THE KANSAS FARMER

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Correspondence.

Notes From Southern Kansas.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

Kansas is indeed an almost boundless country of unlimited resource and varied industries. There is no need of constant failure in this state but rather the reverse, for undoubtedly there is no country that will give such large returns in so short a time, as Kansas, to the judicious, enterprising and industrious man. Wherever you travel in the state you are sure to find farmers and stockmen who are very successful year after year. Why is it? Simply because they are reading, thinking, and energetic men, who are thoroughly conversant with their surroundings and understand the natural adaptation of the soil and climate of their respective localities, and always wide awake, take advantage of everything pertaining to their industries and succeed; and I may add that unless this common sense plan is pursued by our farmers and new settlers, this country may produce more failures to the square mile than any region east of the Rocky Mountains.

In Barbour county the cattle business is a monopoly and has proven a success. There seems to be quite a sentiment of repugnance to the grain grower, "granger" so called by the stockmen. However, objectionable this sentiment may be, the facts are justified by the experience of the past. The stock business has proved to be sure and profitable business, while farming has not, although at the present time corn looks very well and the yield of millet and sorghum is very promising, in truth they are the staple agricultural products. Barbour county has nearly a thousand acres of sorghum and 2000 acres of millet and Hungarian.

Barbour county has 20 979 sheep and 30,000 cattle in the county, besides Medicine Lodge is the headquarters of the Comanche Pool, which owns 46,000 cattle, and the South Western Cattle Company which controls nearly 140,000 cattle. Barney O'Conaor, a cow boy, (now called "cattle attendants") lately sold out his interest here for $10,000. A very few years ago he came here with less than a dollar.

Quite a number of new men are coming to Medicine Lodge and investing thousands of dollars in the stock business.

Harper county has quite a reputation as a sheep county. Last winter 160,000 sheep were wintered there and over 30,000 sheep are owned in the county, and a large per cent of these are high grade Merinos. This county, unlike Barbour, is paying considerable attention to farming, and the average of grain is much larger than heretofore because of the encouragement given by experience in the past. This year nearly 90,000 acres of wheat was harvested and about 25,000 acres are in corn. Harper county is comparatively new, and unlike other western counties, has not the advantage of railroad advertizing, yet it is pushing rapidly forward and the population is fast increasing with a good class of farmers who believe in mixed farming. The county is well watered and is destined to become an excellent locality for live stock. During the past year 68,330 pounds of butter were produced.

Anthony and Harper are the principal towns, and they vie with each other in striving to become the metropolis of the county. The population numbers about 5,0 0 at present and the citizens stand second to none in the state for enterprise, for every new comer or enterprise receives a hearty welcome which speaks well for the future interests of the county. There is considerable government land still open for settlers, and other land can be purchased from $3 to $15 per acre The shipments of cattle from Harper is unusually large because of it being the terminus of the K. C. L. & S. R. R.

Sumner county is having a veritable boom this year as has been very fully shown by the FARMER'S correspondents during the present season, and I can vouch for their statements now although heretofore I was inclined to doubt. The county is preparing a fine display for the state fair which will be a flattering showing for that county. The display is placed in charge of Mr. Taylor.

A creamery will soon be in full blast at Wellington, $6,850 having already been subscribed. Holt and Hall, of Osceola, Iowa, are the organizers. They have 22 creameries now running in the west. The assessor's returns this year for Sumner county show a population of 15,901; 57,512 acres of wheat; 116,788 acres of corn; 8,333 acres of oats; 1,099 acres of castor beans; 22,731 acres of millet and Hungarian; 3,000 acres of artificial forest; also 15,598 cattle; 28,025 sheep; and 32,604 swine. The condition of crops and live stock is very fine, in this and all of the southern counties of the state. HEATH.

Mr. Swaun's Prophecy for 1883.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

By request of some of your readers and others by a line and some face to face, I am asked my views as to the coming wheat crop of 1883. Now I suppose if I am asked for my opinion and it should turn out that the crop would be a good one I can get out of the dilemma by saying that I would not have made such statement if it had not been asked for. But I have no such fears as to the result, though I do have some that there will be many farmers who will regard the history I relate as being all foggyism. But let us reason a little. Now, I have placed my name to articles written by myself as to the coming crop for three years past, and I leave it to the readers as to the correctness of the principle I advocate, and also to my neighbors who are other witnesses than the press.

For those who are going to sow wheat this fall I will say that my records and observations tell me that no late varieties should be sown unless of the bearded sorts, and those who have sown that was broken the present season can be worked down so as to drill on and sow the May, or Alabama, as some call it, are the ones who will fare the best. But in all cases of seeding this fall use the drill if possible, and be done by the twentieth of September. And then you will find that the crop the United States over will not yield one third her present crop, taking sixty pounds for a bushel. Light yield and poor grade will be the rule. Bear in mind that a record of the wheat for half a century cannot be found in very many hands, and if it tells that there has been but three crops in that time of the odd years and all of them come under the same conditions, viz: The severe drouhts of 1834, 1854, 1874. Following each of the drouths was harvested crops of about eighteen bushels each year. So that we have twenty-eight crops out of fifty years. And again, those who will take trouble to look up the matter, will readily see that the good crops reported are all of the even years. Look at a few of the late KANSAS FARMER'S you will see sixty-six mentioned, 1878, 1880 and so on, notwithstanding the drouth cut off all western Kansas in 1880. And again, there never has been a year but two since I have recorded but what I have known a party here or there to harvest ten, and some twenty bushels of fair wheat per acre, while adjoining sections and fields were left uncut as was the case here in 1877,-'79,-'81. While in 1849 and 1869 I fail to learn of any reaching eight bushels. Average in 1849 was less than four bushels so far as I threshed that fall for the farmers of Indiana. In 1848 our crop so far as I threshed and handled, averaged thirty two bushels per acre, and sold as low as forty cents per bushel that fall. But when forty-nine brought the failure, one dollar and sixty-five cents was paid in July of that year; and I look for almost a like result next year. I have every reason to believe that the Missouri and Mississippi valleys will be visited with killing frosts in early September coming.

Now lets look at the situation: In Kansas this year we harvest one million four hundred and ninety thousand acres, I believe. Suppose my principle correct and we sow half a million acres so as to get seed only for the fall seeding of 1883. Consider for one moment the effect it would have on the wheat market when it would be learned that Kansas has about one third of the acreage sown that she had for 1882. The grain shysters govern the markets by the amount sown for the coming harvest; and they manage to get in the surplus before the new crop is made.

Now while I have given some of my views aside from wheat growing I will say that the information I have given has been gathered by keeping a record of acres and yield for fifty falls. I ran one or more machines during the fifty years, and I have kept a weather record for forty two years if I live to see 1883; and by the two I think I am the possessor of valuable information in regard to weather. My grass experience and some notes on corn and oats especially would be of great value to American farmers. But I have taken responsibility on myself about this wheat matter that no man ever did in such matters, and will only say that those who will test and note will be rewarded for their trouble. I long have been satisfied of the incorrectness.

Many of your readers doubtless remember my advertisement to post farmers one year ago for one dollar each. It cost me over two dollars and I never got my money back on it. But my article that was published in the August number, of the 25th, I believe, has settled the matter with the most skeptical wheat raiser in the state so far as this year's crop goes. And time will establish the future. And to every one who is fortunate enough to get the copy containing my last year's article and the present one will be in receipt of information that will be worth hundreds of dollars if practiced. In the two articles you have instructions if well studied to take you on to success when the hardened and twisted hand that has done this scribling lies stiff and cold in death. But, kind kind friends, let us if living be of the greatest state of our glorious union. By sowing the greatest acreag in the fall of 1883, and when harvest is over in 1884 we will inscribe in letters of pure gold that Kansas leads but never follows in the production of wheat. It is true we will have no drouth to help us for eighty-four as we have had this year; but there is many of you who can command the land that you can fallow it over next year if you only let seeding alone this fall; and you will increase your crop from five to ten bushels per acre by having your land in that shape. Sow all you can, noting varieties and soil, and plant but little corn, leaving yourself free to care for another good wheat crop. And now you must pardon me when I tell you that my corn, oats, weather and grass statistics will be held secret and sacred by your humble servant. If this government will not reward me in a small sum compared to the benefits to be derived to the nation by having it as common property. Now, editor, will you do me and your many readers the kindness to reproduce my article of last year along side with this one so they can be supplied with the condition of things for each ensuing year in regard to wheat growing. And at the end direct the attention to all journals to give it or them space in their columns for the benefit of their farmer patrons. J. C. H. SWANN.

Sedgwick county, Kas.

Letter From Indiana.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Please find enclosed a head of veritable Egyptian barley. About two years ago I procured a head from a gentleman who had been down there. And I have been proving it. Find it suitable to our soil and climate and under very favorable circumstances will yield many hundred fold; for winter pasture then shut off to grain. For mill feed for young stock is equal to rye and should be sowed about the middle of September; but for grain crop late in March, so as to harvest immediately after wheat, or 4th of July. I feel curious to know how it will succeed in Kansas and if any of your farmer patrons will send me their address with stamp I will send some seed from which they can start from. Truly yours,

DAVID T. PRITCHARD.

P. S. Have been much interested in the glowing crop reports from your young state, and pray that your fullest hopes may be realized. God has been very gracious to us of the Hoosier state this year. Our wheat average is 16 to 20 bushels per acre; oats, rye, barley and flax were full average crops. Eighty per cent of a full crop of corn may be relied on. Small fruits and vegetables were never better. Our apple crop will about supply home market. Hay crops were never equaled. Pastures are all that could be asked; stock doing exceedingly well.

D. T. P.

Raysville, Ind., Aug. 7.

Winfield is to have a creamery soon.

Alfalfa.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer.

I see a request in the FARMER from Dr. Eidson that those who know anothing about alfalfa clover to give their experience through the FARMER. I will give mine, though it may not be extended enough to satisfy others, that alfalfa clover is not what we want as a pasture and hay grass. Yet it has thoroughly convinced me that alfalfa clover is about the most worthless weed for Kansas pasture that we can find. In 1872 I read in the papers what a great forage plant alfalfa was. Also that Eucolyptus was a great timber, being suited to a dry, hot climate and made wonderful growth, attaining the heighth of 80 feet in five years. Being anxious to see something of the kind introduced in Kansas, I resolved to try both. So accordingly I sent to a seed dealer in San Francisco, and procured some seed of the great timber and "grass" that I hoped would redeem the western plains of Kansas. I sowed both kinds of seeds according to directions. The Eucalyptus in a hot bed, the alfalfa in well prepared loam. This was in the spring of 1873. They came up all right, the eucalyptus only lived from a few days to a few weeks. Which ended my expected eucalyptus for forest The alfalfa grew very nice for four or five weeks, getting to be about six inches high, I cut some and gave to my mules, but they refused to eat it. So I tried my ewes with it, with no better success. I larlated my mules and also my cows on the pasture but could not get them to eat it. I then left it to itself, and about the third year from the time I sowed it it was about all dead. Two years ago I called at a seed store for 15 pounds of red clover seed, by mistake they gave me alfalfa, and I sowed it in my orchard; it came up and I discovered I was sold out on the alfalfa nuisance, so I went back to the seed man and made him give me my money back. With the last I have failed to get any kind of stock to eat it except sheep; they are very fond of it in the spring time. But then I find since I got sheep that there is only two kinds of weeds that grow here but what they eat with relish. I have about 40 head of hogs running in my orchard and if they have ever tasted the alfalfa I was not able to discover it. I would not sow it if any one would give me the seed. In fact, I consider it perfectly worthless. Therefore I would say to all that contemplate raising grass for hay or pasture to try some other kind. DR. J. BERGER.

Mulvane, Kas.

From Brown County.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The busy harvest time being over the average farmer finds more time to read and write. In our part of Kansas it was cool, pleasant and comparatively dry until the last days of July, which month ended with a big rain. The dampness continuing through several days caused some small grain to sprout, especially in such shocks as were not capped; the Russian White wheat was sprouted the most. Thus far rains come more gently and not in torrents. This rain, however, assured the corn crop, which if not caught by too early frost, will be immense. The mercury ranges unusually low; on the morning of July 5th it was down to 58 degrees, and on the morning of July 13th to 54 degrees. This morning 56 degrees. Corn is later than usual, being scarcely in roasting ears now.

Steam threshers have been introduced in this part of the country this year. It is a novel sight, looking almost like a railroad train, to see the thresher engine moving on our roads and over our fields with the coal wagon, water wagon, and the threshing machine all hitched on behind it. Threshers say wheat yields well, 10 to 25 bushels per acre though not quite as much as was estimated; oats above the estimate; fall wheat better than spring wheat; much of the atter being injured by chinch bugs. Plenty of garden truck and fruit, especially peaches. Stock doing well; few fat hogs, a considerable number of stock hogs in the country, many kept entirely on grass and weeds. Many farmers made hog pastures, a good move that pays well.

In an excellent article in the FARMER of July 26th headed "Some thoughts on plowing" it is claimed that it is not so important that the soil be turned over as to plow deep. I think this is a mistake, so far as small grain is concerned in this country. Two years ago I noticed a piece of spring wheat put in on ground plowed deep enough, but not well turned, because the plow would not slip well. The wheat was almost a failure, while a well turned piece adjoining was good. My attention having been thus called to it I noticed this spring that our plow did not turn over quite as well up hill as down hill; we were particular to plow it equally deep. At the harvest just finished I find both the wheat and oats, about 20 per cent better on the well turned ground the weed seeds getting deeper down, the grain got the start and was also cleaner.

I am glad the FARMER takes a bold and firm stand in favor of equal rights for the tillers of the soil. But why burden this all important question by associating with it prohibition, as some correspondents do? Why not let each question stand or fall on own its own merits? On the former we farmers all agree; even Jerusha and myself as I see by her last letter, but prohibition which was budded into our constitution, which bloomed into the present prohibitory law, and which is ripening into fruits of lawlessness and free whisky without tribute, on this we do not all agree. Besides this question is not before Congress, and we ought not to let this nor any other real or imaginary question, divert our attention or divide our strength at this important juncture.

H. F. MELLENBRUCH.

A Picture of Cowards.

[The following, from one of our lady correspondents, admirably shows up the 11th hour opinions of men asking for public positions—the cowardly, boneless candidates who can never ascertain who they are or what they believe until the popular current comes romping along'—EDITOR.]

MY OPINION OF GERALDINE.

You no doubt think me slow about this matter, but I've reason for reserving my opinion of Geraldine. You see, in fact, it has become quite customary in these exciting times of progress and reform to reserve one's opinions, there's policy in it, it's safest. In war, you know, it's always safest to be in a reserve corps, and if you can't get there to fall into the rear. Then in case of a victory you're always able to march in under flying colors, to the tune of "Ain't we brave men?" And in case of a defeat and a retreat, you have the advantage of being ahead when they reverse operations. And those fool-hardy fellows behind make a convenient receptacle for the the enemy's bullets, sir; quite convenient at such a time. 'So the last shall be first and the first last." Nothing like having the truth on your side. As I was saying about my opinion of Geraldine; I will be frank, sir; I thought it best to reserve my opinion until I found how the popular voice was going. I didn't wish to offend the public. I regard their feelings, and seeing that I am their servant and dependent on them for favors past, present and future. I did not mean to offend your sensibilities by my silence, Mr. Editor; not in the least, sir. I was only watching to see where the lines would fall so I could be sure to drop on the safe side. Therefore, in regard to this opinion of Geraldine, I desire you to place my name on the popular side; be sure sir, on the popular side. My sympathies are all with the people, sir; I desire now that the danger of a mistake in this matter is over and the crisis past, I desire they shall know I am with them, with my whole heart, and my soul too, sir; though that is the most insignificant part of my composition, (to be frank with you.) So, in expressing my opinion of Geraldine, be sure to regard me with the majority, sir; for a mistake in this matter would cause me to lose favor, and doubtless a lucrative position, on which my bread, beer and cigars depend. You understand by this time my express desire to be always found on the popular side, sir. Hoping you will be pleased with my opinion of Geraldine.

