

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## A Sad View of Kansas.

[From the Chicago Times.]  
Oh, Kansas is an awful place!  
Its miseries are unknown  
To only those who visit it,  
To those, and those alone.

The rattlesnakes run after you,  
The sun doth scorch your head,  
And you can feel the sand to grit  
Where'er you eat your bread.

The fleas and the mosquitoes,  
The ants and gnats and flies—  
They almost do devour you,  
And get in your bread and pies.

The wind, it keeps a blowing,  
And takes you off your legs;  
The chickens have the cholera,  
So you've hardly any eggs.

And stuffing cornstalks steadily,  
Job's patience would tire out;  
Since that's the only way to do,  
I think he'd let the fire go out.

It seems as if there was never  
A thing half fit to eat;  
You go a mile or two for milk,  
And have only pork for meat.

The prairie fires come raging round  
Right in the dead of night;  
And, even if you're not burned out,  
You get an awful fright.

Your eyes are blinded by the sand;  
There's not a tree in sight;  
Your house is built of blocks of sod,  
And nothing seems just right.

—Emma R. Shannon.

## THE ABOVE REVIEWED.

A horrid place; yet we, who have  
Lived here for many a year,  
Have ways to get around these things  
Which may so bad appear.

When'er the sunbeams burn your head,  
Always put on your hat.  
This is a trick of Kansas old:  
You'd never think of that.

And those who do not like the taste,  
In bread, of flea or fly,  
And don't like gnats, mosquitoes, sand,  
And such like in their pie—

They have a way, those Kansas girls,  
Of tricks they have a power,  
They take a sive and keep them out  
By sifting of their flour.

If rattlesnakes run after you,  
They do it but in play,  
If you were not a visitor,  
They'd run the other way.

That winds blow here, we must admit;  
But other states you know  
Have winds (and people, too, perhaps),  
Inclined, at times, to blow.

And if the wind should take you off  
Your legs, your course is plain—  
Don't leave them there, they might get lost,  
But put them on again.

Each broad expanse of stalwart corn  
Looks like a mighty grove,  
We fairly can excuse a man  
Who chops it for his stove.

To go a mile or two for milk,  
When all around we see  
Great herds of fat and lazy cows,  
Seems labor lost, to me.

The visitor who views our flocks  
With wonder all the day,  
Sees with regret the night approach:  
He would still longer stay.

For him we light our prairie fire,  
That he may longer wait,  
And breatheless tell to folks afar  
The wonders of our state.

Then scoop the sand from out your eyes,  
Our groves and forests see;  
If you are blind no wonder that  
You cannot find a tree.

Allison, Kansas. JOHN T. CROSS.

## Things in Ellis County.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Farmers are busy threshing and getting their wheat to market. The average will be about 20 bushels per acre. In the central portion of the county wheat was very heavy, while in the eastern and southern portions it was comparatively light. It has been so dry that but little preparation has been made for fall seeding. Those having the Chicago pulverizer can fit their ground, regardless of the drouth. We have had but one rain, and that light, since the fore part of June, consequently potatoes are small, millet a failure and corn ditto. Still, we are going to hold a fair, and expect to make a good showing. By the way, the KANSAS FARMER is offered for 22 premiums. Last year we furnished several copies and they were well pleased with their premiums. Stock of all kinds are looking well. The U. P. railway company, by request from the elevator men, have issued an order forbidding any man a car in which to ship his grain unless it goes through an elevator, so that a farmer can't ship his own wheat, and the elevator men can give what they choose for the farmers' wheat.

I like the Republican platform and the renomination of St. John, and most of the other nominations, but not all. What is the reason that respectable men cannot be nominated by our state and congressional conventions? We have put in nomination for congressman-at-large one of the most blasphemous men that I ever heard of. I consider it a reflection on the moral integrity of the people of the state to put such men in nomination.  
Hays City, Ellis Co., Kas. P. W. SMITH.

## Experiment Stations--Potatoes.

Some time ago we called attention to the propriety of establishing at least two experiment stations in Kansas, and referred to the interest taken in these institutions by the people of states east of the Alleghenies. Experiment stations are state farms operated for the purpose of learning and teaching practical agriculture. They are not colleges in any sense, but are excellent schools. They bring experimental knowledge in farming closer to the people than the colleges can do. There is always a distance between the common, plain people and the colleges, more imaginary often than real, perhaps, but always to some extent. Here in Kansas that difficulty is being somewhat removed by Farmers' Institutes, which the college professors attend. But even this excellent variety does not, because it cannot, do what experiment stations do. We sometimes think that if the KANSAS FARMER were made the official representative of the state Agricultural College, so that its work would be more generally known and read among the people, its real usefulness would be more apparent, for the farm work done on the college grounds is vastly more and better than most of the people know.

But experiment stations do no college work. They are not to educate boys for the farm. They are to learn and teach by practical methods what is and what is not best in the work of the farm. Recently we gave a synopsis of facts ascertained on the Model Farm of Ontario—an experiment station under another name. Our paper never, in any whole issue, contained as much practical information about the raising of beef cattle as those two columns had condensed. We now have before us a report from the New York Experiment Station, on potatoes, and we give part of it to our readers, for the double purpose of publishing important information and showing something of the value of experiment stations. Plants were started in earth, in sand, and in water. In the field five varieties were used, and were planted in rows of one hundred hills each, on manured and unmanured soil. The seed used was cut in various ways and planted both for level and ridge culture. Some rows were planted with potato peelings, others with single eyes cut small, single eyes cut larger, single eyes cut still larger, half potatoes, whole potatoes, seed ends, stem ends, and potato sprouts, under various circumstances of level and ridge culture. Some portions have been left undisturbed by the hoe, others hoed, others spaded, others mulched, &c., &c. As soon as growth was well established we commenced digging up hills for the examination of the underground portion, and found that at no time has there been any definite relation between the appearance of the tops and the tuber formation at the roots.

Our earlier diggings showed the earliest and largest formation of tuber upon the plants derived from the shoots which were broken from the potatoes and covered as seed. This fact held good up to June 12th, when growth seemed to cease and other plants took the precedence. Continued examination also gives origin to the following statements of results: In every case the eye cut small produced later formation of tuber and fewer and smaller tubers than other seed used. In the single eyes cut larger we noticed an increase in earliness and proficacy over the eye cut small. In the eye cut large and deep we obtained the greatest uniformity of plants, and the earliest, largest and most abundant supply of tubers to the stalk. In those cases where half potatoes, split lengthwise, were used as seed we noticed a lack of uniformity in the product of the different hills, and examination has shown that where the vegetating eye was shortened in its depth, the yield was markedly inferior to that produced from the corresponding half of the potato, where the vegetating eye was left at its full depth. These observations led the way toward a study into the reasons which produced these differences, and opened the question whether by the method of cutting the seed, we could influence the results of planting. In our first search after causes we split potatoes lengthwise and tried to trace whether the eye penetrated the tuber, and to what depth—which we were led to think might be the case, from observing that in the seed taken from the growing plant the absorption of substance seemed to follow definite lines—but although our conclusions became satisfactory to ourselves, yet this method did not allow the demonstration of our assumed facts to others. We, therefore, by soaking of potatoes in carmine succeeded in bringing out the interior structure, though the staining of the tissues. This distinctly exhibited the tuber as a swollen stem, each eye being a terminal bud on a branch, the branches running into the central stem. We thus were able to assign a difference in the character of the seed used, whether cut with reference to the quantity of potato substance, or whether cut with reference to securing length of stem enclosed within the potato substance.

Whole potatoes used as seed seemed to give us results which were puzzling in their character. In some hills but few eyes developed, in other hills a multiplicity of eyes and a forest of shoots. For some time this fact seemed to admit of no explanation, but in attempting to destroy the vitality of eyes by boiling water and observing that these injured eyes threw up shoots in great abundance, even to the limit of twenty-five shoots to an eye as an extreme, it seemed to us if the injury to the eye of the potato, either before or during planting, was sufficient to account for the great increase in shoots, and it now seems quite probable that potatoes whose eyes are absolutely uninjured rarely develop more than two to four eyes, while other potatoes whose eyes have been injured in part, may develop a dozen or more eyes. Wherever eyes are developed in excess, while the tuber formation may be large, yet the resulting crop of tuber, through deficiency of size, on ordinary land, seems small. One interesting fact connected with this experiment of pouring boiling water upon a pile of potatoes, is that it caused the formation of stems, underground stems, and tubers within the substance of the potato.

A single scuppernon grape vine sometimes yields 100 bushels of grapes in a single season.

Black Scotch Angus are the largest polled cattle.

## Correspondence.

### Alfalfa to the Front.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Your last issue of the FARMER contains a contribution from a Dr. J. Berge, Mulvane, Kansas, in reference to alfalfa, so fluently unjust in its estimate of that splendid fodder plant, that I regret the article in question ever encumbered your valuable space. Coming from a professional man, whose curriculum is supposed to have included a fair knowledge of botany, it is all the more strange, as a glance at any standard work would have informed him that alfalfa is an old and highly respected member of the *leguminosae* family. Its use on the Pacific coast of South America dates back centuries. It is the only fodder crop of any consequence raised in California, from Sacramento valley to San Diego. The average farmer out there would soon think of disposing of his orchard and vineyard as his alfalfa meadows. It is fed indiscriminately to horses, cows, sheep and hogs, all of which will scarcely touch other food with access to this. It brings the highest price shipped as pressed hay to the mountains. It is as highly prized in Europe, where it is extensively cultivated under the name of Lucerne, from Heidelberg, Germany, southeastward, along the river Douane, the lower Volga, and on the fertile plains of Lombardy, Italy. I do not know what kind of stuff they may have palmed off on our good Doctor for alfalfa seed, but certain it is that if he will take a trip up to us, we will show him that the genuine alfalfa does not stand withering for lack of appreciation. "What about alfalfa?" queried the writer but last week, of one of the pioneer and most practical settlers of the great irrigation colony, Greeley, Colorado. "Alfalfa," replied the gentleman referred to, "is equal to a successful mine. It goes deeper down and brings more cash than almost any other farm crop. It has been one of our staple crops for years, and nothing is more to be depended on."

As to the eucalyptus, which also seems to have aroused the doctor's ire, I beg leave to state that while it originally came from Australia, and consequently is a native of a very warm, dry climate, it has been transplanted with entire success on the Pacific coast as far north as San Francisco. That its growth is simply amazing, that while I claim no knowledge of its value as a timber tree, I do know that it is not excelled for the rapidity with which it provides shade, and I most earnestly hope that our upland homes in the West will be graced with millions of them. Furthermore, its bark is well known as containing medicinal properties of high order. Another of its exceedingly valuable characteristics is, that a small grove of them surrounding a home will protect its inhabitants from any malarial tendencies that may lurk in the atmosphere. So well established is this fact that the Southern Pacific Railway Co. has surrounded several of its section houses that used to contribute a large number of fever patients for their hospital, with groves of eucalyptus, with the most favorable results.

Once more, Doctor, come out here and see our alfalfa! Very respectfully,  
Garden City, Kas., Aug. 18, 1882. O. ELLISON.

### The Prentiss Grape.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
There are a great many different varieties of grapes adapted to various localities. But grapes, like all other plants, are gradually undergoing a marked degree of improvement. The Concord and some other leading varieties were at one time considered the standard; but by actual experimenting there has been a new variety discovered called the "Prentiss," which is receiving a great deal of attention by all.

The Prentiss is one selected from a large number of seedlings started by Mr. J. W. Prentiss, of Putney, Stuten county, New York, from seed of Isabella, over fifteen years ago, and is a "pure native seedling" with no taint of foreign blood. The original vine did not fruit for several years and received but little attention, growing for years in the grass on the side of a ravine. It first fruited sparingly, but gradually improved until it began to attract attention, and was transplanted and given better cultivation. It continued to improve, and Mr. Prentiss began to propagate and plant additional vines, until for three or four years past he has had in full bearing about two hundred vines. For eight or nine years those that were of sufficient age have not failed to bear and ripen a heavy crop, however severe the winter or unfavorable the season. The foliage has proven as healthy as Catawba, Isabella or Diana, (resembling the latter), is thick, leathery, and has never shown mildew or leaf-blight in the original vineyard. The fruit has no tendency to rot. It bore a heavy crop the season following the cold winter several years since, when the thermometer showed twenty degrees below zero, and canes were on a trellis with no protection.

#### DESCRIPTION.

Bunch large, not often shouldered, compact; berry medium to large, yellowish-green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun; skin thin but very firm; flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant and musky aroma; free from foxiness; little if any pulp; seed few and small; very similar to Rebecca in quality, but vine a vigorous grower and foliage very distinct from Rebecca. Vine a good grower and very productive, inclined to over-bear, and clusters should be thinned unless pruned closely. It being a white grape and ripening with Concord, would enable it to be a very profitable market grape. Two hundred and fifty vines on about one-third of an acre in 1879 netted Mr. Prentiss nearly \$300, at wholesale, in the New York markets, notwithstanding the abundant crop and low prices of the year. The year previous to that (1878) there was no variety on the shore of Crooked or Keuka lake that produced as heavy a crop as the Prentiss. Kansas, with its fertile soil and mild climate, has the honor of a grape state; therefore I think this one will be worthy of its cultivation. C. L. S.  
Peabody, Kas.

Outrages against Jews reported in Poland.

## News and Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
This county, like other portions of our state, has been favored with a fruitful season, and the farmers have been taxed to about their full strength and endurance to gather the abundant harvest of crops already matured and to cultivate those yet growing. Wheat is making from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, with a crop now and then over reaching these figures. Oats good and flax fair, though the wheat crop has been pretty large in most fields. The corn crop has promised an abundant yield, but present indications are that some of the late planting will be shortened for want of rain, and neglect during harvest of cultivation.

