itself; that we indorse and approve the prohibitory legislation of the state, and demand its rigid, thorough and impartial enforcement to the end that our people may be wholly rid of the curse and disgrace of the dramshop and all its family of accessory evils.

Editorial Cupidity.

The fact that editorial articles written for and originally published in the KANSAS FARMER are liberally copied by other papers is good evidence that we are publishing matter which competent judges believe ought to be more widely circulated, and it encourages us in our determination to make the best agricultural paper in the field. Most of the papers so publishing our matter give proper credit, so that their readers may know it is copied from the FARMER; but some of them do not, and it is these latter that we wish to address now. So long as editorial articles only were thus appropriated we paid no attention to it, though we knew as well as the plagiarists do that they were practicing a fraud upon their readers in presenting as their own production that which others had written. But when it comes to copying the letters of our correspondents without giving them or the paper credit, then we object. Last week's Independence *Tribune* copied a letter written by (AGRICOLA) one of the citizens of Montgomery county, for and published in the KANSAS FARMER two weeks before, and no intimation is given that the editor of the *Tribune* did not write it. This is neither professional, manly, nor honest. If you don't wish to credit the FARMER, be it so; but deal justly with our correspondents. That was a good letter, well written— a credit to Montgomery county farmers; and though Mr. O. P. Ergenbright, its author, modestly signed himself "Agricola," he is entitled to have his nom de plume published with his letter. This is a habit with the *Tribune*, and one that is not creditable to it.

The Future of Beef Prices.

Much discussion has been had recently on the causes of high prices for beef and on the probable future rates. From 1876 to 1879, there was a decline of prices for beef amounting to 20 per cent. In the next three years the rise was more than 40 per cent. Since January last the rise has been still greater, the range in January being from $5.80 to $6.35, and in June from $8.65 to $8.90, exceeding 45 per cent. in six months.

Is this to continue? and how long? and why? It is generally conceded that the beef supply is not keeping pace with the demand, and this alone will keep the prices up, because the people of this country are ravenous beef-eaters. And, in addition to our home demand, we are learning to ship the best kind of beef to our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic. The New Zelanders recently landed a cargo of frozen beef at Liverpool in excellent condition and they had been out 98 days on the voyage. We Yankees can discount that. There is nothing clearer to our mind among things of the future than that the demand for good beef will increase in the years to come rather than decline. If, with our present studied methods of supply we have not kept pace with the demand, it would seem strange that we expect any great falling off in the markets.

But there are other causes that will operate to bring down prices. We are an accommodating people. What we cannot get without buying or paying exorbitant prices for, many of us do without. We eat potatoes and point as the Irishmen say—eat potatoes and point at the meat. The crops of this year are generally very good in this country, and our wives and daughters are learning how to preserve a great many good things that greatly lessen the necessity for beef. There are many shifts to save a penny when money as well as meat is high. But we expect to see fair prices for beef maintained, and have no doubt that the demand will be good and active for all the beef we can raise for the next dozen years or more.

PRESERVING CABBAGE LEAVES.

A correspondent in Osborne county wants information on how to preserve cabbage leaves for winter use in feeding stock, and also wants a description of a cheap silo. We never practised in this matter on any larger scale than for family use and that was by burying the cabbages in pits, which is one form of silo. Hence we are not competent to suggest any extensive method to preserve for stock feed. But we will prepare an article for next week's FARMER on ensilage and silos, and hope that some of our correspondents who have had experiene will give our readers the benefit of it in a letter on methods of preserving cabbage in large quantities, and also of beet leaves.

Somebody says that a good cement to close the cracks in a cast-iron stove can be made of wood ashes, sifted very fine, mixed with an equal quantity of pulverized clay, and a little salt. Moisten with water to make a paste, and fill the cracks when the iron is cold. The cement will not scale nor break, and becomes very hard after heating. It is also good to fill the joints in stove pipes when they are required to be tight.

Heaps of lime in fields where sheep run are said to be good preventives of foot-rot in sheep. They play in the heaps and the dust and are thus benefitted. One writer recommends making lime-water in troughs and driving the sheep through it occasionally in wet weather.

There is no summer feed as good for pigs as pasture, and the best grass for this purpose is red clover. Orchard grass is next; indeed some persons prefer it. Pigs run through the summer on grass will take on fat in the fall very fast when fed on corn.

We are in receipt of a copy of the London *Garden*, in which is a note stating that the market there for American apples will be good, as the English crop is a failure.

Gossip About Stock.

Good pigs are not usually raised from very young sows.

Colts ought to be handled from the time they are a day old until they are put to work.

Some stock men of Montgomery county, Kansas, are contemplating fencing a pasture 20 miles square, in the Nation, which will hold about 40,000 cattle. Independence has more resident cattle men than any city in southeastern Kansas, and they have all done well this season.

Wm. McFadden, of Marshall county, this state, is shipping horses to Manitoba.

The San Antonio Express does not know that this is a Yankee nation where we believe everything. It says: To tell of a pasture containing 400,000 acres and enclosed by a fence consuming 500,000 feet of posts, and ninety tons of wire would sound like a Munchausen story to people in most countries, but such a pasture will soon exist, the property of one man, in southwestern Texas. The land and fencing material are already purchased.

Mr. Robert Holloway, the most prominent Clydesdale importer and breeder of the west, has met with a severe loss in the death of the noted stallion Jonnie Cope, which occurred at Monmouth, Ill., July 23. The disease was "pinkeye." The horse was imported by Mr. Holloway in 1875, and was reckoned the largest horse in America, and one of the best of his kind. He weighed nearly 2,500 pounds. He was a noted prize horse at the Scotland horse shows, and has taken prizes at all the state and county fairs in this part of the country. He has sired an immense number of colts in Warren and adjoining counties.

C. E. Allen, proprietor of Montrose Herds at Manhattan, Kas., has the finest lot of Poland Chinas that our general agent has seen in the state. He has 200 young thorougbred pigs this season which, like his former lots, will soon be scattered over Kansas and the adjoining states. Mr. Allen is a whole-souled fellow, and his customers are always pleased with his porkers.

Devon cattle are said to be the most ancient of the English breeds.

The Live Stock Journal gives the following points of a pacing horse: He has the sloping rump and pacing foot, in stable language. His heels are long and slanting under. The ground surface of the heel is nearer the center of the foot, making his feet appear longer than they are. This formation of the foot is not so favorable to good knee action as the more upright heels of the trotter. He is long in the body and covers more ground than ordinary horses His long, sloping hips and well bent hind legs give him long, sweeping action in the hind reach. His low, even movement and rapid strides give him great speed.

E. Dillon & Co. writes us: We have just arrived with our new importation of Norman horses. We sailed from Haver, France, July 10, on the National Line steamer Denmark, with one hundred and three Norman horses; arrived in New York July 25th without the loss of one; we shipped from New York over the Pennsylvania Central R. R. in a special train of 24 cars; arrived in Bloomington, Ills., July 29th; our stock are all young, mostly two and three years old, principally dark dapple grays. We have some beautiful dark bays and blacks; they are all in fine condition except one stallion that got damaged on board the ship.

A serious disease has broken out in a herd of young cattle at Holliston, Mass., which is causing a good deal of uneasiness among owners of stock. The symptoms are described as extreme restlessness at first, followed by convulsive movements, the animal trembling violently, and frothing at the mouth, and rushing for water when it is within reach.

A Chicago paper gives these definitions of broom corn. Hurl means the long brush used on the outside of brooms, and may be of any variety of corn. Best hurl means simply the best and longest corn. The second class brush takes the next place in the broom, and the third fills in next the handle.

R. T. McCulley & Bro. write: We sold last week 24 merino rams to go to Abilene, Texas; 2 to go to Alabama; 1 to Illinois. We have 200 choice rams yet for sale at reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed to purchaser. Quite a number of the rams we sold last fall clipped from 25 to 30¾ pounds. We are receiving letters every day for rams. You may expect a number of our sheep at your Kansas fairs this fall. Wishing the FARMER much success, etc.

Remember This.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are costive or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting Death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in the use of Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malarial, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short they cure all Diseases of the stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bright's Disease. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

Book Notices.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

Mrs. Mary Treat has given to American farmers and gardeners an excellent work on Injurious Insects of the Farm and Garden. It is partly a compilation and condensation of the latest and best information on the subject in hand from official and private sources, and partly the experience of the author herself. Her book contains 282 pages, profusely illustrated with cuts of insects, and is full of fresh and valuable information. It is published by Orange Judd Company 757, Broadway N. Y., and is for sale in Topeka, Kansas, by T. J. Kellam & Co., at their store on Kansas Avenue, at $3. We regard it as a good and useful work.

AMERICAN GAME BIRD SHOOTING.

This is a work of nearly four hundred pages, published by the same house, and sold at same place and price as the book above mentioned, and written by John Mortimer Murphey, one of the best informed men in the country on the subject treated. He has spent a good deal of time on the frontier and writes from per onal knowledge and experience.

His work on Game Birds is written entirely from a sportsman's standpoint, being intended not only to describe their haunts and habits, but also the various methods employed in this country and Europe for bagging them, the best dogs for field and covert work, the proper charges for guns, the devices used for luring turkeys and wild fowl within range, camp cooking, life in the wilderness, the pains and pleasures of a sportsman's existence, the unique characters, half hunter and half stock raiser or farmer, to be met with on the borders of civilization, and the majestic and wonderful enemy of the far west.

HOUGH'S ELEMENTS OF FORESTRY.

This work is a treatise on the general subject of Forestry, and is useful to all persons who desire to know anything about trees, how they grow, what, where and how to plant them. It is not encumbered with technical or useless names or phrases. It is a very useful and interesting work. It contains nearly 400 pages, published and sold by Robert Clark & Co., Chicago, Ills. Price $2.

Legal Notice.

In the District court in and for the county of Shawnee and state of Kansas.

No. 5657.

R. J. Mefford, Plaintiff,
vs.
C. K. Holliday, Trustee of the Topeka Association and J. B. Cowles, Defendant.

The defendant J. B. Cowles, of parts unknown, will take notice that the plaintiff in the above entitled suit has commenced an action in the above entitled cause to require the Trustee of the Topeka Association to convey to him, the plaintiff, the legal title to lots one hundred and sixteen, one hundred and eighteen, and one hundred and twenty, Topeka Avenue, in the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee, and State of Kansas.

You will therefore take notice that unless you answer on or before the 15th day of September, 1882 the petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly.

J. B. WHITAKER,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

Read. Read. Read.

Special Offer.

KANSAS FARMER.

Until January 1st, 1883, we offer the KANSAS FARMER at the following greatly reduced rates:

1 copy one year	$1 00
6 copies one year	5 50
11 copies one year	10 00
25 copies one year	22 00
60 copies one year	51 00

Persons desiring to act as club agents may send in the names with the money whenever secured.

When it may be inconvenient to remit in small sums, by corresponding with this office some special arrangement may be proposed.

Any person having completed a smaller club, may, by notifying us, have it credited on a larger list at the rates of the larger club. Club agents and newspapers desiring to avail themselves of the above offer will please write the word "Club" upon each list of names sent.

The above special offer is made in order that all the friends of the KANSAS FARMER may have their names upon our list before the enlarged and improved edition appears.

We want to secure at least 5,000 new names before the close of this year.

With the beginning of 1883 the KANSAS FARMER will enter upon its twenty-first year. At that time it will be enlarged and otherwise greatly improved. Let every friend of the KANSAS FARMER send in subscriptions without delay.

Remember the time for which this tempting offer is made only lasts till January. Thereafter the regular prices will be resumed. Be advised then. Subscribe at once and say to every friend, "Go thou and do likewise."