I remain most truly yours,

KANSAS OFFICE SEEKER.

Short Letters.

WELLS, Marshal co., Aug. 8.—Our farmers are in a very satisfactory state of mind just now, on account of the splendid condition of the corn crop. Never in the history of Marshall county was there such a prospect for corn. Small grain about all in stack; some threshing done. Fall wheat turning from 15 to 20 bushels to the acre; oats from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre. There is a loud demand being made for some legislation that will prevent the railroads from charging 50 per cent. of what grain is worth for transportation. This thing of taking every third bushel of grain and fourth pound of pork for carriage is growing decidedly monotnous. Farmers are slow to anger, but if there is not a change somewhere soon there will be such an uprising as will cause the railroad potentate to quake. J. M.

I suppose meeting was opened and the friends invited to give their experience and views on the fence and hedge question so I venture to speak. But it any one wishes to cultivate what is a nuisance to me I shant raise any disturbance for what time I will be about. But one thing I am sure of and that is, if those who think they have made a success in hedge growing had bestowed the same labor on trees they would have had trees that would have been an ornament indeed. I see one man thinks Russian Mulberry has been bolstered a little. And I heard another say they were a successful fraud. The time is not far away when they will be regarded as the tree of Paradise or Heaven is. The time is bright to my memory when a good German Methodist who always led in choir, had read considerable about the aforesaid tree (Ailanthus, now called). He had business in Cincinnati, O., and called on a nurseryman to get some. When the proprietor showed them to my friend, he exclaimed. "My Got, me dot nuff of damb tings." And he had, for there was quite a grove in his park that he had, and was trying to get rid of. Draw your own inference.

Am with brother K. in respect to political hash. Let them square themselves so we can see all sides Judge Perkins position is not so definite as I would like to understand. But you go on and punch them up and see how they take it. I for one will stand by you in the interest of the husbandman. Equal and exact justice is what our government intended to all laboring men and anything short of that is so near like robbery that I shan't spend time to learn the difference. I have the promise of several subscribers to your paper and consider it well worth the money.

J. H. C. SWANN.

We are threshing one of the finest wheat crops that we ever have had. We have had splendid weather to harvest and thresh, in fact we have had too much dry weather for corn, we are needing rain very bad. Our corn is suffering and if we do not get rain soon it will be very light. I am one of your many readers who approve of the stand you have taken on the railroad question and the politician who thinks he can ignore this only and all important question will find that he has mistaken the times. The people of Kansas demand that the railroad tariff be fixed by law and that we all have equal facilities to market our grain over the railroad. That we are not taxed extra to pay for free passes used by other persons. Long live the KANSAS FARMER. R. R.

BLAINE, Aug. 8.—It is strange how Kansas goes to the extreme in everything. We have years for drouth, years for hoppers, years for heat, but this is the year for rain. In early spring and summer we had sufficient rain to make the yield of small grains very excellent. "I never saw anything like it" is the expression of nearly every harvester. There was good weather for harvesting during grain cutting, but for nearly three weeks back frequent rains have kept much of the grain unfit for stacking, and in fact some fields of rye and wheat are injured by growing. About one half the rye stacked. Some that threshed early found rye to yield from 15 to 25 bushels; oats from 35 to 50 bushels; winter wheat from 18 to 30 bushels; spring wheat from 15 to 22 bushels. On the 3d, 4th, and 5th of this month our rain fall was 3½ inches, and still we have a shower every day or so. Corn just grows and grows. Prospects for the biggest kind of a yield, and if Vennor's September frosts do not appear on time we will husk our corn as "we boys in blue" did in the Arkansaw valley in 1863, in our wagons. Early potatoes are rotting. Many farmers are sowing millet and turnips on their oat fields; practice good. Peach and apple crop very large where trees are in bearing, but the early August peaches are wormy. Will some good fruitist please tell through the FARMER, when, where and how much to giddle apples to bring them into bearing. W. R. BENTON.

GARFIELD, Gove Co., August 4.—Please pardon me for not contributing to your noble paper during the month of July. I have no very reasonable excuse to offer, therefore will not make any. Harvest over with a very fair yield. Corn crop looming up with a good prospect. Sorghum excellent, and a large acreage. Buckwheat looks well; a little dry for potatoes, yet there will be quite a quantity raised in our county. Stock of all kinds doing extremely well. Butter is on the increase. Our county is fast becoming a stock raising locality, and I predict it will soon be exclusively so. We have not as yet, succeeded, in a paying degree in agriculture. We will have to be patient and let nature take her course and in the meantime utilize the nutritious Buffalo grass.

W. W. WALKEY.

Seeing in the premium list of the state fair two premiums awarded to the best pens of grade lambs but must be sired by Merino bucks. I think that is a very one sided and unfair thing for the state fair to countenance. Why not throw it open to all grades of sheep or is it because the executive committee wish to keep the $75 all to themselves.

J. K. HAMMOND.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., Aug. 1.—We have our bountiful crops of wheat, rye and oats cut and mostly in stock. The threshing machines are busy shelling it out and the yield is very satisfactory. I have heard of one case that "panned" out more than 40 bushels per acre, some 20 and some 30. If we get an average of 20 bushels per acre we shall be happy and have reason to be, after two comparative failures. Corn promises a bountiful yield but we need rain, which if we get soon, will give us a splendid crop. Sorghum is doing nicely but is a poor stand on account of bad seed. Hogs are doing well now we have plenty of rye to feed. Corn will soon do to cut and feed giving fodder and all, which pushes the hogs right forward very fast. D. S. A.

CHALLACOMBE, Ness Co., Aug. 6.—Your article in July 26th number of KANSAS FARMER "Why don't they answer" has the ring. We voters have a right to know where they stand, and the KANSAS FARMER is the best medium through which we can learn their views. I can endorse every word as to railroad robbery and its need of redress. But privately I fear the pass system has more power than the KANSAS FARMER. J. CHALLACOMBE.

PAOLA, Aug. 12.—Your correspondent spent four days traveling in Linn Co, for the purpose of hunting new botanical specimens and of course noticed the condition of crops. They are in need of rain but the corn is not suffering a great deal from the want of it. I noticed a good many farmers working with their flax which seems to be a good crop; very little wheat or oats, I think was raised there this season. The greenbackers of Linn county had a campmeeting at Mound City lasting three days. It was largely attended and from the looks of things in the county that party is on the gain. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, was there and spoke to several thousand people. S. N. Wood, of your city came up from the south this morning and went over to Lane, Franklin Co., where he speaks to day.

We have had plenty of rain here and the corn is fine growing condition, and there will be a larger number of bushels raised in this county this year than in any other. All other crops are first class.

Money matters has been short with the farmers this season, but this will not remain so long as they will begin to have plenty to sell. A good many of them have been selling their oats and flax,

A large number of cattle and hogs will be fed this year for the market. DR. J. H. OYSTER.

Campbell Normal University.

The Normal University of Holton, Kansas, which opens September 5th will certainly afford to the young people of our state an excellent opportunity for acquiring a good practical education. The faculty is composed of seven competent and experienced instuctors. A good business course is given with a regular instructor in telegraphy. We believe that those wishing to attend school this year would do well to investigate the merits of this new enterprise. The farmers of the state have always encouraged institutions of learning, and the Normal University with its frequent terms and elective studies certainly offers good advantages to sons and daughters of farmers.

Crops in Tennessee.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Tennessee sends out a circular from which we extract the following paragraph:

"From the reports received at this office we have before us bright promise of abundance. The season has been generally propitious. In some localities there has been superabundance of rain which has in some respects proven injurious, but the condition of the crops is generally very favorable. The yield of wheat and oats is largely in excess of former years, while the corn crop promises a yield perhaps larger than ever before known. The forage crop is also abundant. Pastures are fine and stock generally in fine condition."

One dollar pays for this paper one year.

The Stock Interest.

French Merino Sheep.

To many persons, and especially Americans, the fact that anything is of foreign growth or manufacture, is that much in its favor. Most men will pass a neighbor for an article no better than his neighbor would be glad to sell him. We suppose this is human nature, for the Great Teacher taught that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." It may be the same in manufactures and stock matters. At any rate there is a good deal of talk now about French Merino sheep, and public attention is attracted that way, though the truth probably is, that our own American Merinos are the best in the world. We believe that animals and vegetables, the same as men, require acclimatization when changed to strange lands. During the period of becoming acclimated, it is reasonable that, as a general rule, the vital energies are more or less weakened. The period is longer or shorter according to circumstances, and in rare cases there is no visible effect of the change. But it is always safe to rely upon homebred animals from pure and healthy stock. Mr. Solomon W. Jewett, of Vermont, in a late number of the American Cultivator, announces the arrival of some French rams, and says:

These are very fine sheep and worthy of patronage, yet I do not see that from these specimens the French breeders have made any marked improvements since the importations from the same source thirty years ago. In the meantime the shepherds of Vermont have, in several respects, doubled the value of their breeding animals.

Our Vermont breeders, however, have to thank the long and steady line of labor and breeding, after the closest and most intelligent system of in-and-in breeding, by the French Government and three or four private individual breeders who shared in the strife along down from the year 1786. At the latter named date and along up to 1814 no Merinos were allowed to leave the Spanish Peninsula except with consent of the crown of Spain. As a sequence of Bonaparte's invasion, these fine flocks of Merinos were either to be destroyed or driven off. It is evident from close research that at present Spain has no very fine sheep left of the original type.

The noble animals possessed by Americans to-day, coated with heavy fleeces of fine long wool must, in part at least, be credited to the account of this foreign strain of blood, which has found its way into this and other states from France within the last thirty-three years. The first fourteen years of this existence or settlement in France, there was a marked improvement made, under the Government patronage, and also through the efforts of the proprietor of one-half of the branch, which were placed in the hands of a private flock master who started them at Croissy near Paris. Baptiste Francois Gilbert purchased at the first sale of the produce of this flock at Croissy in 1800 one ram and eight ewes. The ram was four years old, weighed 125 pounds and carried twelve pounds of wool. But in this line of breeding, with patience and skill during the following fifty years, M. Gilbert could show rams at maturity of 250 to 300 pounds weight, and estimated to shear from eighteen to twenty-eight pounds, French weight of wool, at one clip. They could produce rams at eighteen months to weigh 225 pounds.

One secret of the unrivalled success of these sheep consisted in the fact that they were fed twice only each day. The ewes were not allowed to drop lambs until the former arrived at full maturity. Plenty of roots fed to the sheep gave good heart through the winter months. All the food was first placed on the scales, and then in the ricks, before the flocks were allowed to enter the feeding yards. Everything thus laid before the sheep was taken up clean. The same methods were closely followed with the flocks at Rambouilett, where one branch of these Merinoes was husbanded.

In my practice in this country I have not departed from their good examples. In France I learned not to over-feed sheep, to give the flock ample time to rest and to digest its food, not to stir the sheep too early in the morning, and to give them the second feed before three o'clock in the afternoon, with nothing further later on in the day. Public reports to the contrary notwithstanding, my visits to France were successful, and no breeder of fine-wooled Merino sheep in my day in Vermont paid out more money than I did or secured greater compensation up to the time of my closing out that branch of my business in 1855. Tailor, Freeman & Co., are the owners of the last importation of sheep from France, and they also hold some fine animals of this same blood returned last season from California, where the great flock masters are achieving grand success in the improvement of their flocks with the French-Spanish cross. The French Merinoes are a quiet race and take on fat quite rapidly. All grades of sheep grow fatter and larger in California than in the New England states. In many sections of the former locality the feed is very nutritious and the climate is more even throughout the year than on our Atlantic slope.

Some Points About Cattle.

We find the report of the Ontario (Canada) Model Farm published in a New York paper and we extract from it some points that are as applicable in Kansas as in Canada:

In any class it is desirable to have: Purity of sire; a certain age and sex; a quiet disposition; quality, as indicated by fine head and ears, fine bone, horn, tail, and a medium thick skin, having plenty of fine, soft, silky hair, with mellowness; a weight-carrying frame; such a breed as will mature, or pre-mature, from two to three years of age; having the character of doing best upon Ontario pastures; giving the best quality of flesh, with least offal; sure breeders and good nurses; the Short-horn grade is best for weight, early maturity, and stall-feeding; the Hereford grade is best for hardiness and grazing disposition; the Aberdeen Poll grade is best for an even average of all requirements; the Galloway grade is best for extreme hardiness and quality of flesh; the Devon grade is best for good nursing and sure breeding.

THE FOOD OF FATTENING CATTLE.

Its used to: Keep up animal heat, or life; repair the waste; increase growth; produce flesh and fat.

Its value is affected by: The particular breed; age of the animal; individual character; conditions of life, such as temperature; management.

In growing our own cattle food, the first question should be, how much beef can we get per acre? the second, how much manure are we able to return?

The amount of increase that may be calculated upon as the produce of certain quantities and kinds of food depends upon paragraphs eight to thirty.

Chemically, we can calculate upon getting one pound of flesh from any food that has ten parts of dry substances in its composition, thus, 100 pounds of swede turnips, having as much as ninety parts of water, will only give the pound of flesh, while 100 pounds of corn, having only thirteen parts of water, will give ten pounds of flesh.

Practically, foods give results according to their chemical analysis, when combined, or mixed, to suit the particular animal system.

For example, a mixture of corn, peas and oats will give better results than corn alone, although seven per cent. lower in nutritive properties.

Never forget the difference between "life" food and "fattening" food; starch and sugar keep up heat and life, and unless they are supplid along with fats and oils the fattening process will be slower, because heat and life would have to be supplied from the fats and oils; if given in excess starch and sugar will produce fat on animals.

A young animal, building its bone and muscle, requires different kinds and quantities of food from the more mature one. Hay, straw and other fodders are best for the immature animal; they are also heat and fat makers, and would fatten alone, though slowly.

Rapid growth and much fat are opposed to each other; so, to grow carcas and also fatten early, requires bone forming and fat forming materials—they must go together.

A maturing animal—cattle two to three years old—having built the most of its frame, requires less fodders and more flesh and fat-formers. Grain in many forms is therefore best for finishing fattening cattle.

From birth to the time a cattle beast is ripe, the daily rate of increase on an average should not be less than one and one-half pounds—thus, a three-year-old should weigh 1600 pounds; a two and one-half year old, 1300; and a two year old, 1100 pounds alive.

But, in fact, the daily rate of increase is more up to two years than at any time afterwards. A two year old, well done to, will weigh 1400, and if carried on to three years will not scale less than 1800 pounds. This may be called *pre-maturing*.

Very much, then, of the success of obtaining big weights in a short time lies in a knowledge of individual character and the proper proportions and kinds of food.

The best kind of permanent pasture—a mixture of certain grasses and clovers—under favorable conditions, will give a greater daily increase than any other form of food.

A two year old cattle beast put to such pasture on May 15, when it weighs 1100 pounds, will stand 1400 on Oct. 1 following. The addition of grain under such circumstances does not add correspondingly to weight, though it does so on comparatively poor pasture.

Proper shelter and water on pasture means forty per cent. of the increase.

Where no first-class permanent pasture is kept, it is desirable to provide for short commons by having a regular supply of green fodders; feed these either upon the fields or by "soiling."

Six pounds hay, one pound bran, twenty pounds turnips and five pounds corn meal will add one pound to the weight of a good two year old steer.

Six pounds hay, one pound bran, twenty pounds turnips and six pounds pea meal will do the same thing.

