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About Planting Groves and Forests.

Among the imperative duties incumbent upon the farmers of Kansas and the West is the planting of groves and forests. We use the words "imperative duties" in their proper sense. The planting of timber trees is a duty we owe to society in general, to our families and to ourselves. In matters of public health, social culture and domestic refinement, the planting of trees holds a prominent position. This needs no arguing. As a matter of taste in beautifying the country and adorning homes nothing comes before trees.

But we use the word imperative to impress the thought that there is about this tree planting business in Kansas something more than mere fancy or pleasure.

If we do not propose to set out trees in this state and yet cultivate the lands from year to year, we will soon learn that we are manufacturing a desert out of one of the fairest portions of earth. The KANSAS FARMER has been calling attention to the necessity of crowding as much as possible of our cropping into the early part of the growing season, and this because of probable droughts later. Anything that will tend to modify this tendency to dryness ought to be appropriated. It is the universal experience of men that forests have much to do with rainfall. The fact is indisputable that arid, treeless regions are always dry, whereas moisture abounds where vegetation flourishes. We do not expect to change the position of the Rocky mountains or the Gulf of Mexico, but we do expect to see Kansas groves as numerous as to amount to a forest, where a standing invitation will await the visits of passing vapors. If every farm in Kansas to day had a twenty-acre grove on it, the subject of droughts would have little importance.

The time is now at hand to commence preparations for planting. Let every farmer who has not already done so, begin at once. If you have not more than one acre of land this year to devote to trees, give that much. Make a start. It is a money-making business, though you have to wait a few years for returns. You need not give up all the land that is set to trees; one half of it may be cultivated three or four years, and then returns will begin to come in.

Prepare the ground this fall. Plow up what is set apart for next year's planting. Plow very deep—foot if you can; nine or ten inches at any rate. If you have to run the plow twice in the same furrow, no matter. Don't fail to go down deep. There is a great deal in getting the ground well broken up to a considerable depth. But if you cannot go nine, or ten or twelve inches deep, then go as deep as you can. If the ground is flat, draw deep furrows away from it to lower places for draining. Then harrow deep and well to pulverize the soil, and let it alone till spring. When the proper time for planting comes, cross plow six inches in depth; harrow well and roll if the earth is at all cloddy; then draw furrows with plow eight inches deep and seven feet apart. Cross these with a marker, or whatever you wish, so that you have checkered rows seven feet each way; and in the crossings set the young trees, or cuttings whichever you plant. In the middle, between the rows of trees, draw other furrows and plant in potatoes, or cabbage, or any other root crop. In cultivating this, you also cultivate the trees. The cultivation of the trees is as important as it is for corn. When the weather gets dry, run the cultivator through at least once a week, but run shallow, and a short roller would be a good thing to use after every stirring. Throw all the rotten manure you can get, chip dirt, leaves and mould from the river bottom on the grove land and stir it into the soil. Keep the ground clean of weeds all the time. Protect it from all kinds of stock, both winter and summer, and do not suffer anything to grow there except the trees and vegetables you cultivate.

It is a good time now to select the young trees if you propose to use them. If they are obtained in the wild state in the river bottoms, see that the roots are not mangled and torn in lifting. Don't let them lie in the sun or wind, but bundle them and cover as fast as taken up. Keep the roots covered, and bury them—the roots, in loose, rich earth, and cover with hay or straw until wanted for setting in the grove. If the trees are obtained from a nursery let it be a reliable and responsible one, and save the trees as directed for wild ones. In setting them in the grove, don't be careless. Clean every clod and bit of trash out of the way. Spread the roots out as nearly natural as possible; set eight inches deep—that will be about six when the earth settles; throw nothing on the roots but well pulverized earth; when all the roots are nicely covered, shake the tree so as to let loose earth fall into every little opening about the roots, and then pour some water about the stem to settle the earth still more. After the water has well gone down, then cover well and tramp. When done, see that the whole surface is level.

In selecting trees take small ones and cut back well. Transplanting large trees never pays, unless it be in individual instances. Small stocks can be sustained better than larger ones, and the chances for getting good roots are always better in case of young stock.

If it is intended to plant seed or cuttings a little different method must be adopted. For walnuts or hickory nuts, gather them this fall from the trees, scatter them about on rich, loose earth and cover them lightly with soil, chip dirt, rotten leaves or something of the kind, and when planting time comes set them in the place they are to grow. If they are not well-sprouted set them shallow—an inch under cover, say; if the sprouts are two or more inches long, set a little deeper, but in no case cover the top of the sprout, and they ought never to be set deeper than two inches.

If seed is to be used, we advise sprouting it in hot beds or in boxes in the house so as to get them started early enough to transplant before hot weather.

The method of setting out is about the same as with walnuts, only that more care is required. The plants ought to be set about two inches deep and protected with mulching for a time. Honey locust seed, as we have before stated, ought to be scalded before setting for sprouts.

If cuttings are to be used, it is better to put two at a place, and one may be removed afterwards if both grow. Cuttings may be six to twelve inches in

length. One to three eyes may be above ground, but only one should be allowed to grow. We don't advise setting cuttings in the place they are to grow, unless the earth is in very good condition. Set the cuttings at such an angle as that the lower end will not be on hard ground. Six inches is deep enough. If the season is dry cuttings must be watered often and well. Draw the earth away, leaving a basin about the stem, into which pour the water slowly. After it is absorbed, draw the dry earth back to its place. Water always in the evening after the heat of the day is passed.

A Few Words About Sheep.

There is no domestic animal more liable to disease than sheep; and yet, with proper care, there is none more easily kept in a healthy state. Sheep are tenacious animals, but nature has provided them with shields against many dangers. If they have shelter in time of storms, and especially rain and snow storms, have sufficient clean, wholesome food, well-ventilated quarters, and clean water, there is little to be feared from disease.

Sheep need frequent changes of pasture, in the pasture season, and the same rule applies in reference to dry food. It is a rule applying to all animals, that the more refined the organization, the greater need of variety in sustenance. We do not mean variety in classes or kinds of food, but rather variety in that general sense which includes in means of sustenance all proper elements in healthy growth—care and treatment, as well as food.

We believe every farmer ought to have some sheep—more or less, as his means and conveniences will justify. But, unless he can give them good attention, and can care for them well, he is better without them. And at this season they need special care, so that they are kept healthy and started into winter in good condition. Oats, rye and corn ought to be set apart for the sheep in the winter, and a little of one or all of them fed along through the fall. Racks and troughs should be prepared and kept clean. An excellent arrangement for feeding is made as follows: Take a two-inch plank a foot wide and bevel the edges; then, on each edge put a 4 inch piece even with the edge on the narrow side of the plank. This makes a trough flat and a foot wide. Then, on a line 3 inches from each outer edge of the trough bore a row of inch holes 3 inches apart. Bore them at an angle to correspond with the bevel on the edge of the plank. In these holes put sticks split, shaven, sawed or turned, 24 to 28 inches long, and put their upper ends through similar holes in a 3 or 4 inch piece, and have these top pieces joined at the ends and at proper distances between to give strength. This makes a rack and trough combined which may be kept in position by being fastened on benches, or logs, or it may have its own feet. Bran, shorts, any kind of ground feed and salt, or whole grain may be conveniently fed in such a trough, and hay or fodder is well secured in the rack. Of course the hay must all be cleaned out before putting the ground feed or grain in the trough. Sheep will feed nicely on both sides of such a rack and stand in the most economical and healthy position.

Correspondence.

Silk Culture—Mulberry Trees.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

At the present time much is being said and written in regard to silk culture, and, indeed, it is high time the subject was agitated in the United States, for if once developed it will furnish lucrative employment at the homes of thousands of women and children, and add largely to the natural wealth of the land. Perhaps a few practical ideas in regard to the relative value of the different kinds of mulberry used for silk culture, from one who is engaged in the business, will be of interest to some of your many readers.

For the Northern states, I place at the head the Russian brought to this country about seven years ago by Russian Mennonites. First, because it is perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any soil. Second: It is a rapid grower. Third: It produces large quantities of leaves, which furnish silk of the finest quality. Fourth: It produces the best fruit of all the mulberries, and the most of it. It can be grown to the height of forty feet, and from three to five feet in diameter, or can be sheared to any size or shape you like.

There are eleven varieties of *Morus Alba*, or white mulberry. Among them are the *Morus Taratica*, *Morus Multicaulis*, *Morus Moretta*, *Morus Japanica*, English white, and others. The only hardy mulberry among the above named sorts, is the *Morus Taratica*, from Russia, where it has long been used for silk culture, and is one of the favorites. It produces a reddish-white fruit of inferior quality.

For the South, there is but little difference in any of the *Morus Alba* varieties. The *Morus Multicaulis* produces the largest leaves, but the common old English is hard to beat, and is planted largely.

The following table will show the relative value of the leaves for silk: Eighteen lbs. of *Morus Multicaulis* make one pound of silk; 16 lbs. of English white; 14 lbs. *Moretta*; 13 lbs. *Taratica*; 13 lbs. *Alba Rosea*; 12 lbs. *Japanica*; 13 lbs. *Russica*.

Nearly all the silk-producing countries of the old world have their favorites for silk. In China and Japan, the *Multicaulis* is said to be the best; while France clings fondly to the *Morus Alba Rosea*. In Italy the *Morus Moretta* leads all the others; while the German thinks the *Morus Alba* has no equal, even if it does produce silk of a coarse quality. Soil and climate have much to do with the different varieties, but if I were to plant two acres, it matters not in what part of the United States, one would be Russian; and then if you tire of silk culture, fine fruit will more than pay for the labor and expense of growing.

I never plant the common American, or *Morus Rubra*, near the paper mulberry, and I would not advise planting *Morus Nigra* for silk culture.

In Europe and Asia the mulberry is considered the most valuable of all trees, for it produces the most delicious fruit; its timber is used in the arts and for fuel; the bark and fiber for rope, and its leaves produce the finest of fabrics—silk, paper, etc.

At some future time I will send you an article on the different kinds of silk worms.

G. J. CARPENTER.

Fairbury, Nebraska.

Wheat Figures of Mr. Swann.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have been asking some of the threshing machine men, relative to the wheat crop of this and last year, also millers and grain dealers, and I find that the almost universal decision is that the present is three to one, which would give us, according to last year's state average, the great average of forty-five bushels per acre for the harvest of 1882, which every one knows to be false. Therefore some one is wrong, and I firmly believe it is last year's figures, which should have been seven instead of fifteen.

