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LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE. Every one who has studied geography knows what is understood by the terms longitude and latitude, but perhaps all are not aware that these terms stand as historical monuments of

our ancient ignorance.

The errors of geometritians, like the errors of travelers and explorers, have given rise to terms which otherwise would have been different. Thus, when Columbus landed on what is known as the West India Islands, he supposed he had landed in India, and thus it received its name. Our ancestors who wrote on the form of the earth, believed that the earth was a third longer than it was broad. Thus the terms latitude and longitude derived their origin.

The fathers of the church fought against astronomers who declared that the earth was round. They said, "Let us stop the mouths of those barbarians who, speaking without proof, dare to assert that the heavens also entered undea the earth." Columbus, Vespucius, Magellan, and others, not having the fear of the Roman church before their eyes, tested the fact, and established beyond the power of edicts to controvers, that the earth was not "like a skin with the heavens stretched over it."

The learned world went from one extreme to another, and the earth was regarded as a perfect sphere. The steps of science are by slow and laborious degrees. It was left to the time of Newton and Gregory, and other men of science, to explain and illustrate that the earth is a spheroid, which is explained in our schoolbooks on geography.
FLAGELLATION.

To mortify the flesh, to inflict wounds on the body by our own voluntary act, to atone for the misdeeds of the past, as an act of penance, to appease the wrath of some ruling spirit, appears to be custom as old as history itself.

The priests of Isis and of Diana drew blood from their backs by floggings with a rod; others made themselves eunuchs; others banded their bodies with chains; some seated themselves on nails, inflicting grievous sores, and sold the nails as relics of pious devotion.

The Jews on the day of the feast, called by them "solemn atonement," the devout among them confessed to one another, specifying their sins. The confessor repeated three times thirteen words of the seventh psalm, at the same time giving the confessor thirty-nine stripes, which the latter returned, and they went away

It was about the tenth century that menks and nuns began to scourge themselves on certain days of the year. The custom of soourging sinners as a penance, was so well established that St. Louis' confessor often gave him the whip. Raymond, a man of wealth and dignity, was flogged with a rope around his neck, at the door of St. Giles' church. Henry IV, of France, had his posteriors, or seat of honor, flogged by two cardinals.

Flagellation, in some countries, became quite the rage for a season. Young men, almost naked, with a rod in one hand and a small crucifix in the other, flogged themselves in the open streets of a town or city. Women would sympathize with them, and whip themselves in their chambers.

We have not entirely emerged from these barbarous customs, for it is said that in Italy and Spain they still exist. An American traveler who visited New Mexico in 1878, gives a minute detail of what he witnessed, at one of their annual festivals, at a village in New Mexico.

It is possible that a poor beggar may sometimes resort to an application and cover his body with sores in order to force a little money from the pockets of the passer-by. This is not an act of penance, but an act of an imposter, a trick to gain money.

Let us admit, in all sincerity, that it is much more praiseworthy for an individual to inflict voluntary torture on himself than on his neighbor. We pity our glorious ancestors who be lieved that to secure a fair wind they must immolate a daughter; to avert pestilence, throw a

daughter into the Nile, etc.

We have ten thousand pities to bestow on a man like the great Pascal (who the late Lord Brougham said "was a man of sublime and universal genius,") when we learn by his biographer that he thought it his religious duty, when eating his meals he should be seated on sharp instruments which penetrated his flesh, tion of land in Kansas had from five to ten so that the gratification of his appetite should acres of young timber growing on it, our comfort

not interfere with his religious devotions, Not only this, but he ordered a high wall to be erected to hide the beautiful view which his room commanded of the surrounding country. We feel thankful that we live in Kansas, that there is no law requiring us to do penance by mortifying the flesh; that on the first day of every year we can procure, without cost, an American almanac which explains many things of which by the aid of reason alone we should be totally deprived. JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Kansas.

On the Frontier.

In regard to the situation of the pioneer set tlers of some of the frontier counties, I think that truth has been colored on both sides, and therefore take the liberty to address you on the

This, like every new country, is mostly set tled by a class of people with small capital. Such are always encouraged to go west to better their condition financially, and as a general rule invest their all in the foundation for a home or a farm of their own, and the first crop. If that crop fails there is nothing to go back to for a means of support, as in older settled countries where other industries are carried on.

Now, the truth is, that the wheat crop of the past season was, through some portions of Pawnee and adjoining counties on the west north and southwest, a complete failure, many statements to the contrary notwithstanding. This has been an exceptionally dry year, and gardens and spring crops, especially on sod ground, and many being new settlers, had no other, have been nearly as complete a failure as the wheat crop.

Thus your readers may see at once that many of our people are needy, and many are leaving the country, cursing Kansas. Who can blame them, after selling all they had in the east (in many cases little enough) and investing that all, be it small or large, in improvements in a country where a failure of crops is a failure of everything?

But then, looking at the matter in another light, we shall see that many of those who have gone were not literally compelled to go. They might have lived through the coming winter, and they might have procured seed wheat, as that difficulty has, to a considerable extent, been remedied, yet more is needed, and it is not too

The frontier has always been subject to like failures. Drouths, grasshoppers, floods, etc., have had to be overcome, and those who have remained and stuck to their business, have universally become the substantial men of the country. Will this be an exception? Many of our citizens still have a living faith in this part of the state, and as long as they can keep from starvation, and there is any chance or hope for the future, they will not leave.

The truth of the matter in relation to the drouth, and the consequent destitution of some sections of country here, has been stated in our county papers, and has been as often contradicted by men who live in town and are to a great extent dependent on emigrants' money for a livelihood, such as merchants, officeseekers, land-sharpers, hotel and restaurantkeepers, and excuse me if I say editors, and a large class of bummers who have been feasting

I do not write this because I am in want of seed wheat, for I have all I wish to sow, but there are those who do need it, and I hope those farther east who have an abundance, may be induced to lend of the same to their fellow

Prof. Vills, a noted French cnemist, in his work on agricultural chemistry, says that three important and primary fundamentals are neces sary to the production of crops, viz: soil, heat and water. 1st, soil; we have as good a soil as the world can boast; 2d, heat, sufficient to produce all the cereals of the temperate zone, and because of the dryness of this season we do not conclude that we are never to be supplied with the third, viz: water, of which an abundance has been given us in the past four years. We still have faith to believe that this will one day be one of the best farming regions in the Union. W. H. BUCK.

Pawnee Co., Kan.

Planting Forest Trees.

We noticed, in a recent issue of the FARMER an inquiry in regard to the best time to plant cottonwood. We are glad to see a growing interest in a subject that is of so great importance to the future of our state. If every quarter secacres of young timber growing on it, our comfort would be greatly increased, and we might

justly claim the "garder spot" of the Union.

Western and central Kansas are displaying considerable zeal, and have already many fine groves which add much to the beauty of the nature in supplying this part of the state with inquire into this matter, we will give our ideas, gathered from an experience of eight years, in | icism, but in my mind they are born of facts. what we might term the Arbor belt of Kansas

The cottonwood is without doubt the surest and most rapid grower of any of our native trees. We have seen these trees successfully grown by "marking out" the land with a stirring-plow, cutting the previous year's growth of cottonwood in pieces six or eight inches long dropping them in the furrow and covering with

The above method of planting will do if the eason is very wet, but would prefer the following: Prepare the ground and cuttings as above then drop the cuttings the desired distance apart, and set by hand, allowing about a half inch to protect from the ground. When they can be obtained the young trees grown from the seed are the surest, and will make the best timber.

Though cottonwood will make a rapid growth and will do for timber, in the absence of anything better, we prefer the box elder or soft maple, both of which make a fine appearance and in time will furnish desirable wood. The box-elder can be easily grewn from seed. The proper time to gather the seed is in October or November, and should be planted as soon as possible after being gathered. We think it a good plan to sow the seed in drills and transplant at a year old.

Our experience leads us to believe that spring planting is the most successful, as during the spring months we are apt to have sufficient rain to give the trees a good start.

W. T. THOMPSON. Jewell Co., Kansas.

Fall Apples.

When I say that for the Kansas farmer fall apples are more profitable than winter apples, I expect a good many, on first thought, will give it their disbellef, but let us see. My mind has not come to this conclusion this year, nor all at once. I am writing from Leavenworth, and my observations have been chiefly in her market.

A tour of inspection, the past week, only deepens the conviction of former years, noticing several of my neighbors selling W. W. Pearmains, Ben Davis, Northern Spy, and other winter varieties of apples, from 50 to 75 cents per bushel, averaging probably \$1.75 per barrel; and at the same time I noticed, at all the principal grocerie \$2.50 and \$3 per barrel was paid. My neighbors were expressing their indignation at our grocers for paying so much more for Michigan apples than they would pay them. One man thought he would justly spite his grocer by sending to Michigan for his groceries. But there is a reason for everything, and a good one for the grocer in this case. His customers de mand ripe apples, and it being his business to study their wants, he is justified in using Michigan, Missouri, or Ohio fruits when the absence of seasonable fruit at home compels him to look

abroad for such an article. The manis has been too great with orchardists for winter varieties of apples. Fall varieties have been neglected. As proof of this let any one notice the demand in any of our markets, and the price paid by dealers for fall apples. I have noticed that Kansas apples are without any hurtful competition until about the first of October, when the older states, with their old orchards, begin to send their products to us. Some of our dealers send their buyers right to the orchards, principally in Michigan, buying frequently at \$1 per barrel, enabling them to lay them down in Kansas at about \$1.50 per barrel. My idea is that it will be some time before we shall produce enough of winter fruit for our markets. But surely we are shortsighted if we do not make greater efforts to grow more summer and fall apples, that have a market our sister apple-producing states cannot compete in. They being mainly north of us, their orchards mature their fruits mainly behind ours.

It is seldom Cooper's Early White, Maiden Blush, Porter and Lowell, are worth less than \$1 per bushel by the wagon load. Jonathan, termed a winter apple, but whose season really opens with us by October 1st, an extra exting apple, always commanding a high price, should be more extensively planted.

To sum up my disjointed article, I believe

to the orchardist who will confine himself closely to Maiden Blush, season-late summer and early fall; Jonathan, season-fall and early winter; Genet, season-middle and late winter. In these three varities you get half of the season country, besides making up the deficiency of in the fall, half in the winter. The usual recommendation to tree-planters being 25 per cent, timber. For the benefit of those who wish to summer and fall and 75 per cent. winter varieties. I expect such views will not escape crit-ABNEB.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

A Revolution in Public Schools.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., has published a pamphlet on the subject of public school eduation, so called, in which the American system which is almost wholly in the interest of school book publishers and little Misses in their teens, who assume, and well nigh monopolize the business of constructing the primary education of American children, are likely to suffer. Mr. Adams very irreverently styles the system of education which prevails in the school "all smatter veneering and cram."

The New York Tribuns tells the story of the Quincy school in Massachusetts, when this reform began and which is described at length in the pamphjet of Mr. Adams.

In 1873 divers clever and thoughtful citizen of the Quincy school committee began to realize there was no perceptible progress in their schools; that the majority of the pupils who had finished the grammar course neither spoke nor spelled their own language perfectly, nor read it properly. At the public examina tions they appeared in their best clothes, attended by their parents and friends; the committee sat silent on the platform, and "the teacher conducted the exercises over "safe and familiar ground to a triumphant "conclusion in some peculiarly unnatural "bit of childish declamation." There were no tests of understanding and assimilation-"the whole thing," says Mr. Adams, "was a "sham." The Quincy schools, in fact, were on the same dull road on which more than nine-tenths of the American schools are now painfully traveling. The pupils were taught to repeat their lessons, not to understand and apply them. The Quincy committee looked into the matter thoroughly; excluding the instructors from the work of the examinations, they conducted it themselves, each taking a special branch of studies. The result was the natural one-"the schools went to "pieces." The A and B grammar scholars, who could parse and coustrue and correctly repeat the rules of grammar, were found wholly unable to write an ordinary letter; they could neither follow any rule of composition nor apply the rules principles they had learn grammars. Nor could they read without absurd bungling any English book which they had not seen before, their reading of familiar pieces in their own "Readers? being glib enough. It was "all "smatter, veneering and cram." The teacher's chief object was to see his pupils pass creditable examination, and in pursuing this object he had turned them into a prosperous collection of parrots.

The committee resolved that the schools should not go on in this fashion, and that the remedy should not involve any increase of the taxpayer's burden. They were busy men, and not able personally to conduct the work of reformation. Accordingly they determined to employ a competent superintendent; the town agreed, and in 1875 they engaged a man peculiarly fitted for their purpose—one who had been a teacher, and who, realising that he did not understand the science of teaching, had gone to Germany and studied it. The committee approved the plans he submitted to them; and left him free to apply them in the primaries. The theory-too completely adopted in this city, by the way-that vast numbers of children should be taught as trains on railroads are run, on a time table system, was emphatically dismissed. The alphabet was no longer taught; the little ones surrounding their young teacher at the black-board learned to read as they had before learned to speak, not by rule and rote and by piecemeal, but altogether, and by practice. Plays and various physical exercises kept them from feeling their work to be irksome. It was harder for the teacher, but it was also pleasant er, and gave her a pride in her work. The four years' trial of this method has proved it a complete success, and won over even the most scoffing of old-fashioned teachers.

In several grades of the grammar schools the commmittee provided that their own ideas should be carried out. They declared against the multiplicity of studies learned uncompre that one year with another there is more profit hendingly, which too often make of American

school life a ridiculous farce. They demanded that to children should be given a thorough grounding in the elements of knowledge instead of a superficial preparation for a smooth examination. Grammar, reading, spellingbook and copy-book were thrown away, and reading at sight and writing off-hahd took their place—the seven studies taught before were reduced to the three R's. Instruction in reading and writing, grammar and spelling, in history and geography, were combined in two exercises—reading and writing. "The old reader hav-ing disappeared," says Mr. Adams, "the teacher was at liberty to put into the hands of the class geographies, or histories, or magazine articles, and, having read them first, the scholars might write of them afterwards, to show that they understood them. Their attention was thus secured, and the pen being continually in the hand, they wrote as readily as they spoke, and spelling came with practice?" The improvement in the schools was immense. The pupils learned to read excellently at sight. They wrote quickly and easily in the best grammatical way, not having wasted precious time in studying formulas. Four hundred out of five hundred grammar-school children taken promiscuously from all the schools showed results either excellent or satisfactory. And all took the deepest interest in their work. The revolution was accomplished with admirable success—and the cost to the town at the end was one-fifth less than when it

The sooner that a similar revolution takes place in every town and city the better. It needs, of course, superintendents who are accomplished and active men, and teachers who are not too ignorant or lazy to come out of the comfortable rut of teaching by text-book. Not only from the grammar schools, but from the normal schools, come graduates who are able to repeat on demand any rule in the grammar, but cannot at the same time write properly an ordinary business letter. To this fact probably many school superintendents can testify; certainly editors can do so. Great stress is laid upon the study of grammar, and it is taught as if it were an end rather than a means. It is surely of more importance to the average American to speak and write correctly than to parse a sentence or repeat a rule: but this is a fact which the teachers of our much-vaunted machine system have not yet had the cleverness to discover.

The Quincy school reform is badly needed in every quarter of the country, in order that children may be rationally taught and the drain upon the parents' pocket checked.

MANHATTAN, KANS, Oct. 11th, 1879. MAJOR HUDSON, My Dear Sir: - In last week's FARMER I saw quite an extended report of the fair and descriptions of the different herds there, with the exception of mine.

I believe that with my short-horn herd and with my premium herd of 18 Berkshires, I exhibited more stock than any other one man at your fair. I took nearly all the premiums offered on Berkshires at Topeka, and most of the loading premiums at Kamas City.

Yours, A. W. BOLLINS.

If the stock of Mr. Rollins did rot receive notice in the FARMER commenserate to its merits, we regret the omission, which was not intentional. We depended on the books of the Secretary for the list of premiums published. When our reporter went round the stock on a tour of inspection there was no one present to give information about the hogs occupying the pens used by Mr. Rollins, which will account for this part of the seeming neglect. We find the following notice of Mr. Rollins' display of swine at the Kansas City Exposition, published in the Times of that place :

MOST SUCCESSFUL COMPETITOR

in the swine display, was A. W. Rollins, of Manhattan, Kansas. He is an extensive breeder of Berkshires, which are universally acknowledged to be unsurpassed for size, quality and breeding. He makes a specialty of showing no stock but what is in breeding condition. Mr. Rollins showed twelve pens, and among them were eight animals, averaging 450 pounds each, and two of 600 pounds. They were handsome short faced, turned-nosed specimens and were the finest ever shown in Kansas City.

Mr. Rollins carried off, this year, all the leading premiums, the \$50 diploma for the finest collection of hogs; the \$50 and diploma for the finest boar of any size, as well as smaller first-class and some second class premiums.

Parties desiring to breed fine hogs should ad-

Weaning Colts.

