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Rainfall on the Plains.

So much has been written in the FARMER during the past year about the rain supply of Kansas that it seems scarcely possible that anything new could be said on the subject. Mr. Stahl, however, in a previous issue of the FARM-ER advances some theories that have been long since abandoned, but to some they may sound

He states that Illinois gets its summer rains from the gulf moist breezes that blow northward during the summer months, which no one will dispute, but asserts that Kansas is denied moisture from the same source, although the eastern part of Kansas, about equal in extent to the whole state of Illinois lies equally as near to the waters of the gulf as does Illinois, and it affords the same conditions to attract the moist gulf winds. Why the laws of nature should operate differently in the state of Kansas from what they do in the state of Illinois under the same circumstances is an inconsistency Mr. Stahl does not explain.

Mr. Stahl further states, that the prevailing winds of Kansas are from the southwest, as 2 to 1 when compared with the SE winds.

The records and observations made at all the forts on the plains and by the signal service department, show that the SE and S winds are much in excess of those from the SW, and every observing Kansan will verify this state-

ment.

Maury and other metorologists of 20 to 25 years ago believed that the SW current, which prevails all over the United States to the summer months, came across the snowy range from the Pacific. The signal service department and metorologists do not sustain this theory and find a different wind system, if I may so express it, on each side the mountain.

The generally accepted theory of the winds of the plains based on extended observations, is, that the NE return trade winds south of the 30th parallel when they reach the central American chain of mountains, are deflected from their course toward the equatorial zone and curved to the northwestward along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, and gradually swing around into the SW current, making a grand curve from the gulf bending first westward along the Rio Grande northward through Colorado, and then norteastward over parts of Kansas and Nebraska.

power of the plains owing to the scant vegeta- air next the earth's surface which insulates in tion that affords no protection from the sun's

rays. As soon as the sun's rays impart enough heat in the spring to warm the earth, which in turn raises the tempreature of the surrounding atmosphere so soon do the winds commence to blow from the south and southeast, varying occasionally to the south west, and until the end of summer, southerly winds prevail. They are regular Monsoon winds induced by the same causes that bring to the Mississippi valley states their supply of moisture; the only difference did not. being that in the latter the conditions are more favorable to precipitation.

Had Kansas the same amount of trees and proportion of cultivated land-that Illinois has Periodic drouths will come to Kansas, the same the rainfall would be equally as great and as not a lack of moisture in the air that makes the | Desert are being slowly but surely narrowed but a lack of the conditions necessary to convert the rain clouds into water.

Twenty-five years ago, the rain supply of eastern Kansas was not any more reliable or has been that nearly every rain storm this summer change in our climate, and our rainfall for the past ten ten years in the eastern half of Kansas heaviest where local evaporation is greatest. has been as reliable and favorable to vegetation in the past ten years of not so great as that of ing the drouth of this spring in western Kansas the state of Illinois.

of eastern Kansas with the last ten, and who will deny that the change has been wonderful to be charged with moisture, and that their -that the seasons are more equable-that we have more general rains and a better distribution of the supply.

The three great rain persuaders are the plow, the fire guard and the forest groves. To these



THE NEW WARNER OBSERVATORY. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

may be added, the rank growth of crops and other vegetation and ponds of water.

I am not among those who believe that cultivation of trees, etc., directly produce rain, by increasing evaporation. The amount of rain preduced by local evaporation as compared to the whole supply, would bear no greater proportion than does the water in the Mississippi river to that in the Gulf of Mexico. The value of trees, etc., is not in directly producing rain by what they evaporate, but in producing the conditions necessary to persuade the meisture in the air to condense and precipitate western Texas and eastern New Mexico and The western half of Kansas is dry, not so much because of its western location, as on account of its exposed surface, which readily becomes heat-In addition to this general curve, there is the ed, and imparting its own temperature to the Mississippi valley claims a monopoly. Monsoon influence of the great heat radiating surrounding atmosphere, forms a dry strata of from the moist and lighter air that floats above, and produces conditions unfavorable to conden sation. Remove the strata of dry air formed by radiation, by cultivation, trees, etc., and we furnish greater attraction for the electric current, which is a great factor in the rain supply -bring the moist air and the earth closer to gether, cool the air by evaporation instead of heating it by radiation, and when this is done we have made a radical change in the climate It would be a reversion of nature's laws if you

Those who remember the climate of Kansa prior to and subsequent to settlement and cultivation, do not feel discouragedabout the future. as to Illinois of New York, but notwithstandwell distributed in the summer months. It is ing these, the limits of the Great American rainfall of Kausas less than that of Illinois, down and who will say where this narrowing precess is to stop.

Referring to Mr. Stahl's theory of the winds crossing the range, my observations this season certain than the western half is to-day, but du- has been precipitated by a current of air, formed ring that time nearly five million acres of prai- on the mountain tops and sent sweeping across rie sod has been broken, thousands of acres of the plains, lowering the temperature, producing lrees planted, prairie fires stopped, and the a low barometer, and squeezing the moisture short buffalo grass replaced by the tall blue- out of the south winds with which it came in stem. All these things have effected a radical contact. This rainfall which accompanies these mountain currents will as a general rule be

I also noticed that the first good rain follow was preceded by a southwest wind of several Compare the first ten years of the settlement days duration, shewing that is possible for winds coming into the state from the southwest source was in the gulf and west of the moun tains.

> The soil of Kansas, owing to its superior natural drainage requires less rainfall than the ical construction. The new telescope alone churn and agitated slightly to harden the his researches concerning contagious diseases

Owing to the greater power of the soil of Kansas to absorb, retain and utilize the rain that falls, and the further west the greater is the capacity of the soil for utilizing the rain fall and withstanding drouth.

Central Kansas will successfully produce crops adapted to its soil and climate on onethird less rainfall than is necessary in Illinois. Kansas farmers have much to learn yet about this climate. They have also much to learn in the matter of adopting a system of cultivation and crops adapted to the climate they now have, but they are learning fast, and those at least of the eastern half of the state are not yet prepared to be placed outside of the pall of those noist trade winds from the gulf of which the

The New Outlook.

The attractive building shown on this page of the FARMER, is the new Warner Observatory at Rocester, N. Y., which will be when completed by far the finest private astronomical obser vatory in the world. Its inauguration is certain to give a new impulse to the the study of astronomy in this country, although America is already greatly distinguished by the splendid discoveries which her astronomers have made.

Among the prominent revelations which the United States has given to the astronomical world may be mentioned the following: The discovery of the eighth satelite of Saturn in 1848 by Prof. Bond; the transparent ring of Saturn in 1850 by Bond. The separation of Biella's comet into two parts was first discovered in in this country in 1845: The discovery of the two moons which accompany Mars was made by Prof. Hall, of Washington, and is one of the crowning events of the century.

The United States claims the discovery of fifteen new comets, some fifty asteroids, over a thousand double and tripple stars, (many of them being the most remarkable in the whole catalogue of those objects,) and last but not the milk or cream by swashing or throwing it least three intro-mercurial planets by Watson

and Swift during the total eclipse of 1878. It is but a few years since there was not a re spectable telescope in the United States. Now it boasts of having the largest refractor in the world, and in the entire country there are but ally suffices to separate the butter, the latter two larger than the one which is being prepared for the dome of the new observatory at Rochester. This observatory has been endowed by Mr. H. H. Warner, the well known proprietor of the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure and other remedies, and both in its design and arrangement marks a new departure in astronom-

of Prof. Lewis Swift, who, by his discoveries of comets and two intro-mercurial planets has become known to all lovers of science in America. The tube of the new instrument is twen- which is virtually the same in all: ty-two feet in length and the lens sixteen inches in diameter.

The locality of Rochester is not the most favorable for discoveries, as it is subject to sterms which obscure the sky and thus prevent observations, but very much may be expected from the Warner observatory in the way of scientific discoveries during the next few years.

Churns.

In no implements of the dairy and modes of manipulating butter, have there been greater improvements than in churns and churning, within a very recent period. In the process of churning the improvements have been in the direction of primitive modes rather than new discoveries. The most approved system practiced by advanced dairymen does not differ in principle from that in vogue among nomadic tribes as far back as the days of Abraham, if that extensive live-stock owner indulged in the luxury of butter, which is probable. To place the milk in a goat-skin bag and gallop over the plains is the manner of churning used at the present day by the Tartar and other pastoral tribes, and the people of South American countries have not improved upon this ancient custom. By the swashing of the cream the butter is separated into granules, and after an hour or less of this horse-power churning, the bag is opened and the "savory mess" separated from the buttermilk.

Modern investigation and experiment have proven that this primitive mode is not only the most natural and convenient for those wild riders, but it embraces the true principle of separating the butter from the milk.