I herewith send you the crops of the years my record covers, giving the years in even and odd columns, and marking the good crops of the odd years with the word "good."

1832	28	1833	7
1834	drought	29	1835 good
1836	23	1837	5
1838	18	1839	6
1840	22	1841	6
1842	16	1843	9
1844	20	1845	7
1846	16	1847	5
1848	32	1849	9
1850	21	1851	8
1852	14	1853 good	17
1854	drought	16	1855 good
1856	20	1857	5
1858	16	1859	5
1860	26	1861	5
1862	38	1863	9
1864	18	1865	7
1866	30	1867	8
1868	22	1869	8
1870	14	1871	7
1872	22	1873	11
1874	drought	18	1875 good
1876	6	1877	7
1878	29	1879	8
1880	9	1881	7
1882	25		

Thus you will see that the odd years producing the good crops are the years following the twenty-long drought. A like thing will be seen by those who are living in 1895.

In respect to wheat-seeding here I will say, unless there is a different feeling comes up there will be but little sown this fall here. J. C. H. SWANN.

Sedgwick Co., Kas.

Short Letters.

ONAGA, Pottawatomie Co., Sept. 30, 1882.—We are glad to note the fact that so many of our farmers are patrons of your valuable paper, for we believe they are profited by it. I have been a constant reader of the FARMER, and can truthfully say I have never perused a single number without finding some article worth the name of "cheap," and considered a luxury for use on extra occasions, when company was entertained. A story is told in one of our old Rockingham county towns which illustrates this fact. A high-toned gentleman, known as the "Squire," called at a farm house one day on some business, and when he had finished his errand, had remained at the door, the good housewife, wishing to impress the Squire with the dignity and thrift of her family, said to him: "Squire, won't you stop and have some flour-bread and butter?" thinking it not too late for him to accept her invitation. To her chagrin the doughty Squire replied: "Thank you, marm, I don't care if I do," and promptly dismounted and entered the house. The poor woman could only explain that to her surprise she found the flour-bread all out, and offered him the best she had, some Indian bannock.

When a boy, the writer has often seen in the house of a neighbor a string of these bannocks, eight or ten in number, set upon tins in front of the fire in the broad fireplace, there being room left then in one corner for him to sit and look straight up the chimney into the blue heavens. There was very little market for farm produce in those days, except in the larger towns, and long journeys had to be made, mostly to such as were known as "seaports"—as there were no interior towns of sufficient population to be centers of much trade. Every farmer kept a flock of sheep, and wool constituted a large proportion of the clothing of the family. It was carded, spun, and woven at home, and made into garments for both sexes. The best clothes for the men and boys were made of what was called "full-cloth." This was made at home, of the finest material, and taken to the mills known as "fulling-mills," where it was put through a process of thickening, dyeing, and finishing. The women used to wear gowns of cloth, which was called "pressed woolen." This was simply home-made flannel, taken to the mills above named and pressed, so as to present a glossy surface.

Every farmer had a small patch of flax. This was pulled and spread out in rows on the ground, "rotted," and then "broken" and "swung," and was thus prepared for the combing, carding, and the "little wheel," as the machine was called on which the flax was spun, to distinguish it from the larger machine for spinning wool. It was woven into cloth for table covers, toweling, sheeting, and shirting. The "tow," which was the coarse portion combined on the "hatchel," was spun into coarse yarn, of which a cloth was made for summer suits for men and boys. The tow shirt, so commonly worn, was, when new, an instrument of torture to the wearer, as it was full of prickling spines left from the woody part of the stalk.

The tailor of the old days, with his goose, traveling from house to house, to make up the clothes for the men and boys—or to cut and fit them for the gossiping "tailors"—to complete—is not known to the present generation. The old-fashioned shoemaker, who used to perambulate the country round with his kit, taking the families in turn at their homes, and working till the whole household was shod, is almost forgotten. That, however, was a common thing in the olden days. The writer calls to mind an anecdote of one of these ancient cordwainers, who was noted for his wit and the geniality of his disposition, as well as for the excellent quality of his work. He used to make shoes for all the leading families of the town, and his visits were occasions of much fun and jollity on the part of the youngsters of the household. One of these families had a black woman in their service as a slave, and when her turn came the young people thought they would have some fun at the shoemaker's expense, when he should come to measure the "long heel." Phillips was called in, and all the boys were there to see the sport, but the wily old cobbler was equal to the occasion. He ordered the poor darkey to thrust his foot into a tub. She obeyed only after a stern command and a stamp of his foot, when he told her she might go. He then measured her wet track on the floor, and cheated the jolly youngsters out of their fun.

The attention of our readers is called to the Water Supply and Windmill Regulator invented by Sayles & Brooks, Wichita, Kansas. This attachment can be used with any kind of windmill and is so simple in its construction and arrangement that when once attached it saves the personal supervision of the mill as it keeps the mill so that when water is needed it sets it in motion, and stops it when there is enough.

Messrs. Henry & Benson, advertise for sale some fine Merino rams. They are pure blood.

Saline County Fair.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

This Association is to be congratulated on its second annual fair. Last year they had a good show, paid premiums in full, improved their grounds considerably and then came out \$200 ahead. This year they had a much better fair with larger attendance. The exhibit of fruits, vegetables and grains was especially deserving mention. The departments of live stock was fully up to the average of more eastern fairs. Some very well-bred swine and sheep were shown—some as good as can be found in the state; however, the number on exhibition was not large. Considerable interest is being taken in live stock matters here, and already they are ahead of the majority of counties in raising good heavy horses, and the exhibit in this department attracted no little interest. The poultry exhibit was not large, but of the few varieties shown, they were fully up to the standard. Nearly \$300 was offered in the speed ring for home competitors. The feature of this fair deserving special mention is the hearty co-operation of the farmers with the Association, and the harmonious unanimity of the officers and directors in trying to reach a high standard of excellence. Success to Saline county. HEATH.

Farmers of the Olden Time.

The following, from the Boston Journal, will be recognized as a correct portraiture, by those of our readers whose memories run back half a century, and it will be interesting to all:

Fifty years ago and more the farmers were simply farmers and nothing else. They depended almost wholly on the products of their farms for their living. They raised nearly all the supplies for their own tables, and largely for their clothing, which was manufactured from the raw material in their own homes. Wheat was much more generally grown than now, but not in sufficient quantities to furnish bread for the household. Flour was rarely bought by the barrel, and barley, rye, and Indian corn were extensively used. In

The Stock Interest.**Hornless Cattle.**

It is not to be doubted longer that the interest of farmers and breeders in hornless (polled) cattle is becoming general. At all the prominent fairs thus far held this year, polled cattle have been exhibited, and these exhibitions have not been for show only; they have been genuine contests of merit. The Polled Angus are put in competition with Short-horns as beef-producing animals. Many persons profess to prefer the flesh of these hornless animals to that of any of the horned breeds. Whether that preference is based on imagination, or prejudice, or ignorance, we cannot say. It is certain, however, that in actual tests by competent judges, and on competition in the open market, the quality of beef from the Polled Angus compares favorably with the best beef ever produced. Some cattle men assert that the best, most juicy, the sweetest and best marbled meat comes from the carcasses of these candidates for public favor.

It is not to be wondered then, why new and cruel methods are being invented to remove horns from breeding stock. We read of men shaving the newly-started horns off of calves' heads and then searing the wounds with hot irons to prevent further growth. As we write, a paper lies before our eyes containing a brief paragraph stating that Georgia farmers have been producing hornless cattle some years by a similar method. When the calf is old enough for the horns to start, it says, a very small protuberance is felt upon the head. Take a knife and cut a small cross over this little horn, and lift out the incipient horn, press the edges of the wound together, and put an adhesive strap over it, and there is no more trouble, and you have hornless cattle.

While we are very friendly to the hornless cattle, we cannot but censure such methods of producing them. These practices are cruel; they are barbarous and debasing. It may be true that these dehorning operations are no more painful or torturing than castration or spaying, or even many operations in necessary surgery, but that is no reason why this needless cruelty should be added to what is already a long list of barbarisms practiced on our dumb brutes. We approve and admire the general disposition to increase the numbers and qualities of this excellent breed of cattle. The arguments are all in favor of hornless animals. We hope to see the day when they will be common. We have no doubt about their merits. But we object to going outside of natural methods so far as to torture and wound the poor creatures in order to produce a breed of hornless cattle. And, aside from its cruelty, it is questionable whether any permanent good results would follow. To assume that nature will follow art is to do violence to established rules; and to argue that a race of animal's inheriting features created by human methods will grow and maintain itself, is to oppose every recognized principle in the art of breeding. The original type will show itself often along the line of descent. Perfection in breeding comes from good selections of blood and of individual animals for points. And even in the best lines, sometimes we find the far away ancestors reappearing when we least expect it. It is better to start right. Hornless cattle are being imported and raised very fast. At present they are commanding high prices; but that will not last long. A few farmers can unite in purchasing a bull, and use him for crossing on their horned cows. A polled bull rarely gets a horned calf. Let his bull calves, if of fair merit as half-bloods, be saved for one generation and used as breeders. This, of course, would, on common stock, produce only quarter-blood, but that is better than common stock to breed to pure blood. Besides, the more hornless bulls we have the faster may we have hornless cattle.

These cattle are becoming sufficiently numerous now to justify public sales of them. The first such sale in this country took place at Dearborn Park, Chicago, on the 20th day of last month. Twenty-four animals, imported last June, were sold. Fifteen cows and heifers brought \$11,295, and six bulls \$2,495. The cows and heifers averaged \$753.27, and the bulls averaged \$415.83. Three of the cows had calves at their feet, which accounts, in part, at least, for the high prices paid. One cow sold for \$1,555, another for \$1,280, and another for \$910. The lowest price for any of the females was \$305. The bulls ranged from \$315 to \$800. As showing how the public pulse is beating, it may be stated that at the same place and time, a three-year-old Hereford cow sold for \$275.

Hogs intended for fattening this fall or winter need the best of care now. They ought to be kept growing all the time and not allowed to lose in any way. Growing animals ought never to be kept uncomfortably fat, but they should be kept in healthy, thrifty condition. Then they take on fat much more readily and at less expense than if they are kept back by stinting in food or growth. Let the hogs have plenty of good, wholesome food, clean water and comfortable quarters.