If the colt has been handled as it should have been, it has already learned to eat, and, when taken from the dam, the food supplied to all the be of such a character as to perfectly supply the place of milk which has heretofore been its chief dependence. If the foal is young or in thin flesh, it will be well to give, it a liberal supply of cow's milk-which it will readily supply of cow's milk—which at the will readily learn to drink—as there is nothing which will so completely supply the place of the milk of the dam, as this. Indeed, it will be well in all cases where, from lack of an abundance of milk of the dam, or from scanty mutrition of any kind, the foal is low in flesh, to early supply the deficiency with a good allowage of I would most certainly have attended the Highply the deficiency with a good allowance of cow's milk in addition to what it gets from the dam. In such cases it is best to use new milk until the foal becomes accustomed to drinking it; but very soon skim milk may be substituted. The effect of such a ration upon the growth and condition of the foal is wonderful, and in all cases where the foal is likely otherwise to enter winter low in flesh, we cannot too highly recommend its use. A quart of milk, morning and evening, in addition to the grain ration, will be quite sufficient; and if it be sweetened a little at first, the colt will take to it all the more readily, as the milk of the mare is much sweeter than that of the cow.

Oats, ground or unground, constitute the very best grain food for a colt. We prefer to have them ground; and, as cold weather approaches, we recommend the addition of about one fourth the weight of corn-meal, which helps to lay on fat, and materially assists in keeping up the animal heat. A little oil-meal-say a pint a day-may also be profitably given, with the oats, for some time after weaning.

When the colt is to be taken from the dam, it should be tied in an adjoining stall, with the partition so open that they are in plain view of each other, and the food of the mare should be reduced to a very small ration of dry bats and hay. When her udder becomes so full as to cause her uneasiness, a part of the milk should be drawn off, but she should not be milked dry, This first milking may be done by the colt itself, but afterward it should be done by hand as the milk in the drying-off process soon becomes unfit for the colt; and, besides, the drying off will be more speedily accomplished than when the colt is occasionally permitted to suck After the milk has entirely dried up, the mare and her foal may be separated, and she may safely be turned out to grass.

As soon as the mare and foal can be separat ed, the foal should have the run of a good pasture, as there is no food better than grass, no medicine so good as exercise, and no exercise so profitable to young animals as that which may be taken just when they feel like it. A good, warm stable should always be accessible. so that they may be protected from storms. The idea that "roughing it" the first winter makes a colt more "hardy" is all nonsense. The true theory of raising horses, is a well-bred and sound parentage, and then plenty of food, abundant exercise, and protection from storms and extreme cold in well-ventilated, well-lighted stables for the produce .- Nat. Live Stock Jour-

Polled Cattle in Kansas.

The great cattle kings are fast turning their thousands of Texas Scalawags into improved grades. It is wonderful what a change a single cross with a shorthorn or any other impressive sire makes, even in the first cross, from those miserable Texan scrubs. The second and third crosses are good enough to grace any pasture or stall. The bulls in greatest requisition for improvement are shorthorns, although Herefords are making fast inroads. Steers and hoge trade is enormous. In one week during last December there were 64,000 hogs slaughtered in Chicago to supply the wants of the packing houses in that city alone; other packing-houses over the whole land were in proportion. of

No animals are more adapted for our western prairies than our Angus cattle. I saw a good illustration of this. Last September I attende the sale of the late George, Grant, of Victoria, B. There I saw the qualities of the An gus fairly tested in crosses with the native Texcows, compared with crosses by Shorthorns of the same class of cows. Those by the polled bulls looked best, they were very blooming short on their legs and gerat in their heartsin every respect showing their perfect adaptability to the soil and climate; they looked as though they were at home. At one year old the polled crosses weighed 120 fbs. live weight more than the Short-horn crosses. I was told so by several 'Short-horn' men that were eyewitnesses to the weighing, otherwise I could hardly have credited it.

Don't suppose for all that, that Short-horn do not do well in Kansas; on the contrary, Kansas is as much their home as Yorkshire or Durham, and they improve in it, even from the blue-grass region of Kentucky; they do admirably, and there are many very grand herds now in the state; the largest and best herd being Mr. Albert Crane's of Durham Park, a herd formerly under my supervision, and there is none better in any country.

To return to the 'doddies.' Out of the 100 three-year-old steers exposed to sale, about 50 of them were by the polled bulls. Out of the 50, only five were horned-from Texan cows proving the impressiveness of well bred polled bulls, although I must confess the polled sires were most inferior animals, and gave the breeders of Range but a poor opinion of the breed. All the bulls had saye, which led people to the belief that there were outside blood in them. Breeders, never send a curry builded bull across the Atlantic! in fact you have no more right to breed from a source bull at the present day than a Short-horned breeder is entitled to breed from a black noted bull. The one is as bad as the other. I have had inquiries about polled Angus cattle from Virginia to Oregon; and in a communication I had from Mr. Wallace of Wallace's Mouley (New York), he mentioned that he too had had a great many inquiries about them from the prairie countles, west avoided.—Col. F. D. Curtis, in Rural New-Yorker. of the Missouri; so I expect and hope before Yorker.

I would most certainly have attended the High-land Society's show at Perth, with commissions on hand. Pleuro is unknown on our western plains; perfect health among the stock in this

-I am working hard for the polled interest both publicly and privately. I have a hard battle to contend with, as Americans in general are very averse both to black and polled cattle. Mostly all are perfectly ignorant of what Angus or Aberdeen cattle are like, all supposing them vastly inferior to Short-horns; so, when their day does come, I trust those that are transported will be of the right sort, and teach the Americans otherwise.

There is one matter I am most anxious to ge at, viz, say since the year 1832 (the year my father was awarded the first gold medals for Angus cattle at Smithfield), have the Angus and Aberdeen defeated the Short-horns, and all other breeds, at the English and Scotch shows, as well as at Paris? If I could find out facts regarding this, I would make it widely known through the agricultural papers in America Those exhibitors that have been successful over other breeds should, I think, willingly give me the information, as it will be more to their benefit than to mine, and will certainly be most interesting to all connected with polled breeders, as well as to others. The information lies very much in the hands of four gentlemen-George Macpherson Grant, our veteran Tilly four, Mr. Bruce, and Mr. Thomas Ferguson, Kinnochtry. Should the information be supplied me, I shall make the most of it.

It fell to my lot last March to deliver the preliminary lecture on stock breeding and their general management, at the state agricultural college, Manhattan, before a numerous meeting of the members of the 'Central Kansas Stock Association,' and before long I am invited to deliver a second. On next occasion my text is to be Polled Angus or Aberdeen Cattle, so I should like to receive all the information possible, not forgetting the late Paris Exhibition. Depend on it, I shall talk Angus Doddie loud to the breeders of the west. I feel certain it will give an impetus to the trade, if the good qualities of the polled cattle are clearly made known to western stockmen; and now is the time, when all are trying to work out of their old Texan herds into improved breeds.

I was proud to see the Doddies had mad such a good figure at the London International Exhibition last month; and still prouder to see many direct descendants of the old Keillo Doddies bearing testimony to their worth and noble ancestory, as the prize list indicates. parting word to the young British farmer distress—Come to Kansas.—Wm. Watson, North British Agriculturist.

Horse Delusion.

Gradually it begins to get into the mind of the average farmer that raising trotting horses doesn't pay, at least for him. It may pay somebody, but that somebody is not himself. It is true the papers say that "Joker" has been sold for a thousand or more; but young "Dexter," how five years old, that has a very "promare what make the dollars faster than anything ising gait," and has never earned a cent, for he "The price for such a colt is low-not a bagatelle of his true worth. Such a stepper as he is worth \$500. Why, people ought to snap at him at that figure." "He will go one of these days, when a man comes along who can appreciste him." "Why, I should not be surprised if he brought several thousands yet. See wha Bonner pays, and this colt is a grandson of Hambletonian.

And so the delusion is kept up until young "Dexter" "ests, himself up!" seyeral times and the skeleton buggy is worn out, and then in despair and disgust the owner sells him for \$125—all he is worth—and the trotter goes into the horse market and wears out before some light wagon or perhaps a street car.

Not one "promising colt" of trotting stock in twenty-five is ever worth any more than the average value for horses designed for drudges before light carts and trucks and street cars. Here they are really unfitted for the work required of them, as they are generally too light n bone and muscle and consequently break down early. The time spent in fussing over trotting colts by the time they are five years old, and in training them, is worth all they will average in price when sold, take the country through. Such a colt must not work, as it would spoil its gait and spirit; so it does not ings after, season the mixed food with a free leaves the breeder in debt., it

If a colt had been raised large enough for a carriage or cart horse, or to be used on a heavy truck-which kind of horses have a fixed value and are in constant and permanent demand-at three years of age it might have been put to work and earned its keeping, and, when five years old, it would bring from \$200 to \$300, according to its style and size. These are the colts

Zpiary.

Winforing Bees.

It may be that bees are more especially adapted to southern natitudes where all the difdisappear and bee disficulties of winteri This fact seems to be coneases are unknown. clusive evidence to many that the winter itself, in northern latitudes is the sole cause of all the ills that bees suffer. The fact, however, that disprove that theory, so we must search for something else.

It has been my observation that when been are scarce of honey in the fall, and gather from cider mills, rotten fruit, grapes, watermelons, etc., that the chances are they will not winter well. Some think that any late-gathered honey is bad for the bees to winter on, on the theory that the weather is too cool at that season of the year to properly evaporate and seal up. This may be so in some cases, but I know that my bees have wintered well on honey gathered from buckwheat in October. My idea is that there is not enough specharine matter in fruit juices to make honey, under the most favorable circumstances. I am not sure, however, that cider and the like would be disastrous to the bees if the weather was such that they could fly out every few days.

Now, the remedy I would recommend would be to extract all bad honey, such as has soured, though it may have been gathered from white clover or linden (one season, with me, all the linden honey stored, soured). It can easily be recognized by the apiarian at a glance, and none but the bad need to be uncapped, for sometimes you will find part of a comb soured and part good, which was stored at another time; and by careful extraction the comb will not be injured. If your bees then have not enough good honey left to winter on, I would recommend to feed good honey if it can be had, and if fed soon this month they will cap it over, or in other words, seal it up, which seems to be necessary, as the best honey in the combs unsealed, will absorb enough moisture from the atmosphere to sour it.

As to putting bees in or leaving them out, I am rather inclined, on the whole, to out-door wintering, while I do not deny that there may be winters when they would be altogether best in a good cellar, but there will be winters, too, when they will do the best out. Some apiarians put half in and leave the rest out, so as to be sure to winter some right. If it should be necessary to feed bees during the winter, I would much prefer to have them in a good, warm cellar. As to protection out-doors, it will do no harm if it don't do any good, and if properly done I would be inclined to recommend it. It must be so arranged that the beer can get out when they want to, and then you may make any protection you please, as your means will allow. There is no doubt that the nore even you can make the temperature the

If good, genuine extracted honey can not be had this month, and you have to feed com honey, I would prefer not to have the bees re move it from the original packages; but fasten a couple or more of section frames in a frame that fits your hive. I would fill the top of several frames, or as many as they needed, and leave the lower part vacant, giving space for the bees to cluster. ald and manifest Camenon. Lawrence, Kansas 1979 tol monor a al ered

oland ald a**Loultry,** algan agir bano

Prepare Fowls for Winter

Now is the time to look after the winte quarters of young poultry stock. Repair their uses, thoroughly clean them out, give the interior a good sprinkling, after cleaning, with water strongly impregnated with carbolic acid, so that their houses are made comfortable The cool night winds are apt to give the young stock cold if they roost so as to be subject to draft, and cold induces that dread disease to appear. Secure the young stock that is in the habit of roosting in the trees and remove to their houses, and feed for a day or two in that vicinity only, and they will soon learn to go to their new roosting quarters. Re-select, and go over the entire flock, cull out those you will not keep to breed from another season, keep them by themselves, and dispose of all the others as soon as possible.

During the cold rain storms and the morn earn; anything, and grows up a dead loss and sprinkling of red pepper; a little in the drinking water will also be beneficial.

Late-hatched chicks now need especial care liberal feeding, and warm quarters at night. Feed grain as a supper feed, and as late as they can see to pick it up. A warm breakfast, early and a dinner of vegetables, etc., cooked, mixed with meal, together with what they collect themselves during the day, will cause the late broods to astonish you with their size by for farmers to raise, especially in the eastern Christmas. - American Farmer,

How to Catch a Fowl.

secure a bird to dvantage. Never seise a fowl by the tail, if a fine bird, or touch the back, but grasp both legs at once with a firm, right, quick hold, then with a firm, sight, quick hold, then raise free from the ground or perch, and hang the body down clear of any obstacle. This method does not ruffle the plumage, or turn a feather, which in a fine bird must be avoided. When the web of the feathers is once broken, it can never be united again, and where much handled this often occurs, giving to the bird a ragged appearance. It is the source of much annoyance to a nice, clean, smooth bird, to have the plumage ruffled. Their bodily covering is regarded with the utmost care, and the lustre and beauty of it indicates the health and strength of the fowl.

Poultry Notes.

Vermin prevents rapid growth and full de-

If it is intended to raise fowls for the table there is much advantage in making a cross, or at least no good reason for keeping the races pure. The first generation from a proper cross bees winter well in many cases at the north, will produces hardy chickens, of rapid growth and good constitution.

> Odds and ends from the table may be wrought into good fresh eggs at short notice—only keep

> A young hen lays a larger litter than the aged hen. It is probable that the first and second years of the hen's life are the most productive of eggs. How unprofitable, then, to kill off the young fowls and to leave the aged fowls.

Miscellancour.

When to Transplant?

Just as soon as the leaves have performed their functions. This varies with different general species and even varieties. For instance, some pears lose their leaves in mid-September; better transplant them then than to wait until after frosts; the roots have so much the more time to become established in time to sow it, either by itself or on wheat new soil. The discoloring of the leaves is proof positive (if the tree is in health) that they can be of service to the tree no longer. They have become clogged with mineral matter; the leaf-stalks, though still clinging, are really severed from the stems. The buds for another year are matured, and the sooner trees so circumstanced are removed, the better is their chance of passing the winter unscathed and of making a vigorous growth the ensuing spring. During long, favorable seasons, such as the present has been in this part of the country, many kinds of trees are prone to make a late fall growth. This has little time to mature and generally perishes before spring. Better remove such trees before the late growth starts, in which case the tendency is effectually checked .- Rural New-Yorker.

Cream for Churning.

Cream should be a little acid when it is put into the churn, and at a temperature of 58 to 60 in summer and 62 to 65 in winter. Churning should cease as soon as the butter comes, before it forms in mass. The buttermilk should then be drawn off, and while the butter is in this granulated state, cool water or brine should be used freely in washing out the buttermilk. Then take it out of the churn and work the salt thoroughly through the butter, about an ounce to the pound. It should then be set by, in a cool place for twenty-four hours. After that, work it until the buttermilk is all out. Clear brine should be used freely in working the second time. Care should be taken not to overwork the butter.

To Prepare and Use Rennet.

To Prepare and Use Rennet. Cream should be a little acid when it is put

Take the stomach of the calf when empty. being careful not to get any dirt on it, and without washing, salt inside and out with! one tea cupful of salt to a rennet, and place in an earthen dish. Let it lie in the salt two days, then stretch and dry upon a stick in the form of a hoop. When dried take it off the stick and place in a tight bag for use. Those prepared one season are not to be used until the next. When desired for use put three rennets in an earthen vessel; then take two gallons of water; put one quart of salt in it, boil and skim, and cool until milk warm. Then pour upon the rennets, and in one week the liquor will be ready for use. One teacupful of it will curdle the milk of two milkings from fourteen cows fit to break up in forty minutes.

farm Zetters.

Grinnell, Wallace Co., Oct. 5.—Copious rains have fallen throughout western Kansas during the past week, bringing up the wheat already sown and putting the ground in fine condition for that not yet put in.

This being a Buffalo grass country, the blue stem having only as yet obtained a footing in the valleys and draws, there is a scarcity of hav to meet the wants of the new settlers. Many raise millet as a forage crop, but this involves the ploughing and sowing each year. Some of our settlers are making the experiment of gathering the seed of the blue stem and sowing it upon cultivated ground, hoping in this way to obtain permanent meadows of this grass, which shall meet their wants until such time as their ground has, by cultivation, become fitted for the growth of the tame grasses. Does the Farmer know of this having been tried in this state, and if so, with what results? When is the best time to sow—fall or spring, and how? by itself or with wheat? The idea of sowing this seed on cultivated land was suggested to the writer last spring, by seeing how luxuriantly some

patches of it which had obtained a foothold in an old fence-break, along the milroid, were growing.

An intelligent farmer with whom I was conversing a few weeks aims, said he had a piece of sod-corn, parts of which was upon ground broken last fall after wheat sowing, and part this spring. That on the fall breaking was a much ranker growth, and gave promise of double the yield of that on the spring breaking. Hence he had formed a theory that the time to heak for sod-corn was in the fall or winter. The sod then got pressed down; it received and retained the water from the rains and snows of winter; was ready for planting early in the spring, and if a dry spring, did not dry out as newly broken sod would, and the crop would mature in time to be taken off for fail sweding to wheat.