Vast sums of money have been expended and labor wasted in churns only to lead further from the object most desired, to produce the largest amount of butter in the best possible condition from the milk. To this end dash churns innumerable have been invented and patented only to be abandoned. And at this day we see men traveling the country with some new device of churn with gearing and driving wheels and ingeniously contrived dashes, guaranteed to "bring the butter" in and hogs. Even small pigs and rabbits. Any five or seven minutes, each and every one best of the kind ever brought out. Not one of of the ground; cut it as low as you can, lay it them, however, it may be safely affirmed, is flat on the ground-you cannot lay it too flat. worth the material required to construct it. Do not trim it the first year. It won't look The best churn of all the dash churns is the old pretty the first year, but it will be a good perjar and sometimes a wooden cylinder being man is tikely to use it. It can be laid down in used to hold the milk. But dash churns of all the manner described for five to seven cents a gion"-are being cast aside by advanced dairymen, and the dashless, swash churns are coming into use. The old goat skin bag principle is found to be the true principle after all, and to adapt the principle to a more convenient use has been the easy task of the modern mechanic.

Those dashless churns are of several shapes. There is the square or cube churn with revolving axis and operated by a crank, like the numerous dash churns in use. The recangular churn is a modification of the square one by passing the axis through diagonal corners represented by Fig. 1.

The "end-over-end" or cylinder churn, with axis through the sides and operated by a crank, almost the exact counterpart of the old fash ioned barrel churn, mi-



This churn is represented in Fig. 2, and is styled the "Boss" by its inventors and patentees, Rhodes & Palmeer, of Rockford, Illinois.

crank handle on the side

The principle in all of this class of churns is the same-that of separating the butter from from side to side, or end to end-revolving the churn. By this motion the whole body of milk, which ought to not more than half fill the churn, is thrown rapidly from side to side, which in less than a quarter of an hour generrising in granules about the size of small shot When the butter "breaks," as this stage of the process is termed, the milk is allowed to remain quiet a few minutes till the grains of butter rise to the surface, when the most of the buttermilk is drawn off by a hole at the bottom of the churn. Cold water is thrown into the states where the soil is underlaid with clay. will cost about \$15,000, and is to be in charge grains of butter, when it is drawn off and more

water placed in the churn. The following are the directions given by the manufacturers of the "Boss" churn for completing the process,



"Add pleuty of cold water in such a way as to spread the particles of butter as much as possible; swing the churn back and forth; draw off as before, and repeat the process until the butter is as cold as the water will make it, and if your water is in the neighborhood of 50°. your butter will be in separate grains, like grain sugar, and will change from one side of the churn to the other, as fine salt is sprinkled in. Do this thoroughly, using 11 oances to the pound, as a portion will drain off with the brine. After standing a while to dissolve and strike through, remove the cork, close the churn, and it will usually drain dry enough to pack, which should be done by carefully pressing it together in the tub."

The rectangular and square box churns have no agency in this city. The former is manufactured by Cornish & Curtis, Ft. Atkins, Wis., who will answer all inquiries. The "End-Over-End" or Boss churn, is sold in this city by Lyman & Sheffer, who are agents for it and the Cooley Creamer, in the state of Kansas.

A Tight Hedge at Small Cost.

I have been traveling considerably by team this summer, and I see that farmers have a splendid chance to make much permanent tight fence that will turn all kinds of cattle, herses time when the bark don't slip. Take a hedge "warranted" to be the most convenient and 10 to 15 feet high and cut it half off at the top "up-and-down" plunger; sometimes a stone manent fence, and it will last as long as any oner of makes—"and their name is le- rod. This is the only way to make a tight hedge fence permanent. You can trim it the second year as nice as as you desire, and it will be a better fence each year.

J. W. SPONABLE. Paola, Miami Co., Kas.

It is not uncommon to hear individuals speaking in high terms of their cows-beasting of the immense quantities of milk or butter that they will produce, and also of the small amount of feed they will consume. These men would have us believe that their cows were capable of preducing something out of nothing. Cows simply extract the milk and butter from what they consume. It is true that if a cow comes in full of flesh and has a tendency to throw all she consumes, or nearly so, into the milk pail, failing to appropriate enough from her food to maintain the waste of her body, and falls off in flesh in consequence, she is then drawing upon what she had previously consumed; but under ordinary circumstances she has, from the food she consumes, to supply the waste of her body, besides furnishing this large amount of milk. When we talk of cows giving twenty quarts of milk per day, which yields over two pounds of butter, we must consider that this comes from the food they consume.

There was a time in the history of this counry that farmers occupied the most prominent positions in the government, but they were gentemen in mind and manner, such as any farm boy may become if he will devote the leisure he can make to study and reading. School is not the only way to attain an education; in reality it is but an auxiliary. Many well educated men and women never attended school a year.

In striking contrast to the inaction of our congress, the French government has recently allotted M. Pasteur 50,000 francs to continue in animals.

The Karm and Stock.

Farm Fences.

I observe in reading the FARMER barb wire and posts recommended for fences. The grand object sought after in this western country is a fence, horse high, pig tight, and bull strong. and to construct a fence of that kind made of barb wire would cost too much money for a poor man in this part of the country where timber is so scarce, and good posts (say cedar, or a good quality of oak). That kind of a fence, the material particularly, would be all casha hard thing for the majority of the poor men of this country to command for the purpose of constructing a fence. I cannot say how the people of Kansas as a general thing like the barb wire fence. But judging from the amount in the state, and I do not think there is very much, as I have been across the state three times north and south, and west twice. I have seen very little of that kind of fence, and would judge the western people do not like it, or the cost of procuring the material at high figures, has been a drawback, and is not extensively used in the western country. There are two live, and the only two in the township. One year ago a fine horse, accidentally loose on the highway, ran against the barb wire fence and was in a manner torn to pieces, dying in about six hours from loss of blood. On the same fence, a little later in the season, two mules tore loose with a lariat hanging to them, ran against said fence. Both were hurt; one so badly the owner lost the use of him all summer. The second fence of that kind was constructed last spring. Two three-year-old colts, belonging to the party owning the fence, were turned into the pasture recently and both are badly damaged. One of the neighboring teams with a wagon ran into the same fence and was badly damaged. Furthermore, I have seen stock in the state of Iowa killed outright, and from the above causes would not advise the farmers of Kansas to invest in that kind of material for a fence. Fences are one of the greatest expenditures of a farm, and are something that must be used more or less on every farm. And in this western country where timber is scarce, wire high, a barb wire fence is something only the minority to send its burning heat through their impencould be possessors of, and I would recommend in this western country, particularly on our their heads in the sunshine of progress and large prairies, hedge for a fence. Hedge in Kansas can be successfully grown in five years if cultivated for that period of time, the same as a corn row, and at such times as the farmer will not materially feel the cost of his fence.

Break out your hedge rows twenty feet wide instead of ten; commencing on the outside and throw the centers out, leaving a clean dead furrow without any sod. Break in good season so the prairie grass and roots will thoroughly rot. In the fall plow as much deeper as first breaking as possible and turn to the center; in the spring turn to the center again. This will double soil the line where the hedge will stand. Set 6 pounds of hedge seed the spring you break out your hedge rows. That amount of seed will make plants enough, if properly prize winners of his breed in the world, crownsprouted, to set a hedge around 160 acres of land, and run two through the center, dividing Paris Exposition in 1877 when three years old. into 40 acre lots.

In sprouting the seed, get a six gallon keg, bore a hole inside close to bottom; make a faucet, if you have none, dig a hole in the south breed, remarks, side of a fresh stable manure pile. Put keg in in, then pour on hot water, at night draw off the they hold their own with the best water and put on fresh water, say lukewarm, draw off the water twice a day and put on fresh of a tepid temperature, and you will have plenty of sprouts in 7 to 9 days. Have your ground ready and plant them in drills 3 feet 6 inches apart, cultivate thoroughly, and you will have ially for the great plains and Texas. A few plenty of plants for the purpose named. I have stated how to prepare hedge rows, and you the introduction of a fine bull or two of this have a deep rich seed bed; open out with a breed in central Kansas, and all who have hanstirring plow deep, set plants six inches apart, on bar side of furrow, cover with hoe partially to keep plants in position, and with plow turn lurrow back, then tramp the soil, or if you have a roller, roll down, and the work of cultivation will be the next thing in order. When the in droves, they are not dangerous to horses or six or seven years old. Then you have a body of timber just what you want. I have a hedge that I have handled in that way, and you could not drive a pig or chicken through it.

HENRY BUTLER. Douglass, Butler Co., 140 miles SW of Tope-

In and Out of the Old Ruts.