I like the ring of the FARMER on the transportation question, and hope it may continue to discuss this question until the prejudices of many of our farmers may be removed, so that they may drop the issues of twenty years ago, and cast their ballots so as to effect what concerns us most to-day. There must be united effort on the part of those who produce the wealth of this country, before we may hope for an equitable divide of the rewards of our labor. There is something unjust in the system that gives to one man millions in a decade, while others who labor with head and hand to produce this wealth are left but a bare subsistence. So we say to the FARMER, continue to educate public sentiment in favor of right so long as this inequality exists, and the future may yet reveal the gratitude of the oppressed for having championed a cause in opposition to the moneyed power of the country.

We have no Alliance in this county. The Grange is doing efficient work here. The order is very strong, numbering about 1,500 in this county.

The Grangers hold their annual picnic at Mahaffee's grove, one-half mile northeast of Olathe, on the 31st of this month.

If you should think this worthy of the columns of your excellent paper, I may again inform you of matters in Johnson. Yours respectfully,  
N. ZIMMERMAN.

Olathe, Johnson Co., Aug. 19, 1882.

### Up in Brown County.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:  
Several weeks have elapsed since my last letter. In the interim, however, the farmers have been very busy harvesting their crop of wheat, which will average from 20 to 30 bushels per acre; oats and barley a fair yield. The rains proved damaging to many fields, as several farmers intended to thresh from the shock (a bad practice.) It is hoped that it may prove a lesson to them in the future. The fruit crop promises well. Apples in abundance; also peaches. Corn is doing well—will nearly come up to the average yield.

The hydrophobia scare has abated. None of the people that were bitten have been affected. A few hogs and some cattle went mad. There was a general killing of dogs; very few are seen, and they are closely guarded. Surely 'tis 'an ill wind that blows no one any good.'

The printing press and material of the late Central State was sent last week to southern Missouri, where it will be used in the interest of a large land company.

The Eagle mineral springs are attracting considerable attention, both as a health resort and for pleasure. The romantic scenery of the place, the health-giving properties of the water—being largely composed of potassium and soda, with iron and sulphates, combined with carbonic acid gas, makes the place pleasant and agreeable. Nearly all who have visited there say they meet with almost immediate relief. They are pleasantly located in the great bend of the Missouri river, near the mouth of Wolf river, two miles from Highland station on the A. & N. R. R. The grounds have been surveyed and lots laid off. A good hotel has been erected by Mr. Plank, the owner of the springs, and no pains are spared to make the guests comfortable.

Considerable attention is given to the culture of sorghum, which promises well this year.  
Yours truly, W. TREVETT.

## Short Letters.

GRAINFIELD, GOVE CO., KAS., August 21, 1882.—I will hastily contribute what little I have at this time. I notice many articles in the FARMER concerning the abundant crops in the eastern part of this state, and also in other states, which is very encouraging indeed, even to us western Kansas people. The drouth has cut us short again on crops, and many feel the effects. Many came here with no other object but to wholly engage in farming. This pursuit has been a complete failure. Those who are able to resort to stock-raising are the lucky ones; the other class can "root hog or die." Those who can afford to hold stock are just where they can coin money. I prefer a country adapted to agriculture. The time may come when this part of Kansas will raise good crops. The soil is of the very best, and but for the absence of rain, this would be the choicest of localities. Our cattle are fat enough for beef now. This nutritious buffalo grass has "millions in it." I like the KANSAS FARMER better and better. The editor is all O. K. I judge. I will call in and see him ere long.  
Can't some one supplement GERALDINE?  
W. W. W.

RUSSELL, KAS., August 20.—Our candidates are coming to time with their little statements as to where they stand on this transportation question. I move you that a special invitation be extended to Governor St. John to explain. Those who oppose him here are using this to his disadvantage; they say his sympathies are with the railroads. Come, Governor, locate yourself.  
P.

DOVER, KAS., August 21.—You are on the right track. Keep pounding away. Many are already wide awake; others are rubbing their eyes, wondering what all this racket means. Our candidates for Congress are giving us to understand that they are with and for the people on the railroad question. If

they deceive us no flowers will be planted by their political graves. Crop prospects good, with hardly an exception, where anything like fair cultivation was given. Never saw cattle in finer condition. Stock hogs in demand. A little rain needed just now. Bro. farmers, don't think this winter will be like last, but prepare for the worst, with sheds and an abundance of good feed.

Yours for prohibition, L. A. KNAPP.

OLATHE, KAS., August 28.—It has been very dry and dusty, but a rain recently laid the dust and revived the withering corn. The farmers are getting along splendidly plowing for wheat, notwithstanding the hardness of the soil. A few have harrowed their ground, and it will not be long ere the drill runs, putting in another wheat crop to feed the world. Prairie hay is yielding well and is mostly put up. Fruit around Olathe is good. Look out at the State Fair. In the KANSAS FARMER of August 28th, I see a good suggestion made by Mr. W. F. Henry, of Nickerson, Kansas. I cheerfully second his motion, that the friends and correspondents of the FARMER have a reunion at the FARMER office during the State Fair. It would be pleasant, indeed, to look one another in the face and have a good, old-fashioned talk. I would suggest that we meet on the fourth day of the Fair, at 10 o'clock a. m. Let us hear from the editor of the FARMER, A. C. SHINN.  
[You will hear next week.—EDITOR.]

### The First Fair.

[From our Special Correspondent.]  
The eighth annual exhibition of the Marion County Agricultural Society was held at Peabody last week. The fair was largely attended, for the fair being so early. Many of the farmers were unable to attend, but the great attraction of the fair was the speed department. Some fifty speed horses were on hand and each day of the fair gave an exciting race. The premiums in this department were quite generous, which accounts for the success.

The display which should be made by farmers was quite small. They do not seem to realize what a fair is for, and by failing to respond to their county an injury, as well as an injustice to the managers of the Society.

The display in the main building, of domestic manufacture, flowers and plants and fruits was all that could be expected. Deserving special mention was J. M. Amborn's display of fruit. The Acme wind mill and feed grinder, manufactured at Peabody, was also on exhibition, and is evidently a good thing.

The poultry display was not so large as usual, owing to disease among a great deal of the poultry, although a good showing was made by A. Shank, Geo. Cooper, J. Weidlein and Dan Ulrich.

The display of live stock was not very large, and deserving of special mention are the exhibits of Cotswold sheep by H. A. Ensign, of Newton; Merino sheep by Sam Dickinson; Poland China swine by W. C. Derby, H. Blakesley, C. E. Westbrook, W. D. Butler. Berkshire were shown by Chas. Stone. In the cattle department, there were only ten entries. Three or four of these were Jerseys, the remainder Short-horns, and were shown by H. Blakesley, J. Wallace and Geo. Tonney.

The fair proved quite a success, financially, and this is certainly due to the energy and courtesy of J. Weidlein, President, and J. C. H. Brewer, Secretary. Your humble servant is under obligations to them for their kind provisions for the weary KANSAS FARMER correspondent. HEATH.

### Clydesdales are Coming.

We have received the following letter, which explains itself:

Every one attending the State Fair at Topeka and the Western National Fair at Bismarck, are cordially invited to come and see Frank R. Shaw's display of Clydesdale horses. They are the finest owned by any one individual in the state. Gentlemanly attendants will be constantly in charge at the stables where descriptive catalogues of pedigrees and all other information will be cheerfully furnished. These horses are for sale and any one desiring anything in this line will do well to inspect these before purchasing elsewhere. Come and see us, we will treat you right.  
FRANK R. SHAW,  
Breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses,  
Salina, Saline Co., Kas.

### Douglas County Out.

LAWRENCE, KAS., August 25, 1882.—At a meeting of the Douglas County Exhibiting Company, it was decided not to make a competitive agricultural display at the coming Bismarck Exposition, September 18th to 33d, next, for the reason that it received all honors desired, and asks the competition of any and all counties for the prize. A. H. GIBBS,  
Secretary.

### Fairs for the Next Two Weeks.

Arkansas Valley Agl. Socy, Wichita,	Sept. 4-7
Butler Co., Eldorado,	Sept. 4-9
Pottawatomie & Wabunsee, Wamego,	Sept. 5-8
Cloud Co., Clyde,	Sept. 5-8
Burlingame Union Agl. Socy, Burlingame,	Sept. 5-8
Jewell Co., Mankato,	Sept. 6-8
Jefferson Co., Oskaloosa,	Sept. 6-8
Reno Co. Agl. Society, Hutchinsonson,	Sept. 7-9
Cherokee Co., Columbus,	Sept. 12-15
Labette Co. Agl. Asso., Oswego,	Sept. 12-15

Machines are now made which will cut from a roll of wire pieces of the right length, head them, point them, polish them, sort them out with their points all one way and stick them into papers or rolls faster than one can count.

The Stock Interest.

A New Dairy Breed.

The Western Rural, in a suggestive article, says: We have been much interested in observing the tendency, during the past year or two; among experienced breeders, toward advocating a new dairy breed. There has been some difference of opinion as to the modus operandi of reaching the desired result, but, so far as writers and speakers have made themselves heard, we believe there has been a very general unanimity of opinion as to the desirability of getting something better than we have. Most of the breeds have some dairy merit, either latent or active. But in the larger breeds this has been overshadowed by the beef-producing qualities. It may be brought again into activity by a proper course of breeding. The Jersey, as a butter-producing cow, is well known. But with many she will never be satisfactory, because of her size. There are not a few who will insist upon some beef as well as a great deal, or an excellent quality of butter. The Jersey breeders recognize this fact, but are content with the large demand for their favorites, which is created by those who do not believe, and cannot be made to believe, that any cow can be superior to the Jersey as a butter animal. And the Jersey receives the compliment in all suggestions that we have seen made with reference to the creation of a new dairy breed, of being considered a necessity as the ancestor upon one side. A correspondent of an Eastern agricultural journal, after stating that the best results come from using sires of remarkable ancestry, rather than dams of such ancestry, recommends the use of Jersey bulls and Ayrshire cows. There have been some very remarkable results of crosses of this kind, some of which are alluded to by this correspondent. One case was that of crossing the daughter of an Ayrshire cow where the milk was not rich in cream, and a Jersey bull. The cow which came from this dam and sire, made three hundred and fifty-six pounds of butter in twenty-seven weeks, besides furnishing an abundance of milk for a family of seven. For five months and twenty-two days after calving, this cow gave an average of nineteen and three-fourths quarts of milk per day. If a cross of this kind or some other could be made, with results as satisfactory as those stated, it would be a boon to the country, and no damage to the Jersey interests either. The demand for Jersey cattle is now beyond the supply, and will continue to be for years to come, whatever may be done. This fact of comparative scarcity, and their recognized merits, make them very high in price, much higher than hundreds who would like to improve the character of their dairy herds, are willing to go. Crosses, like those suggested, and others not mentioned, would furnish a cow at a much lower price than that which the Jersey now commands.

As to crossing the Jerseys upon the larger cows, however, we somewhat doubt its advisability. A better way, we think, of accomplishing the desired results, would be by careful selection. While it may not be probable that by this means, as good a dairy cow could be got, as if there were an infusion of Jersey blood, one good enough could be got, and at the same time, the size preserved. But of course, this would hardly satisfy the demands of a new dairy breed. It is suggested by the correspondent referred to that this shall be established by opening a supplementary herd book, in which breeders may state their intentions by entering only Jersey bulls of herd registered pedigrees, and only from dams that show a butter-record of fourteen pounds or more per week, and by entering Ayrshire cows that show a milk-record of sixteen quarts or more per day. When the progeny from this cross shall have been had for five generations by the mating with sire and dam of the same generation, yet of different origin, they shall become eligible to the herd book proper, and they and their progeny thereafter known as thoroughbreds.

New Disease in Cattle.

The Philadelphia Press gives the following: Persons who have just returned from a tour of eighteen miles through North Heidelberg and Jefferson townships bring the most alarming reports concerning the deaths of cattle from a new and mysterious disease. Cattle have been known to drop dead fifteen minutes after they were first attacked.

Two cows of Harrison Hank were driven into pasture early this morning. They were apparently well, but in twenty minutes they dropped dead. The rest of the herd commenced bellowing and pawing the earth, and pranced about the dead carcasses that were rapidly swelling. In a short time six more of the same drove were dead. The owner had their swollen bodies carefully limed and buried in the woods. In this way some thirty-five head of cattle perished on different adjoining farms. Some died in the stable. One farmer had two cows dead in his barnyard. Among the other losers are Levi Moyer, Moses Schaeffer, John Haas, Henry Zerbe, Gabriel Lutz, Benjamin Haas, Widow Klopp, John Lutz, William Umbenhowser, Joseph Earnst and others.

When the cattle are first attacked they refuse to eat or drink. They seem to be seized with a chill and breathing becomes difficult. Some moan and appear to be in great pain. In a short time they lie down and die in great agony. Their bodies swell out of proportion, and a very foul odor is emitted. A hasty examination of one of the bodies shows that the

blood of the dead animals turns completely black.

Benjamin Lutz, a veterinary surgeon, has been kept very busy for the past few days, and at present is working day and night. He says the disease starts in the head, and he has become deathly sick while boring the horns of sick cattle. He says that the cows are dying from apoplexy of the spleen, and his opinion is concurred in by Drs. Owens and Collins, who are also busily engaged in the work of attending to various herds now in quarantine. The spleen of some of the dead animals is found to be quite putrid. The bodies of the dead animals are very poisonous, and one man has already died from lockjaw and blood-poisoning. His name was Harrison Hank. He undertook to skin a carcass for the hide and also to perform a post mortem. Some of the poison of the animal got into his system through a wound on his hand, and in a few hours his entire system was poisoned. His body, arms and limbs became fearfully swollen and covered with black blotches. He was then attacked with lockjaw and died in terrible agony. Two others who assisted him narrowly escaped death. Their blotches were burned with caustic. Since then no attempts have been made to skin animals or examine them. They are buried in a hurry and the balance of the herd quarantined. All barnyards and stables are being thoroughly cleansed, and farmers are strictly quarantining all their cattle. The disease is contagious and said to be worse than rinderpest or pleuropneumonia.

