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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
Topeka, Kansas.

The Percheron Horse.

We take pleasure in presenting our readers in this issue the portrait of the elegant young Percheron Stallion "Chere"—winner of the first prize and gold medal at the Universal Exposition of Paris, 1878. The famous race to which this horse belongs, has become thoroughly established in the United States, and a Percheron Norman Stud Book is published in which the annual importations and native pure bred animals entitled to register are duly recorded.

The great popularity of this breed has been attained by the success of the cross upon all classes of native mares. The uniformity of the get of these stallions, and the certainty with which they impart their own qualities—adding compactness, weight and vigor to their offspring—have made them favorites among all who are desirous of breeding horses adapted to use upon the farm, or that can be readily sold on the market at high prices.

We have always striven to induce farmers to use greater care in the improvement of all classes of stock; and have advocated the selection of the very best pure bred sires for breeding, as the most certain way to accomplish that end. As we learn from time to time of the importations to the United States, of the choicest animals of their kind to be found in Europe for this purpose, we feel that our labor has not been lost, and that our teachings, which are bringing wealth to the agricultural community of the country.

How to Plant and Manage an Apple Orchard.

To the farmers of Kansas in the selection of a site for an orchard, we would say, choose as high a plot of land as you can on your farm, slightly rolling. Subdue all prairie grass. With two yoke of heavy cattle, or four heavy horses, hitch to a stout 12 inch plow and stir the land at least 10 inches deep—better 12—this fall, also again in the spring. Harrow thoroughly. In the spring stake out your rows so they will drain, if the ground is rolling, 16 to 18 feet apart. With a heavy team commence three feet from your line of stakes and throw the soil from the line of stakes on either side, always finishing the lands where the stakes are set; plow as deep as you can, then stake crosswise 16 or 18 feet.

In selecting your trees choose two and three year old trees, with good growth, with low heads; avoid forked or scrubby trees. Get your trees all on the ground and heel them in. You will want an assistant to help. Provide a tub of water and a common broad hoe, then you are ready for setting. Take out five or six trees at a time, prune out about one-third of the tops. If the furrow is too deep drag in some soil, so the trees will be set at a uniform depth of four or five inches, one or two inches deeper than in the nursery row, then dip the roots in the tub of water so the soil will adhere to the roots, one holding the tree while the other drags in the soil with the hoe. Always be careful to keep your trees in a line both ways. Tramp the soil down well around the roots. When you get done setting in this way, you can take one horse and a common stirring plow, use a short single-tree, and plow the soil in to the trees till you get a slight rise of two inches around the trees. Train to low heads. Prune sparingly, for heavy pruning is liable to disease and decay. It is unnecessary to mulch if you properly cultivate. Plow with one horse and double shovel four or five times a year. Keep down all weeds and grass, for at least seven or eight years.

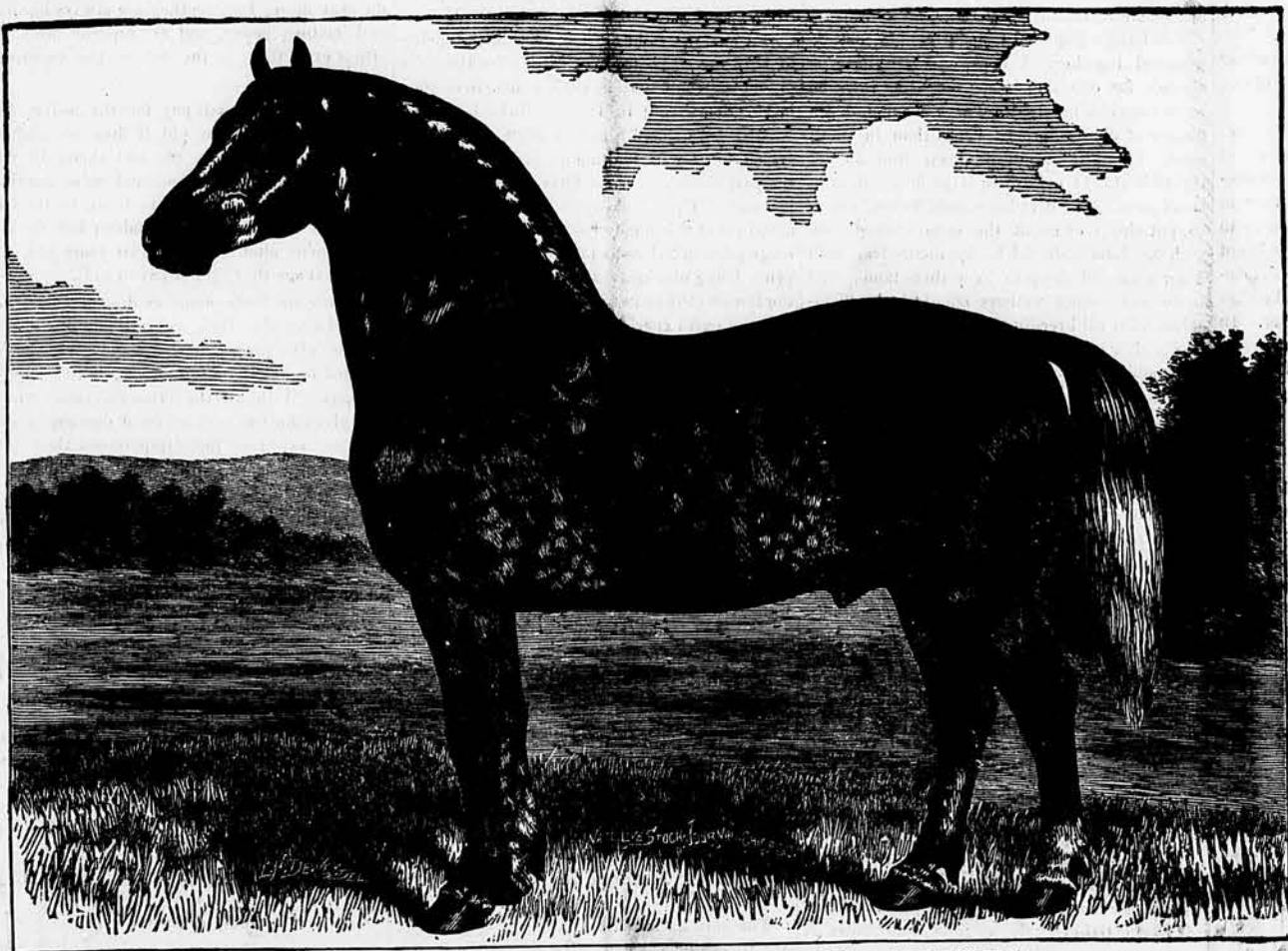
Now, my objection to mulching, is; first, it makes a harbor for insects, and if the spring should be wet, the soil will retain too much moisture. Always plant a timber belt around your orchard. Cottonwood is the cheapest and fastest growing tree in Kansas. Select one year's growth of wood, divide up into cuttings about 12 inches long, plow and harrow well, stake your rows out ten feet apart, plant cuttings two feet apart in March, or the first of April and they will make four to eight feet of growth the first year. Soft maple is good, the growth a fraction less, but timber more valuable.

R. W. GANDY.

Mound Valley, Kan.

A Yankee in Doubt.

The editor of the Southbridge Journal has been attending Agricultural Fairs this season



PERCHERON-NORMAN STALLION "CHERE,"

Winner of First Prize and Gold Medal for three-year olds at Paris Exposition, 1878. Imported with thirty-five others, by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois.

which has set him to moralising, and in true Yankee style he addresses himself to the subject by asking questions. Many of his questions go to the vitals of the subject and suggest a good deal of food for thought.

"The agricultural society is a very proper and fruitful topic of thought. Farming is one of the most important branches of human industry. Man may have indifferent shelter, he may not see a new coat for years, but he must have a daily supply of food, and that must come directly or indirectly from the earth. Occupying this important and responsible position in the apportionment of occupations, it is not only pleasant but it is a duty for the farmers to form themselves into societies for mutual improvement. They can receive benefit by advancing their social relations, by exhibiting the products of their work, by comparing experiences, by stimulating each other through premiums to better results or to careful experiments. The farmers have their agricultural societies already, and it is a fair question to ask whether or not they meet the desired end. Some might say it is none of our business how the members of another occupation manage their mutual improvement associations. But when our Massachusetts legislature so magnificently agriculture as to give \$800 per year to each of these societies, their management is a fair topic of discussion. In advance we confess that we have no positive convictions on the subject, but wish to throw out some questions and hints to be thought over.

1st. Does it pay to have grounds and building at an expense of \$10,000, more or less, and all the machinery of a vast organization, just for a two days' show? Perhaps it does. Perhaps the social reunion of old acquaintances, the studying the results of others' work, the comparing notes with brother farmers—give enough recreation and ideas to pay for 264 days of idle capital. If so, we have no complaint to make, although we have serious doubts on this point. Do the farmers themselves use all the above advantages?

2d. Could not the societies be of still more benefit? Cannot the investment of capital and the "machine" be used in more ways than the old stereotyped cattle show? Admitted that this pays—morally, socially, intellectually and agriculturally—couldn't it be made to pay still more? Why could not premiums be offered for experiments in fertilizers; why could not the beautifying farmers' homes and roadsides be considered? why could not a vast fund of practical information and improvement be opened up to the farmer by winter lectures and discussions under the auspices of the agricultural society? Why could it not be made in various ways a live thing in the community to stimulate and instruct?

3d. How about the horse trot? We like to see a good horse; we like to see a fast horse; we like to see a trial of speed between horses. Such a contest can afford as pleasant amusement as base ball, regattas, or any exhibition of strength and endurance. There are often disreputable and sometimes disgraceful concomitants to a race. Does it pay to run the risk of these? Even if it does, why should an agricultural society have a horse trot any more than a fireman's muster or a chess tournament. The answer may be that it helps to furnish the needed recreation for the farmers, or that it supplies the money to offer in prizes for the stimulation and dissemination of agricultural knowledge. Is this reason sufficient?

We hope our readers will ponder these things, and before the coming annual meetings form some well-digested and progressive theories about agricultural societies."

A Free Fair and Cattle Show.

The Sterling, Massachusetts, Farmers' Club, have an annual exhibition of farm products and stock which they manage to conduct without exacting gate fees. The Editor of the *Ploughman* made the address on the occasion of the present year's exhibition, and publishes an interesting account of the affair, from which we make a few extracts:

We have witnessed, in the exhibition of the Sterling, Mass., Farmers' Club, what it was never our lot to witness before, viz.: a successful cattle show and agricultural and horticultural exhibition, with its ploughing match, trial of oxen, trial of horses, brass band music and annual address, and all without the charge of a single penny in the way of gate fees. We had known something of the success of this Sterling Club, in years past, and were really glad to have an opportunity to make a closer acquaintance with its management and methods. Arriving at the centre of the town, early in the day, we found the "Common" alive with men and animals. Two long rows of cattle pens were occupied by cattle, horses and colts. The portable pens are a novelty, and we think worthy of notice by other societies. They are made of 8-inch square posts, and two by four-inch spruce rails, which are held in place by one-half-inch oak pins. Such pens can be built very rapidly, and when set up in double rows, stand very firmly without the removal of a shovelful of earth, or the driving of a single nail. When the fair is over the material can be taken down with very little labor, and is packed away under cover until wanted again another year.

After dinner, a procession was formed, headed by the Sterling brass band, eighteen pieces, which marched to one of the large churches, where an hour and a half was spent in discus-

sing methods by which the agriculture of the town could be improved, and made still more profitable to those engaged in it.

The only annoying thing to mar the perfect peacefulness and puritanic honesty of the entire management, was the noisy "speculator" who, under guise of selling corn salve, was allowed to draw around him a crowd of young and old, who were willing for just this once, to invest their hard earned quarters or halves in a chance for obtaining a dollar bill without paying its full value. Why such robbers and pickpockets are allowed to open their shops on these occasions, is more than we can understand. It is gambling and lottery selling in open daylight, and it is a shame that the newspaper press must be under the necessity of saying a word to check the practice so utterly in violation of the laws of the commonwealth, and opposed to the best interests of society. May our next visit to the Sterling fair see the premises entirely free from everything of this kind.

Outlook for Cheese.

A sudden rise has lately taken place in the butter and cheese market, and shipments are now very active. From the 1st of January till the end of the first week in September the exports of cheese from New York were 105,723,428 pounds in 1879, against 112,061,084 pounds in the corresponding term last year. During June, July and August the price of cheese was only from 5¢ to 6 cents a pound this year, while it was some 8 to 8½ cents in 1878. This year has witnessed the unusual combination of low prices with a scant production. About the first of September dealers began to awake to the fact that cheese was the cheapest commodity in the market, that cool weather was coming on, in which it could be kept, and that the supply was not large. The price began to rise in consequence, and since the 1st of September had advanced from 5¢ cents a pound to 10 cents. There is a strong demand now, and the prospect is that this winter, the price will be high. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Keep sheep dry under foot with clean litter. Never let them stand or lie in the mud or snow. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt. Never frighten sheep; if possible, avoid it. Separate sick or thin sheep from those that are strong, and give them special care. If a leg is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells. If a sheep is lame, examine its hoofs; if unsound, apply tobacco with blue vitriol boiled in a little water. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe.

An Easy Way With a Vicious Horse.

A beautiful and high-spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any of his feet, without a resort to every species of power and means to control him, says the *Commercial Advertiser*. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in stocks; he was afterwards thrown down and fettered; another time one of our most experienced horse-shoers was unable to manage him with the aid of as many men as could approach. In an attempt to shoe the horse recently, he resisted all efforts, kicked against everything, even an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and was finally taken back unshod. This was his only defect; in all other respects he was gentle and docile, and especially in harness. But this defect was on the eve of consigning him to the plough, where he might work bare-footed, when by mere accident an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, who was passing, and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process: He took a cord about the size of a common bedcord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the animal's head, passing his left ear under the string, but enough to keep the ear down and the cord in its place. This done he patted the horse gently on the side of the head, and commanded him to follow; and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued, and as gentle and obedient as a trained dog; suffering his feet to be lifted with impunity, acting in all respects like an old stager. That simple string thus tied made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire. The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a dangerous propensity intimated that this is practiced in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses. Be this as it may, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animal.

What Not to Kill.

The French Minister of Finance has done a good deed in causing a placard to be posted, which it would be well for citizens of all countries to have before their eyes. It tells farmers, sportsmen, boys and others what creatures not to kill, as follows:

Hedge-hog—Lives mostly on mice, small rodents, slugs and grubs—animals hurtful to agriculture. Don't kill the hedge-hog.

Toad—Farm assistant; he destroys twenty to thirty insects per hour. Don't kill the toad.

Mole—Is continually destroying grubs, larvae, palmer-worms and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Don't kill the mole.

Birds—Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies able to contend against them vigorously. They are the great caterpillar killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests.

Lady-bird—Never destroy, for they are the best friends of farmers and horticulturists, and their presence upon aphid-ridden plants is beneficial.

Dust for Lice.

A correspondent of the *Farmer's Advocate* says: "Some ten or twelve years ago, an agricultural writer observed his bull to be free from lice, but not so the rest of his cattle; and thinking over the matter, he came to the conclusion that the habit of pawing dirt over himself must have the effect of keeping the lice off the bull, and he tried dry earth on the rest of the cattle with the best effect." Ever since reading the above, I have used nothing but dry earth, and have repeatedly put it on cattle having lice, and have found it efficacious, both as a preventive and as a cure. If in winter I find it needed, and cannot get it otherwise, I go into my cellar and obtain a few quart, (no danger of using too much), and dry it on the stove; I then sprinkle it over the back from head to tail, and the earth working in and through the hair, soon destroys all lice. I believe the earth to be just as efficacious, less dangerous and less expensive than tobacco or any of the acids recommended.

Committed Clerk

Farm Stock.

Improving by Thoroughbred Males.