If we only knew how we could get the ears (we only wish to borrow them for a short time) of men who are in the old ruts of farmingmen who think they know all there is to be known about "farmin';" men who discard, "wont have it" printed information about their business; men who think every man that writes for an agricultural paper is a theorist; men who will spend twenty-five dollars a year for tobacco, but nothing for books or agricultural papers; men whose fences are dilapidated, gates dragging, barn lots covered with rails, poles and remnants of old machines, whose manure piles are running to waste every rain; men whose stock is much after the scrub pattern, and unsheltered in winter, whose fields are worn, wet and undrained, who grew their own blackberries along the fence rows; men whose crops are always subject to mishaps, and who look upon success in farming as a matter of luck, mething ordered from above; men who will

let the common wear and tear of things cover them over from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet; men who when you talk to them of agricultural progress, the importance of drainage, of manures, of culture and the agricultural press, point with pride to old Jimmy Brown, and say, "Look at him; he can't read, and he's rich." But old Jimmy Brown is not in the rats; look at his farm, his stock, his ground, his crops; talk with him, and he is a man of intelligence notwithstanding his want of education in early life. In the first place he is above the average in "mother wit;" he is a man of indomitable energy; he knows the disadvantages that attend his life and he conse quently observes closely, thinks well, talks with men that do read, stores up in his memory every fact worth remembering that he may draw upon his storehouse when it is needed. Jimmy Brown drains his lands, manures them, rotates his crops with clover, increases his production, husbands his resources, is orderly in his business and never depends on luck; in fact he is a close reader of men who do read.

It is not so with the man in the ruts; his base of success is "luck," and he is far from his base. Such men neither read, think or observe to their profit. They are clever enough small pastures inside of two miles from where I in their way—they eat and sleep and wake, and work with their hands; they live and die like other men, and leave their seed to grow up after them. So far so good, but nothing more; the world is little better for their having livedcabbages serve quite as good a purpose

Such men are in the ruts; the world is whirling by them, they see it not, only in the lightning flashes here and there, which serve but to blind their eyes. If we could only get them out of the ruts, get them to read and think and to that state that could not be expected from act; if we could only get it into their heads some way or other that the great number of men who write for the agricultural press are men of large practical experience, and are anxious that others may benefit by it; they write that others may read to the best advantage as they run the race of life.

But, alas! the stupidity of men "in the ruts" is hardly to be overcome; they set all such men down as book farmers; they would think themselves improvident to subscribe for an agricultural paper and blindly trust to luck. If we could only get a coal of fire hot enough etrable shells sufficient to make them stick out keep them there what a blessing it would be to out their corners and waste places, ditch out increase the yield of their products, take down the sign "For Sale," think better of mankind, and take their county and two or three agricultural papers .- Drainage and Farm Journal.

Polled Angus Cattle.

The October number of the American Agriculturist contains a fine portrait of the famous Angus bull "Judge," one of the most famous ing his many winnings by the gold medal at the Judge has been bought for the model farm at Rongenunt, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. The Agricultuist in further speaking of this

"The advantage which they offer to shippers board. When the keg is in position, put seed great importance, but when we consider that families of the short-horn breed, which they rival in size, as economical beef producers and quick feeders, it seems certain that they are beef-producing regions of this country, especyears ago the experiment was fairly tried by dled his progeny are anxious for more, and are taking steps to procure them. Half bred bulls impress their characteristics strongly, and few horns appear on either sex before the third generation. Of course in herding and handling plants come up keep young hedge clean and it men, even should they inherit the disposition of will make a fine growth, and if you want to the Texas cattle, which have a reputation for make a hog tight fence, do not lay it down until fierceness. The improved beef-breeds are all decile, gentle, and easily handled, and the Angus particularly. Thay are by no means defenseless, as some might think; but with the poll-knob, which is largely developed, they strike errible blows and make a good fight if necessary."

Creamery Butter.

The value and quality of butter does not depend upon the fact that it is made in a regularly established creamery, or private dairy. Its virtue depends wholly upon the manner the cows are fed, milked, the care of the milk, and the machinery in which it is set, the skill by which it is churned, paddled and packed. All these things can be done in a private farm dairy as well as a creamery. But all of the essen tials must be had, and all of the care exercised. As this will seldom if ever be done, it is about safe to say that the reputation of dairy butter will never equal that of the creamery. And yet it might. But in a small way all of the conveniences cannot be afforded, nor can there be the same care applied unless the operator devotes his undivided attention to this exclusive business. No device of dairy, or reworked butter can ever pass inspection as creamery, though it be branded as such, and attempted to be passed off under the brand of an accredited creamery.

After having examined the submerged cans, studied the scientific principles upon which

they purify and sweeten the milk and cream, and having tasted several specimens of the creamery butter, we are satisfied no system of open can setting, even if done with the strictest neatness and skill, can equal the submerged system. The purifying virtue of the cans is the cause of the main superiority of creamery butter. But this alone will not insure success. There have been failures in the nest and these There have been failures in the past, and there will be failures in the future, by unskillful, negligent and careless operators. Such fail, and they ought to. They have no claims to that success which attends the faithful, watchful and skillful operator. It is a good thing for this world that the ignorant and careless cannot prosper like the worthy. Amidst the darkness prosper like the worthy. Amidat the darkness which frequently surrounds the providence of God, this unalterable law is comforting to the faithfut worker. And no scheme or device can deceive the judge of good butter. The article which is made right carries within itself an un-mistakable character. Milk, cream and butter, once deprived of their natural delightful aroma, never can have it returned by any device or skill. Neither drugs or deft machinery can ever restore its lost virtue.—Iowa State Register

Texas Cattle for England.

Wright, Lawless & Co., of Liverpool, are in correspondence with the governor of Texas with a view to shipping Texas cattle to England by the Great Eastern; and assumes that the stock raisers of Texas ought to take some action towards introducing their cattle into the English market, claiming that cattle that are worth from \$10 to \$15 in the southwestern counties of Texas, would be worth \$80 in England. These cattle for the Great Eastern could be sent to the coast of Texas and be purchased for much less than they could at the Atlantic ports. They think that the exhibition of Texas stock in England would invite a tide of immigration less representative objects.

If emigration to Texas is not popularized except through the introduction of Texes cattle to English markets, it will not soon become popular. The Texas range is the only part of the United States from which it is dangerous to import cattle. Texas cattle cannot be introduced into any other section of country, except their native home, without endangering the stock of that country by a disease-for which, up to this time, there has been no remedycommonly known as Texas Cattle Fever. These cattle may be taken on to new ground, and to a climate subject to freezings, and under new conditions improved, but taken out during the time between the months of March and November they carry the disease to all cattle with which them. They would mend up their fences, clean they come in contact, though themselves apparently healthy. These difficulties make them their farms, right up their barn yards, mend unfit for feeding in England. There is but one the stable doors, hang their gates, provide exception to these statements and that is, they stovewood for their wives, improve their stock, may be taken from Texas to Colorado and other western ranges, at any time in the year, with safety, and after grazing there for a season, they can be moved with satety to any part of the country .- Breeders' Live-Stock Journal.

Meal and Bran.

Mr. Isaac Eyre says he is often asked which is worth the most for feeding purposes, corn meal or wheat bran. He would answer by stating that very much depends on the manner of using the two articles. If they are to be fed separately the bran is not worth much if any more than corn meal. But if they are to be mixed together and fed to milk cows, the bran is worth the most by about fifty per cent. of the excess in the bulk of the bran, and bran being more than twice as bulky as the meal, the dif. pally according to their rapid development and time a sawdust bed might be made to serve, I and pack manure tight around it, cover with a of live beef in having no horns is of itself of erence in favor of the bran will be in the neight. They will vary in weight quite a good have left one hive without a bottom board until borhood of \$5 or \$6 per ton.

Two quarts of corn meal and three quarts of bran, given at one feed, will produce quite as good results as four quarts of clear corn meal; and as the three quarts of bran will weigh soon to become the favorite breed for the chief about two-thirds as much as the two quarts of meal, the difference in favor of the bran is fully \$5 per ton. This would be his plan of mixing to produce milk, but if fed to steers for beef the proportions should be different. That is, three quarts of meal should be mixed with two quarts of bran, to produce the best results. But one of the most valuable uses for which coarse wheat bran can be applied is to feed it to hens of similar quality, will give you birds laying hens about once a day, changing it on alternate days from the morning to the noon or evening feed, by mixing it with pure warm water or with milk. It has been found that hens fed about once a day on corn or oats, will lay more eggs in a given time than if fed entirely on one kind of feed : therefore, bran for feed for that kind of stock is worth fully 20 per cent, more than corn or corn meal. But if the bran is to be the only feed, then the meal be the more valuable.—Mobile Register.

What is the Best Sheep?

The great question among sheep men at present is, which is the most profitable breed? To answer this we must take into consideration the mutton, the wool, and the adaptability to our climate. We find the Cotswolds not healthy in large flocks; that the Merinos, though healthy and great producers of wool, amount to very little as mutton sheep. Then the downs are splendid for mutton, but light, dry shearers. Now, by judicious crossing of these breeds, we get a sheep that fills the bill in every respect as the markets are at present—a heavy shearer of medium or delaine wool, which brings the highest price; the mutton is fit for any English market, while the active habits and improved constitution render them good feeders either on grass or grain. In getting up this cross, I would take the Cotswold ewe and use a large French Merino ram; then on the product of this breed a Shropshire or Southdown ram.