The like quantities of hay, bran, turnips, and 7½ pounds crushed oats, will do the same thing.

Corn, peas, oats and barley will pay to fatten cattle, when not over one cent per pound in the market.

Barley meal gives a fine finish, and sleek, mellow handling.

In soiling, green fodder is safer when cut and mixed with cut straw or hay, allowed to slightly ferment and sprinkled with meal.

It is still an unsettled question whether cooked food or raw food is best for cattle fattening.

All animals fatten cheaper and faster on prepared raw food, as against whole or uncut hay and roots.

Every animal that chews the cud must have bulk; it is not enough to give sufficient nutritive value in small quantities; the stomach must be filled to give material for ruminating.

Most foods are better in combination than alone.

Combine so as to have little or no waste.

Fat producing and flesh producing food together will give sixty per cent. more increase than when given singly.

For young cattle give one of flesh to eight of heat producing substances, and to older ones give one to six.

Most food of young cattle goes to make up bone and muscle, leaving third class manure.

Most food of half grown animals goes to make flesh, leaving second class manure.

Most food of mature animals goes to make fat and support life, the excess becoming first class manure.

Exclusive of water chemically, animals coming to maturity will eat about one-fiftieth of their own weight per day.

THE MANAGEMENT OF FATTENING CATTLE.

Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, under average conditions of age, temperature and fatness.

All animals increase in weight in proportion to the quantity and character of the food consumed, if fed exactly according to breed, size and condition of surroundings.

Give fattening cattle as much as they will eat, and often—five times a day.

Never give rapid changes of food, but change often.

A good guide for a safe quantity of grain per day to maturing cattle is one pound to every hundred of their weight; thus an animal weighing 1000 may receive ten pounds grain.

Early stall feeding in the fall will make the winter's progress more certain by thirty per cent.

Give as much water and salt at all times as they will take.

In using roots, it is one guide to give just so much, in association with other things, so that the animal will not take any water.

In buildings, have warmth with complete ventilation, without currents, never under 40°, nor over 70° Fah.

A cold, damp, airy temperature causes animals to consume more food without corresponding results in bone, muscle, flesh or fat, much being used as fuel to keep up warmth.

Stall feeding is better for fat making than box or yard management, irrespective of health.

The growing animal, intended for beef, requires a little exercise daily, to promote muscle and strength of constitution; when ripe, only so much as to be able to walk to market.

Currying daily is equal to seven per cent. of the increase.

Keep the temperature of the body about 100°, not under 95°, nor over 105° Fah.

Don't forget that one animals's meat may be another animal's poison.

It takes three days' good food to make up for one bad one.

The faster the fattening the more the profit; less food, earlier returns, and better flesh.

Get rid of every fattening cattle beast before it is three years old.

Every day an animal is kept, after being prime, there is loss, exclusive of manure.

The external evidences of primeness are full rumps, flanks, twist, purse, shoulder, vein and eye.

A good cattle man means a difference of one-fourth. He should know the likes and dislikes of every animal.

It pays to keep one man in constant attendance on thirty head of fattening cattle.

Immediately an animal begins to fret for food, immediately it begins to lose flesh; never check the fattening process.

Never begin fattening without a definite plan.

A steady, frosty winter is better than an open one for cattle fattening in Ontario.

There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well for the sake of the manure alone.

A young farmer in southern Illinois has noticed that the common swallow devours more chinch-bugs than any bird common to the grain-growing region.

A medicine of real merit, prescribed by many leading physicians, and universally recommended by those who have used it, as a true tonic is, Brown's Iron Bitters.

To grow strawberries in perfection it is necessary to have the soil where the vines are planted well supplied with water, whether there is rain or not.

Prof. L. W. Spring, of the Kansas State University, formerly pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, Lawrence, certifies that he has used Leis' Dandelion Tonic to overcome malarial disorders with highly satisfactory results. He adds, "If I may judge from my own experience, it is a very effective remedy."

Cuba is chiefly supplied with beef cattle raised in southern Florida. The quality of the meat is poor, but the animals are raised at a very small cost.

***"A coward can be a hero at a distance; presence of danger tests presence of mind." Presence of disease test the value of a curative. Kidney-Wort challenges this test always and everywhere, so far as all complaints of the bowels, liver and kidneys are concerned. It cures all, nor asks any odds.

The "Delaine Merino" is the name of a new and distinct type of wool sheep. It is a cross between the Black-top and American Merino.

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*We are persuaded that the ancient Hermes with all the subtle art and natural resources of the Alchemicalists, was a very poor doctor compared with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Hermes may have been after all only a clever practitioner of the Black Art; but we know there is no humbug in the pharmaceutical chemistry of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Most flock masters agree in the opinion that it is not desirable to keep sheep that can be converted into mutton after they are four years old.

SILVER CREEK, N. Y, Feb. 6, 1880.

Gents—I have been very low, and have tried everything to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever. W. H. Weller.

It is said that 14,000,000 bushels of sweet potatoes will be raised in Georgia this season, and how to dispose of the crop is a problem.

King's College, London, has published a scheme for extending its operations to the education of women.

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

KANSAS STATE FAIR,

TOPEKA, SEPT. 11 TO 16, 1882.

Stock Loaded and Unloaded from the Cars Inside the Grounds.

Address for Preminm Lists

GEO. Y. JOHNSON, Secretary,

Topeka, Kansas.

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.

Challenge Well Auger Co.

1426 NORTH 10th. STREET. ST. LOUIS, MO.

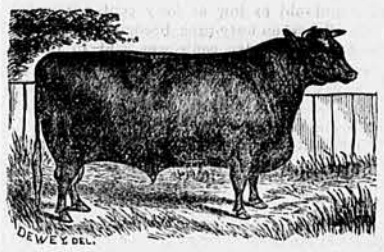
THE UNITED STATES MAIL BRINGS A SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR

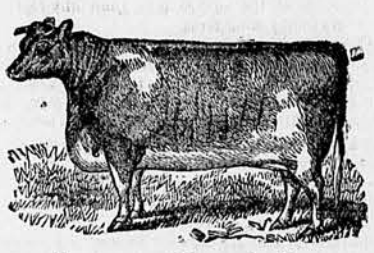
LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

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.

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

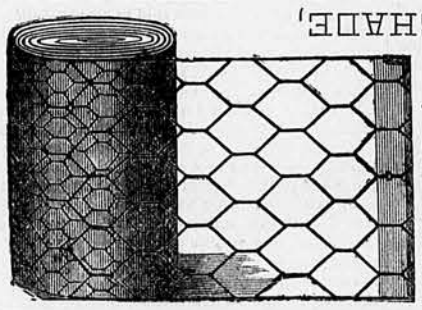
Jno B. Gifford,

COL. JAS. W. JUDY, Auctioneer. MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

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,

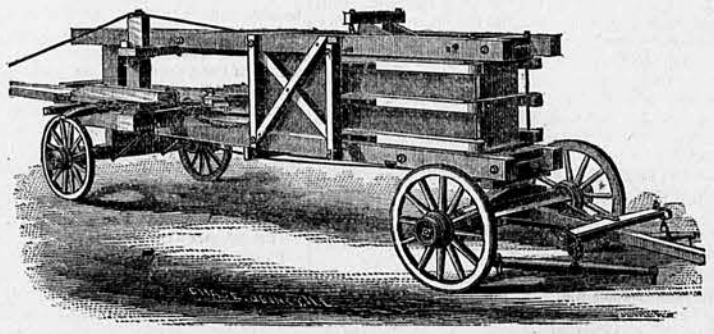
E. HOLENSHADE,

WIRE WORKERS, 186 Lake Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

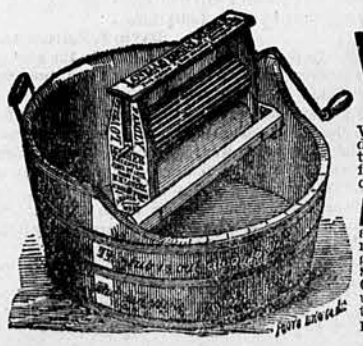


THE QUINCY.

FREY & LADD'S PORTABLE HAY PRESS.



The Quincy is the Cheapest, Lightest, Simplest, and most Powerful Press now made. The sweep on this press does not kick or jerk the horses as other presses do. The Quincy Hay Press has all the latest and best improvements out. The doors on this press will come open of themselves as soon as the door latches are knocked off. This Press has also a top relief door. The Bale in this Press will come out easily as soon as the bale is released. We guarantee this Press to do as good work as any Press in the field of this kind of machine. We guarantee to load a common car with ten tons or more of hay. For further particulars address FREY & LADD, 58 North 6th Street, Quincy, Ill.



THE BEST WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted for five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We can show proof that Agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send us your address on a postal card for further particulars. LOVELL WASHER CO., Erie, Pa.

Grange and Alliance.

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

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

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

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

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

President--W. S. Curry, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

Vice President at Large—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.

Vice President, 1st District--J. D. James, Concordia, Cloud Co.

Vice President, 2d District—M. Cottle, Richmond, Franklin Co.

Vice President, 3d District—C. Eckles.

Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka, Shawnee Co.

Treasurer--T. P. O'Brien, Lawrenceburg, Cloud Co.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. D. James, Concordia; J. R. Clark, Clay Center; J. A. Lacy, Wakefield, Clay Co.

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

The Funny Part.

A large nose is a sign of character. If it has a turkey-red finish or a big knob on one side it is a sign that character has gone on a protracted vacation.

A chambermaid in a Pennsylvania hotel attempted to drive a nail with the butt of a loaded revolver. We don't know whether the revolver went off or not, but we'll bet she hit her thumb a fearful blow.

James Gordon Bennett and his yacht have arrived at Madeira. As a rule James doesn't take much personal interest in the North Pole himself, and doesn't sail that way any farther than Halifax.

An interesting phase of society life is seen when a young man goes to call on a young lady and his setter dog follows him and waits outside, each passer-by stopping to read the name on the collar. This happened in Lowell.

"Two cigars a day will supply a family with flour." Fogg says he buys half a dozen cigars some days, but he doesn't find it any easier to supply the family with flour, for all that. He thinks there must be a mistake somewhere.

A San Francisco jury has awarded a book canvasser $150 damages for being kicked out of doors. This is a mighty bad precedent. A book agent will only need one book to carry under his arm, and a brick in his coat tail pocket, and he will make more money than by canvassing.

A ladies' Journal announces that a marked change will take place this fall in the fashion of arranging ladies hair. We are given no hint as to the character of the innovation, but it is suspected that instead of hanging the hair over the back of the chair at night upon retiring, it will be suspended from a nail in the ceiling.

Mrs. Swisshelm says if she was managing this world she'd give no man a dollar until he had earned it. This would be pretty hard on our national law-makers, and they will probably vote an appropriation of $1,500,000 to devise a scheme to prevent Mrs. S, from assuming the management of this world.

The Farmers Club of Jotham.

That is the title of a very interesting book written by Hon. G. C. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, intended to awaken an interest in improved methods of agriculture among farmers. The book is written by an eastern man, of eastern habits, and therefore not so fully adapted to western tastes as to attract general attention here; but the matter and style both are very good, and a great deal of useful information may be gathered from it, that is practical anywhere.

Political Notes.

Republican State Convention.

At the convention last week Hon. H. C. Sluss, of Wichita, was made president. The usual committees were appointed and the convention adjourned to the next day. Following is

THE PLATFORM.

We, the Republicans of the State of Kansas in delegate convention assembled, affirming our faith in and adherence to the principles of the Republican party, hereby express confidence in our present national and State administrations, and we pledge ourselves to their support, and announce the following declaration of principles:

Resolved, That we declare ourselves unqualifiedly in favor of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and pledge ourselves to such additional legislation as shall secure the rigid enforcement of the constitutional provisions upon this subject in all parts of the state.

Resolved, That we demand the enactment of such laws as will prevent unjust discrimination by railroad companies and will provide for such freight and passenger tariffs as shall fully protect the interests of the people.

Resolved, That we request the next Legislature to submit such an amendment to the constitution of the state as will secure to women the right of suffrage.

The committee on Resolutions, headed by J. K. Hudson, also offered this resolution to be acted on separately:

Resolved, That we request our delegation in Congress to secure such an amendment to the revenue laws as will prevent the issuing of receipts or stamps to sell intoxicating liquors to any persons other than those authorized so to do under state laws.

Hon. Thomas H. Cavanagh then offered the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the strict and immediate enforcement of all laws upon the statute book which attempt to control railways and regulate them in their connection with the people.

Resolved, 2d, That we ask of the Republican majority in the United States Congress to pass such laws as will compel railways of this state to take patents to the lands granted them from the public domain to the end that the property of this state shall pay its just proportion of the tax levied for the support of the state.

All of which were adopted.

On the third resolution, relating to woman suffrage, the ayes and noes were called, the resolution being adopted by a vote of 234 to 129.

On the ballot for Governor the vote stood thus:

For Johnson, Atchison county 2, Barton 1, Clark 1, Jefferson 6, Lane 1, Norton 2, Pottawatomie 2; total, 13.

For Thatcher, Atchison 6, Barton 2; Cheyenne 1, Chase 2, Decatur 1, Douglas 9, Doniphan 6, Edwards 1, Ellis 2, Greenwood 4, Hodgman 1, Johnson 1, Linn 6, Marshall 3, Ness 1, Nemaha 5, Pottawatomie 2, Rawlins 1, Russell 3, Rooks 1, Rush 1; total, 62.

For St. John all the others: Allen, Anderson, Bourbon; Butler, Brown, Barbour, Cloud, Chautauqua, Clay, Cherokee, Crawford, Coffey, Cowley, Dickinson, Davis, Elk, Ellsworth, Ford, Franklin, Gove, Gray, Graham, Harvey, Harper, Jackson, Jewell, Kingman, Kearney, Leavenworth, Labette, Lincoln, Lyon, Lane, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morris Miami, Marion, McPherson, Neosho, Norton, Ottawa., Osage, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Riley, Rush, Rice, Reno, Republic, Sedgwick, Saline, Sequoyah, Sumner, Sheridan, Smith, Shawnee, Stafford, Thomas, Trego, Wilson, Wabaunsee, Wyandotte, Washington. Total, 289.

Two votes were cast for John A. Martin—one being from Leavenworth and the other from Barton.

The result was then declared, showing that Gov. St. John, out of 362 votes cast, had 287; Judge Thacher, 62, and Capt. Johnson 13—a majority for the Governor of 212.

The Governor was then brought in and delivered the following address;

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—I am here simply to tender to you my heartfelt thanks for this, the third indorsement given to me by a Republican State convention of Kansas. I am not so vain as to claim it as a victory personal to myself, for it is not. It is a victory for principle. Principles are everything—men are nothing except so far as they have at heart an earnest desire for the success of principles at stake. The Republican party is the party of the people. It extends a helping hand to suffering humanity everywhere. It believes in morality, sobriety, good government, a paper currency worth one hundred cents on the dollar in gold or silver in every State in the Union; a tariff not alone for revenue, but a tariff that shall give protection to our American industries, not to the extent of establishing monopolies, but such a tariff as will insure to the laborer a fair compensation for services faithfully performed. It demands that a just and proper protection should by law be given to the people against every monopoly, corporation or individual that would oppress them; that every law abiding human being of mature years should have a voice at the ballot box in shaping the laws that they are compelled to obey; that Kansas should be kept in the front rank of the march of the civilization in which we live. To you who have stood for me, by me and with me I again return my sincere thanks; and for you who have conscientiously opposed me I have no unkind word nor do I entertain an unkind feeling. We are all Republicans, having at heart not only the best interests of our party, but that which rises above mere partisan politics, the happiness and prosperity of all the people of this grand commonwealth. Then let us, now that the battle is over, as true Republicans, united, move forward to the achievement of a victory that shall redound to the good of the whole people. In conclusion I will say that I trust that my conduct may always be such as to never give the people of Kansas reason to regret the action of this convention."