Address,
KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, Att'y at Law. L. T. COLDREN.
BAIN & COLDREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas avenue, Topeka. Manufacturers of fine CIGARS and TOBACCO. Wholesale and retail dealers.

FERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Head stones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

D. HOLMES, DRUGGIST, 247 Kas. Ave. I have the agency for Semple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the latest and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 174, Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth sts.

GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metalic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE,
NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE,
Prescription Druggists, 213 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION of Topeka, Kansas. Home office. 187 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.

J. W. MOHLER, artist, 111 Fifth st., Topeka, Kansas. Photographs $2 00 per dozen. Enlarging in crayon, India ink or water colors. No work done on Sunday.

WELCH & WELCH,
Attorneys at Law.
95 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

THE YORK NURSERY COMPANY. Home Nurseries at Fort Scott, Kansas. Southern Branch, Lone Star Nursery, Denton, Texas. Parsons Branch Wholesale Nursery, Parsons, Kansas. A Full Line of all kinds Nursery Stock, embracing every thing adapted to the New West form Nebraska to Texas. Reference: First National Bank, Fort Scott.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

8,000,000 One and two years old HEDGE PLANTS, for seasons of '82 and '83. WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Apple, Peach, Pear and Cherry trees, Grape vines, and other nursery stock.
BABCOCK & STONE,
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GREAT BISMARCK FAIR.

Lawrence, Kas., Sept. 18 to 28.

THE FINEST EXPOSITION GROUNDS IN AMERICA. THE GRANDEST AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-STOCK EXHIBIT EVER SEEN.

$25,000 IN PREMIUMS. $8,000 TO LIVE-STOCK.

A Grand Rowing Regetta on the Kansas river during the week of the Fair by Clubs from Pantucket, (R. I.,) Chicago, St. Louis, Burlington, (Iowa,) and Moline, (Ill.) An Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and an Indian Encampment. Excursion Rates on all Railroads leading to the Grounds, ONE CENT a mile.

A visit this year to the GREAT BISMARCK FAIR will be an epoch in the lives of all those who attend. All previous efforts of the kind in the West will be totally eclipsed by this EXPOSITION.

E. A. SMITH, Sec'y.

KIDNEY-WORT

HAS BEEN PROVED The SUREST CURE for KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.

Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weaknesses, Kidney-Wort is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely.

Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or ropy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

43- SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

KIDNEY-WORT

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S
IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent artificial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as *the best in the world.*

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

BEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra expense. (16)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for $10.00 per year, or $5.00 for six months; each additional line, $2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

Cattle.

30 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN Bulls for sale, two years old Information promptly given by applying to H. Ashbrook. Mound City, Mo.

COM. GIFFORD & SON, Milford, Kas., breeders of Short-Horn cattle: Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Marys and Josephines, with 6th Duke of Acklam and Young Mary Duke 17th at head of herd. Stock for sale.

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W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian (Holstein) Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINWOOD HERD W. A. Harris, Proprietor Lawrence, Kas.

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SMALL BROTHERS, Hovt, Jackson Co., Kansas. Breeders of thoroughbred short horn cattle, and JERSEY RED SWINE. Correspondence solicited.

THE Farm and entire stock of C. Puesley, deceased, consisting of Durham Cattle, Merino Sheep, and Poland China Hogs *for sale.* Address S. E. PUGSLEY, Independence Mo.

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

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers; for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Poland China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. *Jersey Red Swine a Specialty.* Correspondence solicited.

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles east of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey Red and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses a specialty. DR. A. M. EIDSON, Proprietor.

Cattle and Sheep.

B. F. DORAN, Bunston, Cooper Co., Mo., breeder of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, COTSWOLD, SHROPSHIRE and SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP.

Sheep.

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

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merine Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

C. P. ALLISON, Hoyt, Jackson county, Kansas., Breeder of Pure-blood Merino Sheep. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

Swine.

Z. D. SMITH, "Elm Grove Farm," Koloko, Washington Co., Kas., breeder of recorded Poland China Swine of the choicest strains. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breeder of pure bred Poland China swine of the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all recorded in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Poland China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leghorn Chickens. Eggs $1 00 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not akin, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1880 and 1881. Write for prices on the *pure* bloods.

J. M. ANDERSON, Salina, Kansas.

Breeder of grade Short-horn and Jersey Cows and Heifers. Plymouth Rocks, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, and Embden Geese. Would trade the latter for other Poultry, or for useful or pet stock. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.

H. W. PEARSALL, Emporia Kansas,
Live Stock Auctioneer
and breeder of POLLED ANGUS CATTLE.

AN EXPERIENCED SHEPHERD,
Would like to take charge of a SHEEP RANCH.
ADAM SCOTT, Jr.,
Westmoreland, Pottawatomie Co., Kas

Sent FREE! TREATISE ON EVAPORATING FRUIT Profits and General Statistics. American Mf'g Co., Waynesboro, Pa

FAIR DIRECTORY.

THE MIAMI COUNTY Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold its Tenth Annual Fair and Exhibition Oct. 4 to 7 at Paola.
PREMIUMS, $5,000.
Send for Premium List.
H. M. McLACHLIN, Sec'y, Paola, Kas.

THE BLUE AND KANSAS VALLEY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Will hold its 13th Annual Exposition at Manhattan Riley county, Kas., Aug. 29, 30, 31, and Sept. 1, 1882. $5,000 in premiums. For Premium Lists address.
O. HUNTRESS' Secy. Manhattan, Kas.

THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold the tenth annual fair at Girard, Crawford county, Kansas, September 27, 28 and 29, 1882. Cash premiums $3,500, Send for premium list to
A. P. RIDDLE, Sec'y.

$5,000 IN PREMIUMS. One half to Live-Stock. The Arkansas Valley Agricultural Society, Wichita, Kas., Sept. 5, 6, 7 and 8, 1882, at Shermans Park, edge city limits. Address for premium lists.
C. S. EICHOLTZ, Sec'y., Wichita, Kas.

BROWN COUNTY EXPOSITION ASSOCIATION
Will hold the 3d Annual FAIR at Hiawatha, Kansas, September 19, 20, 21 and 22, 1882. Send for Premium List to T. L. BRUNDAGE, Sec'y., Hiawatha, Kas.

COWLEY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Will hold their First Annual Fair at Winfield, Sep. 21 22 and 23, 1882. Send for Premium List.
F. A. BLANCHARD, Secy, Winfield, Kas.

Poultry.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Buff Cochins. The entire lot of Light Brahmas and Buff Cochins for sale at a bargain.

MARK S SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Pekin Ducks for $1 00 per dozen; of Bronze Turkeys and Hong Kong Geese for $2 50 per dozen.

V. B. MARTIN, Salina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry; Plymouth Rocks, Houdans American Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS
for sale, 13 for $2 00, or 26 for $3 50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas;

Sheep For Sale.

My flock, consisting of good grade ewes and wethers only one year old. These sheep are a bargain Also dipping apparatus, portable corral, grain troughs, etc.
E. F. KNIGHT, Hodgeman, Kas.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Can give good refences. Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

600 Acres A No. 1. Kaw river bottom lands, situated on the U. P. R. R., 52 miles west of Kansas City, and 12 miles east of Topeka. 400 acres of which is in a high state of cultivation, 200 acres in good timber well watered, three good farm houses; and also out-houses on the premises; would make from three to five good farms. I will sell all together or divide it up, so as to suit purchasers. Price reasonable, at terms easy For further particulars apply to me, at New Market, Mo., or to Mr. Geo. R. Hines, my agent, whose Post-office is Perryville, Kas. W. A. SINGLETON.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM for sale in Woodson county, Kas. 600 acres all fenced, 200 acres in cultivation, large dwelling house of 12 rooms, barns, sheep sheds, out-buildings and tenant house, good wells, an abundance of running stock water, plenty of timber, good range adjoining that will not be fenced for years, 200 head of stock cattle, 700 young sheep mostly ewes, 50 head of horses. Will sell horses by the span cheap. Stock, cash; farm, part cash, balance on long time. Address,
A. HAMILTON, Neosho Falls, Woodson Co., Kas.

CHEMICAL BUTTER PRESERVER.
Safe, healthful, cheap. Keeps butter for *months* from turning rancid, preserving its flavor. Good butter always sells for a good price. Farm rights to use, $2. Town and county rights for sale. Sample sent on receipt of 45 cents in stamps. Address,
J. A. LOOMIS, Arkansas City, Kas.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

2,000 head high grade Breeding Ewes. 500 head high grade Wethers. All young and perfectly healthy. Will sell in numbers to suit purchaser. Cash buyers will find this an opportunity for a bargain seldom offered. Best of records for selling.

For particulars address,
Geo. M. Truesdale, Junction City, Kas.

WANTED--50,000 FARMERS
To send for illustrated circular of our Adjustable and Folding Iron Harrow. Cuts 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 feet wide at pleasure, does fine or coarse work, harrows large or fine seed, can't be beat for cultivating corn potatoes, cotton, and all root crops until 8 inches high. Low freights low prices for introducing. All iron, will not rot; weather does not injure it We have all sizes, for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 horses, and from 9 to 30 feet wide. **ROMNEY BROS.,** Burlington, Iowa.

THE UNION HORSE-POWER WITH LEVEL TREAD

Largest track (7 in.) wheels. No Rods and Chilled Bearings Guaranteed to produce more power with less elevation than any other. Also manufacturers of the Premium Farm Grist Mill, CLIMAX FEED CUTTERS. Threshers, Cleaners, &c.
Send for Descriptive Catalogue.
W. L. BOYER & BRO., PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

SCAB! WOOL-GROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that

Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in *increased growth of BETTER WOOL.* A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive.

Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for *free distribution.* Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y. C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas Pacific Railway,
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.,
Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R.,
Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.,
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway,
(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.)
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.,
Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.,
Missouri Pacific Railway,
Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W.,
Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the

UNDER CARE OF
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils.

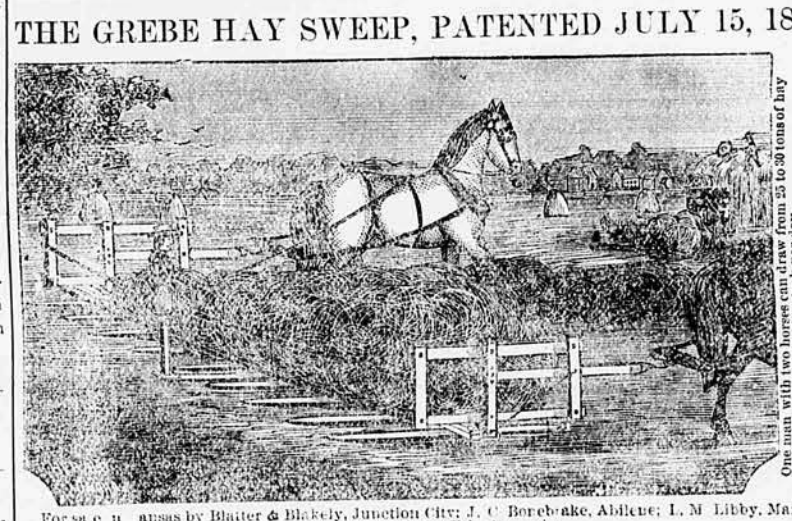
Seventeen Officers and Teachers.

Faithful maternal oversight for all intrusted to our care.

All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Collegiate: French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Elocution, Drawing, Painting, etc.

The largest Music Department west of Chicago and St. Louis. Fall session will open Sept. 13. Send for Catalogue, to T. C. VAIL, *Bursar,* or BISHOP VAIL, *Pres't,* Topeka, Kansas.