There was a test made of the different breeds, wo years ago, by Andrew Oliver, of Stark county, Illinois. On a flock of Cotswold ewes he used a French Merino, a Cotswold and a he others averaged 10 pounds.

Mr. Conley, the great sheep buyer at the tock yards, made the remark that the "Merino crosses were almost as fine formed as the outhdown."

I throw out these few remarks with the hope hat others more able may be induced to give the public their experience in the matter of sheep breeding .- H. H. Oliver, Toulon, Ill., in American Stockman.

Loultry,

Large Turkeys for Breeding Stock. The common practice of breeding only from

econd brood turkeys, and those that are not fit

to kill at New Year's, is a very short-sighted

policy. In nothing will a good selection pay etter than in breeding this noble bird. In the wild state where "the survival of the fittest" is the rule, gobblers weighing forty pounds are not infrequent, and some are upon record weighbreeding from the smallest and cheapest, keeps our markets full of birds that do not weigh over eight or ten pounds. The birds that are known in the Boston and Providence markets as Rhode Island turkeys, run at least a third larger, and ots of dressed gobblers averaging at least thirty pounds can be furnished by the dealers at New Year's, or later, on very short notice. We now of one breeder who killed four adult gobblers last year that weighed, dressed, 126 pounds, or 312 pounds each. In all the districts from which these supplies are drawn, the farmers have found that it pays to take extra pains with the turkey crop. There has been a steady gain in the average weight of the flocks sent to market at the three great festivals for the last twenty years, and the limit of perfection in this bird has by no means been reached. A large bronze gobbler, the offspring of a pair weighing 62 pounds, that took the premium at the New York State Poultry Show, was brought into eastern Connecticut three years ago, and three large flocks have been raised from him, and nearly all of them have been sold for breeding stock. The unanimous testimony of breeders even in this district where large turkeys are common, is that their flocks have been greatly increased in size by this stock. Suppose there is only a gain of two pounds in the average size of a flock of one hundred birds, it makes a difference of two hundred pounds, worth forty dollars at the present price of poultry in eastern markets. This is nearly all profit, for the turkeys get the most of their growth in the pastures and woods, and are only fed freely six farmers generally invest in better stock? The chief reason probably is the cost of the stock. It seems a large price to pay five, ten, or twenty dollars for a gobbler of extra weight, or for a hen weighing 15 to 20 pounds, though such a pair of birds would leave their mark upon the broods of a whole neighborhood, and add thousands of dollars to the value of the annual sales for years to come. The breeder of fine stock graduates the price of his birds princideal even in the purest bred flocks. Gobbler weighing 18 to 19 pounds in December are to 21 pounds, and a few may add a pound or two to these figures. The extra price asked for the last two or three pounds seems unreasonable, and yet it is the cheapest part of the bird, for it is this which shows his better constitution and aptness to take on flesh and fatten. It is the same principle applied to poultry which has given such wonderful results in the breedsng of Shorthorn cattle. The large, wellshaped gobbler, beautifully marked, and bred of good, strong constitution that will develop rapidly and make the most flesh out of a given amount of food. The cheapest bird we ever bought was a young gobbler of this character, for which we paid twenty-five dollars. Scores of flocks and thousands of birds have descended from him, and he has left his good qualities upon every one of them, so far as our observation has extended. A seven months' bird of three or four pounds extra weight is quite sure to make a thirty-pound yearling, and such a yearling gobbler is worth twenty dollars in any breeder's flock that understands his business There is no bird among all our fowls more sus ceptible of improvement.-American Agricul-

Apiary.

Wintering Bees.

In wintering bees, as the art is practiced by different bee keepers, two radically different methods of ventilation are is use. Both methods are practicable and successful. If proper noticed that the man who shakes hands in pendulum style and the man who practices the pump handle style, don't get along well in shaking hands with each other, and it is just so in the present case. The first method is that of the bees themselves, practiced by them always, and the process of the sees themselves, practiced by them always, and the process of the sees themselves, practiced by them always, and the process of the sees themselves, practiced by them always, and the process of the sees themselves are the sees themselves. when not forcibly prevented, and consists in way as to be easily removable, and yet tolera-making all the upper part of the hive air tight, bly secure from blowing away.—E. J. Hasty, in as far as possible, and compelling all currents

Bee-Keepers' Exchange.

Southdown ram, and found that the lambs from of air to pass through the entrance. This may Southdown took the lead till they were six be called the natural method. The second or months of age; then the Cotswold led till they artificial method is that practiced by the majorwere ten months old. But at a year old, the ity of apiarians. It consists in establishing a Merino cross was equal in carcass, and sheared slow current of air directly upward from the 101 pounds of wool of superior quality, while cluster through some porous material, the supply current coming sometimes from the entrance, sometimes through cracks, and some times downward through the cold corners of the porous covering. I do not mean to say a word against this method, other than that I do not practice it miself, and do not feel qualified to write concerning it. My experiments have been in the line of perfecting the natural meth-

Fach way has its weak point. The artificial method, while keeping the brood chamber nice and dry, is liable to carry off heat too fast, and also to dampen what is put over the bees until it is changed from a non-conductor to a conductor. The natural method while economical of heat, is liable to condense water in the brood chamber. This water may become a mass of ice large enough to do serious mischief in preventing the bees from getting any relief during mild spells of weather. The thing to be desired is to have the moisture condense in one spot and run away. Perhaps we should rather say that the thing to be most desired is to have the bees so strong and so warm that there will ing fifty pounds. The prevailing custom of be no surplus moisture. There is moisture to be disposed of only when the bees have to eat too thin honey to keep themselves warm. But in actual practice, with a moderate colony and zero weather, we can hardly avoid condensation, and it only remains to get the resultant water away where it will do no harm.

It occurred to me last fall that a vertical strip of bright tin placed in the hive against the back side would act as a condenser on which the moisture would gather and run down. Accordingly nine colonies were provided with these simple condeners to test their operation. They worked just as I anticipated; and altho'h it is not easy to discriminate when hives not so furnished did as well as they did last winter, I felt pretty confident that there was a

shade of difference in favor of the condenser. Water on the floor of the hive, however, is not yet where it is wanted. Something more is needed to make sure that it will go out of the hive altogether. I chanced to notice, while moving a hive that had stood for sometime on a bed of sawdust, that the sawdust remained dry while the soil underneath was quite wet from fall rain. Sawdust appears to be nearly destitute of power to conduct moisture upward, although it passes it downward with great facility. Two hives were packed for winter, without any bottom board, with nothing intervening between the bees and the earth but about two inches of dry sawdust. This proved to be the most perfect arrangement I have yet tried. The sawdust continued beautifully clean and dry all winter. A half inch or so next to the condenser, was discolored by water running down so weeks before marketing. Why then do not frequently, but that was all. A strip of thin stuff had been tacked to the bottom of the hive for a door step, and this sufficed to keep the entrance of proper shape and size. Besides keeping the hive dry, this arrangement has another important advantage. A board of any sort will be pretty sure to have a little crevice underneath it, through which cold air will come, while the sawdust bed alone more perfectly se cures to the bees the benefit of the ground heat.

Wishing to see if there was any limit to the this day. Once in a while a hole has to be stopped which the bees have dug out where it common: a quarter of the flock may reach 20 is not wanted but that is all the trouble so far. Were it not for the mole, who would make quite a mess of it should he chance to burrow under a hive, bottom boards need not be necessary fixtures of an apiary at all, When greater safety is desired, a flooring of refuse boards can be settled into the ground, and an inch or two of sawdust placed above it as a bed

on which to put the hive.

Entrances ought to be carefully kept open, except the apiarian is willing to close them temporarily during a gale in very cold weather, and then open them again; but I suspect that the prevalent custom leaves them considerably the prevalent distinction too wide, will not too large. Making them too wide, will not keep them clear of snow and ice but the contrary. Were a hundred men to pass the winter in an air tight room, with no means of warmth except by huddling together; and no air except from the door, how wide would they want it open? They would doubtless live through with it entirely open, if they had plenty of good food; but they surely would be more comforta-ble to leave it only a few inches ajar. I was led ble to leave it only a few inches ajar. I was led to adopt a small entrance by the following circumstraces. When I bought the apiary, (about the first of October) it had been let alone for some weeks. Robbers had cleaned out several stands, and had begun to make furious onslaughts, which would cover the ground with dead, upon some of the strongest colonies in the yard. Of course the first thing I did on taking possession, was to make the entrances as small as they could safely be, that the hives assailed might defend themselves better. The sailed might defend themselves better. The entrances wero \(^2_8\) of an inch high and I made them about \(^1_2\) an inch wide, some less and some more, according to the strength of the colony, but none, I think so much as inch wide. In this condition they remained through some pretty warm weather, with little apparent discomfort and very little clustering outside. When the weather got cold and the danger from robbers was past, it looked very absurd to make the entrances which had done very well sailed might defend themselves better the job is bungled. They are, however, too un-like to mix half and half. A witty writer has wide, and incline to think that space too small for very strong stocks; but to this day I can't

ced against the front of the hive in such a

Latrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL TRANSE.—Wister: J. J. Woodman, of Michignu; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Casolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York

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AND ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD STATE OF T

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

Influence of the Grange on the Farmer.