The minority presented a protest before the balloting for Governor began, as follows:

The minority of this convention opposed to the renomination of Gov. St. John, through their chairman and secretary, desire to put upon record their formal protest against a violation of the precedents and customs of the party of the state, which have been uniformly against the nomination for a third term.

They also put upon record their protest against the nomination of Gov. St. John because they believe that his nomination for a third term is personally obnoxious to a large minority of the Republican voters of the State, will endanger Republican success in a number of counties, and threatens to alienate the support of a large number of Republican voters. The party, even in Kansas, cannot, we believe, afford to force upon such a body of Republican voters a candidate who is so obnoxious to them.

Judge Brewer, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Finney, Mr. Smith, and H. C. Speer, present incumbents, were re-nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Supt. Public Instruction, respectively. E. P. McCabe, colored, of Graham county was nominated for Auditor on the fifth ballot, and Samuel T. Howe, of Marion county, was nominated for Treasurer on the fifth ballot.

The ticket then stands thus: For Governor, John P. St. John; Lieutenant Governor, D. W. Finney; Secretary of State, James Smith; Treasurer, Samuel T. Howe; Auditor, E. P. McCabe; Attorney General, W. A. Johnston; Supt. Public Instruction, H. C. Speer; Associate Justice, H. D. Brewer.

KIDNEY-WORT

IS A SURE CURE for all diseases of the Kidneys and —LIVER—

It has specific action on this most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and inaction, stimulating the healthy secretion of the Bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malaria, have the chills, are bilious, dyspeptic, or constipated, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve and quickly cure.

In the Spring to cleanse the System, every one should take a thorough course of it.

41- SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price $1.

KIDNEY-WORT

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston *Globe*.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (2) Mrs A. M. D.

MAN chester Strawberry Plants, 75c. doz., $4 per 100. Valuable information in free catalogue. Address F. I. SAGE & SON, Wethersfield, Conn.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

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.

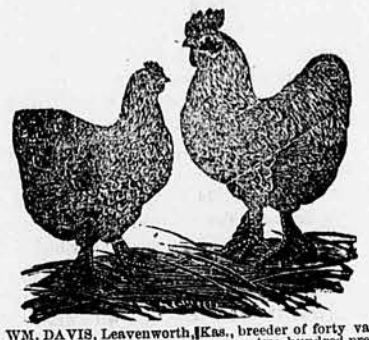
The Regulator will positively cure this terrible disease. We assert emphatically what we know to be true.

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.)



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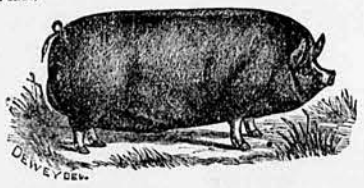

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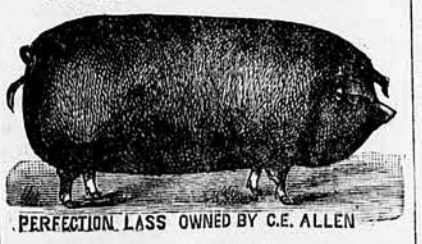

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I have over 200 choice pigs for this seasons trade; bred from five different boars; can ship pairs or trios not akin; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Records. My herd is larger and has won more prizes in the last three years than any herd in Kansas. Short-horns are Rose of Sharon, Flat Creek Mar s Jo se hines and Harriett; headed by the great Prize Bull, 6280 Cordelias Duke 38048. Young bulls for sale. Write for Illustrated Circular

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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; Dam 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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We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money could procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed not related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment, and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us, describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

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No expense or care has been spared in taking our herd through the past winter, and we have for sale a very choice lot of young sows and spring pigs.

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Breeder of Short-Horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Young stock always for sale. My Short-Horns number 32 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls.

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 533; Hopewell 3337, and Imported Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 836; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

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

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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.

A MAN WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE

"Great Rock Island Route!"

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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.*

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of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. Warranted sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,

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Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Langour, Nervous Exhaustion arising from overwork or excess of any kind,

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Female Weaknesses.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

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CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy *free* to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

Post Office Addresses.

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

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

It will soon be time to sow rye for fall, winter and spring pasture.

WALLACE'S MONTHLY for August is a very interesting number. The article on shoeing horses is worth a year's subscription.

Plow under all the weeds; cover them well; prepare the ground deep, pulverize well; and if weeds appear before seeding to wheat, cross-plow shallow, and roll.

We renew the suggestion to our farmer readers, not to give their wheat away. If you can hold it, do so; for, before another harvest, it will be worth at least 25 per cent. more than it is now, in our opinion.

On the ground from which early potatoes are removed, it will be well to sow turnip seed for late fall and winter use. Turnips are good food for sheep and cows. Prepare the ground well, and sow broadcast, then harrow and roll.

We don't believe in sowing wheat early so as to pasture the new growth in the late fall. Indeed, we never believed that pasturing wheat is a good thing except in exceptional seasons when the fall growth is excessive. The best time to sow wheat in Kansas is from the first to the twentieth of September, according to the season and the condition of the ground.

The State Fair at Topeka, September 11th to 16th will be one of the best opportunities to study Kansas ever enjoyed anywhere. The Western National Fair, following the next week at Bismarck, will but prolong the occasion. Both will be grand successes, we have no doubt.

"The Leading Industries of Topeka" is the title of a pamphlet published by Reed & Co., Chicago, who have kindly forwarded a copy for our inspection. It contains a very accurate sketch of Topeka and its industries, and also much general information about Kansas.

Who is it? Some one, not giving his name but writing from Sheffield, Decatur County, Kansas, sent to this office two dollars with request that one copy of the FARMER be sent to himself and one to Luke Reynolds. Will the writer please send his name so that we may send his paper to him?

A member of the KANSAS FARMER Company took a trip over the A. T. & S. F. R. R. last week to Hutchinson, Reno county and he says: This road, for its perfect ballast, smoothness, shining steel rails, clean and comfortable cars, and gentlemanly conductors, cannot be excelled in the U. S. I found Mr. J. W. Kanaga, the gentlemanly editor and proprietor of the Hutchinson *Interior*, in his sanctum, pencil in hand, coining thoughts for his patrons. There is enough building rock of the best quality in this state, and sand enough in the sand hills of Reno county, to furnish material sufficient to erect all the business blocks and residences that will be built in the U. S. during the next century; and yet a large part of Reno county is dotted over with large flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, neat and comfortable houses on farms under good state of cultivation. Reno county rejoices with her sister counties in good crops this year.

Mr. Cole a Prohibitionist.

In reply to Farmer K. we have a letter from C. Bishir, a neighbor of Mr. Cole, the congressional candidate, and he says Mr. Cole is as sound on prohibition as on transportation. He was an original Republican, took an active part in the Grange movement, and is now an active member of the National party. He favors a rigid enforcement of our prohibitory legislation.

Welcome Visitors.

We were honored last week, by brief calls from a large number of our subscribers residing in different parts of the state. They were in attendance upon the Republican state convention, and called to encourage the FARMER and to make or renew acquaintance with the folks at the FARMER headquarters. It was pleasant to hear these sturdy men of the prairie say; "You are doing good work, go on." We assure them their visit was a very agreeable one to us. We would be glad to look in the face of every reader of our paper; and we hope that whenever they can they will drop in and exchange a word with us.

The Emporia Normal School opens Sept. 1, ith encouraging prospects.

Alfalfa in Kansas.

There is just now a good deal of interest manifested by our readers in this grass, and it may be that the present is a good time to give some details about it. Authorities of recognized capacity state that the proper name of the grass is Lucerne. Its history dates back to five hundred years or more before Christ. It was held in high esteem by the farmers of the Roman empire. We have traces of it through the middle ages, and find it in Mexico at the time of the conquest by Cortez. It has been known in South America as long as history runs. It was introduced into California from Chili, and seed is still sent there from the same place. From California the plant is spreading eastward and south. The eastern and northern states have had some seed from Europe. It will grow anywhere if the soil is well adapted to it.

Lucerne is a deep rooted, perennial plant of the clover family. Its roots strike down deep into the earth; hence it grows best in deep, loose soil. It grows rapidly and to a great height for grass, having numerous shoots. Its flower differs both in form and color from red clover. The clover head is a round compact body, while that of alfalfa is long and erect, and of purple color. Mr. Pabor, of the Colorado Farmer, says that it "does not thrive well in a compact, clay soil or in any shallow soil having a clay bottom, but requires a sandy loam, the richer the better, such as abounds in all the valley lands in Colorado. There is hardly a state or territory in the Union where it will not thrive. It is said that a soil which seems to be destitute of vegetable matter, will, when sown with alfalfa, in a few years be converted into a rich black loam, full of vegetable mold. This is of interest, in our country where the land is rich in mineral plant food, but lacking in vegetable matter."

It does not do well in new prairie land, so it is generally agreed. And first efforts at its growth usually prove to be unsatisfactory. It grows slowly until well set. This is probably because the soil and conditions are not quite favorable. Some farmers have had better results from seed grown on the land than from seed imported from other places.

The soil ought to be well prepared, deep and clean. And good judgment should be exercised in selecting the land on which to sow the seed. Remembering that it needs deep and loose soil, that must be one important condition. Like all large and rapid growing plants, it needs moisture, so that rough and broken ground is unfit for it. It grows slowly for a time; hence the soil must be clean of weeds. The seeds sometime remain in the soil a year without germinating. But after it does get set and well established it surprises the beginner by its luxuriant growth.

The authority before quoted says it "will grow to a height of nearly nine feet, as has been shown by specimens measuring 106 inches, taken from the ranche of Gen. Shields, of California. It is almost impossible to say how deep the roots will go down, some claiming that they will reach a depth of thirty feet. It is on record, however, that in California, in 1872, a freshet cut away the bank of a creek, exposing a section of an alfalfa field. The roots had penetrated to a depth of twenty feet, where they had reached the water line. These roots were close together, but entirely disconnected, each one growing straight through the soil to the water, at which point a cluster of roots or feeders were thrown out. A single root planted in 1862, has been known to grow in sixteen years to a circumference of six and one half inches just below the surface of the ground, tapering down to half an inch at a depth of four and one half feet. Devoid of lateral roots it was one straight thrust down into the soil to the point where it was broken off, and probably extended as far again below the point of severance. This statement is based on a letter written by Daniel Flint, of Sacramento who sent the root to the editor of the Pacific Rural Press sometime in the year 1878."

It remains in possession after it gets a good start as long as desired. We read of fields of Lucerne in Chili several centuries old, and still bearing good crops. In the southern states, especially in South Carolina, there are fields half a century old, and in good condition. Its chief advantage in the matter of longevity is the great length of its roots. They go down and stay there, pumping up moisture from below. Its growth, after it gets fairly started is so rapid that it may be cut two to five times in a single season, yielding one to three tons per acre every cutting. The first year it ought to be cut once, the second year not more than twice, and after that cutting may be done as often as may seem proper.

Like clover, it ought to be cut only when in full bloom. It is better to let it lie several hours to cure, raking up in the morning. It don't need turning if the sun shines well, as it breaks off the leaves and fine stems. Some let it lie till wilted and then cure in the cock. This we think the better plan, for it saves more of the leaves and heads. It needs to be well secured against rain, because, like clover, it don't shed water as readily as lighter grass. When cured it is well to put under cover if it can be done.

It is good feed for all kinds of stock that eat grass, and they eat it readily. The seed of alfalfa ought to be sown when the soil is warming up for the season, and when moist—say in the latter part of April for Kansas, and about 25 pounds to the acre.

Rupture.

A correspondent writes that he has a colt ruptured in the scrotum, and asks for a remedy. We know of nothing better than castration with proper attention to the protruding intestine.

LETTER FROM MR. HANBACK.

We have pleasure in presenting to our readers the following letter from Mr. Hanback, one of the Republican candidates-at-large for Congress. He speaks very candidly and frankly, and his proper recognition of the people's right to have his opinions clearly expressed will be very agreeable to his friends. It requires some courage at this time for a candidate to come out openly and say in plain terms—"I am in favor of treating railway companies the same as we do millers and ferrymen;" but a man without courage ought not to be put in the lead. He is never safe. The people like brave, honest men.

This is Mr. Hanback's letter:

SALINA, KANSAS, August 10th, 1882.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Absence from my home for the past few weeks has prevented an earlier reply to the request contained in the columns of your valuable paper as to my position upon what is known as the railroad question.

The inquiry made is both pertinent and proper, and I take great pleasure in assuring you, that while I am in favor of all proper encouragement being extended to the railroad system of this country so that it may be fully protected in its legitimate channels of trade and commerce, yet I am as strongly in favor of such legislation as will jealously guard and bravely defend the rights of the people from all encroachment. The railroads are to all intents and purposes public highways. They look to the laws of the land for encouragement and protection. By the very nature of their being they are endowed under the law with high rights and privileges, all granted by the unstinted consent of the people. Now, if they wish protection in the rights inherent to their very organization, they must play fair. If they do not, then the law must so reflect the people's will as to force equitable and just action on the part of these creatures of the public will. As one who may be called to the discharge of a representative duty, I desire to say that in any contest that may arise my voice and vote will be given on the side of the people. And to the end, however, that there may be no such contest, I am 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." Very respectfully,

LEWIS HANBACK.

ENSILAGE AND SILOS.

We are pleased that at least one of our readers is interested in preserving green feed. We have given a great deal of attention to the subject and are satisfied that our farmers are on the threshold of a revolution in this matter. We preserve fruits, vegetables and meats for our own use; why may we not preserve fodder for our beasts? It has been done in a thousand instances and has proven very satisfactory whenever well done. Corn, oats, rye, clover, orchard grass, peas, all have been preserved in their green state and used in winter for stock with the best results.

The method of preserving is not always the same; but that which has proved the most satisfactory is, to cut the crop, whatever it is, in short pieces by a machine and then press it tightly in a silo, excluding the air. One man, indeed, says he puts his hay into a mow in almost a green state and closes up the barn as tight as possible and he preserves his hay in that state except a little on the outside. But that is not so good and safe as the silo.

Silos are constructed on different plans. One is a stone cellar or vat with cemented bottom and sides; another of wood, on the principle of an ice house; another, a simple excavation, like a cistern. All of these have proven to be successful in proportion as the air has been excluded. It is universally conceded that exclusion of air is absolutely necessary in all cases. No salt, no mixture of any kind, is made; only the fodder packed in tight and evenly, and then shut in from the air. Though we do not know that coolness and shade are necessary, yet we believe they are. For use of our Kansas farmers, and especially those whose farms are underlaid with clay, we would advise the simple digging of a hole, either four-sided or circular, as may be preferred, in the earth, sloping inwards towards the bottom and cemented as is done for a cistern. It must be protected from frosts by proper covering and surroundings. This, however, ought to be in earth that is well drained, so that the outside of the silo will be in no danger from collecting moisture. If there is not natural drainage, it must be drained by a ditch. Where this is not practicable, then it would be better to build a silo of stone, brick, or wood.

When the fodder is put into the silo it is spread about evenly and tramped down, when full, or when the fodder is all in, then a wooden cover, made to fit as well as may-be, is put on and weighted down evenly with rock, logs, earth, anything that will give a pressure of about 300 pounds to the square foot, and every opening thoroughly closed. Nothing more is to be done till you are ready to feed in the fall or winter. Then the silo is opened just enough to remove the ensilage as it is needed, then covered again, and so continue until all is fed. The ensilage generally is cut out the same as we cut one end or side of a stack. Stock eating such ensilage in the winter don't need water to drink. The water in the ensilage seems to be all they want. Fed with a ration of meal, it is pronounced the best of all feed in the winter.