Sheep-breeders—some of them, are discussing the question whether it would not be a good thing to breed off the horns of sheep. One breeder says he has been breeding from hornless rams nine years with success. He says they are more quiet—they fight less than horned rams, and they are much more easily sheared.

An English ice dealer found a frozen frog in his ice and removed it into a vessel of water where it soon began to move, and was alive again.

The War of the Breeds.

The supremacy of Short-horns among beef-producing cattle is being disputed by the lower bodied and shorter legged Herefords. The contest has been going on for several years, but the Short-horn seemed to be so secure in position as that it appeared hardly worth attending to the attacks made by the young rival. But merit will succeed. That the Herefords have merit, and that of an order that cannot and will not be talked down, is too evident for denial. They have been pitted against the king of the slaughter pen time and again, and though at first little effort was necessary on the part of their enemies to secure greater recognition and the prizes, they have continued the contest with so much persistence and vigor that now they are beginning to compete successfully for honors at the great fairs.

At the LaFayette, Indiana, Fair, held recently, a spirited contest was had between these two breeds. The Live Stock Indicator says that in the vicinity of LaFayette there have, within a year or two, been collected, by men of ample means, herds of some of the finest Herefords in the world, and as the fair association there has for some years annually offered a \$500 premium on the best herd of the beef breeds, which had four times in succession gone to the Short-horns of J. H. Potts & Sons, the Hereford men proposed to make the capturing of it this year, to some extent a test case between the two breeds. Of the nine herds entered three of them were Herefords. Some difficulty was met in selection of judges, but, this overcome, the examination was made and premiums awarded. Master Richmond, Short-horn, a four-year-old bull, with 2 two-year-old and 3 three-year-old cows, took first prize, and the second was given to the Herefords. In the class of young herds there were six entries and the Herefords took the first and third premiums.

This will prove to be not only encouraging to the friends of Herefords, but it will stimulate to greater exertions in improving both of these valuable breeds of cattle. It will do more than that; it will go far towards doing away with the notion entertained by many persons that the Short-horns are so nearly perfect that it is useless to attempt any successful competition with them. Their beauty, their size, their qualities tending to value, go unquestioned; but in this day of marvels, nothing can long stand at the head without observing that something is trying to climb over it. This war of the breeds is encouraging to all persons interested in good stock. The people are ready to acknowledge the belligerent rights of the contending parties, and stand ready to urge rather than restrain all their ambitions to excel. And long before the war between these two breeds is ended by conquest, another valiant clan—the Black Polls, will appear quietly on the field, contending for equal recognition. The best result of the war will be seen in the excellence of American cattle.

About Screw Worms.

Cattle men, in the branding season, as well as the animals themselves, are annoyed by the ravages of the screw worm, and this is what the Medicine Lodge Cresset says on the subject:

After a careful investigation of all the agricultural works at our command, we are unable to find any history of this worm. But although the screw worm has no published record, there is no question but that he can give any other member of the maggot tribe several points and then discount him.

The maternal ancestor of the screw worm resembles in size and appearance the ordinary blue-bottle fly, and as a layer of eggs has no equal among the other birds. Her capacity for business in that direction beats that of the most industrious Bramah hen in the proportion of 1,000,000 to one. In other words, while the most conscientious and high-bred hen lays one egg and cackles and blows about it to her neighbors, the screw fly will sow her eggs over half an acre of fresh brands on cattle besides doing a good deal of outside work on horses which have been tripped up on wire fences.

From the egg laid by the maternal fly the screw worm is hatched in from two to twenty hours. As to his description, we might say, that in color he is a dirty white, and under a powerful microscope, is shown to be covered with a minute fur or hair. His head is black and shaped like a gimlet, and in size he grows to be from a quarter to three eighths of an inch in length and perhaps twice the thickness of an ordinary maggot.

The screw worm is never known to fool around looking for new locations, but begins to work his claim as soon as he is born. He inherits all the energy and decision of character of his mother, and begins to work with as much vigor as a fresh convert at a negro camp-meeting, and hangs on like a country book agent.

The screw worm will thrive under very discouraging circumstances. Coal oil or turpentine do not seem to dash his spirits or retard him from his labors. A strong extract of tobacco seems to make him despondent for the time being, but he is liable to rally again and get around for the second table. He is not prepared, however, to wrestle with crystalline ointment or carbolic acid, while chloroform soon snaps the thread of his existence.

The Kansas Patron says: Recently we fell in with a group of intelligent stock-raisers from western Kansas. They had been to the State Fair, and were discussing the comparative value of different kinds of feed for stock. It was agreed that actual experiment had proved that three acres of sorghum cane are equal to five acres of corn, of average growth.

Black Cattle of Wales.

There is, in the northern part of Wales, which is a hilly and mountainous region, a hardy breed of black cattle. They are small, low-kodied, hardy, docile, and are excellent milkers. Mr. J. W. Clarke, of London, in a letter to the Country Gentleman, thus speaks of them: "At Islington to-day there were 2,500 cattle and 5,112 sheep in market for sale. I strongly recommended the black cows of Montgomeryshire, North Wales, as the best poor-man's cow I have ever seen, because they are generally large yielders of milk for their size, while the form of the cow is good, she being low-legged, compact in body, and generally well formed—he incurving horns inclusive. But the leading points of value in the black cows of North Wales are their great hardiness, arising from centuries of adaptation to exposure, and the economy with which they are kept, arising from their having been subsisted on the short and scant grass of the quite limited Welsh mountain pastures and small commons for centuries. With much necessary activity in grazing scant feed, they have excellent digestive powers, and in fact all the essential qualities required in an excellent breed of milch cows—medium in size, like the Ayrshires, but with better teats, and equally good yielding qualities—cows of high economic value.

"They Give the Best Satisfaction."

This is what A. M. Stein & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., say of one-half and three-quarter blood Percheron-Norman horses. The firm handles 2,000 horses annually, mostly heavy draft. "We handle more of the Percheron-Normans than of any other breed. There is more demand for them. They give the best satisfaction, no matter how little of the blood there is in them. They have good foot, and last better on our pavements than the Clydesdales, or any of the other breeds."—Chicago Tribune. Nearly 1,000 of Percheron-Norman horses, in their purity, have been imported from France and bred by M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., who now has on his farm about 400 of them.

Among remarkable productions recently mentioned by local papers of Nebraska are: Three oat heads carrying respectively 185, 222 and 254 grains; a peach 11 inches in circumference and weighing 10 ounces; a stalk of corn over 14 feet high and 2 inches in diameter at the thickest part, and another 15 feet in length and carrying 9 ears.

As a tonic and nerve for debilitated women nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By drugists,

The age of sheep up to four years old is readily ascertained from the mouth. They put up two large teeth in the center of the lower jaw, casting two sucking teeth at about twelve months old. They put up two more large teeth each of the next three years, making at four years old a full mouth of eight large teeth. These soon become gaipy and worn, especially when sheep are fed on whole roots.

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find without a rival Brown's Iron Pillar.

It is a commonplace but important truth to which City and Country gives expression when it says that larger profits must come from more pains-taking tillage of less land.

Malarial Diseases.

A sure and effectual prevention and cure is found in Simon's Liver Regulator. It originated in the south, and there achieved its great fame for diseases of that section.

A Connecticut correspondent of the Farmer of that state says he has a Boscawen cock 16 feet high and still growing. The leaves are 6 to 8 inches broad and the topmost ear 18 feet from the ground.

Ladies

afflicted with weaknesses peculiar to their sex will find in Letis' Dandelion Tonic a genuine friend. If it be taken persistently in small doses it will effect a permanent cure. It contains phosphates, iron and other tonic and nutritive principles, the lack of which in the system causes female disease.

Horses and swine are said to have "died by hundreds" at Greenough, Western Australia, owing to effects of the late drought, the pangs of hunger causing pigs to attack human beings, and to force their way into dwelling-houses in search of food.

* * * "Unbidden guests are often welcome when they are gone," Disease is an unbidden guest which "Mney-Wort almost invariably "shows the door." Here is a case in point: "Mother has recovered," wrote an Illinois girl to her eastern relatives. "She took bitter for a long time but without any good. So when she heard of the virtues of "Mney-Wort she got a box and it completely cured her, so that she can do as much work now as she could before we moved west. Since she got well everyone about here is taking it."

With a good cow to begin with, fed very liberally and given the best of care, a "one-acre farmer" says he makes 500 pounds of butter per year, leaving a snug margin of profit. He admits that if she were an inferior animal he could not afford to keep her.

* * * All ladies who may be troubled with nervous prostration; who suffer from organic displacement; who have a sense of weariness and a feeling of lassitude; who are languid in the morning; in whom the appetite for food is capricious and sleep at proper hours uncertain, should have recourse to Mrs. Plunkett's Vegetable Compound.

A simple way of obtaining a very good bronze for iron work is as follows: Mix an equal quantity of butter of antimony and oil of olives; put this mixture on the iron which is required to be bronzed with a brush, the iron having been previously brightened with emery and cloth, and leave it for several hours; then rub with wax and varnish with copal. Cotton seed oil would probably answer as well as olive oil.

PITTSFORD, Mass., Sept. 28, 1878.
Sirs—I have taken Hop Bitters and recommend them to others, as I found them very beneficial.

Mrs. J. W. TULLER,
Sec. Women's Christian Temperance Union

It is found that the galvanizing process does not prevent fence wire from rusting. As soon as the coating is removed in a few places the rusting takes place faster than on iron that is not covered. A covering of paint or tar is preferable to one of zinc and is less expensive.

Brain and Nerve.
Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence,lessness, sexual debility, &c. \$1. at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

In Southern Europe hemp grows to the height of fifteen to twenty feet.

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

The hemp plant, when grown in India, produces a resinous matter which exudes upon the surface of the stems and leaves. This has powerful intoxicating qualities, and is the active principle of the hashish, used in the East to bring on a state of unconsciousness, accompanied by blissful dreams.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passage, dis-eased discharges, cured by Buchopalas, \$1. at druggists Kansas Depot, McPIKE & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

It is stated as one reason why English troops won such an easy victory over Egyptians that, that most of the inhabitants of Egypt suffer from some affection of the eyes caused by the sand blown about in the atmosphere. The soldiers' sight was deficient.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 130 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 Ass't Sec'y.