The Waco (Texas) Examiner puts the subject of using thoroughbred sires always in the following manner:

One of the most fatal mistakes in breeding up stock among those who know but little about the correct principles of breeding, is that so long as the sire is better than the dam, the improvement is sure. True enough, but at what cost? At the cost of breeding back to what impure blood the sire contains. This is not all. Suppose we start with two half-bred animals, the produce is again a half-blood, precisely like that of the sire and dam. Start with a thoroughbred and a cold-blooded animal, and the produce is a half-bred animal. Cross this again with a pure-blood, and the produce is three-quarters bred. We next cross with a pure-blooded sire, gives a seven-eighths bred; the next cross fifteen-sixteenths, and the cross after, thirty-one thirty-seconds of pure blood. The person breeding might have continued breeding indefinitely from his two half-bloods without improving his stock.

Suppose again the breeder started with cold blooded dams on the one side and a half-blood sire on the other, the produce would be but one-quarter bred. Following this line it is easy to trace how long it would take to breed up to even a respectable strain of stock. This is not all. The cold blood in the animals predominating, the progeny are far more apt to take after this predominating blood than the other. In other words, the bad qualities of the ancestors being in excess, will be intensified. This will be perpetuated more and more the longer it is persisted in, so the improvement will be scarcely noticed. The gist of the whole matter is simply here. A bull, for instance, is sufficient, if rightly managed, for a herd of fifty cows. Suppose he costs \$100; the increased cost of each calf over and above that of a sire costing \$50 is simply the interest on \$50 a year, with ten per cent. on \$50 added for deterioration as age grows on the animal. The calves are certainly worth five dollars each more than from the inferior bull. It would seem that here was a proposition that should commend itself to every farmer in favor of good breeding. Yet how many look at it in this light? Nevertheless, this is the only way in which it can be estimated.

Fat and Lean Pork.

Some of our readers may think this heading a contradiction, but it is quite possible to grow pork with that happy medium of fat and lean so much relished. The greatest obstacle to this is the general method adopted in feeding pigs. They are fed on food merely adapted to lay on fat, and with a scant proportion of albuminoids to grow the muscles or lean meat. Pigs have thus been grown and fattened for so long a time, that they seem to take on only lean meat enough to hold the body together. Except when on grass, the pig is plied almost wholly with corn, which is excessively rich in starch and fat, and produces mostly fat. Some breeds have become so constituted that they will get fat on grass. The pig, in its natural state, does not get excessively fat, but is nearly as lean as a beef animal. If young pigs are fed on nitrogenous food, such as skimmed milk and grass, they will be found to grow rapidly—extend the frame and muscular system, having only fat enough to round out the body into a comely shape. Pigs should always be full-fed; but this does not necessarily mean cramming with corn, which merely piles on the fat until the young pig becomes diseased. It is the mode of feeding for so many hundred generations that has transformed our swine into lumps of fat, with a few strings of muscle to tie the ball together. To reverse this work of improper feeding will take some time, but it can and will be done. Witness the great change from those overgrown fat hogs which were bragged of years ago, but are now seldom seen, because the market does not call for them. We do not undervalue corn, which is the best fattening food the American farmer possesses; but we should be glad to have them avoid its too frequent use in feeding young pigs, and substitute a more nitrogenous food, such as oats, peas, wheat, bran or middlings, a little oil-meal, decorticated cotton-seed meal, rye bran, or barley—any of these. Corn may be fed sparingly with clover or skim-milk. Our Canadian neighbors can raise fat and lean pork with grass, peas, barley, and corn. We must have a grain diet for pigs generally, and, with this, grass may be fed. Farmers sometimes forget that the pig is a grass-eating animal as much as the horse, and needs fibrous food to keep him healthy. Nicely cured clover is relished by pigs in winter, especially when brought up on grass. If you want fat and lean pork, a strictly corn diet must be reserved for the last stage of feeding, simply to harden the pork; yet a little corn may be fed all through the life of the pig, only giving these other nitrogenous foods with it. Pork, grown in this way, is relished by most people, and will always find a ready local market.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Wintering Sheep.

The advice of John Elliot, in *Coleman's Rural*, on the above subject, is worthy of being followed:

"If sheep go into winter quarters in a declining state, the result is a demand for extra feed and care during the winter, and a light clip of wool in the spring. When a sheep is thriving, wool grows rapidly; when a sheep is declining, the growth is checked. If kept fat, large fleece; if poor, a light one. Sheep

should have a little grain every day, from the time grass begins to fail in the fall until it has a good start in the spring. I would rather my sheep would have a gill of corn or oats per day from the middle of November until April, than a pint a day from January until June. There should be one object constantly before the mind of the flock-master, and that is, to keep his sheep in a thriving condition.

Shelter is one of the first objects in wintering sheep successfully. Farmers often condemn barns and sheds as unhealthy places for sheep, when it is a want of ventilation that does the injury. It is no argument against housing because some people keep them so poorly ventilated as to injure their health. Nor is it an argument against shelter for stock, because it is improperly used. I am no believer in having sheep shut up too closely. I like warm, comfortable quarters for them at night, but they should not remain there all day. They should go out, get some exercise, and have some sunshine after a storm. We ought to know and appreciate its beneficial effects on animals.

Too large a number of sheep should not be wintered together. I believe seventy-five is enough for one lot; by no means let there be more than one hundred. There is much more danger of disease in large flocks than in small ones. The proportion of sheep that do not thrive is always greater in large flocks than in small ones. The division should be made so as to put sheep of about the same strength together. Lambs should be by themselves, with a few tame old sheep to keep them tame. All large and strong wethers should be by themselves, also all breeding ewes. By this system of division all have an equal chance, which is impossible where large numbers of all ages and conditions run together.

Feeding sheep cannot be too carefully and scientifically done. It should be attended to, as near as possible, at the same time every day. Sheep, above all other animals, should have a variety of food. They are naturally very particular about their diet, are fond of dainty bits, and refuse everything not clean and wholesome; they will go hungry before they will eat musty hay or grain, or that which has been trod under foot.

No other animals should be tolerated in a yard with sheep, for it will only result in vexation and loss.

Hay and Oats the Best Food for the Horse.

J. Stover, Veterinary Surgeon, in his lecture before the English Farmers' Club, said:

"In regard to food, of all animals the horse in comparison to its size, has the smallest stomach; it is, therefore, of great importance that his food should contain as much nutriment as possible in the smallest bulk; more especially when undergoing hard work."

HAY AND OATS

have this qualification to a greater degree than any other of the feeding stuffs in general use, and that they should form the staple food has been proved by long experience. Bruised oats are very suitable for old horses and those that bolt their corn, but beyond this they have nothing specially to recommend them. The average quantity of oats required to keep a horse undergoing hard work in good condition is about 20 pounds per day. Of course some horses would eat more. Others cannot be induced to consume more than fourteen pounds. Drivers of contractors' horses are practically aware of the fact that the more they can get their horses to eat the more work they will do. But the result of overworking is the premature death of many valuable animals.

Treatment of a Horse With a Broken Leg.

A correspondent of the *Cultivator* recommends plaster of paris as a bandage for a broken limb of a large animal.

"The difficulty of managing an animal in the ordinary way with a broken leg, is that it keeps straining the leg, thus preventing the broken parts from knitting together. If the leg is swollen, cold water is one of the best applications for removing the swelling, and this should have immediate attention. After the bone is carefully set encase the fractured parts (also a space above and below them) with heavy leather, something like a boot leg. Tin or wood might answer the same purpose. It should be large enough to leave two inches space all around the leg, which space should be filled with wet plaster of Paris. The latter will harden very quickly and hold the bone as securely in position as though it were in a block of wood, still allowing a free circulation of blood within the leg."

Apiary.

The Report of a Practical Bee-Keeper.

G. M. Doolittle, one of the leading apiarists of the country, has published a report of his business in bee-breeding, which runs through a term of seven years. Those who consider the honey business a mere amateur affair, and are in the dark as to its true status, will acquire a better knowledge of the extent it may be pursued, and in a good honey section of country, its profitability. —Mr. Doolittle, in his report, says:

Our bees were reduced by loss and sales, so we had but sixty stocks to commence the season of 1879 with, which opened rather later than it usually does. Bees did not obtain pollen in plenty until about May 1st, while there was scarcely any honey gathered until the first of June. At this time apples yielded quite plentifully, sufficient to last the bees over the period

of scarcity we always have between apple blossom and white clover. White clover opened June 15th and only yielded honey enough to keep the bees rearing brood plentifully while in blossom. Basswood opened July 12th and yielded a steady flow of honey (although the yield at no time was great) until August 1st. Buckwheat yielded no more than the bees consumed, and so, take it altogether, the season has been an unfavorable one for surplus honey.

However, we have obtained in box honey, 2,909 pounds, and 572 of extracted, making 3,481 pounds in all, or 58 pounds per stock as an average yield.

This is the lightest yield we have had during seven years, with the exception of 1876, when our average yield was but fifty pounds. We shall go into winter quarters with one hundred colonies.

Perhaps it may be interesting to know how our report stands for the past seven years, for it is only by a number of years' experience in any business that a true result as regards the profit or loss can be obtained.

Our average yield of each stock in the spring of 1873 was 80 pounds; in 1874, a fraction of a pound less than 100; in 1875, a little over 106; in 1876 it was 50; in 1877, a little less than 167; in 1878, just 71, and in 1879, the present season, 58 pounds, making an average yield for the past seven years of a little over 90 pounds per stock. Upon looking over our diary we ascertain that this honey has been sold at an average price of 21½ cents per pound; the highest price being obtained (28½ cents) in 1874, and the lowest (10½ cents) in 1878.

From past experience we believe a thorough, practical man, a man that is willing to work, can do all the work required to be done with 100 stocks of bees, and from the above he would obtain for an average term of years, 9,000 pounds of honey annually, which at 21½ cents per pound would bring him in a yearly income of \$1,912.50.

Although the average yield per colony for the next seven years to come may be increased, yet the price during that time is likely to be much lower, as the high prices caused by the war are passed, and unless we have some unforeseen event to raise the price of honey, it will probably never bring 28 cents per pound again. Still, with a much lower price for honey than that averaged for the last seven years, bee-keeping ranks favorably with almost any other pursuit.

Poultry.

For Keeping in Winter.

The most desirable kind of fowl we know of are those that will naturally give us the greater number of eggs in winter. This of course refers to poultry that is kept for marketing, or on a lesser scale, for family uses.

Good fresh eggs for eating are acceptable at any time of the year; but in winter—say, from about Thanksgiving time to Easter—they are the most expensive to buy, because, as a rule, so few hens are then inclined to lay.

To possess this "winter-laying breed," we need not travel far to obtain the right variety (though, of course, it is known that the several Asiatics and the Plymouth Rocks are among the best for this purpose), but we must have pullets of the right age, of whatever sort we keep. If these pullets are hatched early enough in the preceding spring to have time before November fully to mature, they will at that period commence to lay, provided they are properly fed and cared for during the summer and early fall, and have good, snug, warm quarters to dwell in when the cold, sharp weather sets in.

No hens or pullets will lay eggs in desperately cold winter, if they are exposed to the inclemency of our December and January weather. Now and then we find an egg or two, dropped by the fowls in mid-winter. But as a rule, unless we aid them with warmth and kind usage then, they will not "discount" for us in the extreme cold season.

If we would have fresh-laid eggs, therefore, in winter-time, be it remembered, we must use the pullets that have come from an early previous spring hatch, and we must provide them with warm houses, stimulating food, and good care through the fall and early winter months.

When we come to the breeding stock—from which in the succeeding spring we desire to produce fresh batches of chickens—then the later birds of the previous year, or the two and three-year-old hens, that come into laying in February and March, will be profitable. Winter-laid eggs are of no account for hatching purposes, except in the incubator. And though it may be well enough to start an early brood or two annually, the bulk of all the hen-setting done in the north occurs to best advantage after the month of March every year.—*Poultry World.*

Poultry Notes.

Boil a potfull of potatoes daily for the growing chickens. Mash them and mix with sour milk, and put into troughs in a shady place and let the chicks eat when they want to. It will make them grow and keep them healthy.

An old poultry-raiser, who believes in milk for fowls, says: "It is both meat and drink. Some of the finest chickens I ever saw were raised upon the free use of milk with their food. Hens lay as well, or better, when furnished with this than upon any known article offered them."

Calves' or sheep's livers, which can always be obtained in the market-houses for a few cents apiece, are valuable to feed fowls, for two rea-

sons. They are devoid of bones, and they closely resemble insect diet. We advise the cooking of any sort of meat food, always.

To rid a poultry-house of red lice, fumigate it with burning sulphur, in which has been placed a pound of old tobacco leaves, or a piece of common resin twice as big as an egg, the house in the meantime being closed perfectly tight. Insects cannot live in this kind of atmosphere.

Turkey-raising is carried on extensively in Tehama county, California. One man, in addition to raising and tending a large flock of sheep, raises 700 to 800 turkeys annually. From 1,000 to 1,500 are frequently met with in flocks tended by women and children. We have known farmers' wives who considered it a noble success to raise a dozen.

Now is the time to purchase young stock, as breeders who have a few early-hatched birds will be disposing of them through this and next month. It pays to get them, even if they do cost more, because they are always harder and mature better, and are superior birds for either exhibiting in the pit or the breeding-yard.

A flock of hens will pay for themselves before they are one year old, if they are rightly cared for. You then can sell them, if you choose to, for a good price, and raise another lot; but it is not advisable to do so, as the second year is the most profitable; but do not keep them after they are two years old, for after that age they do not pay so well.

Give your fowls plenty of dust or coal ashes as a bath; also lime, rubbish and gravel, together with proper food, and you will be rewarded by healthy fowls and a generous supply of eggs. With all the other directions which are given for the prevention of diseases among poultry, none is of more importance than that of having clean, well ventilated houses.—*Poultry Yard.*

Give the fowls a variety—corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat, cooked vegetables of all kinds, fruit, refuse of the table, raw cabbage in winter, grass of any tender variety in summer. Variety is the spice of a fowl's life as well as of man's. Meat should be fed often.

French poultry fanciers who make a specialty of raising fowls for the market, are now feeding their poultry with boiled and steamed carrots. Its rapid fattening qualities are something wonderful, and it is said that the root also imparts a peculiar flavor to the flesh that suits the taste of the French epicure exactly. The large yellow carrots are considered best for this purpose.

Horticulture.

Forest Culture.

The following extract is from a lecture by Geo. May Powell, delivered at the Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, the present fall.

"In respect to tree planting, we take the ground, most emphatically, that as the time and money and labor needed to transplant even a small tree will put one hundred tree seeds in the ground, the slogan of the forest-creating campaign opening before the nation is, 'Plant tree seed where the trees springing from them are to remain.' Transplanting, however, has its place, and is not to be ignored. Recent yellow fever experiences prove the south to have millions of dollars of trade interests per week involved in the subject of public health. A family in good health, north or south, east or west; may earn \$1,000 a year net. Sickness in the same family may cause it to suffer a loss—first, of the ability to earn that \$1,000; second, of \$1,000 in expenses incurred by sickness. Such a family has thus \$2,000 a year involved in the health question. By a parity of reasoning, the nation has untold millions every year wrapped up in the health budget. A forest leaf has tens of thousands of valves made on purpose to pump in the poisonous carbonic acid gas and other 'enemies' in the air, and pump out life-giving oxygen. The trees are also the chief conservators of those thermal and hygroscopic conditions which determine not only the health of men but of domestic animals, also the health of fruit and grain-bearing plants. In any one of these relations, forests and climate is a cash question of startling proportions. The human life and health involved is of course not susceptible of financial gauge. A man cannot tell how much he would give to have a dead darling given back to him again.

All this aside from loss of life or health, the value of which cannot be computed. Much of this would be modified or remedied by planting rows, or double, treble, or quadruple rows of trees around farms and along roads. Thus a farmer might have a thousand trees where they would harm nothing. If they were nut and sugar-bearing trees they would soon annually net him more than a thousand sheep, and also add more than their cost to the cash value of the farm simply as a question of beautifying it. He said we need laws providing forest engineers and literature—fire-proof buildings and protection from forest fires; reduction of taxes for those planting trees, so as to squarely meet proper prescribed rules, as certified by a competent forest engineer. There should be no exemption from taxes for foolish or for bogus tree planting. The Forest Council urges people to pay more attention to planting tree seeds where the trees springing from them are permanently to stand, than to transplanting. By this means, expenditure of a given amount of time and money will plant a hundred times as many trees as by transplanting. Steep hillsides especially need this treatment to preserve streams, and are of little value for other use.