THE GREBE HAY SWEEP, PATENTED JULY 15, 1879.



One man with two horses can draw from 25 to 30 tons of hay to the stack per day.

Send for Circulars and Price to HENRY GREBE, Manufacturer, Omaha, Neb.

For sale in Kansas by Blatter & Blakely, Junction City; J. C. Borebrake, Abilene; L. M. Libby, Marysville; and J. M. Griffith, Emporia.

Gran' Ma's Yeast Cakes" are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the Best Bread.
They are the Cheapest, because One Cake will go farther than any two of any other.
They are Purely Vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction.

AMORY BICELOW, Chicago, Ill.

WALKER--THE BEST WASHER.

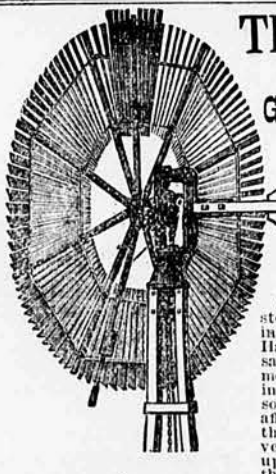
Warranted for 5 Years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and most Durable Washer in the world. It has no rival, and is the only machine that will *wash perfectly clean without rubbing.* It can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. Is so simple and easy to operate that the most delicate lady or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron, and is the only Washer in the world that has the Rubber Bands on the Rollers, which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes.

AGENTS WANTED Exclusive territory. Retail price $8.00. Agents' sample, $3.50. Also the celebrated Keystone Wringers at Manufacturers' lowest price. Circulars free. Refer to editor of this paper. Address ERIE WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

The PIVOT WINDMILL,

MANUFACTURED BY

GOODHUE & SONS, St. Charles, Ills.



The following are a few of its points of Excellence and Superiority.

Examine its mechanical construction and the points which it has that are necessary in a perfect mill, and make up your mind which is the best and BUY THE BEST.

It is completely Self-Regulating and can not be injured by a storm that does not destroy buildings. Has more wind surface in the wheel than any other mill, and therefore More Power. Has the Strongest Wheel of any mill as it has more arms for same size of wheel. Its self-governor enables it to run at a moderate speed with Entire Safety in High Winds. Turns in and out of the wind on a STEEL PIVOT which rests in a socket filled with oil. Has no rattle or clatter. Cannot be affected by Ice, Sleet or Snow. Never runs when pulled out of the wind, as it has an Adjustable Friction Brake, thus preventing the tank from running over and the pump from freezing up in winter. The four corner timbers of the tower go clear to the top and are all bolted to one casting.

Send for Descriptive Circular and Prices before deciding what to buy. Agents Wanted.
If we have no Agent in your vicinity we will sell you a mill at Wholesale Price.

Literary.

Orange Groves—How They are Cultivoted and How They Thrive.

The whole north has been filled with letters from Florida in the winter; suppose you try one from this region in the summer. And having been here now three weeks, of course, like other travelers, I am competent to tell you all about everything; and one of the things that is surprising me is the weather, which they tell me, is the average for summer. I had anticipated close, muggy, intense heat. On the contrary, the mean temperature for June has been 81, and the hottest summer months for ten years only 82, and this with cool sea breezes all day and at night, and here we are 200 miles, by St. Johns River, south of Jacksonville. I now understand why Florida friends have hurried home from St. Louis in July and August. We are now in the rainy season, which means daily showers from the rapid evaporation of countless streams and lakes. These showers make all vegetation fairly spring; you can almost see the orange trees grow; six inches in twenty-four hours is said to be common for the new growth of this tree. It is well called the "growing season." The concentration of all minds seems to be at the present on orange growing, and very considerably it appears to me to the neglect of everything else. And here is another disappointment. Heavy orange crops do not come forth in five or six years as it has been said, but seven or eight or nine years are more frequently required. Trees can be forced with fertilizers, but the result is like that of the hot-bed. A slower growth is more sure of a long and permanent supply. But orange trees must have their "off" or resting years as well as our northern fruits. They cannot give an equally large and steady crop year by year. Neither do orange trees grow without great care. They require as much nursing, watching and tending as a baby. To keep the soil open about them, to feed them with not too much but just enough fertilizing of whatever kind is selected, to remove all lichen from trunks and branches, to watch and fight all insect pests, demand constant attention. But it will pay in the end. I have just walked through a newly-bearing grove, eight years old, that will average 500 oranges to the tree; many of them 1,000. There are some very old trees in the vicinity that carry 8,000 to the tree. As the average price is $15 per thousand, such a tree bears $120. With a grove of 10,000 trees, such as are in this neighborhood, the owner will have a snug income of $120,000 every bearing year. It is such a prospect that has brought on this orange fever. The buyer of oranges picks and ships at his own cost and risk. Here and there, and all over Florida, along the rivers, streams, lakes, on prairies and in the timber, orange groves of hundreds or thousands in number are scattered. Within a radius of four miles where I write there are 922 groves, containing 165,235 trees.

Whether the orange business will ever be overdone in Florida is a question for those who are interested. Some who can not get into it believe it will. These groves being scattered singly or in groups, it is a serious question how to

GET THE CROPS TO MARKET,

for oranges are not a light crop that can easily be carried to market over the deep sandy roads of Florida. A box of oranges weighs eighty pounds; ten boxes are a good mule-load; a box averages 150 oranges. A neighborhood like this then calls for an amount of transportation that is something of an item. Hence northern capitalists who have visted Florida, observing this state of things, are organizing companies for river and lake navigation, for connecting canals and railroads, until within a period not far distant every valuable body of land in Florida will be accessible to market. Indeed, already the whole state is maped out in short connecting railroads and canals and these are being constructed. For example, I am writing at Sanford, on Lake Monroe, a beautiful sheet of water six miles in diameter, and the headwaters of 200 miles of large steamboat navigation on the river St. Johns. Forty miles due south of this is Lake Tohapotlaga, twelve miles in diameter. This empties into Kissimie River, a deep, rapid stream, which, passing through three large lakes, runs into Lake Okechobe, a lake forty miles in diameter. These lakes and river, all navigable for a distance of 200 miles, open on either side valleys and plains from one to twenty miles in width, of the richest lands, on which are droves of horses and cattle. Much of these lands are forty to fifty feet above the level of their lakes, other portions low. A company is organized to shorten distances by canals (in one instance saving nine miles of navigation out of twelve), and thus to drain the lower lands, and by canal to communicate with the Indian River and Atlantic. The Everglades, which a great portion of the year are dry, will thus be drained. At the same time a railroad is under construction from this same place, Sanford, directly east to the Indian River, and west to the Gulf of Mexico. All other portions of the state are being similarly provided, while thousands of emigrants from the northern states are, both in winter and summer, penetrating in every direction, by steamboats and rowboats, by railroads and dirt roads, seeking the best lands for the production of some of the crops that Florida can so well bring forth. It is but six months since this railroad from Lake Monroe reached Lake Kissimie, and now orange groaves are springing up its whole length. A town has started up at Kissimie, and orange and sugar lands are taken up every day. And so all over the state. No, I don't own a foot of land here, and never expect to, but it is plain enough that there is but one Florida, and great are to be its profits.—*Globe-Democrat.*

How Koumiss is Made.

President Garfield was fed Koumiss when he was too weak to take any other kind of food. Our readers may be interested in knowing some thing about it, for it is becoming a common drink in some places:

It is a beverage which has been used for centuries by the nomadic tribes of Asia, and was discovered in Tartary by a traveler. It is made by the Tartars of mares' milk, and the liquor was most palatable. It is, however, now made of pure cows' milk, with the addition of a little sugar, thus making it chemically equal to mares' milk. It is now regarded as a great cure for dyspepsia. At Ananieff, on the Volga River, near Samara, Russia, there has been established a Koumiss Cure, to which thousands of invalids, some from this country, go. The foundation of the course of treatment given here is the milk diet. The advantage of koumiss is that the first process of digestion, namely, fermentation, occurs before it is taken, and the generation of a small percentage of alcohol relieves the stomach of carbonic acid gas, one of the most distressing symptons of dyspepsia. The koumiss assimilates most perfectly the organs of digestion without taxing them, and it goes, as the saying is, to the right spot. The best thing about this delicious drink is that it can be made at home and at a cost of about 15 cents a quart.

The best formula is furnished by a Brooklyn physician, and it is as follows:

Fill a quart strong bottle up to the neck with pure milk; add two tablespoonfuls of white sugar, after dissolving the same in a little water over a hot fire; add also a quarter of a two cent cake of compressed yeast. Then tie the cork on the bottle securely, and shake the mixture well; place it in a room of the temperature of 50 degrees to 85 degrees, Fahrenheit, for six hours, and finally in the ice box over night. Drink in such quantities as the stomach may require. It will be well to observe several important injunctions in preparing the koumiss, and they are: First, to be sure that the milk is pure; second, that the bottle is sound; third, that the yeast is fresh; fourth to open the mixture in the morning with great care, on account of its effervescent properties; fifth, not to drink it at all if there is any curdle or thickened part resembling cheese, as this indicates that the fermentation has been prolonged beyond the proper time.

The American habit is to make koumiss as it is used, but under certain conditions the beverage will keep for some time, and age will improve its flavor and strength as it does alcoholic liquors. It is transported in skin bottles in Tartary.

It has a delicious and pungent taste, unlike any other beverage, and, while it stimulates and refreshes, there is no enervation or prostration following it. The medical faculty has long been seeking a beverage that would nourish and sustain as well as give strength for the moment, and it is believed that koumiss supplies the want. As dyspepsia is a sort of a national disease with us, this cure should be a national blessing. Clever young women on the farms of our country could not give more cheer to the evening meal than by supplying the tired men with koumiss. It is a beverage for colleges and boarding schools, and I think it may cure dipsomania. I repeat, it should be made at home and with care, and only pure milk should be used.

The English Sparrow.

G. Cowing, in the Indiana Farmer, writes of this bird as follows:

This bird threatens to become a greater curse to the farmer and fruit grower than all other enemies combined. When fairly established in the country it is believed by those best acquainted with it that its extermination will be impossible. Our towns and cities are now serving as nurseries for its propagation. If those who gave it passive or positive protection were aware that they were thereby enhancing the difficulty of obtaining the necessaries of life, it would probably receive but little favor from them. In many parts of Ireland where this bird has a firm foot-hold, it is regarded as impossible to save a grain crop without having children daily in the fields to frighten it away. The Michigan horticulturists and farmers report that it is especially destructive in that region, this season, and a farmer near Mt. Vernon, Ill., who had a field of 20 acres in wheat, states that when the time came for cutting it, not a grain of wheat could be found in the field—all having been devoured by the sparrows. A correspondent of the Canadian Horticulturist says that the sparrows ate the unopened fruit blossoms on his pear and cherry trees, covering the ground with the debris of those dropped while eating. Later they attacked his peach blossoms. Concerning it the Chicago Tribune says:

A few years ago Australia welcomed with many demonstrations of joy the arrival of a few pairs of English sparrows. To-day there is a premium of sixpence per dozen upon the heads of the little creatures, which have multiplied to an amazing extent amid their congenial surroundings, and are a source of great loss to fruit growers. Before the commission appointed to inquire into the matter one witness said that in the short space of ten days the sparrows took a ton and a half of grapes. They stripped the figs off five trees, and kept low fifteen acres of lucern during the summer. Another complains that in the season they tock £30 worth of fruit; while a third declares that he sowed peas three times, and each time they were destroyed by the sparrows. Neither apricots, cherries, figs, apples, grapes, peaches, plums, pears, nectarines, loquats, olives, wheat, barley, oats, cabbages, cauliflowers, no seeds, no fruit of any kind is spared by the sparrow's omnivorous bill; and all means of defense tried against its depredations, whether scarecrows, traps, netting, shooting, or poisoning, are declared to be insufficient to cope with the enemy.