Those living in a prime grass country will think this a curious doctrine, to recommend breaking in the fall and winter, but it must be borne in mind that the Buildo grass ood is very different from the coarse prairie grass, and it makes little difference when it is broken, so that it is column to make the sum of the s it is only turned over or cut up. It will die

"Frantivein's Civil Engineering," a kind of scientific manual for artizans, gives the formula for rendering any kind of masonry impervious scientific manual for artizans, gives the formula for rendering any kind of masonry impervious to moisture: Dissolve \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pound, castile soap in I gallon of water and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pound, castile soap in I gallon of water and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pound, castile soap in I gallon of water and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ pound have in \$4\$ gallons; the walls to be clean and dry and temperature above 60 degrees. Apply the soap solution with a brush at biolling point, taking care not to form a foam, and let it dry twenty-four hours. Then apply in the same way the alum solution at 50 to 60 degrees, and let it dry the same length of time. Apply in this way two or three alternate coats. The soap and alum form an insoluble compound. There are a good many ways and places where it occurs to me this formula would be valuable in western Kansas where cement and quicklime are expensive, and where there is an abundance of native lime, which makes a good mortar but will not stand washing by rains. We could build our walls of stone houses, using the native lime, and coat the whole with this preparation. The soft stone, which absorbs water largely, will be all the better for it. Sod-houses and cisterns could be plastered with the native lime and made impervious to moisture by this preparation. It is claimed that the Croton reservoir, at New York, which leaked badly when first finished, was made tight by this process.

O. C. Gibbs.

We have not heard of the experiment of raising blue stem, but the presumption is, it being a native grass will grow readily if seed is sown. In fall or winter would be the better ground.-ED. FARMER.

EMPORIA, Lyon Co., Kan., Sept. 29th.-Corn-EMPORIA, Lyon Co., Kan., Sept. 20th.—Cornhusking has proceeded far enough to convince us that the crop is not as heavy by about 25 per cent. as the last crop; August was too dry. New corn is dull in Emporia at 20c per bushel of 75 pounds. Early potatoes are a fair crop, but not equal to the demand; late potatoes are almost a failure. Potatoes are being shipped to our market from a distance; price, from 70 to 80c.

Fruit is scarce and of inferior quality, on account of frost when in full bloom—apples, I mean. (No peaches at all.) Many orchards killed entirely. Grapes were good in quality and about half a crop in quantity.

Very little wheat has been sown yet, the ground being too dry and the chinch bugs too numerous. In fact, the farmers of Lyon county are getting out of the way of sowing wheat, being of the opinion that they can raise their bread cheaper on legs than on straw.

J. W. MILLER.

CORVALLIS, Smith Co., Kan., Sept. 29th.— Yesterday our protracted drouth came to an end, and farmers are once more wearing a smile

with living fences. A good many farmers make mistakes in not having their hedge rows wide enough. They should be at least sixteen feet, which will give the young plants much better chance to grow than if planted too close to the

Judging from the number of "prairie schooners" that we see daily sailing westward, we would think that the supply of government land would at last become exhausted, but these

land would at last become exhausted, but these immense prairies are like an omnibus, "always room for one or two more." Government land in this county is all taken up, but good claims can be bought very reasonably.

We now have railroad communication with the outside world. The C. B. U. P. R. R. is now completed, and running regular trains to Gaylord, in the south part of the county, where business of all kinds is well represented, and a fair price is paid for grain and stock.

RUSH CENTEE, Rush Co., Kan., Sept. 29.—
The farmers of this county all have a pleasant smile, and greet one another with "that was a good rain and insures the wheat to come right along." Although very dry this last summer and fall, and discouraging to the people in this more acres of wheat this fall than any previous year. Wheat is selling here for seed at 75c per bushel; corn, 25c. Stock all looks well, and no diseases among them. Potatoes almost an entire failure, and are worth \$1 per bushel. One thing we can boast of—an immense crop of millet and sorghum. Millet is only worth from \$2 to \$3 per ton.
Some settlers have left this pert of Kansas, but as fast as one leaves another comes in, so our population does not decrease; but having good rains and the prospects good for another season, I think the next generation will show an increase of fully one thousand population in this county.

Offerede, Kan, Sept. 29.—The RUSH CENTER, Rush Co., Kan., Sept. 29 .-

OFFERIE, Ford Co., Kan, Sept. 29.—The weather has been very dry here during the past six weeks, which has retarded the sowing of fall wheat somewhat, but notwithstanding this and the failure of last season, there will be an increased acreage sown in the county. Wheat drilled in on early plowed land is look.

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CLAY CENTRE, Clay Co., Oct. 6.—A sketch from Clay county may not be amiss. Farmers are through seeding fall grain. The season for plowing, harrowing and drilling was very favorable. There was plenty of rain in due season. Fall wheat never looked better at this season of

rail wheat never looked better at this season of the year than it now does. The acreage sown is one-fourth larger than any previous season. The corn is hardly an average crop with '77 and '78, that on our high prairie has been cut short a little by drouth and chinch bugs. There short a little by drouth and chinch bugs. There has been but very little damage done by the early frosts. Farmers are busy husking their corn. Threshing is all done, fall wheat averaged about ten bushels per acre; spring wheat, five or six bushels per acre; oats, a very light crop; barley, a very light crop, and but little sown. The potato crop is light also. The hay crop extra fine and pasture still in good condition, and stock has done well on the range this season. There is a larger supply of hors for season. There is a larger supply of hogs the winter of 1880 than there was for '79. wheat is worth eighty-five cents; spring wheat, seventy cents; corn, twenty-one cents; beef, gross, two and one-fourth cents; hogs, \$2.60.

W. J. WOODSIDE.

FENWICK, Republic Co., Sep. 28.—During this month we have had but little rain. However, early sown fall grain leoks well. Some few farmers are gathering corn which I think will average 50 bushels per acre. It is selling at the railroad at 13 cents per bushel. I consider our wheat crop of 1879 the poorest ever grown in this country. We have a beautiful country in which many emigrants from the east are finding cheap and desirable homes.

D. DORAN.

RAY, Pawnee Co., Sept, 6.—The prevalent idea of nine-tenths of the people who come to Kansas is, that they having located on prairie land they not only must make a living, but growrich with but very little labor, and many of them commencing as they do with little or no experience in farming, expect large crops, and they are told by the agent, and by some farmers too, that any and every crop will grow by only putting the seed into the ground. This being done regardless of time or conditions of soil, and the result is failure of crops, a general distrust of the country, and after a year or two of such efforts they take up their line of march for the east, poorer, but little wiser than when they came.

There are more men in Kansas to-day that There are more men in Kansas to-day that are attempting to farm that have no knowledge of farming than in any other state in the Union. Now what we want is education, farm knowledge, experience. How shall we get it? There is no better way than through the agricultural press, and the knowledge we want is how to downat and when to do. The experience of three, five or even ten years farming in Kansas, is of more worth to us than twenty years of theory or experience in New York or Massachusetts, for that kiud of farming is no more adapted to this experience in New York or Massachusetts, for that kiud of farming is no more adapted to this country than the modus operandi of making wool into cloth is adapted to the manufacture of cotton. If farmers will give to the press their experience and propose to answer questions, that are now puzzling the brains of thousands, they will advance agriculture and help new comers greatly.

comers greatly.
Will some farmer of experience give us the rasult of feeding millett to horses and stock, its effects, etc?

ETHAN ALLEN, JR.

ARGYLE, Sumner Co., Sept. 29.—The weather has been extremely dry for some weeks, but we had a rain yesterday that will greatly help the wheat and other small grains that we have been sowing. The early sown wheat has not done well on account of dry weather and chinch have. These will be a greater amount put in done well on account of dry weather and chinch bugs. There will be a greater amount put in wheat this fall than former. Corn and wheat are the principal crops raised in this locality. Crops under cultivation in this township: (Landon) Wheat 1,153 acres; corn, 4,481 acres; oats, 1,060. Corn on the upland is rather light, owing to dry weather and chinch bugs, will make twenty-five bushels to the acre. In the bottom land the corn will make 60 bushels per acre; cats, 30; wheat 7; rye, 10; barley, 20. Potatoes are very near a complete failure here, no late ones.

Hogs are worth, two to two and one-third; beeves, two to three cents per pound, gross; ponies, worth \$15 to 30; good horses, \$45 to \$80 each. I agree with Godfred in regard to the destruction of insects. We, as farmers, should use our influence in protecting the birds from being destroyed. We are greatly helped by them in ridding our orchards and farms of insects.

[Part of our correspondent's letters was so intly traced as to be invisible to the naked faintly traced as to be invisible to the mace eye. Bear on the pencil a little harder, as pencil manuscript is liable to erasure to some excil manuscript is liable to erasure to some ex-

NEWTON, Harvey Co., Oct. 1.—Harvey county was organized in 1872, and was named in honor of the then governor of Kansas, James M. Harvey. It comprises an area of 540 square miles, or 345,600 acres of the most beautiful prairie that the western homeseeker could wish to fall into possession of, and since the soil has been thoroughly tested, it is proven that those who have found homes within its borders are amply repaid for their labor. The first census of the county was taken in 1875, when the population was 5,400; in 1879, 10,440; an increase of 5,034 in four years. The number of acres under cultivation in 1875 was 54,559, but now that number is almost doubled, being 99,537, still leaving 246,083 acres uncultivated, and we may safely estimate that one-half of that is used may safely estimate that one-half of that is used may safely estimate that one-half of that is used for pasture, as this is a natural stock county. So it can be seen at a glance, that there are remaining unoccapied 123,031 acres bearing a burden of grass each year, for food for the prairie fire, and should be put to better purpose. My next will be on wheat raising.

GEO. S. FRANK.

NORTONVILLE, Jefferson Co., Oct. 1 .- The rain and weather of this week comes very time-ly. We had but little rain from the 26th of ly. We had but little rain from the 20th of July to the 12th of September, so that wheat was delayed in sowing, and is quite backward for this time of year; a good deal of June is

ing finely, and a good rain is falling to day that will make it boom—a boom that the farmers of this part of the state would rather see than any "Grant boom," "Sherman boom," "greenback boom," or any other political boom.

Wheat, outs, barley, and Irish potates, are nearly a total failure. Milet, hungarian and Egyptian corn good. The latter takes the place (as food for stock) of Indian corn, which can not at present be successfully inised here. "I noticed, while on a recent trip through the county, that very few farms, were protected by sufficient guards against prairie fires, and as the season is at hand for the annual prairie fires to sweep over the country, we shall except to soon hear of the destruction of some one's of the season has been favorable for fattening, so they can be put into market early. Prices are better than at this time last year. Our crop of winter than this time last year. Joshua Wheeler.

Joshua Wheeler.

Joshua Wheeler.

Homestead Lands.

Homestead Lands.

EDS FARMER! If it is not too much trouble. I wish you would answer, through the columns of your paper, whether there are any home-stead lands to be had in Sumner or McPherson counties, and oblige,

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRAWGE—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Exzcurive Committee.—Henley James. of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANEAS STATE GRAWGE—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporis, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Mismi county.

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenee, Topeks; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

Extecutive Committes—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackrott county; Levi Duinbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—W. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall, county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Builer county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. P. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P., Beardon, Jefferson, Co., Fost, Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Beleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Wesh, County; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wesh, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. G. Spurgeon, Leroy; Coffey county; J. Swell, Greenwood county; James Huron, Atchison county; J. Shebody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James Huron, Atchison county; J. M. Wierman, Milliams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; J. Marion county; J. C. Spurgeon, Leroy; Coffey county; J. T. Kwalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; J. M. Harnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; J. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George M. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. C. Wirwin; J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; A. Thur, Salt City, Sumner county; J. S. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Doniphan county; A. Thur, Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. D. Sharkon, Emporia, Lyon county; A. Kuller, Sterling, Rice county; M. D. Rippine, Severance, Doniph

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

What It Costs and What It Pays.

A wise man has said, in substance, that there "a giving that enricheth, and a withholding that impoverisheth." Especially is this true in the application or neglect of the principles of the patrons of husbandry. There has been a great hue and cry by many persons belonging to the order that it was "costing too much."

But let us look into this subject of expensive ness a little. Comparison of the cost of initiation fees and dues required of persons uniting with the order of patrons of husbandry reveals the fact that in proportion to privileges conferred it is by far the most inexpensive of all the great organizations of the day. Take, for example, the Masonic order. A man cannot take the first three degrees of that order for less than twenty dollars, and his annual dues are from two to ten dollars. What financial benefits does he derive? None whatever in a direct manner, except in case of extreme necessity. The Mason's chief compensation is "ascertaining the secret," and limited social opportunities. Then investigate the cost and portunities. Then investigate the cost and limited social opportunities. gains of Odd Fellowship. The entrance and deno late ones.

Hogs are worth, two to two and one-third; gree fees are never less than twenty dollars. The annual dues range from two to twelve dollars. It is true that Odd Fellows in good standing are entitled to a stipulated amount per week in case of sickness, and a small sum is paid to aid in defraying the funeral expenses of a member or his wife. But even these small benefits are considered onerous by many leading members, and if a lodge gets a "tough case," a permanent invalid on its lists (and nearly every lodge has one,) great dissatisfaction prevails. Other orders might be mentioned, but these must suffice. But how is it with Patrons? A man pays three dollars, and a woman one for initiation. The minimum dues for ten cents a month, or \$1.20 a year, are rarely exceeded. This is all the expense, except that of the time and labor required in attending meetings of the grange, and for this there is ample compensation in the social and intellectual advantages obtained. What is the financial benefit? We reply, an annual saving to all members who improve their opportunities, of ten to thirty per cent. on the cost of living. There are but few farmers whose annual expenditure for articles they do not produce is less than \$300. By purchasing through the channels established by the order, this sum can be reduced, and is by many in the sum of thirty to seventy-five dollars. Is this not a large return for money expended in becoming members? In what other direction do you invest a

returns? coming up.

The drouth and chinch bugs cut our corn crop 10 per cent below last year. Our best corn will not run much over 40 bushels to the Patrons can send their butter and eggs to the

dollar and twenty cents that shows such

best markets, and for a trifling per cent. realize increased prices, they are no longer required to take the small pay which the purchaser himself fixes in goods upon which he too establishes the prices. Oh no! Mr. Storekeeper, who heretofore has insisted that there was 'no profit in butter and eggs," and he "only bought them to accommodate his neighbors," suddenly has found they have a cash value, and is willing to purchase them in that way. These results, and many others, are obtained because of the existence of our order, and a sorry time there would be among producers, if, because of the expense of belonging, they should generally abandon this instrumentality for the protection and advancement of their financial interests.-Patrons of Husbandry.

A Sermon that Patrons Ought to Hear Every Week.

The Worthy Master of the Oregon State Grange, gives this piece of advice to farmers and as long as they fail to heed they will be compelled to suffer:

"Put less toil and more thought inte your calling, and make it attractive to your children. Unite with the grange and take your sons and daughters with you. It is the farmers' own and only organisation—a practical means of combination, of united effort and self help, and affords the society and recreation you and your families so much need. Learn and practice the great principles of truth, charity and brotherly love upon which it is founded. Cease to be mere plodders, and get out of the narrow grooves of isolation, prejudice and mingled eredulity and suspicion in which you have been running. By mutual aid educate yourselves and cultivate your gifts, in the frank and free discussion of the grange and those great ques tions in which we are all alike interested Learn to be more liberal, and, above all things, break the bonds which make you the slaves of party and dupes of demagogues. Thus you will be better qualified to act well your part in life, and fulfill the duties of citizens and lawmakers of the state and nation. Thus will your vocation be elevated and made more respecta ble, and your sons will not be so anxious to exchange the free, pure air of the country for the poisoned atmosphere of the city."

Extracts from an Address of Master Ling before the Union State Agricultural Society of Portland, Me.

We recognize the great and startling fact that while agricultural labor feeds the world, the laborer, from the earliest dawn of civilization, has occupied the lowest strata of society. We recognize the fact that while every other interest has taken measures to protect itself, ours has been almost an individual struggle for a bare existence while we have grouned under the grievous burdens which powerful corporations and well organized monopolies, backed by that subtle power and influence which money alone can give, have laid upon us. We recognise that without organization for mutual protection that without well organised, intelligent, earness and persevering effort on our part, it is utterly impossible for us to protect ourselves against the grasping avarice of the money power. We recognize the fact that each year and each month lessens our ability to emancipate ourselves from this power and strengthens the cords with which a gigantic monopoly, reaching all the way from the mouth of the Hudson to the mouth of the Columbia, and from the Red river of the north to the Gulf of California,

has bound us. Do any doubt that we are thus in the power of spring, after the great bulk of an enormous wheat crop had left the hands whose labor produced it, a "corner" was made in wheat. The price which had been so low as to make the and kept up till the operators Then what do we see? Hear, farmers of the Pine Tree state! Hear, farmers of Minnesota-of Kansas and of California! On the 13th day of July, on Friday-another black Friday in the world's history, right in the face of the fact that the European harvests were to be largely short—that the food crop of Great Britain was \$200,000,000 short, (which estimate is now found correct,) that there was a large deficiency in France, Austria, Servia, Hungary, and even Russia-in spite of all these startling facts, just as the magnificent crop of 1879 was ready for manipulation by the bulls and bears! while it was yet in the hands of the sturdy yeomanry whose labor and care, whose sweat and toil produced it, on that terrible 18th of July, 1879, the price of wheat in all the great markets fell fifteen cents a bushel ! an amount which makes to the western farmer all the diference between a successful bread and butter campaign and a disastrous failure.