Thus spread the royal forest robes over the mountains and the valleys and prairies of our fatherland, and the following interests will also be subserved. The damage to rivers and harbors, and the encroachments of the ocean on the land, as well as the rise and progress of hurricanes and fires, will measurably be abated. With all these ills that earth and man are heir to, the forests are the most potent, and in some of them the only power competent to cope. "The leaves of the tree are for the healing of the nations" in a material, as in a far higher sense the Tree of Life is for moral healing."

Potatoes.

Henry Stewart, in *Rural New-Yorker*, attributes the rotting of potatoes to a neglect in observing the following precautions:

"The most frequent cause of rotting of potatoes in pits or cellars is putting them away before they are thoroughly dry and well ripened. The safest way to manage them is to cover them from the sun, while digging, as the heating is injurious. Then when well dried in the field, remove them to a dry, airy barn floor, and scatter them on a straw bed a few inches thick and air them thoroughly. If the doors are opened for this purpose, the tubers must be kept from the light by a covering of straw. When it is dangerous to keep them longer in this way, they may be removed to the cellar and kept in barrels or bins with ventilating holes or spaces made in them. Potatoes thus cured will not sprout readily until the spring arrives."

A potato-raiser advances the following theory: "A potato that has greened in the sun is always a good seed potato. We keep our seed potatoes too close and dark before planting. This tends to develop the eyes too rapidly, and this premature growth exhausts the vitality of the potato."

Glut in the Pear Market.

This is something unusual. On the authority of the Massachusetts *Ploughman*, the enormous crop of Bartlett's and other early pears has completely broken down the market, and the prices obtained now hardly pay for picking and marketing; during the past week the finest Bartlett's were selling at \$1.50 per barrel, and growers who had hoped to realize prices such as they had obtained in past years were sadly disappointed. In one instance that came to our knowledge, a gentleman offered all of seventy-five barrels of choice fruit, Anjou, etc., for \$200 net, and the dealer to whom the offer was made refused it.

Keeping Roots in Winter.

Farmers who have good cellars will make use of them for storing potatoes, turnips, beets, etc., but many are without cellars for this purpose. This want may be supplied by making a root house. On the subject of preserving roots in winter we find a very practical recommendation in the *Prairie Farmer*. Where timber is not plenty, which is the rule in prairie countries, stone will answer a good purpose in place of logs, for side walls.

"In making a root house where timber is handy all that is necessary is to excavate to such a depth more or less so the bottom may be dry. Wall this up with logs, to a height from the bottom so a person may easily stand upright, and of an area sufficient to hold the supply. Fasten securely over all a roofing of logs securely chinked and pitching both ways. Cover all with earth top and sides, two feet thick, fit in tight double doors, with an air space between and there will be no danger of freezing.

The surplus stock of potatoes, etc., for sale may be easily kept in pits either under ground or entirely above ground as the case may be. If the soil will admit, dig pits 3 feet wide and of any requisite length, though it is better not to have more than 100 bushels of roots in one pit. Cover the bottom and sides of the pit with weather beaten slough hay or clean long straw, fill with the roots to the surface, rounding them up naturally, cover with hay or straw, then 6 inches of earth, then another layer of litter 6 inches deep, then 6 to 8 inches more of earth, well packed and smoothed down. This will keep the roots secure from freezing in any winter. If the heap be made entirely on top of the ground the piles should be about 4 feet wide and as high as they will lie nicely. Cover with 4 inches of straw, and with 8 inches of earth; then with 6 inches of straw and again with 8 inches of earth.

In the case of potatoes put in green from the field ventilation should be secured so the moisture of sweating may pass off easily. Indeed the pits should not be covered tight until this sweat has been gone through. Hence, it is better that potatoes, beets, rutabagas and other roots be left only lightly covered just so as to be secure from rain, until about the time of hard weather, when they may have their final covering.

So far as keeping is concerned there is no doubt that any roots may be kept much more uniformly sound in pits than in ordinary cellars. Nevertheless pits cost more in the long run than cellars when means for building them cheaply are at hand.

Now is the time to prepare land for roots next year—for mangolds and carrots especially—so that there will be little to do in the spring. It is much better to put on a good heavy dressing of farm-yard manure, and incorporate it by harrowing and thorough cultivation. In the spring it will be well to wait for dry weather whenever anything more is to be done, and to apply some more good rich dung in ridges, so that the plants will strike right into it. If some fertilizer is also used it will pay for the better the start the better the crop. When the fibrous roots get down into the cool earth, an ordinary drought will not check the growth.—*Country Gentleman.*

Mitchell County.

Mitchell County was organized in 1870. Having then a population of only 485, scattered here and there all over the county, principally on the streams. The Indians made considerable trouble the first year, and killed several persons, but settlers came in so rapidly that the hostile Cheyennes were obliged to keep in the background. The population in 1875 was 5,370. In 1878, 8,188. Owing to the natural advantages and excellent location, the land was speedily taken up, and very generally by an industrious and enterprising class of people, very largely from Iowa and Illinois, people who saw an opportunity of getting homes of their own, and surrounding themselves with comforts and even luxuries, such as those of the older states might enjoy. And notwithstanding the hard times, drouth and grasshoppers, there has been a constant advance. This, one can see on every hand in the many broad acres of winter wheat, now fast becoming beautiful. The large fields of ripe corn; the nice farm houses built in good taste, many of them painted; with numerous groves of cottonwood, boxelder and walnut trees, making more beautiful the face of the country; also bearing peach orchards and growing hedges. And still further you will find very many of the best of school houses, supplied with such conveniences as houses in the east have. The Solomon river flows through the northern part of the county, supplying it with splendid water power, and a great amount of lumber that is used for framing. Along this river the land is quite level, but high, and never overflows. Back from the streams it is more undulating, but is mostly good farm land. The timber is rather limited, but wood is not high, and farmers are fast raising their own fuel. Coal can now be obtained at a very reasonable price.

Besides the Solomon there are many smaller streams, flowing into the Solomon. In some localities it is not difficult to obtain plenty of good pure well water; in other places good wells are hard to find. Some are impregnated with salt, and others with sulphate of iron. Excellent building stone are very easily obtained, and at reasonable prices.

The Central Branch of the Union Pacific R. R. passes through Beloit, our county seat, and right here I wish to say, that Beloit is one of the most thrifty and enterprising centres of its age, that there is in this part of Kansas. Situated on the north side of the Solomon, as is Glen Elder, the next town west, now rapidly improving. Cawker City in the northwestern part of the county, and Beloit's rival, is also favored with this road. We are soon to have another road running through the county, or a Branch of the K. P., which will give us the privilege of different markets, and freight competition in shipping our produce, stock, &c., out, and farming tools and merchandise, into the county.

A few words in regard to the agricultural products. We raise good crops of almost everything that can be raised in the west, including winter wheat, sweet potatoes, castor beans, flax, hemp, tobacco and broom corn. The valuation of field crops for the year 1878, as reported by the State Board of Agriculture, foots up \$613,469 70. As there is a herd law we are not obliged to incur a large expense to fence our farms, but can break up our prairie and sow without a fence, to protect the growing crop. However but few cattle can be raised except by those able to fence pastures, until the hedges make a good fence.

There was in 1878, 97 school districts organized and 80 school houses built. School population, 3,682. Fearing that my letter is already too long-winded, I will close by saying, that Mitchell county is bound to be one of the first in the state in a few years.

F. W. BAKER.

The Change of Twenty-Six Years.

A correspondent who visited the Illinois State Fair, writing to the *Country Gentleman*, draws the following comparison between the fair of this year and that of 1853. He says: "Having been present at the first Illinois State Fair, held in Springfield in 1853, it was not without a good deal of interest that I made a brief visit on Tuesday last, the last day of the 27th Illinois Annual State Fair, and it was not without a good deal of instruction, material for reflection and matter for satisfaction, that I came away. All or most of it grew out of the advance which has been made and the revolution brought about in the twenty-six years. That my readers, and especially the young reader, may understand better what so much interested me, let me remind them that in 1853 Short-horns and Devons nearly monopolized the shows; that there were few, if any, breeds of horses but the racing thoroughbred and his half or quarter-bred progeny; that the Berkshire and Essex breeds of swine were only occasionally to be met with; that the long-wooled sheep were comparatively unknown; that agricultural machinery manufactured was in its infancy; that mowers and reapers were in an early stage of development; that the self-binder and the wheel breaking or riding plows were unimagined, and that a host of useful machines without which the agriculture of to-day would be impossible, were unthought of. Further, it was still a debatable question whether the black soil prairie would ever be able to grow its own supply of fruit, especially apples, and whether the same soils would not have always to depend on the yellow clays for wheat bread.

"The Short-horn and the Devon cattle have now gone to the wall, twenty-six years having seen the rise and fall of the empire of the Durhams, at least so far as agricultural shows are concerned. The show of the Jerseys, the Ayr-

shires, the Holsteins, the milk breeds, and even the slighted Herefords, each outnumbered them, and in two cases were nearly two to one at the fair of 1879. Of horses there were upwards of 1,300 entries, but the race-horse or his kindred, though being a good share of them, were fairly outshone, if not outnumbered, by the magnificent beasts belonging to the French and English draught breeds, while in the matter of hogs, the Berkshires and the Essex, and other black races, almost monopolized the pens. In the case of sheep, the large breeds, and the long wools were a very great advantage over the half-bred Merinos and native sheep of 1853."

The visitor to the Illinois fair is somewhat in error in concluding that the beef breeds of cattle have gone to the wall. They have gone west. Here is where the Short-horn is found in all his pride and majesty.

Figs in Kansas.

EDS. FARMER: I am very glad to see that you are calling the attention of your readers to the fact that "figs can doubtless be made a productive crop," not only in southern Kansas, but allow me to add, in all parts of the state; for if (as they have been) they can be grown in quantities in Ohio, how much more in your state?

I am happy to state that quite a number of your people have made a beginning in fig culture; and that others may see how easily it can be done, I will be pleased to forward a copy of my paper, "Fig Culture at the North a Success," to any person inclosing a three-cent stamp. This paper gives full information how to grow the trees, how to cure the fruit, etc.

G. F. NEEDHAM.

Washington, D. C.
See page 278 of Kansas Farmer.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: E. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hon. James C. Smith, of Indiana; D. W. Allen, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Poppeno, Emporia, Lyon county; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

COUNTY DIRECTORS.—Lawrence, Douglas county: T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; A. P. Beardon, Jefferson, Osage county; Dimond, Leavenworth county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McCombs, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank R. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Sumner, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George P. Baker, Topeka, Shawnee county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iowa, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Miami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. O. Kirwin, J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Vandersal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Lawrence, Douglas county; S. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Doniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabaunsee county.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipts and order books which will prove of great value in getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues, 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3rd, 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, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Grange Education.

Attend regularly your stated grange meetings, tell others what you have learned since you last met, and let others tell you what they have learned, and you will find that this swapping of ideas upon any and every subject will prove profitable to all. Talk over the various interests of the farm and the grange, and you will make them interesting as your grange meetings. Discuss agricultural questions, the growing of the cereals, stock-raising, etc. Taxation, transportation, and all questions of political economy, and especially those with which your interest is associated, and first of all discuss agricultural organization, the true object of the grange and how to make it a success, your business arrangements and its advantages; co-operation and its benefits. Announce at a previous meeting the question for discussion at the next succeeding meeting, and between the intervals think of what you have read in weeks past, look up those papers and read again what pertains to the question to be considered at the next meeting. Prepare yourselves by talking, reading and thinking, so as to take part in the discussion, and if at the first meeting you cannot satisfactorily dispose of the question, postpone it to another meeting and consider it again. And in this way you will soon become interested in your grange meeting, and will become a useful worker. Where the entire membership of a grange pursues this course, they certainly are educating themselves and that most rapidly, and what a change will be made in a single year in a community where these grange meetings are managed like this. Now compare the efforts of such a grange as this with the one that remains idle in a measure, making no effort themselves, but waiting for a lecturer to come and teach them. It requires no great shrewdness to discover the difference in the two communities. The one advances its interests in every respect, and improves and elevates its members; while the other stands still, and its members go unimproved and unimproved. And where is the fault? Surely not in the organization, but in the members in not making

proper efforts themselves. They have simply neglected to improve the opportunity that others did. Each grange, subordinate and county, is just what its members make it. One is entitled to praise for its successful efforts, another must take the responsibility of failure. One has the grand satisfaction of knowing that they have done a good and profitable work, while the other is harassed with disappointment.

In this work we find many instances where ladies have done much more than men in the way of education in the grange, and be it said to their credit, had it not been for the influence and efforts of the lady members, hundreds of subordinate members to-day doing active work would have failed, and long since passed out of existence.—*Cor. Journal of Agriculture.*

Politics in the Grange.

When we say that the grange takes no part in politics, we refer to party politics, which, for the strength of the institution, and the good of its members, are excluded from discussion. But there are questions relative to the government of the country, and especially to our interests as a class, which is not only our privilege but our duty to discuss, as farmers. Questions of this character should receive attention at our hands, and by their discussion, the discussion of general subjects, enable farmers to fit themselves to fill with ability any position they may be called upon to occupy. In our grange meetings we come together for the purpose of talking over and looking after our own welfare and interests, and not only ours, but the welfare of the whole country, and of all classes and professions. Here we can well consider and calmly deliberate upon the expenses of government, both provincial and dominion. This is a matter that particularly interests us, as we are the great tax-paying portion of the people, and if we do not attend to it ourselves we should stop our fault-finding with the growing increase of our taxes. The fact is, we have left these matters too much in the hands of irresponsible men and professional politicians for the good of the country, and the time is now at hand when we should, shake off our accustomed indolence in such matters, and inquire, with a determination to know, what becomes of all the money we are paying yearly for the support of government. And we might go farther, and see if some great improvements might not be made to enhance the prosperity of the whole country, and especially the great agricultural interest of the country, which is our especial care. Our farmers, we think, would not be ready to find fault with the payment of taxes providing they could see where improvements are made. And for our own information, for our own benefit, and that of others, let us devote some time to the discussion of subjects of general improvement and political economy.—*Canadian Farmer.*

It is yet within the memory of living patrons how railroad monopolists claimed to be higher than the law. Before the order of patrons of husbandry had the breath of life breathed into its nostrils the legal profession was loud-mouthed in declaring that chartered rights, sanctioned by legislative authority, could not be regulated or controlled by subsequent legislative enactments. But with the organization of the grange these "hobbies" have been exploded and these self-subsidized leeches have lost their grip, and the will of the people today is supreme. The disastrous results of the credit system have been unerringly pointed out and are now well understood, thanks to the educating feature of the grange and the unflinching success of co-operation. While meetings should be held for the legitimate transaction of business as founded upon the ritual formality and declaration of purposes, intellectual entertainments should be open and free to all visitors, thus showing in unembarrassed freedom the brightest gem in the grange.—*Farmer's Friend.*

Many people are of the opinion that the grange is simply a society for making money by buying cheap and selling dear, and nothing more. This is a great mistake. The society was organized for other and nobler purposes than merely trading. It is a body of farmers who meet together for the purpose of discussing such subjects as materially affect themselves, to consider their mutual interests and how they may be best aided to work unitedly when any good thing is to be done or any evil to be prevented. The scope of their work is large, and if, in performing some particular portion of it, they tread on somebody's corns, that part of their work assumes the greatest proportions in somebody's eyes. This is why business men can see nothing in the grange but the trading idea.—*Canadian Farmer.*

We find it an infallible rule that the subordinate grange whose members are most ready to do good, who help each other most, and are most liberal in deed and in spirit, is the one that prospers; and the members from such a grange will benefit all with whom they associate; they scatter blessings and yet they do not impoverish themselves. They do not lack for opportunities to practice the noble precepts of the order, nor wait for an occasion that will, at one stroke, make them famous, but take up their little duties as they go and these are the brave deeds, every one of which takes them a step higher.—*Dirigo Rural.*

It may as well be recognized and accepted now, that co-operation is to be the business system of this country. As the farmers become more intelligent and better informed in regard to business affairs, they will adopt the co-operative system and free themselves and their families forever from the yoke of the middlemen.—*Patron of Husbandry.*

Advertisements.