It is an Ishmael among birds, has no music in its note nor useful trait in its character, and the evidence before us indicates the necessity of its prompt suppression before it fills the country.

The Funny Part.

The fatter the woman the smaller the parasol.

Moon beams are the strongest timbers used in building castles in the air.

This is a curious world, and strange it is how few of us get out of it alive.

There are those who think time is out of joint because it cannot turn and go backward.

There are some men so talkative that nothing but the toothache can make them hold their jaws.

A lady says that it takes many men a whole lifetime to learn to carry a ten dollar bill home without breaking it.

A man's curiosity never reaches the female standard until some one tells him that his name was in yesterday's paper.

"A reputashun," says Josh Billings, "once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will always keep its eyes on the spot where the krack was."

A Troy lawyer asked a woman on the witness stand her age, and she promptly replied: "I sold milk for you to drink when a baby, and I haven't got my pay yet."

We are glad to learn by a late piece of sheet music that "The moonlight soft is falling." In these times of high prices it is gratifying to learn that even moonlight is falling,

An Iowa woman wrote to Queen Victoria asking her if she intended to wear hoops the coming summer, and she has been to the postoffice over twenty times without receiving a reply.

"How came such a greasy mess in the oven?" said a fidgety old spinster to her maid-of-all-work. "Why," replied the girl, "the candles fell into the water and I put them in the oven to dry."

Traveling on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad track, they came to a mile-post, when one of them said: 'Tread aisy, Pat. Here lies a man 108 years old. His name was Miles, from Baltimore."

It has often been said that you can't depend on a mule. That is a mistake, for you can depend upon it he will kick you the first good chance he gets, if he has to wait seven years for that chance.

A servant applying for a situation was asked the resson of her having left the last place. "Please ma'am, it were because I were too good-lookin, an' visitors was always mistakin' me for the missis."

"Necessity is the mother of invention" Diseases of the liver, kidneys and bowels brought forth that sovereign remedy, Kidney-Wort, which is nature's normal curative for all those dire complaints. In either liquid or dry form it is a perfect remedy for those terrible diseases that cause so many deaths.

Miss Agnes Harris, of St. Clair county, Missouri, for two years teacher of music in the Fayettville College, carried off the first prize at the commencement exercises of the Cincinnati College of Music last week.

Debilitated persons, and sufferers from wasting diseases, such as consumption, scrofula, kidney affections, will be greatly benefitted by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

To prevent Typhoid Fever and Typho-Malaria there is nothing equal to Leis' Dandelion Tonic. It will also be found, by persons recovering from severe illness, a most admirable and grateful tonic and stomachic.

Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the M. E. church, presided at meetings held at Chautauqua, July 28, in the interest of that association.

Chronic Looseness of the Bowels

results from imperfect digestion. The cause lies in the torpidity of the liver, and the cure is take Simmons Liver Regulator to aid digestion, to stimulate the dull and sluggish liver and to regulate the bowels.

Miss Kate Upston Clark is associate editor of Good Cheer, a family monthly published in Charlemont, Mass. The paper is edited wholly by a woman, has a woman's department, and will help along the woman's cause whenever opportunity offers.

"Doing Wonders For Me."

A lady at Royalton, Vt., says, after using Compound Oxygen for three weeks: "I was very weak and low when I first inhaled. I had to be helped to rise from the bed, and could only sit in the chair while inhaling. The second night after inhaling I rested better than I have for two years. Ever since, I have gone to sleep early; rested well and waked early, feeling rested and refreshed. Have been gaining in strength; can now walk about some, and sit up nearly half the time. I rode two miles on Saturday, and was not as tired as I expected to be. My friends think it is doing wonders for me." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Miss Annie M. Kittredge, so long and favorably known in connection with the West Newton English and Classical School, has been appointed teacher of Latin and German at the State Normal School at Framingham, a position for which she is admirably qualified.

"Both Can't Survive."

Says Pennsylvania, on all her State documents. The Key-Stone state means that there is an irrepressible conflict between tyranny and freedom, and one or the other must succumb. So there is between health and disease. Every force that fights successfully against disease should be heartily welcomed. Such a force—a host in itself—is Hunt's Remedy, and its special line of attack is against kidney and liver diseases, over which it achieves a wonderful triumph. If you have bodily weakness, an aching back, a general sense of weariness or dropsical symptoms; if the kidneys or liver are deranged, there is no such medicine as Hunt's Remedy. It gives notice to all such diseases to quit. Pennsylvania is right; both Hunt's Remedy and these diseases can't survive, and it is they that are conquered.

Dr. Anita E. Tyng, of Providence, R. I., has accepted the position of chief physician of the Philadelphia Women's Hospital. The position involves great responsibilities, having under its direction four physicians, a large maternity, dispensary, clinics, and a training school for nurses. Dr. Tyng has sailed from Boston on the steamer Palmyra, intending to spend two months in inspecting some of the hospitals of Europe. She will return, the first of September, to enter on her new work in Philadelphia.

One dollar a year KANSAS FARMER.

The Secret

of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7.
I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. MACK.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

Polygamy is a disgrace which is realized in every Mormon home. In every Mormon home the plural wives and their children are looked upon as tainted This is made evident by the anxiety of all such women and children to pass themselves off as the first wives or children of the first wives. And it is further made evident by the quarrels which constantly occur in such families, and by the epithets which first wives and children bestow upon the others.—Salt Lake Tribune.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs. 15c boxes.

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Situated in Southern Kansas, four miles from county seat and competing lines of railroads. 225 acres in cultivation; 200 acres now in corn; over one mile of pure running stock water, with abundance of timber for shelter. 360 rods of stone corral fence.
Address S. L. SHOTWELL,
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FOR SALE.

A TIMBER CLAIM on Crooked Creek, Ford county, Kas. Living water the year round, creek runs through the claim over half a mile, abundance of good fish, plenty of wood for fuel grows on the place, 2 Kansas houses and wagon shed, 25 acres broken. 23 miles south of Dodge City, on main road to Elliott, Mobeetie and Tascosa. Price, $300. A bargain.
HORACE W. BURNS,
Crooked Creek P. O., Ford Co., Kas.

Auction Sale.

By the Lyon county (Kansas) Breeders Association.

The above association will sell at public auction at the Fair Grounds, Emporia, Kas., Thursday, Sept. 7, 1882, one hundred and fifty head of thoroughbred and high grade cattle of different breeds, viz: Durhams, Herefords, Galloways, Holsteins and their crosses. One lot of 75 pure-bred Short-horns that have been bred for their beef and milking qualities. Among these are some fine show animals. One lot of 25 Galloways part of which were imported last year and the balance are Canada bred. In this lot is the celebrated cow Princess of Kirckonnell and her calf. This cow has been awarded more premiums in her native country than any other cow that ever crossed the ocean. One lot of 29 pure bred Holsteins of the best milking families. The balance are Herefords and high grade Short horns. The Galloway bull McLeod of Drumleured, bred by the Duke of Baclue Scotland, has been freely used on all the different breeds offered at this sale. The whole lot is composed mostly of cows, heifers, and calves of both sexes. TERMS. A credit of of six months, and one year will be given on bankable paper.

F. McHardy, Manager,
Col. H. W. Pearsoll, Auct'r.] Emporia, Kas.

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Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

Pure Short-Horn Cattle.

Bargains for *Breeders* or *Buyers*. Write me for any information, or stock. I am breeding the very best families with the noted "Duke of Sycamore" at the head of my herd.
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See that every box bears the name of Daniel Romme sole agent and importer.

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For a good, durable and cheap farmers, FRUIT DRYER, address D. STULZMAN,
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New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, $1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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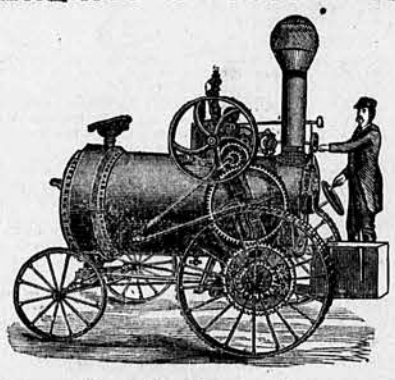

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Ladies' Department.

Heights.

I went upon the mountain tops. The air,
Sweet with its solemn stir, circled me round.
The tender lowing of the herds beneath,
Chastened the stillness with their pleasant tones.
Athwart the air bright gleams from the wide arc
Shot with translucent color, and the haze
Upon the valley shimmered like a cloud.
Coming thitherward, streams my feet had touched,
Left the cool moisture of their waters there;
And all about my garments fragrance clung
And caught new scents from the low mountain
shrub
And whispering pine, whose upward pointing
Guides the thought to heaven. Within the spaces
Of the mighty hills pulsed the blue ether,
And the sun, wrapped in his crimson banners,
Slept beyond the haunt of western shadows.
And all about me was a sudden peace,
As of a world at rest and waiting judgment.
All work done, a herald from the upper throne
Might well have rung upon mine ear a challenge
To unfold the deeds of life, and called me to mine
answering.
I could seem to hear the fleeting wings of visitants
Who, shadowless and fair, wait for the tide to hush
That shows to man his life with God. The moon
With placid grace rose into sudden splendor,
And I went down toward men with heart renewed
And strength to urge the warfare, saying, Wherefore
Man, if God were not? Wherefore the warfare
Did no victory wait? God is; and therefore man.
The warfare is, and therefore man's great peace.

Original Poetry.

MY PRAIRIE HOME.

BY MINNIE.

You may sing of your home in the wildwood,
And tell of its beauties so rare,
But give me the home of my childhood,
On the bright rolling prairies so fair,
A child mid its beauties I wandered,
A stranger to sorrow or woe;
As blithe as the brooklet which murmered
To green mossy borders belcw.

Chorus:

Then give me my home on the prairie,
Where flowers in fragrance bloom;
There in childhood I wandered so merry,
E're life had gathered its gloom.

With my brothers and sisters I rambled,
The hillsides and valleys along,
As happy as lambkins that gambolled,
Or bird that carolled his song.
There roses and primsoses blossomed,
Verbenas, and violets blue;
Amidst the green grasses embosomed,
And fresh in the morning's soft dew.

Chorus:

More than riches or fame do I cherish,
More than gold or sparkling gems,
The home which my childhood did nourish,
That home, and my childhood's friends.
The brook, with its gentle murmuring,
The flowers in their beauty so gay,
The hills and valleys adorning,
Are fresh in my mem'ry to-day.

Chorus:

LITERATURE—COOLEY CREAMERS.

I have just received the KANSAS FARMER of July 19th, and must say the literary department suits me far better than GERALDINE. I like stories, yes like them too well, but my better judgment tells me reading stories is a poor way to acquire knowledge. It is like the old saying of feeding a horse sawdust and bran, the more bran the better; yes, even if it is all bran.