Is there any call for an organization of Patrons of Husbandry? Shall we be compelled to organize in our own behalf? Shall we help ourselves or wait longer for others, for whom we have already so long waited, to help us? Can we trust the future more strongly than we have trusted the past? Can we expect others to do for us what we have the power to do for ourselves? Can we trust political parties to legislate in behalf of labor and business, so long as the legislation of the country is almost wholly entrusted to those who add nothing to the world's wealth !

Then there is the improved opportunities for disposing of your products, whereby their cash value is enhanced. Paying cash for country produce by merchants and dealers was a thing rarely heard of until recently. Now, since Patrons can send their latter and eggs to the control of the country box and in the club and grange alone, but at the ballot experience, and sond this.

The Order of Patrons seeks to unite all the sale of Dr Naphey's Pamily Medical Work and take charge of territory. Must be a good organization to not so was upon other interests but to produce by merchants and dealers was a thing test its own. To do this we are not to protest in the club and grange alone, but at the ballot form \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year after a fair trial. Give age, Patrons can send their fatter and eggs to the

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 advartisement in the Kansas Farmer, dT

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Prop'r.

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W. D. WITWER, Topeka, Kansas

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Kansas Pacific Railway. Lands! Lands!

KANSAS TO THE FRONT! The Leading Wheat State in the Union In 1848, and the Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas The Color of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weast; total.

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the scre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per scre.

CORN I Kansas, the Fourth Corn State
In the Union in 1878, produced 89,

In the Union in 1878, produced 89; 324,071 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foregoing facts show conclusively why 29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and 40 per cent in the increase in population during the past year; and 49 per cent, of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Relt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kanksa Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or ole or 11 years credit at 7 per cent, interest, it don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific \$25 to \$80 will secure \$9 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$360 in casifivill buy it outright.

Bend to S. J. dilinore. Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homostead," a publication that tails about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, \$001. Products, Climate, Stock Rusling, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The casa in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

To the Farmer's of Kansas.

There are many reasons of self-interest why you should be subscribers to, and constant readers of, the KANSAS FARMER. A few of these ns we will state. Kansas, notwithstanding its million population, owing to its vast extent of territory, is comparatively uninhabited, and wide reaches of country, invite stock to roam unchecked by fence or field, and they are, in consequence, always straying from their owners. To remedy this evil as far as possible, the legislature in 1866, passed an act requiring all persons who take up stray stock to have the stock appraised and described before a Justice for each animal appraised, whose duty it is made to forward a copy of the same within ten days after, to the KANSAS FARMER, which publishes the strays, and a copy of the FARMER is sent to the office of every county clerk in the state, who files the papers for reference by persons who have lost stock by straying. This has proven of incalculable benefit to the farmers of Kansas in aiding them to find lost stock, and could be made a much greater benefit if all who take up stock would proceed to comply with the law at once. There are a great many persons it is believed who do not comply with the law, or do so in a loose manner for the purpose of keeping such stray stock. There is a severe penalty provided in the law for such practices, and all offenders should be brought to justice.

While losers of stock can consult the files of the FARMER by making a journey to the county seat, it is infinitely better and much cheaper to have a copy sent to their nearest postoffice every week. This they can have done one year, post paid, by enclosing the publishers of the KANSAS FARMER \$1.50.

One trip to their county seat to examine th files of the FARMER will cost most people in a county more than the sum required to have the paper delivered at their neares post office weekly for a whole year. While this one advantage is sufficient reason that every farmer in Kansas should be a regular subscriber to the paper peculiarly a Kansas publication, the amount of valuable a Kansas publication, the amount of values information gained by a year's perusal of its pages, will many times return the price of subscription to the pockets of the reader. We have a large corps of correspondents whose experience in the peculiar climate and soil of the price of the latter, owing mainly to their superior quality, though considerably, of course, to the superior advantages of this place as a shipped record of the price of the price of the space as a shipped record of the price of the price as a shipped record of the price of the price and the price of the price and the price of the price of the price of the price of the price and the price of t state is invaluable to new settlers. We publish weekly from these correspondents letters pointing out the mistakes new comers are liable to fall into, and the means of avoiding them, information which in value, might often be measured by placing a successful crop against

the loss from utter failure. A constant and uncompromising champion of the rights of the farmers of the great west, the KANSAS FARMER proposes to fight the battle for their rights against all monopolies and legislation which discriminates unjustly against their interests, while it urges them to come up higher and by fitting themselves, their sons and daughters for the task, to take the management of public affairs into their own hands where it properly belongs, and from the control of those who persistently legislate and discriminate against agriculture. For these and many more reasons which we might urge, we ask the farmers of Kansas to subscribe for the FARMER, and also to do a little missionary work among their neighbors who have never taken the FARMER. Show them a copy and influence them to subscribe. If you would improve the value of your own property, work to make habitual readers of your neighbors and their families. The farms in the midst of an intelligent neighborhood are much more valuable than in an ignorant unreading community. In the long winter even ings farmers have much spare time to read, and this is the best season to subscribe for an agricultural paper. No other paper published, so completely meets the wants of the farmers of this state as the KANSAS FARMER. In order that none could plead inability on the score of want of means to take the FAPMER a year, we have reduced the price to single subscribers from \$2 to \$1.50, and as a further inducement for those subscribing between the present time and the first of January, the FARMER will be sent for 1880 including the unexpired portion of 1879. Send in your subscriptions at once and receive the KANSAS FARMER 14 months

for ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS!

Winter Pasture.

The stock-farmer should have a winter pas ture for his young animals, and the older ones are all the better for a green bite towards spring. The prairie grasses die soon in autumn and are late starting in spring. Every farm should have a permanent pasture for the stock in winter. If this were the case we would have less of loss by black-leg, that destructive malady to young stock. In Kentucky the far-famed Kentucky blue-grass is prized most highly for this purpose, but experiments with this grass in Kansas have proved that it is not so well adapted to our soil or climate, or probably both have some influence.

Orchard grass is highly recommended as a tity at any one time, and not be allowed to graze too often.

The chief value of green food in winter is a bowels and stomach. The large quantities of dry, woody and indigestible food consumed by stock in winter, taxes the digestive organs very severely, and constipation, congestion, etc., are stock. A moderate quantity of roots or green food in the season of dry feed acts as beneficially on the stock as fruit and fresh vegetables do on the human system in the course of the long, cold season when no perspiration purges the skin. In the season of verdure and plant-growing, fresh vegetable food is so commou a portion of our daily diet that we scarcely notice the fact. And so it is with the animals whose care we are charged with. Green food in winter is an important adjunct in the success of the Peace, and a copy of the appraisement ful and profitable rearing of all kinds of farm and description of the animal or animals, is stock, from the fowls to the thoroughbred horse. sent to the county clerk, with a fee of fifty cents and the subject has never received that attention its merits justify. The ensilage system which is coming into use among the most advanced stock-raisers and feeders in France, and this country too, when green food is provided as the main feed the year round, bids fair to supersede almost wholly the old system of curing winter food by the drying process. Until this innovation on the present system becomes general, green winter pasture should be provided by every farmer.

The Best Stock for Profit.

When a practical business man becomes convinced that the larger profit can be made by dealing in a certain line of goods, he is very sure to direct his attention chiefly to that line. If this is good policy in the merchant it is equally sound for the farmer. Cattle being one of the principal sources of the farmer's wealth, that class which proves most profitable to him is the kind he should keep. This wise business maxim, however, does not exert as strong an influence on the agricultural class, as a class, as the facts seem to warrant. While there is a great improvement going on in live stock, and the Short-horn is superseding the old-time scrub to a certain extent, yet there are still vastly too many of the latter annually raised for the best results to be schieved by the majority of farmers. In order to more fully illustrate the point we mean to make, 'we' reproduce the following paragraph from a New York paper:

ping point. The great difference in price be-tween beasts of different beef qualities should stimulate our farmers and stockmen to still fur-ther improvements to their herds."

Here is statistical evidence taken from actual ing that cattle of improved breeds not only weigh twice as much from feeding the same length of time, but in addition to this advantage, sell for five times as much as the scrubs. Or, in plain English, the average value of the improved animal is five times that of the scrub. Or, the same quantity of hay, grain and grass, fed to a Short-horn, becomes five times more valuable than when consumed by the common Texas, or any other rough, scrub breed. In the face of these facts, tens of thousands of these costly runts of cattle are raised every year, whose places should be filled fact in older settled parts of the country where habit and a certain grade of stock have taken possession of the farmer and the farm. This thing is more the result of an error of judgment than design. A false notion of economy possesses the majority of farmers who continue to breed from males that are of the common stock, or at best have but a dash of improved blood in their veins, because their service is cheaper or mostly gratuiteus. They do not seem to understand that the service of such an ity is much dearer than a calf out of a thordollars. At a year old the calf from the imchances are that the grade calf will sell for three or four times as much as his base-born rival. Most farmers probably understand this in a vague, dreamy sort of a way, and readily admit the fact, but are so enslaved by habit and confined in old ruts, that they are incapable of a struggle sufficiently resolute to free themselves new course. That first payment for the servi-

around him, which it requires to purchase an improved bull, upsets his weak resolve, and his cows are served for nothing by some roving scrub and the beaten track is followed. In a herd of five or six cows fifteen or twenty dolars are saved, as the immediate result of pursuing the old practice, although he will acknowledge that a year hence the half dozen calves by the thoroughbred bull would be worth wenty-five or thirty dollars more than the lot of scrubs, and in two years they would probably net their owners a hundred dollars more at a sale than his bunch of rough commons.

Another serious error fallen into by many farmers who are above the average in intelligence; after having screwed their courage to valuable grass for winter pastures. As an an- the point of crossing their common stock with nual there is nothing perhaps equal to rye for an improved bull, they select the best looking quick and sure returns, though not as safe for calf and keep this half blood to breed from. ewes in lamb or cows in calf, some authorities This is little better than using a scrub. The report. Any apprehended danger in this quarmajority of the calves from such a bull will ter, however, could be readily avoided by taking breed back to the scrub-blood in all its undesiracare that the animals got only a moderate quanble qualities. As scientists express it, the scrub blood whips out the strange blood which has attained but a slender hold on the offspring. Half-blood heifers are valuable to keep and purifier of the blood and regulator of the breed to thoroughbred bulls, but never preserve a half-blood male animal. Hire the services of a thoroughbred bull every time, if your herd is not large enough to make it an object to own one. This rule should be followed with all ever threatening dangers to the health of the kinds of stock on the farm, steadily, undeviatingly, persistently, unswervingly, and your stock will soon weigh twice as much as the animals of your neighbor who keeps up his scrub breed, and you will realize five times the amount from them that he does from the sale of his lean, rough scalawags.

Asparagus.

Wide awake farmers living within a few miles of any of the thriving towns of Kansas might add many dollars annually to their incomes by studying the wants of the citizens of these new towns, who are composed in large part of former inhabitants of eastern cities who have been accustomed to have upon their tables all the freshest and best vegetables in their season, and they have also been in the habit of paying a good round price for such articles. When they change their location to a new country their tastes do not also change in consequence of their movement on longitudinal lines, and they are not slow to gratify the habit of indulging in fresh and wholesome vegetables at the dinner table, if they can be had. The grocers are always active in catering to the wants of this appetite of their customers, and their stores present a constant supply of the various regetables, fruits and berries in their season. If these necessaries cannot be procured in the home market, they do not hesitate to ship them in from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other large markets, by express, in order to have them fresh and tempting. This makes the 'green truck" very expensive, but notwithstanding large quantities of it are brought from a distance and disposed of to the towns, people. While farmers are devoting all their time and energies to raising wheat, corn and hogs, for which they have to seek a distant market and accept a very low price, the stuff for which there is ready sale at home, fresh from the beds where it grows, is entirely neglected. Large sums of money are sent away through the early summer to pay for fresh vegetables which should be raised at home. Among the number of these jarticles we may mention asparagus, which always commands ready sale, often at ten to fifteen cents for a very moderate sized bunch. A farmer having a good bed of give the proper directions for feeding the calves asparagus near any thrifty and improving town, and lambs. would find it the most profitable spot of ground on his form

very easily practiced and will be followed by hay is a great deal the best for this purpose. good results. Plant in the fall and mulch Keep young calves, each in a stall or pen by heavily with manure would suit the climate and soil of Kansas.

It is a question among cultivators, says this writer, whether fall or spring is the better time for starting asparagus beds. While the majority are probably in favor of the spring season, the success of the bed depends more on the condition of the soil than on the time of setting out the roots. Where the soil is heavy and moist and the winters long and severe common sense points to spring as the propitious season, but on a sandy or clay loam and by improved breeds. Especially is this the in a moderate temperature it is as well to prepare the asparagus during the fall.

A leading error in asparagus culture is crowding the plants closely together in the bed. Set the plants not less than ten or twelve inches apart and lay out the beds narrow so as to permit of cutting to the centre without walking over them. Two year old plants are preferred, as these allow of some cutting the second year,

but one-year-old ones succeed well. The requsites necessary to success are depth and richness of soil. E. P. Roe advises maanimal is a positive loss to them, and the gratu- king an asparagus bed as early in the spring as the ground is dry enough, choosing some warm, oughbred animal, even though costing several deep soil. This is to be enriched well, and then proved bull will be worth double as much as the ches deep. Down this furrow he scatters a on one side of the plot open a furrow eight incalf of the scrub, and at two years old the heavy coat of rotted compost and runs a plow or pointed hoe through it. By this process the earth and compost are mingled and the furrow rendered about six inches deep. Along its side, one foot apart, are placed one-year-old plants (Conover's colossal) with the roots carefully spread out. Precaution is exercised to keep the crown or top of each plant five inches befrom this bond, and determinedly start on the low the surface when level; next, the furrow is

large price compared with the scrub animals the furrows two feet apart, and after planting as next half century, requiring hereafter only the annual dressing of manure already advised, an occasional dusting of salt and cultivation sufficient to keep down the weeds.

After the frost has killed the stems of asparagus and the bed has been eleared it is a good plan to give it a dressing of manure. True, this may be done in the spring, but there are several reasons why fall is the better time to apply manure. Manure spread on the bed in the fall protects the crowns of the plants from the cold, provides a mulch for them to come up through, and at the same time affords ample opportunity for the roots to store up nutriment for the formation of shoots in the spring. The winter frosts and rains also assist in the decomposition of the manure and hasten its combination with the soil. A method in practice is to run a small plough on each side of the rows lightly so as not to disturb the roots; then spread the manure along the furrows and cover by turning the earth back with the plough. Again, in some sections the manure is spread and ploughed under, breaking up the entire surface. Ten cords of good manure to the acre is the amount usually recommended. Cultivators there are who in alternate years apply superphosphate at the rate of half a bushel to fifty running feet in a row instead of manure, though both together would answer equally well. Salt being a more soluble article suffers loss when applied in the spring.

Raise the Fall and Winter Calves.

Farmers are to often tempted to sell their calves to the butchers for veal. A great deal more may be made by keeping and raising them well till rising three years old. As the principal cash gains of the western farmer must be pose of making good, large cattle, fall and winter calves are best. Hot weather and flies are the most difficult obstacles the calf has to contend with, and no care on the part of the owner can wholly obviate this trying ordeal. Fall and winter calves have attained age and vital powers by the time they meet this season, sufficien to carry them through it safely, but the young calf suffers to a degree that entirely checks its growth, which at that period is most injurious to the future development of the animal. Those who have fall and winter calves should make it their study to give the young animals the best of care. This may be done without allowing them to run with the cow, which will very much injure her milking qualities, especially if the cow is young. Separate the calf from the cow when two or three days old and teach it to eat by giving it the finger at first. Feed the new milk of the cow for a couple of weeks, decreasing gradually by giving a half feed of new milk the balance skim milk, adding a little flax seed that has been first boiled to a jelly, if oil meal is not provided—and few western farmers are likely to use oil meal or oil cake for stock feeding. The feed should be given the calf when young, about blood heat, but never warmer than this. It had better be a little cooler than warmer. As it increases in age the feed may be given cool, but never very cold. It should never be colder than 60 degrees, the temperature for churning. The calf when young should be fed four or five times a day and the last thing done at night before retiring, should be a feed to the calf or calves. The principle of feeding all young animals is the same, and the same practce may be safely adopted for feeding the calf and the baby. Every farmer's wife is able to

As the calf gains age it should have a little oat meal middlings or ship stuff with a pinch of The following plan for planting and caring for a bed which we find in the N. Y. World is itself until the inclination to suck is entirely lost, otherwise they will suck each other and never eat and thrive as they should. Calves need a daily sun bath, and while they should have a clean, warm stall or shed to protect them from cold night air and dews, they should have an open clear yard through the day. Heifer calves are not so profitable as bull calves to raise, unless they can be spaid, which is not often practical, but they should not be sacrificed. Feed them well till a year old and they will generally find a ready market and command a good price. This will depend in a large measure on their being kept steadily growing, but not allowed to accumulate fat. Very little corn or corn meal should be fed to calves. This grain is too fattening and does not contain the amount of bone and muscle producing constituents that oats, wheat shorts and bran do. There is nothing more conducive to the health and thrift of calves than a winter pasture where they can have a green bite to mix with the dry winter food. Rye sown in the fall early is one of the handlest green pastures and makes excellent picking for the calves in winter and spring.