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

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

Western Missouri NURSERIES,

LEE'S SUMMIT, JACKSON CO., MISSOURI.
(20 miles east of Kansas City, on the Mo. Pacific R. R.)
These Nurseries are very extensive and all stock young and thrifty. We call the special attention of DEALERS AND NURSERYMEN

to our superior stock for full delivery of 200,000 Apple trees two years old, 4 to 6 feet high; 50,000 Peach with Pear, Plum and Cherry, grapes and small fruits for the wholesale trade. With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly and on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by June. We desire every one wanting Nursery stock at wholesale to call and see us and stock, or send for prices last spring weighing elsewhere. All stock will be boxed if desired.

James A. Bayles,
Prop'r.

30 Merino Bucks FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale 30 American Merino Bucks one year old last spring. The Bucks are of W. C. Vanderhook of Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co., Ill., who raised the celebrated Buck, the property of Solon Steer, of Asherville, Kansas, which sheared a fleece last spring weighing 40 pounds, an account of which was published by Mr. Steer in the KANSAS FARMER of August 6th, 1879. Address,

W. D. WITWER,
Topeka, Kansas.

4,000 Sheep for Sale.

These sheep are sold on account of the poor health of the owner. They are coarse woolled sheep crossed with full blooded Merino and Cotswolds. Sheep ranch 12 miles northwest of Topeka. Address,

A. M. CARPENTER,
North Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

Over 1,100 head of Merino Sheep, and over 100 head of thoroughbred and high grade Short Horn CATTLE.

Both the sheep and cattle are the produce of over 30 years experience in breeding here in Missouri, and during that whole time have been entirely free from disease. For prices or any further information, address MRS. J. W. GENTRY, Sedalia, Pettis Co., Mo.

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF Short Horn CATTLE —AND— Berkshire Pigs, Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. Prices Low. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

KIDD'S

First Great Combination Sale at

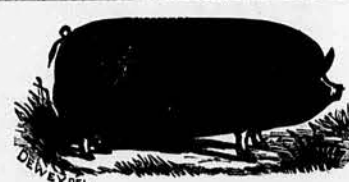
KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Will be held at the

Stock Yards, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 5th and 6th, 1879.

At which time One Hundred and Fifty Shorthorns and a number of Horses, pure bred Sheep and Berkshire Hogs will be sold. This stock is entered by the breeders of Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky. Those in want of fine stock of all kinds will do well to attend this sale. For catalogues, address P. C. KIDD, Sedalia, Mo., on and after October 8th; and those wishing to enter stock in Sale Supplement, will address me above.

P. C. KIDD.



The Creek Valley Farm herd of

BERKSHIRES,

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 SOLON ROGERS, Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kas.

HOGS.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm. THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. RANDOLPH & PAYNE, Emporia, Kansas.

Breeder's Directory.

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of G. Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep, of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 300 rams for sale.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

C. S. EICHLITZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas. Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

D. R. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle, of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 25% less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer a superior and Large Variety of trees for Western Planters, all the standard and choice varieties of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums and Quinces, Small Fruits, Vines, Shrubby, and Ornamental Trees, No. 1 Apple Seedlings. Prices to all applicants. Send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

LEE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit & Trees of the best and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent free.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortment; stock first class. Osage hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on application. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Kas.

Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D. Office west side of Harrison St., 1st door south of Sixth St.

HENRI LANNE, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and Oculist, Topeka, Kansas. Office in City Building, corner Kansas Avenue and Seventh streets.

Dentist.

A. H. THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR. STULTZ Dental Rooms, over Funk's Clothing Store, Topeka, Kansas.

WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab and prevention of infection by that terrible tick-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

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COTTAGE COLORS,

Twenty-five Shades Ready for the Brush. Hundreds who have used it say it is the

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Kansas Pacific Railway.

Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State.—The Great Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Golden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the line-section 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 raises from the Elevator section of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in 1877, producing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796,403 bushels spring wheat; 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 acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN!

Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,324,971 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

45 per cent, of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at \$2 to \$6 per acre—one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific: \$20 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$300 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, 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.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey 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 cash 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 peculiarly independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have found essential to permanent success.

Great Inducements.

We are offering the KANSAS FARMER the balance of the present year and for the whole of the year 1880 to single subscribers for \$1.50. To clubs of ten subscribers we will send the FARMER one year (52 Nos.) for \$10, and a copy free to the getter up of the club, making eleven copies for \$10.

Our Stray List.

The KANSAS FARMER, valuable at all seasons to the farmer as an agricultural paper, is especially so to the farmers of this state as the legally authorized paper for publishing the list of strays. As winter approaches those who find strays among their cattle and horses, are anxious to find an owner for them, or take the necessary legal steps to have a claim on the animals for feed, and hastens to advertise them in the KANSAS FARMER. Farmers, whose stock has rambled off while feeding on the prairies will save many dollars by having a copy of the paper to watch the stray list weekly, and when they find their stock advertised they can go direct to where they are, and recover them with little expense. For the Stray List alone the KANSAS FARMER is worth many times its subscription price to all who have stock feeding on the prairies.

How to Create a Profitable Dairy.

The dairy business like every other business has sustained a rude shock within the last three years, and poor butter has suffered a fatal wound, it is to be hoped, from which it will never recover. Good butter, (for we do not propose to consider a cheese dairy in this article,) will always be in demand, and will not fail to sell for remunerative prices. The local market created by every town will absorb a large quantity of this class of butter, especially in the winter, late fall and early spring months, and pay a handsome price for it.

In order to establish a good, paying dairy three fundamental principles must be kept in view. First, a stock of good butter cows must be collected. Second, the proper appliances for preserving milk and cream, and the butter until marketed, must be provided. Third, a proper knowledge of the business of preparing the cream, manufacturing and dressing the butter.

The first of these requisites, profitable butter cows, can only be obtained by actual tests. The marks and points given by experts as rules for judging the milking qualities of the cow will not do to rely upon. Every cow should be proven by an actual test of her milk; not only in the quantity of cream it will raise, but the quality of butter the cream will make. A little time consumed in placing each cow's milk in a glass jar and noting the quantity of cream per gallon will soon furnish this knowledge accurately. The next point is to test the quality of the cream as a butter producer, and here it will be discovered that there is a wide difference in the produce of cows. The cream of some cows will make fine, golden butter of beautiful grain and golden flavor, as compared with that of other cows; and here it is that the little Jerseys are so superior. But as good butter cows may be found among common stock and grades as any where, if they are selected by the test of actual experiment. If a cow on trial lacks in butter producing qualities, she should be disposed of at once, no matter what she may be as a deep milker and a fine appearing animal. When the butter cow has once been found keep her by all means, till she fails of old age. She will be a more profitable cow at 12 years old than many a high priced, high bred animal of three or four, which commands a fancy price. There is many a fine appearing dairy cow that eats her head off, so to speak, or what would, perhaps, be nearer the literal truth, eats her owners' head off, from the neglect on his part to submit her milk to the test of experiment.

After a cow has reached her maturity her milk is richer than during the period of growth, hence cows that have attained the age of six or seven years are more profitable for butter than younger animals. It requires years of careful experiment and selection to build up a butter dairy that will give the best returns, and such a dairy once established, with a skilled butter maker in charge is one of the most profitable institutions on the farm, if a home market can be found to consume the product, this can be

made where the dairy is located within easy distance of towns. The care of the cows and the care of the cream are very essential matters to insure the highest degree of success. The ingenuity of inventors is producing approved methods of preserving milk and cream from taint of surrounding articles that give off odor, which is injurious to the butter, if the air is allowed to come in contact with the milk or cream, and every first-class butter establishment will have in the future to be supplied with one of these methods.

The Dutch are famous for their dairy produce, and the scrupulous care which they bestow upon their cows might be imitated with profit by Americans, in many respects. A recent writer describing the cow stables of the Hollanders, says:

"They have little rings in the ceilings, with cords passing through them, by which the cows' tails are held up to keep them from getting dirty. The stable was carpeted, and had plants and flowers in it. The floor of the stables was of small bricks. At the back of the stalls was a trough of masonry about eight inches wide and nine inches deep, with a ditch or reservoir of water at one end. As soon as the trench was dirty they turned on the water, all the manure, etc., was carried out to a covered vat, whence it could be removed. The cows were as clean if not cleaner than your horses. All the fastenings they have is a little cord around the necks, and they are so gentle and quiet that they don't require anything stronger. They use brass milk pails instead of wood or tin ones."

A Great Dairy Fair.

The International Dairy Fair to be held at the American Institute, New York, commencing December 8th, is likely to prove one of the most extensive exhibitions of butter, cheese, dairy cattle and dairy fixtures ever witnessed in this country, and possibly in the world. The sum to be distributed towards promoting dairy interests is estimated to reach ten thousand dollars, or fall but little short of this sum. The leading firms of New York which deal in dairy produce offer liberal special premiums for the best exhibits of butter, cheese, etc. Messrs. Francis D. Moulton, of Beecher-Tilton memory, and the Messrs. Thurber, the respective agents for the sale of the celebrated Ashton and Higgins' dairy salt, offer large premiums for the best lots of cheese dressed with their favorite brands of salt.

The United States, Canada, and all the countries of Europe are invited to compete for prizes at the Exhibition. The Association say in their circular and premium list,

"The display of foreign products will be greater than last year, assurances having been received from the officers of the Association, resident and traveling abroad, of extensive preparation being made to send specimens of every kind of dairy product manufactured, as well as some thorough-bred cattle.

"The list of premiums has been largely increased in amount and number, and will be kept open till the week preceding the Fair, to enable all desiring to offer other special premiums to do so, when, if the principle laid down in the Constitution and By-Laws of each Dairy State, offering special premiums for their respective states, in conjunction with those offered by the Association, is carried out with the spirit which animates the promoters of the Fair at New York City, the aggregate sum to be distributed in the encouragement of the Dairy interests will not fall short of ten thousand dollars.

The discussion of "Dairy Topics" will be made an important feature, and a certain portion of each afternoon set aside for this purpose, when questions of importance to dairymen will be presented, and the addresses delivered preserved for future publication."

We doubt not that this exhibition will give a marked impulse to the dairy interests by assisting to educate the country in better methods, the one thing most needed in the dairy business.

A National Agricultural Society.

The following item appears in the associated press dispatches of the 2d inst., from New York:

"About thirty gentlemen, representing different states, met to discuss the proposition of forming a National Agricultural Society. It is intended to organize a society for the protection and improvement of agriculture in America. The plan is to model the society after one which came to an end at the commencement of the late war and adopt many of the excellent features of the Royal Agricultural Society of England."

If this project is carried out in a proper spirit and directed wholly in the interest of agriculture, it is fair to predict that it would exert the most beneficial results on the agriculture of the country. Its tendency is to organize co-operating societies in all the states, through which the demands of agriculture would be made known to the National Association. A system of experimental farm stations similar to that of Germany could be organized, and the system of teaching in the public schools be brought more in accord with the requirements of an education essential to a successful farmer. Here the question of transportation could be discussed in a manner that would call the attention of the whole country to it, and the associated press agents would cluster about the meetings of the National society as thickly as they do about the sessions of Congress, flashing every motion, resolution and speech made by the members all over the country, to be read at the breakfast tables in city and country the next morning. Under the influence of such an association the present agricultural bureau at Washington would give place to a cabinet officer, and agriculture rise to an associate depart-

ment of the government, with a secretary to look after its interests, and place its demands before congress in a formal manner at the opening of every session.

The prospect is more encouraging for agriculture exerting a greater influence in shaping the course of the government in future, than ever before, and should serve to nerve the arms of those who are struggling against many formidable obstacles to elevate the business of the farmer, by placing him in a position where he will be able to protect himself. He owes a duty to himself and his posterity in learning to administer his own affairs, and not trust them so wholly as he always has done, in the hands of lawyers and professional politicians who do little else than keep up a chronic quarrel over the appropriation of the taxes the farmer is assessed by them to pay.

The Indian Folly.

The Greeley Tribune (Col.) of October 15th, appears in mourning for the death of "Father" Meeker, its founder, and the leader and founder of Greeley Colony, who was acting as Indian agent at White river at the time of his murder by the Utes. In his obituary notice the Tribune says:

"When he went to White river, people felt that at least one honest agent had been appointed, and that there would be no complaint from the Indians of that agency that they were robbed; and there was none. Their complaint was that he wanted them to work; that he wished their children to go to school, in short that he was trying to civilize them, and they did not want to be civilized. Therefore they murdered him and all who were with him, and have carried the women and children into a captivity we fear will be worse than death.

"The murder of Mr. Meeker and his associates shows more clearly than anything else can the necessity for the disarming of all the Indians and the placing them under military authority. If his death shall lead to this and save us from another such outbreak, it will not have been altogether in vain. We cannot afford to pay such a fearful price for a temporary peace."

For sentimental folly, the history of the world fails to produce an instance in the life of any government that will compare, or even bear a slight resemblance to the "Indian policy" of the United States. The sentimental nonsense which permeates it through and through, has persistently destroyed even the little good which the costly experiment seemed sometimes on the point of achieving. And yet for a hundred years blindness on the one hand has persisted in maintaining this stupendous crime, supported by rascality on the other hand, which found in the system its greatest opportunity to steal. The Indians murdered Meeker because he wished their children to go to school, and the Indians to become self-supporting by learning to work. A war of extermination from the start would have been more humane, would have added to civilization a hundred fold more of the natives, and would have cost a thousand times less than the reservation, agency, and annuity process. Shall there ever be a halt be called on this infernal annuity system? Shall the labor of white men ever cease to be taxed for thieves to appropriate and lazy savages to devour? It would seem not. The scoundrels get the long ears of the sentimentalists, and the old policy, like a juggernaut, is destined to move on in its deep-worn ruts, until the last Indian is crushed under its ponderous wheels, and thousands of useful lives of white men, women and children are sacrificed. We ask the student of history to cite a single instance where the white man's civilization has been imposed on any other race and that race has survived as a nation. Four words contain the history of the white man's civilizing process on other races. The SOLDIER, PRIEST, WHISKY, DEATH!

The European Market for American Cattle.

Notwithstanding the embargo placed upon live cattle from this country by the act of parliament for protection against pleuro pneumonia, the increase in the export of beef cattle from America is sure to go on. Grade Short-horns are the best stock for the export business we have, that class reaching from 1,100 to 1,400 pounds. These grades, under all circumstances, good feeding and care never to be omitted, are the most profitable stock for western farmers to raise. The native blood gives thrift and hardiness, and the pure bred sire, fattening qualities, form, size, and early maturity. There is a large field for the sale of thoroughbred bulls, in all the great cattle regions of the west, northwest and southwest, if animals can be furnished them of pure blood for \$100 and upwards for select. Large numbers are needed to supply the great herds of Texas, Colorado, Wyoming and other northwestern grazing territories, and these sources should take all the animals that can be produced in Kansas and other western breeding states for years to come.

A correspondent sends us a couple of letters clipped from a Canadian paper which speak disparagingly of Kansas, with a note asking us to give the author "Hail Columbia." That would be of little use. People who go to a country and are not satisfied, will complain, and declare their exaggerated reports are all "bottom facts." Kansas is fortunate in having friends and relatives of almost every man and woman residing in the older states. The personal letters of these relatives and friends disabuse all exaggerated statements. Kansas receives enough trumpet-tongued praise to be able to bear with equanimity occasionally a little abuse.

Every farmer in his varied experience, discovers something of value. Write it, and send it to the KANSAS FARMER for publication, so

that others may be benefited by it. On application, we furnish blanks especially prepared for correspondents, with points to assist them in composing communications for publication.

Sugar.

Just now there is an unusually strong effort making in the eastern states to introduce the sugar beet industry, and the prospect for a fair trial, judging from the spirit, which is akin to enthusiasm, that is manifested in the business, will be given the manufacture of beet sugar. Men of science and men of capital are entering the field, and farmers are forming contracts to furnish factories with stipulated quantities of beets next season.