Yes, Mr. Editor, give us a short (the longer will please me better, but I don't want to be selfih) column each week on natural history; tell us little things about animate or inanimate nature, got up in an attractive style; we never can learn too much of these things. Human life is too short to comprehend even the wonders of our native planet; let us interest our little ones in the myteries of every day life, for if we only keep our eyes open the book of nature is continually open with a valuable lesson on each page. There is not a leaf that stirs in the breeze, not a pebble beneath our feet, not an insect that flutters on the air, but presents to us a mighty lesson; but how few that ever even learn that the lesson is there, and how very few can read the a b c's of it. There is not an insect, even though microscopic, but what is worthy of man's deepest thought, and it will prove it by evading his deepest researches. It is only a few weeks since—there was an article in the FARMER on the sheep scab and the author has to confess that only enough is known of this mite to expose man's ignorance; when I read this the claim of man as lord over the beasts of the field and fowls of the air struck me as the height of absurdity. Here is a little speck in creation, a mere dust so small as to be invisible to man without the aid of a magnifying class, and yet he is mightier in his smallness than the boasted prowess of man. Really, it looks as though God had chosen the foolishness of this world to confound the wise in more ways than one. But then, if we can t comprehend so small a work of that infinite wisdom who has made their objects the antipodes of this small creation, viz: so large, so mighty, so stupendous that our comprehension recoils at its very grandeur, let us not give up the contest and sit down with folded hands and console ourselves by saying there is no God and no hereafter. God reveals his material works to us by nature, and his spiritual works by his word of truth. Then, let us read the two together, and when we fail to understand, remember that our comprehension has not yet reached perfection. If we can't understand little things that are continually before us, let us not falter because we can't understand the eternal God who founded them. So, Mr. Editor, we say, tell us of nature's world. It is far more profitable reading, and to me more interesting than the best spun and woven story that the brain of man ever conceived or his hand penned. If you have any spare room from your duties of the farm, tell us of the trees, the flowers, the fruits, the animals, the birds, the insects, the mountains, the valleys, the caves of other lands and our own too. There will be no chance for immoral thoughts to cluster in such stories. We feel confidence in them; it teaches us to believe what we hear, while all stories of fiction, although it may be unknown to the victim, encourages a spirit of doubt. We know it is written by imagination; we only read for momentary pleasure, and the more exciting the story the better it is, and the sooner read and forgotten the better, and so our memory is weakened and we are receiving another injury, for it is not what we read but what we remember that benefits us.

Some one has asked for information in regard to the "Cooley cans;" for the benefit of those who do not know, I will explain the invention: It is the Cooley creamer. Cooley is the name of the inventor; creamer the name of the invention. It consists of a box with cans to strain the milk in; the cans, when filled, are placed in the box covered with lids belonging to the cans, fastened down and completely co vered with cold water; and I must say it is the best way I know of for taking care of milk, and the least work provided you have cold water or ice, but cold is the necessity.

If Dulcie May will drop a postal to Practical, Fontana, Kansas, I will send her a beautiful white rose slip for any good rose except George fourth or Baltimore Bell, as I have both of these. I used to have a fine selection of roses, but we moved on this place about two years ago, and my roses have nearly all died from different causes. PRACTICAL.

SILK CULTURE.

With due deference for the opinion of some who think the Osage orange is not proper food for the silk worm, I will say I read some time ago (I cannot say where) that Prof. C. V. Riley had been experimenting for a number of years on a species of silk worm trying to see if he could by a course of feeding for several generations produce as good a quality of silk from the Osage orange as from the mulberry. I quote the following from the annual report of the committee of agriculture, 1878, under the head of Entomology, C. V. Riley Entomologist, page 236. "The cultivation of the Osage orange * * very generally used as a hedge plant in those sections of the country which are particularly adapted to silk culture, its leaves may at once be obtained without any special investment of capital. Indeed, as the hedges need trimming the cutting off of the new years' growth, as the leaves may be wanted for feeding purposes is a saving rather than an expenditure. Those who use this plant as silk worm food must, however, bear in mind that the shoots from a hedge row become very vigorous and succulent by the time the worms are in the last age. These more milky and succulent terminal leaves should be thrown aside, and not used as they are apt to induce placidity and disease. In avoiding these more tender leaves and using only the older and firmer ones, especially when the worms are large, consists the whole secret of the successful rearing of silk worms on this plant; and if care be had in this respect there will be no appreciable difference in the silk crop from Osage orange as compared with that from mulberry. Should the worms, from whatever cause, hatch before either mulberry or Osage orange leaves can be obtained, they may be quite successfully fed for a few days on well dried lettuce leaves."

In copying the above I have no object in view except the discussion of the subject and the encouragement of those who wish to try the work. If it could be definitely ascertained that Osage orange is a suitable food, many could begin before they could get a mulberry grove started. It is a subject in which the people seem to be taking a general interest, and we hope to see it meet with success. Should we plant our groves of either mulberry or Osage orange and fail in the silk culture there will be no loss, for the timber will be valuable and pay all expenses for planting and cultivating.

I fully agree with Mrs. Hunter in wishing some industry introduced by which our women can find laudable and lucrative employment. It is not to be expected that all will wish to attempt the business, but for such as have the time and talent it will be very desirable. There is little success for a country, as a country, with any considerable portion of the citizens idle, be they aristocracy, tramps, or women When a woman has been educated to think she was born to "be supported" she has received an education that will be very likely some day to bring her to grief. It has now been some years since the above extract was printed; there has been time for more thorough investigation. Who has more knowledge on the subject? MRS. A. A.

[There is no longer any doubt about the Osage orange leaves being good food for silk worms; the most serious objection urged is the difficulty in gathering them because of the thorns and structure of the branches.—EDITOR.]

CUCUMBER PICKLES.

In gathering cucumbers for pickling, cut them with a pair of scissors as near the middle of the stem as possible; it is better for the pickles as well as the vines: The early morning is the time for this work, the earlier the better, if you want tender pickles. If you have the white Skin, or the common long green, gather when about four inches long, not longer; if they are the extra long green cucumber they must be left till six inches in length, as they are very slim and have no seeds till they are quite large; save one hill for seed. Pick as soon as they are large enough, if there is but one on each vine; have ready a jar or cask, fill about one third full of strong vinegar; dig up some of the large roots of horseradish, wash clean and cut in slices about one-fourth of an inch thick, put about two dozen of these slices together with a dozen cayenne or cherry peppers with each gallon of cucumbers, put these in the cask of vinegar just before the cucumbers are put in, or they may be put in at the same time, but do not let the cucumbers remain in the vinegar even twenty-four hours without them; cover and set away in a cellar or other moderately cool place. When the cask is full the vinegar must fully cover the pickles, and on the top strew a hand ful of slices of horseradish root. I can warrant pickles put up in this way to keep for two years, and are always ready for use. MRS. E. W. BROWN.

SALTPETER IN MILK.

Wheat, oats and flax harvested and either threshed or stacked; good crops, wheat averaging 20 and 30 bushels per acre; oats will average 50 to 60 bushels; corn looks as though we would have a splendid crop. Farmers are delighted with prospects of a good crop. The fruit crop is excellent; early apples and peaches on the market; early potatoes a good crop; sweet potatoes are large enough for table use, and hang very full. Everything that was put in the ground last spring is doing well.

Butter 15 and 16 cents per pound; eggs 12½ and 13 cents per doz; potatoes 40c; apples 50c and plenty.

If the lady who had so much trouble with her milk last spring tasting of weeds will put a piece of saltpeter into the pail when the milking is done she will find the milk will not taste of weeds. This is rather late, but better late than never. Was delighted with GERALDINE. A. M. G.

Will some of the ladies please send me a receipt for canning peaches? which kind of can is best?

We live in Jewell county, Kansas, on the state line; like it very much. MRS. J. W. S.

CUCUMBER PICKLES.

I will tell the ladies how to put up cucumbers for winter use: Plant your seed so that the cucumbers will make in the fall; (my vines are just up.) When your vines begin to bear good, have ready a good, tight barrel that will hold brine; go out every morning and pick off all that are large enough; do not let them get too large; handle them as careful as possible, so as not to bruise them; take a dry cloth and wipe each one good and lay them in the barrel as close together and as even as possible; then make a strong brine and pour on cold until the cucumbers are covered; lay a cloth over the cucumbers, then a board and weight. A scum will rise on the cloth which will have to be rinsed off every morning as long as warm weather lasts; if attended to right and kept cool they will keep the year round. When wanted for use take out a few at a time and freshen with water, then pickle.

I would like to have the opinions of the ladies about sourkraut; is it made with or without salt?

Carmi, Pratt Co. L. A. B. W.

IMPRACTICABLE.

I would respectfully return thanks to J. Bertrand and Mrs. Anna Evans, of Topeka, for letter and card; but Mrs. Hunter's suggestions in the Ladies' Department is laughable. She certainly don't understand the enemies I have to cope with; that would be like burning the barn to kill the rats. You frequently see the assertion in works on poultry that wild fowls never have an excess of lice on them, but the lousiest birds I ever saw were wild ducks. No, Mrs. Hunter, I'll not burn a building worth a hundred dollars and burn 25 dollars worth of poultry at market prices for coons, polecats, wolves and other varmits to fatten on; better put my chickens on the market and use my hen house for some other purpose than to thus cut off my nose to spite my face. My chickens were roosting outside when the lice got among them. Mrs. Hunter probably meant well enough, but her suggestion is perfectly impracticable and would never free what chickens would survive the treatment, of lice.

The suggestions of the other two are practicable and show good sense, but are not what I am seeking; and as I said before, I shall get rid of these lice, completely rid of them. It will cost something, but I will have what it costs me and without destroying property I now have. MRS. M. S. HEATH.

Mrs. Heath has been kind enough to give her experience of the reverse of what she most expected from our noteworthy G. T. Pitkin and his famous Alexander. I am emboldened to send you an account of my experience from the same noted dealer. Encouraged by his fair dealing in the spring, for I sent to him for my cockeral and in every respect he was a fine bird as you most ever saw and gave satisfaction, so I concluded I would have some fine birds from the famous Alexander; I had better luck than she; I got 8 chickens, and 5 eggs were in very good state of preservation after being set on three weeks; but I, too, was doomed to disappointment, for when they began to feather out they did so legs and all. Now this is a point of merit with some breeds, but I believe G. T. Pitkin does not claim this for his Plymouth Rocks, at least his circulars do not say anything about it. I did not write to him as I thought he was too busy with more important matters than to answer me. I had better luck selling eggs than she, and all I heard from gave satisfaction, so let us hear from others. MRS. J. F. WALTERS.

Interesting Scraps.

A German paper maker, who, for some years, has been using his waste paper stuff for manure, reports that his profits on grass have been trebled.

As late as the sixteenth century, it is said that in some parts of Ireland, when children were baptised by immersion, that the right arms of the boys were carefully held above the water, that, not having been touched by the sacred stream, they might strike the more deadly blow.

It is believed by curious antiquarians that the finest residences of Pompeii have not yet been discovered.

China has a tree whose sap is so oily that it is used for illuminating purposes, and therefore the tree is known as the candle tree. The colored candles used on Christmas trees are said to be made from wax of this tree.

To starch collars, cuffs, etc., so that they will be stiff and glossy as those bought at furnishing stores, add to one quart of the well boiled (corn) starch three ounces of water glass, one ounce of gum arabic, and two ounces of loaf sugar. Use a polishing iron.

A Texas writer urges that the skins of prairie dogs be used for making gloves.

The first railway locomotive ever run is still in existence, and is often fired up for the amusement of visitors. It ran eight miles an hour on the road between Stockton and Darlington, England.

Rev. Joseph Cook, now traveling in Asia, tells wonderful stories of the height of some peaks of the Himalayas. He puts them at 50,000 feet. That beats our books on geography.