One writer suggests a wooden silo with a door on the side that can be closed air-tight and we incline to believe the plan a good one. It would be much more convenient than to remove a plank on top every time one wished to feed his stock.

As to making ensilage of cabbage, we know nothing, but would suggest that when it is put into the silo it be not tramped, because it is so tender and brittle, but spread evenly and then pressed all at one time by the top weight. The object of pressure is twofold; one to get as much as possible in the silo, and the other to press out the air from among the pieces of fodder.

The best time to ensilage any crop is when it is nearing maturity but is still vigorous and green. Corn is best when the ears are forming; clover when in full bloom; rye when well headed.

Japan Clover.

We have a letter from J. W. Walker, Franklinton, N. C., requesting the re-publication in the KANSAS FARMER of an article which recently appeared in the Kansas City Times on Japan clover. We went to some trouble last spring to get a correct statement concerning this grass, and published two letters from gentlemen in the south, neither of whom regarded this grass with much favor as a forage plant. We are satisfied that it is of no practical utility in Kansas, and therefore, don't care to devote much space to it. We can grow grass here from two to seven feet high, and Japan clover would be in the way of something better. As we understand it is about equal to white clover, which is, among grasses, about the same as bantams and poodles among chickens and dogs—not much in the way, but of little real service.

Bee Culture in Kansas.

We have often wondered why none of our correspondents ever refer to bees and their care. It is not because there are no bees in the state; nor is it because bees will not do well here, for we know that bees may be raised in Kansas as well as anywhere else. Kansas honey is as pure and sweet as any honey in the world, and it sells as well under favorable conditions.

It is true, however, that there are some drawbacks, the same as in any prairie country. Our large, open spaces, and so much of the country yet wild, together with the fact that but little clover and buckwheat are grown, and the artificial groves small, and not many bee-feeding trees planted, renders the raising of bees and honey less successful than where surroundings are more favorable. Still, with all these things in the way, there is a good deal of honey raised in Kansas.

The care of bees is both pleasant and profitable. The labor is light, and therefore well suited to women and young people. Like everything else, however, they must be well cared for and attended to. They need not only shelter and personal attention, but they need clover, buckwheat, and other honey-producing plants. Then trees, such as the Linden, are needed on or near the premises. Linden does not grow extensively in our native forests, but they grow here readily when transplanted, and they grow from cuttings and from seed. Trees will require time in their growth, but annual crops, as buckwheat, may be had at once. Our wild flowers on the open prairies give sustenance to bees in the early part of the season, and we may easily have help in our gardens.

The winds on the open prairie, especially in midsummer, are believed to be some in the way of successful apiculture, but this may soon be remedied by groves and flowers near the bee house.

We would like to see every farmer have five to twenty stands of healthy bees, and whenever we see indications of interest among our readers on this subject we will devote more time to it in the paper. We would be much pleased to have an occasional letter on bee culture in Kansas.

The State Republican Convention.

It is evident to the most careless observer that the people had more to do with that convention than they usually have. There were no long, wrangling, profitless discussions. The business was done regularly and orderly. The railroad legislation resolution and the prohibition plank were adopted without debate. We have seen a good many conventions, and never saw one where the members seemed more determined about anything than were those men on the two great questions before them. It is clear that the people are waking up and organizing. If the people, as they have done in this case, will only commit their parties and party leaders to sound doctrine and then compel honest and faithful action, we don't need to destroy the party organizations; but the people must rule.

In another place we give the proceedings of the convention. It is gratifying to know that the Republican party is at last committed to early and efficient legislation to properly and fairly regulate the carrying trade of the country. We had no doubt on the temperance question about where the people are; but we feared that two more years would pass before we could get organized on the subject of transportation.

The woman suffrage plank is non-committal except so far as submitting the matter to the people. If there are any reasons why women should not enjoy every political right that men do, they are not natural reasons. Man and woman are naturally companions. Husband and wife are partners. Their interests are identical, both in the good of the family and the good of the country. If the man, in order to maintain his rights, needs the ballot, why does not the woman? Personally, we believe a man's wife may properly do anything that it is proper for him to do. The old law that requires every wife who is about to execute a paper writing to be examined separate and apart from her husband and asked whether she is acting freely and without compulsion from her husband need not remain in force long after women are permitted to take part in dictating the character of our legislation. It seems to us cruel to deny to woman any good thing that men enjoy. We are for equal rights, and complete justice to all.

CANNING CORN.

One of our lady correspondents doubts our corn-preserving rule given in the FARMER some weeks ago. We have just read the method of preserving green corn practiced successfully by a Kentuckian. It was published last week in the Farming World, and is as follows:

Mary L. Dodd, Green county, Ohio, asks for a recipe for canning corn. I find my way of putting up corn better than canning, less trouble, and more economical. Take corn in good roasting ear stage, scald it a little; with a sharp knife cut off of the cob into a dish pan or bucket, and scrape all the milk off of the cob into the corn. You now want a clean stone jar that will hold as much as you wish to put up. Cover the bottom of this jar evenly one inch deep with corn. For a three-gallon jar take half a teacup of clean salt, spread it over the corn evenly, put in another inch of corn, and another one-half teacup of salt, and so on until the jar is filled. Pour the milk left from the corn over the whole; have a board cut round to fit the jar and put on top of corn, and a brick bat on top of that to weight it down. Tie a cloth over top of the jar and the work is complete.

When wanted for use take out just enough to cook at one time the evening before, and put it into a vessel and cover with cold, fresh water over night. Pour off next morning; add fresh water; let it stand a few hours; pour off water again and it is ready for cooking. Boil half an hour in fresh water; pour off; add fresh water again and cook until done. It is fresh, and much better than canned corn.

We do not publish this to recommend it, for it is questionable whether so much putting on and off of water will not remove about all there is that is good in the corn. But it is worth trying.

Boiling soft ears till the milk is well set, then cut clean off cob and dry in shade, makes good dried corn.

PRINTERS' MISTAKES.

One of the unpleasant things about a printers' work is his mistakes; and these occur quite as often through carelessness of writers as the carelessness of the printer. Manuscript is often sent to a printer so badly written—made up of saw-teeth, scrawls and abbreviations, that it seems almost impossible to decipher it; but the printer is abused all the same if the matter does not appear correctly in print.

But there are some cases of pure carelessness on the printer's part. We had one or two cases in our office recently. In the letter of Judge Perkins, lately printed in the FARMER one line of his manuscript was omitted. The Judge wrote—"and with all men fully protected *in all their constitutional rights and privileges* in all sections of the union," &c. The words italicized were omitted. Then, again he wrote—"Entertaining these convictions, the people of Kansas," &c. The word "convictions" was printed *conditions*.

A similar blunder was made in the letter of Mr. Branch to which we referred last week. These things are very unpleasant, but we must submit to them sometimes, and we hope our friends will call attention to any *material* mistakes in their matter.

Mammoth Wheat.

The East Tennessee Seed Company, Cleveland, Tennessee, have sent to this office a sample of their Mammoth wheat. It is the largest wheat kernel we ever saw—nearly twice as large as Mediterranean, and white. It is very handsome, plump, and full as a peach. As to its value we cannot state, but we think it worth a careful experiment. This is the letter they send us:

GENTS:—We send you by to-days' mail a sample of our new Mammoth white wheat. Plant one inch apart in drills, 18 inches apart, cultivate well for an enormous yield. We have only a small quantity for distribution this season. If you think the wheat worthy of notice, you can say to your subscribers that on receipt of a postage stamp we will send them a ample of the wheat by mail. Yours truly,

EAST TENNESSEE SEED CO.

Montgomery county is assured of future success. The excellent condition of live stock and crops has warmed the hearts of the directors of the fair association and they offer 40 copies of the KANSAS FARMER as premiums this year. They appreciate the efforts of the FARMER in becoming a live representative agricultural journal.

The great Forepaugh show will exhibit at St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 11, Atchison, Sept. 12, Leavenworth Sept. 13, Topeka Sept. 14, Lawrence Sept. 15, and Kansas City Sept. 16. It is the largest circus on the road, has twenty-two elephants and a host of other attractions.

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?

Foreign News Digested.

Paris, August 12.—The proposal for collective protection of Suez canal has been accepted by France under certain reservations.

London, August 12.—The English government has accepted the modifications of the military convention proposed by the powers.

Constantinople, August 12.—The foreign embassadors of the United States are urgent in their representations to the Porte regarding the agitation against Christians in Syria and other provinces in the Turkish empire. France took the initiative.

Berlin, August 12.—The recent heavy rains have done incalculable damage to the crops in many parts of Germany. In some districts the harvest is completely ruined. The grain crops of all descriptions, which by this time should be all harvested, are rotting in the fields, and the disaster is all the greater and more actually disappointed as for several years past Germany has never promised so abundant a harvest as that of the present year.

The Granzboten, the officially inspired organ, says: "Germany cannot risk the loss of the good will of the other powers by paralyzing or contracting their policy unless she is absolutely forced to do so. She has neither wish nor right to play the part of European censor. She will neither give a mandate to England to act on the Nile or hinder her from doing what she may think necessary for British interests. The interests of Germany have not been menaced. If they are menaced hereafter she will have plenty of time to take resolutions. Her only aim is European peace, which will be maintained."

Condensed News of the Week.

Lynchburg, O., August 12.—Andrew Minzler's saloon was blown up this morning with dynamite.

New York, August 12.—Frederick Hassaurek, editor of the Cincinnati Volksblatt, here on a wedding trip to Europe, says Ohio Germans will vote against Republicans on the beer issue.

Jersey City, N. J., August 12.—Jeremiah Murphy, president of the freight handlers union, in a card to the public, appeals to merchants needing strong, sober and skillful workmen to give employment to the freight handlers recently on a strike, as the railroad companies have forbidden them employment on any part of their roads and refuse to give them recommendations.

Detroit, August 12.—The August crop report of the Secretary of Sate is at hand. He promised wheat at 32,000,000 bushels May 1st. The August returns show one third of the whole crop, over 11,000,000 bushels, unreceived, and all badly damaged and almost entirely worthless. The oats yield is estimated at 34 and barley 26 bushels per acre. Corn is 17 per cent below the condition of last year. Apples promise 62 per cent.

St. Louis, August 12.—Five car loads of new corn, well matured in regard to condition, arrived here today, and was sold at auction on 'change for $6 75 per bushel. It was raised near Waco, Texas, and was shipped by James R. Martin, of that place, to J. W. Booth & Sons, St. Louis, and purchased by Connor Bros., who will send it to Chicago by express tonight. It is stated that the new crops from Texas will be ready for shipment the latter part of this month. This arrival was unprecedented in point of time.

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.

It was reported at the nurserymen's convention recently held at Rochester, New York, that nearly all the pear trees set out in the western states are raised in New York.

Don't Die in the House.

Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, bedbugs, roaches, vermin, flies, ants, insects. 15c per box.

A farmer in England raises 1,200 ducks each year for the London market. Many of them are hatched in the winter, and are kept under cover till the approach of cold weather.

Brain and Nerve.

Wells' Health renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. $1, at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Farmers would do well at this season of the year to carefully look over the live stock they have and determine what animals and fowls are profitable to keep over another winter.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, diseased discharges, cured by Buchupaiba. $1, at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Griffin, Ga., has the largest peach orchard in the south, containing 50,000 trees and covering most of 600 acres. On the same farm are 4,000 grafted apple trees and 5,000 pear trees.

An acre of irrigated land will keep a family well supplied with fine fruits and vegetables during the usual season of drought and afford many articles that can be sold in the market to excellent advantage.

Miss Matilda Hindman regards the outlook in Nebraska as hopeful. She lectures five times a week, and finds people everywhere ready to hear.

Mrs. Catharine Starbuck, of Nantucket, has been elected a delegate to the National Unitarian Convention to be held at Saratoga in September next.

The Cowley County Horticultural Society has monthly meetings at Winfield, and is doing much for the interest of horticulture in the county. At their last meeting they made arrangements to make a display at their County Fair, also at the State Fair at Topeka.

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, Headstones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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.

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. (46)

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

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.

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, North Topeka, Kas

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.

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 Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

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.

C. M. 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.

OAK WOOD HERD, C. S. Eichholtz, Wichita, Kas. LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, and Breeder of PURE BRED SHORT HORN CATTLE.

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.

Cattle and Swine.

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

THE Farm and entire stock of C. Pugsley, 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 CATLLE, 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 solicted.

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.

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 Anuual 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. **ROMKEY BROS.,** Burlington, Iowa.

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

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

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

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Buyers fot 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.

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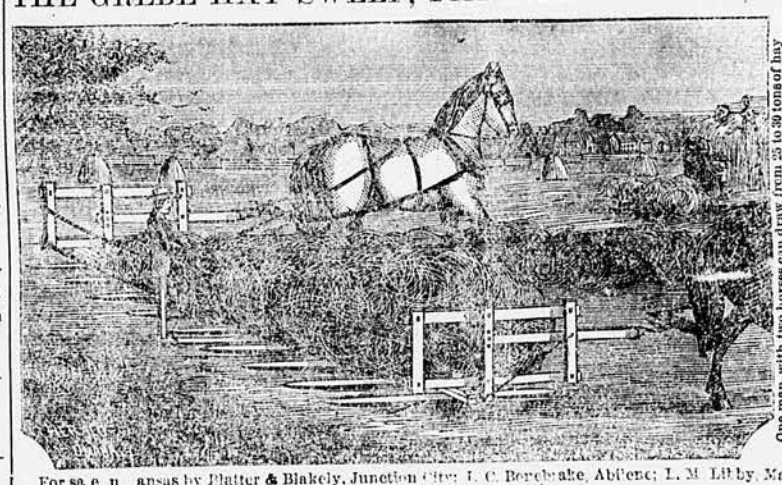


One man with two horses can draw from 25 to 30 tons of hay to the stack per day.

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

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

The New GRAPES Prentiss, Pocklington, Duchess, Lady Washington, Vergennes, Moore's Early, Brighton, Jefferson, etc. Prices reduced. Also other Small Fruits and all older varieties Grapes. LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA. Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N.Y.

WALKER--THE BEST WASHER.

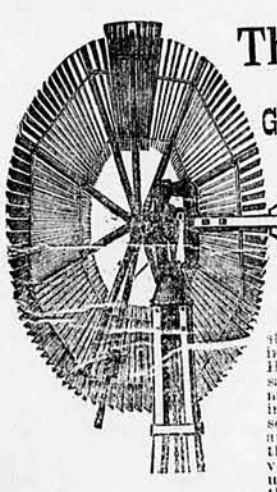
Warranted for 5 Years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. The Best, most Efficient, and most Durable Washer in the world. It has no rival, and is the only machine that will *wash perfectly clean without rubbing.* It can be used in any sized tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. 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.



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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.

A LIVE SCHOOL FOR THE MASSES IS THE **Jacksonville Business College** —AND— **ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL.**

TERM OPENS SEPT. 5th. A thorough *English Course,* A sound *Business Course,* new college building, large attendance, practical teachers. Location cheaper, safer, better, than the large city. Send for the "Quarterly" and "Hand Book" to M. H. BARRINGER, Sec'y., Jacksonville, Ill.

The Best Education.

It may not be possible or even desirable that every farmer boy should receive a finished literary education, but he should have a practical business education. This age demands that the farmer shall be a good business man. Among the institutions of learning devoted to practical education, none ranks higher than the Jacksonville (Ill.) Business College and English Training School.

JAPANESE FARMERS.

Rural Life in a Little Empire.