In the west, with St. Louis as the focus, under the powerful lens of Mr. Hedges, the manufacture of sorghum cane is being pushed with a commendable amount of vigor. "The Mississippi Valley Cane Growers Association" is the proud sounding title under which the sorghum growers and manufacturers rally. The association propose holding a meeting at St. Louis, commencing the first Wednesday in December next, at which meeting the business of making sugar from the different varieties of sorghum cane will be thoroughly discussed. On the whole the saccharine wave may be said to be booming.

The demand is said to be steadily on the increase for thorough bred bulls, in Colorado and other great grazing grounds of the Rocky Mountain region. Breeders may find markets for all they can raise if they advertise them and sell at reasonable prices.

Trees that bear indifferent varieties of apples should be changed by grafting into them the best varieties of fall and winter apples. This is much better than allowing them to cumber the ground and produce nothing but this undesirable "natural fruit." The pigs and cows like good fruit much better than the hard and tasteless things that are too apt to be the product of seedlings.

Transportation.

I have seen this theme discussed in a few numbers of the FARMER, and think it is a very important one. It is something that interests all of us, but we do not all have the same view of the matter.

Transportation should not be very cheap or very dear, but should be uniform all over the states as near as possible. It should be governed by congress, which would put a check on competition of different roads and water routes. When the tariff rates are reduced below running expenses on any road or roads, it is not a benefit to producer or consumer, or any one handling the produce. First, the wages of the employe working for said company, must be reduced to a starvation point to enable the company to pull through with as little loss as possible. Second, the company must raise their rates on all points and branches of the road or roads they manage, where competition does not interfere to an unreasonable figure. Third, by it the low rates extend between main shipping points, as they generally do, as from Kansas City to Chicago, the rush of produce to take the advantage of low rates will soon overstock the market and bring down the price to the injury of the road, as shipping will be slack for a while to the injury of the shipper, as he has relied on the high market price in buying, to the injury of the producer, as many have to sell at any price to "square up," and no benefit to the consumer, as he generally buys in small lots. The rates must soon raise higher than uniform rates need to be, to make up their loss. All this is needless. It keeps the market too unsteady without being a benefit to any one, unless it is a sharper who is quick enough to get out of the trap before it closes on him. In Germany and some other European countries, this is all avoided by keeping uniform rates.

What we want is transportation rates high enough to enable the company to pay for all their expenses, to pay their employes wages sufficient to keep them from turning tramps, and being a public nuisance, and to keep the road in good repair.

Cheap transportation sounds very nice, but we all know that when a company agrees to carry a barrel of flour from Kansas City to Chicago for the same rate they are charging for it one hundred miles on some part of the route where competition does not interfere, that they are doing it at a loss, and that loss must be made up at some persons' expense.

But competition will go on unless ruled by higher powers than railroad companies possess. Let us hear from higher authority. I do not profess to understand this subject perfectly, but just wish to introduce it for discussion.

T. W. HEY.

Our correspondent seems to understand the subject very well, so far as he pursues it, and we believe there is no railroad manager who will dissent from his plain, common sense view of the question. What is of most importance is to start the people to thinking about the matter.—[Ed.]

Nemaha County.

This county is the third from the Missouri river in the northern tier of counties. This is emphatically a prairie county, about ninety per cent. being composed of upland prairie and seven per cent. of smooth bottom land. The soil is a black, sandy loam, varying in depth from six inches to six feet, and is capable of great productiveness under favorable conditions of season and cultivation. We do not regard this generally as "a good wheat county;" spring wheat, especially, often proving a failure,

owing to the ravages of chinch bugs. Yet I am inclined to believe that winter wheat can be grown here with a reasonable hope of proving remunerative crop if the proper varieties are sown, and the best methods of cultivation are adopted. I am confident that when we engage more extensively in the cultivation of the tame grasses, that large crops of winter wheat will be obtained by sowing on clover sod.

Oats and corn are the standard crops, and, unless the season is marked with an unusual drouth, or a grasshopper visitation, will compare very satisfactorily with those of the most favored states of the Union.

Sorghum is another of the "sure crops," and if the present revival in the sorghum business shall conduce to the home manufacture of syrups, and even sugar, throughout these western states, enough for home consumption, Kansas will not be behind her sister states in the development of this new industry.

Potatoes and other root crops, as also all varieties of garden vegetables of superior excellence and quality, can safely be raised here.

Fruit culture is only in its infancy in this county, but the good apple orchards that we have here now in bearing, and the very superior character of the apples, give ample evidence to the farmer who plants trees, and carefully tends them, that his harvest will surely come. Peach trees do well, and are very seldom winter-killed, but owing to spring frosts, and, probably, a lack of sufficient shelter-belts for the protection of the orchard, good peach crops have been, thus far, rare in this county. The small fruits, with good cultivation and a regard for hardy varieties, do well.

In an early day, owing to frequent grasshopper visitations and the newness of the land, it was found that the tame grasses, timothy, clover, etc., would not do well, but as our land becomes older, and especially where the riches of the barnyard have been transferred to the fields, it is found that clover grows with a vigor that would indicate it to be "to the manor born."

With land that readily yields fifty or sixty bushels of corn to the acre, and which is also capable of yielding from one and a half to two and a half tons of tame hay per acre; with a wealth and magnificence of rich prairie grass all around us for more than six months in the year, affording free pasture in abundance, Nemaha county offers large inducements.

We shall, in another article, speak of the resources of this county to those seeking locations for stock-raising. G. W. HEY.

The Three R's in Education.

Prof. Ward, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in discussing education from this point of view, says:

Reading is something more than the ability to pronounce words at sight. He only reads who is able to comprehend the thought that is presented on the printed page, as readily and as clearly as he does when it is enunciated by an animated speaker. He has not yet learned to read who can not at a glance comprehend the sense of a sentence as soon as his eye takes in the words. Of course this applies only to subjects with which one is familiar, and to thoughts expressed by words whose meaning is known.

The second R, or writing, is something more than forming letters with a pen. It is the ability to express one's thoughts readily, forcibly and correctly, in writing. How often it is that as soon as the pen is taken up the current of thought ceases to flow. Why is this? It is because the person has not learned to write.

Both reading and writing, in this sense, are arts, to be acquired as other arts are, by drill and practice. A child learns to speak by hearing others speak. With the first gleam of intelligence he acquires the meaning of words. Before he can speak it he knows what is meant when he hears the word spoken. It is the work of the teacher simply to teach the child to know at sight the printed word which he already knows, and attach to it the meaning which he has been accustomed to give it. If the proper course is taken, the child will learn to read as readily and as naturally as he learns to talk. He will also as readily understand what is expressed by written language as what is expressed in speech. As soon as the child can form letters with a pen, he should be trained to express his thoughts on paper. Teachers are often troubled by whispering in school. Let the whispering be done on paper, that is, encourage children to express their thoughts to each other in writing, with the provision that all communications of this kind are subject to the examination of the teacher, and a school annoyance is at once changed to a profitable exercise. In a primary school, such exercises should be had several times a day, lasting only so long as the children are interested in them. The brightest children often do a good deal of this correspondence surreptitiously, and are profited thereby, but not near so much as they would be were it done under the direction of their teacher.

The great thing to be aimed at by the teachers in our common schools is to make their pupils good readers and good writers, in the view taken above. With the ability thus to read usually comes a taste for reading.

The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating.

Grocerymen and storekeepers pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with the Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It increases production 6 to 10 per cent.; reduces labor of churning one-half; gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Greeley on Lawyers.

"Mr. Greeley," said Partridge, "this is Mr. Denslow, a young attorney." Greeley uttered a short grunt of recognition, but did not even look around. I, embarrassed, shrunk away to one corner and took a chair. He went on around the room, looking at the pictures and whatnot, and in about five minutes, when his back was turned on me, and I thought he had forgotten me, he suddenly, without looking at me, said:

"Hem! So you're an attorney, are you?" I confessed it. "I hate lawyers; they do more mischief than their heads are worth."

"I suppose they are a necessary evil," I suggested, depreciatingly.

"Wholly unnecessary," he insisted.

"I suppose you will acknowledge," I said, "that they promote good order and remove impediments to good government."

"Just the contrary! just the contrary!" he squeaked, in his odd falsetto; "they cause disorder, and they are the chief obstacles to good government."

I thought the man was crazy. "Perhaps you will tell me," I suggested, "how debts would be collected without lawyers?"

"Don't want 'em collected! don't want 'em collected!" he squeaked; "if A lets B have his property without payment, I don't see why C, D, E, F, and all the rest of the alphabet should be called on to serve as a police to get it back! No debt should be collected by law. It's monstrous! Let a man trust another man at his own risk. Even a gambler pays his debts that he isn't legally obliged to pay, and calls them debts of honor, but men will put their property out of their hands to prevent the legal collection of their grocery bills. Abolish all laws for the collection of debts, and that would abolish most of your lawyers—good riddance!"

Was Greeley's theory sound?

Wheat by the Mile.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune sends that paper the following note from the wheat field, the Dalrymple farm:

"Just think," he says, "of a sea of wheat containing twenty square miles—13,000 acres—rich, ripe, golden; the winds rippling over it. As far as the eye can see there is the same golden sunset hue. Far away on the horizon you behold an army sweeping along in grand procession. Riding on to meet it you see a major general on horseback—superintendent; two brigadiers on horseback—repairers. No swords flash in the sunlight, but their weapons are monkey wrenches and hammers. No brass band, no drum beat or shrill note of the fife, but the army moves on—a solid phalanx of twenty-four self-binding reapers—to the music of its own machinery. At one sweep in a twinkling a swath of one hundred and ninety-two feet has been cut and bound—the reaper tossing the bundles almost disdainfully into the air—each binder doing the work of six men. In all there are 115 self-binding reapers at work. During the harvest about 400 men are employed, and during thrashing 600—their wages being \$2 a day with board."

The Greatest Blessing.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

If your hair is coming out, or turning gray, do not murmur over a misfortune you can so easily avert. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will remove the cause of your grief by restoring your hair to its natural color, and therewith your good looks and good nature.

Great Sale of Trotters.

Note the advertisement of the Ashland Park and Forest Park Studs on Thursday, November 13th. B. G. Tracey and Dr. L. Herr will sell jointly over one hundred head of horses, mostly trotters, 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 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.

Given Up By Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

Water Supply.

A drouth like the one now prevailing, brings the question of water supply vividly to the attention of every man of a family. Cisterns fail and will not do. Everybody needs a good well, and with the employment of Brockett's Well Auger and Drills, he can have one made in the quickest possible time. Any live man will find it a most profitable investment to buy one of these augers and put down some of the hundreds of wells which are needed in every country. Catalogues and prices will be sent free by addressing C. A. BROCKETT & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

Health is often impaired by the excessive use of tea or coffee. The strengthening qualities of Broma or Cocoa are known to the student, the invalid, and to the hard worker, the world over. To secure such in its greatest purity, ask your grocer for Walter Baker & Co.'s. This house has the highest reputation for its goods, dating back to 1780.

To Suffering Woman!

Dr. Livingston's Abdominal Support, a sure cure for anteversion, retroversion, retroflexion and prolapsus. Send for illustrated descriptive circulars on uterine diseases and complications. The only comfortable and effective support ever designed for these diseases. Obviates all difficulties and dispenses with all private examinations. Address Dr. C. E. Livingston, 215 Superior street, Toledo, O.

Louisville Cement.

The popularity of this superior brand of Cement is too well known to need comment. We merely desire to call the attention of dealers to the fact that the Louisville Association have an agency at Kansas City, from which place dealers throughout this section can have their orders filled promptly, in car lots, at manufacturers' lowest prices. We also make but slight additional charge in job lots, and have special low freight rates in lots of twenty-five barrels and upwards. We also handle at wholesale Michigan, Iowa and New York Plaster Paris, Hannibal Lime, Fire Clay, etc.; also manufacture Drain Pipe—All sizes—Chimney Flues, Well Tubing, etc. Quotations furnished with pleasure. Address

C. A. BROCKETT, Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

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 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

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

Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & 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. Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. 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 2c per lb less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots from 3 to 5c less.

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 1.12
Green, kip and calf04
Bull and stag03
Dry flint prime12
Dry salted, prime10
Dry damaged06
TALLOW05

NO SAFER REMEDY can be had for Coughs and Colds or any trouble of the throat, than "Brown's Bronchial Troches." Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine Bronchial Troches are sold only in boxes.

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring55
" Fall No. 2 1.05
" Fall No. 3 1.15
" Fall No. 485
" Fall No. 575
" White Old20
" Yellow20
" OATS—Per bu.30
" RYE—Per bu.30
" BARLEY—Per bu.30
" FLOUR—Per 100 lbs 3.50
" No. 2 3.25
" No. 3 3.00
" No. 4 2.50
" CORN MEAL20
" CORN CHOP70
" RYE CHOP80
" CORN & OATS80
" BRAN50
" SHORT65

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee

Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel 1.00@1.25
BEANS—Per bu. White Navy 2.00
" " " " 1.75
" Common 1.50
" Castor 1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice17
" " " "10
CHEESE—Per lb08@.09
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh15
HOMINY—Per gal 5.25@5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal 2.50@2.60
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 50@60
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu. 70
SWEET POTATOES 60@75
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz 1.25@1.75
" Chickens, Dressed, per lb08
" Turkeys, " "09
" Geese, " "10
ONIONS—Per bu.75
CABBAGE—Per dozen 40@50
CHICKENS—Spring 1.50@2.00

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb 12 1/2
" Round 10
" Roasts 10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb 6 1/2
Hind " " " " 7 1/2
By the carcass 12 1/2
MUTTON—Chops per lb 12 1/2
Roast 12
PORK 10@12
Sausage 10@12

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 27, 1879.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
BAR SILVER—Here, \$1 1/4.
RAILROAD BONDS—Active and strong.
STATE SECURITIES—Firm.
STOCKS—The business at the stock exchange to-day was on an enormous scale. The speculation rage, which is the present sensation, was not at all abated this morning, but on the contrary, made its appearance in the market with renewed vigor. The assurance of a speedy return to easy rates in the loan market, on account of large disbursements both on the part of the government and private corporations, was, in itself, sufficient to sound again the tocsin of rising speculations, and bring multitude of orders from both town and country.

The market opened in the midst of great excitement, marked with a very buoyant feeling, and a sharp upward turn—the first transactions being made at an advance from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.—the stocks of the Southwestern combinations leading off, closely followed by the Vanderbilt, Sharp and coal stocks. As the day advanced, the upward movement continued, both intense and speculative, the Sharps participating in the improvement, which ranged from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. After midday, money became somewhat more stringent, and reports were circulated that Vanderbilt would not be identified with the Erie management, and that the banks intended to restrict certificates, all of which had an unfavorable influence on the market. A general selling movement followed, and prices declined 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. but the market soon became buoyant and excited again, with an advance of 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. Toward the close, there was a slight reaction, but the final sales were generally at firm prices.

MONEY—60 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 500 per cent.
STERLING—B. B., steady; sixty days, \$4 80%; sight, \$4 85.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Coupons of 1881 105 1/2
New 5's 103 1/4
New 4 1/2's (registered) 105 1/4@106
Coupons of 1880 105 1/4@106
New 4's (registered) 102 1/4@102 1/2
Coupons of 1879 102 1/4@102 1/2
Currency 6's 121 1/2

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 27, 1879.

The Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 81,216 bushels; shipments, 25,815 bushels; in store, 508,470 bushels; market lower; No. 2, \$1 12 1/2; No. 3, \$1 03 1/2; No. 4, \$1 04.
CORN—Receipts, 16,200 bushels; shipments, 9,520 bushels; in store, 50,788 bushels; lower; No. 2 mixed, 30c bid; No. 2 white mixed, 30 1/2c asked.
OATS—No. 2, 28c asked; rejected, sold at 26c.
RYE—No. 2, 47c asked.
BUTTER—Choice, firm at 20 1/2c; medium, 12 1/2c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 27, 1879.

The Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts for 48 hours, 8,111; shipments, 854; market active; demand good and demand from all classes of buyers; Colorado steers, \$3 50 to \$4 00; Texas steers, \$2 40 to \$2 70; native feeding steers, \$3 00 to \$3 40; native cows, \$2 25 to \$2 50; HOGS—Receipts for 48 hours, 714; shipments, 1,281; market firm, and the higher; sales ranged at \$3 20 to \$3 35, with the bulk at \$3 25 to \$3 30.
SHEEP—Receipts for 48 hours, 67; shipments, 589; market quiet, and no sales.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 27, 1879.

MOGS—Higher and active; mixed packing, \$3 60 to \$3 80; Yorkers and Baltimore, \$3 60 to \$3 75; butchers to select, \$3 75 to \$4 00; receipts, 11,700; shipments, 600.
CATTLE—Supply fair, demand good, and values firm; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4 10 to \$4 40; light do., \$3 50 to \$4 00; exporters, \$4 70 to \$4 85; stockers and feeders, \$2 61 to \$2 75; grass Texas, \$2 50 to \$2 75; native cows and heifers, \$2 25 to \$2 50; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 400.
SHEEP—Scarce and higher; fair to good, \$3 20 to \$3 50; prime, \$3 60 to \$3 80; exports, \$3 00 to \$3 15; receipts, 700; shipments none.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, October 27, 1879.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.
WHEAT—Unsettled and lower; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; No. 2 red, \$1 23 1/2; No. 2 spring, \$1 15 1/2; cash, \$1 14 1/2; No. 1 1/2, \$1 18 1/2; No. 1 1/4, \$1 16 1/2; No. 3, \$1 07 1/2.
CORN—Dull, weak and lower; 43c cash; 42 1/2c to 42 1/4c November; 41 1/2c the year; 44 1/2c; rejected, 41c.
OATS—Dull, weak and a shade lower; 31 1/2c cash; 32c bid November; 32 1/4c December; 30c January; rejected, 28 1/2c.
RYE—Steady and unchanged at 77c.
BARLEY—Easier; 83c.
PORK—Stronger and higher; \$11 bid; \$12 asked cash; \$12 75 October; \$10 60 November and December; \$11 27 1/2 to \$11 30 January.
LARD—Strong and higher; \$6 75 cash and November; \$6 90 to \$6 92 1/2 December; \$7 bid January.

BULK MEATS—Strong and higher; shoulders, \$4 15; short ribs, \$5 00; short clear, \$6.
WHISKY—\$1 00.

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 advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$40
PER DAY made by energetic men operating WELL AUGER and DRILL. We manufacture the best and latest improved augers and drills for boring through earth or rock. CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
Address C. A. BROCKETT & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUCCESS IN WALL STREET

Can only be obtained by careful investments in Active Stocks. We Buy, Sell and Carry all active stocks, \$5, \$10, \$25, \$50 shares and upwards on margin in 5 to 10 per cent. Customers by our system to increase their profits. Stock Privileges at lowest rates. Mining and Stock circular sent free on application.
Address W. WARD & CO., Stock & Bond Brokers, Members New York Stock Exchange, P. O. Box 177—25 Broadway, 25 & 27 New Street, New York City.

WE WANT A FEW MORE SALESMEN

To Sell Dealers! Samples free. CIGARS. Send 2c stamp to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

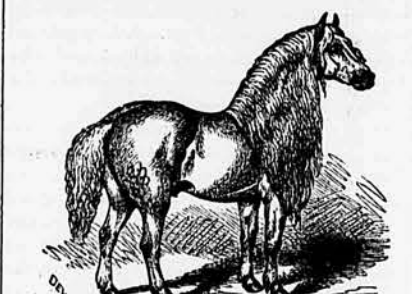
RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Health, strength, comfort, insured to old and young by the constant use of Ridge's Food. In cans, 35c, 65c, \$1.25 and \$1.75. WOODRICH & CO., on label.

FARMERS and SHIPPERS

before disposing of their produce, broom corn, seeds, beeswax, tobacco, furs, hides, skins, game, etc., will find it to their advantage to correspond with

S. H. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant, 200 E. 5th St., N. Y.
Cash advances. Send for Price Current.

M. W. DUNHAM
Has Just Imported 36 Head
FOR HIS OAKLAND STUD OF
PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.

Largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world.

More than 200 Stallions & Mares,

Imported from best stud stables of France.

Winners of First Prizes in Europe and America. Awarded First Prizes and Gold Medals at the Universal Exposition at Paris, 1878. First Prizes and Grand Medals at Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
The public appreciation of its merits is indicated by the great demand for stock from every part of the country. During the past twelve months, the provinces of New Brunswick, Canada, and the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, California, Nevada, and Oregon and Utah; Washington and Idaho Territories have drawn supplies from its stables.
100 page Catalogue—finest thing of the kind ever issued—25 pages of Stallions and Mares, sent free on application. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

As N. B. All imported and pure native bred animals recorded in Percheron-Norman Stud Book.

KANSAS CITY
FREAR STONE & PIPE
Manufacturing Co.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

We call your attention to our manufacture of

Pipe Chimneys

made in two-foot sections with ornamental tops making the best of flues at one half the cost of brick. Send your address and receive by return mail one illustrated Price List. We are also Agents for

Louisville, Ft. Scott, and English Portland Cement, Plaster Paris, White Lime, Etc.

Address C. A. BROCKETT, Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Metcalf has removed her

MILLINERY

directly opposite Dunn's Dry Goods Store, where she is giving the best bargains in the city. Great inducements to those buying millinery within the next ten days. Don't fail to call and examine and be convinced.

TOO LATE

It soon will be. The rise of more than half in the price of iron is more than we can stand. For very short time only we will receive orders at old prices, viz.: 5 ton Wagon Scales, \$50. All iron and steel. Sold on trial—freight paid by us—no money asked till tested and found satisfactory. All sizes.

JONES OF BINGHAMTON,
Binghamton, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A young thoroughbred Imported Jersey Bull. Very cheap, enquire of D. S. SHERMAN, North Topeka.

American Berkshire RECORD.

Notice is hereby given that entries in Volume IV of the Record will close December 1, 1879. For entry blanks or further information address

HILL M. SPRINGER, Sec.,
Court House Square, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS! READ THIS!!

We will pay agents a salary of \$100 a month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.

RIDGE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Is the most reliable food in the world; it produces bone, muscle, brain, teeth, etc., and in every way preserves and develops the growing child.

THE Weekly Capital.

The Dollar Family Newspaper.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

The Weekly Capital, published at Topeka, Kansas, is sent postage paid, one year for one dollar. It contains latest general telegraphic news, news from the principal cities of the state, and contributed and selected news from every county in Kansas. The decisions of the Supreme Court, proceedings of State meetings, conventions and such general literary miscellany and local intelligence from the State Capital as to make it desirable in every family. Send One Dollar by registered letter or post office order, and receive the paper one year.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

From and after January 1st, 1880 the Capital will be enlarged to a 32 column paper. Subscriptions taken at any time for one year, and the paper discontinued at the end of the time for which it is paid for. Sample copy sent free of charge to any applicant. In sending money for the Weekly Capital, mention the name of this paper, and write address plainly.

Address HUDSON & EWING,
Topeka, Kansas.

A Home for Everybody.
Kansas Ahead!

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

The oldest Real Estate and Loan Agency of Topeka, Kas., have the 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 them, 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 Pottawatomie 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,

and 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.

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, vegetables and fruits.

60,000 ACRES
POTTAWATOMIE RESERVE,

The Pottawatomie 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 lying three miles west and four miles south of this city. Those portions of the reserve now belonging to the A. T. & S. F. R. Co. lie in the northwestern part of Shawnee county, in the northeastern part of Wabancee, in the southeastern part of Pottawatomie, 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 west." 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 east and west. Thus, while the settler on the reserve is emphatically 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 sale:

No. 120. 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 7 1/2 miles from Topeka, will make a good farm. Price \$1,300.

No. 401. One of the best farms in Kansas; 225 acres one mile from Grantville, 5 miles from Topeka. 15 acres timber, 120 acres under cultivation. 41 acres under cultivation; 35 acres timber, 50 acres fenced; 250 rods stone wall, balance post and rail. Good frame house, stone stable, hay rack, 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.

Literary and Domestic.

Hiding From Papa.

Papa's lost his baby!
Searches everywhere,
Under chairs and tables
With the greatest care!

Pulls aside the curtain,
Peeps behind the door!
Never sees the little heap
Curled up on the floor;
Never hears that whisper,
"Mamma, don't you tell!"
Nor the little laughter,
Muffled, like a bell.

Oh he scampers wildly,
Hunting here and there,
Overturning everything
With the greatest care.
Canary had a visit,
Sitting on his perch;
Mamma's apron pocket
Suffers by the search.

"No I am so tired—
Elephant at play—
That I must take a rest
A minute by the way:
I'll lay my weary head
On this little rug."
Under mamma's towel
Lay her darling, snug!

Then the merry scrambling
Papa laughed to see!
"And you didn't sink, now,
That it could be me!"

Extracts From the Housekeeper.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR DAUGHTERS.—Give them a good school education. Teach them to cook healthful food. Teach them to wash, to iron, to mend stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own clothes, and a well-fitting shirt. Teach them to bake; to know that good cooking saves medicine. Teach them that a dollar is worth one hundred cents; that only those are saving who spend less than they receive, and whatever more is spent tends to impoverish. Teach them that they are much better dressed in strong cotton garments than in silk, if they are in debt. Teach them that one round, full face is worth more than fifty beautiful consumptive ones. Teach them to wear strong shoes. Teach them to make good purchases, and to see to the reckoning of their accounts. Teach them that they spoil God's image when they lace tightly. Teach them good common sense, self-defence and industry. Teach them to do garden work and enjoy nature. Teach them likewise, if they have money enough, music, painting, and all arts, remembering always that these things are secondary. Teach them that walking is much better than riding, and that wild flowers are very beautiful to those who observe them. Teach them to despise all make-believes; that one should say, yes or no, when one really means it. Teach them that happiness in marriage depends neither upon the station nor the wealth of the husband, but upon his character.

If you have taught your daughters all this, and made them understand it fully, then let them, when the time comes, marry in perfect confidence; they will be sure to find their way without further assistance.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH OUR SONS.—Give them a good education. Teach them to be brave, strong, true. Teach them to respect women and treat them as their equals. Teach them to be pure in thought, deed and action, to despise meanness and falsehood. Teach them to be self-supporting and ashamed of idleness. Show them the way to love nature, to love the sunshine, exercise in the fresh air and honorable work. Teach them to hate tobacco, rum, all strong drinks, and to love fruit and simple foods. Teach them to spend their evenings at home or in good society and never to go into the haunts of vice and sin. Teach them all the virtues, none of the vices, and they will, when you are old and ready to depart, rise up and call you blessed.

SLIPPERS.—A very effective pair of slippers for a gentleman can be made of the new stamped velvet or velveteen now so much in use for ornamenting furniture. A dark greenish blue shade is desirable, the pattern being worked round in chain stitch with pale blue knitting silk. The design should be small. It also would be artistic to work in crests two or three daisies, arranged in a slanting position across the toe; a ribbon in red could be worked in crests around the stalks, and twisted into a medallion, in which a monogram should be worked in gold-colored silk. The medallion should be arranged in a slanting position, so as to match the daisies.

BUSINESS HABITS.—The housekeeper who has no business habits makes but a poor appearance beside the one who has them. The latter has a fixed hour and day for every domestic duty; the former has things done when she thinks of it. The one replenishes before an article is exhausted; the other runs round and borrows. The one knows just how long an article ought to last; the other is robbed before her face and eyes. The one makes her "rags" pay for her "tins," her grease pay for her soap; the other has to give ready money for both commodities. The one has her house-cleaning done in May; with the other it always dangles along into July. The one can see a visitor at almost any hour of the day; the other has to hurry and skurry to make herself presentable. The one always has something toothsome in reserve if an unexpected guest must be asked to tea; the other has nothing but an apology. With the one all goes smoothly, noiselessly, pleasantly, and with a smiling face; with the other the jars are always evident, the house and its mistress

and its servants are forever in a snarl. The one has business habits; the other has no habits at all.

Winter Fabrics.

Short skirts of satin or velvet, cut to clear the ground, and made up without flouncing or plaiting, are one of the features of the season. Made of velvet they are quite plain, but satin is usually quilted or paneled, and sometimes arranged with a shirred front. A deep princess basque with long square vest and paniered sides completes the dress, which is very suitable for house or walking costumes.

Of the pure woolen materials the finest is coteline, an imitation in fine wool of old-fashioned dimity, with its rather broad, clustered rib. This material is usually combined with figured velvet, or the striped and brocade velvet, and together with fine woolen armures constitute the choicest dress materials that we have, the principal difference between them being that one is ribbed and the other woven in a small, self-colored figure.

Satin has taken its place as one of the most important of rich dress fabrics. Many all black dresses, and some all white ones, are composed wholly of soft, thick satin, enriched with black or white lace, and quantities of jet or pearl passementerie.

Satin antique is called a novelty, but it is in reality our old satin levantine, with a more decided twill, and rather more lustrous surface. This is greatly used for bonnets, and also in combination with satin for dresses, it being much more effective than faille, yet offering a decided contrast to the glossiness of smooth, shining satin.

The variety of striped and figured trimming stuffs is endless, both in silk and wool, and these have taken the place of the braids, figured galloons, woolen fringes, and other trimmings which a few years ago were used so profusely upon woolen costumes. Scotch plaids are made up without trimming, or with only pipings, buttons, or with bows of dark olive or blue, mixed with red or amber.

Plain woolen suitings are now manufactured in as fine qualities here as abroad, and in rich mixtures of dark, almost invisible color. They are very reasonable in price, and make excellent polonaises for street and house wear over silk and velveteen skirts.

Corduroy is not a novelty, but it has come to the front as a trimming material in the place of the plush which was used last season. It is also employed for short suits and children's clothing.

The clothing for children, like that of their elders, has taken on more color and more variety this season. The princess styles are not so strictly adhered to, while the mixture of colors in fabrics, such as cloths and suitings, the employment of wine colors, of garnet, and even of ruby, in the construction of complete costumes gives a rich effect to materials not particularly costly.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

A Quick and Easy Plan for Winter Churning.

A correspondent of the *Cultivator* gives an interesting account of some experiments which he made in driving the turnip flavor out of milk by heat, while the same process prepared the cream for an easy conversion into butter. If the experiments made by this correspondent below quoted would prove as successful on further trial, the serious problem of winter churning in the majority of farm houses may be solved. We hope some of our readers will try this mode of making the butter "come," and report progress to the *FARMER*. A small quantity of milk may be treated at first by way of experiment. It cannot be properly done without rigging a steam pipe which may be inserted from a large boiler. By introducing steam into the crock of milk a large quantity of milk can be brought to the desired temperature in a few minutes, and before acid is generated.

"Chance has shown me, that in some cases milk was entirely deprived of turnip flavor. I determined to investigate this, and as I attributed it to the scalding, whilst others attributed it to the method of feeding with turnips and other causes, I instituted a series of experiments to prove the fact. I commenced by heating the milk to 150° F., which was the scalding point on the milk thermometer used. The cream rose well, but the turnip flavor remained; successive trials at an increasing heat showed that the proper heat to destroy the turnip flavor is 162° to 164° F., and that 165° is too high, and did not give quite so much butter. The turnip flavor distinctly passed off, and was destroyed at 162°; the milk yielded all the cream there was in it, while the churning required was the mere stirring of the cream by the hand in a bowl for about five minutes, which completed the butter. It was then worked with salt in the usual way, and was good and well flavored. No one could distinguish turnip flavor and many denied that it had ever existed.

"In order to submit the matter to further proof, the cows were fed with the turnip greens, as well as the roots; the greens were slightly frosted. This, of course, greatly intensified the flavor in the milk and cream, but by heating to from 162° to 164° it was entirely destroyed in the butter. The turnips were Sweetees, and the cows had as many of them as they wanted. The cows were fed with the turnips both before and after milking.