The following is an extract from an essay read before Liberty grange, Missouri:

The grange has found farmers oppressed by extortionate demands from railroad companies for carrying their products to market, as also, farm implements and machinery selling at high and ruinous prices, and combinations existing amongst manufacturers and their agents, to maintain those prices. Now, the patrons have not only broken these, but have also gained an intellectual culture by reading and thinking about these things. Never in the history of of our country have farmers come as near standing upon an equality with others, as today. Again, in the senate or congress there are 293 members, nearly all lawyers or bankers, not one farmer-what do you think of that? How we are to overcome these burdens and not be slaves always, I will try to explain. If a body of laborers in any branch of industry considered themselves overworked and underpaid, they consult together through the leaders, and the result is a strike, their employers sometimes compromising and frequently complying with their demands. This state of things continued until the money power gained the ascendancy, and strikers were forced to resume work at reduced wages, or starve. But the farmer is too busy to strike. He sows, that others may enjoy the fruits of his labor. Should the farming population thus try their power, after the example of other classes of laborers, the result would be a strike on a scale of grandeur to which this world has never heen a witness. The farmers are in the majority, and there is no reason why their reasonable requests should not be granted. These defects we should regulate.

I do not mean to say that they must go through college before they can do this. Any one that has good sound reason, or a common school education, can do this. We farmers have better facilities now than twenty-five years ago, when public schools were not, and we had to go to school as best we could. A farmer's son need not be an ignoramus; no, no more than a lawyer's son. Get all the schooling you can, and at all leisure times read some good book or paper, and thus gain all the knowledge you can. The farmers of the present time have felt that they need some kind of an organization whereby to resist the capitalist and the politician.

Out of this need has been evolved the idea of the grange. The success of the order is no experiment, but is an undoubted reality. Though there have been signs of dissolution in some subordinate granges like the decaying branches of some stately tree, yet a little more careful afterthought of some remaining member has brought the order on a better standing today, and working more harmoniously than it has ever before.

The reins of the government have so long been held by such men as lawyers and bankers that they have come to the conclusion they only can derive, and are dreadfully afraid those men who "dig and delve in the soil" will learn hew, and they will have to take up some other employment. The farmer as he now is, is more deserving of credit than the most of our senators and representatives, for it is a more dignified employment to make good butter and cheese, raise abundant crops and fine stock, than to make bad laws. Who would not rather be owner of a good farm than a servant in the legislature for somebody? Scarcely one-half of the men occupying positions of public trust with such continued neglect, and, in all appro-and honor have any interest in the farming priations for its support, in such a niggardly manner as does the United States.—Grange of the men occupying positions of public trust community, and it is impossible to do any worse than we have done.

It certainly cannot do any harm to try a farmer to represent us; but select such a man whose past life is a guarantee of future honesty. The young men of to-day are the coming farmers, on them depends much of the future prosperity of the nation. Many of our farmers' sons desert their father's homes, and seek some other occupation whereby to make money a little faster; not because they do not like to work, judgment. as is sometimes said, but that they need a more

extended mental culture. In a great many farmers' houses when the day's work is completed what have the sons and daughters to amuse them? Often there is not a book or paper to be found. Now, this is wrong. Better buy a good book, or subscribe for a paper, than to let your children go out in the world to get information; as the farmer who supplies his family with an abundance of interesting and useful reading, is offering one great inducement to his children to stay with him. And right here is the true mission for the good woman. Every woman, whether married or single, commands a circle of influence. A woman who brings up her sons to be good men, will amend These sons will be the coming farmers. It may not be amiss to quote a few words from an author from the east:

"Most men are born poor but they need not remain so if they can command an average capacity and moderate luck; therefore hold fast to that which is good, with minds for the better, and rejoice in the knowledge that there is no nobler pursuit and more inviting fields than those which you call your own."

"What Will Eliza Say?"

Now, "What will Eliza say" when she learns that the farmers of Maine had three meetings of their own, in this state last week? Three large meetings despite a multitude of attractions in other directions, and addressed by first class speakers who were real farmers. We can magine how terribly Eliza's feelings were burt, that farmers, their wives, their sons and daughters, fifteen hundred of them, should come together at Old Orchard just to hear a Michigan farmer talk, when this same Old Orchard has been giving entertainments all summer long, under the management of the best trained organizations with all the "distinguishing marks" and advantages of wealth and fash-

If Eliza's tender feelings were lacerated by the shocking ingratitude that fails to appreciate what is being done by other classes for these wayward sons and daughters of the soil in the western part of the state then all the fires of her indignation must be kindled against the three thousand farmers assembled at Northport home behind, disregarded the frantic appeals to their patriotism that came to them on every hand, to rally for party and not fool their time way at a farmers' meeting.

The fact that many of them should come a distance of twenty miles to take the boat at Bangor early in the morning for Northport and be nearly all night getting home again and still be highly delighted with the trip is past Eliza's comprehension. And more amazing, still, that ome of these poor, simple farmers who steadfastly believe that they should sometimes have a day for themselves, haven't been present at a single one of all the glorious political gather ings that have abounded all about them to mingle their voices with the glad shouts that earnest and enthusiastic support of their fellow rend the air when one of the myriad banners of party are thrown to the breeze, or to help swell the joyful enthusiasm that greets the generous disinterrestedness of speakers who have kindly come from their distant homes to tell the ignorant farmers how to vote. But if Eliza is troubled about an assemblage of three thousand farmers, what will she say at a meeting of twenty thousand, next year? Which number with good weather and Worthy Master Woodman for speaker, we feel safe in predicting .-Dirigo Rural.

Agricultural Politics in England.

In Great Britain agriculture and politics are mixed together at present, and farmers' gatherings discuss laws and business customs rather than husbandry. Railroad, granges and government agricultural colleges and departments have aroused American farmers to a consideration of their claims upon the laws and reven ues of the country, and their numerical ability to vote for themselves whatever they may agree upon. They are not likely to agree upon any destructive policy, for in our land they form the great body of property holders .- Christian

Boys, because your father has been a democrat or a republican, do you think you must be one like him? It is easy to inherit theology and politics from your father, but is it any evidence that you have used your brains?

We know that the cities are practically given over politically to the riffraff of society, and the only hope of good government lies in the country.

Shall agricultural districts in agricultural states be always represented by luwyers or bankers? Shall a few thousand lawyers have twenty-five times as many representatives in the congress of the United States as five million American farmers have?

It is a conceded fact that, of the nations of the earth, our takes rank among the first in territorial extent, population, wealth and importance; and it is just as true that no other first-class nation treats its agricultural interests

The very moment that the grange becomes democratic or republican, the advocate of the one as against the other, it ceases to be a grange and is nothing more than a partisan political club, and its usefulness is forever destroyed.

The truth will never be reached so long as the doctrine of men and of party leaders shall usurp the throne of reason and sound, unbiased

If there be unwise and unjust legislation af-

fecting the interests of the great agricultural class, and it be the purpose to remedy the same it can only be done by co-operating together as agriculturists. Just as soon as it be attempted in any other way, fai ure will be the result. Political parties and political leaders, it makes no difference by what name they may be called all have the same object in view, which is to obtain the office and divide the spoils. The good of the country is a minor consideration, and whether we like to admit it or not the facts all go to prove it.

For a great agricultural country to be represented by lawyers, certainly is a very preposterthe laws more than any vote of hers could do. try, and it proved so great a failure, it surely is now time that we have a change.

The time has now come when we must get out of the old ruts, but just so long as we choose to be partisans rather than patriots, just so long as we run after machine politicians, and look to the interests of party instead of following the dictates of reason and sound judgment and act for the best interests of the country, we may expect to see just the same condition of things, as we now see, which is the result of the labor of lawyer potiticians, and which has well nigh ruined the country, and will certainly ruin it if it be persisted in .- Virginia Patron.

A voice in the United States senate, a few days before adjournment, said, "that the demands of the farmers, are just and proper must be apparent, and that they will be complied with is just as certain as that the the government shall endure and the farmers of the country continue to appreciate the justice of their claims and their undoubted power to enforce them." Let us appreciate our power and organize to enfore our claims.

Had the farmers an equal representation in congress with the other industrial classes, they would have 146 members instead of sixteen, or nine times the number the number they now have. Is it not high time that the farmers should come to the front in respect to this matter of representation?-Patron of Husbandry.