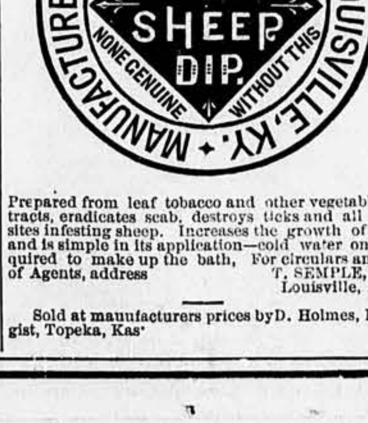
A traveler in the Himalaya mountains says their grandeur is vastly beyond that of the Alps. He says Mount Everest is 59,000 feet high, and is plainly seen at a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. Its native name is Deodhunga—God-height. It appears larger at one hundred and fifty miles distance than Mt Blanc, of the Alps, as seen from the Cathedral at Milan.

Seals are thus mentioned in St. Nicholas: They appear first in small detachments of half a dozen to a score or more of individuals; these are soon followed by larger companies, until in a few days they form one continuous procession, filling the sea as far as the eye can reach. Floating with the Arctic current, their progress is extremely rapid, and in but one short week the whole multitude has passed. Arriving at the Straits of Belleisle, some enter the gulf, but the great body move onward along the eastern portion of Newfoundland, and thence outward to the Great Banks, where they arrive about Christmas. Here they rest for a month and then they turn northward, slowly struggling against the strong current that aided them so much in their southward journey, until they reach the great ice fields stretching from the Labrador shore far eastward—a broad continent of ice. During the first half of March, on these great

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE
FOR
RHEUMATISM
As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington Vt.
KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

Sent FREE! TREATISE ON EVAPORATING FRUIT. Profits and General Statistics. American Mf'g Co., Waynesboro, Pa

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath. For circulars and list of Agents, address T. SEMPLE, Louisville, Ky.

Sold at manufacturers prices by D. Holmes, Druggist, Topeka, Kas.

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.

40 Large New Chromos, no 2 alike, with name 10c NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$5 to $20 per day at home samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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30 finest mixed CARDS, Bevel Edge, Imported Chromos, Moss Rose, etc., with name only 10c; or 50 mixed or all chromos 10c. AGENTS WANTED. Low Prices. EXTRA CARDS pay: Outfit 10c. 20 samples, terms, etc., 3c. C. A. VICK, Tuscola, Mich.

BIG PAY For introducing Buckeye Churn. Address Buckeye Churn Co., Republic, Seneca Co. O.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 27 stops, $90. Pianos $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

Queen OF THE South PORTABLE FARM MILLS
For Stock Feed or Meal for Family use.
10,000 IN USE.
Write for Pamphlet.
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CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts directly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, restoring them at once to healthy action. HUNT'S REMEDY is a safe, sure and speedy cure, and hundreds have testified to having been cured by it, when physicians and friends had given them up to die. Do not delay, but try at once HUNT'S REMEDY.

HUNT'S REMEDY cures all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, and Incontinence and Retention of Urine.

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

HUNT'S REMEDY quickly induces the Liver to healthy action, removing the causes that produce Bilious Headache, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Piles, Etc.

By the use of HUNT'S REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels will speedily regain their strength, and the Blood will be perfectly purified.

HUNT'S REMEDY is pronounced by the best doctors to be the only cure for all kinds of kidney diseases.

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HUNT'S REMEDY is prepared expressly for the above diseases, and has never been known to fail.

One trial will convince you. For sale by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet to

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Prices, 75 cents and $1 25.

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Common Sense POTATO DIGGER

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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
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$1000 Reward For any machine hulling as much clover seed in 1 day as the
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It has hulled 150 Bushels in ONE DAY.
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Newark Machine Co. Newark, O. Formerly the Hagerstown Agr. Imp. Mfg Co. Hagerstown, Md.

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

FARMERS anxious to make money, and men alive for business; can secure a grand chance by applying at once for control of territory of Manning's LIVE STOCK ENCYCLOPÆDIA.
This pre-eminently useful and practical work contains chromo portraits of Maud S. and Iroquois, and treats fully of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees, and Dogs. Nearly 1100 pages; over 400 illustrations. Write for opinions of eminent veterinary surgeons and particulars of the money others are making. Terms liberal. Address
HUBBARD BROS, 10? 6th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

STOVER WIND MILL
We manufacture the old reliable STOVER self-regulating, solid wheel WIND MILL. O. E. Winger's Improved $20 FEED GRINDER, which is operated by pumping Wind Mills. Also Jobbers in Iron, Force, and Lift PUMPS, PIPE, RUBBER HOSE, etc. Agents wanted everywhere. Price List and Catalogue FREE. Address DONATHEN & WINGER, Kansas City, Mo

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One of the best Stock Farms of 720 acres in S. E. Kansas, situated in Everett, Woodson county, Kas. 180 acres in cultivation, 110 acres timber, all under fence, close to R. R. station; 12 acres of orchard; as good buildings and water facilities as any farm in the state. Range for 10000 sheep. Poor health cause of selling. Price $13,000. Inquire of
JAMES J. DAVIS,
Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas.

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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.

Farmers Read This.
100,000 Fruit Trees, all fine kinds, to be sold out at cost. Write for price list. FALL BROS, Fulton, Ky.

Farmers' Newspaper.
Every Farmer should have a good Weekly Newspaper.
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is the most complete Kansas weekly newspaper published. Sample copy free to every applicant. Sent one year for $1.00. Address
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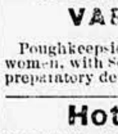
1838 1882 5,000 KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEARS in Orchard, and 50,000 in Nursery. Being the introducer of this famous fruit, I have the original trees, procured from the originator, in fruiting at POMONA NURSERY, from which I am propagating my stock for sale. Apply to Headquarters and get the genuine. Liberal discount to the trade. Also small Fruits, Trees, Plants, and Vines in variety. Catalogue free. WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., N. J.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A complete college course for women, with Schools of Painting and Music, and a preparatory department. Catalogues sent.

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Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building, Armour Bros. Bank, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri. House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms $2 00 and $2 50 per day.

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Illinois Female College, Jacksonville, Ill. Best Literary, Musical and Fine Art facilities. Five Courses. Buildings Modern. Address for catalogue. REV. W. F. SHORT, D. D.

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Do not neglect YOUR OWN INTERESTS by purchasing until you have received our finely illustrated 50 page catalogue. Sent free to any address.
THE COLUMBUS BUGGY CO.,
Columbus, Ohio, is the largest factory in the world for first-class Buggies, Phætons, Surreys and Carriages, and do give more real value for the money than any other manufacturers. Dealers sell our vehicles everywhere. Name of nearest will be sent with prices.

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NEW CROP READY IN JULY.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO
179-183 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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THE MARKETS.

By Mail, August 5.

Chicago.

The *Prairie Farmer* reports:

CATTLE The week has proved a very unsatisfactory one to shippers. The receipts were liberal, though smaller than for the previous week, and while the few scattering droves of really prime to choice fat cattle received sold fairly at about steady rates, nine-tenths of the cattle received had to be disposed of at sweeping reductions in prices, and it was with much difficulty that supplies of Texas, western range, and ordinary native grass stock could be worked off, even at the concessions granted. For the week ending Friday evening, July 28, the number of cattle shipped from Chicago to the sea-board ports was 6,050, against 5,969 the week before. To New York, 2,200; to Jersey City, 1,900; to Boston, 1,820; to Baltimore, 130. Well matured and choice cattle were in demand to the extent of the supply all the week, in fact, at generally steady and firm prices, as high as 7 50a7 75 per cwt. being paid for the best beeves. The Texas cattle season is now in full blast, and within the next two weeks large supplies will be coming from Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska, as it is understood that ranchmen in those regions have signified their intentions to ship regularly after August 10. As we are already getting more than enough Texas and grass-fed native stock to supply the wants of canned beef operators, dressed beef shippers, and butchers, the near future of the trade is regarded by many as favorable to still lower prices, and doubtless this prospect has had much to do with the recent heavy decline. During the past week the shrinkage in values amounted to 35a45c per cwt. and since the fore part of the month grass cattle have declined 1a1 25. On July 14 a large drove of extra prime Texas steers, average 1,255 lbs, sold in this market at 6 62½, and on Saturday a cut-off of 805 head of the same kind, averaging 1,249 lbs, brought 5 12½. It now takes a good drove of Texans to bring over 4, and most of the trading Saturday was at 3 50a 3 85 for averages of 800 to 900 lbs. During the week sales of common to medium native steers ranged at 4a5 25, fair to good do at 5 40a6 40, and the better qualities of shipping cattle at 6 50a7 15. Native cows and mixed butcher's stuff were quotable at 2 25a4 25, for poor to choice, with the bulk of the sales at 3a3 75, and the stock market was inactive and weak on the basis of 2 75a3 50. Very few feeding cattle were sold to outside buyers.

HOGS The hog receipts are small, and the total western packing since March 1, is only 2,130,000 hogs, against 2,620,000 a year ago—the decrease being 490,000 hogs. Farmers are very busy, and they find but little time to attend to marketing their hogs. The average quality of the hogs received is poor, and a large share of the good hogs are bought by eastern shippers. Packing operations were necessarily conducted on a limited scale, and only a few houses were running. The market closed extremely dull and weak at 7 60a8 15 per cwt for common mixed to fair heavy; at 8 20a8 70 for good to choice smooth heavy packing and shipping lots; at 7 50a8 25, for common to choice light grades, and at 5 25a7 40 for skips culls, and inferior offerings of all weights.

SHEEP Receipts fell off considerably, and prices ruled higher, the demand being active. Texas sheep sold on the basis of 2¼a4c per lb. We quote good to choice mutton grades at 4 25a4 75 per cwt; medium to fair at 3 60a4 15, and inferior to common at 3a3 50. Lambs were salable at 1 50a3 per head.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Trade has been brisk for a week past, the market being bountifully supplied with vegetables, new potatoes, poultry, eggs, etc. Sales of green fruits, berries, fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, etc., were easily effected toward the close of week at firmer and, in some instances, higher prices. Stocks of butter at this point are on the increase, and the market continues to show a dull, weak tone, holders, in many cases, offering slight concessions in prices in order to effect sales. The cheese trade also was quiet and slow, though sales are still made on small orders at former prices for choice stock, which is in light supply. Low-grade cheese is inactive on account of exporters being out of the market. There were large receipts of potatoes from outside points, as well as free offerings from home-grown, which caused a heavy break in the market, and the demand was entirely local. There was a decline in hay of about $1 per ton, as the supply exceeded the demand. Hides and pelts, tallow and grease, were in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices, and dealers in wool reported fair sales of fine bright goods at the quotations given below. A good demand existed for broom corn at strong prices, and hops were very firmly held at the advance recently established in this staple. Quotations close as follows:

BUTTER Choice to fancy creamery 22a24c per lb; fair to good do 20a21c; choice to fancy dairy 17a20c; fair to good sweet do 14a16c; fair to choice packing stock 14a17c; inferior and low grades 8a11c.

BROOM CORN Good to choice hurl and carpet brush 10½a11½c per lb; self-working green 9½a10c; do red tipped 8¼a9¼c; red brush 7½a8c; inferior, damaged, and stained 6½a7c; crooked 5a6½c.

CHEESE Choice new full cream flats 10½a10½c per lb; prime to choice full cream cheddar shapes 9¼a 10¾c; prime part skimmed do 6a7c; fair to good do and choice flat makes 5a6c; hard skimmed stock 5a6c; inferior and low grades, 2a4c.

EGGS Sales of fresh to the local trade were mainly at 18a18½c per doz, in a jobbing way.

HAY No 1 timothy 15a16 per ton; No 2 do 13a14; mixed do 11a12; upland prairie 11 50a12 50; No 1 prairie 8a9; No 2 do 6 50a7 50. Small bales sell for 25a50c per ton more than large bales.