"To those who have been tormented in the winter season by butter refusing to 'come,' while consuming hours in the operation of churning, the plan of scalding the milk specially recommends itself. There is no churning required in the ordinary sense of the word. The scalded cream at once turns into butter by being stirred with the hand in a bowl, and may be made either in large or small quantities.

"Some of the milk necessarily stood longer, but twenty-four hours was the shortest time. It was then removed to the heater, which was a case of zinc-iron heated by steam, though any plan of heating by steam is sufficient, and far preferable to heating on the bare stove, as the milk on the latter heats locally, one part of the pan boiling while the other side may be of the proper heat. Steam prevents this, heating the whole pan alike. In my case the steam was raised by a pot which went through the bottom of the pan into a deep stove, holes being cut in the cover of the case to receive the pans. Before having this arrangement I used a common cooking steamer.

"As soon as the milk in pans showed 162° to 164° (it was almost impossible to be exact to a degree, but it did not exceed 164°), and by this mode of heating by steam the pans heated all alike, the pans were removed and stood for twenty-four hours in a cool cellar; the cream then came off thick and solid, and was immediately ready for churning. If the butter is too white, the color may be raised by a scraped carrot put in muslin and mixed with the liquid portion of the cream, the cloth of carrot is then squeezed into the cream, until the desired color is obtained. The carrot colors the butter much more than the buttermilk. It is quite wholesome, and gives the butter the flavor of spring grass.

"It would be very interesting to ascertain whether the same heat would remove the smell and taste of leaky butter. It does destroy the flavor of cabbage leaves and such like. One very curious fact is that no evaporation whatever takes place from the milk while scalding, so long as the cream remains an unbroken film. A cold plate showed no condensation, and the same result occurred with a looking glass, but the usual evaporation took place from holes in the cream when the film was broken. This is the result of a month of experiments. It is quite clear, therefore, that the turnip flavor in milk and butter can be got rid of without difficulty, and the flow of milk from the cows be kept up fully with a proper supply of roots."

Sore Throat.

Soak a small piece of bread, about the size of a hazel-nut, and then take a pinch of cayenne pepper; mix and roll up in the form of a pill, which the patient must swallow, when in about three hours he will be relieved from all pain. In a severe case a second dose may be requisite, which has never been known to fail.

Whitening the Hands.

Take a wine glass of cologne and another of lemon juice, then scrape two cakes of brown Windsor soap to a powder and mix well in a mold. When hard this will be found both pleasant and efficacious in rendering the hands smooth and white.

Music in the Family.

There is nothing that contributes more to the pleasure of evenings at home, than music in families. To cultivate a love of music among children, creates and fosters a refined sentiment that is not forgotten when they arrive at maturity. Music engenders and promotes good feeling. The blending of the voices in parents and children in song, strengthens the ties that bind them together, and the love that centers about the home fireside. It renders home attractive, interesting and beautiful, and in every home circle where it is tolerated and cultivated, there will be found a greater freedom from all those discords and inharmonious contentions, that render so many parents miserable, and their children anxious to find a more congenial atmosphere elsewhere. Every home should have a musical instrument in it that can be used as an accompaniment to the family voices. It will give employment and amusement to the children in their otherwise unoccupied hours. It will keep them at home and out of bad influences elsewhere.

FRIED CABBAGE.—Cut cabbage very fine, on a slow-cutter, if possible; salt and pepper, stir well and let stand five minutes; have an iron kettle smoking hot, drop one tablespoonful of lard into it, then the cabbage, stirring briskly until quite tender; send to table immediately. One-half cup sweet cream and three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, the vinegar to be added after the cream has been well stirred, and after it is taken from the stove, is an agreeable change. When properly done an invalid can eat it, and there is no offensive odor from cooking it.

"A TRUSSED FOWL"—is the first dish I shall call your attention to," said Miss Dodds, in her third lecture, "and I shall show you how to truss properly. I pass a needle and string instead of a skew which breaks the flesh—through the under part of the wing, the top of the leg straight through the body, and again through the opposite leg and wing. Then I turn the fowl on its breast, put the thread through the top of the wing, the skin of the neck, the top of the opposite wing, and tie the ends as tightly as possible. This draws up the breast of the fowl. Thread the needle again, pass the needle as close to the backbone as possible, over one leg, through the skin of the foot of the breast, over the other leg, and then tie the strings together. In boiling take the foot off at the first joint, but in roasting allow them to remain. In preparing this fowl for boiling I wrap it in greased paper to keep it white and tender. I put it into boiling water, put in a little salt, and boil slowly for one hour and a half; in the case of young fowls three quarters of an hour is sufficient."

OUNCE WEIGHT.—Sometimes we are at a loss for an ounce weight, when, perhaps, we have one at hand without knowing it. Just take three old-fashioned copper cents, or five of the present two-cent pieces, or ten of the present nickel cents, and we have at once a good ounce weight.

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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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\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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18 Elegant New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpaid. GEO. I REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

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60 Perfumed Chromo, 25 Gold, 25 Silver, 25 Bronze, 25 Nickel, 25 Copper, 25 Tin, 25 Lead, 25 Zinc, 25 Iron, 25 Steel, 25 Wood, 25 Glass, 25 China, 25 Porcelain, 25 Paper, 25 Cloth, 25 Leather, 25 Rubber, 25 Wax, 25 Resin, 25 Gum, 25 Oil, 25 Fat, 25 Lard, 25 Butter, 25 Cheese, 25 Meat, 25 Fish, 25 Fowl, 25 Game, 25 Bees, 25 Insects, 25 Plants, 25 Flowers, 25 Trees, 25 Fruits, 25 Vegetables, 25 Minerals, 25 Rocks, 25 Stones, 25 Metals, 25 Gems, 25 Jewels, 25 Clocks, 25 Watches, 25 Toys, 25 Games, 25 Books, 25 Maps, 25 Globes, 25 Instruments, 25 Tools, 25 Machines, 25 Engines, 25 Motors, 25 Locomotives, 25 Steamships, 25 Sailships, 25 Barges, 25 Boats, 25 Carts, 25 Wagons, 25 Trucks, 25 Cars, 25 Buses, 25 Trains, 25 Planes, 25 Balloons, 25 Rockets, 25 Missiles, 25 Bombs, 25 Grenades, 25 Shot, 25 Shell, 25 Powder, 25 Gunpowder, 25 Saltpetre, 25 Sulphur, 25 Nitrate, 25 Potash, 25 Soda, 25 Lime, 25 Cement, 25 Bricks, 25 Tiles, 25 Blocks, 25 Boards, 25 Planks, 25 Lumber, 25 Timber, 25 Logs, 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The Horse's Foot.

The N. E. Farmer publishes a talk by James Hood—a born blacksmith, as he expressed himself, and horse-shoer—before the Franklin, Mass., Farmers Club. Mr. Hood said:

It is often said by writers on shoeing that the frog must never be pared or trimmed, but he could not agree to this sweeping assertion, for there are cases in which it may be necessary to cut it all away to relieve pressure or inflammation underneath, caused by injurious or improper care. He then made an exhibit of twenty-five or thirty frogs which he had been collecting from the feet of some of the afflicted horses brought to his shop. Some had been shed naturally, while others had been removed by the knife. Sometimes he had found it necessary to remove almost the entire sole of the foot for giving vent to pent-up blood in case of severe injuries. His rule is never to fear the use of the knife when cutting will relieve pain. It is like opening a blood-blister under the nails of the human hands or feet.

Many horse-owners forget that, in a state of nature, the constant growth of the hoof is worn off by use, while, if protected by shoes, this growth must be removed artificially. The hoof grows from the hair down, and is shoved along, as it were, and unless the outer surface is worn or pared away, the toes become so long as to prove an obstruction to travel. Several shoes were shown which had been cast on the road, with large portions of the hoof attached, the owners believing at the time that their animals were permanently injured, or at least rendered useless for several months, but which were really all the better for being rid of the extra growth of toes over which the weight of the animal must be lifted at a great disadvantage at every step.

Specimens of sound and diseased hoofs were also exhibited, showing the natural position of the several bones and joints, and how a slight variation in the "set" of the shoe might cause pain by throwing the weight upon parts never intended to sustain it.

Human beings may experiment upon themselves by wearing shoes that are badly run over at the heels, or by standing for a long time in an unnatural position, as on an inclined floor where either the heels or the toes are brought an inch too high or too low. The aim of the blacksmith should be to fit the shoe to the foot. If a horse has a narrow heel, then give him a shoe narrow at the heel. Let the shoe be under the horse and take his weight upon it. Shoes too wide at the heel may cause quarter-crack. One hoof was exhibited taken from a horse which died from lockjaw caused by a nail in the foot. Had the nail been dug out in season, even though considerable cutting was required, a valuable animal might have been saved. In his practice he had an average of twenty-five horses annually brought to him injured by nails left carelessly exposed in old boards, barrel hoops, and other rubbish in the streets or yards where teams are driven.

Men are cruelly negligent in this matter, causing much suffering to animals and loss to themselves. All shoeing must be considered a necessary evil, but if horses were driven no faster, nor over worse tracks than would be natural to them in a wild state, their feet would keep in a much better condition, even when shod, than they now do. A horse that is built to go fast may do so with safety, but men err sadly when they endeavor to drive a cart-horse upon a smart trot. The speaker showed a shoe taken from a Liverpool truck-horse, a set of which would weigh close upon sixteen pounds, and a very comfortable shoe, too, for such a horse, so long as he is always allowed to walk, but drive such an animal fast, and both horse and shoe would soon fail somewhere.

To show the other extreme, he exhibited a shoe taken from a pony owned by Gen. Tom Thumb, and also another, and a rare one, too, and one whose history must be of deep interest, as it was taken from several feet underground, and was unlike any pattern shoe made within the memory of later generations. "Slippers" or light shoes without calks, he pronounced the best shoes ever worn by driving horses. Was not sure but draught horses going on certain kinds of ground might require calks. These statements of course referred to summer wear. Spavins, he believes, are not unfrequently caused by keeping horses standing upon inclined floors in their stalls. So many other forms of inflammation in the limb, as cling-fasts and the like, may be caused in this way. Interfering horses may be relieved by making the shoes straighter and narrower on the inside and by putting fewer nails on that side. In bad cases, he had driven all the nails on the outside. Barefooted horses would seldom interfere, though all horses, no more than all men, travel alike. Horses that toe in are safe from interfering, and so would most horses be if they were judiciously shod, and the drivers would see that the shoes are not retained till the clinches protrude.

Thirty years ago the common sheep of Germany had only 5,000 or 5,500 wool hairs to the square inch of surface; now, through improvement in breeds, the common grades of sheep have 27,000 to the square inch, and the pure bred merinos have from 40,000 to 48,000 wool hairs to the square inch.

The Provisioner, an English journal declares that is undoubtedly true that it would take "millions of dollars to compensate for the annual losses sustained from the rough, brutal treatment of dairy stock."

The value of apples exported from the United States last year was over \$3,000,000.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT 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 forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of the stray, the day on which they were taken up, their present value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal 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. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in public places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall give before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and as evidence that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 charge and costs.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$.50
To head of cattle, \$.25
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, \$.35
To KANSAS FARMER, for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10, \$.50
Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up, for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, \$.35

Strays for the week ending October 29.

Allen County—Chas. H. Krebs, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by William Turner, Walnut St. (Mt. Pleasant P. O.), one bay mare pony, front feet shod, middle and collar marks, 14 hands high, about 12 years old. Valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by T. J. C. Duncan, Center St. (Pardee P. O.), one sorrel mare, blazed face, fore feet shod, 4 years old. Valued at \$35.

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Samuel Taylor, Ottumwa St. (one 6-year-old sorrel mare, blind in right eye, left hip down and scar on same).

Edwards County—B. L. Ford, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by Charles C. Henderson, Brown St. (Sept. 16th), one bay mule, heart on left hip. Valued at \$10.
MULE—Taken up by J. A. Gibson, Brown St. (Sept. 25), 2 brown mules, 14 hands high. Valued at \$100.

Elk County—Geo. Thompson, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Y. W. Lucas, Palmetto St. (Sept. 14), one sorrel pony, some white in face, 14 1/2 hands high, star in forehead, little white on left hind foot, branded letter B on left shoulder. Valued at \$35.
PONY—Also one bright sorrel pony, some white in face, roached mane, lame in right fore leg, 15 hands high. Valued at \$15.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Frank Hatfield, Washington St. (May City P. O.), Oct. 1, one sorrel mare, 8 years old, covered with tick marks, blaze face, ringbone on right hind foot, branded on right shoulder W D, on left shoulder with letter L. Valued at \$60.

Nebraska County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Edward Flaherty, Red Vermillion St. (August 25), one bay mare, supposed to be 4 years old past, about 15 1/2 hands high, some white on both hind feet and a white spot in forehead. Valued at \$15.

Marion County—E. B. Trenner, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by T. V. Richmond, Branch St. (Sept. 24), one bay mare, about 9 years old, nose white in front, star in forehead, blind in left eye and the other eye affected, left hind foot white, had part of a leather halter on when taken up, about 14 1/2 hands high, all feet white, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$45.

Riley County—W. Burgoyne, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Samuel Tull, Mayday St. (Oct. 10), one horse pony, about 8 years old, dark bay, 13 hands high, star in forehead, little white on left hind foot, branded letter B on left shoulder. Valued at \$10.
PONY—Also one light bay mare pony, about 8 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, all feet white, branded letter B on left shoulder. Valued at \$10.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. J. McKee, Monmouth St. (Sept. 12), one dark bay or brown mare, 2 years old. Valued at \$40.
COLT—Also one sorrel mare colt, one year old. Valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by Frank Young, Dover St. (Oct. 3), one bright bay horse, 12 years old, 16 hands high, shod on fore feet, saddle and harness marks. Valued at \$100.
MARE—Taken up by J. R. Smith, Topeka St. (Oct. 20), one light sorrel mare, supposed to be about 4 years old, about 14 hands high, right hind foot white, harness marks. Valued at \$35.

Sumner County—S. B. Douglas, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Daniel Rhodes, Val Verrill St. (Sept. 20), one bay mare, 14 hands high, branded X on left shoulder, K L in two places on left hip, and (7) on left rump, about 10 or 11 years old. Valued at \$10.

Wabasha County—T. K. Watts, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by A. Jerue, Newbury St. (Oct. 3), one red bull, 4 years old. Valued at \$40.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of Family Physic.

CURING
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Puffiness, Foul Stomach and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most useful show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being.

They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

THE BEST
OF ALL
LINIMENTS
FOR MAN OR BEAST.

When a medicine has infallibly done its work in millions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numerous families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident; it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every man brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand and-one other blessings and mercies performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment.

It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very bone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a remedy used by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

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The Kansas Wagon.

Also, all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

For Excellence of Material, Thoroughness of Construction and Beauty and Perfection of Finish.
A. OSBORN.

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Farm Letters.

MADISON, Greenwood Co., Oct. 21.—As the harvesting of corn progresses, the reports of the yield are more encouraging. In the south part of Lyon and in the north part of this county, the yield will be thirty to sixty bushels per acre. Wheat is growing remarkably well. Indeed I have never seen wheat look better at this time of year. Tame grasses are growing nicely and the prairie is as green as we often see in August. Therefore it seems that congratulations are about all that is in order. Our county is receiving its portion of the heavy immigration to the state, and the new settlers are generally men of means and solid worth who have come among us to stay, and will help to make this a great and good country. Stock of all kinds is healthy and doing well. The number of sheep is being increased by shipments from the eastern states, and generally of the best brands.

ELLINWOOD, Barton Co., Oct. 20.—President Hayes seems to think that the people of Kansas put the best side out. That may be so, but there is but one thing that the people in this part of the state can boast of this year, and that is faith in Kansas. On the last day of April we had a hail storm; early fall wheat was jointing and so badly cut down that fields presented the appearance of old stubble fields tramped down by stock. Late wheat fared better, but the ground was beaten down hard, and the dry weather caused a complete failure, and hundreds of acres were not cut. But the farmers have taken hold with renewed energy, and a larger area of ground, better prepared than ever before has been sown, and if nothing happens to injure the crop, there will be a report go up from the Arkansas Valley that will astonish the world. Late rains have made wheat look well, although on early plowed ground, wheat has grown all through the dry weather. I sowed six acres in drills 16 inches apart, intend to cultivate. I stopped up every other hoe, putting in about one-half bushel per acre. Will go through the rows with the drill (by raising up every other hoe) once this fall and twice in the spring. I will give the FARMER the result of my experiment. W. W. HALSEY.