C. P. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

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

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards:

Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R.

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R.

Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

(Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad.)

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R.

Missouri Pacific Railway.

Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.

Public Sale**OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE**

At the Fair Grounds, Manhattan, Kansas. Wednesday, October 18, 1882.

I will sell thirty-five head of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, being my entire herd, the best lot, combining individual merit and breeding, ever offered in Kansas; consisting of "Rose of Sharon," "Flat Creek Marys," "Josphines," "Harriets," "Ianthas," "Adelaises," "Mary Anna" and "Clarksville." Among the lot are some choice show animals. The cows are bred to 6280 Cordelia Duke 38048, who has calved at foot, by him, or both. Cordelia Duke is a "Benick Rose of Sharon," a sure calf get'er, kind and gentle, and as good an individual as stands west of the Mississippi. The cows have been selected with great care, are good individuals, good breeders and are good milkers. The bulls will be from 5 to 14 months old. Also about

200 THOROUGHBRED POLAND CHINA HOGS

"Registered Stock," of all ages; and some choice

BROOD MARES,

Which are bred to Imported Draft Stallions. Remember the Dates.

Wednesday, October 18, 1882.

TERMS CASH: A credit of 4 or 6 months will be extended if desired, on Bankable Notes. Sale commences at 1 o'clock. Catalogues will be ready about October 1st.

C. E. ALLEN, Manhattan, Kas.

E. W. PEARSOLL, Auctioneer.

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMP'

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 50c per rod and upward. Contracts taken at 65c per rod and upward.

OCTOBER 4, 1882.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDonald, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry Landau, of Indiana; D. W. Wilkes, of Akron, Ohio; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

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

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

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.
President—L. Hart, Dickinson county.
Vice-President at large—P. W. Smith, Ellis county.
Vice-President 1st district—A. Medaris, Junction City.
" " 2d " " " A. Power, Great Bend.
" " 3d " " " A. Power, Great Bend.
Secretary—L. A. Mulholland, Topeka.
Treasurer—John Blagg, Abilene.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

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

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

Horticultural Department.

About New Apple Orchards.

It is time now for those persons who intend to set out new orchards or to make additions to old ones, this Fall or next Spring to be getting ready. For a new orchard, the first thing in order is selection of the ground. That ought to be on a higher plane than the general level of the farm in order to be the better proof against late spring frosts. The lowest lands are most subject to this danger. We have often seen orchards of both peach and apple escape frosts which destroyed fruit buds in other orchards adjoining farms; and the reason could not have been any other than that the former were on higher land.

If there is anything in slope, and we believe there is, in Kansas, select one to the northeast. Our prevailing summer winds are from the south, tending to the southwest, and these winds, during the growing season when leaves form wind catchers, are hard on young trees, bending them in opposite direction, and in a dry time they are very active in removing moisture from the soil.

The land should be plowed in the Fall whether planting is to be done then or in Spring. The earth ought to be broken up a foot in depth. We do not mean that the soil to that depth ought to be turned over, but that it ought to be broken, loosened, stirred for the more ready and free action of tree roots, as well as for retention of moisture. Any ingenious farmer can rig up a machine, to follow the common plow, that will break the subsoil and loosen it without bringing it to the surface.

Drainage is an important feature of orcharding. Where the ground is not naturally self-draining, the farmer must prepare artificial drains. This may be done with the plow. Drains ought always to be deeper than the depth of the broken land in the orchard. Nothing is more injurious to fruit trees than standing water.

As to time of planting, opinions differ. Our preference is Spring. But in either case, it is better to select trees in the early Fall, and bury the roots till planting time comes. We regard as an important matter attention to roots of trees to be transplanted. They ought never to be exposed to the atmosphere long, and this is especially true in cold or windy weather. Plant food is gathered by numberless little end rootlets and through these sent into the larger roots, which are comparatively few. Without these little, fine roots, the tree cannot live. They are very tender and easily injured. Exposure to air soon destroys their vitality. Cold chills, kills them almost instantly when in open air. Their loss makes new growth necessary and that much is gone beyond recovery. For that reason it is better to protect, by some kind of covering, the roots of every tree as soon as removed from the earth, and kept protected as well as possible. It requires but a minute to tie a bundle of trees together, and then the roots may be covered with wet hay, moss, cloth—anything that will keep out wind and cold. As soon as possible set the roots in holes prepared to receive them, fill all the open spaces among the roots with well pulverized earth, then bank up and drain, and put a covering of straw, corn stalks or paper about the tops to prevent rabbits from injuring the bark, and also to protect the wood from excessive cold, and let them stand till Spring.

When the weather becomes warm enough in Spring, and the soil is fit to work, let the ground be cross plowed about six inches in depth, well harrowed and rolled, and furrows drawn at right angles at such distances apart as it is designed that the trees shall stand, and set carefully not more than two inches deeper than they were in the nursery and not more than six or seven inches in any case.

The best distance for the rows is largely matter of convenience. Two rods is close enough when the trees become large, but it will be a long time before so much room is necessary, and unless a person has all the land he wants, there is no good reason why so much space should be used in the new orchard. For ten years sixteen to eighteen feet will be found sufficient; and in opening up new farms, it is better to make the first orchard smaller but to contain more trees than will be needed when they get older, and then, when more convenient, enlarge the orchard grounds, removing a portion of the trees in the first planting as fast as more room is needed. Of course these removed trees will be lost, except their wood, but the economy of time and space in the hurry and rush of opening the farm will more than set off this seeming waste.

It requires both taste and care in setting trees to place them in lines. This is best done by setting a stake where the tree is to stand. Then a little board 3 feet long and two little stakes will be great help. Cut out a square notch on one side of the board large enough to slip on the stem of the largest trees, and cut out a V on each end of the branch. When a tree is to be set, slip the notch in the board on the stake standing where the tree is to be and let the board lie on the earth, and stick the little stakes one down through each V, and remove the board until the tree is brought, when, by replacing the board, the notch will be just where the tree must be placed.

Next week we will publish a list of fruit trees recommended by the State Historical Society for Kansas orchards.

Pruning Roses.

Roses are better for a little pruning, if it has been previously neglected. This must of course be done with a definite object in view. First a well shaped bush on top, and also to promote growth to a desired end, as for instance, whether the plant is to be a standard trained on a pillar, or a trellis, a wall, etc. Again some varieties require more pruning than others, but in all pruning the cut should be made so that the terminal bud will be left in position for the most favorable growth, whether right, left or upwards. If a great quantity of bloom is wanted irrespective of size, prune only so as to have the plant in good shape and well furnished. If large bloom is required, after taking out all weak wood, cut the balance back to not more than three or four buds each. Some roses as a rule require less cutting in the West than in the East, and for the farm yard all that will be necessary will be to thin each season as may be indicated by the previous summer's growth. So

called Hybrid perpetuals, (Remontants) that bloom in the spring and again in the late summer, may be cut back after the first bloom is over when they will generally make growth for the autumn bloom.

The Remontants require little pruning in summer. They, however, must have plenty of manure and water, especially in the drought of summer, if autumn bloom is expected.

The ever blooming class comprises four principal sub-classes, Noisette, Tea, Bengal and Bourbon. The Noisettes are strong in growth, usually bearing their bloom in clusters. The Bourbons come nearer to the Remontants and the Teas and Bengals are of more delicate growth and generally liked in the North for pot growing. None of this class require excessive pruning only occasionally cutting back in out door culture. For pot cultivation plants started the previous season are preferred. —E.Z.

SICK HEADACHE.
SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR.

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

Malaria.

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

CONSTITUTION.

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

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

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

BUY ONLY THE GENUINE, IN WHITE WRAPPER, WITH RED "Z".

PREPARED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE BAD AND WORTHLESS.

are never imitated or counterfeited. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy imitated is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B. Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with various devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits. Beware of these. Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits.

KIDNEY-WORT.

THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.

THOUSANDS OF CASES OF THE WORST FORM OF RHEUMATISM AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE BONES, LIVER AND BOWELS.

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Dry—Can be sent by mail.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT.

VERMONT SHEEP.

MASON & WRIGHT offer for sale 60 head of very choice Registered Vermont Merino Rams at the State Fair, at Topeka, and Bismarck Fair, at Lawrence. The Rams are No. 1, and selected from Stickney, Bartons, Burnell's, the late Col. Stowell's flock and Mason's and Wright's flock.

A RARE CHANCE.
MASON & WRIGHT,
Toledo, Ohio.

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 constitutes the best and healthiest lot of American Merino sheep in the west. They have been bred with reference to constitution, form, quantity of scoured wool, length of staple and quality and density of fleece. This flock of 500 clipped 12 lbs and 6 oz each last season. The farm contains 160 acres, well improved, good houses and orchard, with plenty of water and range. For particulars and terms address,

GEO. H. BROWN,
CHANUTE, KANSAS.

FOR SALE.

GO TO HEADQUARTERS FOR Norman Horses.

The Draft Horse center of America.

PERFECTION LASS OWNED BY C. E. ALLEN.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

AND POLAND CHINA HOGS.

I have over 200 choice pigs for this seasons trade;

bred from five different boars: can ship pairs or trios not taken; stock recorded in Ohio Poland China Registry.

My herd is larger and more numerous than any in the last thirteen years than any herd in Kansas.

Short-horn Ram of Shropshire, Flat Creek Ram, a Jossie hines and Harriets, headed by the great Prize Bull, 628 Cardellina Duke 35048. Young bulls for sale. Write for Illustrated Circular.

CHAS. E. ALLEN,
Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE.

ST. LAURENT. 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 horses imported 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 20, 1882.

Have now on hand over 300 head; as fine a show as can be found in the world. All imported and selected by members of our firm in person. Illustrated catalogue of stock.

All imported and native full-blooded horses. All imported and native full-blooded horses entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses. Come and see us. We can interest any lover

of a good horse.

of a good horse.</

Ladies' Department.

The Three Little Chairs.

They sat alone by the bright wood fire,
The gray-haired dame and the aged sire,
Dreaming of days gone by;
The tea drops fell on each wrinkled cheek,
They both had thoughts they could not speak,
And each heart uttered a sigh.
For their sad and tearful eyes despaired
Three little chairs placed side by side
Against the sitting-room wall,
Old fashioned enough as there they stood,
Their seat of flag and their frames of wood,
With their backs so straight and tall.
Then the sire shook his silvery head,
And with trembling voice, he gently said,
"Mother, these empty chairs!
They bring us such sad thoughts to-night
We'll put them forever out of sight
In the small, dark room up stairs."
But she answered, "Father, no; not yet;
For I look at them and I forget
That the children are away;
The boys come back, and our Mary, too,
With her apron on of checkered blue,
And sit there every day.