Stall-Feeding Cattle.

Mr. Henry Stewart, in the New York Times, says: It is related of the ancient philosopher Cato that on being asked which was the most certain profit arising out of agriculture, he replied: "To feed stock well." If we should ask any agricultural expert at the present day the same question, we should certainly receive the same answer, for it not only "stands to reason" that two profits are greater than one profit, but it is the universal experience with the best farmers that to feed the produce of the farm to stock and sell only the ultimate and most concentrated form of these products is not only in the indispensable means of maintaining the fertility of the farm, but that it is the method by which the most money is made out of the soil. In agriculture, as in other industries, it is found that the greatest profit is in making from the raw material the most finished products, and so putting this raw material through several processes to secure not only the relative profit made upon each, but also to gain the advantages which must necessarily result from the saving of expense by reason of combining several operations in one, and avoiding freights and other charges incidental to every change. Thus in the iron business the first operation is mining the ore, the second smelting it into raw pig-iron, the next is melting, puddling, and rolling this iron into bars, rails, or sheets. Formerly it was rare to find two processes carried on in one establishment; now it is rare to find them carried on separately. So it was with the cotton and the woolen manufacture, and in all of the leading industries. As agriculture is the first of all our industries, that it should be carried on in the most economical manner is the most desirable for all concerned; because it gives the farmer the most profit while it gives the consumer his meal at the lowest price.

It is everywhere admitted by stock men that the profit gained in rearing cattle for the market is rarely ever less than 40 per cent. yearly, and figures are often given to show that 75 per cent. is frequently realized. And this is the result of feeding cattle from birth to maturity. But it is a well-known fact that there is still greater profit in feeding a thin steer costing 5 cents a pound alive until it is worth 7 cents a pound, because there is not only the gain by the increase in weight, let us say 200 to 300 pounds in three months' feeding, at 7 cents a pound, but the 2 cents a pound upon the whole weight of 1,000 pounds or more. This, on the whole, is equivalent to a much greater profit than could be gained from the sale of the crops that are fed.

A regular system of feeding a number of cattle or sheep upon farms, as a part of the farm work, of course necessitates the growing of suitable crops for their support. To feed hay and corn would not certainly be found very profitable, because these are the most costly crops that can be grown upon long-cultivated soil, and they are very salable and bring high prices. But they cannot be produced under the ordinary system of farming with sufficient profit unless under exceptional circumstances, and this is the burden of the complaints made by farmers everywhere. Indeed, Eastern farmers find it so costly to grow wheat and corn that they are not even producing enough in the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, not to mention all the lesser States adjacent to them, to supply the home consumption of flour. Nor will these costly and valuable crops be produced under any other system than one of stall-feeding cattle and growing roots with which the straw can be consumed, together with the use of purchased feeding stuff of high nutritive value, as linseed and cotton-seed cake meals, which cost not more than, or not so much as, oats and corn, and are twice as nutritious. Pasturage not being required, every acre of the farm is under cultivation, and as one acre of roots with straw and purchased feed can feed five head of steers for 150 days, the economy of land is very great, a very large proportion of the farm being left to produce grain and hay for sale. So

that root-growing is a sine qua non of this business and the key to the whole system.

Indeed, the stall or yard feeding of cattle for meat is very similar in every way to the soiling or yard-feeding of cows for the dairy, and one of those special methods of farming in which concentration and system offer a far more remunerative result than common grain farming, and this for the very sufficient reason that it takes the bulky and least salable crops and changes them into concentrated and very valuable and salable products, and at the same time, from these least exacting proceeds of the soil, is returned a large quantity of very rich manure for the growth of grain crops. It is well-known that dairying has been hitherto the most profitable kind of farming, that it has brought more money into the farmers' possession, and has brought his land meanwhile into a mere continuously improving condition than any other use to which the farm could have been devoted. But just now dairy products are in excess of the demand and consumption, while meat is scarce and high in price, and is evidently bound to sustain its high value, no doubt, permanently. And these facts show that there is an advantage just now in changing from the dairy to feeding cattle.

Turnips for Stock.

A very general interest in root crops, and especially turnips, is manifest. We have recently received a catalogue from Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia, in which it is stated that 250 acres are planted in turnips alone, and for the seed only. This is a pointer indicating the direction of the public tendency on that subject. The Rural New Yorker says:

Very little is said in this country about turnips on the farm, but very much might be said. Scarcely a farmer ever thinks of turning them to any account. The professors are largely to blame for this, as they have taught us in their everlasting tables, which agricultural writers quote from just as if they were authority, that turnips have no value as food, or, at least, a value so small as to be comparatively worthless. No wonder this sort of teaching, which is founded on theory, discourages farmers from attempting to raise turnips. The practical truth is that they are one of the most valuable crops. Why? Because they can be raised as cheaply as any, and can be turned to profitable account at less cost than any other cultivated crop. How? By feeding them on the ground, which requires no labor at all. Do not these two propositions present a basis for practical action, which farmers should take advantage of? The turnip crop comes to maturity and is ready for use at a time when the cold has killed other green herbage, and stock is vainly trying to get a scanty subsistence from frost-bitten grasses. A patch of turnips is most opportune at this time for all kinds of animals to feed upon. No animal will injure itself if allowed a free range in the turnip field, but every animal thus favored will show a gain and go into winter quarters with the flushness and plumpness of summer, instead of the dried-up, lank condition which usually characterizes animals in the late autumn. As fodder corn bridges over the drouths of mid-summer, so turnips are needed just as much to fill up the shortage of autumn.

If there should be any surplus, they can be turned to most excellent account, if they are "all water," in feeding the stock in winter. Pigs can be well wintered on turnips, if kept in a warm pen, and cattle and sheep can be fattened on them without any meal; and when meal is fed, the addition of a few turnips renders the meal almost doubly effective in promoting growth. It may be set down as an established fact that in stall-feeding turnips or other roots fill an important part, and I am satisfied that if more roots were fed and less meal, growth would be greater. Turnips can be spliced in nicely in skipped hills in the cornfield and where early potatoes, beans and peas have been grown, in every vacant place; and then again, they may be made to follow grain, or a crop of clover, so that they may occupy places which otherwise would be waste, or be a secondary crop, where another has been gathered.

There have been imported into New York city recently from Egypt 10,000 barrels of onions. This is said to be the first importation from that region, the gardens of Bermuda and Portugal having hitherto supplied the deficiencies of our home fields. The Egyptian onions are said to keep better and longer than those of more western countries, giving them especial value in ship supplies for long voyages.

Paralytic strokes, heart disease, and kidney affections, prevented by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters.

It has been demonstrated that it is not necessary to keep land in cultivation many years or even to break the sod in order to introduce the most valuable pasture-grasses. The virgin sod of many pastures that produce luxuriant crops of orchard and blue grass and white clover was never touched by the plow.

For nervous or physical prostration, no matter how caused, there is nothing equal to Lela's Dandelion Tonic. It tones up the nerves, improves the digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action and thus brings back vigorous health to the body.

A farmer near Liverpool, England, has invented a self-acting ventilating apparatus which prevents hay or grain put into stack quite wet from being injured by heating, thus rendering the farmer comparatively independent of the weather in that moist climate.

Malaria in any of its Forms, chills and fever, congestive chills can be prevented or cured by the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable medicine, superior to calomel and quinine.

Reduce as far as possible the amount of fencing upon your farm, and put that which is necessary to keep in good substantial order. Fences at best are dead capital, a great and constantly recurring expense.

It seems impossible that a remedy made of such common, staple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such great cures as Hop Bitters do; but when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer.

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

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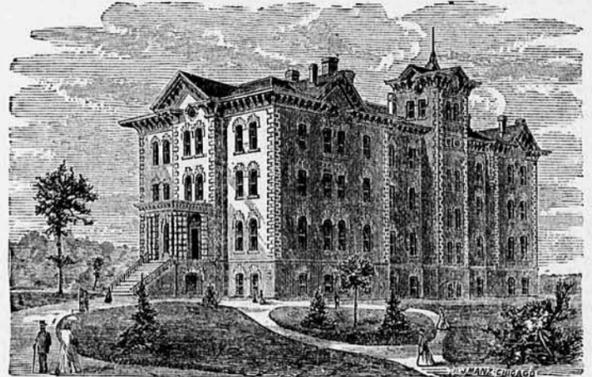
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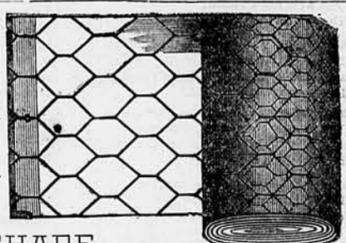
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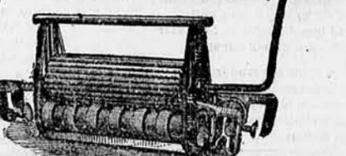
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Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue free. T. S. HUBBARD, Prentiss, N.Y.

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. Whenever the cause, however obstinate the case, this remedy will overcome it. PILES' distressing complaint is very apt to be complicated with Constipation. Kidney-Wort cures all kinds of Piles even when physicians and medicines have been failed. PRICE \$1. USE Druggists Sell KIDNEY-WORT

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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.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, 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.

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 Meetings, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

National Greenback Labor State Convention. The convention was largely attended. Hon. P. P. Elder, of Franklin county, was made President.

The National Greenback Labor party of the State of Kansas, in convention assembled, makes the following declarations of measures and principles.

1. We adopt and re-affirm the principles contained in the platform of the National convention in the city of Chicago, June 9, 1880.

2. We are opposed to the monopoly of money through the banking system and are in favor of the government issuing all our currency, making it a full legal tender, and keeping its volume uniform with business and population.

3. We are opposed to railroad and telegraph monopolies regulating the charge for transporting persons and property and the use of telegraphs, and hold that all the corporations created by law should be governed by law in the interest of the people.

4. That the public domain be held for actual settlers, and that lands granted to corporations, forfeited by non-fulfillment of contract, be reclaimed by the government.

5. We hold that the representatives of labor have the right to combine to enforce all their constitutional rights and they should be protected by law in so doing.

6. We are opposed to all monopolies, and in favor of equal rights, equal burdens, equal taxation, and equal benefits for all, with special privileges for none; and we hold that is the best government wherein an injury to one is the concern of all.

7. We favor the payment of the national debt and oppose its being refunded in any form.

8. We demand that the Legislature enact laws providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building pursuits.

9. We favor the establishment by the state of a bureau of labor statistics.

We are in favor of the abolishment of the convict contract system in our prisons and reformatory institutions, and no state official should be permitted to place upon the market any product of convict labor at a less price than products of like kind and quality can be sold for when produced by free labor.

10. We demand that all property bear its just proportion of taxation.

11. That we pledge the National Greenback Labor party to the enforcement of all laws upon the statute books of the State of Kansas.

12. That we favor the reduction of the rate of interest in the state so that the maximum rate for the use of money will not exceed the average profit of labor.

13. We invite all members of land leagues, farmers' alliances, trade unions, anti-monopoly leagues, producers' movements, Knights of Labor, and all other industrial organizations, and all good citizens who believe in the foregoing principles to unite with us in carrying them to a successful issue at the ballot box.

The resolutions were adopted and three cheers given for them.

The rules were suspended and the following resolutions were adopted:

We do most earnestly protest against the disposal of the public domain to English or other foreign capitalists for rent and speculation, thus concentrating vast estates in few hands, the surplus products of which go to enrich foreign people at our expense, and we do most respectfully ask and demand that the Congress of the United States do submit for ratification at as early a day as practicable an amendment to the constitution prohibiting any persons who are not residents of the United States from obtaining title to land in the United States of America.

Resolved, That we favor the reduction of official salaries to a nearer approximation to wage labor and the abolition of all needless offices of the government.

L. C. Uhl, Esq., was nominated for Asso. Justice of the Supreme Court. Eight persons were put in nomination for Governor—Messrs. Sears, Robinson, Phillips, Elder, Blain, Campbell, Limbocker, and Huffaker. Mr. Elder declined, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the question of prohibition has been settled by a fundamental law and statutes made in pursuance thereof, the National Greenback party deem it wise to educate the moral sentiment of the people to the judicious enforcement of all laws extant in the land. If found objectionable to the sensibilities of the people they may be amended or repealed.

Messrs. Limbocker and Sears, also, declined. On the second formal ballot, Ex-Gov. Robinson was nominated by a vote 253 to 228 for Mr. Phillips. J. G. Bayne, of Harper, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor; A. P. Elder for Secretary of State; W. N. Garretson, of Phillips county, for Auditor; J. H. Ludlow, of Cherokee, for Treasurer; J. D. McBryan, of Chautauqua, for Attorney General; J. A. Whitman, of Osage, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

For congressmen at large, H. L. Phillips, of Miami; S. N. Wood, of Shawnee; John Davis, of Davis; Allen Williams, (colored), of Douglas. There was considerable opposition to Mr. Wood, but there were only 18 votes against him.

This, then is the ticket: For Governor, Chas. Robinson; Lieut. Governor, J. G. Bayne; Secretary of State, A. P. Elder; Auditor, W. A. Garretson; Treasurer, J. H. Ludlow; Attorney General, J. D. McBryan; Supt. Pub. Instruction, J. A. Whitman. For Congressmen at large, H. L. Phillips, S. N. Wood, John Davis and Allen Williams.

For Sale.

We offer for sale, at our ranch, 6 miles south of Manhattan, Kas., 100 head of High Grade Cows and Heifers, with Calves at their side, and now in calf to thoroughbred bulls. To farmers and stockmen, who are contemplating purchasing improved stock, (that is always the best and most profitable to raise) this is a most favorable opportunity to buy at moderate prices. Do not delay, but go at once and make your own selection from our herd of over 300 head. To make an examination of the stock, and for further information please apply to Mr. Owen T. Dix, who is in charge at the ranch. C. P. & A. B. DEWEY.