If heifer calves are sacrificed for veal, feed well, and force the calf till three months old, when its weight and quality will command a good price, and yield the owner a snug profit. Calves may be kept in the best condition on skim milk if the hints we have given are acted upon, and the cream used for butter in fall and winter when that article commands the best

The first two years are the most profitable in gain to the owner of a young animal, and calves well kept till they are two and rising three years of age will yield the average farmer a half filled over the plants, and when the young arger profit than at any other period of their ces of the improved animal, or the seemingly shoots are well up it is filled even. Mark off existence. The demand for this class of stock,

too, is in excess of the supply, and the best much space as is desired a bed is made for the price is paid for all such stock by feeders of heavy beef. Our advice to farmers is, raise all of your calves and raise them well, till they reach the age of twenty-four months, and sell as soon after that period as the state of the market and demand will warrant. Stock raised on the farm may be considered clear profit, more nearly than anything else produced. They grow into money while the greater part of their fee could not be disposed of to advantage in its raw state, and in this sense way be counted clear gain.

Franklin County Pair.

The Franklin County Agricultural Society held its thirteenth annual fair in Forest Park, Ottawa, October 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th. No pains had been spared by the society to make this the greatest and best exposition of the county's development, and for weeks the people of Franklin, Douglas, Osage, Miami, and other counties, had been making preparations to attend with the choicest products of the farm, garden, orchard, and household, ranging from the fatted bullock to the fragrant boquet, and from the mammoth Percheron to a penwiper.

The implement and farm machinery men had combined to make a grand display, and a good share of an acre in the park was covered with their machines, which were constantly in operation, the motive power being a beautiful steam engine furnished by Clark & Son, of the Ottawa foundry.

In the live-stock classes the pens and stalls vere more than full, there being 232 entries. Besides the cattle from the vicinity, there were two car-loads of pampered Short-horns exhibited by the Hamiltons, of Kentucky, which raked in the best premiums, in most cases, much to the disgust of many careful and good derived from stock, which is always a cash ar- breeders who are not in the "show" business. ticle at home, he should make the raising of However, as the Hamiltons had been invited to calves a chief part of his business. For the purmake the exhibit, the more considerate were disposed to treat them well and see that they had honest play.

Among the home breeders who were successful with cattle, were Sam'l McCullough, T. D. Coburn, D. Johnson, and O. Parsons. For draft stallions four years old and over, H. P. Wilkins was awarded 1st premium and Asa Darnell 2d premium

Of swine the display was large, and competition between the Berkshire and Poland-China breeders was warm. In Berkshires the principal premiums went to S. McCullough and F. D. Coburn, and in Polaud-Chinas to W. W. Nelson, though many others took single premiums in both breeds.

The display of sheep was poor, and there was apparently a single animal entered for each premium and took it without competition.

The poultry people were out in force, and it was noticable that much of the attention formerly bestowed on the Brahma fowls had been transferred to the beautiful Plymouth Rocks, of which there were some very fine chicks.

The large agricultural and horticultural hall,

erected by the society last year, was filled with the products of farm and orchard, and from the exhibits strangers could scarcely believe 1879 had been an "off" year in Kansas fruit productions.

Franklin county produces largely of castor beans, and visitors from the east were much interested in this-to them-new "fruit," and many questions were asked about it. The producers of this crop mestly belong to a bean company, for co-operation in selling, and the club numbers about nine hundred persons. On the 9th inst., through its officers, a sale was effected to St. Louis parties, at 85 cents per bushel, the time of delivery being from October 13th to December 14th. F. D. COBURN. Pomona, Kansas

Mr. C. C. of Greenwood county seems to advocate a dear or high transportation as a prospective benefit. I can't understand what he means; for if he be a farmer and desires to send 1,000 bushels of corn to New York city, would he prefer paying 50 cents per bushel if he could get it done for 25 cents, whether by river or railroad? We think he would prefer the heavest way. He seems to want the subject kept before the people. Now, for my part I am in favor of cheap transportation, and I think nine-tenths of all the people agree with me. even the merchants and shippers, let it be by water or railroad does not make much difference. We are of the opinion that heavy freights can be carried cheaper by water than by rail, and if one-half of the money required to construct a railroad four hundred miles, was judiciously expended in river improvments, it would be far more advantageous to us. Now, for example, if we expend the amount of money that would be required to construct two hundred miles of railroad on the Arkansas river, we think small boats could run at least nine months in the year up as far as Arkansas City, in Cowley county, if not further. Wheat can be shipped in this way at a cost of about 18 cents to the sea board. Can it be carried by railroad so cheaply? We are of opinion it cannot. Possibly it may, if railroads are judiciously managed. We are of the opinion that railroads are a great advantage for passengers and quick transit. We think by the time the correspondent from Greenwood county gets the railroad bond tax paid he'll not think taxes so very light. ight. R. W. GANDY.
Mound Valley, Labette Co., Kan.

Alfalfa.

D. Boughman can get alfalfa seed of Trumball, Reynolds & Allen of Kansas City.

Sheep on the Farm.

Prof. Stewart makes the following practical suggestion in the Rural New Yorker, which would be advantageous to every farmer to put in practice, let his acres be ever so few.

"There are many considerations which seem to point to a great increase in the consumption of mutton by the people of this country, in the near future. The farming class is a very large proportion of the whole population-embra cing, directly and indirectly, more than eighteen millions of people. This class now consumes much more pork than is conducive to the best health, not perhaps because pork is preferred to beet or mutton, but because it is more easily preserved during hot weather. A beef animal is too large to be used by the farmer in hot weather, but sheep are well adapted to furnish the farmer's summer fresh meat, as, with a proper refrigerator, he can use the carcass of a sheep at any time, and the introduction more generally of mutton into the farmer's summer diet would not only greatly promote health, bu would create a large home market. It would soon lead to a vast extention of mutton and wool growing throughout the country. A few sheep could be accommodated on a large majority of farms in the older states without much interfering with other operatious, and no doubt with an increase of profit. The best system for most farms is variety of products, not trusting the 'eggs all in one basket.' Variety leads to great economy of resources."

Raise Walnut Timber.

We think it will pay our Kansas farmers to give some attention to the raising of walnut timber, so that by the time the supply becomes exhausted in the eastern states, Kansas can step in with her supply and realize handsome prices. The supply is of course growing less each year and prices will naturally advance, and a Kansas land owner who has a grove of walnut timber growing on his place, has something that will enhance the value of his lands more rapidly than any other improvement he can put on them. It will pay to plant fields of walnuts or plant rows around your nelds. It is easily done, and the seed does not cost much. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, seedsmen, of Kansas City, will furnish walnuts (crop of 1879) as long as their stock lasts, at 60 cents per bushel packages included, cash with order. See their advertisement. Now is the time to secure your seed. Put them in in time to be frozen. They only need to be put in about two inches under

The Union of the White and Red.

Mr. C. Beshir, of Hutchinson, Kamsas, whose name is not unfamiliar to the readers of the FARMER, sends a curious specimen of the sweet potato to this office, a white and red potato growing from the same vine. The potatoes were accompanied by a card containing the following:

WILL SWEET POTATOES MIX?

EDITORS FARMER: I send you what seems a singular freak of nature—a red and white sweet potato both growing from the same vine. Will you, or some of your scientific correspondents, explain the cause? I had the Early Bermuda and the Southern Queen growing in teparate rows, growing side by side, and when digging one of the rows found the curiosity named above. C, BISHIR.

Letter From Missourl.

Benton City is on the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad, one hundred miles from St. Louis and seven miles from Mexico, our county seat, which has a population of about 6,000. Good unimproved land, prairie and timber, sells here at \$4 to \$8 per acre; improved land. \$8 to \$16 per acre. We have good county needs more good farmers and mechanics. I have been here several years, and I find I can do better on a farm here than in any of the several states in which I formerly lived.

Sectional prejudice is a thing of the past here. The population is from nearly every state in the Union, so that sectionalism would not know where to begin,

Recently there has been considerable inquiry for land and farms here, by parttes from the north and east, and some of the best bargains have been taken, but still there is room. To all who wish to secure good homes, I would say now is the time to buy. Come and see our county and help to make Missouri one of the best states in the Union. B. F. WYLDE. Benton City, Missouri.

Report on Varieties of Apples best Suited to Kansas

Crawford County Horticultural Society voted the following twelve sorts of apples as best for family or orchard:

- (1) Cooper's Early White. (2) Yellow Bough.
- (8) Lowell.
- (4) Maiden's Blush.
- (5) Rambo.
- (6) Jonathan.
- (7) Grime's Golden.
- (8) Ben Davis,
- (9) Missouri Pippin.
- (10) Rawles' Genet. (11) Willow Twigs.

(12) Talman Sweet. A committee was appointed to draft a resolution against those eastern tree peddlers who swindled us last year and who this year have sold at exorbitant rates such frauds as tree strawberries? tree currants? tree gooseberries,

Also trees on French stocks? that are so har dy as to resist the tree borer, that are perennial, that never die, that are not subject to disease and finally that have never been known to fail to produce prodigious crops of perfect paradisi-

A part of the object and labor of this society shall be to rid our land of such blighting curses to our state. G. W. MOSTELLER,

Secretary.

Great Sale of Trotters

Note the advertisement of the Ashland Park and Forest Park Studs on Thursday, November 13th. B. G. Tracy and Dr. L. Herr will sell in jointly over one hundred head of horses, mostly frotters, all first-class representatives of the very best trotting families. This offer is an exceptional one in some very important respects. In no sense will it be a culling. On the contrary it will embrace the very best which those making it have. Everything catalogued will be put up and sold fairly and squarely, according to the established custom of those making the sale. Almost every one who wants a fine horse, no matter what the sort, can, it is believed, be suited at this sale—trotters and roadsters of all the types, and perfect in breeding, disposition and handling; also saddle horses.

It is from such sales, in the past, that the great horses of the present day have come, and beyond a doubt several of the superb youngsters, to pass under the hammer at Lexington on Thursday, November 13th, will do their full share in perreturing this expective the

sters, to pass under the hammer at Lexington on Thursday, November 13th, will do their full share in perpetuating this suggestive truth; and this none the less should they go for a song as others have gone before. Bargains are sure to be secured at this sale, and such is the way those making it wish it to be, for they want all their customers to be satisfied so that they may come again. For catalogues and all further particulars, write to Dr. L. Herr, or B. J. Tracey, Lexington, Ky.

Grateful Women.

None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful and show such, an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women. It is the only remedy peculiarly adapted to the many ills the sex is almost universally subject to. Chills and fever, indigestion or deranged liver, constant or periodical sick headaches, weakness in the back or kidneys, pain in the shoulders and different parts of the body, a feeling of lassitude and despondency, are all readily removed by these Bitters.

Do a Clever Thing

for your wife. She does many for you—bakes, cooks, scrubs and mends. Her work is never done. Get from your grocer a package of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker, for twenty-five cents. She can churn in half the time, get ten per cent. more butter, and of a color that she will be proud of. The valuable book, "Hints to Butter-Makers," is given away by all store-keepers. keepers.

Nova Post Office, Ashland Co., Ohio, May 28th, 1879.

May 28th, 1879.

Butter Improvement Co.:

Gentlemen: My attention was called by your correspondent of Elyria, Mr. Boynton, to your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker, and wished me to give it a trial. We churned one gallon of cream according to your directions in your letter to Mr. Boynton, with the following result: time of churning 12 minutes, produced 3½ lbs., color good and quality far better than anything that I have tried previously. I have been engaged in the dairy business more or less for the last fifteen years. Also took of the same cream, the same time and from the same bulk, omitting your powder, as per directions, with the ting your powder, as per directions, with the tollowing result, time of churning twenty minutes, 3 pounds, quality inferior, short of what is required in our market. I would further say, I made a second trial with about the same result.

Truly yours, C. S. VAN AMANN.

Profit, \$1,200.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness, costing \$200 per year, total \$1,200—all of this expense was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife. She has done her own housework for a year since, without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

Enthusia smaln Its Favor.

All housekeepers who have ever used the soil, markets, timber, water, and stock range, and also good schools and good society, but the baking this stove cannot be equaled. The large flues and heavy castings, exposed to the fire, make the Charter Oak especially adapted to our soft coal, which is so destructable on cast iron. The Reservoir is pronounced perfect in its ar-rangement and operation, heating water just wight.

No remedy in the world ever came into such universal use, or has so fully won the confidence of mankind, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption.

THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only \$1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bulinch street, Boston, Mass.

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

8 and 9 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans Eight and nine per cent.

a Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. Prescort & Co.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

Sheep Wanted.

The subscriber desires to secure from some party a flock of from 500 to 1,000 sheep to keep on shares. Have plenty of feed, shelter and water.

J. A. BLAKBURN,

Great Bend, Barton Co., Kansas.

The above party I know to be reliable and thoroughly acquainted with the care and breeding of sheep. He has had large experience in the business east and west,

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disordess brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingred ents. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Markets.

Chicago Wool Market. Tub-washed bright, 36 to 38c per lb, do dingy and coarse, 30 to 33c, fleece-washed, medium, 33 to 35c; do fine 31 to 33c, do coarse, 30 to 31c; unwashed, medium, 25 to 26c; do coarse, 23 to 24c; do fine bright, 20 to 21c; do heavy, 17 to 20c; bucks' fleece 15 to 16c. Consignments from western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas sell at about 20 ner lb less than this range and sell at about 2c per to less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots from 3 to 5c

St. Louis Wool Market.

Tub-washed—choice at 40 to 41c, medium 37 to 39c, dingy and low 30 to 34c, lamb 36 to 38c; Unwashed—mixed combing and medium 26 to 27c, coarse 21 to 23c, light fine 20 to 22c, heavy fine 18 to 20c. Burry, black and cotted, 3 to 10c per lb less. Southern burry 10 to 13c.

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.

)	HIDES-Green	.51/6
9	Green, damaged	.04
•	Green, kip and calf	.05
ı	Bull and stag	.03
1	Dry flint prima	12
	Dry Salted, prime	.10
S	Dry damaged	5@7
•	TALLOW	.05
ı	An an English Wallstoned a	
	Topeka Butchers' Retail Market	ATTICL TO
٥	DVPP Oleloin Stock near th	101/
ī	BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	121/2
ï		10
Ļ	" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb " Hind " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	614
3	" Hind " " " "	712
,	" By the carcass " " "	712
3	MUTTON—Chops per lb	1253
Ę	MUTTON—Chops per lb	12
ų	PORK	8@10
ř	Sausage	10@12
٠	Tepeka Produce Market.	17 11-
1		Secretary 6

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

Tepeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected

	DJ A. M. DCCK & DIO.	
WHEAT.	—Per bu. spring	
WILLIAM	Fall No 2	••
	72-11 NO 2	• •
	Fall No 3	••
	Fall No 4	• •
CORN -	Per bu	
	White Old	
"	Yellow	110
OATS -	Per bu,	
RYE-	Per bu	•
BADLRY	—Per bu	
PLOUD	-Per 100 lbs	
FLOUR-	-Per 100 108	
	No 2	
	No 3	
	Rye	
CORN M	EAL	
CORN CE	IOP	
RYECHO	OP	133
CORNA	OATS	
BRAN		•
CHOPT	••••••	••
BHURI		
VALUE OF THE PARTY	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

New York Money Market.

BAR SILVER—\$1 1342.

RAILROAD BONDs—Active and irregular; clos-

ing generally strong.
STOCKS-Market mened strong, and in early dealings prices advanced 14@21/8 per cent., with Union Pacific, A. & P. Telegraph and Western Union Pacific, a. & P. Telegraph and Western Union leading in the mprovement. Before noon, however, a free selling movement was begun in coal shares, which was soon communicated to the rest of the list, and a harp decline resulted; to ward close the coal shares recovered \$4.02 per cent.; the general market also shared in the improvement to the extent of 120856 per cent.

MONEY—More active; 7 per cent.

DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 5@61/2

STERLING-B. B. veak, sixty days, \$4 8014; sight, 34 8814.

GOVERNMENT BONDS Coupons of 1881..... New 5's.... New 4½'s (registered). Coupons sales,.....

Kansas City Iroduce Market.

KANSA! CITY, October 18, 1879. The Indicator reports: The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 83,149 bushels; shipments,
38,381 bushels; in store, 349,807 bushels;
firm: No. 2, \$1 004, blt; No. 3, 1014; No. 4, 51.

CORN—Receipts, 2,241 bushels; shipments,
2,378 bushels; in stort, 17,871 bushels; steady;
No. 2, mixed, 300 bid, inew corn, 26c.

OATS—Receipts, 1,535 bushels; no shipments;
is store, 71,815 bushels; firm; No. 2, 24c bid.