One good result of the training that farmers get in the grange is seen in the fact, that they preserve their composure amid all the commetion and excitement of politics that now dis-Thursday; who, leaving the work and cares of tracts the people and paralyzes business, While a large portion of the people surrender themselves to party, to run after flag raisings and political gatherings, these men are at home quietly attending to the business of their farms, If every farmer would do this, politicians would not be so plenty. Parties would not then control the people, but the people would control parties .- Dirigo Rural.

> operative effort, and where the need of inauguration is so pressing, as it is acknowledged to be in every farming community, there ought to be a few leading spirits with patriotism enough to step forward with some practical plan and work it up. They would not fail to secure the members.

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

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The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend.

New and very Important Discovery.

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and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's themical Fluid. The new sheep pip is a sure cure for Seab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, and improves the growth and quality of woo!; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year, has all the advantages of carboile and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for each, 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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 41 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 4 ways discontinued at the expiration or the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clubs. The greatest ofevery agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a per son to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoflice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instruction sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send the ocean, cheap and navigable at all seasons, is papers or letters.

A Waterway to the Ocean.

There is no more important question at present to western farmers than providing better facilities for reaching foreign markets with their heavy products, and nothing on which they can so profitably combine their influence in bringing about speedily as this. The general government should, without further delay, make available those great rivers, of the Missississippi and Missouri valleys, for commerce It is committed to this work, and millions of the former place. dollars are annually wasted in clearing out creeks and other streams comparatively useless for purposes of navigation, mostly in the older This waste of the public money is caused through a species of log-rolling among congressman, each one aiming to get an appropriation for his "deestrict," which will assist a future nomination and election.

The farmers of the west should take the matter earnestly in hand and make it obligatory ucts of these interior states must be disposed of upen every member of the house of representatives and every senator, to give the improve- siderably below present quotations, and to acment of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers priations made yearly for this purpose by the water flowing from the Rocky Mountains to the general government, in order that the work Gulf, offers ready facilities with the abundance may be pushed steadily and systematically for- of engineering skill we have at command, to ward. Such a united effort of the members speedily obtain this desirable object. from the adjacent states to those rivers, will speedily result in the inauguration of the work so well began by Capt. Eads, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Kansas City seems to be the only place where an earnest effort is being made to organize such a movemeet as will eventually accomplish the much-needed result. The Board of Trade of that city, in August last, issued an address on the subject of the improvement of the Missouri river, which has been followed by a convention. In the address above mentioned, the Board of Trade make the following significant statement:

"The capacities of the Missouri river, in this respect, have been tested, and even in its present wholly unimproved state, it has been found far superior to railroads, although the dangers of its navigation are such as to make men hesitate to put their money into the necessary craft. In 1878 four tows of barges loaded with grain were taken from this city to St. Louis. The transportation of this grain, including insurance, cost the shippers five and a half cents per bushel, when the railroads were at that time charging thirteen cents on wheat and eight cents on other grain. There was a saving therefore of seven and a half cents on the wheat and two and a half on the corn to the shipper, but the most significant fact in connection with these shipments was that it cost the carriers but two and a half cents per bushel, including insurance, which enabled them to make a little over one hundred per cent. while With this experience before them, the carriers grain can be carried at a handsome profit to carriers from Kansas City to New Orleans for seven cents per bushel. Now from New Orleans to the European markets it costs but three eents per bushel more than from our Atlantic ports. The rates from Missouri river points to the Atlantic ports are usually about thirty-six cents thirty-six cents on other grain. Deduct from history of the the transfer of the these the three cents excess which it costs from west with the footsteps of civilization and agri-New Orleans to European markets, and we find culture, powerfully supports this theory, and if that the river route will save twenty-six cents the steadily ascending grade of the country ciety's beautiful grounds south of the city of

per bushel on wheat and twenty-three cents on other grain. These figures represent the additions that will be made to the present profits of producers, for the prices of grain at every rail-

way station in the Missouri Valley are the prices in European markets less carriage, and the reduction in cost of carriage does not affect European prices. A reduction in that item makes a corresponding addition to the profits of the American producers,"

The address further states :

"Two years ago one line of barges on the Mississippi river from St. Louis south, was found adequate, while now two are required. These are overtaxed with business, and have usually contracts for months ahead, notwithstanding they have so increased their capacity as to have enlarged the tows beyond all precedent, accompanied, of course, with an equally unprecedented increase in the amount of property conveyed. Such being the present tendency of commerce, the Missouri valley should be prompt to avail itself of it, and to take such fer to club agents ever made. Cash and no measures as will secure its share of the benefits. trade in articles at high prices for work. Ev- The second reason is that the people of Kansas ery agent who works for the Kansas Farmer have subscribed nearly all the money required knows that he is working for Cash! And to put a line of barges on the Missouri river, and will soen organize a company for that purpose. This line of barges is proposed simply as a pioneer line, and if we can secure the improvement requisite to make it a successful venture the way will be open for similar enterprises from all points, which will fill the entire

> to all alike." The following argument made use of is unanswerable and conclusive in favor of govern-

> navigable river and make its advantages equal

ment appropriations for the contemplated work : "Our river being the only considerable stream in the United States that has not heretofore received attention, we feel, in view of the benefit to be derived from its improvement, that we have a right to claim that it shall now be subject whatever, they should give the county done at public expense, the same as like improvements have been made elsewhere."

What is needed to push this most desirable work of making the great rivers highways to an organization embracing all the states west of the Alleghany mountains, which will bring to bear such an influence that will compel every representative and senator from these states to work constantly in the interest of this measure, at the same time cutting off all such useless appropriations that are made ostensibly for dredging out creeks, but really for electioneer ng purposes in the member's "deestrict."

There is water sufficient at all seasons in the Mississippi to float ocean steamers to the wharves of St. Louis, and in the Missouri to run lines of barges safely from Kansas City to

In the movement forming to regulate railroad transportation, the improvement of these great waterways to the ocean should constitute a part. both safe and convenient. In fact it is the greatest need of the whole western country. The immense and every year increasing prod. in foreign markets and probably at prices concomplish this the cheapest rates of transporta-

Rainfall on the Plains.

Mr. Hilton enters the lists in an article of the important subject of a water supply for the plains, and advances a theory which differs in many essential points from the views of other writers on this subject. He boldly denies the dearth of moisture in the atmosphere which is the obstacle that is considered almost insur mountable by his fellow disputants in the same interesting field of science. He appeals to statistics prepared by the signal service to prove that the summer winds which sweep over the plains to the base of the Rocky Mountains. come from the southeast generally, and directly from the Gulf; that they are not bereft of their moisture in their long overland journey after leaving the Gulf, but form an upper current and are separated from the earth by a hot, dry strata of air caused by the radiation of the sun's heat from the almost nude plains, and that this strata of hot, dry air resting on the earth, serves as a complete insulator, preventing the upper, moisture-laden current from coming in contact with the earth. To counteract and change this climatic condition, he contends for a better protection of the earth from the rays of the sun by the cultivation of forests and the ranker growing grasses, and the prevention of prairie fires, thus mulching and cooling the earth's surface, and providing a condensing at mosphere on and immediately above the earth saving the shippers the amount above stated. in place of the present rarified and insulated one which prevails on that belt of territory estimated that with improvement of the river, lying directly east of the Rocky Mountains and reaching to the frontiers of cultivated Kansas so that the moisture-laden strata above may be brought in contact with the earth, cooled and condensed into rain in place of being separated as at present by an impassable, insulated bar rier, from it. This philosophy being accepted as the true one, the plains to the foot of the per bushel on wheat and thirty-three on other Rocky Mountains must become, by forest culgrain. Thus it is found that the difference in ture and agriculture, as well watered by frefavor of the river route is, to the seaboard quent rains, as any part of the territory lying present. twenty-nine cents per bushel on wheat and immediately west of the Missonri river. The

does not play a counterpart to these influences it is reasonable to expect the wet line to still advance westward.

Mr. Hilton's article will be found very interesting and full of encouragement to the firm and preparing it by the plow as a reservoir for in the fair this season, and have aided the So-Mr. Hilton's philosophy declares the existence of a boundless supply of moisture in close proximity and ever present, and only separated from the thirsty earth by a thin, insulated strata of hot, dry air. Let this enemy to vegetation be removed and the desert blossoms as

Strays.

The season of the year is fast approaching when the law makes it obligatory on all persons who find stray animals among their stock, to advertise them in the KANSAS FARMER, in order that the owners may know where to find their property. After having been properly advertised if not claimed within a certain prescribed time, the ownership of the stock becomes vested in the party having them in possession. If not so advertised, however, the party holding or selling such stray stock, becomes liable to presecution for damage by the rightful owner, and the taker-up of the stock cannot recover for its keep.

There is doubtless a large amount of stock lost by straying that is taken up and never advertised. If the stray law were strictly complied with few animals would be lost.