MAN SHEEP FOR SALE.

33,000 good grade Merino Ewes and Lambs. Will shear from four to seven pounds. Ewe \$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

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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.

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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.

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 25 1/4 to 30 1/4 pounds at Mo. state public shearing. For prices and particulars address,

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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 flock 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 1/2 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,

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

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

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

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

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For Sale, 450 head HIGH GRADE MERINO SHEEP and LAMBS; also 8 RAMS. For further particulars call at ranch, 3 1/2 miles north of Eldorado, Kas. GEO. H. EBERLE.

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Biliousness. One or two tablespoonfuls 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.

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Buy only the Genuine. In White Wrapper, with red "Z" Prepared by J. H. ZEHLIN & CO. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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

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Breeders and Importers of THOROUGHBRED American Merino Sheep. Choice young stock for sale.

THE CHAMPION Hay Rake. The CHAMPION Hay Rake is guaranteed to gather the hay from the swath, winnow or shock. Is simple in construction. Strong and durable. The hay is taken direct from the swath to the stack without the use of forks or manual labor. It does the work very rapidly and cheaply, and saves MONEY. Send for Circular and Price-list to S. B. GILLILLAND, Monroe City, Mo. Hardy & White, Hutchinson, Kas.

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

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

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND POLAND CHINA HOGS.

I have over 200 choice pigs for this seasons trade; bred from five different boars can ship pairs or trios not akin; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Records. My herd is larger and has won more prizes in the last three years than any herd in Kansas. Short-horn are Boas of Sharon. Flat Creek Mar s Jose hines and Harriets headed by the great Prize Bull, 628; Cordelia Duke 38048. Young bulls for sale. Write for illustrated Circular. CHAS. E. ALLEN, Manhattan, Kas.

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RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kas.

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China PIGS, and SETTER DOGS, bred and for sale by ALEX. DUNN, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

A. W. ROLLINS, W. C. WALKER.

Attention Swine Breeders

Rollins & Walker, proprietors of the Manhattan Stock Farm make a specialty of the best Berkshire swine that can be procured. Our herd having won \$5 high class premiums at leading fairs during the last three years. The show herd at 1880 numbered 24 head, eight of which averaged 525 lbs. and two averaging 67 lbs. in breeding condition. The herd of 1881 won \$24 in premiums at the State Fair alone. Our famous Sallie boar sired Duke 3819 won \$175 at three of the leading fairs in the west, including first in class, sweepstakes, and grand sweepstakes as best boar of any age or breed at the great St. Louis Fair.

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. Satisfaction guaranteed. ROLLINS & WALKER, Manhattan, Kas.

Short-Horn Cattle AND Berkshire Swine COTTONWOOD FARM,

Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas. J. J. MAILS, Proprietor.

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 433; Hopewell 337, and imported Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 830; Sally Humphrey 4282; Kello's Sweetmeat 7422, and Queen Victoria 7356. Correspondence solicited.

ROCK HILL FARM.

MOREHEAD & KNOWLES, Prop'r's, WASHINGTON, KAS.

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

Stallion season of the noted Kentucky trotting and thorough bred horses, DUKE OF GLENDAL, \$25. ALYMER, \$25. HARVEY, \$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.

"Great Rock Island Route!"

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

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

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway

is the only line from Chicago owing track into Kansas, and by its own road, reaches the points above named. NO TRANSFERS BY CARRIAGE! NO MISSTO CONNECTION! No hauling in the centennial or unclean cars, as every passenger is carried in roomy, clean and ventilated coaches, upon Fast Express Trains.

DAY CARS of unrivaled magnificence, PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and our own world-famous DINING CARS, upon which meals are served of unsurpassed excellence, at the low rate of SEVENTY-TWO CENTS each, with ample time for healthful enjoyment. Through Cars between Chicago, Peoria, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Missouri River points; and close connections at all points of intersection with other roads.

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Dogs and tackle of aprons free. Tickets, maps and folders at all principal ticket offices in the United States and Canada.

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The handling of growers clips a specialty.

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(Successors to Wm. M. Price & Co.) Commission Merchants, No 14 South Commercial Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Largest receivers of WOOL in St. Louis. Sacks furnished free to those who ship to us. Write to us before disposing of your wool. Liberal advances made on consignments.

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A TON per HOUR. Run by two men and one team. Loads 10 to 15 tons in car. Send for descriptive circular with prices, to GEHRT & CO., 216, 218 and 220 Main St., Quincy, Ill.

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 references. Junction City, Kas. J. G. D. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE.

600 Acres & No. 1. Kaw river bottom lands, situated on the U. P. R. R., 62 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.

THE FAIRLAMB SYSTEM OF CATERING CREAM.

For Creamery Use. Manufactured by DAVIS & FAIRLAMR, Dealers in Creamery Supplies, 179 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.

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.

A LIVE SCHOOL FOR THE MASSES IS THE Jacksonville Business College

—AND— ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL. TERM OPENS SEPT. 30. 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.

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NEW CROP READY IN JULY. SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO 179-183 MAIN STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y. 200-206 Randolph St. Chicago, Ill

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50  
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00  
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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 blenders, 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.

A good, ripe watermelon contains about 95 per cent. of pure water.

Castile soap suds is good to wash sick chickens with. Clear lard will kill lice and nits.

An anti-St. John organization has been started by the republicans in Newton, Harvey county.

Seventy years ago Ohio's market was New Orleans. Flat boats were used and the round trip required six months.

The Forepaugh show will be in Topeka THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, and not Tuesday as stated in the FARMER last week.

Captain Hunkback, one of the candidates for congressman-at-large, dropped in to pay his respects to the FARMER last Saturday.

M. A. Evans, farmer near Tecumseh, remembered the printer the other day, and therefore, properly, has the printer's thanks.

Millet seed and corn, half and half, ground together, make good feed for hogs. Ground millet alone is good for growing young pigs.

The Kansas City Exposition will be held September 25 to 30. Eleven thousand dollars devoted to the speed ring and \$20,000 to other departments.

A goblet of buttermilk in the early morning, and the same or a greater quantity of sweet milk late in the evening, is an excellent medicine for anybody.

A new cotton plant has been found by hybridizing the wild cotton which grows along the banks of the Calooshatchie river, in Florida, and the common *okra*.

Many portions of Kansas need rain. The early-planted corn is made, but the late planting is checked beyond complete recovery in some places. The crop will be much less than was anticipated three weeks ago.

Mr. D. J. Cole, one of the candidates for Congress in the Third district, honored us by a brief call during the session of the state convention last week. He is a plain, practical, sensible man.

Mr. Swann, in a private note calls our attention to two or three typographical errors in his letter on the next wheat crop. It seems almost impossible to avoid occasional errors of this kind. We doubt not Mr. Swann was clearly understood by all his readers.

A traveling dairy for instruction has been adopted. The working force is the Lecturer, and one man and woman. The Holstein churn and butter-worker are used. They move about from place to place instructing the people in the theory and practice of butter-making.

The hardy catalpa tree (*Speciosa*) grows readily from seed. The seeds are small, about 1,000 weighing an ounce. They are thinned out in the drills and may be transplanted when a year old as easy as cabbage plants. From the middle of May to the 1st of June is the season for sowing.

The FARMER received calls from some of its readers during the sitting of the late Greenback convention. These friendly interchanges of thought and good will are always in order, and we assure our callers that their kindly greeting is appreciated. We wish all our readers and friends to drop in whenever they can.

To clean an old pork barrel, an exchange says: Fill the tainted cask or barrel with fresh earth; let it stand a couple of days, when this should be emptied and more earth put in. After two or three days empty this out, and to make assurance doubly sure, invert the barrel and burn under it some bits of cloth saturated with solutions of sulphur or brimstone.

The third annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Horticultural society will be held in Chicago, Illinois, on the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of September next. The meeting will be mainly for papers and discussions upon topics of interest to fruit growers, and from the papers already arranged this promises to be one of the most interesting meetings ever held in the west.

The Kansas Central Wool Growers' Association held a meeting at Wamego, the 19th inst, to hear the report of a committee on diseases of sheep. The report is published in the Agriculturalist of the 25th inst. It will appear in the FARMER next week.

## Why Not Include the Tariff?

The KANSAS FARMER is asked by a correspondent why it does not request the opinions of congressional candidates on matters relating to the tariff as well as on transportation. In response we say that one step well taken is better than two attempts with a slip-back on both; one point gained is worth more than two missed. It is much better that we move prudently and succeed, than imprudently and fail. We are making one move now and have no doubt of success. Should we weight our questions too heavily we would, probably, present what the Hiawatha World styles "only a popgun," and attract no attention. Little by little we make progress. "The constant drop will wear the stone." The FARMER wants to make all the friends possible for the cause nearest the people first. When public sentiment sets in strongly on the carrying trade that moves by our doors, and opinions upon that subject become intelligently fixed, then there will be little trouble in directing thought into all other subjects connected with, or related to it. The great masses of people do not like to be crowded with details. They study general principles and reason crudely along the line of known facts. They are not theorists; they are severely practical. That which is nearest to them they see first. They know that profits on the transportation of their produce is making colossal fortunes for a few men, and that it is just that much wrongfully taken from them. How to remedy that is what now comes first, and upon which aspirants for public places are required to take position. When men get right on this subject, there is little in the way of correct judgment on the Tariff.

Taxes levied by impost or duties on foreign goods, popularly known as the Tariff, are much less understood by people generally than those raised by charges for carrying them and their produce, though tariffs are old as civil government nearly, while that which chiefly concerns us in the carrying trade is not half a century old. The reasons we need not now stop to consider.

Tariff is a tax laid on goods coming from a foreign country to be sold to the people of the country to which they are taken. This is a sovereign right claimed to belong to all nations, and may be classed with the taxing power. The most common use of the power in past time was to raise revenue to defray government expenses. Often it was to create a fund for use in war. For a long time some nations have gone beyond this and fixed their tariff duties so as to operate in favor of the home manufacture of certain articles; hence that is called a protective tariff. To illustrate: At one time in our history, we raised a great deal of cotton, but we did not manufacture any of it into cloth, except an inconsiderable quantity, and that of the coarsest kind in hand-looms. Many of our public-spirited men believed that Americans ought to manufacture their own cotton; but we had no mills, and we had no skilled mechanics. To build factories would require large investments of capital, and the cost of living and labor both was higher here than in England where our cotton was then made into cloth. It was plain, then, that if we would establish home manufactures that could compete successfully with those of England, we must protect our own by a tariff on the foreign article equal to the difference in the cost of production. If it cost six cents to make a yard of muslin in Liverpool and lay it down in New York city, and if it would cost eight cents to make the same in Boston, then it would be necessary to lay an impost duty of two cents a yard on the English article. That would, of course, put muslin up from six cents to eight cents a yard, but it would protect the home manufacture. That is a protective tariff. The same principle has been applied to a great many other articles. Indeed, the "free list," in general terms, includes nothing that we make or raise at home. Within the last twenty years, under tariff legislation begun in 1861, a great many manufacturing industries have grown to wonderful proportions, and some of the men engaged in them have amassed large fortunes. We have not yet complete census reports for 1880, but we know enough to state truly that the manufacturing interests of the country at that time had greatly advanced beyond their extent in 1870, when the products of our manufacturing establishments equalled in value one-fourth of the farm products. These vast interests have grown up under the protective tariff system, just as the transportation companies and other monopolies have grown fat on the excessive profits of their vocations.

It is true that some commodities are now being made here as cheaply as anywhere else in the world, and that so far as they are concerned, the tariff cuts no figure; but the list of these is a short one. The fact, however, is very important; and taken in connection with the growing wealth of individual persons engaged in manufactures, it furnishes good ground for the suspicion that, after all, protection is vastly more protective to particular persons than to the people in general.

When the time comes, and it is coming very rapidly, that we take up the Tariff for discussion as we now have up Transportation, we will be more specific. All we care to say at this time is, that as soon as we can take up the Tariff without weakening our forces in the pending conflict, then our batteries will be trained on the inner works.

To-day the Democratic state convention meets at Emporia, and a bitter war will open on the liquor question. General Blair and some other strong men will advocate a positive declaration in favor of enforcing the prohibitory law, while John Martin, Thomas Fenlon and others, will urge an emphatic opposition. We guess the platform will favor free whisky and then the temperance democrats will bolt.

## Governor St. John and the Railroads.

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER are in doubt about the Governor's position on the "Railroad question," and the request made by one of our correspondents this week—Mr. Pound, is but one of many similar requests coming in from the people. Some weeks ago we published an extract from the Governor's message in 1879. We here reproduce it:

There are about 2,300 miles of railroads in operation in Kansas, the assessed value of which, as shown by the Auditor of State, is \$15,526,033.25. While it is true that these railroads have contributed largely to the wealth, prosperity and progress of our state, it is also equally true that not only our people, but the state and general government have contributed liberally toward their construction and support.

The railway corporations of Kansas derive their powers from, and the capital invested therein, is entitled to and receives protection at the hands of the State. Their income arising from earnings is derived mainly from the patronage of the people of Kansas, and the people in return have the right to demand that such limitations, restrictions and regulations touching fares and freights be imposed as will fully protect their interests, and at the same time do no injustice to these corporations.

Our present law, in my judgment, is wholly inadequate. Section 56, of chapter 23, of the general statutes of Kansas, prohibits railway corporations from charging over six cents per mile for transporting passengers. Such a limitation affords no just protection to the traveling public. Nor is it practically any restriction on the corporations, for but few if any railroads now in this country charge six cents per mile, even where there is no limitation. Sections 57, 58 and 59 of the same chapter, relating to the classification of, and charges for carrying freight, are less restrictive, if possible, than said section 56. Besides, by these sections, the classification of freights being left entirely at the discretion of the railroad companies, the restrictions and limitations therein attempted to be imposed are ineffective.