We will wait the result of Mr. Halsey's experiment with interest, as doubtless many of our readers will also.—Eds.

ARCADIA, Crawford Co., Oct. 18.—Farmers in this community are in good spirits just now, and why should we not be in good spirits? The crops in Crawford county the present year are all the husbandman could desire. The wheat is above an average some pieces yielding 35 bushels an acre; the average yield is about 20 bushels per acre. The fall seems to yield better than other varieties. The oat crop was all good quality but not quite up to an average, making 25 bushels per acre. Corn will be about an average of good quality, will yield from 40 to 50 bushels per acre. Flax is about an average crop. Hay of the most excellent quality, yield below an average owing to dry weather in the fore part of the season. Late potatoes will be light.

There is a large breadth of wheat sown this fall, and all put in in good order, principally with the drill. Prices average for wheat 95 cts. to \$1.00; corn, 20 cents; oats, 18 to 20 cents; hay, \$3.00 to \$3.50 per ton; butter 15 cents per pound; eggs, 12 cents per dozen; hogs, \$2.75 to \$3.00 per hundred; good cows, \$20 to \$25; horses, \$60 to \$100. We are having plenty of rain now. The fore part of the season was rather dry, but moisture enough to raise good crops. W. W. ANNWORTHY.

VENANGO, Ellsworth Co., Oct. 18.—The second annual fair of our County Agricultural and mechanical association was held at Ellsworth, October 2d, 3d and 4th. Attendance good. Weather fine and entries more than double those of last year. We feel that our county will soon be recognized as one of the best agricultural counties in the state. We have the best crop of corn this year ever raised in the county. Wheat has averaged in the east end of the county about 18 bushels per acre. The cold, dry and windy weather in March and April injured it badly. Rye, barley and oats were a light crop from the same cause. Fall wheat now looks unusually well; the acreage sown is larger than last fall. More corn has been put in shock in this county than in any preceding fall. More cattle will be full fed in the county than ever before. Feeders are now buying stock hogs to follow them, paying therefor 3 cts. per lb. Stock of all kinds is healthy and doing well. Grass is good. No frost yet. Fruit was a failure on account of hard winter and spring. Immigration increases, new farms are constantly being opened and old ones are better improved. There is one of the finest openings here for a store and mill in the country. Water power sufficient and durable, and we are in the centre of the great grain belt of Kansas. W. S. GILM.

JEWELL CITY, Jewell Co., Oct. 20.—As no notice of Jewell county has been seen in the FARMER for some time, I will suggest that you say to your readers that it still holds a prominent place among the counties in northwestern Kansas, and that its population now exceeds fifteen thousand, and hundreds of immigrants are daily coming into our county, and finding for themselves beautiful homes. Improvements are being rapidly made and thousands of acres of prairie have been turned over during the past summer and sown to fall wheat this fall. We have never had a better stand and prospect for small grain than is to be seen in this county at this time. The acreage of winter wheat sown this fall is much greater than at any previous year. The corn crop is good and will average at least forty bushels.

We have had two fairs in Jewell county this year, one in the 108th and one in the 109th representative district, both well attended and very fine stock and agricultural products were on exhibition. Much interest was manifested in both fairs by our people, one side of the county trying to excel the other.

The Central Branch railroad has nearly completed the grade for a branch road through Jewell county, and have contracted to complete the same by January 1st, 1880, which has created considerable excitement and interest among our people, and real estate has advanced about 25 per cent. in price within the last three months. Jewell City is the best town in the county, and has improved beyond our expectations, during the past three months; and some of the finest buildings may be seen in Jewell City and surrounding country that is to be seen in the northwest.

The past season has been very fine for crops and nothing has interfered in the yield but a few chinch bugs and a few crickets for railroad bonds. All kinds of stock has done extremely well the past season, and the hog cholera has entirely disappeared from our midst.

J. S. FOSTER.

LORETTA, Kingman Co., Oct. 20.—More beautiful weather was never known than we are

having now in Kingman county. We have had no frost as yet, and the wheat crop is in excellent condition. The wheat in this part was got in in good order and put in with the drill generally. Stock is looking well and seems to be perfectly healthy, there being no disease prevailing. People seem to be cheerful and happy once more. JAMES P. MEAD.

NEWTON, Harvey Co., Oct. 21.—I believe in my last I promised to give some wheat statistics this time. In doing this I wish to show the increase since 1878 in acres, and also the present price and prospect for the coming crop. In the fall of 1877, 41,810 acres were sown, and in the fall of 1878, 43,308 acres, and this fall, 1879, there is estimated to be about 20 per cent. more sown than last year, and the prospect is very flattering for a large yield, as the ground was in splendid condition when sown, and rain enough since to keep it growing nicely. The price now ranges from 95 cents to \$1.05 per bushel. The crop is yielding rather better than was expected, and now to get a dollar per bushel makes our farmers quite jubilant.

Oats are in demand at 22 cents per bushel. New corn is bringing 20 cents, and on the rise. Some predict that corn and oats will bring 40 cents per bushel by January 1st, 1880. We hope it may, and think the outlook is very good in that direction. GAO. S. FRANK.

LINCOLN, Washington Co., Oct. 22.—There has been more wheat sown in this vicinity than usual. It is looking fine. Spring wheat was light, average 4 to 10 bushels per acre. Potatoes are a light crop; corn fair, but not as good as was expected. The dry weather in August, together with chinch bugs, hurt it a good deal. Wheat is worth 55 to 75 cents per bushel; corn 17 to 20 cents; oats 12; potatoes from 50 to 75 cents; butter, 20 cents per pound, eggs 15 cents per dozen. No disease among hogs or cattle.

I will give "Godfrey" my experience with blue-grass. I have a pasture, bottom land, part prairie and part brush land. I sowed blue-grass last spring and one year ago last spring; that I sowed first caught well and is spreading nicely in the brush land and very well on the prairie sod. That I sowed last spring did not catch, owing to dry weather. I think with a wet spring it will take prairie grass where it has been fed down, and well tramped by stock. The amount of seed per acre, I do not know, as I sowed only one bushel and scattered through the brush as an experiment. Z. D. S.

WELLINGTON, Sumner Co.—"Subscriber" asks if there is any homestead land in Sumner county. In answer, I will say there is not, and never was, as this county is embraced in the Osage trust land district, subject only to preemption. There is some to preempt yet in the western part of the county, but is being claimed very fast.

Your correspondent from Argyle, this county, says that potatoes here are almost a complete failure. A fact where they were planted the ordinary way, but where they were mulched they are good; I never saw better. I think mulching is the only successful way of raising potatoes here any year. The same variety is more mealy than when planted the ordinary way.

Your correspondent from Ray, Pawnee county, wishes experience in feeding millet to stock. As far as I have had experience, which is for two years or more, I like it, and would feed it entirely rather than prairie hay, if I had it. I know some who do feed it entirely, and their stock do well. I have sold it in Wellington, this fall, at \$5 per ton, when prairie hay has never been above \$3 per ton. The parties said it was to keep their mules healthy.

I agree with the same correspondent in the fact that there is more ignorance in regard to farming in Kansas than perhaps any other state. Carpenters, blacksmiths, school teachers, lawyers, doctors, and all the trades and professions, who have failed to succeed in the eastern states, have come here to get homes and make a start, and they think, as all such do, that any one can farm, and presume to know more about it than those who have spent their lives on farms. They are generally industrious, working with a will, and it seems a pity that their labor should be no better directed, for they are sure to fail and blame the country. Some, too, who have no experience, attempt to learn all from the books, putting one in mind of the college professor who tried to raise beans, but they did not come up as he thought they should, so he pulled them up and turned the other end down. RURAL.

INDEPENDENCE, Montgomery Co., Oct. 20.—I have just returned from a round trip of about one hundred miles in Montgomery, Wilson and Neosho counties, and will give your readers some notes by the way.

South of Elk City some farmers were still sowing wheat. Dry weather had hindered earlier sowing, while some feared the grasshopper and chinch bug. The latter has cut short the corn crop very much here. The common grasshopper has taken the borders of some fields. I saw one field on the east side of the Verdigris river that had been sown the second time.

Along Elk river early sown wheat was looking very well, also the bottom lands of Fall river and Verdigris. Along the river some fields were fine, wheat almost covering the ground. The breadth of land sown is much greater this year than last. Perhaps the prospect of a foreign demand has something to do in the matter.

Wherever our route lay along the limestone land, the grass showed a much greater growth, and all crops were very much better, especially corn and wheat. Corn in the valleys was very heavy and of a superior quality.

The south part of Wilson county is mostly of a black, limestone soil, and wherever the stone crops out, it is utilized for building either walls or stables. It does seem, sometimes, that people in Kansas are blind to their own interests, to let the building material Providence has supplied lie year after year, and complain of the high price of lumber.

That leads me to speak of another great drawback. Threshing machines, reapers, harvesters, sulky plows, wagons, and in fact all kinds of farm machinery, are left exposed to the elements, when a little time spent in repairing sheds might save hundreds of dollars which in some instances the farm or team has been mortgaged to secure.

I expected to see in Wilson county large herds of cattle roaming at will over the prairie, as they have no herd law, but I did not see as many cattle in passing in that county, as in Montgomery and Neosho counties.

At Thayer the French brothers had just completed drains from wells to their feeding lots, which will amply supply all their stock without the trouble of driving stock or even pumping water.

On Gov. Salter's farm his sons are preparing to build a large stone barn. D. W. K.

GREAT BEND, Barton Co., Oct. 25.—The sickness which is prevailing here differs materially from typhoid fever. The patients are longer sick with it than with typhoid before the crisis comes. Physicians are quite unacquainted

with it; hence their inability to cope with it. I believe some call it gastric fever. Cases are rather scattered and isolated, and it doesn't seem to be very contagious, though Mr. G. Hammond, near Ellinwood, lost three sons within two weeks, and the fourth, the oldest, was at one time in a serious condition. The cold weather gives people hope that it will soon die out.

A good many people have gone east this fall to spend the winter. Quite a number of ladies, too, of families quite well to do, have come east to their old homes to make a protracted visit.

Business is moderately brisk. There is little for tradesmen—carpenters, plasterers, painters, and the like—except in the way of paying old debts or contracting new credits. Quite a number of this class have gone east. Merchants are, with very few exceptions, holding their own, and some few are prospering. Laborers are not the worst off of any set. There seems to be a little for every one to do.

The price of wheat is still advancing, being now up to 90c to 95c per bushel. This is encouraging to farmers not encumbered with mortgages due in September, as most of those who purchase machinery are. Farmers are better off in that condition than last year, because this year their crop was so poor they contracted no debts. An abundant harvest is almost ruin to the farmers, but a perfect goldmine to implement dealers, grain dealers, commission merchants, railroad companies, etc.

Weather dry and cool. A few frosts lately did no damage as crops were generally ripe. Prairie fires not at all extensive. No damage known of. DIBETA SIGMA.

The Hottest Spot on Earth.

One of the hottest regions on the earth is along the Persian Gulf, where little or no rain falls. At Bahrain the arid shore has no fresh water, yet a comparatively numerous population contrive to live there, thanks to the copious springs which break forth from the bottom of the sea. The fresh water is got by diving. The diver, sitting in his boat, winds a great goat-skin bag around his left arm, the hand grasping its mouth; then takes in his right hand a heavy stone, to which is attached a strong line, and thus equipped he plunges in and quickly reaches the bottom. Instantly opening the bag over a strong jet of fresh water, he springs up the ascending current, at the same time closing the bag, and is helped aboard. The stone is then hauled up, and the diver, after taking breath, plunges again. The source of the copious submarine springs is thought to be in the green hills of Oman, some five or six hundred miles distant.



Pain is a blessing. It moderates disease. Whenever the bowels become irregular, use

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It will save much pain and danger. Nature is sometimes so outraged by the burden she is made to carry through the heedlessness of her children, that she openly rebels, and punishes fearfully. Don't neglect the proper treatment when the symptoms first appear. Resort to the aperient, and get well speedily.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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The Weekly Capital, published at Topeka, Kansas, is sent postage paid one year for one dollar. It contains latest general telegraphic news, news from the principal cities of the state, and contributed and selected news from every county in Kansas, the decisions of the Supreme Court, proceedings of State meetings, conventions and such general literary miscellany and local intelligence from the State Capital as to make it desirable in every family. Send one Dollar by registered letter or post-office order, and receive the paper one year.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

From and after January 1st, 1880, the Capital will be sent to subscribers at \$2.00 per year. Subscriptions taken any time for one year, and the paper discontinued at the end of the time for which it is paid for. Sample copy sent free to any applicant. In sending names to the Weekly Capital, mention the name of this paper and write address plainly.

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275 Sheep for Sale.

50 Ewes, price \$2.50 per head.
150 weather lambs " 3.00 "
75 2-yr-old ewes " 2.75 "

Inquire of GEORGE E. MANN, Oliver, Geary Co., Kas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed from the McClure place, 3 miles west of Topeka, on the south side of and adjoining the river, a three-year-old bay pony colt; had large W branded on left shoulder, a little white above each hind hoof, and a very little in forehead. Was missed Saturday morning, Sept. 27th. The finder will please leave at above named farm, or send word to B. F. CROSBY, Topeka.

Lost—1 Pair Mules.

Strayed from the subscriber on Monday evening, October 15th, two small, light weight mules. One black, one bay; bay one branded O. P. H. on left hip. The mules are about six years old. The finder will please return them or notify P. RUND of Mission Creek of their whereabouts.

THE CENTRAL KANSAS

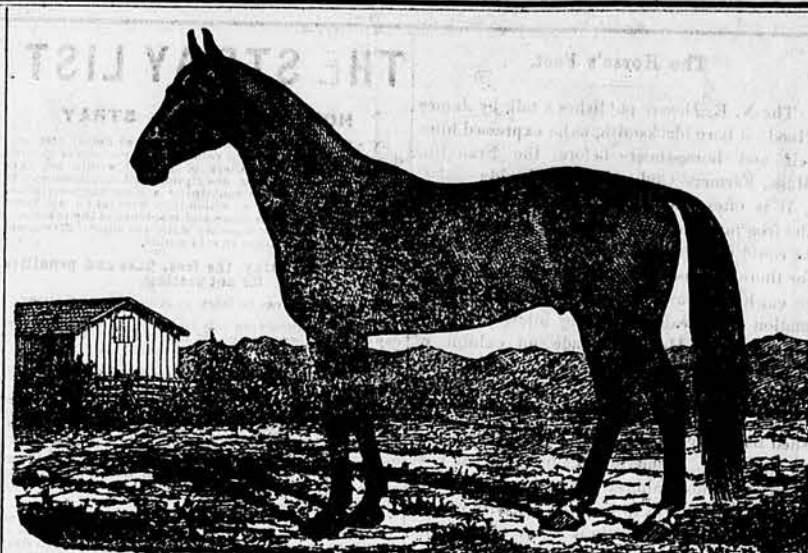
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Beautiful Indian Territory.

When we went to Texas, we picked out the route down through the finest portion of Missouri, by way of the "Queen City" Sedalia, thence to Fort Scott and Parsons, through the garden portion of Kansas, passing along the wonderful "Valley of the Neosho," with its rolling upland prairies, broad majestic rivers, springs of pure water, deep ravines, rich plains of waving corn, dotted here and there with pretty farm cottages nestled under the green slopes.

Going south from Parsons, Kansas, our route led down towards the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the Charming Indian Territory, just below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexhaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, forests and prairies; its mountains, canyons and canyons; 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 rarest 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 thru the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle ranches. What wonderful marks of progress we saw! Our earnest advice to those going 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 River and Texas Bayway.

If you wish a beautiful illustrated guide book, describing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles on cattle raising, and where the best and cheapest lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by addressing JAS. D. BROWN, Texas and Kansas Emigrant Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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