POTATOES Fair to choice new 2 25 per bbl; common and small 1 75. In a retail way, from store, a small premium over these prices is asked.

WOOL Quotations from store ranges as follows for bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 1a3c per lb less:

	per lb
Coarse or dingy tub	27a35
Good medium tub	35a38
Fine unwashed buck's fleece	14a17
Fine unwashed heavy fleece	20a22
Fine light fleeces	25a26
Coarse unwashed fleeces	17a20
Low medium	20a24
Fine medium	25a29
Fine washed fleeces	35a38
Coarse washed fleeces	28a31
Low medium fleeces	31a36
Fine medium fleeces	37a41

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:

Lowest grades	16a18
Best grades	22a28
New Mexican unimproved grades	15a18
New Mexican best grades	20a24

Burry from 2a10c per lb off; black 2a5c off.

Philadelphia.

WOOL W. C. Huston, Jr. & Co.'s circular says:

During July the amount of wool sold has been very satisfactory, but prices paid in the west have been too near eastern quotations to leave a fair margin for profit. Since the season commenced there has been but very slight change in quotations east, nevertheless, prices in the west continued to advance until any margin that the opening figures showed was completely squeezed out; now we hear of some reaction in Ohio and Michigan, and a disposition to act more reasonably is developing itself, but as a large percentage of the clip has already changed hands, there has been much harm done which might have been avoided had eastern advice been acted upon.

The condition of washed fleeces from the sections yielding fine wool is causing general complaint, a large percentage being so poorly washed that manufacturers decline to entertain the lots at market rates, and to move them it will be necessary to make concessions. The more grease in a fleece the greater the loss in scouring, consequently the lower the price obtainable, and no extra length of staple or fineness of fibre will compensate for this increased shrinkage.

Kansas City.

The *Price Current* reports August 5:

NATIVE CATTLE Cows constituted the bulk of receipts, although they were in less numbers than for some days. Higher prices east gave tone to the market here, so most of the offerings sold strong and actively to the canners and outside butchers. There are some choice shipping steers coming in which are higher and held above buyers views, for medium lots however, the market was strong and active to the extent of the supply. Stockers and feeders were in good demand fully up to the receipts which were light. Top lots of feeders were stronger while medium lots and stockers were about the same as yesterday.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

4 native feeders	1245	4 50
16 natsve feeders	1192	4 75
24 native cows	757	2 60
6 native cows	1035	3 00
47 native cows	869	3 10
11 native heifers	584	2 75
6 native shippers	1382	5 30
18 native cows	862	2 85
10 native cows	882	2 90
5 southwest steers	1154	3 10
23 native cows	993	3 30

WESTERN GRASS CATTLE The upward tendency of the market still continues. Shippers seem to have recovered their old spirits and take hold with vim. The receipts of Texas to-day were good and of fair quality. The sales were the largest of the week and the best prices were obtained. Shippers secured the bulk of the sales at strong yesterdays' prices. Indian steers were in light run but what there was sold strong and active to shippers.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

110 grass Texas steers	938	3 75
110 grass Texas steers	936	3 75
110 grass Texas steers	924	3 75
110 grass Texas steers	917	3 75
181 grass Texas steers	913	3 72½
132 grass Texas steers	923	3 72½
108 grass Texas steers	920	3 72½
43 grass Texas steers	908	3 72½
15 Indian steers	742	2 75
103 grass Texas steers	904	3 74
134 grass Texas steers	790	3 25

HOGS Heavy There was but one lot of these hogs in to-day and it met with ready sale. Firmer markets east of us encouraged buyers and enabling salesmen to hold prices upon the last day of the week and in the absence of competition between buyers.

Representative sales: 27, 221, 8 15.

MIXED The receipts to-day were very light. Not sufficient to create life in trade. Yet as the markets east of us were firm, it took but little persuasion to get packers to take hold, and by early evening the pens were cleared of offerings, and prices showed that Friday's figures had been fairly sustained.

Representative sales: 71, 213, 7 85; 74, 205, 7 70; 62, 228, 7 80; 74, 210, 7 75; 64, 226, 7 80; 82, 212, 7 8½.

LIGHT The offerings of this class of hogs to-day were even more restricted than Friday. What few in, however, found fair sale, and for Saturday, the last day of the week, the market showed fair health and prices inclined to firmness under the influence of firm markets and light arrivals at points east of us.

SHEEP No receipts to-day. Market quiet but reported steady. Good to choice native mutton averaging 100 to 115 lbs quoted at 3 25a3 75 per cwt, fair averaging 85 to 95 lbs at 2 50a3 00 per cwt, and stockers 1 50a 2 00 per head.

By Telegraph, August 7.

Kansas City.

WHEAT There was a firm and active market to-day on change with cash No. 1 nominal, while August sold at 91a92c against 88¾c Saturday; September, October and the year were nominal. Cash No. 2 sold at 85a86c, against 83¾a84¼c Saturday; August, first half, was nominal, while August sold at 85⅝a 86¼c Saturday; September, October and the year were nominal. Cash No. 3 sold at 80a80½ against 77⅛ bid Saturday; August, September, October, and the year were nominal.

Following is the record of the call board, 11:30 to 12 m:

Rejected winter, cash, and August, no bids nor offerings. No. 4 winter cash, no bids nor offerings; No 3 red winter, 80a80½c; August, 80c bid, 80½c asked; September, no bids, 81c asked; October, no bids, nor offerings; the year, no bids 80¼c asked; No 2 red winter cash 85a86c; first half 85c bid, 86c asked; August, 85⅝a85¾c, special elevator, 86c; September 85¼c bid, 86c asked; October 85¼c bid, 86¾c asked; the year, no bids nor offerings; No 1 red winter, cash 92cc bid, no offerings; August, 91a92c; September 91½c bid, 92c asked; October, 91¾c bid, 98c asked; the year, no bids nor offerings; No 2 Mediterranean, cash, 91½c bid, no offerings.

CORN There was a fine marker to-day on change with a sale of cash No 2 mixed at 73½c against 71c bid Saturday; August sold at 72½c against 72c asked Saturday; September, October and December, first half, were nominal; while "the year" sold at 47⅜a 47½c, against 47c Saturday; No 2 white mixed was entirely nominal. Following is the record of the regular call board: No 2 mixed corn cash, 73½c August, 72½c, September, 70c bid, 73c asked; October 55c bid, 61c asked; December, first half, 47½c bid, 50c asked; the year, 5,000 bu 47⅜c, 5,000 bu, 47½c; No 2 white mixed cash 77c bid, 89c asked; August 76c bid, no offerings; September, no bids nor offerings; rejected white mixed cash, no bids nor offerings; rejected cash, no bids, 67c asked.

OATS No 2 cash, 37c bid, 38c asked; August, first half, 35c bid, 36c asked; August, 32¾c bid, 34c asked; September, 30c bid, 32c asked; Octobers 26c bid, 35c asked. Rejected cash, 31c bid, no offerings.

RYE No 2 cash, 50c bid, 55c asked; August, no bid, 55c asked; September, no bids nor offerings; rejected cash, 40c bid, no offerings.

ELEVATOR REPORTS.

	Received,	withdrawn	in store
Wheat	27,861	43,141	178,016
Corn		778	47,819
Oats	4,926	14,849	13,605
Rye	226		3,654
Barley			
Total	35,012	58,748	243,194

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker.

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.15
CHEESE—Per lb	.10
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.15
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	3.25
" Medium	3.25
" Common	3 75
NEW POTATOES—Per bu	50
SUGAR—A 9½ lbs. for	1.00
Granulated, 9 lbs	1.00
XC, 9½ lbs	1.00
C, 10 lbs	1.00
Brown, 11½ lbs	1.00
COFFEE—Good, ℔ lb	.15
Best Rio, ℔ lb	.20
O. G. Java, lb lb	.25@.35
Roasted Rio, good, ℔ lb	.18
" Java, ℔ lb	.30@.40
" Mocha, best, ℔ lb	.40

Fat Stock on Foot.

Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel.

GOOD STEERS, per pound	.03@.04
" COWS, " "	.02½@.03
HOGS, shipping	.7@7½
SHEEP, per pound	.03@.04

Hides and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green	.06
No. 2	.05
Calf 8 to 15 lbs	.08
Kip 16 to 25 lbs	.07
Bull and stag	.04
Dry flint prime	.11
" No. 2	.09
Dry Salted, prime	.10
" No. 2	.08
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS—Green	.25
Dry	.15
WOOL—Fine light	.19@.20
" heavy	.15@18
Choice medium	.20
Low "	.18
Coarse	.15@18
Black and burry less	.03 a 05
Earthy, dingy, dung-locked less	.03 a 05

Grain.

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

WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2	.77
" Fall No 3	.73
" Fall No 4	.70
CORN—White	.65
" Yellow	.65
OATS—Per bu, new	.25
RYE—Per bu	.40
BARLEY—Per bu	.50

RETAIL.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	4.00
" No 2	3.25
" No 3	3.00
" Rye	3 25
CORN MEAL	2.25
CORN CHOP	1.50
RYE CHOP	1.50
CORN & OATS	1.60
BRAN	.60
SHORTS	.90
GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel	1.15
Millet	1.15
Timothy	3.00
Clover	6.00
Flax	1.50
English Blue Grass	2 00
Kentucky Blue Grass	1.25
Orchard	2.25
Red Top	1.25

Poultry.

Corrected by McKay Bros

CHICKENS—hens, per dozen	2 00@2 50
TURKEYS, Geese and Ducks not in season	
SPRING CHICKENS	2 00@3 00

Foreign News Digested.

London, August 6.—The Porte, it is reported, is about to yield to the demands formulated in England. The ultimatum at the conference yesterday was adopted. There is a proposal for a collective protection of the Suez canal.

Details of the fight at Mahalla Junction yesterday afternoon have been received by the War Office, and show that the British troops lost three killed and twenty-five wounded.

The government has instructed Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador at Constantinople, to present an ultimatum to the Porte demanding that the Sultan at once declare Arabi Pasha a rebel and accepting the English proposals for joint action in Egypt, and in the event of the Porte failing to comply, Lord Dufferin will be recalled, and the landing of Turkish troops in Egypt would be opposed by the English. The Porte requested a delay for the consideration of the demand. Lord Dufferin telegraphed to the foreign office here for further instructions. It is believed that the government will not consent to further delay. Dispatches from Constantinople report great excitement there.

Alexandria, August 6.—There are continued night alarms by the outposts. They are of no importance. Since the English landed, twenty-five days ago, only one horse has been wounded.

Arabi's newspaper, the El Taief, states that 400 English have been killed in a reconnoissance.

Rome, August 6—The action of the British in the occupancy of Suez surprised every one here.

Berlin, August 6.—The greater part of the German press referring to the occupation of the Suez canal by the British, acknowledges that the English have acted wisely in occupying the position which now are of great importance to them:

Political Notes.

The St. John people claim a majority of two hundred in the state convention to-day.

The President vetoed the River and Harbor appropriation bill, on the ground that it contained appropriations for purely local purposes. He says he would be pleased to sign the bill if it had been for national objects only, as the Mississippi river improvement, but he is opposed to using the peoples' money for anything which has no national importance. The bill was passed by both Houses over his veto the next day.

Gen. Grant and Wm. H. Prescott are nominated commissioners to negotiate a commercial treaty with Mexico.

The Tariff commission is still hearing arguments on various industries.

Railroad mileage for this year to date in the United States, is upwards of six thousand miles. The total for the year will probably be ten to twelve thousand.