All traverlers in Japan are impressed with the smallness of the fields. A wheat or barley field containing more than two acres would be hard to find. In most cases they do not exceed one-fourth or one-half an acre. Their farming is all on a very small scale. Many of their rice fields resemble little lawns or croquet plats, and a few rows of potatoes or other vegetables are all the average farmer ever thinks of planting. Notwithstanding the smallness of their individual farms, great quantities are produced, for great numbers are engaged in farming. The wheat and barley are sown in rows and very carefully cultivated. Consequently, it grows luxuriantly, and is entirely free from other plants. So of all the fields; they are free from weeds and thistles. There are no hedges in the fields, and the divisions consist of narrow paths. Thus you look without obstruction over many farms at once, and the variety of crops, all growing richly and without weeds, present a very pleasant picture.

The grains consist chiefly of rice which is the most important of all their productions, because it is their leading article of food, and sake, their national drink, is made from it. Wheat and barley are extensively cultivated. Peas and millet are also grown. Among vegetables, they raise cabbage, turnips, potatoes, onions, and radishes. The latter is a special favorite, and is grown in large quantities; it is pure white in color, and grows to an enormous size. They are preserved in salt by the natives and used as pickles. A meal is not complete without this vegetable. The entire country is mountainous and well supplied with streams, which are used very successfully for irrigating purposes and for flooding their rice fields. The plow is scarcely known in many parts of the empire, and, when used, it consists of a very primitive instrument, which does not turn a furrow, but simply scratches the surface of the soil. The earth is generally broken by hand, and the instrument most in use is a long hoe, which the workman forces into the soil with a skillful blow and then pulls over the earth.

They are wiser than we in that they never plant a crop without fertilizing the soil; hence, while their land is not naturally very rich, it constantly increases in fertility. They have no exact chemical knowledge of the soils, still they seem to understand the great essential principles of successful husbandry—namely, to restore fully the wasted energies of the soil, and bestow careful, unremitting cultivation on plants. They suffer nothing to be wasted which can possibly increase the producing power of their fields. The leaves of autumn are carefully gathered and placed in tanks to rot. All the refuse of their crops is also utilized, and, where it is possible, seaweed is gathered for the same purpose. Along all the highways are tanks at frequent intervals, placed on a level with the ground, and the reverse of the common notice "commit no nuisance here" is posted up near at hand. The farmers near large towns and cities may be seen in scores at almost any hour carrying wooden buckets filled with night-soil, which they are bearing away to their gardens to be used as a fertilizer.

In traveling through the country one sees no pasture fields nor green meadows, smells no clover nor the scent of new-mown hay; these are quite unthought of by the farmers. They have no need for them, for the few horses owned by the people subsist on the wild grass growing along the edges of their rice fields or the steep hillsides; also on millet and beans. Sorry specimens they are of that noble animal. The men and women do most of the work. The horse is seldom used for any other purpose than to carry a few bundles on his back. He is then led with a rope, and shod with straw shoes, which will last only a short distance, and then must be renewed. There are no fruit orchards, although many or all the kinds peculiar to the temperate zones can be grown. This is not the season for any fruit except strawberries, but all their fruits lack flavor and are comparatively worthless, excepting the persimmon, and of this they speak in terms of highest praise.

The diet of the farmers is the most simple of any other people possessing an equal civilization. It consists entirely of vegetables, eggs and fish, but in a vast majority of cases never of any meat. Strange to say, milk and butter as articles of food are unknown. They have no idea of milking a cow, and are convulsed with laughter at the suggestion. It would seem that one reason why they are so weak physically is the lack of a nourishing muscle-producing diet.

Excepting some of the half-starved East Indians they are the weakest people in existence. Their average height is only five feet two inches, with narrow chests and small muscular development. Their sake-drinking and universal licentiousness has set the seal of extinction on them as a Nation, unless western customs and Christian civilization are permitted to pour new life into the failing fountain.

The farmers' houses are exceedingly simple and very inexpensive, but cleanly; also very similar in size, construction, and furnishing. There seems to be more of that bitter and injurious rivalry in dress and house-building, than prevails with us. They are very polite and hospitable to strangers—the commonest rustic has a sauvity and self-control about him and an ability to bow that many of our best bred men might envy. There are no barns, and one looks in vain to see pigs buried in the clean straw, or the meek sheep in groups, or cattle burrowing in great straw-stacks. No patient oxen are seen with soft brown eyes and sinewy neck, unconscious of their strength. Nor does the traveler ever hear the music of the lacteal torrent in the milkmaid's pail. Their quiet, contented, painstaking industry is worthy of our imitation. The almost universal absence of poverty and the manifest friendship and equality among them is pleasant to contemplate.

But the man who has seen vast fields of waving grain and trees laden with fruit, who has heard the click of a reaper and the whir of a thrashing machine, who has lived in the average American farm-house, would not be content with a half-acre wheat field, to do his plowing with a hoe, pound out his grain with a bamboo flail, and sit on his heels and eat boiled rice and pickled radish with chop-sticks, and carry the fruitage of his toil to market in a bamboo basket or a pack-horse shod with straw shoes.—*Exchange.*

How Cranberries are Cultivated.

Mr. Thomas Taylor's method of cultivating cranberries is thus given in the National Farmer:

In preparing new soil for planting, the methods vary with the conditions presented in each case.

The most successful are those cultivated on old mill-ponds. Many of these ponds have been out of use for a period of from 30 to 60 years. In this case there is a great accumulation of vegetable, muddy *debris*, averaging from four to five feet in depth. In order to utilize this vegetable matter, the water is drawn off slowly, allowing the sediment to be precipitated to the bottom, forming a loose, peatty loam, well decomposed, varying, when consolidated, from 6 to 15 inches in thickness, resting generally on a porous foundation of sand or gravel. It is found as a general rule where water is plentiful that an absorbing foundation has great value, because the soluble matter of fermentation, such as organic-acids, etc., are quickly removed from the cranberry vines which may be growing under such conditions.

When the soil is ready for planting, from four to six cuttings of the vine are planted about 12 inches apart over the entire surface thus prepared. The cuttings take root quickly under favorable conditions. On the second year they bear a small amount of fruit. On the third year the crop may average from one to two hundred bushels of berries per acre.

When cranberries are cultivated on black sand, which is a mixture of peaty matter and sand, the vine roots sometimes suffer severely from lack of water, especially when they depend more on direct raintalls than on running water. In this case a clay substratum has a great advantage when situated at a depth of about 18 inches from the surface. The clay retains the moisture for a long period, supplying the roots with the needful element until further rains supply the upper stratum of sand in which the plants are growing.

Common bog-land is generally covered with moss and many varieties of weeds.

The surface or sod is sometimes removed and burned and the ashes returned and spread over the surface. It is valuable in imparting a loose mechanical texture to the soil. The vines are planted on bog-land in the manner already described. It is found that vines planted closely cover the entire surface very quickly, and in a great measure prevent the growth of weeds. When lime was first applied to the cranberry vine in the state of New Jersey it was spread over the whole surface of the bog at the rate 40 bushels to the acre; considering that the lime was freshly slacked and applied in the dust form and quite caustic, it was feared that the foliage would be burned up, but not a leaf wilted, although in some instances the foliage was covered as much as an inch in thickness with lime dust.

When cranberry vines are planted on bog-land which is in a compacted fermenting condition and several feet in thickness, the land should be first drained, then plowed as deeply as possible and heavily limed and exposed during the winter, thus allowing the surface soil to pass through the stages of fermentation. The land should be well trenched and subjected to thorough irrigation to free it from organic acids, sulphureted hydrogen, and sulphate of iron, products which frequently abound in bog-land, and which may come to the surface in time if not removed by drainage. The sprinkling of sulphate of lime over growing moss destroys it for a time, and the dead moss serves a good purpose in keeping the surface of the soil moist. Cranberry roots readily take root in moss and grow thriftily, provided the roots of the moss are kept moist with running water.

Hog Feeding at Cheese Factories.

The following is a letter by X. A. Willard in the Rural New Yorker: Hogs are kept extensively at cheese factories to consume the surplus whey made at these establishments. Sometimes the whey is a perquisite of the manufacturer, and in that case he buys his stock of swine in the spring or at the commencement of the cheese making season, feeding them mostly on whey which runs from the factory to the pens, or into a tank near pens, where it is pumped into the troughs as needed. In many instances patrons bring their hogs to the factory to be fed during summer, using a little ground grain or shipstuffs, but not unfrequently the whey is made almost the entire food. Whey, it may be remarked in this connection, when used as a sole food for swine, does not contain the elements of nutrition in the right proportion to make good wholesome meat. It may support life, but hogs that get nothing but whey soon become more or less diseased, and their meat is watery, and not such as could be used for human consumption I am glad to say, however, that this fact is more generally recognized now than formerly, and that the majority of factories use a certain proportion of dry food, usually bran or shipstuffs, in connection with whey for their hogs.

The main objection to keeping hogs at factories is the proximity of pens or yards to the buildings. Even when these animals are located a considerable distance from the factory the winds waft the odor and stench of the pens to the milk room and curing house, and thus great damage is often done in tainting the products of the dairy. When a large drove of hogs is kept in the immediate vicinity of the factory it will be impossible to make a first class cheese, and the hog nuisance should be abolished from every well regulated factory.

The best plan for feeding hogs in connection with cheese factories is that which has been adopted by Mr. Losee, of Canada. He takes several acres of ground situated a long distance from his factory, and so far that no odor from the hogs will reach it. Here a number of moveable troughs are arranged, and whey is daily carted from the factory in a large hogshead (similar to the arrangement for watering the streets) and from this receptable it is spouted into the troughs. The troughs are frequently moved from place to place in the field, by hitching a chain to one end and hauling with a horse. Shelled corn is frequently scattered over the ground to induce the hogs to root and work the soil. This they do very effectually, covering up their excrement and mingling it in the earth, thus keeping the premises clean and sweet and at the same time prepare the land in the best manner for putting in a crop of winter grain. The hogs get a due proportion of shipstuffs or other dry food with their whey, and when they are sold in the fall they are in high health and condition, bringing in a very handsome profit. Another very considerable profit is realized from the enriching and preparing of the land for a crop—the frequent working of the soil eradicating every weed, root, or living spark of vegetation. Others have followed Mr. Losee's plan and find it effectual in ridding the factory of the hog nuisance, while a much larger profit is realized, with more comfort and pleasure to all concerned, than any other system of hog feeding at factories which bas been adopted.

Patience and good treatment are the only means by which both horses and cattle can be trained to satisfactorily do the work allotted to them.

MONROE, MICH., Sept. 25, 1875.

Sirs—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder. It has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of Hop Bitters seemed like magic to me. W. L. Carter.

A Shetland mare belonging at Mauch Chunk, Pa., has a colt that weighs twelve pounds and measures nineteen inches in height.

☞Explicit directions for every use are given with the Diamond Dyes, For dyeing Mosses, Grasses, Eggs, Ivory, Hair, &c.

According to an English poultry authority, Mr. Tegetmier, yolks of large and small eggs, are generally of the same size.

The only scientific Iron Medicine that does not produce headache, &c., but gives to the system all the benefits of iron without its bad effects, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

If flat turnips are raised among corn they will afford an excellent article to eat in connection with the dry corn fodder.

Kidney Affections.

Diseases of the kidneys are more common than was formerly generally supposed. The liver was held responsible when the kidneys were really at fault. For this class of ills, Leis' Dandelion Tonic is a sovereign remedy. A trial will convince anyone of the truth of this assertion.

Drake University, of Des Moines, Ia., has a woman professorship in the medical department.

The central committee of the suffrage party of the state of New York have issued a tract offering fifty reasons why women should vote.

Substitute for Calomel and Quinine.

Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable, is equal in power to blue mass or calomel, but without any of their injurious properties.

"Have tried it in several cases of bilious disorders, chills and fever, and find it effects a cure in a most satisfactory manner. Dr. J. H. Bowen, Clinton, Ga."

At the close of the convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association, at Louisville, the first society in Kentucky was formed. Although but a few months old, it has already become a power for good, as the property rights bill adopted by the state legislature shows.

The Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors has decided that sex is no bar to admission to practice as attorneys. Miss Mary Hall, of Hartford, has passed a satisfactory examination in the knowledge of law, and the court below reserved the question of her eligibility for the opinion of the higher court.

A Significant Toast.

An Irishman drinking the health of his bishop, gave this toast. "May your riverence live to eat the old hen that crows over your grave." If anything could make that toast true, it is Hunt's Remedy, whose one mission is to prolong life, and to deliver from the power of insiduous and mortal disease. And what more terrible and fatal than kidney and liver diseases! What intense suffering, too, is connected with urinary troubles! Yet here Hunt's Remedy is King, and it works marvels in those who are afflicted with these ailments. Why shouldn't the suffering live to eat the aforesaid old hen, when Hunt's Remedy gives such renewed vigor and health?

Mrs. Mary E. Haggart addressed a convention of twenty sabbath schools, the 5th of August, at Walesboro, on the suffrage amendment. It is a great step to get into the sabbath schools and churches. Indiana women are working with a will.

Parsons College, located at Fairfield, Iowa, has had a donation of $6,000 towards establishing a new chair of natural sciences to be called the "Sally Ringland Professorship." Mrs. Ringland, the donor, was a woman of wealth recently deceased.

Brilliant Results.

There cannot be found, in the journals of any school of medicine, an account of such brilliant cures as have been made, during the past ten years, in a wide range of chronic diseases, by the new Compound Oxygen Treatment. In a single number of our quarterly journal, Health and Life, will be found a record of cures, some of which would make the reputation of any medical practitioner. Not a day in which our large correspondence with patients does not bring us new reports of cures, or ameliorations of distressing symptoms, or expressions of thankfulness and gratitude for relief from pains which have tortured for years, and for which no treatment had hitherto availed anything. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, containing large reports of cases and full information, sent free.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
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KIDNEY-WORT
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSTIPATION.
No other disease is so prevalent in this country as Constipation, and no remedy has ever equalled the celebrated Kidney-Wort as a cure. Whatever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it.
PILES. This distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with constipation. Kidney-Wort strengthens the weakened parts and quickly cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have before failed.
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KIDNEY-WORT
Acts at the Same Time on Kidneys, Liver and Bowels.

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health and avoid sickness. Instead of feeling tired and worn out, instead of aches and pains, wouldn't you rather feel fresh and strong?

You can continue feeling miserable and good for nothing, and no one but yourself can find fault, but if you are tired of that kind of life, you can change it if you choose.

How? By getting one bottle of BROWN' IRON BITTERS, and taking it regularly according to directions.

Mansfield, Ohio, Nov. 26, 1881.
Gentlemen:—I have suffered with pain in my side and back, and great soreness on my breast, with shooting pains all through my body, attended with great weakness, depression of spirits, and loss of appetite. I have taken several different medicines, and was treated by prominent physicians for my liver, kidneys, and spleen, but I got no relief. I thought I would try Brown's Iron Bitters; I have now taken one bottle and a half and am about well—pain in side and back all gone—soreness all out of my breast, and I have a good appetite, and am gaining in strength and flesh. It can justly be called the *king of medicines*.
JOHN K. ALLENDER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is composed of Iron in soluble form; Cinchona the great tonic, together with other standard remedies, making a remarkable non-alcoholic tonic, which will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Weakness, and relieve all Lung and Kidney diseases.

Challenge Wind Mills
Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a section wheel. In 13 years not one has blown down without tower breaking—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 days' trial. Best Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Brass Cylinder Pumps. Catalogue free. CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO., Batavia, Ill.

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All kinds hard or soft corns, callouses and bunions, causing no pain or soreness, dries instantly, will not soil anything, and never fails to effect a cure; price 25c; by mail, 30c. The genuine put up in yellow wrappers and manufactured only by JOS. R. HOFFLIN, Wholesale & Retail Druggist, Minneapolis, Minn.

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LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW
SHEEP DIP
No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year.
PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,
which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.
JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
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Stock Farm for Sale.