A copy of the Kansas Farmer for the next three months will prove a valuable investment for any parties having stock on the range, for the list of strays advertised, alone. A file of the FARMER is kept in every county clerk's office in the state, where it can be examined by mals. parties who have lost stock, and may be the means of their recovery if it has been heretofore advertised. A good many strays are advertised all through the season, but by far the larger number in the fall months, when farmers gather their horses and cattle in from the

In the Old Ruts.

A correspondent writing from one of the old states, describes the status of the farmers in the section he is visiting, and the picture he sketches is a pretty conclusive reply to the complaint that farming don't pay, which comes up from se many parts of the country:

"There may be some improvements," he writes, "in the methods of agriculture in the they are not perceptible to me. I see the same old rotation of crops-the same plowing of half the farm for wheat, oats and corn, so as to The facilities for western transportation will get it into grass—the same never getting it in never be complete without perfecting a system grass—the same feeding of six to ten bullocks, of navigation by these rivers which will be and so on, etc., to the end of the chapter. There isn't a farmer in this part of the county, so far as I can discover, with any intelligent ideas about farming, or with any ideas except those obtained from ancestors, or picked up accidentally. I can count over fifty farmers, the first that occur to me in the neighborhood, and bition. not one of them takes an agricultural paper or their combined effort in having liberal approtion must be obtained, and this great volume of reads anything on the subject. How is it postent to remain in such ignorance as not to know how to raise strawberries, grapes, or any small fruit or vegetables, or to do anything in their calling except such things as they learned to do in a bungling manner when they were boys? So long as bees would live and make honey without attention or care, they kept bees and had honey. So long as grape vines would run over a tree or fence and produce grapes without pruning or training they had some grapes, and o on with dozens of other things they all ought to have but none of them have. "The same old set still occupy the seil and move in the same old ruts that they stepped into fifty

S. E. V.

Mr. Thos. Cane, Burlington, Osage county, Kansas, writes the KANSAS FARMER, "I decided to take advantage of the liberal offer made by Prof. J. Wilkinson, through the KANSAS FARMER, last spring, offering the right to use sub-earth ventilation on his pat-ented plan and to furnish plans and specifications to one person in each county of the state of Kansss, for the nominal sum of ten dollars. The professor sent me the necessary plans, etc., and they are full and complete, and I am engaged in making the underground duct, and insulating a part of my house cellar, which is designed for a milk-room. I expect to use my new dairy room next summer, and when the weather gets hot and we have had one of our long spells of those violent, hot winds, I will tell the readers of the FARMER how the subearth plan works. I have never seen S. E. V. in use, but I am a strong believer in it, and I am satisfied that the patentee is a liberal, honerable and very capable man."

Kansas Horticulturist.

The proposed publication of the Kansas Horiculturist, at Topeka, by J. K. Hudson, the prospectus for which was issued sometime since, not meeting with sufficient encouragement to warrant the large outlay that such a publication would require, has been abandoned for the

Shawnee County Agricultural Fair.

The fair is in full blast this week on the So-

Topeka. Up to noon yesterday the entries were old ground it is entirely burnt out, and many over one thousand. The stock entries are very large. The exhibition this year is far superior, in every respect, to any previous fair, which is very encouraging to the Seciety and 15 bushels per acre. As for Mr. P.'s forty believer in the future unsurpassed greatness of the farmers of Shawnee county. The business Kansas. Cool the earth by shading its surface men of the city have manifested much interest the rains 18 the advice of all the doctor's, but ciety very materially by the offer of special

Circulars and Catalogues.

Descriptive circular and price-list of new white grape, "Duchess," Farlee & Anderson, Cayuga Lake Nurseries, Union Springs, N. Y. A. W. Williams & Sons' wholesale catalogue for autumn 1880, Batavia, Ill., of greenhouse plants, nursery stock, small fruits, ornamental rees, etc.

Price-List of Asylum Hill Nurseries, E. M. Patten proprietor, Kalamazoe, Michigan. Exhibition catalogue of the "Elizabeth herd of registered Jerseys, the property of the estate of G. Dawson Coleman, Brickville, Lar-

caster county, Pa. Colin Cameron agent. Catalogue of Monmouth Nvrseryl for fall of 1880, J. T. Lovett, proprietor, Little Silver. Menmeuth county, N. J. The "Pocklington," a new white variety of grape, is given special prominence in the catalogue.

Important Sale.

We call attention to the Breeders' Great Combination Sale of Short-Horn Cattle advertised in another part of this paper. Ranchnen, breeders and farmers are especially interested to attend this sale, as it comprises a large number of bulls, ready for service, representing fashionable and substantial families. Be on hand at Sedalia, Mo., Fair Grounds, Oct. 27th, rain or shine, and secure some fine ani-

Rowell's Newspaper Directory.

The last Directory issued by Gee. P. Rowell & Co., New York, the pioneer in this business, is a complete work of its kind, and is one of the most useful works to advertisers and newspaper men published. The editor has taken much pains to have the work accurate and has succeeded to a degree that will be most satisfactory to all who have occasion to consult its

The National Sheep and Wool Show held at Philadelphia last week was not a great success. There were a number of fine sheep on exhibition, but scarcely enough to entitle the show te a national character. There were no sheep past forty years in this section of country, but from the plains or Texas. There were representatives of a few of the best breeding flocks of various breeds of sheep from a half dezen

The great Mississippi valley horticultural display held at St. Louis, and for which much was expected and hoped by horticulturists, did not realize the expectations of its promoters. The cold storage which was relied upon failed. and in consequence the best fruits of the southern states and California were prevented from adding a most important feature to the exhi-

A joint public sale of high-bred Shorthorns will take place at Delaware, Ohio, at the fair grounds, October 21st. The popular auctioneer, L. P. Muir, will conduct thesale. This sale will comprise a very choice selection of ever one hundred head from the herds of C. Hills, Hen. T. C. Jones & Son, and Hen. T. F. Joy, of Delaware, Ohio, and from the herd of T. L. Harrison, of Morley, N. Y.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, the live agricultural implement men want several car loads and names: of millet and grass seed, beans, peach-pits, etc. Read their advertisement in the FARMER.

Reply to Mr. Poor.

ED. FARMER: In looking over your valuable paper of September 15th, I noticed a communication from E. W. Poor, Myrtle, Phillips county, Kansas, and as I believe you wish and expect your correspondents to state facts rather than to get up a finely sounding letter, I would be glad of the privilege of correcting his statements in regard to the crops in this county. In doing so I will try to be very exact and give an impartial statement of facts as they exist. I will give a statement of the condition of our own township, which I believe will give a fair average of the county, as some of the townships can give a little better report and some not so good. Mr. P. and myself live in Walnut township, Phillips county, about 21 miles south of the Nebraska line. I am well acquainted with the tewnship, having lived here for more than seven years, being one of the oldest settlers.

In the first place your correspondent states that perhaps one-third of the number of acres of spring wheat sown, threshed from four to eight bushels per acre; the truth is that a great portion of the spring wheat sown was not cut at all, and what was cut did not pay for the cutting and threshing. The best piece of wheat in the township yielded 51 bushels per acre. Mine was considered good and yielded 31 bushels; others threshed 3, 21 and 2 bushels per acre. I think I am safe in saying that there has not been as many bushels of wheat threshed as was sown in the spring, to say nothing of the winter wheat-that being a total failure. You can judge for yourself whether there is wheat enough to bread the population until spring. Where one man has a few bushels of wheat here are five who have none.

Mr. P. states that corn, the county over, will be an average crop. Now for the facts On

had the most and some all of their corn planted on old ground, consequently they have no corn. On new ground it is better, yielding from 5 to acres of corn which he estimates will yield 30 bushels of "good No. 1 corn" per acre; I have heard the opinion of a number of practical farmers in regard to the field, and none give it a greater yield than 15 bushels, some give less. The late rains revived the corn but failed to make the ears fill-it made cobs, nothing more.

As for potatoes and garden truck, they are almost a total failure; no vegetables of any kind save a few squashes and potatoes. I know of but two or three families in the township who have any potatoes for winter use or for seed. All planted more or less. I planted one acre; have three in family and have had what we wanted to use since July 1st, and can probably dig enough now to last another month. Very few were as fortunate as we. If this can be called an average crop it is useless for us to spend our lives here in trying to make a living. But it is not the case. We can raise good crops here, for I have proved it for myself; but this has been an exceptional year, and I do not write for the purpose of running down the county, for this is my home and all my interests are here, and I believe I think as much of this county as Mr. P: with all of his fine rhetpric in its praise, but when a man from purely personal motives makes such glaring misrepresentations we feel as if we ought to make "our little speech " also.