Johnny still whittles a ship's tall mast,
And Willie his leaden bullets casts,
While Mary her patchwork sews;
At evening the three child-like prayers
Go up to God from these little chairs
So softly that one knows.
Johnny comes back from the bilbow deep;
Willie wakes up from the battle-field sleep
To say 'good-night' to me;
Mary's a wife and mother no more;
But a tired child whose play time is o'er,
And comes to rest at my knee.
So let them stand there, though empty now,
And every time when alone we bow
At the Father's throne to pray,
We'll ask to meet the children above
In our Savior's home of rest and love,
Where no child goeth away."

FICTION—PIE, CRUST—FAIRS.

I once more come in the presence of the Ladies' Department and I am sorry to have to say it, but I am compelled to assume an attitude of self defense. I have admired Mrs. Hunter's writing very much for their fine spun theories. I never could do anything theoretically, but I always feel a sort of awe for those who are so familiar with theories. But I was surprised, disappointed, yes, really grieved to find one of our own circle who yields her pen so readily should stoop so low as to misquote one of her sisters of the quill. She quotes me as saying the study of animal (human) nature got up in an attractive style; when I said nothing of the kind; but "yes, Mr. Editor, give us short sketches on nature, animate or inanimate." I repeat from memory as I did not save a copy of the manuscript and loaned my paper and so lost it. I always was a great lover of natural history but not much of an admirer of animal nature although I must confess I can't understand the term "animal human nature." This may be some new logic of Mrs. H.'s, somewhat similar to her definition of fiction, "false and true," which was so much original that I got my long unused Webster down to see how much progress our new lexicographer—ess had made, and I find that his definition is: "Fiction, 1st, act of feigning, inventing or imagining; 2d, that which is feigned, invented or imagined, especially a feigned story; any, fabrication, falsehood, fiction is opposed to what is real, it may or may not be intended to deceive."

Now, as Mrs. H. told us what true fiction is, let us see what Webster says about true. "True: 1st, conformable to fact; in accordance to the actual state of things; 2d, conformable to a rule or pattern; exact; 3d, steady in adhering to friends, to promises, to a prince or the like; faithful, loyal; 4th, actual, not counterfeit, adulterated or pretended, genuine, pure, real." Well, according to Webster, true fiction would be a very black lie, gotten up purposely to deceive and mislead. But honestly, I think works of fiction are got up for the purpose of filling their author's pockets more than anything else. I pity any one who has such a depraved taste for literature as to choose works of fiction in preference to the truth. I also pity one who prefers the hellish drink of the still to the pure beverage Nature so bountifully provides. Again, I pity the one who prefers making a living by murder, gambling, robbery or deception of any kind rather than by the honest labor of his hands. Mrs. H. claims that UNCLE TOM'S CABIN did more towards the liberation of the slaves than any abstract argument, or rather she asks the question. I am not posted enough on the subject to answer as these occurrences transpired before I began to take notes, and UNCLE TOM'S CABIN was an old book when I was a young girl; but the book filled the purpose which the authoress had in view—wealth and fame, although she afterwards confessed she wrote of what she knew nothing about, and that if she had then known as much of slavery and the darkies as she afterwards learned the book would never have been written. I am bitterly opposed to human slavery, but if UNCLE TOM'S CABIN was the cause of the Great American Rebellion, Harriet Beecher Stowe had better never been born. For the war cost the United States more in valuable white lives than the whole African race within their limits was worth. And if Truth, Right and Reason had ruled, the master could have been settled without blood shed; but the south had indulged too much in fiction and would not listen to Truth; they were living fictitious lives. Instead of eating their bread in the sweat of their brow it was the bane of the wretched African. You may say dearly they paid for it; I retort not they alone, to which thousands of desolated northern homes still testify. Mrs. H. brings up the mighty witness of Human approval; I have only to say the mass of Human evidence has been on the side of fiction ever since it was first manufactured within the gates of Eden; and while Truth (or the word of God) wandered homeless and friendless on our globe for a few short years and then returned to his home in Heaven, fiction has been received into palaces and pampered on all the luxuries that the beautiful hand of the Creator has lavished on our planet; from as far back as the history of man reaches until the present, fiction has a host of defenders, but I do not wish to be classed among them. There is more of Truth than my earthly life will allow me to acquire. In regard to my criticisms on GERALDINE, Mrs. H. never read them; for although I spoke of GERALDINE, my article on literature was written without any special thoughts of GERALDINE.

And now ladies, and Mr. Editor, if you will excuse this lengthy defence, I will close by giving my recipe for pot pie crust; it is good for chicken, beef, mutton, or lean part of pork: To one cup of clabbered milk add one egg and one-half teaspoon of soda, and salt to season; then stir in flour until as stiff as can be stirred with a spoon readily; then pour on top of your chicken or meat, which should be well cooked before putting in the crust; stir occasionally, lifting as soon as done.

I visited the La Cygne fair the 21st of Sept; there was a good display in the floral hall; the horticultural display was magnificent as far as apples went, and I saw one plate of pears, but no other fruit, although the apples might have eclipsed other fruits. The display of ornamental work was splendid; the grain display was splendid; there was a large number of horses in the stables, in fact horses occupied

the same position in regard to stock that apples did with fruit—nearly all horses. There were a few sheep and hogs and but very few cattle; the poultry show was small; there was one good coop Plymouth Rock chicks, but two that could not pass muster for topknots and feathered legs. PRACTICAL.

CARE OF CANARIES.

I think Mrs. S.'s canary bird must be troubled with mites. I would spread a white cloth over the cage at night and take it off early in the morning; then can see the little red mites (or lice) on the cloth; repeat every night as long as any comes on the cloth; always keep a sulphur poke (sack) hanging in the cage; keep light (not white) sand in the bottom of the cage; give red pepper while he is molting; give a bath of tepid water once a day. I have twelve beautiful canary birds and have raised a great many and never had one die.

If Dulcie May or any one else can tell me anything about Cherokee County, I would be very grateful and if Camps' Emigrants Guide is a reliable paper.

I will tell any lady how to make tapioca cream pudding if they do not know and wish to know.

I love to read the KANSAS FARMER; I think our editor is a kind good man. I think when I go to Kansas I shall call and see him. Wild Rose, Pa.

[Cherokee is a good and very pretty county. It is settled with good people and there are some very pretty farms there. Camp's Emigrant's Guide is an advertising paper and must be taken with some grains of allowance. Mr. Camp does not mean to deceive but he wants to induce people to come to Kansas.—EDITOR.]

GOING A FISHING—FRUIT.

I would like to ask the ladies if they ever go fishing—I mean go with the wagon and camp out, and have a jolly time, rain or shine? If in a day's drive of a stream it will pay you to take a trip once in a while, and forget for one evening all household cares. If not too far, children will enjoy it just as much as any one. Mother and I and our little girl went by and took sisters family and camped on White Rock and fished till 10 o'clock; how the little ones enjoyed seeing them take the fish out of the water; when dark came they all went to sleep in one of the wagons; we drove back to sisters at midnight, and not a child cross or fretful. My husband made a small boat just large enough to go in a wagon, then, ourselves, dinner box, bedding, etc., "all in one boat we go." The cost of the boat did not exceed four dollars—a neighbor owns half. We fish with trout lines, that is, a large line across the river and short lines attached far enough apart so the hooks won't touch. If you are fishing for cat fish the weights on to carry the line to the bottom; scale fish run higher; cat fish is about all we ever get in the Solomon or White Rock. Now you will need the help of your husband, brother, or some one with strong and willing hands to help; though a woman can row the boat, she wouldn't want to set the lines and take out fish two or three feet long; I practiced rowing in our little creek at home.

I think farmers families as a rule stay too closely housed up, farmers wives especially so; and I know boys and girls will work and enjoy life better anticipating a fishing excursion two or three or more times a year. Teach them work before play, and then let them have time for the expected holiday. Don't deceive them from week to week, never giving them a moment to call their own. Let them save up their money and buy or make them a boat; it is nice for two families to own one together. Let them practice on a pond or creek till they learn to manage the boat. I believe every one should learn to swim. Our boat will carry four persons, though only made for two.

I have canned nearly three bushels of peaches; expect to get more next week; I peel with hot lime, rinsing in clear water. I have filled several gallon jars that have been mended with white lead, much better I think than throwing cracked jars away. I have some Mason's cans but shall use most of them for tomatoes. I know some people scorn a "cheap" way of doing things, just because it isn't costly enough to suit their notion, and when winter comes they will have a taste of fruit out of a dozen or so glass cans, while they might have had a few dozen gallons just as well not.

Well I must close for I want to get time to "go fishing" a couple of times before winter comes.

Mankato, Jewell Co. S. S.

It is hard to know just what to put at the windows in a dining room; shades make the room too dark, and much drapery has the same bad effect. For this purpose one satisfactory way is to get two breadths of dotted white muslin for each window, make box-peasts at the top, have the muslin about three quarters of a yard deep, and let it hang loosely at the bottom. They look very pretty from the street, and there is no objection to them in the house.

Good behavior and cheerfulness ought to accompany each meal as naturally and unswervingly as bread and butter. The happy laughter which distributes nervous force, and calls the blood from the brain, allowing the stomach to get its share, should be heard more frequently at our tables. No one should feel at liberty to say one word that is not kind and thoughtful, any more than he would withhold a sufficient quantity of food. These facts need more careful consideration than they have usually received.

Nobody abuses small talk unless he be a stranger to its convenience. Small talk is the small change of life; there is no getting on without it. These are times when "it's to be wise," when a little nonsense is very palatable, and when gravity and sedateness ought to be kicked down stairs. A philosopher cuts a poor figure in a ball room unless he leaves his wisdom at home; metaphysics is as intrusive in the midst of agreeable prattle, as a death's head on a festal board. We have met with men who were too loquacious for small talk. They were above such trifling; in other words they were above making themselves agreeable, above pleasing, and above being pleased. They were all wisdom, all gravity, and all dignity, and all tediousness, which they bestowed upon company with more than Dogberry's generosity. A man who can not talk has no more business in society than a statue. The world is made up of trifles, and he who can trifle elegantly and gracefully is a valuable acquisition to mankind. He is a Corinthian column in the fabric of society.