I therefore suggest that this law be so amended as to clearly define the limitations, restrictions and regulations relating to charges for fares and freights, and that such limitations, restrictions and regulations be made to do, as nearly as possible, equal justice to the railroads and the people, and thus have the rights of both parties touching this question, definitely settled.

The Governor's attention was several times called to this subject before the nominating convention was held, and in response he stated in at least two public addresses that his opinions, as expressed in the message above quoted, had not undergone any change, and that he believes now that early and efficient legislation is required to establish justice between the railroads and the people.

The Topeka Capital, professing to speak by authority, at least twice before the convention was held, stated that the Governor is in favor of legislation to regulate and control rates of transportation. We have, all along, believed in the Governor's sincerity in this matter, and that he would at some proper time, make himself universally understood. His failure, however, to refer to the subject in his message of 1881, and that, too, after, as is alleged, his being requested so to do, aroused suspicions against him, and because of that circumstance a great many persons are now in doubt about his real position on this vital question.

It is proper that the people should know definitely and fully just where the Governor stands on this subject, and that, too, from his own mouth or pen. There are certain proprieties connected with his official position; but the Governor has not used them to secure exclusion from jostling with the people. He mingles freely with them everywhere and talks much about at least one matter which is an issue in this campaign. Being a candidate for re-election and in the line of promotion to higher and wider fields of usefulness, the people may appropriately ask and demand from the Governor a plain answer to the question (which is, also, an issue) What are your opinions on the general subject of regulating by law the carrying trade of Kansas and the country?

A copy of the paper containing this article marked will be forwarded to the Governor, and he will please regard it as a request that, at his earliest convenience, he will furnish to the KANSAS FARMER for publication such answer as he has to make to the question above written.

We hope the Governor will regard it both as a duty and a pleasure to respond early.

## Prepare Feed for Winter.

In Kansas there can be no good excuse for shortage of feed. Our prairies are covered with an abundance of nutritious grasses, so that if we have no corn, or millet, or oats or rye or clover, we may always have plenty of good prairie hay. But even with this natural meadow to draw from, it too often happens that we are short of feed when the variable weather of March comes. This ought never to be the case. Stock needs the best of care always. It is not only cruel, but it is extravagance to let our beasts run without an abundance of fodder, especially when it is so easily obtained. Every farmer ought to prepare an abundance of prairie hay if he has no better feed.

But we urge the saving of other and better fodder as well. There is nothing in the way of rough feed that is better for stock in the winter than well cured corn fodder and sugar cane leaves. It is as good for horses as it is for cows and sheep. It is clean, sweet, nutritious and free from dust. Every farmer has more or less of one or the other of these crops. Every stalk of corn ought to be cut up, shocked and preserved for winter use. What is not needed will make good manure. The leaves of cane may be stripped from the stalks before they are cut for the mill. When well wilted, they may be tied in small bundles and stacked. This is first-class feed. Of course every one will save all the clover, millet and timothy he has. But the great thing is, to save plenty—more than enough. Fodder is a good thing to have about the farm.

## Philosophy of Good Farming.

One of our lady correspondents in this issue of the FARMER tells how to utilize scraps of bread. Others have told us how to use scraps of meat, rags, and other things that, without attention, would be wasted. What economists these women are. Their methods are not only economical, but they are philosophical, and from them we may learn much about the philosophy of good farming, for economy is good philosophy. There are always cases present on a farm where something needs attention in order to prevent waste. Waste is loss, and loss is absolute. Economy is not penuriousness; it is putting everything to the best use.

In economy, in its largest and best sense, consists the true philosophy of good farming. Nothing should be lost by carelessness or neglect, and everything should be put to good use. Instead of cropping land continuously without manure or rest, it ought to have both. Corn stalks ought to be made into feed or manure and not left to waste away on the field. Straw ought not to be burned. It makes good feed, and good manure. Manure ought to be carefully applied to the soil we intend to cultivate, and not left to dry and be blown away by the wind. Feed ought to be preserved in good condition. Stock should never be fed on musty or moldy food. Fences, buildings, utensils ought to be kept in good condition. Wherever rent or decay appears give it timely care.

But in another direction our philosophy opens up a vast field where most of the secrets of successful farming lie. There is no use in cultivating ten acres if we can make five produce as much and as good as the ten. There is less profit in clearing ten or fifteen dollars than if we clear fifteen or twenty. If a ten acre field, well cultivated and manured, will produce more than twenty acres carelessly cultivated, it is better to work the smaller field. If a three year old steer is more profitable in market than a load of corn, it is better to put the corn into the steer. If fallow land produces better crops than that from which a crop has just been removed, it is better to fallow land. If good colts, calves, lambs and pigs are worth more than inferior ones they are the best kind to raise. If stock will keep better, healthier and cheaper when well protected by shelter, then shelter pays. If one acre of land, properly managed, will produce more milk, butter and meat than five acres, without care, the proper culture is best.

True farming is a science and its philosophy is a study. The good farmer is the best informed man living on matters which lie at the bottom of all material prosperity; and when he gets his business boiled down to a point where he makes the best use of everything he has; when he can make more money and live better on ten acres of land than many do on large farms, it is evident that he has studied the philosophy of farming with profit.

## A Deserved Recognition.

Under the above caption, the Bloomington (Ills.) Leader pays the following compliment to the President of the Kansas Farmer company:

Prof. DeMotte, of the Wesleyan, received a flattering offer by telegraph to-day from the United States Land Office at Washington, tendering him a position as topographer in the U.S. Survey. This is a high compliment to the Professor, as the position demands the finest perceptions of geographical details, and mathematical knowledge of the most brilliant order. We understand that the Professor has not yet decided to accept the position owing to the demands upon his time in the pursuit of his private business enterprises, and his duties at the Wesleyan. He is conveniently qualified, and would do excellent service, but we would regret to lose him from Bloomington, and trust he will find it for his interest to remain with us.

## To all Congressional Candidates.

The people want to know where every candidate for congress stands on the great question of regulating by law the carrying business of the state and country. Five candidates have already answered the question propounded by the KANSAS FARMER some weeks ago; but other candidates have been recently nominated and more will be named to-day. Our question is propounded to them and each of them and our columns are open for reply.

Are you 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?

## A Handsome Comment.

The Kansas City Price Current, one of the most influential and widely circulated commercial and live stock papers in the west, copies our recent article headed, "The New KANSAS FARMER," and generously says of us:

The KANSAS FARMER which has become the pride of agricultural Kansas and the mouthpiece of the aggressive farmer of that live state, proposes to take a new step forward, and under the above head take progress of the state and country. It would seem hard to improve so excellent a paper as the KANSAS FARMER, but as it proposes to cover a wider field and fill the great want of a family as well as a farmer's paper, the new departure will prove a welcome to the home of every family, not only in Kansas, but of the surrounding states. It will become in the near future the great agricultural and family organ of the Missouri valley.

Total working force of the country estimated at 15,000,000, divided thus: Engaged in Agriculture, 7,000,000 (47 per cent.); in Professional and Personal service, 3,300,000 (22 per cent.); in Manufacturing, Mining and Mechanical work, 3,300,000 (22 per cent.); in Trade and Transportation, 1,350,000 (9 per cent.).

## Letter From Major Morrill.

Below we publish a frank letter from our old friend and fellow soldier, Hon E. M. Morrill. We know him so well, and have had so many evidences of his warm, generous nature, that we were not willing to believe him short in this hour of the people's need. It therefore affords us a sincere pleasure to write down Major Morrill as a friend of common justice and fair dealing all around. We may now say, further, and we speak understandingly, that the Major has no interest in any railroad; he is under no obligations to them in any way; he does not even know, personally, a prominent railroad man anywhere, and is not personally acquainted with a railway Superintendent in the state.

We now have the written and printed statements of all of the four Republican candidates for congressmen-at-large; and we have much satisfaction in knowing that their letters have all appeared first in the KANSAS FARMER, the people's paper. Next week we will republish all these letters, together, so that they may be the more readily accessible to our readers. Here is

MAJOR MORRILL'S LETTER.  
HON. W. A. PEPPER—Dear Sir: I have just returned, after an absence of six weeks, and find your's of the 16th awaiting a reply. I have not yet examined the papers you refer to, but understand from your letter that you wish my views in regard to the power and duty of the government to control and regulate railroads. I have no question as to the power, and I regard it the duty of the government to enact such laws as are necessary to protect the people against exorbitant rates and unjust discriminations, and I should certainly favor any fair and reasonable legislation for that purpose. I am not ungrateful of the fact that the rapid development of our state, and its present prosperity are largely due to the construction of railroads within its borders, and while I believe they should be fairly and liberally treated, they should at the same time be compelled to deal justly with the people, from whom they derive their corporate powers.  
I am, yours truly, E. N. MORRILL.

## Petition for National Convention.

The following petition is being circulated for signatures:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, desire that a national convention shall be held, the time and place to be designated when five hundred thousand signatures have been secured to this paper to consist of two delegates from each congressional district in the Union, to be chosen by the citizens of each district who affirm as follows—

That the two ruling political parties, having lived beyond their period of usefulness, should be overthrown, and that the interests of the people demand the upbuilding of a new political organization, pledged:

1. To destroy sectional strife.
2. To pay promptly the public bonded debt.
3. To reduce the taxes and expenditures.
4. To establish the unlimited coinage of gold and silver.
5. To substitute government legal tender paper for bank issues.
6. To overthrow corruption at the polls and in representative bodies.
7. To secure a free ballot and a fair count.
8. To control by law, and bring into subjection to the interests of the people, all corporations and monopolies which have corrupted the public service, and by combination and extortion have established absolute dominion over money, over transportation, over invention, and over land and labor.

## Another Outrage.

In the letter of P. W. Smith, published on our first page, a statement is made that the farmers of Ellis county are in the hands of the elevator men; that they can obtain no cars to ship their wheat unless it goes through the elevator. This is an outrage, if true, a swindle of the first water, and is another fact in the long, black line of railway discriminations. There is neither honor, justice or necessity in it. It is a clean premeditated steal from the owners of the wheat. We hope the Ellis county people will send to the legislature a man who will not forget this little affair of larceny by legal sufferance.

## Forepaugh's Great Egyptian Pageant—Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt.

Thousands are everywhere flocking to see Forepaugh's great street parade with its two magnificent spectacles, "The Lal-Rookh" and "Cleopatra." Of this latter, which is presented for the first time this season, we append the following historical account thereof, adding, that our exchanges assert that the pageant as presented by Forepaugh, fully equals the historical description herewith appended:

"Cleopatra was at this time twenty-five years old. She provided herself with vast sums of money and the most magnificent ornaments and habits, and with still higher hopes in her attractions and the graces of her person, more powerful than dress or even gold, she began her royal pilgrimage. Never was equipage more splendid and magnificent than hers; the whole upper deck of her barge flamed with gold; the sails were purple and inland with silver; a pavilion of cloth of gold was raised upon the deck, under which appeared Cleopatra, robed like Venus, and surrounded with the most beautiful virgins of her court, some of whom represented the Nereids and others the Graces. Instead of trumpeters were heard flutes, hautboys and harps, and other instruments of music, breathing the softest airs, to which the crew kept time, and rendered the harmony more agreeable. Perfumes burned on the deck, which spread their odors to a great distance. As soon as her arrival became known, the people of Tarsus went out to meet her, and a rumor was spread that the Goddess of Beauty and Love had come to make Tarsus a visit."

Such is the account given by the historians of the time, of the more than royal splendors and magnificence of Egypt's famous and beautiful queen, on the occasion of her visit to the great Roman triumvir, Mark Antony, who, capable by his prowess, of subduing empires, yet was unable to escape the conquest of his head and heart by Egypt's lovely and luxurious queen.

All the royal splendors that marked the "star-eyed beauty's" royal journey are faithfully and magnificently illustrated in the grand pageant which will be given in the great street parade of Forepaugh's colossal show on Thursday, Sept. 14, the date of its exhibition here.

## Sheep for Sale.

High Grade Breeding Ewes, perfectly sound and healthy. **Thoroughbred Merino Rams** of the best blood and breeding in this country. A large part of our own breeding from 1 to 4 years old. WANTED, sound and healthy. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Capital View Sheep Farm, Topeka, Kas.

## 500 SHEEP.

500 GRADE MERINO SHEEP FOR SALE. They are guaranteed to be in good healthy condition. For particulars, address at once. D. PRATT, Topeka, Kas.

Alliance Meeting.

Topeka Alliance No. 37 will meet at the court house in Topeka on Friday, Sept. 1, 1882, at 2 p. m., to elect delegates to the State Farmers Alliance which meets at Junction City, on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, and to elect officers and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

All members of the grange and all other farmers who are in favor of the farmers movement are requested to meet with the Alliance.

Respectfully, L. A. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. S. W. WILDER, President.

WESTERN NATIONAL FAIR.

Newsy Notes of Interest Concerning the Great Western Attraction.

A herd of Herefords, numbering fifty head, from Illinois, will be exhibited at Bismarck.

The celebrated Dispatch Band of Clay Center has been engaged to play at Bismarck Grove during the week of the Fair.

The paper for the Bismarck Fair is the best and most elegant of the kind ever seen in the West. The lithograph of Bismarck Grove and Lawrence are from the house of Ramsey, Miller & Hudson, of Kansas City, and are exceedingly attractive.

President Arthur and Cabinet will probably visit the Bismarck Fair. He has assured the officers that he will positively go to Bismarck if he visits the West this fall, and the Chicago papers state that he will visit that city and the fair at Minneapolis.

Fifty additional stalls are being erected at Bismarck Grove, for the accommodation of race horses. There are already 104 stalls in the grove.