RYE—No. 2, 60c bid.

EGGS—Steady; at 12c per dozen.

BUTTER—Choice firm, 16@17c; medium sold at 6628c.

Kansas City Lire-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 18, 1879. CATTLE—Receipts fet 38 hours, 1,808; shipments, 519; market waker and prices a shade lower than Saturday; itw feeders on the market to-day; shippers were the principal purchasers, HOGS—Receipts for 38 hours, 317; shipments, 225; market weaker, with sales ranging from 38 171428 30; bulk at 18 20 8 25.

SHEEP—Receipts for 48 hours, 1,284; shipments, 365; no sales and market dull.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Sr. Louis, October 13, 1879.

FLOUR-Better; XX, \$4 95.05 15; XXX 55 30.65 50; tamily, \$5 30.05 80; choice to fancy, \$5 85.06 50; tamily, \$5 30.05 80; choice to fancy, \$1 234.01 254, November; \$1 25.4.21 27.4 December; \$1 254.01 27.4 December; \$1 254.01 27.4 December; \$1 254.01 27.4 CORN-Better and slow; \$64.60 cash; \$4.024.86 the year.

CORN—Better and slow; 861/sc cash; 84@84/sc the year.

OATS—Higher; 257/s@261/sc,

RYR—Higher; 70c.

BARLEY—Quiet; No. 2 spring, Voc; choice to fancy, 80@85c.

WHISKY—Quiet; \$1 07.

POBK—Higher and slow; \$10 50.

DRY SALT MEATS—Firm; \$3 75@6 75@7 lose; 1/sc more boxed.

BACON—Strong and higher; \$4 25@4 371/s@ 8 25@8 371/s; \$8 25@8 52/s.

LARD—Nominal.

LEAD—Strong and higher; saleable at \$4 50; none offering.

BUTTER—Slow; choice to select dairy, 18@22c; good to medium, 9618c.

EGGS—Dull; 10@12c.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. Sr. Louis, October 18, 1879

HOGS—Fairly active and lower; mixed packing, \$3 85@8 55; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$8 40@

8 55; butchers to extra, \$8 4508 60; receipts, 9,800; shipments, 8,000.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 18, 1879 The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 30,000; shipments, 7,000; very weak and 10@15c lower for a time, but became more active and firmer in the afternoon; mixed packing, \$3 25@3 45; light, \$3 50@3 75; choice heavy, \$50@3 80.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000: shipments, 1,400; shipping dull and almost nominal; some left from Friday; butchers, steady; stockers, unsaleable; western, a shade lower and in fair demand; through Texans, slow.

SHEEF—Receipts, 700; quiet, weak and easier, but not quotably lower; \$2 90%24.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, October 13, 1879.

FLOUR—Good demand at full prices.

WHEAT—Active and higher; No. 2 red, \$1 180
1 20; No. 2 spring, \$1 1314 cash: \$1 144 November; \$1 164 December; \$1 1314 the year; No. 3 spring, \$1 0801 07; rejected, 89c.

CORN—Active, firm and higher; 38-3c cash and November; \$78-6c the year; 86-4c January; 89-3c May; rejected, 87c.

OATS—Quiet and firm: 28c cash; 28-4c October; 29c November; 84c May.

RYE—Firmer; 71@72c.

BARLEY—Stronger; 76c.

PORK—Unsettled and lower; new, \$10; old, \$10 50 cash; \$10 50@10 62/2 October; \$8 75 November; \$6 224-3c@ 25 January.

LARD—Dull, heavy, weak and lower; \$5 84 cash; \$5 55 November; \$6 50 bid the year; \$5 65 25 69/4 January.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, \$3 85; short ribs, \$5 90; short clear, \$5 75.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1 07.

New Advertisements.

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

in postage stamps or currency enclosed in letter at our risk will pay for the WEEKLY CAPI-TAL for the balance of 1879. This offer which does not cover cost of white paper is ma introduce this paper into every home in Kansas. Send money or stamps and get the paper at once. HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kans



JERSEY BULI For Sale Cheap.

A thoroughbred two-year-old with recorded pedi-ree 3,536 H. R. Also pure bred English Berkshre sigs, pedigree recorded. Address J. H. EARL, Vermillion, Marshall Co., Kansas:

Young Durham Bulls.

I have for sale fine young Shorthorn Bulls of first-class pedigree and fashionable family. Ready for service, Will sell very cheap, Correspondence so-lictied and pedigrees furnished. Come and see us, and you will buy, for price and animal will suit you. A. H. LACKEY, Peabody, Marlon Co., Kas.

PUBLIC

On the farm of

James F. Farris,

at Silver Lake, Kas.; on K. P. R. R., on Saturday, Oct. 25th. The following described property will be sold at public auction:

A fine herd of Berkshire and Poland China hogs, consisting of a choice lot of brood sows in pig by recorded boars, a very fine lot of pigs, 40 odd head of stock hogs, (Farris has taken more premiums at the Kansas City and Topeka fairs than any other exhibitor this year.) 20 odd head of cattle consisting of milch cows, 4 two year old steers, some year old steers and heifers and calves, thead of horses, one span of splendid match grays, harness and all farm implements and 20 tons of good hay.

and calves, 4 head of horses, one span of splendid match grays, harness and all farm implements and 20 tons of good hay.

The above-named has sold his farm, and expects to move to south-west Kansas. There will be a chance for bargains at this sale. TERMS OF SALE: All sums of ten dollars and under cash in hand, on all other sums a credit of six months will be given, by purchaser giving approved security at 10 per cent. from date of sale.



CHARM MICROSCOPE.
CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD

WALNUTS! WALNUST,! KANSAS LAND OWNERS

Raise Walnut Timber

It is becoming scarcer and 'dearer each year, and will make your lands very valuable some day, We will furnish walnuts for planting while our stack lasts at 60 cts. per bushel packages included; cash with the order

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN. SEEDSMEN,

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO Naw OBBART 12 Stops, 2 set Golden Tonges Reeds, & Octy. Knee Swells, Walaut Case, warn't d years, Stool 2 Sook \$92. Rew Flames, Stool, Owner 2 Book, \$92 and 50 per set of the Stop you buy be aure to write int. Historical the Stop set sent Free-Address DANL, F. SEATTY, Washington, New Jersy.

MAMMOTH SALE OF

HORSES

On Wednesday, October 22, 1879, I will sell at public auction, at the residence of Col. Ritchie, on what is known as Ritchie's Addition, 20 or more head of horses, brood mares, 1, 2 and 3-year-old colts. These horses are A I work, buggy and draft horses, and will be sold to the highest bidder regardless of value. No botter herd in the county. I am determined to sell, so come and buy at your own price.

TERMS OF SALE: On notes of approved security, I will give a credit of six months. If not paid at maturity, a penalty of 10 per cent, will be added from date of sale. A discount of 10 per cent, will be made for each. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock sharp.

A. J. Hungate, Auctioneer.

A Home for Everybody. Kansas Ahead! ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

The oldest Real Estate and Loan Agency of Topeka,

Ks., havethe largest list of improved and unimproved lands and city real estate ever offered by any one firm, and at prices to suit all, and any one wanting our large list of city and country property for sale, can get it mailed to the by sending their names and address. Tell everybody to send for our list if they want to come west, for now is the accepted time, and don't you forget it that ROSS & McCLINTOCK are selling more property than any other agents in the west. They are Local Agents for the great Pottawatomic reserve lands. Prices of lands ranging from \$1.50 to \$10.00 per acre in an old-settled portion of the state and near the Capital and the two leading railroads of the west. We also

PLACE LOANS

for Eastern Capitalists on first class security,

nd we have had enough experience in the west to know how to place them so the interest and principal will be paid promptly when due. We take charge of property and collect rents, pay taxes for non-residents make collections and do a general commission business. Our office is 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas Sign of the Big Glass.
Shawnee county and vicinity is the best

Stock-raising Country

in Kansas. No county in the state has a larger yield of wheat, averaging from 18 to 43 bushels per acre, and no country in America can beat us for corn, veg-etables and fruits.

60,000 ACRES

POTTOWATOMIE RESERVE,

The Postawatter ie Reserve is located in the eastern part of Kansas, and in the center of the oldest part of the state, is thirty miles square, lying westerly and northwesterly from Topeka, the southeast corner ly-ing three miles west and four miles south of this city. Those portions of the reserve now belonging to the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. lie in the northwestern part of Shawnee county, in the northeastern part of Wabaunsee, in the southeastern part of Pottowatomie, and in the southwestern corner of Jackson county. The settler upon these lands is within easy reach of old and well-established churches and society; and almost within sight of the largest and most flourishing colleges and seminaries in "the rising state of the vest." He is at, or within an hour's drive of a station on one of the great railroads of the country, and within one to five hours' drive of the depot of another as great, and within one to five hours' drive of the center of railroad competition to all points cast and

west. Thus, while the settler on the reserve is emphatically in a new country, he is decidedly within phatically in a new country, he is decidedly within the fully developed civilization of an old country. With these advantages, the new occupants will soon fill the Reserve with thrifty, happy homes, especially as they can buy the land at least as cheap, and make their improvements cheaper than they can much farther [west, where they have no railroad competition, no schools, no churches, no society.

We present you herewith a partial list of our lands and farms on saie!

320 acres in Jackson county, good prairie land. Price \$1,000. 14 miles from Topeka. No. 149. 160 acres choice prairie land 7 miles from Topeka with living water. Price \$1,600.

No. 169. 160 acres choice prairie land 7½ miles from Tope-ka, will make a good farm. Price \$1,800.

No. 401.

One of the best farms in Kansas; 225 acres one mile from Grantville. 6 miles from Topeka. 15 acres timber, 180 acres under cultivation. Log house, small board stable, corral, board fence, watered by pool and well, small young orchard. Price \$5,000; \$2,000 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser at 10 per cent, interest,

No. 540.

Here is a good small stock and grain farm 11 miles from Topeka, 2 miles from Wakarusa station, 80 acres, most all bottomland; 41 acres under cultivation; 35 acres timber, 50 acres fenced; 250 rods stone wall, balance post and rail. Good frame house, stone stable, hay roof, log cow stable shingle roof. Watered by spring and Wakarusa creek. Small orchard, hog corral of 2 acres fenced with stone, living water through it and in a good neighborhood. Price \$2,000. No. 455. Here is where you get your nice cosy farm. 125 acres; 5 acres timber, 40 acres grass, 80 acres under cultivotion; frame house 16x24, 1½ story, good cellar, stable, sheds, good hedge and stone fence, corral, fenced into 5 fields, good well, orchard, blue grass yard of two acres, churches and school house near, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopol. Good neighborhood. Price 83,100, and perhaps can be bought some less. Where can you get such a home but in Kansas for the money?

No. 568,

No. 000,

Here is 152 acres that will make a nice suburban farm. Most all bottom land, timber and water, partly under cultivation, all fenced and good building site overlooking city and near Washburne college. Only three miles from Capitol, can be bought for \$25 per acre. Now this is a bargain.

No. 569. Here is another 80 acre farm only three miles from Topeka. Good prairie land, 60 acres under cultivation; all fenced. Frame house 16x24 1½ story; Kansas stable. Price \$1,600.

No. 409. No. 409.

Now you that want as good a stock and grain farm as there is in America, just read this, 480 acres, 200 choice bottom land and timber with never failing water, 150 or more under cultivation and under good hedge, stone and rail fence. Balance choice slope land With plenty of range for 10,000 head of cattle, Good large stone house and other out-buildings. Orchard, correl, splendid neighborhood near 2 cheese factories, post-office on the farm; near ssmall village 25 miles from Topeka, southwest; splendid roads, Just think, we offer this entire farm for \$7.00 cash and time. There is a fortune in this farm alone.

225 acres 7 miles north-east of Topeka. Plenty of timber and water. Mostly bottom land, and will make a fine farm. Price only \$10 per acre.

We have improved farms of different sizes and in various stages of improvement for sale in many cases for less than a person can make the improvements. We also have a large list of city property, both improved and unimproved at prices to suit the times and now is a good time to invest as the future will see a big advance on property ir, the city. It is impossible for us in the space we have to give a descriptive list of property for sale, but send or call on us

Parties coming west or coming into the city, are in-vited to call and look at our big list of Real Estate for sale, and if they are looking for property, we feel certain we can suit them in prices and locations. You will always find us in our office, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, ready to answer all questions, and give all the information we can in regard to property. Send to

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

180 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, for their big list of property for sale.

Lirerary and Domestic.

Indian Summer. 116

Just after the death of flowers, And before they are buried in snow, And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which fair summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far-spreading landscape
In lines that bewilder the eyes.
The sun from his cloud-pillowed chamber
Smiles oft on a vison so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's luminous mists in the mountains,
A light, azure haze in the air.
As if angels, while heavenward soaring.
Had left their bright robes floating there;
The breeze is so soft, so caressing.
It seems a mute token of love.
And floats to the heart like a blessing
From some happy spirit above.

These days so serene and charming,
Awake a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night.
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickly, they'll end.
And we watch them with yearning affection
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian summer!
Thou favorite child of the year,
Thou darling whom nature enriches
With gifts and adornments so dear;
How fain would we linger
On mountain and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone in the sad fields of nature,
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringest a world weary spirit
Sweet dreams to its childhood once me
Thy loveliness fills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best—
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

How to Train Children.

Happy if they be not found Ever on forbidden ground. Happy if they sink not in Quick and treacherous roads of sin.

How many parents desire to know the best way to bring up their children in wisdom and virtue that they may make useful men and women? This question often puzzles those who have wealth and are not restricted in means to do all that can promote their interest and

In the first place, parents should love and respect each other. Children, by constantly observing this, will learn to love and respect both locality, everything pertaining to its natufather and mother. Let every father treat his ral history. There seems to be but few persons wife as he would wish his daughter treated if in our state who seem to take an interest in it. she were married. Never do for a child what I am pleased to note the names of the following he can as well or better do for himself, for chil- gentlemen who are diligently at work in this dren are thoughtless and they will soon come to think that it is a parent's duty to wait on them. If a child does some little favor for you. praise him; tell him he is a good boy and never forgets mother. This will encourage him in the right way, and he will seek for opportuni- H. A. Brown, Prof. Dunbar, Dr. A. H. Thompties to serve you. Not long since I heard a man say, "If I had only realized when I was a boy, how much mother had to do, I could have helped her so much." It was thoughtlessness and want of instruction that he had this to think of when his mother was dead.

As children grow older, good books and pa pers may be put in their way that they may form a taste for useful reading. Let this habit become established, and they will be disgusted with that which is unfit for them to read.

I have observed that many parents teach their children that it is desirable to form the acquaintance and friendship of children whose parents are wealthy. This is not right; a child who wears fine clothes and has plenty of money is no more worthy of respect and admiration than his poorer companions, and if he has bad habits they should be pointed out and denounced, notwithstanding his parents may stand high. Teach your child to abhor vice, but love and cherish virtue wherever found.

There is another thing, perhaps, of more importance than all others. A child's time should be employed either in work, recreation or study, for "idleness is the parent of vice." There of plants. was once a woman whose husband died and lef her very poor with four or five small children She had no one to help her, so she took a few boarders, and as her children grew older, she set them at work washing dishes, sweeping, making beds, etc. The boys as well as the girls did this. As her sons grew older, she obtained them a situation in a store to run of errands When old enough she sent them to school, but she was careful to keep them employed while out of school. Finally, she obtained a situation for her son in one of the largest wholesale and retail stores in Boston. He had been early trained to habits of industry, and his employer liked him: At last he began working on a salary. When he received his money, he carried it home and his mother told him she wanted it. He thought he ought to have it, but his mother said no; she had done as much for him, and, besides, she needed the money; so he gave it to her, keeping a very small sum for himself. Afterwards he told his mother that had she consented to let him keep the first money he carned it would have ruined him, for evil companions had invited him and were waiting to lead him away, but when they found he had no money they did not care for his company.

Parents should always know how their children spend their time as well as money, but they must commence when they are young and give the subject much thought .- S. J. D., in Dirigo Rural.

How Queen Victoria Popped the Question.

advance, nor offer the lady his hand, as is usually the case now-a-days. It was rather for her rather a vulgar habit than otherwise. to make the proposition, and offer her hand, and she accomplished the somewhat unusual task in a very skillful manner. With a gracious smile she handed the Prince a small bouquet of flowers, which he placed as near as possible to his heart. As he had no button-hole or pocket in that region of his close fitting uniform, he took his penknife, cut a slit, and slipped in the precious token. He then expressed his thankfullness and pleasure at being so well received at the English Court and especially at his reception by the Queen, in reply o which she asked him the tell-tale question: 'If the country pleases your highness so well, perhaps you would not object to remain with 18?" The Prince replied that was the great desire of his life, and the Queen, feeling the decisive moment had come, though quivering with womanly delicacy, confessed to him honestly her great love for him, and assured him that it would be the cause of her great happiness if he would consent to make the sacrifice necessary to become the husband of the Queen of England. For he could be nothing more than her husband, and would have nothing to do with political affairs. The Prince was charmed and capitulated unconditionally. They were married on the 10th of February, 1840. Their marriage was in every way a happy one, and their wedded life unalloyed until death seized the Prince as his prey. Calumny and intrigue never poisoned the sweetness of their family life, which stands to-day as a model, not only for crowned heads, but also for the ing has over that of butter, would recommend humblest of human kind

The Flora of Kansas.