What a blessing to a household is a merry, cheerful woman—one whose spirits are not affected by wet days, or little disappointments, or whose milk of human kindness does not sour in the sunshine of prosperity. Such a woman in the darkest hours brightens the house like a little piece of sunshiny weather. The magnetism of her smiles and the electrical brightness of her looks and movements infect every one. The children go to school with a sense of something great to be achieved; her husband goes into the world in a conqueror's spirit. No matter how people annoy and worry him all day, far off her presence shines, and he whispers to himself, "at home I shall find rest."

"You can't add different things together," said an Austin school teacher. "If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make two sheep or two cows." A little boy, the son of an Austin avenue milkman, held up his hand and said: "That may do with sheep and cows, but if you add a quart of milk and a quart of water it makes two quarts of milk. I've seen it tried."

The man who was "rocked in the cradle of the deep" must have slept between sheets of water.

Interesting Scraps.

A writer in the New York Sun says that about one-third of the Egyptian people are afflicted with consumption, and that it is rare to see persons living beyond 40 years of age.

The ship railway across the Isthmus of Nicaragua advocated by Captain Fads will be free from all curves, all changes in direction being made by means of turn-tables, thereby preventing the possibility of any lateral straining of the ship. The track will be composed of twelve rails spaced uniformly five feet apart. The car, upon which the largest ship will be borne, will rest on twelve or fifteen hundred wheels, each wheel two feet in diameter, and placed at distances of three feet apart. The wheels will be separate, each having a disconnected axle, which with the straightness of the track, and the moderate speed, renders derailment practically impossible. Above each wheel will be a strong steel spring to correct any irregularities of the tracks.

Buffalo has 520 white horses in her livery stables and the owners say it is because white horses are easier kept than those of other colors.

The bestfeat of stenography (short hand writing) ever performed was by Mrs. Barrows, of Boston, who reported a speech of Carl Schurz which was delivered in German. She not only reported it, but translated it as she wrote—ready for the printer.

More labor-saving machines for doing work in fields and gardens have been invented in the United States than in all other countries combined and these are fast finding their way into all parts of the world.

Turpentine is gathered in the pine forests of Georgia just as sap is gathered from maple trees in New York. On a piece of wild land that could be bought for \$100, a profit of \$600 in one year may be made in the turpentine business. In four years the process may be repeated.

The great wall of China was built in the third century before the Christian Era to prevent incursions of the Tartars. It is a stupendous work of masonry, extending from the sea to the western province of Shensi, and carried over a tract of fifteen hundred miles, comprising high mountains, deep valleys, and broad rivers, the wall being supported over the latter by gigantic arches. Fortified towers were erected at every hundred yards, and its summit admitted of six horsemen riding abreast.

The iron strike which recently closed lasted one hundred and sixteen days and cost nearly \$10,000,000 to the employees engaged in it wages.

The largest trees are the mammoth trees in California. One of a grove in Tulare county, according to a measurement made by members of the State Geological Survey, was shown to be 276 feet high, 106 feet in circumference at base, and 75 feet at a point 12 feet above the ground. Some of the largest that have been felled indicate an age of from 2,000 to 2,500 years.

The largest inland sea is the Caspian, lying between Europe and Asia. Its greatest length is 760 miles, its greatest breadth 270 miles, and its area 180,000 square miles. Great Salt Lake in Utah, which may be properly termed an inland sea, is about 90 miles long, and has a varying breadth of from 20 to 25 miles. Its surface is 4,300 feet above the sea, whereas the surface of the Caspian is 81 feet above the ocean level.

New Life is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

KIDNEY-WORT HAS BEEN PROVED THE SUREST CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES.

Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEM DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (druggists recommend it) and you will be relieved.

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

Eldest sons, daughters, relatives, relations of urine, bark dust or rongy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.

45—SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.

KIDNEY-WORT

Advertisements.

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home samples worth \$5 free. Address STRINSON & CO., Portland, Me. A sure cure for epilepsy or fits in 24 hours. Free to a poor. Dr. KRUSE, 2814 Arsenal St. St. Louis, Mo.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. COSY OUTFIT free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

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

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE. SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED MOST DURABLE & BEST.

AND MAKE HOME IF THERE IS NO AGENT NEAR YOU NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE MASS. OR ATLANTA, GA.

F. M. WEAVER & BRO., General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

CONQUEROR OF ALL KIDNEY DISEASES.

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

HUNT'S REMEDY cures Pain in the Side, Back, or Loin, General Debility, Female Diseases, Disturbed Sleep, Loss of Appetite, Alight Disease, and all Complaints of the Urinary Organs.

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

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

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

HUNT'S REMEDY is purely vegetable, and is a sure cure for Heart Disease and Rheumatism when all other medicinal fails.

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

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

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Prices 75 cents and \$1.25.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying,

located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in

ARKANSAS VALLEY

How the Zulus Eat.

The Zulus are somewhat peculiar in their diet. At breakfast, for example, they may be said to begin where their *compagnons de voyage* leave off. They begin with beefsteak, which they relieve with potatoes, and finish with porridge. They object to mixing their food. Their appetites leave nothing to be desired by the most hospitable of hosts. Each of them eats three pounds of beef per meal, their consumption of this description of food between Capetown and Madeira, a voyage of sixteen days, reaching 800 pounds avoirdupois. What they consume is devoid of condiments of any kind whatever—neither salt, pepper nor mustard will they touch. They eat their beef alone and in chunks of two inches by three inches. They have learned the use of the knife and fork, although they have not quite accustomed themselves to the peculiar movement involved in walking up stairs. The king's cousin and his two counsellors are, it is true, somewhat rude in their process of mastication. The king himself is more refined. The former adjust the meat well down the fork, whence they tear it after the manner of carnivorous quadrupeds. The king does not do this. While eating the whole party are extremely decorous; they seldom speak, their heads are uncovered, and they sit square to the table. Two stewards have been detailed to wait upon Cetewayo and his companions. These agile servants have a warm time during both breakfast and dinner, the former of which begins at nine and the latter at six, the interval being broken at one by a substantial lunch. It may be said that the appetite of the travellers grows by what it feeds on. As the distance from London grows shorter the appetites of the Zulus become greater. A favorite concomitant of Cetewayo's breakfast is a bottle of whisky, which he and his companions consume with their porridge. When the whiskey in the bottle reaches the last drop, the king and his merry cousin and counsellors give tongue, and good stories in the vernacular circulate, at which the monarch laughs consummately, shaking his ponderous sides and showing his splendid teeth in spasmodic grins, while he emphasizes his emotion by the cracking of his thumbs and a series of prolonged "yahs." The king and his companions occupy six staterooms in the center of the ship. They sleep well, and when the weather is fine they retire about nine and reappear on deck about half-past seven; when the wind blows they retire earlier. The wind does not suit the Zulus, particularly a sea wind; the king moans and grunts, and splits half way across the deck, and seeks the shelter of his cabin, whither he is speedily followed by his cousin, who has never entirely accustomed himself to the ocean. This gentleman clutches his own shoulders and moves his head mechanically and sadly from side to side, his dark eyes filled with evidence of anxiety. The king has suffered less from distemper and betrays no such inconvenience, but at dinner the *mauvais* cousin of the king is as brilliant an executive as the king himself. The tocsin of the dinner bell brightens the whole party, and when the second bell rings king, kinsmen and counsellors are as lively as kittens. He is scrupulously clean, takes a bath every morning and is particular as to the condition of his table equipage; he dresses with all the care that an abnormally ill-cut suit will permit of, and he enjoins strict attendance to etiquette, a breach of which by his suite he will not suffer.

Pigeons.

Of pigeons there are many distinct species scattered over the globe, and so extensive is their geographical distribution that they are to be found in every part of the world except the frigid zones. Their favorite habitats, however, are the tropical regions of Southern Asia and the numerous islands of the Indian Archipelago, where they abound in various flocks, and there the greater number of different species are to be met with.

The many varieties of domesticated pigeons are all derived from the wild rock pigeon or bisen (*Columba livia*), which, in its wild state, lives in caverns and holes in rocks along the sea coast, and never, as almost all the other species do, in woods or upon trees. They swarm on the Orkney Islands and on the Hebrides, on the north of Scotland, and also on the rocky islands in the Mediterranean sea. From a few accidentals amongst them, all our domesticated pigeons have originated; for man has carefully isolated them, and increased the difference between the various sorts by judicious selection and breeding. As far as known, the special characteristics thus produced are permanent, when bred in-and-in, but they require constant care to prevent them from degenerating.

Among the numerous varieties the best known are the Fantail, Jacobin, Pouter, Tumbler and Homing pigeons.

The Fantails are so called from the large number of their tail feathers, the erectile power of these and their singular trembling motion. The birds are small, awkward flyers, and very apt to be upset by the wind. When pure, they are generally white.

The Jacobin has a muff of raised feathers forming a kind of hood, like that of a monk. It is small but light and elegant, with white head, wings and tail, and reddish-brown hood, back and breast, though some highly prized specimens are pure white. It is very prolific, a poor flyer, on account of its hood, and generally keeps a great deal at home.

The Pouter derives its name from its faculty of inflating the asophagus, to an extent sometimes nearly equal to the size of the body, but as this inflation subjects it to many diseases, it is generally not very much esteemed by fanciers.

The Tumbler is so called from its habit of rolling over and over during its flight, a habit

which in some of them is developed so excessively as to make flying almost impossible.

The Homing pigeon is a larger bird than common pigeons, as it measures about fifteen inches in length, and weighs about one and a half pounds; the neck is long and the pectoral muscles very large, indicating power of vigorous and long-continued flight. According to its size and shape, the amateurs of this variety estimate the value of the bird. For ages they have been used to convey dispatches in eastern countries. The most celebrated instance in modern times in which these birds acted as messengers, was during the late siege of Paris, when they were employed to convey dispatches and news of all kinds across the lines of the beleaguered Germans. Very long documents, containing a great many messages, were condensed by micro photography on thin films, weighing only a few grains, which were carefully fastened either under the wing, to the tail feathers, or to a leg of a pigeon which had been brought from Paris in a balloon. The bird was then set at liberty, and winged its way to its home and mate in the besieged city, which, for months, received all its news from the world outside in this way only.