Three thousand men thrown out of employment because of the closing of the Anglo American Packing and Provision Company. Shortness of hogs is the cause.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1868, 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." And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three successive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper *free of cost*, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from $5 00 to $50 00 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

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 keepin benefits the taker up 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 the stray, 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.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the Week Ending July 26.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by C W Walden, in Walton tp, 1 red roan gelding, 10 yrs old, no marks or brands, valued at $65.

MARE—Taken up by same, 1 sorrel mare, 5 yrs old, white strip on face, left hind foot white, branded on left shoulder with a double EH, valued at $85.

Marion county.—W. H. Hamilton, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Jacob Kattenberger, Risley tp, one reddish roan horse pony, 8 yrs old, both hind feet white, marked HK on left hip, and S B with other indistinct marks on left shoulder, valued at $35.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A J Donaldson, in Chelsea tp, 1 dark bay horse, three yrs old, black mane and tail, white strip in face, three white feet, valued at $60.

PONY—Taken up by same, 1 dark bay Texas mare pony, 10 yrs old, 2 white feet, branded with a triangle and crescent, valued at $20.

COLT—Taken up by same, 1 calico horse colt, 1 yr old, 2 white feet, bald face and glass-eyed, valued at $20.

Labette county—F. W. Felt, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Dary Nero, in Oswego tp, June 1st, 1 bay horse colt, 1 yr past, valued at $27.50.

MULE—Taken up by same, 1 brown horse mule colt, no marks or brands, valued at $27.50.

MARE—Taken up by Daniel Gwin, June 10th, in Oswego tp, 1 iron graymare, 6 years old past, valued at $50.

PONY—Taken up by same, 1 dark bay pony, 4 yrs old past, valued at $50.

Strays for the Week Ending Aug. 2.

Harper county--E. A. Rice, clerk.

STEER—Taken up A M Milton, in Ruellen tp, July 19, 1 red steer, 4 yrs old, W on left hip, valued at $25.

STEER—Taken up by same, 1 spotted steer, Y 4 and ear marks, valued at $25.

HEIFER—Taken up by same, 1 spotted heifer, W on left hip, valued at $25.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W R Robinson, in Lowell tp, July 8, 1883, 1 bay horse, 5 yrs old, 15½ hands high, harness and saddle marks, branded J on left shoulder and J under mane on right side of neck, valued at $40.

Douglas county--N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by F P Shirley in Lecompton tp, July 3, 1882, 1 light bay mare, 3 yrs old, black mane and tail, lame in left shoulder, valued at $35.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C M Ladd, in Fairview tp, 1 red and white heifer, 2 yrs old, crop on left ear, valued at $20.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Root, in Clifford tp, 1 mar pony, 10 or 11 yrs old, star in face, 3 white feet, brand on right shoulder.

COLT—Taken up by same, 1 black colt, 1 yr old, 4 white feet, branded with WL, value of pony and colt $45.

Strays for the week ending Aug. 9.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk

HORSE—Taken up by J L Denning, in Elm Creek tp, 1 chestnut colored horse, about 9 yrs old, 4 white feet, white spot on forehead, valued at $40.

MARE—Taken up by James Coffin, in Elm Creek tp, 1 sorrel mare, white hind feet and legs, white strip in face, about 14 hands high 3 years old, valued at $40.

HORSE—Taken up by M A Dean, in Warren tp, 1 sorrel pony horse, 10 yrs old, 14 hands high, white face, left hind foot and ankles white, valued at $30.

MARE—Taken up by G W Kiger in Warren tp, one bay mare, medium size, 3 yrs old, star on forehead, dark mane and tail, thick neck, large head.

Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by C H Gray, 5½ miles s e of Shawnee, June 26, 1882, 1 red cow, 8 or 9 yrs old, slit in right ear, some white under belly, no other marks or brands, valued at $15.

HORSE—Taken up by Mrs S J Davidson, in Oxford tp, June 20, 1882, 1 brown horse, valued at $15.

MARE—Taken up by Hugh Penner, in Lexington tp, July 18, 1882, 1 dark bay mare, supposed to be 10 yrs old, 15 hands high, harness marks and three flesh wounds on left fore leg and point of shoulder, shod all round, valued at $50.

HORSE—Taken up by same, 1 light bay horse, supposed to be 7 yrs old, 15 hands high, white spot in forehead, shod all round, valued at $50.

Wabaunsee county—D. M. Gardner, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Enoch F Ecker, in Rock Creek tp, July 15, 1882, 1 bay horse, 16 hands high, 9 yrs old, few white hairs in forehead, saddle marks on back, ring of white hair round each hind foot, heavy mane and tail, valued at $30.

HORSE—Taken up by same, 1 black horse, 14 hands high, 6 yrs old, prominent saddle marks, scar on left hip, right hind foot white, valued at $60.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Howell, in Harrison tp, July 20, 1882, 1 red heifer, 3 yrs old, swallow fork in each ear, left horn broke, has short tail, valued at $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by same, 1 red heifer, 3 yrs old, white spot in forehead, some white on belly, white on end of tail, no other marks or brands, valued at $20.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

STALLION—Taken up by R. Fowler, in Silver Lake tp, 1 bay stallion, 3 yrs old, white strip in face, branded with letter Y on right shoulder, valued at $15.

Hodgman county—L. M. Miller, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Lewis Larson, in Marena tp, July 3, 1882, 1 light bay mare pony, 4 ft 6 in high, 3 yrs old, star in forehead, white spot on right fore foot, scar below left fore knee, no brands, valued at $20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

MARE COLT—Taken up by John K Wright, in Jefferson tp, June 10, 1 black mare colt, with long narrow white strip on nose, about 1 yr old, valued at $25.

Sheridan county--Wm. Stevens, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D M Ball, in Adel tp, June 7, 1882, 1 bay horse pony, 7 yrs old, 2 indescribable brands, 1 on left shoulder and 1 on left hip, rope marks on left hind foot, valued at $35.

Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J T Liber, in Jackson tp, 1 bay horse, 6 yrs old, snip on nose, 2 left feet white, valued at $40.

MARE—Taken up by Chas. Axe, in Lincoln tp, June 3, 1882, 1 bay mare, about 15 hands high, branded W A on left shoulder, small star in forehead and lump over right eye, valued at $40.

Marshall county.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B F Tidd, in Blue Rapids tp, May 18, 1882, 1 brown mare, weighs 750 lbs, white hind feet, anchor brand on hip, also brand on top of hip, valued at $30.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm Dowling, in Clear Creek tp, June 18, 1882, 1 bay horse pony, about 7 yrs old, white on sides, white strip in face and blind in left eye, valued at $25.

BLOODED STOCK FOR SALE.

I shall offer at Public Sale, at my farm near Avon, Ill., on the 28th day of August, 1882,

My entire herd of DEVON CATTLE,

consisting of about 50 head; four head of GALLOWAYS, one pair of POLLED ANGUS cattle, and twenty head of Polled cattle of mixed blood. Ten head of NORMAN HORSES, including one five year-old Norman Stallion and some fine Brood Mares. 40 head of Poland China sows and pigs. My herd of Devons has no superior in America. The balance of the stock is first-class. Sale without reserve. Terms Cash—but 12 months time can be had at 8 per cent interest if well secured. Catalogues will be ready Aug 15.

L. F. ROSS, Avon, Ill.

SHEEP FOR SALE.

33,000 good grade Merino Ewes and Lambs.

Will shear from four to seven pounds. Ewes $2.25 to $3.00. Lambs $1.25 to $2.00.

1,000 Southdown Ewes and Lambs,

Are from Iowa, price $3.00.

6,000 good grade Merino Feeding Wathers.

Address or see

THOS. LAKEY,
Sedgwick City, Kas.

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

FOR SALE.

Ranch and Cattle.

In Edwards county, Southwestern Kansas, sixteen hundred acres with unlimited outside range, sixty acres wired, twelve acres in fruit and forest trees, eight acres of corrals, two wind mills with tanks and watering-troughs, two two-story dwellings, two barns, extensive sheds and stables, dairy house, poultry house, and summer kitchen. These buildings are of lumber, put up in substantial manner, and in good repair The dairy has capacity for sixty cows, is furnished with Cooley Creamers and the latest improvements in dairy apparatus Complete outfit of farming utensils and carpenter tools. Six hundred head of cattle, including thoroughbred and high grade Shorthorns, graded Jerseys, and improved Texans. Eight well broken cattle, ponies, four farm horses, Poland China hogs, goats and poultry. For particulars,

Address, H. L. NORTON,
Kinsley, Kas.

RANCH AND SHEEP

For Sale.

A. T. Gallop, Breeder and Importer of Thorough bred Merino Sheep, offers for sale 1,500 thoroughbred and high grade Merino sheep, also a well watered ranch, of 320 acres, with good corral and house. The ranch has unlimited range adjoining. The sheep will be sold in lots to suit purchaser, with or without the ranch. Sheep and ranch 7 miles northeast of Harper, Kas. 200 thoroughbred bucks for sale. Address,

A. T. GALLOP,
Mound City, or
Harper, Kas.

STRAYED.

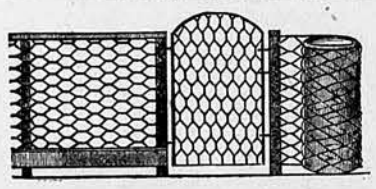
One brown mare colt, square made, neck heavy like stallion, some white on hind feet, one is white to pastern joint, the other white above the hoof, went away with hame-strap on front foot. One bright bay mare two years old, large star in forehead, mane and tail coarse and heavy, some white on one hind foot. These colts are two years old each. **$10 reward** will be paid for any information concerning them; or **$20** for their delivery. D. B. SEAMAN,
Chalk Mound, Wabaunsee Co., Kas.

SORGHUM MILL FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my sorghum mill, consisting of mill, horse power, evaporators, furnace irons, &c. Capacity of mill up to 150 gallons per day, Also a jack for gearing up motion for other machinery. The mill is on J. A. Stayt's claim, 10 miles northeast of Wa-Keeney. The mill will be sold cheap for cash. For further particulars apply to

JACOB HOKE,
Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kas.

THRESHERS *The Best is the cheapest.* Illustrated price list free. THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.



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.

"Great Rock Island Route!"

Stands pre-eminent among the great Trunk Lines of the West for being the most direct, quickest, and safest line connecting the great Metropolis, CHICAGO, and the EASTERN, NORTH-EASTERN, SOUTHERN and SOUTH-EASTERN LINES, which terminate there, with MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL, KANSAS CITY, LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON, COUNCIL BLUFFS and OMAHA, the COMMERCIAL CENTRES from which radiate

EVERY LINE OF ROAD

that penetrates Northern Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba and the Continent from the Missouri River to the Pacific Slope. The

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is the only line from Chicago owning track into Kansas, or which, by its own road, reaches the points above named. NO TRANSFERS BY CARRIAGE! NO MISSING CONNECTIONS! *No huddling in ill-ventilated or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.*

DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, with ample time for healthful enjoyment.

Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

We ticket (*do not forget this*) directly to every place of importance in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoba, Kansas, Nebraska, Black Hills, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

As liberal arrangements regarding baggage as any other line, and rates of fare always as low as competitors, who furnish but a tithe of the comfort.

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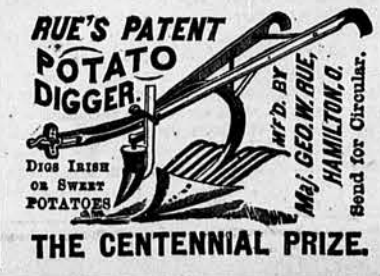
R. R. CABLE, Vice-Pres't and Gen. Manager, Chicago.
E. ST. JOHN, Gen. Tkt. and Pass'r Agt., Chicago.



THE CENTENNIAL PRIZE.