We should have a complete collection of our natural history. All persons should take a personal interest in collecting, in their own great field of labor. The people of Kansas should feel proud of these gentlemen: T. H. Snow, B. F. Mudge, J. H. Carruth, R. J. Brown, J. Savage, E. A. Popenoe. C. K. Jones, J. D. Parker, Geo. E. Patrick, M. V. B. Knox, son, H. M. Allen, W. S. Burke, James Wilson and Kedzie. The above names I find in the 'Transactions of the Kansas Academy of Science," for the year 1876, Vol. 5. It is a very creditable showing for the gentlemen and the

Prof. John Wherrel, of the Normal Institute, at this place, has employed Prof. Marshall, of LaCygne, to work up the natural history of this county. He is making good progress. Every county in the state should do likewise, and they should also send a collection to the state.

I must not neglect to say a few words about Prof. J. H. Carruth, who spent a few days here this summer hunting plants. We traveled together, and I must say that I never met a person that takes so much interest in this great field as he. Although he is seventy years of age, he can travel as far as a great many young persons, especially if he has some hopes of finding a new plant. He is making a general canvass of the state this season.

The writer has almost exclusively devoted his labor to the flora of this locality, for the purpose of determining the medical properties of plants.

DR. I. H. OYSTER.

Paoli, Kansas. Cream Eaters vs. Butter Eaters.

There are two things which are characteristic of us Americans which are not wise and which are not small. One is that we are the most extravagant feeders-to use an inelegant worden the face of the earth. The other is that no class of women on the two continents are so hard worked as the American farmerines-the wives of farmers. As I hold that the only decent way to denounce an existing state of things is to offer at the same time something better, so I hurl my anathema against our much butter eating as one of the existing evils, and as a substitute for it mention the smooth and agreeable name of CREAM.

Most American families feel that they are leserted by Providence—on the verge of starvation-if they can not have butter on the table at every meal, and complain of their lack of it as a deprivation hard to be endured. There would be just as much sense in feeling so because they do not have preserved pineapples three times a day. The very best families in France only serve butter at one meal. Butter with a meat, fish or fowl dinner, would be to them ridiculous, as it really is. But the American-even the poorest one, must have

outter even on beefsteak and eggs. Not many things are so strong as habit, exept another habit. I know that after spending a couple of years in France I thought I could never return to my national way of eating-of having my meals served. But I soon did, al-

England in 1838 and won the heart of England's Queen. On the 14th of October her obliged for weeks to forego butter eating except Majesty informed the Prime Minister, Lord at intervals, when I strayed without the garlie Melbourne, of that important but delicate fact, region, so that I, who had been wont to regard a and the following day the Prince had an audi- meal without butter as no meal at all, had come ence with the Queen. The two lovers were to care very little about it, and now it is a mutplaced in a very peculiar position. The social ter of the slightest importance whether I have position of Victoria was so superior to that of butter or not. I mention this to illustrate the Prince Albert, that he could not make the first power of habit, and that even the most inveter-

But what is far better is the training of a family from the outset to regard butter as an incidental or luxury, rather than a necessity. The manufacture of it is one of the hardest and most time-consuming tasks that a farmerine has to perform. Moreover, with all the work it involves, butter adds less to the health and sustenance of the family than would the eating of the cream that goes into the making of it. Where one physician advises the eating of butter, a thousand recommend the consumption of cream. I think no one will dispute the statement that of cream and butter eaters, the former enjoy the best digestion, the best health, and have the finest complexion. Then why work one's self to death for worse than naught? Why not eat milk and cream instead of turning it into butter? Good bread is good enough tout simple, without the addition of a condiment to make it palatable; but if eaten with sweet cream, what is more delicious?

But all this falls as dew on a cabbage leaf on the senses of the American youth, who not only plasters his bread with a layer of butter but adds to that another of honey or molasses, with a top dressing of apple sauce. But to the housewives that are casting about for new ways of economizing, some way in which their burdens may be lightened without entailing any sacrifice of the health and comfort of their families, this doctrine of cream eating may carry some weight. It would seem that the healthfulness, tidiness and refinement that cream eatit especially to the more intelligent class of farmerines and farmers, and I venture to affirm that after a month's trial in such families of the cream method—a pitcher of cream on the table for fruit, for bread, for oatmeal and cracked vheat, and rice and vegetables, instead of the portion of butter which in this hot weather soon changes into a slimy looking batch of grease—that a decided preference would be found for the cream. At all events, try it. Why not?-Many Wager-Fisher, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

Recipes.

A FARMER'S PUDDING.-Take a quart of stewed apples; add to them a pint of milk, four well-beaten eggs, sugar to taste, a teaspoonful of extract of lemon and a little nutmeg; beat together. Line a baking-dish with slices of buttered bread; put in the apples, cover them with slices of the bread buttered side up and bake until brown. To be eaten cold with sweetened cream.

Another nice pudding is made as follows: Take tart apples; pare and chop them fine; put a layer of them in a dish; add sugar and spice, then a layer of bread crumbs, and so on until the dish is full; pour over it a custard, and let it bake slowly until the apples are done. This duce the paper. is also to be enten cold, but does not require cream.

Apple dumplings are much better if the flour s scalded after rubbing is it a little lard and salt; pour on sufficient boiling water to make a stiff dough; let it cool a lttle, and then flour your hands and work a piece of the dough until it is large enough to cover the apple; drop in boiling water; eat with butter, cream and sugar.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.-Two quarts unbolted rye meal well mixed with one quart of yellow corn-meal, one tempoonful of soda dissolved in one cup of molasses. Work up with old water, with the hands to a stiff loaf, put is a buttered pan, smooth over the top with the back of a spoon, wet; stoam at least four hours and dry off, for twenty minutes, in the oven. This is always good, and is the genuine article The steaming is the best part of it, for the longer corn and rye meals are cooked, without drying, the better they are.

Toller Soap .- A clever French idea, and one that may render great service to ladies, is that of toilet soap with an indelible mark This mark is introduced into all superfine soap The initials of the owner, with or without crest are on each square in red and blue. No water will wash them off, and not until the thinnest coating is broken will these telltale letters cease declaring who that soap belongs to. This is a splendid invention for boys at school, whose soap should be numbered in the same way as their linen.

A CHEAP VEGETABLE SOUP.—The following the receipe given by the celebrated Francatelli for a cheap vegetable soup: Put six quarts of water to boil in a large pot with a marter of a pound of suct or two ounces of lrippings (cost about two cents), season it with a level tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper and a few sprigs of parsley and dried herbs (cost of seasoning one cent); while it is boiling prepare about ten cents' worth of cabbage, beans, or any cheap vegetables in season throw them into the boiling soup, and, when they have boiled up thoroughly, set the pot at the side of the fire, where it will simmer, for about two hours; then take up some of the veg-On June 20, 1837, William IV died, and Victoria, then a young maiden, ascended the throne. It had been planned in diplomatic circles to have her marry Alexander, the brother of the King of the Netherlands, but that project failed, for Prince Albert of Cobourgh came to later, being stranded where all the butter about two hours; then take up some of the vegators and included profuse it seemed a confused jumble—an extravagant, coarse and gross way, and included profuse butter eating. I was extravagantly fond of it. A doctor told me I ought to eat "quantities of butter." I did. But later, being stranded where all the butter Twenty-five Cent Dinners (Miss Corson).

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A sample copy will be sent free to any address.

If you have friends in the east to whom you want to send a live Kansas paper, this presents an opportunity. For instance: One dollar pays for five copies which will be sent, postage paid, to four different addresses in any part of the United States. This offer is made to intro-

The State news, the Crop letters, News from the cities of the state, Local news from the Capital, Fashion notes and Editorials all combine to make this the

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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out it free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland. M

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18 Elegant New Style Chromo Cards with name 10

\$55.66 Agents Profit por Week. Will Free. B. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 Fullcoast N. Y.

Operate With \$5, \$10, \$15. EDGAR W. WARD 6.0. O. Baikers and Brokers 61 Broadway, New York, buy, sell and carry, all active Stocks 10, 15, 20 shares and upward. Margin 1 to 5 per cents. Chestomers under our system can control their profiles, Stock privileges at lowest rates. Min-ing stocks bought and sold at New York and San-Francisco Exchanges. Write for our Stock and Min-ing Circular.

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Official Reports and Circulars fice Address, T. POT-TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, & W 11 St., N. Y.



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the largest herd of thoroughbred Berkshires in the west, consisting of 340 head as fine as are to be found anywhere. 185 summer pigs sired by the two grand boars, Stockwell (brother to Royal Hopewell) and Wrangler 2nd, (2357). Would say to Patrons and others that I now have a grand lot of pigs. Can please the most exacting. Prices always in reason.

Address BOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kas.

MAKE HENS LAY.

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





CENTS from DATE TO JAN, 1. 1880. The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan, 188 sext, for 10 cents. This trial subscription will enable readers to be-

Strayed from the subscriber, 2½ miles west of Carbondale, Kansas, about Sept. 12th, a SORREL MARB, medium size, white stripe in face, has been sweenled in right shoulder, five years old next spring. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the Marc. be paid for into any of the Mare.

NARTIN HEISEL,

Carbondale, Kansas.

Montgomery County Fair.

Our county fair has been a success this year, although the weather was very dry. It was held the 25th-27th of September. The display of horses and cattle was far better than ever before. Of the former there was some young horses and colts of the Clydesdale and Norman and Tornado horses which have been kept at Independence for the past ten years. A large number of colts were brought to contest for some o the special premiums.

The principal exhibitors of cattle were Cary Oakes and L. H. Hart. Mr. Hart took a first premium sweepstakes, and a premium for the best five calves exhibited with the bull.

The display of fruit and vegetables was not as good as usual as the season has been very

dry.

The attendance was large, and there will be funds in the treasury after paying all expenses.

Among the fine arts were some paintings by Mrs. Wyllet, of Radical City, one, a portrait of a lady who has recently died in Kansas aged seventy-five, copied from an original paining executed many years ago in Poland

D. W. KINGSLEY. Independence, Sept. 29th.

The Birds on the Farm

A city gentleman having a passion for birds, changed his location and business to a farm. He gives his experience with the birds the first year of his farm life, through the Mobile Reg.

ter. YM OVIJUATE TEM TO first thing I did was to provide myself with a plentiful supply of small boxes and put them up as homes for the birds. They were very soon occupied by martins and bluebirds, (Hirundo urbica and Sirlis Wilsonii of ornithologists.) The wrens, (Troglodytes domestica,) which were permitted to make nests about the buildings whenever they could find satisfactory locations, and the chipping-birds (Zonotrichia socialis) which made themselves at home in the smaller shrubbery, should also be mentioned.

But now to the result. The appetites of these birds and their diligence in satisfying them, was truly alarming to the insect world around us; but no helping it, the inhabitants of that world saw their fellows ruthlessly snatched away by the hundred every day.

My vegetables grew comparatively free from insect injury all the season, but the most marked difference is the cabbage -a neighbor's cabbage is literally destroyed by the cabbage worm (Pontia oleracea, Har.) while mine has received very little injury."

A Mixture of Grasses.

It is a well known fact that mixed crops are more productive than those sown singly. Thus one acre sown to oats and barley, or oats and peas, will yield as much, or nearly as much, as two acres sown singly to either crop. So in grass lands, clover and timothy, mixed, will produce nearly twice as much as if the ground were seeded to one of these alone. It is also a well known fact, that our grass lands are not so productive as we could wish, and the reason of this may be, and probably is, that we have but one or two kinds of herbage in them. If we examine an old, thick luxuriant sod, in a pasture or a meadow, it will be found to consist of a variety of grasses and other plants, each of which seems to vie with the other in occupying the soil for itself. This is the result of natural seeding, and gives us a lesson which we may well profit by. There is another reason why grasses should be mixed; this is that the weiods of greatest vigor of different varieties occur at different times. We can therefore secure a succession of herbage for a long season by sow-ing a variety of grass seeds. To give examples, we might mention that a mixture of orchard clover, timothy, and Kentucky bluegrass will produce a pasture which will be in good condition, for grazing from April, when it for first mentioned grass is in fine condition, up the first mentioned grass is in fine condition, up the first mentioned grass is in fine condition, up to October, when the last is in its most vigorous state; the clover and timothy serving to fill up the interval. When one of these alone there would be but one month, of good herbage, and coarse if given the whole field to itself. In like manner, a quantity of the grass added to a meadow would help to distrible a quick growing herbage which rapidly and constantly recuperates after cutting or eating down.

The fact is, that we make much less of our advantages in regard to our meadows and pastures than we might. On the average, seven aeres of pasture are required to keep one cow through the pasturing season, when by the best management one acre, or at the most two, ought to be sufficient. This is due in great measure to the prevalent feation of seeding down with but one variety of grass, with clover added sometimes, a fashion which, hereafter, experience teaches us should be more honored in the breach than in the observance.-American Agriculturist.

From Central Pennsylvania.

Asmany of your readers feel an interest in the Old Keystone state, some, no doubt, will be pleased to hear from here.

Our wheat and eat crop were almost an entire failure this summer, owing to the dry weather before harvest. Of late we have had plenty of

before harvest. Of late we have had plenty of rain, and corn and potatoes are excellent. The newly sown wheat looks very fine. Have had a few frosts lately and corn is hardening nicely.

Times are getting better with us. Industries long idle are starting up again, and people are more hopeful, still many are going west, chiefly to Kansas. Would like to go myself this fall, to engage in the agricultural implement business, if I can find a good opening.

DAN'L MCBRIDE.

Bellefonte. Pa.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN AUT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to award by mall; notice containing a complete description fauld strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the icavass Plants; together with the sum of fifty cents each against contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately adver-tise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

Icharges and costs.

If the owner of a stray falls to prove expensive within swever monitor refer the time of taking, a complete fitleshall vestin the take 'do.

At the and of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justic of the reace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly values all stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

They shall also determine the cost of report the same on benefits the takerun may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the takerup, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking pay into the County Treasury, any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him same out of the same of the state of the same of the treatment of each of the same of t

mentioned, for each amidayit of taker-up than \$10.

Justice of the Peace for each affidayit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

Strays for the week ending October 15. Strays for the week ending October 10.

Anderson County—G. W. Goltrs, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Chas. Paul, Lincoln tp., one light bay horse mule, about 14½ hands high, two years old past, bilack stripe across, within and down the back with striped legs. No other marks or brands. Appraised at 855.

COLT—Taken up Sept. 15, by 31. L. Kellerman, Reeder tp., one bay mare cott, three years old, small spot in forehead, one bill, no other marks or brands visible.

GOLT—Taken up Sept. 15, 1879 by J. L. Kellerman, Reeder tp., one brown, marks cott, left from took white, left hind foot white on front part of foot, small white spot in forehead foot white on front part of foot, mail white spot in forehead foot white on front part of foot, small white spot in forehead to the marks of brands yielde, first value \$25, second value \$20.

ARE—Taken up by F. F. Miles, Mission tp., March 12th, one light bay mare, three years old, black mane and with some white hairs, white spot and strip in face, left it had above the pastern joint, some white on inside of i hind foot, 14% hands high. Valued at \$40.

right hind foot, 14% hands high. Valued at \$40.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D, H, Patten, Cedar tp., (Otto P. O.)
one brown Texas steer, four years old, branded on right hip
with a straight 8, also, same brand on the back, ear marks,
swallow fork and under bit in the right, and upper half crop
and under bit injeft, and branded on left side thus W (,
weight about 800%s. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by D. H. Patten, Cedar tp., (Otto P.O.)
one red and white Texas steer, four or five years old, right
horn drooped, branded on teft with W Is and a straight 8 on
the right hip, and a dim brand on the left. Ear marks,
smooth crop off the left, and an upper slope off the right;
weight about 1,000%s. Valued at \$18.

Chase County S. A. Breeze, Clerk.

Chase County - S. A. Breese, Clerk, MULE-Taken up by T. C. Byram, Cottonwood tp., (Ce-dar Point P. O.) May 10, 1879, one horse mule, dark color, 10 years old, 4 feet high, harness marks. Valued at \$30.

Davis County—P. V. Troomeyer, Clerk.

Boards County—P. V. Troomeyer, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. M. Spencer, Lyon, 1p., Sept. 5th,

873, one dark grey horse, about 15 hands high, and about

welve years old. Valued at 10.

Brillone MRRE—Taken up by D. M. Spencer, Lyon tp., Sept. 5th,

870, one white mare about fiften hands high, about twelve

cars old, marked 8 on right shoulder, no other marks or

rands visible. Valued at \$40.

years old, marked S on right shoulder, no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$40.

Doniphan County.—D. W. Moore, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. F. Forman, Wayne tp., Aug. 18th, 1879, one white milch cow, six or seven years old, with the right ear of.
COW—Taken up by the same at the same time, one white milch cow, five years old with redears.