In training the birds to act as messengers, the young pigeons, as soon as they have got their full strength of wing, are taken in a covered basket to the distance of about two miles from home, there set at liberty, and any that fail to return to their dove-cot are considered stupid and rejected as valueless. The distances to which they are carried are successively increased, and finally the birds become able to return with certainty when liberated one and even two thousand miles away. In traveling such distances, their ordinary rate of flight is considered to be about thirty miles an hour.

Every pair of pigeons should have two nests; this will prevent confusion, quarreling, and consequent breakage of eggs and destruction of young. These nests should be about eighteen inches broad and the same in height; a partition should be placed between the nests to prevent quarreling, as well as any interference of young birds with a sitting hen.—R. W. S., in *Poultry Monthly*.

Bantam Breeding.

For a few seasons the breeding of Bantams has been suffered to remain remarkably quiet, the attention having been directed more to the breeding and improvement of the larger breeds of poultry, and our little pets, the Bantams, are still in the background. It will, however, be many a day before they are forgotten or cease to be a source of reasonable profit to the breeder of fine stock, for there is a constant demand for these little beauties by those who are fond of pets for themselves or their children, and have but little space to gratify their longing for some pet stock. We think that this season's shows will furnish evidence that the interest in Bantams is not dead, and that many choice specimens will make their appearance all over the country, and we trust it may revive the attention and bring them to the front.

In breeding Bantams, the first desideratum is to have them small sized, otherwise they lose their distinctiveness and value. To accomplish this, there are several different methods adopted, aside from the mere selection of very small and fine specimens for breeding stock, the main one being to hatch late in the season and then to feed sparingly and not pamper in any way until they are of mature age, about a year or eighteen months old. Some advise hatching in the winter, but this does not fill the bill as far as our experience goes, for when the spring sets in, the young Bantam chicks too frequently take to rapid and undue development, the genial weather fostering such growth. If they must be hatched in the winter, this may, perhaps, be partially overcome by letting the chicks shift for themselves during the spring and summer months, so they will not go over the "standard" weight, as prescribed by the A. P. A.

Unless the Bantam hens are of mature age, it is best not to let them hatch the chicks themselves; for Bantam pullets are frequently known to desert both their nest and the young. As an ordinary hen (when of only medium size, we would use one, on account of the small size and frailty of the eggs) has more warmth and can protect the young and tender birds, it is best to use such a bird as a sitter, if a steady, quiet one can be found for the purpose. The nest should be composed of soft material, like well broken straw or fine meadow hay, and not more than thirteen or fifteen eggs should be put under each hen. If two hens are set at the same time, the two broods can be given to one hen, who can easily care for them.—Ex.

The Joker's Corner.

When a man's feelings are so great that he cannot express them, he had better send them by freight! "I'm going through the dark valet," said the high-wayman, as he robbed the colored coachman.

A Chicago editor, married only one week ago, has carefully isolated them, and increased the difference between the various sorts by judicious selection and breeding. As far as known, the special characteristics thus produced are permanent, when bred in-and-in, but they require constant care to prevent them from degenerating.

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Mr. R. L. Young, Cobalt, Conn., says his father ploughed four inches deep; he has gradually gone down to eight inches, and while his neighbors this year have no corn crop on account of drought he has an excellent one, the Middletown Constitution reports, the best in all Chatham town, to say the least.

Poverty and Distress.

That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anemia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, splitting of blood and consumption, are among the results. If you are suffering from thin, poor blood employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave afflictions. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in every part of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.

Setting out strawberry plants and their subsequent culture E. P. Roe advises to keep the roots from frost, wind and sun. He states moist but well drained soil is best adapted to the strawberry. Avoid the shade trees. Cultivate deeply and keep the ground mellow and light. The more the ground is enriched the larger and more abundant the fruit.

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.

Ohio produces upwards of 25,000,000 pounds of wool, or nearly one-sixth of the whole product of the United States.

For tremulousness, wakefulness, dizziness, and lack of energy, a most valuable remedy is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Professor W. M. Brown, of the University of Georgia, reports experiments which led him to the conclusion that "red rust-proof ointments are undoubtedly the best" for use in that state.

Dyspepsia

With its many evils, its sleepless nights and days of agony, can be speedily and permanently cured by taking Leis' Dandelion Tonic regularly. Thousands once afflicted with this distressing malady are now in the enjoyment of perfect health through the use of the Dandelion Tonic.

Potatoes should be exposed to the action of the sun as short a time as possible after they are dug. The sunlight affects them unfavorably, and if they are exposed to it for a long time their value for table purposes is completely destroyed.

Say We All of Us.

There is a wonderful unanimity among the physicians (and their names are legion) who have tried and prescribed Hunt's Remedy to their patients. They agree in its ineffable worth. For affections of the kidneys, liver, bladder and urinary organs, it is a none-such, and works with marvelous directness and power. It is against the rules of the medical fraternity to give written testimonials in favor of "proprietary medicines," but we have scores of verbal testimonies from the best physicians as to the value of Hunt's Remedy. It is placed among their most valued prescriptions, and used in severe cases of kidney and liver disease as freely as quinine is an anti-periodic. With such an endorsement, one cannot go wrong in buying this medicine for himself, and following the specific directions which accompany it.

A writer in the Boston Post advises utilizing speckled, partly decayed or unmarketable peaches by pressing out the juice, leaving it in an open vessel in a cool cellar for three months, after which it will be found perfect vinegar, superior to that from apples.

Ed—The Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Old Gold, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Diamond Dyes give perfect results. Any fashionable color, 10 cents.

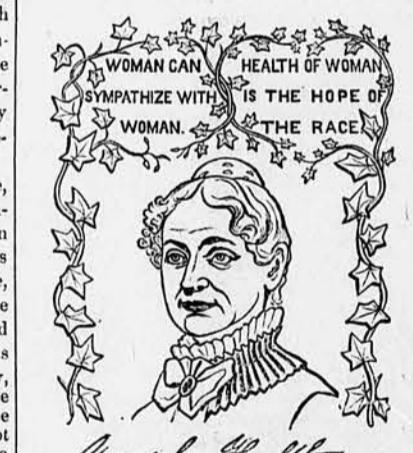
Experiments by Prof. McBride of the University of Tennessee, upon how much wheat to sow per acre, showed that the maximum yield was obtained in 1878, with seven to eight pecks, and in 1879 with seven pecks per acre. The range in 1878 was from two and half pecks, yielding twenty-nine and six-tenths bushels, to nine pecks giving thirty-four and two-tenths bushels per acre. The seven pecks giving thirty-five and nine-tenths bushels per acre.

Indulgent parents who allow their children to eat heartily of high-seasoned food, rich pies, cake, etc., will have to use Hop Bitters to prevent indigestion, sleepless nights, sickness, pain, and, perhaps, death. No family is safe without them in the house.

Mr. S. Comstock, formerly entomologist to the National Department of Agriculture, has come to the conclusion, after much experimenting, that common soap is the cheapest, safest and most effective remedy for scale insects which infest the bark and foliage of trees and shrubbery. He recommends using one-fourth of a pound of common bar soap to a gallon of water, applying the solution with a hand-pump or syringe, and repeating the application after an interval of a few days.

"Rough on Rats."

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

**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 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 36 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds at Mo. state public shearing.

For prices and particulars address,

Read. Read. Read.**Special Offer.****KANSAS FARMER.**

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

1 copy one year.....	\$1.00
6 copies one year.....	5.50
11 copies one year.....	10.00
25 copies one year.....	22.00
60 copies one year.....	51.00

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER CO.,

Topeka, Kas.

SHEEP FARMERS TAKE NOTICE.**LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID, THE NEW SHEEP DIP.**

PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,

which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

See that every box bears the name of Daniel Rommel, sole agent and importer.

CHEAPEST BIBLES

Ever Published Agents. In features. Both Veritas New Testaments. 2500 Illustrations; 1100 pages. FORSHIRE & McMACKIN, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED

YOUR NAME style type Minnie B. Rose

On 50 elegant new ChromoCards 10x. 14 pts. \$1. Agts. make 50 percent. Please send 20¢ for agent's catalog. Address, NORTHFORD CARD WORKS, Northford, Conn.

Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAWES,

Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson, county, Kas.

Importer and Breeder of Hereford cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of fine, fat, well-bred cattle, will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States. 50 head

for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

NO MORE

RHEUMATISM,

or Gout, Acute or Chronic.

SALICYLIC ACID,

SURE CURE.

Franklin County Fair.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

At Lawrence your correspondent made a pleasant visit to the Lawrence Business College and found everything in successful working order, with good attendance, the rooms being very pleasantly located.

The K. C. L. & S. R. R. is rapidly developing the section of country through which it passes and is working favorably to agricultural interests.

We passed picturesque Baldwin City in view of its neat residences and the University and noticed the general prosperity. A very pleasant sight was the orchard trees bending down with richly colored fruit. Corn has suffered somewhat from dry weather.

The young and vigorous city of Ottawa (4,500 inhabitants) has one of the finest fair grounds in Forest Park (50 acres) that can be found. It is close to the depot, has an abundant shade of the noble growth of elms and walnuts indigenous to rich bottom land.

By courtesy of Mrs. Harris, Sec. Paramount and the efficient gate keeper, Hon. A. G. Robbs, we fully enjoyed the fine exhibit in every branch. The agricultural implement display was very light.

In the main building a very tastefully arranged and fine exhibit in potted plants and shrubbery was made, notably a lemon tree with several large lemons growing upon it. The floral designs were very good, made by Miss Hattie Lester. Agricultural products in great variety were shown, Chas. E. Turner, of Ottawa, having 13 varieties of Irish and 3 of sweet potatoes, also a fine collection of minerals. On the second floor the display was of genuine home products, fine fruit—a formidable array of excellent jellies, preserves, cake and bread such as our mothers used to make and a numerous variety of needle work, quilts, etc., with artistic efforts in drawing, painting, etc.

Dr. Cundiff, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., showed his superb herd of short-horns.

The showing of swine was excellent, from such herds as McCullough's, Swift's, Davidson and others.

The poultry temporarily under charge of Mr. J. E. Ross, was very fine. Mr. Ross' Plymouth Rocks especially attracted attention while the other varieties less beautifully colored were equally fine, one pair of China geese drawing a curious crowd.