Three hundred car loads of clay are being put on the Bismarck race track, which will make it one of the fastest in the country.

Frank E. Holmes, the champion single arm man of the United States, who will have the management of the Lawrence regatta during the week of the Fair, has been attending the national regatta at Detroit. He was victorious there in a contest for the championship of the world. His crew, the "Pawtucket," of Pawtucket, R. I., will row at the Lawrence regatta; also crews from the following clubs: "Farragut," Chicago; "Sylvans," Moline, Ill.; "Burlington Boat Club," Burlington, Ia.; "Modocs" and "St. Louis Rowing Club," St. Louis, Mo. These are among the best rowing clubs in the country. The regatta will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 19 and 20. It is anticipated that this regatta will be witnessed by 50,000 people.

The "Barry Cadets," of Leavenworth, challenge any military company in the West to compete with them in a drill for a purse of \$100 at Bismarck during the fair. The Fair Association offers a premium of \$100 for the best drilled military company that appears on the grounds during the fair, and a second premium of \$50. Competition opens to everything in the military line excepting genuine troops.

Fifteen counties in Kansas and one county in Missouri have signified their intention of making displays at the Bismarck Fair.

The demand for privileges at Bismarck this year is unprecedented. All will be sold at private sale without advertising.

Entries for the Bismarck Fair are being made from Bismarck, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and many cities and towns in the West. The reputation of this fair is national, and thousands of exhibitors and others from the East and South will visit it. Every enterprising and intelligent business man and farmer in Kansas will attend there, also representative men from all classes throughout the country. The name Western National Fair Association is no misnomer as applied to that organization.

Mr. E. V. Smalley ("E. V. S.") of the New York Tribune will contribute his second paper on "The New North-west" to the September Century. The writer is an experienced journalist, and has the rare ability of giving in one narrative, and with true perspective, the broadest views into a new country, without neglecting those details which are of most interest to a stranger. He is a well-equipped and good-humored traveler, and this series is likely to give the public a faithful and graphic account of the regions toward which the new emigration is setting strongly. In the August number Mr. Smalley traversed Dakota and Eastern Montana. In the September number he goes over the Rockies in Montana in advance of the Northern Pacific railroad. A third paper, in October, will take the reader to the Cascade Range in Oregon. An excellent map of all the transcontinental railroads is given with the September number.

Public Sale OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1882, at UNION STOCK YARDS, Indianapolis, Ind.

This sale without reserve and with the view of introducing annual Indiana combination sales, is composed of about 80 COWS and HEIFERS and 15 YOUNG BULLS in excellent breeding condition. The combined effort of the undersigned well known breeders of Indiana, representing the following approved strains: Miss Wiley, Young Mary, White Rose, Louan, Jubilee, Beauty, Strawberry, Ruler, Agatha, Clarksville, Violante and others. Indianapolis is the R. R. center of the state. State fair will be in session. Reduced rates. Sale begins promptly at 11 a. m. Catalogues on application.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR Norman Horses. The Draft Horse center of America.

ST. LAURENCE, Weight 2,100. E. DILLON & CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILL. The Oldest and Most Extensive Importers and Breeders in America, of Norman Horses.

Have two large stables in Bloomington and Normal, and five farms devoted exclusively to breeding and handling NORMAN HORSES. Have imported and bred OVER 1,000 HEAD, and have been awarded over 2,500 premiums. 20 head imported within twelve months.

New Importation of 100 NORMANS Arrived July 29, 1882. Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported animals selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-bloods entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover of a good horse.

W. A. HARRIS, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

For several years we have furnished the Dairyman 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.

It is not by patent 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 Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

It is not by patent 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 Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

Topeka Business Directory.

THOS. H. BAIN, ATT'Y AT LAW. L. T. COLBREN. BAIN & COLBREN, Real Estate and Loan Brokers. Money on Farms at 7 per cent. 180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

BRODERSON & KLAUER, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka. Ma.ufacturers of the CIGARS and TOBACCO Wholesale and retail dealers.

FERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stott & 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.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE. NONAWEAR & MARKLOVE, Prescription Druggists, 218 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, Kas. 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 Seiple's Scotch Sheep Dip, which I sell at manufacturers price.

SYNDER'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, Kas. dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

Cattle and Swine. FOR SALE. Thoroughbred Scotch Collie Shepherd Pups, 100 Weathers. Jersey Red Swine, from prize winning animal. Can furnish pedigree. Correspondence solicited. Address, H. Wilder, Blue Rapids, Marshall Co., Kas.

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

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

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Ellingham, 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. C. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo.

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

DIVER 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. ELDSON, Proprietor.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

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

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 from 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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY. 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.

QAK 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.

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

200 Merino Sheep, EWES AND LAMBS and some FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS are for sale at CLAASSEN BROS., Beatrice, Gage Co., Neb.

Sheep For Sale. About 475 MERINO EWES, coming two years old. Perfectly healthy and in fine condition. Will shear from 6 to 7 pounds. Price \$3.00 per head. For further particulars call on or address A. G. WILSON, Ellis, Kas.

400 SHEEP. I offer for sale 400 HIGH GRADE MERINO SHEEP. These are a part of my lot from Ohio and are guaranteed to be healthy and have not been exposed to scab. Write soon for a bargain. W. A. HARRIS, MORTHLAND, Dover, Kas.

THE LINWOOD HERD SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas., is on the U. P. R'y., 27 miles west of Kansas City. The herd is composed of imported Victorias, Violetas, and others from the celebrated herd of A. Crulshank, Scotland. Also, GOLDEN DROPS, LADY ELIZABETHS, YOUNG PHYLISES, RO-E OF SHARONS, YOUNG MARYS, ETC., ETC.

Imp. BARON VICTOR (Vol. 27 E. H. B.), bred by Crulshank, and 10025 GOLDEN DROPS HILLHURST 29120 head the herd. Inspection invited. W. A. HARRIS, Lawrence, Kas. Farm Joins station.

Improved Spanish Merino Sheep, of largest size and best quality. 100 CHOICE RAMS for sale. All correspondence promptly answered. Write for particulars.

H. W. GENTRY, SEDALIA, MO., breeder and importer of Improved Spanish Merino Sheep.

Holstein Cattle.

THOS. B. WALKER, Jr., IOWA CITY, IA. Herd was established in Massachusetts in 1870 and now numbers over 80 head, all represented in the Holstein Herd Book. Many animals we personally selected in Holland.

NO ONE SHOULD PURCHASE Holsteins without visiting this herd. Send for new illustrated Catalogue.

For Sale or Trade For Cattle or Sheep, 167 acres good up land, fenced, young hedge started, 85 acres in cultivation, young orchard, small fruit, house 14x20, kitchen 10x14, granary, stables and corral, 10 acre pasture, hog light, good stock well, never been dry, good range. 1 mile to creek 5 miles from Carbondale and 5 miles from Scranton. Address, OSCAR DRUM, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kas.

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 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.

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

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

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS, MOUND CITY, Kas. S. L. Ives, breeder of recorded Poland China Figh-mouth 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 500 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 Sobrights, 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 25 for \$3.50. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

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

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breed C. or pure bred Poland China swine of the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all red 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.

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

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

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breed C. or thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Empero Kas. Rams for sale.

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

FUNDS TO LOAN, on improved farm security in Shawnee and adjoining counties, at 10% rate, no commission Address, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, Topeka, Kas.

SCAB! WOOL-CROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB for VERMIN are reminded that Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 64 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules. C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y. G. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards: Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Washburn, 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 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

UNDER CARE OF PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. For girls and young ladies exclusively. Boarding and day pupils. Seventeen Officers and Teachers. Faithful instruction for all interested in our cause. All branches taught—Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, and Colliate; 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, Bishop, or BISHOP VAIL, Pres't, Topeka, Kansas.

HERALD, OHAMA.

THE GREBE HAY SWEEP, PATENTED JULY 15, 1879.

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

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

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMP'Y

Will furnish material, or take contract, for constructing a CHEAP, SUBSTANTIAL and PERMANENT FARM FENCE

Wrought Iron Fence Posts and any Standard Barb or Plain Wire.

Material for 45c per rod and upward. Contracts taken at 60c per rod and upward.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO., TOPEKA, KAS.

LANDRETH'S PEDIGREE SEEDS

ESTABLISHED NINETY-EIGHT YEARS SEEDS For the MERCHANT on our New Plan SEEDS For the MARKET GARDENER SEEDS For the PRIVATE FAMILY SEEDS Crown by ourselves on our own Farms

Handsome Illustrated Catalogue and Rural Register FREE TO ALL. MERCHANTS, SEND US YOUR BUSINESS CARDS FOR TRADE LIST. DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS, PHILADELPHIA

Challenge Wind Mills

Over 9,000 in actual use. It is a machine which, in 15 years, not one has blown down without lower localing—a record that no other mill can show. Mills sent on 30 days' trial. Best Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Brush C-Under Pumps, Corn Crushers, CHALLENGE WIND MILL AND FEED MILL CO., Batavia, Ill.

500,000 acres on the line of the WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R. LANDS FREE. Full particulars to CHARLES L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, MILWAUKEE, WIS., IN WISCONSIN.

SUMMIT STOVE-PIPE SHELF. Improved Extension Just Patented. AGENTS WANTED. \$100.00 made by one Agent in 60 days. Full particulars and lots of Agents' reports, showing quick sales and large profits, free. No Prepaid or Baiting charges to Agents. Address at once and secure choice territory free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of stockings with FEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy-work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Trembly Knitting Machine Co., 163 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

Kansas Farmer, 1 Year, \$1.00.



Ladies' Department.

Mismated.

A hawk once courted a white little dove, With the softest of wings and a voice full of love; And the hawk—oh, yes, as other hawks go— Was a well enough hawk, for aught that I know.

Well, she married the hawk. The groom was delighted; A feast was prepared, and the friends all invited; (Does any one think my story's not true? He is certainly wrong—the facts are not new.)

A hawk for his father, a hawk for his mother, A hawk for his sister, a hawk for his brother, And unless an annis there were for the dozens, And oh! such a number of hawks for his cousins.

To the dove all was strange; but never a word In resentment she gave to the wrangling she heard. If a thought of the peaceful, far-away nest Ever haunted her dreams or throbbled in her breast,

But the delicate nature was too sorely tried, With no visible sickness the dove drooped and died; Then loud was the grief and the wish all expressed To call the learned birds, and hold an inquest.

Till a wise old owl, with a knowing look, Stated this: "The case is as clear as a brook; No disease do I find, or accident's shock; The cause of her death was too much hawk!

And when he had told them the other birds knew That this was the cause, and the verdict was true. —Luna S. Peck, in Vermont Watchman.

PUTTING UP CORN—MILK FOR CHILDREN. Prizing the FARMER so highly, and especially interested in the Ladies' Department, I feel tempted to send a few words, as I see inquiries concerning ways of putting up corn.

When, just after we were married, my husband took me to Ohio, his former home, and we were "visiting around," we took dinner with an aunt of his who had corn for dinner; this is how she told me to keep it: Do not let the corn get too hard; boil until the milk is well set, cut off cob, cover bottom of jar with salt, put in a good layer of corn, then salt, and so on, using a pint of salt to four of corn, pressing down firmly with potato masher; when jar is full put enough salt on top to cover the corn good, then put on weight to keep it under brine, which ought to raise to the top in a day or two; if not by the third day then make brine and pour on. Don't let the corn get cold before putting in the jar, as in that case the brine might fail to save it. When wanted for use I prepare it just as I do pickled pork; that is, I rinse the brine off with warm water, (not hot) then put to soak in plenty of water, soak over night, or if wanted in a hurry put on the stove in a stew kettle full of water until it reaches the boiling point, (the latter plan not being so good as just soaking for either corn or pork.) Of course I do not cook corn and pork alike, but as I have got them mixed up, will tell you how I finish preparing them for the table. The corn I then put on in a little fresh water and boil ten minutes, adding butter and pepper; last of all a spoonful of flour beaten up with cream; some like a spoonful of a little sugar.

Now for the pork: After soaking, flour it well and put to fry in a hot skillet with just enough lard to keep it from sticking; turn occasionally; fry to a nice brown, take up and leave enough grease in the skillet for gravy; add flour enough to almost take up the grease; salt, pepper, and let it brown; then add milk, let come to a boil, and you will have a dish of gravy that I will insure the children to like if not the older members of the family. Pickled ham and gravy we think as good as pork can be made, yet I think the less we eat of it the better off we are, so far as health is concerned; but so long as people will eat it, they might as well know the best way of preparing it; but you may just eat all the corn you want, or at least I do, and it never hurts me and I do not remember of its ever making one of the family sick, so I will tell you how we do it: Boil until the milk is set, then cut off as thin as you can, then scrape the remaining and larger portion of the kernel; dry, and when wanted for use, soak an hour or two, put on to cook in the same water; heat gradually, but do not boil more than ten minutes; season just as for pickled corn; we think to mix the two kinds just before boiling much better than either alone.

But as now is the season when so many must see their little ones laid away in the silent tomb, let me insist on you mothers to let the little ones' diet be good, pure, healthy milk for breakfast, dinner and supper, and if they want a piece between meals let it be milk. Once I had a sweet little blue eyed girl; we went to visit friends who lived in town and had to buy what milk they used. I had seen others raise children by feeding them such as they themselves ate, so I would do by her and not go to the trouble and expense of buying milk, (she was 18 months old.) Thus I reasoned, not thinking, too, of the many at that age that were taken away and perhaps from mothers who were as careful as I, that their little ones should not eat of rich food, and although she ate nothing that would hurt an older child, yet she was taken with that dread disease, cerebro spinal meningitis, and just four years ago to-day she breathed her last. My little boy now two and a half years old was afflicted with hernia, from birth; when seven months old he came near dying with it. We sent for Dr. Eison: I told him that I gave my babe half of a nice ripe peach and was afraid that was one cause of his being so bad; how he talked to me then I will never forget, and urged upon me that if I wanted to keep my boy and have him healthy to let milk be his only diet until three years old, and if you could see what a healthy boy he is, you would know he was not near starved. I had trouble at first but he soon learned to like it. L. L. J.