HIFFEL—Taken up by the same at the same time, one white heiter; two years old. All-three almais valued at \$40

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by C. W. Ingle, Aug. 18t, Willow Springs Town and the property of t

ded D on lett hip, suit in local wars, such the same time, one used at \$65.

MARE—Also, taken up by the same at the same time, one roan mare, about eight years old, small white star in forehead, no marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

CGLT—Takes up by the same at the same time, one bay colt, star in forehead; no marks or brands. Valued at \$3.

Harvey County—H. W. Blunker, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by David Schroder, Pleasant tp., Sept.
who was the sept. Sept.
di, afteen and a half hands high.

old, freen and a half hands high.

Jefferson County—I. E. Insley, Clerk.

HORSE—Found ited in the brush and taken up by P. N.
Gish, Rock Creeksp., Aug. 28th, 1879, one iron gray horse, 7
valued at 475.

HORSE—Takes up thy John II. Babb, Union tp., July 24,
one bright bay horse, 7 years old, blind in one eye; bad
fine, white hind feet, and black mane and tall, about fourteen hands high. Valued at 200.

Miami County.—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by C. H. Johnston, Hillsdale P. O. Maraville tp., Aug. 38th, one red. brindle bull, white belly;
bush of tail white, and market, but a brudlow fork in right
ace and split in left; supposed to be about 3 years old, Valucd 1816.

Stafferd County—S. M. Wolder, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by E. C. Johnson, Hays tp., one brown
ony mare, supposed to be 8 years old, marked AR. Valued

Washington County J. O Young Clerk, COLT—Taken up by F. M. Philbrook, Lincoln tp., Sept. 5 ne mare colt, two years old, roan color, good size, no marks or brands visible. Valued at 850 Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. PONY—Taken up by W. M. Lyons, White Church tp., Sept. 11, one brown pony home, about fifteen hands high, ten years old, has been foundered; no marks. Yalued at \$10. MARE—Taken up by C. Brogan, White Church tp., August, one grey mare, elsewn years old, fourteen hands high, dark mane, collar marks. Yalued at \$25.

Woodson County—I. H. Holloway, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Clemens, Belmont tp., Aug

Hith, one bay home, right fore foot white, a scar above the
left hock, branded J S on the right soulder. Valued at \$20.

THE POULTRY WORLD.

(Monthly) and

AMERICAN POTLTRY YARD.

Both Publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hariford,

The Poultry World is sent postpaid for \$1.25 per year, the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.20.

A series of twelve magnificent Chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls, sent for 75 cents xtra, to all subscribers of either publication.

THE STRAY LIST. Ayer's Hair Vigor



Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed permanenty.

Aver's Harr Vicon by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable, and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thinbair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their originals belor. Its operation is sureand harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for laddes' hair, the Vigor is praised

sible.
As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Yigon is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfilmes, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone. It imparts.

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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts, Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

When a medicine has infallibly done s work in millions of cases for more an a third of a century; when it has ached every part of the world; when amberless families everywhere conder it the only safe reliance in case of an or accident, it is pretty safe to cali ch a medicine

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speedily cures such aliments of the HUMAN FLESH is

It he umatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints. Contracted Mussles, Burns and Scalds, Cits, Bruises and Sprains, Poissonens Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Olu Sore, Manile, Frestbites, Chilidaise, Sore, Nighles, (ased Breast, artificated every form of external disease.

indeed every form of external disease.

It is the greater remedy for the disorders and a calle state which the BRUTS CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cares Sprains. Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harrier Bores, Hoof Discases, Foot Mot, Serger Wesm, Soab, Hollow Horn, Seratehes, Windgalls, Spawin, Faccy, Elingbone, Old Sores, Fell Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other allment. It which the secturants of the Stable and Neok Kard are liable. A twenty-five cert bottle of Mexican Musicag Liminent has often saved a Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

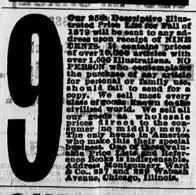
It heals without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the mister, penetrating even the bone.

It cures everyboly, and disappoints

It cures everyboly, and disappoints of one. It has been in steady use for ore than twenty-five years, and is settively.

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.



OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New YELL & SON, 283 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O. OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 fee. Stingen & Co., Portland, Me

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Also, all Kinds of Freight,

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the

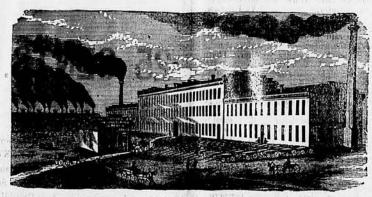
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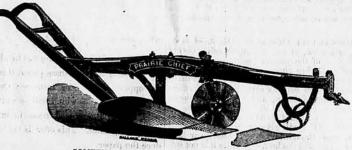
Every Wagon is Warranted.



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Prairie



SOMETHING NEW! The above cut represend the "PRAIRIE CHIEF." It combines more good and desirable qualities than a streaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! I at furrow with great ease and without breaking the soid! It is made with our solid Silp-Share, who strength of any other Upright! The

Prairie Chief Breaker Is also made to attach to the CANTON SULKY PLOW in such a manner that there can be no trouble as they will always fit. This feature alone is of great importance. The Prairie Chief has many superior and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor.



GILT-EDGE DULLER MANLIL

Tale powler maker "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the making, only, august and winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 8 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Cives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents worth will produce \$5.00 in increase of product and market value. Can vos make a hotter lawstream. centy worth will produce \$5.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trademark of dairy-maid, together with words "GILT-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, it m., at 25 cents: Large size, 24 lbs. for it. Small size, 1/2 m., at 25 cents; Large size, 21/2 ms., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size. Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO. Prop're.

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TO KEN COM

(A Medicine, not a Drink,)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,
DANDELION,
DIE PURESTAND REST MEDICAL QUALITIES THE PUREST AND BEST MEDIC.

THEY CURE Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Livincys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleet ness and especially Female Complaints.

\$1000 IN GOLD. be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or nything impure or injurious found in them, your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them to you aloep. Take no other. HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and bes Ask Children.

he Hor Pap for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is super for to all others: Cares by absorption. Ask druggist D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunk-ennecs, use of optum, tobacco and narcottes: Send for circular.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co. Rochester, N. X.

For Husking Corn.

HALL'S PATENT HUSKING GIOVES are the most economical, because, being plated on the wearing surface, makes them last five times as long as any other kind of gloves; and for bear-handed husking, hull's Patent Husking Pins are the best in the mar-



AGENS WANTED to sell Dr. CHASE'S 2,000 RE-CIPE BOOK, New Price List. You doub-be your money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.

20 Elegant Style New Chromo Cards, 10c with name. Postage stamps taken. J. B. HUSTED, RESSAU, N. Y. RESSAU, N. Y.

Shot-gun Practice.

One of our exchanges suggests the shot-gun remedy for the scamps and their lawers who are bringing suit against farmers for royalty for using dry wells. If the shot-gun law could ever be recommended, this is certainly the most appropriate case that has ever arisen. If our patent laws are perverted in their use to theft and robbery some short sharp remedy is

Anrm Betters.

GARFIELD, Pawnee Co., Sept. 28.—The weather has been very dry here this summer, but vesterday it commenced to rain, which is

entinued to-day moderately, not very hard but enough to wet the ground.

Winter wheat nearly a failure. Spring wheat, oats, barley and Irish potatoes a total failure. There will be a few sweet potatoes, but

failure. There will be a few sweet potatoes, but not a half crop.

Most of the winter wheat sown; that sown early is up and looks well. There would have been more sown this fall than last if it had not been too dry to plow.

A great many people are discouraged, as they will have to buy everything to live on, and grain to feed their teams.

Stock looking well. Lane Bros. have lost a few head with black-leg. Work-horses not doing well; cannot stand hard work as they should. I suppose it is because they do not get as much grain as they should.

V. DIRLAM. for a new country.

Uniontown, Bourbon Co., Oct. 3.—We have had a good rain to-day which will be of great benefit to the wheat, some of which is not yet up on account of the dry weather. There is more wheat put in this fall than at any previous time for eight years, and is mostly on well prepared ground. That which was drilled by September 10th or before, is making a fine top and bids fair to go into winter quarters in good emplifies.

condition.

Farmers in this section find they must turn their attention to something else than raising corn (as they have been doing for the last few years) as the price is so low that it seems almost impossible to make a living at it unless they are prepared to feed it on the farm to hogs or

No spring wheat is grown here. Winter wheat averaged about 15 bushels per acre this season, and is worth 75 cents per bushel. Corn averaged about 30 bushel per acre and is worth 18 to 20 cents.

Castor beans have proved profitable in comparison with corn to farmers who have plenty of help of their own without hiring. They yield 11 to 12 bushels per acre and have sold from 80 cents to \$1.00 per bushel.

Oats and flax were rot more than half a crop

on account of the drouth through June and Ju on account of the drouth through June and July. Many are preparing to sow flax largely next spring, as with a favorable season it is a paying crop. If the frost will hold off 10 days or two weeks, late potatoes will be a fair crop.

OSBORNE CITY, Osborne Co., Oct. 3.—I wrote you, last week, of the severe drouth existing here and of the general distrust prevailing in regard to sowing wheat. But that distrust suddenly disappeared, some days ago, when rain in successive and copious showers fell. Farmers are quite hopeful now, and are exerting themselves to the utpost to saw a large agreeme. It selves to the utmost to sow a large acreage. It is believed now that we will have plenty of rain this fall, and it will give to fall grain a good start, even though late sown. Last year late-sown wheat was the best, and while it is not safe as a rule, it is believed to be better to sow fall wheat late than to take changes on swring wheat late than to take chances on spring wheat. Wheat is now worth 75 cents per bushel.

M. MOHLER.

BLUE HILL, Mitchell Co., Oct. 3.—It may not be uninteresting to some of your readers to hear something from this portion of Kansas. We have a beautiful country, a black limestone soil well adapted to the production of corn whent, oats, rye, barley, and all kinds of vegetables do well. This has been a very dry summer and fall here. Crops of all kinds are light, a smaller yield than has been since 1874, however, there will be a considerable surplus in our county. The dry weather has occasioned the farmers to be late putting in their fall grain. They are only just now sowing their crops of fall wheat. There will be a larger acreage sown than usual. The average yield of fall wheat in this part of Kansas of any ordinary season is 25 bushels; spring wheat, 20 bushels; corn from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. This is a fine grazing country. Stock has been remarkably healthy here this season. The buffalo grass is yet plenty, which is a nutritious grass. Horses and cattle become very fat on wild pasture when althere this season. The buffalo grass is yet prenty, which is a nutritious grass. Horses and cattle become very fat on wild pasture when allowed to run at large. My experience for nine years in Mitchell county has proved this to be the best country for sheep I have ever seen. A high rolling prairie country, just such as suits sheep, plenty of fine water all the year.

S. B. Floyd.

IOLA, Allen Co., Oct. 6.—Our season has been uncommonly dry, a universal complaint. Late corn and potatoes are a light crop in con-

consequence.

Early corn is good; some reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Our wheat crop the present season is the best for a number of years in yield and quality. This fact has induced farmers to put out a much larger acreage than ever before; although I notice in riding over the country many fields not yet sown, and why? Grasshoppers, chinch bugs, dry weather, and various other scare-crows are the excuse. Now, my brother farmers. I came to the conclusion a my brother farmers, I came to the conclusion a long time ago that it is a self evident fact that if we do not sow, we shall reap nothing—but

Let me give you my plan for raising wheat and you can take it for what it is worth. and you can take it for what it is worth.

I summer fallow my ground, plowing and harrowing as many times as other farm duties will permit, up to about the first of September, when I put on the drill, sowing five pecks per acre. If I am obliged to sow wheat after wheat, I plow my ground as soon as I can get the grain off. When the right season comes around for sowing I sow it, bugs or no bugs, dry or moist, as a rule. I have tried it till satisfied that wheat is safer in the granary than put into the ground later and in poor condition. Early sown wheat is in a splendid condition, having had one good rain. Late wheat is not up yet. Corn at present is worth 25 cents; wheat 70, @ 80; potatoes, 50, @ 75 and very scarce. Butter 10, @ 12½, eggs 8. Will tell you in some future report of my experience in fall plowing for corn.

D. D. S.

Weekly Capital

the balance of 1879 for

25 CENTS.

To introduce this splendid weekly paper to all the readers of the FARMER we offer to send

as much grain as they should. Last week the Pawnee County Fair was held at Larned. There was a good display of vegetables. The stock department was not very well represented. What was there was good

25 CENTS.

which may be enclosed in letter in currency or postage stamps at our risk. The WEEKLY CAPITAL contains latest telegraphic, general and state news. It is a live, progressive. fearless, wide awake newspaper. It is Republican in principle, independent and outspoken upon all questions of public importance.

A sample copy will be sent free to any address.

If you have friends in the east to whom you want to send a live Kansas paper, this presents an opportunity. For instance: One dollar pays for five copies which will be sent, postage paid, to four different addresses in any part of the United States. This offer is made to introduce the paper.

The State news, the Crop letters, News from the cities of the state, Local news from the Capital, Fashion notes and Editorials all com bine to make this the

CHEAPEST

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BEST PAPER

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Editors and Proprietors,

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Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

May properly be called the "Hercules" of medicine for its cleanses Nature's augean stables, and allow the recuperative powers of the system to do the work of restoration to health. No medicine cures; Nature alone cures. This aperient opens the proper avenues the functions are permitted to resume their work, and the patient gets well.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

One of the Largest Stocks, at lowest prices, of Sport-ing Goods in the State.

J. A. McLAUCHLIN,



Breech & Muzzle-Loading

NO. 231 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA. KANSAS.

BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,

Offer FOR SALE,

As good Short-Horn Cattle, Berkshire and Poland China swine as can be found in the West, All orders should be sent to the Secretary of the Association. The Executive Committee of the Society will take such orders, and see that Selections are made that cannot fail to give Satisfaction, to the

A. W. ROLLINS. Secretary Kansas Central Breeders Association.

Manhattan, Kansa



Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works,

PAVEMENTS Drain and Sewer Pipe, Well Tubing, and all kinds of Chimney Flues.

LIME, PLASTER

M. A. SPEAR.

FOT INFANTS

Important Auction Sale High-Class Short-Horns CLYDESDALE HORSES.

The Canada West Farm Stock association announce that they will hold a public sale of Shorthorns at

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, On Friday, Ost. 17, 1879.

Forty very High class HEIFERS and BULLS, nearly all from their high sred and costly dams, and by their famous sires imported from England in 1876. In the lot will be offered fine specimens of the

Oxford,
Barrington,
Wild Eyes, Kirklevington,
Princess Victoria, Darlington, Acomb,
Georgiana, Roan Duchess, Louan, Knightley,
Gasello, Royal Charmer, Lady Fawaley, Waterloo
Banspareil, Duchess of Aylmer,
Cambridge, Duchess of Modhill,
and other popular families.

Included in this set, will be the well-known red

Included in this sale will be the well-known red sire, 30th DUKE OF OXYORD (33712) bred by the Duke of Devonshire, and imported in '76. They will also offer 8 Imported Pure Clydesdales, including the prize stalling, DUKE OF CLYDES-DALE, five imported mares and two colts.

Also a specially fine lot of pure Berkshire pigs from stock recently imported from the best English herds. Terms cash, or undoubted endorsed notes at twelve months, drawing 7 per cent. interest.

Catalogues now ready for which, address THE MANAGER, Bow Park, Brantford, P. O., Ont., or the President of the Association, Geo. BROWN, Toronto, Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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Berkshire Pigs.

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Joined by S. E. Ward and J. D. Duckworth, of Kansas City, and many prominent Shorthorn Breeders of Kentucky, Missouri and Kansas, will make their

5th SEMI ANNUAL SALE

At the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, October 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th, 1879, of

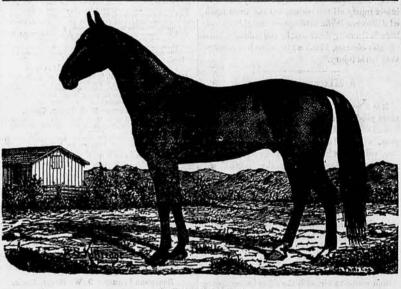
Three Hundred and Fifty Short-horn Cattle! consisting of Two Hundred and Twenty-Five Females and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Bulls of superi-or merit and purty, including several

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In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

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Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its inlines, forests and prairies; its mountains, cataracts and canpons; its valleys, dales and streams; the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the raresi fragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song, Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairies, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its gentlest swell stood still with all his rounded billows, fixed and motionless for ever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas," From this point our route led thro' the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas is to be sure and take the route through the Beautiful Indian Territory, and enter the Gate City, Denison; see that you go by way of the Great Missouri Kanssa and Texas Railway.

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From the subscriber on Paw Paw creek, near Newbury, Kansas, on or about June 26, one large roan mare, about 16 hands high, a small lump on right shoulder from collar, 10 years old; also at same time a black mare, about 16 hands high, a few white hairs on back from saddle, 8 years old. Any person giving information of where they may be found, will be liberally rowarded.

erally rewarded.
W. RICHARDS or M. TAIT, Alma, Kansas