Good judges declared the ring of horses the finest ever shown in Franklin county. We understand the receipts were satisfactory although the wet weather and the delay of exhibitors lessened the amount considerably.

The magnificent dark chestnut sorrel, Leon, owned by A. Basel, who lives 2½ miles west of Michigan Valley, Junction tp., Osage county, took the first premium over 10 of the finest horses ever shown in Franklin county at the Ottawa fair. Leon is 17¾ hands high, weighs 1820 lbs., is 7 years old—3½ Norman, ¼ Simmon; sired by E. Dillon & Co.'s Laurent. Mr. Basel also showed Greeley, a Norman English roadster, 10 years old, weight 1400, bred and sired in Franklin county, has taken 13 premiums. Also a 4 month's colt which took 1st premium in the draft ring as best under 1 year. 11 judges were called to decide upon Leon. The premium means a victory over a stallion taking sweepstakes at Bismarck.

Michigan Valley, Osage Co., Kas.

Condensed News of the Week.

German Roman Catholics of Milwaukee resolve that it is the duty of all members to send their children to Catholic parochial schools only.

Fred Douglass says he is not the prominent colored man going to Virginia in the interest of the straight-out Republicans. He is in sympathy with Mahone. He declines the invitation to go to Ohio, giving as a reason that he is too old.

During the session of the Baptist association at Hampton Cross Roads, two young men under the influence of liquor began a pistol combat in church, causing a panic among the worshippers. Levi Bryson was fatally shot by Jerry Cox, and succeeded in fatally shooting Cox. Both died in the church. Many were injured by being trampled on during the panic.

The Commercial Bulletin says editorially: Notwithstanding the recent indignation meeting of Baltimore butchers against the supply of fresh meat from Chicago, the trade in the latter city, quite regardless of the feelings of the former, are determined not only to persist in the business but also to extend it. The traffic in Chicago fresh meats has extended to Washington, and the people of that city will also soon be supplied with a stock of meats of the finest quality in prime condition and at reasonable prices. The trade once begun will grow until the export from the West will become immense.

Thirty-six new cases of yellow fever at Pensacola.

North Carolina tobacco crop reported good.

Rains reported in different parts of Kansas.

At a large meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association, at Omaha, speeches were made by Miss Matilda Hindman, of Pennsylvania, who spoke on wages and the moral effect of woman's ballot; by Mrs. Eva Paxton, of Louisiana, and Mrs. Gougar, of Indiana, who undertook to answer questions put by the audience. The campaign committee of the National American and State Suffrage Associations decides to hold a suffrage mass meeting in Omaha at Boyd's opera house once every week up to the day of election.

Five new cases of yellow fever at Brownsville, Texas.

At Heathsville, Va., a mill dam was carried away by floods and swept down upon the house of Mr. Bush, drowning his wife and five children.

Trade centers report general activity in business.

NICKERSON, Kas., October 2.—The "cannon ball" ran into passenger train No. 6 at Salem to-night. Both engines and baggage cars were demolished, and five persons were killed—engineers Westlake and Fisher and both firemen, all residents of Topeka, and also baggeman Holliday, who is a brother of Frank E. Holliday, the well known druggist of Topeka. No passengers were seriously hurt, and but four slightly hurt, and they are being cared for at the hotel at this place. The remains of the killed will be forwarded to Topeka on the next train east.

FOR SALE—150 head of good native yearling steers. C. G. BESEY, Abilene, Kas.

Foreign News Digested.

The Great Eastern railroad handicap at Newmarket was won by Lorillard's Aranza, Hornpipe second, War Horse third. The betting against Aranza at the start was 20 to 1. She won by six lengths.

A Panama dispatch says: The earthquake in the Isthmus killed only four persons; one woman died from fright. The damage to property is not as great as at first reported.

It is semi-officially announced that the powers expect communication from Great Britain in a few days, soliciting the expression of their views on the state of affairs in Egypt.

The report of the settlement of the Turkoo-Greek frontier question by the surrender to Greece of the whole frontier, fixed by the international commission, is officially confirmed.

A farmer named Hickey, in Tipperary county, has been murdered for paying his rent in violation of the order of the local land league, and for assisting in the defense of some men employed in gathering the crops on the farm of an evicted tenant named Carroll. Carroll's family was arrested.

The Rutland stakes at Newmarket were won by Golden Farmer, beating Lorillard's Comanche, the only other starter.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 28.—Yesterday a treaty was signed by Mariscal, the Mexican secretary of foreign affairs, and Herrera, the Guatamala minister, definitely establishing the boundary between the two countries. The line proposed many years ago by Mexico was accepted.

A large quantity of dynamite was discovered in the railway trucks at Kief. It is believed to have been shipped by Nihilists.

The government, in anticipation of a possible renewal of complications with Turkey in regard to the frontier, has ordered the Greek troops on the Thessalian border to be reinforced.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, October 2.

Kansas City.

The Price Current reports: BROOM CORN. We quote 3¢ per lb., as to quality.

FLAX SEED. Quoted at 10¢ per bu.; CASTOR BEANS. Nominal at 10 per bu.

SWEET POTATOES. White and red 75¢ per bus from growers. Yellow 14¢ per bus. Shipped in 50 per bus.

TOMATOES. Home grown from growers at 2½¢ per bus.

PURPLES. Quoted at 6½¢ per bus from growers. POTATOES. We quote at 56¢ per bus from growers. Eastern and northern shipped in car load lots; small 40¢ per bus; choice 50¢ per bus.

PUMPKINS. 75¢ per bus per dozen.

CABBAGE. Small 30¢ per bus; large 70¢ per bus per dozen.

PEACHES. Choice 25¢ per bus. Fair 15¢ per bus.

PEARS. We quote from growers: Duchess, 35¢ per bus. Seckels 15¢ per bus; common 75¢ per bus. California pears 45¢ per box.

WOOL. We quote: Missouri and Kansas tub-washed, 30¢; unwashed, choice medium, 20¢; fair do 17½¢; coarse, 16½¢; New Mexico, 14½¢.

BUTTER. The amount of butter in stock is larger than is necessary to meet the demand, but little of it, however, is freshly made. It is packed goods, and has been accumulating for several days. Buyers touch it unwillingly, and are dissatisfied with its use.

We quote, packed:

Genuine creamery. 30½¢; Kansas dairy, 25¢; good to choice western store pack, 20½¢; medium, 15½¢; cooking, 12½¢; cold storage, 10½¢.

EGGS. The past low quotations are rather eccentric, as New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver are several cents higher. The market here last week afforded speculation for shippers, who went into the market as a consequence, eggs are firmer to-day at 18 to 19¢ for candied and 17 for uncandied.

CHEESE. Market unchanged.

Eastern full cream at 13½¢; part skim 11½¢; skins, 9½¢; western full cream 11½¢; Kansas 6½¢. Young America 15½¢.

Spring chickens, small, 2½¢; 5¢; spring chickens, large, 3½¢; roasters, 2½¢; hens, 3½¢; hens and roasters, mixed per doz, 2½¢; 5¢; turkeys, per lb., 7½¢; ducks per doz, 2½¢.

CATTLE. 2½ to 3½; Hogs, 8½ for heavy; mixed and light, 7½ to 13½; sheep, 15 to 30¢.

WHEAT. No 4 cash 64 bid; No 3 cash 70¢ bid; No 1, cash 84; No 2 Mediterranean, cash 85 bid, no offerings.

CORN. Cash 50¢; Oct 47 bid, 50 asked; the year 38 bid, 39½ asked.

Chicago.

CATTLE Receipts, 8,500. Market slow. Export steers 6½¢; good to choice shipping 5½¢; medium to fair 4½¢; mixed butchers, poor to fair 2½¢; 3½¢; medium to good 3½¢; choice 4½¢; 5¢; stockers and feeders 3½¢; 4½¢; 5¢; Texas cows 3½¢; 60¢; Texas steers 3½¢; 4½¢; half breeds 40¢.

WHEAT. Winter, Oct 9½¢; Nov 9½¢; Corn, Oct 6½¢; Nov 10½¢. Pork, Oct 5½¢; Nov 20½¢.

St. Louis.

St. Louis, Oct 2. Noon. Wheat, red winter Oct 9½¢; Corn, Oct 6½¢; Nov 5½¢.

Only one dollar a year for the KANSAS FARMER, until December 31.

Notices to Farmers. If in the city and want a first-class meal or lunch call on Mr. Myers Bro's—successors to L. M. Crawford, the old-timers in the city, No. 194 Kansas Avenue, in Opera House Building.

200 Merino Sheep,

EWES AND LAMBS AND SOME FULL-BLOOD MERINO BUCKS ARE FOR SALE AT

TOPEKA MARKETS.

September 5, 1882.

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

BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice .15@.20

EGGS—Per dozen—Fresh .10@.12

BEEF—Per lb.—White Navy .15@.25

" Medium .25

" Common .37½

NEW POTATOES—Per bu. .50@.60

SUGAR—A 9½ lbs. for .10

GRANULES—Per lb. .10

COFFEE—Good .15

Best Rio, #1 .20

O. G. Java, #1 lb. .25@.35

Roa. Red, #1 good, #1 lb. .18

Java, #1 lb. .30@.40

Mocha, best, #1 lb. .40

Hides and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Bischoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green .66

No. 2 .55

Calf 8 to 15 lbs. .08

Kip 16 to 25 lbs. .07

Bull and stag .05

Dry film prime .12

No. 2 .09

Dry Salted prime .10

TAUML— .08

SHOOT SKINS—Green .40

Dry .30

WOOL—Fine light .19@.20

heavy .15@.18

Chico medium .20

Lewe .20

Coarse .15@.18

Black and burry .08@.12

Earthy, dingy, dung-locked .08@.12

Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Ed. Beck.

WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu., No. 2 .80

" Fall No. 3 .78

CORN—White .70

" Yellow .70

OATS—Per bu., now .28

RYE—Per bu. .35

BARLEY—Per bu. .50

RETAIL.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs. .25

" No. 2 .80

" Fall No. 3 .78

CORN MEAL .25

CORN CHOP .25

CORN OATS .25

BRAN .65

SHORTS .90

GRASS SEEDS—Hungarian, per bushel. 1.00

Millet .80

Timothy .80

Oats .80

Flax .20

English Blue Grass .20

Kentucky Blue Grass .15