FICTION AND CHICKENS.

I would say to our friend Practical—Before condemning a work of class or works, as fiction, we should be careful to discern its nature, for there is as much difference in true and false fiction as there is in bran and Graham. More; there is a positive extreme; in so much as there is no intermediate between vice and virtue. Truth is true; falsehood is false.

What is true fiction? It is a faithful representation of human nature, its virtues and its vices; its victories and its failures, with corresponding results, or lessons to be derived from them. "The study of animal (human) nature got up in an attractive style" as you express it, in your criticism of GERALDINE. Is the study of human nature less important than that of the rest of the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom? You did not mean that, I know. Is there any other manner in which humanity, with its various phases of disposition, its vices and virtues, the motives and principles which actuate in life, with the corresponding results can be so clearly portrayed, so attractively so, as in a work of fiction? Was there ever an abstract argument addressed in the cause of slavery that could or did produce the effect which was the result of Uncle Tom's Cabin? Therefore, in judging a work of fiction we should observe the principles it involves or is designed to inculcate; for therein lies its merit or demerit, as they are true or false.

To obtain seed from double flowers, fertilize such flowers of the same species with pollen from the double; to produce double balsam, hollyhock, etc. save seed from center stock. I prune my balsam to one or three stalks; keep the seed pods off if you wish them to continue blooming. I secure seed from portulaca by pulling up the plant in the fall, laying it on a paper in the window where it will continue to bloom and mature seed which the paper catches. To produce variegated morning glories, fertilize one color with pollen from another and the seed will produce variegated blooms next year.

Mrs. Heath, you are heartily welcome to the laugh at my expense regarding that pest. I have had no practical experience in pests of any kind among my fowls; they run at large and have unlimited freedom; never had the cholera among them until last season, when a showman gave one of my boys a sick parrot; it died, and as a result of my experience, about forty of my beautiful Plymouth Rocks. I have studied works on poultry, also take and read the American Poultry Yard, from which I have got some useful hints, and sometimes the reverse; for instance, my fowls this spring were in most excellent health, when some one with less experience than theory, wrote a long article in the Poultry World, stating there was nothing better for chickens than whole wheat; it had in it all the elements necessary for their sustenance, etc. So my other half read that letter and he poured out a half bushel of wheat for my chickens and told me he was going to save this everlasting bother of feeding. You can guess the results; a drove of three weeks' old chicks were the first. I saved six out of eighteen; then a Corbin hen; I won't tell you what I gave her, you would laugh worse than you did at my prescription for your hen house; but she got up and left for the timber, and came up at night very muddy; but independent of the homeopathic system. The next victim was my other Corbin hen, one of the most beautiful specimens of Plymouth Rocks we ever saw. I tried remedies—all I could think of, but I buried that hen under an apple tree and didn't ask a single soul to the funeral nor tell any one; my sorrow was too sacred. She cost me five dollars and the box she and her mate were shipped in cost me \$4.80. I had saved but two chicks from the nine eggs she laid, a cockerel and pullet, the face simile of his mother.

By the way, I sent for two settings of those Plymouth duck eggs, advertised in the FARMER; they came all right. I set them to order and watched three weeks; examined; they looked suspicious; I broke one, it was rotten; broke another, it was rotten; broke the whole lot, and not a fertile egg among them. I wrote to the proprietor of said ducks and told him if he would send me another setting I would send him a setting of my Plymouth Rock eggs, he to pay the express both ways.

But naught but "the wild winds whispered in answer low, And sighed in pity as they answered No!" In feeding I have used chopped feet with a table spoonful of salt to a gallon of feed, and have never seen a symptom of disease since, with the above exception. M. J. H.

CORN—RISK AND MILK.

Feeling encouraged by your generous offer, I now knock for admittance into the "charmed circle." I am much interested in the letters of the ladies, and I think we can be of great help to each other. I find the best way to dry corn is to pick as early in the morning as possible: husk and silk it nicely, then boil about half an hour, remove from the water so as not to soak into it and make it too wet. I add a hand full of salt to a boiler half full of corn; cut from the cob, spread on a cloth and put in the sun and wind to dry. The quicker it dries the less liable it is to sour.

Pie plant is a very palatable dish and something every farmer should have; it is nice canned the same as peaches. For sauce, cut in small pieces (no need of peeling) and stew about fifteen minutes; add sugar to the taste, and a few bits of lemon peel; set on the back of the stove and let simmer an hour. We think it quite equal to green apple sauce. Can any of the ladies tell me how to make a medley picture? We liked GERALDINE very much. I will tell you how I use up my scraps of bread: Gather the old crusts, no matter how dry so they are not mouldy; place in the oven and bake a light brown; put into a kettle and pound fine with a potato masher; sift through a colander; eat in milk. It is a very healthy food for the children; ours think it a great treat to have rusk and milk. It is an old fashioned dish, but a good way to use up dry bread. NORMA.

PICKLES—CORN—FLOWERS.

The brine for pickles should be strong enough to float an egg or potato same size. I have tried to can corn but not with satisfaction. If the corn is dried before it is too old it is nice; it should be used as soon as it will do to eat off the cob. Scald about ten minutes, (need not silk it as they will blow away). If one has a piece of netting to spread over the corn it keeps the flies off. If the weather is good it will dry in two days enough to put in a cloth flour sack. Put out in the sun a few days. A friend gave me petunia plants in the spring; some of them I set out where the sun shone on them all the time. I put up pieces of boards to shade them until they were established; some of the plants on the north side of a tree, those out fair to the sun, have been in bloom a long time, the others not at all. We liked the story very well, wish you could publish a short one once in a while. I do not feel able to take a magazine. MRS. D. B. C.

RECIPES.

Farmers' Wife and others wish to know how to can corn. I cannot tell them, but I can give them a receipt for pickling corn that I know to be good, having used it three years. Scald and cut the corn from the cob; pack in any vessel that will hold brine; one cup of salt to four cups of corn, makes its own brine; keep weight on it; when wanted for use wash

and soak in clear water over night or till fresh; season to suit taste. I have never seen any receipts for taking iron rust from linen or other white goods in the FARMER. Choose a warm sunny day, wet the goods in strong soapuds, put salt on the stains, squeeze the juice from a lemon on the salt plentifully, lay on the grass to dry. If one application does not remove all the stains, repeat; it will not injure the goods. AUNT BETTY.

TO CAN PEACHES. As I am a poor, uneducated woman I am afraid to try to write for the Ladies' Department of your valuable paper, but as no one has told our sister how to can her peaches, perhaps you could understand my rule well enough to put it in print. First, take good ripe peaches and turn boiling water on them, and the skin will slip off as readily as those of tomatoes. (If not ripe peel them.) Then pit them and put them over to cook with as much sugar as you think they need. While they are cooking, crack about one-third of the pits and when the can or jar is full, put a layer of the meats over the fruit and seal as usual.

The meats give the fruit the most natural taste of any way I ever tried. As this is the first time I ever tried to write to an editor please excuse all mistakes. MRS. S. I. S. [If this lady always writes up short and practical letters as this, she need not fear the editor's frown.—EDITOR.]

Interesting Scraps.

Those who ought to know say that loads eat bees. Some sand stones are nearly as porous as loose sand. The silk thread of a single silk worm cocoon is nine to eleven miles long. One whale has been known to produce three thousand five hundred pounds of oil. The aroma of butter is believed by some to be caused by decomposition of fatty matter. An observer has ascertained that the lifetime of a honey bee in the working season is but 28 days. Steam ships are now built 400 to 500 feet in length and cross the Atlantic ocean in a week. The steamer City of Rome is 580 feet long. The number of persons employed in conducting and building of railroads in this country is about 1,600,000. The number of farmers is about 4,000,000. Some one recommends that freshly powdered charcoal be kept sitting in the milk room. It is a great absorber of gases, and by heating it after it has become saturated with gases, it will be again rendered pure. A pork packer in Boston says he ships 100,000 pounds of leaf lard weekly to New York City for manipulation into butter imitations. Another sells 40,000 pounds of suet and tallow per month for the same purpose. Pine apples are now grown in Southern Florida. The principal variety grown is the Strawberry or red. It grows to the height of about thirty inches, bears one apple, matures in 15 to 18 months and lives about five years.

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Condensed News of the Week.

Texas cattle fever has appeared at Auburn, New York. Yellow fever—thirty-three cases at Brownsville, Texas. Gov. Roberts, Texas, appeals for aid to the Brownsville sufferers. A suit has been brought in Iowa to test the late liquor amendment to the constitution. The new canal just completed to Lake Hickpochee, opens up to cultivation the best sugar lands of Florida. A Philadelphia special says the earnings of the eastern Pennsylvania lines reached the unparalleled figures of \$4,149,900 for the past month, for the last seven months of the year they were \$23,890,000, and the net earnings \$9,873,070; a gain for the month, \$500,000.

A New York dispatch says that there is a well marked improvement in general business. The movement in grain is larger. The strikes are coming to an end, and the news from Europe had the effect of sustaining the prices on all staples. The whole grain market was very irregular and unsettled, with frequent and rapid fluctuations, but the range has been a wide one.

A Chicago dispatch, dated August 24, says some time ago a pool was formed in Peoria, Ill., of persons who bought all the August oats obtainable and have since been quietly holding through several Chicago brokers. The short interest is estimated at 6,000,000 bushels. Yesterday 125,000 bushels to be delivered on August contracts arrived, but were bought up. At the present rate, not more than 1,500,000 bushels is likely to arrive before the close of the month, when the longs are expected to force August up to 50.

At Bendicklin, Texas, recent rains swelled the Concho river to an unprecedented height. The courthouse must have fifteen feet of water in it. Trunks, cattle, sheep and every conceivable thing are floating down the river. The town is entirely cut off from all communication except by Ft. Davis. The military telegraph lines are covered with water for over a mile from Concho. Fears are entertained for the people of Bendicklin. The old stage station is covered with water, but the occupants must have escaped.

About one hundred German merchants of Chicago held a temperance convention the 25th inst. Delegates were present from various parts of the country, the object being to form a German-American temperance association. Bishop J. G. Esler, of Chicago, was selected chairman, and a committee on constitution was appointed who after a brief retirement, submitted a constitution which provides that Germans may become members by paying 50 cents yearly. Its sessions shall be annual. An executive committee of nine shall be appointed. It shall publish an organ, have public lectures, found branch associations and otherwise promote the cause. It was adopted.

THE MARKETS.

By Mail, August 26.

Chicago. BUTTER Creameries Choice and fine makes 24a25. Ordinary to good makes 19a22. Dairies Good to choice 16a20; fair to good 13a18 1/2. Grease 8a10; lard packed, good to choice, 14 1/2a15; common to fair 12 1/2a13 1/2.

BROOM CORN Choice to best huri and carpet brush 10a11 1/2 per lb; self-working green 9a10 1/2; do red tipped 9a9 1/2; red brush and stained, 7a8; crooked, inferior to good, 4a7c.

CHEESE Full cream cheddar Outside in a small way, 10 1/2a11c; somewhat off in flavor, 7a9; skimmed better grades, 7a9; common, 3a4c; flat Prime skimmed, 1a1 1/2 lbs, 3 1/2a4; good, 2a2c; common 2a4c; fancy white 10 1/2a11c.

SEEDS Timothy For prime to choice 22a23 3/4; common to good, 20a22 1/2; seller August, 2 1/2c and seller September, 2 1/2a2 1/2. Clover Prime medium 14a15 1/2. Flax, 1 3/4a1 7/8, according to quality. Hungarian, dull, 60a70c. Millet, 65a75c; Buckwheat, 90a95c.

HAY No 1 Timothy 14a15 per ton; No 2 do 13a14 1/2; mixed do 10 1/2a11; prairie 9 1/2a10 1/2; No 1 prairie 7 1/2a9 1/2; No 2 do 6 1/2a7 1/2. POTATOES Choice stock sells in a single barrel way at 1 1/2a1 7/8 per bbl, and common to good stock down to 1a1 1/2 per bbl.

WOOL Quotations range as follows: Tub washed, good medium, 35a38c; tub washed, coarse and dingy, 27a35c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30a34c; washed fleece, fine light, 28a37c; washed fleece, coarse, 27a30c; washed fleece, medium, 35a40c; washed fleece, low medium, 30a35c; unwashed fine heavy, 17a20c; unwashed, medium, 21a27c; unwashed, low medium, 20a24c; unwashed, coarse, 16a19c.

St. Louis. BUTTER Unchanged. Market quiet but steady on all kinds save grades just below choice; these were still in large supply, dead dull and depressed. Creamery at 23c for fair to 25c for choice; selected dairy at 21a22c; common to fair do 14a16c; low (including country in pails) at 11a13c; choice country at 15a16c in a small way.

CHEESE Choice grades steady; inferior slow and easy. We quote: Full cream 11a12 1/2c; prime to choice part skim 7a8c; hard 4a5c; low 2a3c. GRASS SEEDS Very little doing. Timothy quotable at \$2 20 August, 2 10 September and 2a2 30 spot—none offered; other nominal; white millet 75a85c; German millet 1 3/4a1 6/8; Hungarian 80a90c; clover 4 7/8a5; in filling orders, higher charged.

FLAX SEED In brisk demand and firm at 1 2 1/2. HEMP SEED Scarce and firm at 1 60 for prime clean. CASTOR BEANS In demand at 1 25; none offered. BROOM CORN We quote in jobbing way at 4c for crooked, 5a6c for common straight, 7a8c for prime, 8 1/2a9c for choice green hurl.