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,
Eldorado, Butler 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 Drumlenred, 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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Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, county, Kas.
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. J. L. ASHBY, Plattsburg, Mo.

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or Gout, Acute or Chronic.
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SURE CURE.
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53 Maiden Lane, New York.
See that every box bears the name of Daniel Romme sole agent and importer.

Fruit Dryer.
For a good, durable and cheap farmers, FRUIT DRYER, address D. STULZMAN, Ligonier, Ind.

HOLSTEINS!
450 PURE-BRED ANIMALS
The largest and choicest importations ever brought to this country. Every animal selected by a member of the firm in person, and all from the deepest milking families. It will pay every buyer to see this herd before purchasing. Also a superior stock of
CLYDESDALE AND HAMBLETONIAN HORSES!
Personal inspection solicited. Catalogues on application. Mention name of paper.
Smith & Powell,
Syracuse, N. Y.

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Madison, Ind.

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.

Ladies' Department.

"Life Hath its Barren Years."

Life hath its barren years,
When blossoms fail untimely down,
When ripened fruitage fails to crown
The summer toil, when nature's frown
Looks only on our tears.

Life hath its faithless days,
The golden promise of the morn,
That seemed for light and gladness born,
Meant only noontide wreck and scorn,
Hushed harp instead of praise.

Life hath its valleys, too,
Where we must talk with vain regret,
With mourning clothed, with wild rain wet,
Toward sunlight hopes that soon must set,
All quenched in pitying dew.

Life hath its harvest moons,
Its tasseled corn and purple-weighted vine;
Its gathered sheaves of grain, the blessed sign
Of plenteous ripening bread and pure rich wine
Full hearts for harvest tunes.

Life hath its hopes fulfilled;
Its glad fruitions, its answered prayer,
Sweeter for waiting long, whose holy air,
Indrawn to silent souls, breathes forth its rare,
Grand speech by joy distilled.

Asleep.

BY REV. C. C. HAHN.

"I am sleepy," and the little one, tired of play,
Hot and weary on that summer day,
Lies down to rest on the door's low sill,
And the hands are folded, the voice is still.
Oh! darling, tired of play before 'tis noon?
Has life proven weary, alas! so soon?
What will it be when the toil and the strife
Shall come in the wearisome battle of life?

Oh! could we but shield thee in coming years,
As easy as now from thy troubles and fears;
If ever the storms of life would be still,
By laying the head on the old door sill!
But the hours of childhood glide away,
And no kind hand can the mother lay
On the sleeping head, as the passing years
Bring only sorrow and waiting and tears.

A Few Words from the Editor.

The Ladies' Department is proving to be very useful, and the writers are behaving with excellent taste and judgment. Men become great and powerful just as opportunities offer; and, on the same principle, women will grow to be more and better considered in reference to matters of public concern the better advantages they have for cultivating a habit as well as a taste or talent for public utterances. We do not believe in women doing men's work nor in men doing women's work; but we do believe in men and women working together whenever and wherever they can. Nothing, we believe, is so helpful as help. Community of interests in the family is the sign of peace—the rainbow of the household. This department was established for the purpose of affording to our lady readers a medium of communicating with one another and with the world. They have as much right to be heard as men have, because our interests are common.

Your letters to the FARMER are frequently copied into papers in other states. Your suggestions are always practical, the writer of this has been much benefited by your terse, womanly thoughts. It is confidently expected that when we get our new and larger clothes, next New Years, you will be better entertained by the increased quantity and variety of matter in the paper. We want to make the FARMER more interesting to the children. They are very important factors in every place, and they need attention.

We hope that our regular correspondents will continue to write for us, and that new ones will come into the circle. Let no one feel that there is anything select or clannish in this matter. We want to make the paper useful to all. When we visit a family we like to have them all at home and interested in our presence.

In order to make the invitation broad and fair, we have decided to make a slight change in our method of remunerating the writers. The FARMER will be sent free to the correspondents instead of postage and paper as heretofore.

Now, a suggestion about writing. Please write on one side only of the paper. If you will use white wrapping paper, very light in body, and cheap in cost, then use Faber No. 2 lead pencil not sharpened, you will save money and suit us. There is a counterfeit Faber pencil. The genuine is six-sided, red cedar stalk painted a reddish mahogany color, and the name and number—A. W. FABER No. 2, stamped near one end in gold leaf letters. No. 4 sharpened may suit some ladies better. It is harder and will bear sharpening, but there is no use wasting the lead. One pencil, if not sharpened will write a great many letters. GERALDINE was written with two pencils. Don't sew the sheets—number them. Or, if you have but a short letter to write, it may all be put on a postal card.

Many thanks to you for your kind allusions to the FARMER. Our best wishes attend you alway.

HOW TO KEEP SAUSAGE.

I feel greatly interested in the Ladies' Department, and I like their letters very much; it is the first page that I read when we get the paper.

I would like if some of the lady writers would let me know how to can corn so that it will keep; I have tried it often but without success.

I can give my lady friends a good way to keep sausage as good and fresh as when first made. We do our butchering between the first and middle of December; I still keep up the old style of butchering as we did in our old home in Pennsylvania. When I make my sausage I set them by until I have my lard all rendered, then I commence with the sausage. I cut them in pieces about eight inches in length, then fry till near done; then drain, and lay nicely in stone jars. Now fill up with warm lard; filling in with lard in this way after you have the jar near full of the sausage keeps them air tight. Any time you use any be sure and smooth the lard close over them again; in this way I keep them until November.

I have lived in Kansas 18 years and never saw better prospects for crops and all kinds of fruit. Cattle all look fat and sleek. Buyers are giving $4 75 for grass fed steers 3 years old, and farmers are happy.

As this is my first attempt to write anything for a paper, I hope the ladies will excuse my mistakes and that our good Editor may not let this letter find its way into the waste basket. FARMERS' WIFE.

Emerald, Anderson Co.

RECIPES.

Cottage cheese: After the whey has been thoroughly pressed out, place in the skillet one gill of sweet cream, one ounce of butter to one quart of the curd, salt to taste, and stir over a slow fire until it melts, when you can mould it as you like. Good either warm or cold; it will keep after frying for days; if it begins to get stale add more sweet cream and fry again.

Chicken vermin: M. S. Heath: We have been troubled with the vermin called chicken mite. My neighbor who has a tight house fumigates with burning sulphur. Another, who cannot do that, washes the house, nests, and roosting poles with coaloil and water, using an old broom; washes thoroughly the same as if whitewashing. They will kill chickens where they get very bad; I have seen hens die on the nest, and have seen them leave the nest when setting, and if there is any other chance to roost they will abandon the house. They, as most other pests, seem to increase very fast.

Cucumber pickles: A sister asks for a receipt for putting up cucumber pickles that will last two or three years. If she means to keep them in salt brine I can give her one that will keep them twenty years if she wishes to keep them that long. I have had hem to keep ten years and the last were as good as the first. Cut the cucumbers from the vine; it will keep better and not disturb the vine. Place a layer of salt on the bottom of your jar one-half inch thick, next a layer of cucumbers as closely as you can lay them, then add salt until it is smooth over the top (the cucumbers need not be all covered); it is best to have each layer as near one size as you can get them; then another layer, then more salt same as first, and so continue until your vessel is full. Place a cover on and weight them down so they will not rise above the brine. Add no water; they make their own brine. They need not be put in all at one time; you may be weeks or even years filling a barrel, it matters not so they are always under liquor; if they rise to the air they will spoil. In adding cucumbers after the brine is formed lay them in as before and add the amount of salt you had furnished for the same number before, and press under the brine if enough is formed; lift the cover and take what you wish to use at any time, being careful to replace again. Soak in warm water to freshen, add vinegar and spice to taste. I have seen many barrels put up after the above directions and never yet knew one to spoil.

Scraps of bread: Another way to use scraps of bread is to cut in small pieces and toast in the oven to a light brown; while hot pour over any kind of soup, meat, vegetable or dried fruit; or if you like, thickened milk; it is excellent and economical. It is not best to waste if wheat is plenty. MRS. A. A.

PLUMS—CARPETS.

We have reaped a bountiful harvest of wheat, (I mean nearly every farmer) for which we are very thankful to the giver of all. Corn, millet, broomcorn, sweet potatoes and peanuts are all promising at present, but parts near Iuka have suffered greatly with hail and wind storms. Some houses were blown down and some of the people badly injured. This has been a good season for raising gardens but a bad one to bring bugs, consequently vegetables suffered a great deal. There will be some fruit raised here this season. Perhaps some of the eastern readers will be surprised when I tell them what a nice wild plumb we have in southwestern Kansas; they are little, scrubby bushes from two to four feet high, very thick on the ground (where there is a patch growing) and of a good fruit season they are just covered with sweet, juicy plumbs. I have seen them almost as large as a hulled walnut; some are a reddish yellow, but most all are red. They make splendid pies and jelly. We can them for winter use.

I want to ask American Girl to try my plan of sweeping carpets. I save all my tea and coffee grounds (but do not mix them together) and just before I commence to sweep I sprinkle them on the carpet; have them just damp enough not to leave spots on the carpet. It prevents the dust from rising and also brightens the colors in the carpet and saves the labor of so much dust raising after sweeping is done. Then if she will moisten a woolen cloth in coaloil and rub her furniture and picture frames, then use a dry woolen cloth to rub the oil off with, and a fine soft piece of paper on the glass of pictures, she will be surprised at the result of her labor.

Mother, do send us some more of your boy training rules; I think they are so good. I have two that are just like colts, they need a great deal of training, and I am not sure that I can train them in the way they should grow, but think sometimes it will be the way they will grow. BELL MCFEETERS.

Iuka, Pratt Co.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

I am a reader of the FARMER and have been for eight years. I am very much interested in the Ladies' Department; I hope they will not grow weary in doing well. I have seen calls for different ones, and been waiting for a call for the old Grandmother, but never having the patience of Job, have been sorely tried. Just as the last spark is exhausted, then comes Jerusha Clem with her woman's rights; that question always vexes my righteous soul. I am sorry to see so many of my sisters agitated on the subject; I am an earnest believer in woman having all her rights, but did not St. Paul settle that subject long years before the sun shone on us? Was he not versed in law? We read of uneducated foreigners and colored men who can neither read nor write who dare say St. Paul was uneducated? What complexion had the Apostle Peter? God never made woman for man's protection; if He did, she did sadly betray her trust, and is no longer worthy. Let mothers bring up their boys in the way they should go and when they get old they will not depart from it. Yes, bring up boys and girls too, by the great law book, and then I think we need not trouble ourselves about law-making. If this does not find its way into the FARMER, an old woman at sixty knows how to take a disappointment. H. S. B.

SEVERAL ITEMS.

As I have been very much interested in the letters from my sisters in the Ladies' Deparment, I will try and write a few lines with the hope that some one may benefitted by some of my ideas. About washing I will tell my way: I always heat the water as soon as I can in the morning, and then when it is hot I make a good suds and pour over my clothes in the tub, having previously gathered and sorted them. Then I let them soak while I do my morning work, which takes me about one hour. By that time the dirt is nearly all loosened, and the clothes require very little rubbing. I boil, rinse in the usual manner, and they are as white as any one could wish. I have tried soaking them over night and can say they are always yellow.

I have tried aqua ammonia for lemon stains and it nearly always takes them out if used soon enough.

I will say to the Old Maid, if she wants pansies plant the seeds in the shade in the coolest spot you can find, the north side of the house is good if you have no other shade. Keep them well watered in good rich soil and you will not want for beauty and fragrance.

I like the tone of Jerusha Clem's letters, and am glad that some one has the courage and spirit to write such a letter. I heartily agree with her on the question of foreign immigration, prohibition, and transportation, and hope the other ladies will contribute their mite, and express their opinions in regard to these matters, regardless of Mr. Mellenbruch's anti-prohibition letter of last winter and his ideas in regard to this "free country."

Mrs. Walters, many thanks to you and to Mother, also, for your talks on the interesting subjects of babies and boys.

P. S. GERALDINE was good, very interesting, and very instructive. Uncle Joe was a live man for those times. PRUDENCE.

Hamlin.

CHICKEN PIE—CUCUMBERS.

I notice a request in the Ladies' Department for a cucumber pickle receipt. As I have one that I know to be good from years of trial, I send it. I cannot recommend it without cider vinegar is used, as I never tried it without. Now that chickens are forming so large a part of the fare on the table of the farmer, I will send a receipt for chicken pie which we, especially the children, consider a treat. If any try this, I would like to hear through the FARMER if it is liked.

To pickle cucumbers: Select them the size of a ladies finger if convenient, larger will do, but do not cut them; wash nicely; to 12 quarts of water add one-half pint of salt; bring to a boiling point; pour over the pickles; let stand twenty-four hours; pour off the brine, scald again and pour over them, allowing them to stand another twenty-four hours (skimming well each time.) Drain thoroughly; put them into vinegar when it is cold, and just boil; then remove quickly before they become soft: one and one-half lbs of sugar to six gallons of pickles; spices and green peppers according to taste. I have known these to keep months, the last of the jar as good as the first.

Chicken pie: Cut the chicken in pieces the same as for boiling; when tender, make a nice gravy; have prepared a crust of the following ingredients: 1 pint buttermilk, ½ pint each of butter and lard, 1½ teaspoons soda, and salt; mix about as hard as for biscuit; roll out, and line a four quart milk pan with the crust; put in the prepared chicken with perhaps a third of the gravy; cover with a part of the dough, slash it for air to escape; bake one hour and serve with reserved gravy. If thought to be too rich, a change can easily be made. F.

A WORD TO JERUSHA.

[That Dutchman has a word to say to Jerusha, and if the ladies will be quiet a moment we will introduce him to the company, rather than to ask her to retire.—EDITOR.]

Never mind, Jerusha, there is no one hurt unless it be yourself, or the cause you advocate. My remarks were intended as good advice. There is nothing gained by trying to pull down one class in order to lift up another. Those who advocate universal suffrage are the most consistent advocates of female suffrage. The foreigner from Europe knows something about our country before he comes here, or he would not leave home and all that is near and dear, and come here, very few are illiterate. In intelligence, industry, patriotism and other noble qualities, he compares favorably with the average American. If he flees from despotic laws, he is not likely to approve them here.

But perhaps I can do Jerusha more good by advising her on another subject. I see from her last letter that she (like me for 6 or 7 or 8 years in our new home here) sadly missed the fruit of the older settlements. Now I advise her to plant small fruit at once, and ere 3 years pass she will bless the day she did so. Plant grapes (Concord) and blackberry bushes; the Snyder is said not to winter kill. I was much prejudiced against the blackberry because I had to fight them in all our fields in the east; but now I see what luxury or comfort we missed in not planting sooner. Although our fruit trees are beginning to bear, the grape patch and blackberry patch are still a real treasure, which costs but little and yields much.

Now, Jerusha, think not that any sinister motives prompted the advice of THAT DUTCHMAN.

Interesting Scraps.

The Studebaker wagon works, of South Bend, Ind., employ 1,200 hands and are the largest in the world. They run full time summer and winter, and ship wagons to every part of the globe. The works are lighted by 58 electric lamps. There are 20 acres of flooring in the buildings. One of the features of the Studebaker works is a trained fire brigade of volunteers among the workmen. Water mains pass into the yard from the works, and pipes are carried to the roofs and upon every floor of the buildings.

It is said that sheep taken to the island of Key West will in two years invariably become changed into goats—that is, their wool, after the second shedding, will grow out into a coat of soft, short hair, almost like a goat's. Lambs dropped there will retain their wooley coats just about the same length of time as an old sheep.

Some one estimated that the cotton worm destroys $15,000,000 worth of the cotton crop every year.