HONEY Some new comb (choice white clover) offerings—quotable at 18a20c. A fair trade in strained at 7 1/2a8c. BEEWAX Easier at 26a28c. WOOL We quote: Tub-washed choice 37a38c, fair 32a35c, low 30a32c; unwashed choice medium 25a 26c; fair do 22a24c, low do 19a21c, medium combing 22a25c, low do 16a18c, coarse and heavy 14a16c.

Kansas City. Daily Indicator reports: WHEAT Receipts at regular elevators since last report were 61,423 bushels, and withdrawals 62,415 bushels, leaving stock in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day, 285,223 bushels. There was a decidedly weaker market on change to-day, especially for the August delivery of No. 2, which opened 1/2c lower than yesterday's closing price. No. 3 was very slow, only 3 sales being made and no demand for the Sept. and Oct. delivery. Following is the record of the Call Board:

No. 3 RED WINTER WHEAT Cash, 5 cars 80 1/2, 2 cars 80 1/2; Aug 80 bid 80 1/2 asked; Sept, 1st half, 79 1/2 bid, 80 asked; Sept, 2nd half, 79 1/2 bid, 80 asked; Oct, 78 1/2 bid, 79 1/2 asked; the year, 10 cars 78 1/2. No. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT Cash, 84 1/2; Aug 83 1/2; Sept 82 1/2; Oct, 81 1/2; the year, 5 cars 82 1/2. No. 1 RED WINTER WHEAT Cash, 1 car 87; 1

car 86 1/2, 1 car 86 1/2; Aug, 86 1/2 bid, 87 asked; Sept, 86 bid, 87 1/2 asked. CORN Receipts at regular elevators since last report were 862 bushels, and withdrawals 298 bushels, leaving stocks in store as reported to the Board of Trade to-day 45,183 bushels.

The market continued to rule strong to-day but there was very little done, as the offerings were very light. A call was made for the May delivery and sold at 55c. Following is the record of the Call Board: No. 2 mixed corn Cash, 67 1/2 bid, 70 asked; Aug, 67 1/2 bid, 70 asked; Sept, 67 bid, 68 1/2 asked; Oct; no bids, 66 asked; Dec, first half, 47 bid, 48 asked; the year, 5,000 bu 47; May, 5,000 bu 45, 5,000 bu 45.

No. 2 white mixed corn Cash, no bids, 70 asked; Aug, 68 1/2 bid, 70 asked; Sept, no bids, 70 1/2 asked; Nov, no bids nor offerings. OATS No. 2 cash, 1 car 35 1/2; Aug, 1 car 35 1/2; Sept, 5 cars 35 1/2; Oct, 31 bid, no offerings; rejected cash, 31 bid, no offerings.

RYE No 2 cash 54 bid, no offerings; August, 54 bid, 56 offered; September, 52 1/2 bid, no offerings. Rejected cash, no bids nor offerings.

By Telegraph, August 28. Kansas City. The Price Current reports:

BUTTER—Genuine creamery.....22 a24 Kansas dairy.....18 a19 Good to choice western store packed.....14 a16 Medium to fair mixed.....12 a13 Common stock.....10 a CHEESE Eastern full cream at 12a13c; part skims 11a12c; skims 8 1/2a9c; western full cream 11 1/2a12 1/2c. Kansas Gessc. Young America 15a16c. CABBAGE Quoted at 10c per doz from growers. GRAPES Very plenty. Home grown Concord quoted at 2 1/2c per lb by basket, and green 2c per lb. Delaware 15c per lb. Jelly grapes 3c. Marthas 4c per lb. PEACHES The next two weeks will see the cream of the home grown crop in the market, which is well supplied at falling prices. Fancy home grown at 2a2 1/2 per bu; common 30a50c per 1/2 bu box; good 55a65c.

PEARS Duchess, 50a60c per 1/2 bu box. Bartlett, 60a75c per half bu box. Common 75c per bu. POTATOES By wagon loads at 25a30c per bu; small lots 40a50c per bu from growers. SWEET POTATOES White and red 75a90c per bu from growers. Yellow 1 7/8 per bu; shipped in 50a 75c per bu. ONIONS 30a1 c per bu from growers. TOMATOES Home grown from growers at 15a25c per bu. TURNIPS Quoted at 30a60c per bu, from growers. The following shows the cash price bid for grain in this market to day: Wheat, No. 1, 86 1/2; No 2, 83 1/2; No 3, 78; No 4, 72. Corn, No 2, 67 1/2. Oats, No 2, 35 1/2; Rye, No 4, 55.

CATTLE The range was 3 to 4 90 for natives; 3 90 to 4 35 for western grass cattle. HOGS Heavy The receipts of hogs to-day were very light but of extra good quality. There were about two loads that were choice heavy and they brought 8 70, the highest price reached this year. MIXED Few and at 3 80a3 50. SHEEP The market continues quiet, with but light demand. We note the sale of 11 native lambs at 1 50 per head; Natives, fat, av 100a120, 3 25a3 75; do 80a95, 2 90a3 00; Stockers, per head, 1 75a2 25.

Chicago. The Drovers' Journal reports: CATTLE Receipts 9,000. On choice natives the market was steady. Range of grass fed cattle were 10c lower. Market ruling firm. Export steers, 7 55a 8 00; good to choice 6 25a7 00; common to fair 4 30a 6 05; canners, 2 75a 4 00; mixed butchers 2 05a 2 20; stockers and feeders 2 60a1 00; Texas 3 50a 4 70; half breeds, 4 00a 4 90.

HOGS Receipts, 1,200. The market opening strong and held to the close. Mixed 7 60a8 35; heavy, 8 20a 8 75; light, 7 55a8 20. SHEEP Receipts, 200. Market dull and movement slow; common to fair 3 00a3 50; medium to good 3 75a4 00; choice 4 20a 4 40.

TOPEKA MARKETS. Prudges. Grocers price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes BUTTER, EGGS, BEANS, COFFEE, SUGAR, etc.

Hides and Tallow. Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEP SKINS, WOOL, etc.

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

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, RYE, BARLEY, FLOUR, etc.

Fat Stock on Foot. Corrected by Wolff & Schlegel.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes GOOD STEERS, COWS, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

Poultry. Corrected by McKay Bros

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, SPRING CHICKENS, etc.

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 this paper 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 \$50 to \$500 is inflicted on any failure of the office 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 penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an entry, 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 and approve such stray summons to be served by the taker-up 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.

Any 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 place before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping 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. 16. Neosho county—A. Gibson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Ezra Burr of Tloga 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 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 iron shoe, 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 Ardrey, Cooper tp, 1 pony mare, dark brown, branded with the letter E, valued at \$25. Also 1 pony mare, light brown, branded I R L, valued at \$10. Strays for the week ending Aug. 22d.

Harper county—Ernest A. Rice, clerk. COW—Taken up by Geo W Lombard, in Anthony tp, June 31, 1882, 1 blue-roan cow, 6 on left hip, hole in left ear, underbit in right ear, valued at \$18. Reno county—W. R. Marshall, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Smith, in Sumner tp, Aug 3, 1882, 1 roan mare pony, 8 yrs old, two figure E's and brand on left hip, T on left shoulder, valued at \$25. Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by S. Hanel, in Greenfield tp, June 14, 1882, 1 red mare pony, 8 yrs old, forehead 3 white feet, branded O M B, about 5 yrs old, valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by A M Robb, in Wild Cat tp, June 25, 1882, 1 brown horse, about 16 hands high, valued at \$50. Strays for the week ending Aug. 30.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Paul Deshane, in Caldwell tp, on the 18th of July, 1882, 1 white steer, 8 on side, 8 on left hip; valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by same, in Caldwell tp, on May 25th, 1882, 1 red steer, 8 on left side, 9 on left hip, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by same, in Caldwell tp, on May 25th, 1882, 1 red steer, L on left side, 2 on left hip, val'd at \$12.

HOG—Taken up by Albert Larrick, in Bluff tp, on August 1, 1882, 1 black and white spotted sow, under-alls in each ear, very dish-faced; valued at \$15. Rice county—C. M. Fawlings, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. Ramage, in Union tp, August 14, 1882, 1 bay mule, 4 1/2 to 5 inches high, black line along its back and across its shoulders, and had on a leather harness with lead rope dragging; valued at \$60. Saline county—Jos. Sargent, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Johny View tp, December 18, 1881, 1 steer, bay color, with white spots in forehead, white spots under belly, some white hairs in tail, branded on left hip with letter H; valued at \$25. Coffey county—B. H. Adair, clerk.

MARE—Taken up in by Abraham Decker, in Rock Creek tp, June 17, 1882, 1 sorrel filley, scar on front hock joint on left hind leg; valued at \$50. MARE—Taken up by J. B. Miller, in Ottumwa tp, July 21, 1882, 1 brown mare, about 14 hands high, 14 years old, blind in both eyes; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. I. Duglin, of Key West tp, 1 cherry-red stag, with white spot in forehead and white spot on right side; 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by John Rippey, in Ottumwa tp, July 28, 1882, 1 red heifer, 2 years old, with white spot on forehead and white spots on belly and hind legs; valued at \$25. Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Mrs Sarah Ann Adams, in Easton tp, August 9, 1882, 1 dapple gray horse, 14 or 15 years old, 15 hands high, lame in right fore leg or foot, scar on right hind leg; valued at \$20. 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.

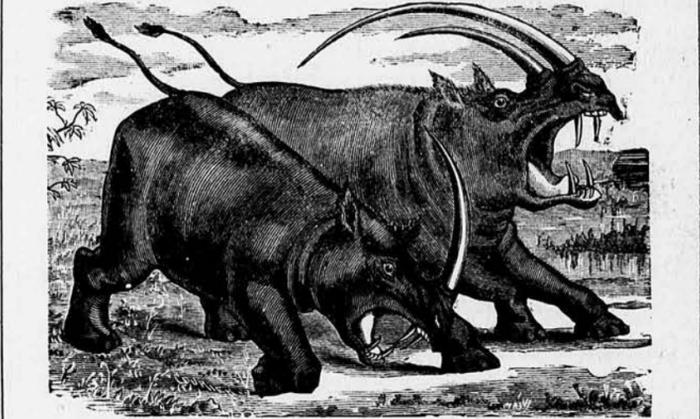
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WITH THE Great FOREPAUGH Shows.

Will Exhibit Afternoon and Evening at



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Capital invested three millions. Europe swept clean of its great amusement features. Greatest of All—the now first time consolidated GREAT FOREPAUGH SHOWS.

FOUR MENAGERIES COMBINED. THREE GREAT CIRCUS TROUPE. OCEANIC AQUARIUM. MAMMOTH MUSEUM.

Adam Forepaugh, Jr.'s Great Congress of 22 TRAINED ELEPHANTS. Renz's Berlin Circus, Hippodramatic Sports and Gorgeous Oriental Spectacular Displays. More than equalling in magnitude and cost nearly

ALL THE SHOWS ON EARTH COMBINED.

Daily expenses greater, canvas larger, parade grander, costs more, shows more, and is the most perfect, chaste and respectable traveling tented exhibition ever organized. Look at the unparalleled and astonishing array of famous foreign features: First and only great herd of 22 PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, and the just added

BOLIVAR, Largest and Heaviest Elephant known to exist.

\$150,000 will be forfeited if any circus in the world can duplicate the unparalleled act of Sig. LEONATI, from Milan, Racing upon a Bicycle up, and down a Spiral Elevated Roadway 60 feet in Height! or the famous French Troupe—SILBONS, from Paris, in their blood-curdling gymnastic exhibitions; or the incomprehensible, Fearless Velocity of

ALBION, SPEEDING 60 MILES AN HOUR ON A 9 FEET HIGH BICYCLE.

Greatest Living Lady Riders in the World! Louisa Renz, from Berlin! Lizzie Deacon, from London. Behold! See! 100 Peerless Performers! Tallest Giants! Smallest Dwarfs! Zola Blown from a Cannon! Wild Men Zulus!

200 PERFORMING and RING HORSES! HIPPOPOTAMI! TRAINED LIONS! TIGERS! HYENAS! BABY CAMELS! WONDERFUL SACRED CATTLE of PERSIA! MORE RARE ANIMALS THAN ALL THE SHOWS IN AMERICA! HANDSOME WOMEN! FAT LADIES! BIG BABIES! TWO RACE TRACK ARENAS

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Four Great Circus Rings!

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PEERLESS, POETIC, PRINCELY, GRAND, GEORGEOUS FREE STREET PARADE,

Every forenoon of Exhibition Day, between 9:30 and 10:30, the Greatly Grand and Gorgeous CARNIVAL STREET PARADE, in which is seen the Wonderfully Grand and Sublime Pageants,

CLEOPATRA, Queen of Egypt! AND LALLA ROOKH, Princess of Delhi!

WITH THE Handsomest Woman in America!

Personating "Lalla Rookh," and the Barge of Cleopatra, with Egypt's Queen, the most magnificent spectacle ever beheld upon the streets of an American city. Living Wild Beasts Loose in the Street.

A SCORE OF SUN-BRIGHT, SUMPTUOUS CHARIOTS. ALBION, SWEEPING ALONG WITH HIS 9 FEET HIGH BICYCLE. A REAL SIMON-PURE TROUPE OF SOUTHERN CAMP-MEETING MELODISTS, SINGING AS THE PROCESSION MOVES. 3 GREAT BANDS OF MUSIC. And grand, new and novel procession of Industry, the very largest, longest, greatest, grandest, gratuitous and only 2 Million Dollar Pageant ever seen on the streets. Admission, only 50 cents; children under 9 years, 25 cents. Exhibition afternoon and evening at usual hours. Arenic Chairs. Promenade Concerts one hour before commencing, by the three great bands. Low Rates and Excursion Trains on all railroads to SEE THIS GREAT SHOW. ADAM FOREPAUGH, Sole Proprietor.

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