The most ancient monuments of Mesopotamia and Egypt contained no mention of the horse, while the creature represented in Assyrian monuments had the tail of an ass. The first literary mention of the horse in Egypt belonged to a period of about eighteen centuries before Christ. From that time notices of horses in Egypt were frequent and common.

An Italian engineer proposes to freeze silk-worm eggs with an ice-machine, thus retarding their development without destroying their vitality. The object is to keep the eggs, in years when the development of the mulberry trees is backward, until a more auspicious period, and thus avoid the losses incident to such seasons.

The nearest cable station from Alexandria was at Malta, distant about 1,000 miles from the scene of the battle. A press dispatch says that when a telephone was attached to the Malta end of the cable the firing of the guns at Alexandria could be distinctly heard, though no oral communication was possible over that length of cable.

The application of dynamite to the breaking up of masses of iron too great to be broken by other means, was successfully tried near Chicago recently.

About a year ago, while dissecting out the proboscis of a common house-fly, Dr. Taylor discovered minute snake-like animals, moving quickly from the proboscis. Continuing his experiments from time to time since then, he found that house-flies are very frequently inhabited by these animals.

In September last, a new perpetual clock was put up at the Gare du Nord, Brussels, in such a position as to be fully exposed to the influence of wind and weather; and although it has not since been touched, it has continued to keep good time ever since. The weight is kept constantly wound up by a fan, placed in a chimney. As soon as it approaches the extreme height of its course, it actuates a brake, which stops the fan; and the greater the tendency of the fan to revolve, so much the more strongly does the brake act to prevent it.

A strong and durable article of belting is made at Oakland, Cal., out of the entrails of sheep.

The *Lancet* describes the chief processes employed by the principal Italian embalmers; the special processes are kept secret. First, cold water is injected through the whole circulatory system, until it issues quite clear. This may take as long as five hours. Alcohol is then injected for the purpose of abstracting all the water from the body. This is followed up by the injection of ether, to dissolve out the fatty matter. After this a strong solution of tannin is slowly injected, and full time is allowed for its soaking into all the tissues; this takes from two to five hours. Lastly, the body is exposed for from two to five hours to a current of warm air, which is previously dried by passing it over heated chloride of calcium. The body can then be preserved for any length of time and is as hard as stone.

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.

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

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

A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2814 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

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

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

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.

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10,000 IN USE.
Write for Pamphlet.
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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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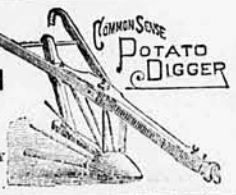

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This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will 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.
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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
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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.

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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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THE MARKETS.

By Mail, August 12.

Chicago.

Western Rural reports:

The movement of grain for the week shows a decrease in the supply of wheat and an increase in the stock of corn, oats, rye and barley.

The stock of mess pork on hand is estimated at 18,000 barrels, and of lard about 120,000 tierces.

The firmness in the market for winter wheat is attributed to the uneasiness manifested among speculators regarding the prospects for the spring wheat crop, and some parties are trading in winter wheat exclusively, for fear the spring wheat crop may be damaged, and they do not desire an inferior quality delivered on contracts.

Trading was fairly active in the leading grain markets, both on shipping and speculative account, but the feeling was somewhat unsettled, and prices ruled irregular, within a moderate range. The undertone to the markets indicated a stronger feeling in a general way, and the current quotations at the close show an advance in prices established for most cereals. The rainy weather in the interior attracts considerable attention, and leads many parties to suppose that harvesting and threshing operations will be interfered with, and receipts of grain may be checked. The crops of spring wheat and barley are not out of danger from severe rains, and may be damaged should the rainy season continue. Foreign advices were meager, and exhibited no important change. The eastern markets were inclined to more steadiness, and prices exhibited no change of importance. The receipts of grain are still small, while the shipments were fully up to the average of the previous days of the week. Shippers are purchasing quite freely of all cereals, as there is a fair margin of consignment to the principal depending markets. Hog products were in good demand.

Lake freights were in fair demand and rates steady and unchanged on the basis of 2¾c corn and 3c wheat to Buffalo. Engagements reported for 441,000 bushels of grain.

Railroad freights were reported steady and unchanged on the basis of 50c flour, 25c grain, and 10c provisions to New York.

CATTLE The offerings were largely through grass Texans which sold at 3 60a4 for fair to good bunches averaging 784 to 877 lbs; native shipping steers sold at 4 40a7 15 for common to choice bunches; native butchers' stock scarce and strong with sales of good to choice cows at 3 80a4 40. Stockers scarce and quotable at 2 75a3 50. Feeders quiet at 3 40a 4 20. The pens were well cleared, and the closed firm at the following quotations:

Extra export steers	$7 60a8 00
Good to choice shipping steers	6 75a7 50
Fair to medium shipping steers	5 75a6 50
Common steers	5 00a5 50
Texans	3 00a4 50
Feeders fair to choice	3 50a4 50
Stockers, common to good	2 50a3 50
Good to choice cows	3 25a4 00
Common to fair cows	2 50a3 00
Rough and mixed lots	2 60a3 00
Good to choice bulls	2 75a3 25

HOGS Light bacon lots were fair in request and sold at 7 40a8 10, chiefly at 7 80a8. Packing grades were in good request, and sold at 7 75a8 40 according to quality, with the bulk of the sales at 7 80a8 25. Shipping grades moderately active, and even lots sold at 6 50a7 30.

BUTTER Creameries Choice and fine makes 20a21. Ordinary to good makes 18a19.

Dairies Good to choice 16a18; fair to good 12½a13. Grease 8a10; ladle packed, good to choice 14½a15; common to fair 12½a13.

BROOM CORN Choice to best hurl and carpet brush 10a11½c per lb; self-working green 9½a10½c; do red tipped 9a9½c; red brush and stained, 7a8c; crooked, inferior to good, 4a7c.

CHEESE Full cream cheddar Outside in a small way, 10a10½c; somewhat off in flavor, 7a9c; skimmed better grades, 7a9: common, 3a4c; flat Prime slightly skimmed, 6a7c; common to fair, 2a4c.

SEEDS Timothy For prime to choice 2 15a2 25; common to good, 2 00a2 10; seller September 2 12½a 2 15. Clover Prime medium 4 60a5 00. Flax, 1 15a 1 25, according to quality. Hungarian, dull, 60a70c. Millet, 65a75c: Buckwheat, 90a95c.

HAY No 1 timothy 14a15 per ton; No 2 do 12a13 50; mixed do 11a12; upland prairie 10 00a12 00; No 1 prairie 8a8 50; No 2 do 6 50a7 50.

WOOL Quotations range as follows:

Tub washed, good medium, 35a38cc; tub washed, coarse and dingy, 27a35c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30a34c; washed fleece, fine light, 35a37c: washed fleece, coarse, 27a30c; washed fleece, medium, 35a40c; washed fleece, low medium, 30a35c; unwashed fine heavy, 17a20c; unwashed, medium, 24a27c; unwashed, low medium, 20a24c; unwashed, coarse, 16a19c.

Dingy, burry and unconditioned wool, including territorial wool, about 1a5c less than quotations.

By Telegraph, August 14.

New York.

The closing quotations on Wall street to-day were as follows:

MONEY Closed at 3a3½ per cent.

EXCHANGE Closed steady at 4 86a4 89½.

GOVERNMENTS Closed firm.

STOCKS The stock market was strong and buoyant almost throughout the entire day and prices advanced sharply. Northwestern shares were the most prominent features, attracting much attention, and reaching higher prices than ever before made. Common stock of the Pennsylvania Central rose to 1 48½, and the preferred 7 per cent. to 1 72, closing at 1 48⅜a1 73⅞ bid respectively. Coal shares also were prominent and advanced sharply. The advance in the general list ranged from ¼ to 3⅛ per cent. The closing prices were at or near the highest of the day.

Chicago.

MONEY Fairly active and firm at 5a7 per cent.

CLEARINGS Of associated banks 6,700,000.

CURRENCY The demands for currency were light.

FLOUR In limited demand and dull; common to choice western spring 4a6 50; Minnesota, 5 00a6 75 patents, 6 75a7 50; winter brands, 5 50a6 50.

WHEAT Winter in fair request; No 2 red closed 1 03⅜, August; 1 02 September; 1 01⅝ October; 1 01 year; spring very quiet but tending higher, closing 1 06¼ August; 98⅜ September; 97⅜c for the year. Regular No 2 ruled quiet, though a fair shipping demand existed, offerings were restricted; on call No 2 closed 1 02¾ August; 98⅜c September; 97⅞a98c October; 97⅛a97¼c year.

CORN Easier and steadier and averaging lower. No 2 closed on call at 77⅝c August; 76⅞a77c September; 75⅞c October; 66½ for the year.

OATS Easier and about 1c lower; No 2 closed at 40⅞c August; 36⅛c September; 35⅞c October; 35½c for the year.

RYE Quiet and unchanged; 68¾ September; 69c October; 67c for the year.

BARLEY Nominal, almost nothing doing; No 2, 90c September.

HOGS Receipts 1,100; general trade slow but about steady; good to prime shipping sold well while poor and fair light weights went slowly; mixed, 7 75a8 35; heavy 8 40a8 90; light 7 60a8 45.

CATTLE Receipts 5,400; market about steady and unchanged; common shipping cattle 4a45a5 25; fair, 5 37½a5 65; medium 5 70a5 75; good 6 25a6 60; choice 7 10; mixed butchers' stock active and strong for every kind except bulls; cows 2 75a5 00; bulls 2 75a 5 20; steers 4 05a4 40 range cattle active; choice grade range Texans 3 80a4 75.

SHEEP Receipts 1,300; market fairly active; common 3 50a3 75; fair 3 85; medium 3 85a4 15; good, 4 40.

Kansas City.

CATTLE Receipts, 3,565. The market to-day was steady and fairly active at about Saturday's prices. Range 2 90 for Texas cows to 6 10 for shipping steers.

HOGS Receipts since Saturday, 438. The offerings were light, and the market was firm with no material chance from Saturday's prices. Range 6 75 to 8 25.

WHEAT No 3 sold at 77c; No 2 81¼; No 1 90¼ bid, 91¾ asked.

CORN There was a decidedly quiet and weak market for this cereal to-day on 'change; with no sales of No 2 mixed except for "the year," at 48c against 48¼c asked Saturday, when 47¾c was bid. No 2 white mixed was entirely nominal.

OATS No 2 cash, 33c, August, first half, 33½c; August, 29c bid, 31½c asked; September 30c; October, 25c bid, no offerings. Rejected cash, 30c bid, 31½c asked.

RYE No 2 cash and August, 50c bid, no offerings.

Boston, Aug. 12.

WOOL Walter Brown & Co.'s circular says: The wool market during the past week has not developed any new features, prices have been steady, but that is all, and although slight concessions would probably have largely increased the transactions, there is no disposition on the part of manufacturers to stock up ahead at present values.

As is customary at this period of the season, when the markets are full of wool, there is a feeling among consumers that by holding off they will force holders to accept lower prices. Thus far however, the trade has been firm and shows no intention of breaking from the quotations now current, and with a continuance of sales equal to those of the past few weeks, it is not likely that the next few weeks will show any material change.

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	.25@.35
Roasted Rio, good, ℔ lb	.18
" Java, ℔ lb	.30@.40
" Mocha, best, ℔ lb	.40

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	.83
" Fall No 3	.80
" Fall No 4	.75
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	.80
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

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice." 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.

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.

Strays for the Week Ending Aug. 16.

Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ezra Burr of Tioga tp, on the 18th of July, 1 sorrel mare about 13 hands high, supposed to be about 23 years old, branded with the letters T J on the left shoulder, blind in the right eye, white strip in face, and had on when taken up a small bell without a clapper.

Miami county.--J. C. Taylor, clerk.

MULE—Taken up in Mound tp, July 13, by W. L. Benjamin, 1 light bay horse mule with knot on belly, 12 years old. Also 1 light bay mare mule branded with letter R on left shoulder, 16 years old, valued at $60.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

MARE—Taken up the 14th of July, by M. McCanly, 1 sorrel Texas mare 7 years old, blaze face, piece out of one ear, slightly hipped, and brand similar to the letter O with an inverted T beneath it and had on a common head stall; valued at $20.

Morris County—A. Moser, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Keith Kennedy, Highland tp, 1 sorrel mare white spot on forehead, two years old, valued at $20. Taken up on the 16th of May.

Stafford county—T A Hays, clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 22d of July, by Robert Ardray, Cooper tp, 1 pony mare dark brown, branded with JE, valued at $25. Also, 1 pony mare, light brown, branded I R L, valued at $10

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM
—OF—
CATHERING CREAM.

For Creamery Use.
Manufactured by
DAVIS & FAIRLAMB,
Dealers in Creamery Supplies, 170 Lake street, Chicago.

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 Wethers.

Address or see

THOS. LAHEY,
Dodge City, Kas

Save Your Cabbages.

Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector.

This Powder has a well established reputation as being both **Effective** and **Non-Poisonous,** And the most convenient, cheap and best specific yet discovered for the

Protection of Plants and Vines against Destructive Insects.

1 box 25c; 2¼ box 50c. Sent to any address prepaid on receipt of 45c for 1 or 90c for 2¼.

PALMER PLANT AND VINE PROTECTOR CO.,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers,
ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.

Sold by dealers generally. Send for circulars.

20 HEAD OF
Fine Short Horn
CATTLE AND COWS

Produce of The Fine Bull,

DUKE OF SYCAMORE,

To be sold at PUBLIC SALE, Thursday, August 31st 1882, at J. L. ASHBY'S farm, near Turney depot, Clinton Co., Mo.

Six Months Credit.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE,
AT
DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO,
ON
THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1882.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale, at the time and place above named, without reserve their entire herds of Short-horn Cattle. They number in all about 50 animals, principally of the Princess, Moss Rose, and Hart families. Catalouges ready by July 10th.

N. M. CURTIS, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
T. L. HARRISON, Morley, N. Y.

At the same time and place,

Immediately after the sale by Messrs. Curtis & Harison, we will sell

5 ROSE OF SHARON Bulls.
1 KIRKLEVINGTON Bull, and
10 females of the HARRIET, BRIDE, and GOODNESS families.

For full particulars, address

W. T. POGUE & SONS,
Mayslick, Ky.

FOR SALE.

The "Shepherds Home" Flock and Farm.

Owing to the death of Geo. Brown, the originator and owner of this flock, I offer for sale the entire flocks which constitute the best and healthiest lot of American Merino sheep in the west. They have been bred with reference to constitution, form, quantity of scoured wool, length of staple and quality and density of fleece. This flock of 500 clipped 12 lbs and 6 oz each last season. The farm contains 160 acres, well improved, good houses and orchard, with plenty of water and range. For particulars and terms address,

DR. GEO. H. BROWN,
CHANUTE, KANSAS.

Sheep for Sale.

I have for sale a choice lot of over 250 Merino and Southdown ewes and wethers from one to four years old which are healthy and in fine condition. They are the get of a fine Southdown ram imported from England and pure Vermont Merino rams that sheared from 25¾ to 36¼ pounds at Mo. state public shearing. For prices and particulars address,

N. H. GENTRY,
Sedalia, Mo.

140 BEST ENGLISH NEEDLES. We call the attention of all our readers to the "Redditch Needle Book," contains five papers, sharps, all sizes (25 in each), also 15 Motto Wool Darning, etc. 140 in all. All inclosed in a nice book. Store price less 50c. By mail only 25c post-paid, 5 for $1. Try them and send your order with bill or 1, 2 or 3c stamps to

A. H. SASSE,
St. Paul, Ills.

HULLERS For pamphlets describing the great *Allonas Clover Hulling Attachment* write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield. O.

KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in ARKANSAS VALLEY on the 38th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

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

LANDS

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 Short-horns, 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.

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