He says that all can make a live of it in this county without outside aid, which is far from being the case. I have paid considerable attention to the matter, being appointed by the County Aid Society one of the agents to distribute aid in this township, and therefore feel that I can speak with certainty in regard to it. Frequent inquiries are made as to when we may hope to receive the aid promised to the settlers on the frontier who have lost their crops. Application has been made to the County Aid Society, but as yet we have received nothing. I suppose enough has been sent in to supply all who are in need.

Many settlers have come in here within the last year or two and taken government land. They spent all they had in coming here and getting settled; they failed to raise anything; winter is coming and no provisions or clothing to keep them from suffering; many have large families and are so situated that it is impossible for them to go to a distance to get work, and they must suffer unless they get help from some source. I am not speaking for myself but I do speak for those of my neighbors who are in actual want and who will suffer this winter for necessary food and clothing; and for these I hope something will be done, as those who are the most forehanded will have all they can do to get through the winter, as last year we had out half a crop and this year still worse.

We join with Mr. Poor in rejoicing over the enomination of Gov. St. John, for we believe e has the interests of the people at heart; also believe we are as much in favor of temperance s Mr. P., but at present the suffering people are more interested on the subject of something to relieve their wants and drive the wolf from the door, which is but natural.

GEORGE T. GRUNDY

We, the undersigned, citizens of Walnut township, have read Mr. Poor's letter to your paper, also Mr. Grundy's answer, and enderse what Mr. Grundy has stated as being the truth in regard to the crops in our township and in the county, as far as we know; also in regard to the necessity for aid for a part of our popuation, and would be glad to have it published in your paper, together with our endorsement

A. R. Drake, Samuel Lovell. Zeb. Baker, James Clutter, H. E. Breeding, Frank M. Buckley, E. Hernz, Daniel Higgins, C. S. Lewis, F. W. Harlan,

Peter Basquin, Francis M. Rosencrats, Charles Hackel, R. E. Heth, Bill Hummel, L. D. Paynter, James J. Miller, Joseph Gipe, William Gipe, George M. Case, M. W. Gipe, David S. Gipe.

For Sale Cheap.

A Health Lift of the most approved manufacture. Apply at the KANSAS FARMER office.

Lice on cattle may be easily get rid of by sprinkling earth on them freely. Fill the hair full once in three or four weeks during the winter. It must be dry and dusty. If a barrel of road dust be saved in summer when the roads are dusty, it is just right; but any earth can be dried in an old pan under the stove, so that we need not be without the remedy at any time in winter. Calves will not thrive if they are lousy-neither will larger cattle.

It has been a late practice at some of the fairs to label animals or articles on exhibition so as to give no clue to the ownership, in order to avoid favoritism in awarding premiums. This is a good idea, but not altogether practicable, because the owner, in a large number of cases, would be guessed or known by the committee. - Vermont Farmer.

Multitudes Using It.

The following is cut from the columns of the 'Hebrew Leader," N. Y. city: 'Multitudes are using Warner's safe kidney and liver cure, diabetes cures safe pills, safe nervine, safe bitters, safe tonic, and are benefited by them; that this is true is stated by tens of thousands over their own signatures."

Kidney wort is nature's remedy for kidney and liver diseases, piles and constipation.

Werk of the U. S. Entomological Commission in 1889.

The U.S. Entemological Commission had a prolonged session in June, immediately after the adjournment of congress, and since then the members and their assistants have been in the field. As during the previous year the labor was divided, so that Prof. Riley took charge of the cotton worm investigation, while Profs. Packard and Thomas prosecuted the study of the Rocky Mountain locust in the western territories.

The organization of Prof. Riley's parties is

Prof. Stelle proceeded to Texas, making his headquarters somewhere in the Colorado Bottom, where he was assisted by Judge W. J. Jones, of Virginia Point, near Galveston.

Prof. Barnard made his headquerters at Vi dalia, Louisiana, so as to fully study those portiens of Louisian and Mississippi which were neglected in 1878 and 1876 on account of yellow fever.

In Mississippi, Paof. R. W. Jones, of the State University, assisted by Dr. E. H. Anderson of Kirkwood, and Mr. Lawrence Johnson, of Holly Springs, represented the commission among the cotton lands of that state.

In Alabama, Judge J. F. Bailey, of Marion, assisted by Mr. James Roane, chemist, of Georgetown, D. C., made a special series of experiments.

In Georgia, Prof. J. E. Willet, of Mercer eollege, made a series of experiments to test the usefulness of fungus germs in the destruction of the worm, having the aid and advice of W. G. Farlew, professor of cryptogamic botany at Harvard, who has been employed by the commission to study this subject.

In Florida, Mr. H. G. Hubbard, a well known entemologist of Detroit, Michigan, who has been for some time stationed at Crescent City, is making a series of practical observations and experiments, having his headquarters at Tallahassee.

Prof. Smith was occupied more particularly with the preparation of maps showing the different cotton regions, and indicating a new classification of the cotton belt with reference to the hibernation of the insect.

Mr. E. A. Schwarz, who has been associated with Prof. Riley from the beginning of the investigation, and Mr. W. H. Patton, an experienced entomologist of Connecticut, remained at the headquarters of the commission in Washington during Prof. Riley's absence, and took the field later in the season at points to which future experience may direct. Prof. Riley has been at various points in Mississisippi, Alabama and Georgia. He has traveled from point to point superintending the work and advising with his assistants. Towards the end of September he expects to go to California to investigate the facts concering the cultivation of Pyrethum, which may prove a valuable and safe antidote to the cotton worm. He has already taken steps to introduce this plant into the southern states.

In their investigation of the Rocky Mountain locust, Profs. Packard and Thomas have been assisted by Prof. Aughey and Mr. Lawrence Bruner, of Nebraska, Dr. John Marten of Carbondale, Illinois, and Mr. Allen Whitman, cf Minneapolis, Minn. In Utah, Messrs. J. L. Barfoot, Orsen Heward and Mr. E. E. Wood, of Chicago, have rendered assistance.

Prof. Packard visited Wyoming and Utah, while Mr. Bruner, his assistant for Montana, left home July 1st, going from Bismarck overland to Fort Keogh, and thence up the Yellowstone valley to Bozeman. When last heard from he was at Helena en route for Benton. He was in the field two menths.

Pref. Thomas left Carbendale on the 10th of July for an extended exploration of these parts of Dakota and British America ing. Where there is no organization and not which embrace some of the most important regions in the permanent breeding grounds of the that two gentlemen having an interest in this

The result of the locust investigations for this season shows a remarkable immunity from the attacks of Caloptenus spretus, the species of locust under consideration. A single swarm was observed in Utah, and local scattered flights of inconsiderable importance in Bakota and Minnesota, and eastern Oregon, near Walla Walla. For the first time in many years Montana has been free from the locust, only scattered individuals occurred in the Yellowstone valley. The researches of the commission now carried on for four seasons has cleared up the question of the permanent breeding grounds of the locust, which existed in Montana, in the valleys of the Upper Missouri, the Judith basin and the Yellowstone valley with its tributaries. From this region the swarms visit the border states to the eastward, and also pass down into Utah and Wyoming. Colorado is mostly visited by swarms local to that state, while large swarms have arrived from Wyoming in former years. The second report of the commission is in press and will appear in November, and the third is in preparation.

The investigation of the locust will be resumed in the spring of 1881, Prof. Packard designing to spend the month of June in portions of Utah, Idaho and Montana, so as to bring the work down to June 30th of next year, when by law the special field work connected with the investigation of the Rocky Mountain locust ceases. It is believed that this locust will never be so destructive as in the past, and due credit has been given by disinterested persons in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah, to the practical value of the efforts of the entomological commission in obtaining and diffusing an a knowledge of its breeding habits, migrations and distribution as to abundantly justify congress in ordering the investigation .- Ameri-

Handling Apples.

To questions propounded by the Secretary of the State Horticultural Society of Kansas, to a number of the principal fruit-growers of the state, the following is the substance of their answers:

Early picking and placing in heaps under the orchard trees, covering them with some hay or straw until endangered by freezing; then sort and place in barrels, or in shallow bins in a cool, dark and dry cellar. A very few recommend storing in pits in the ground, well lined with hay, and covered against freezing as winter approaches. Marketing as soon as ripe is strongly recommended.

Best keeping varieties of apples: Rawles Genet, 23 votes; Gilpin, 27; Willow Twig, 23; Winesap, 18; White Winter Pearmain, 18.

The answer to the question, How have your quite encouraging for the future.

PRUNING APPLE TREES.

Mr. Brackett, secretary of the society, says,

on the subject of pruning apple trees, that he is convinced that there is a system of orchard pruning which must be adopted and practiced, in order to realize the finest and best results. Many of the orchards in this county are not pruned at all, the twigs and "water sprouts' being allowed to grow so thickly that it is with

difficulty a person can crawl under or climb into the tree. The consequence is that light and air are excluded from a large portion of the fruit, rendering it inferior in quality, diminutive in size, and depriving it of its natural beauty. It is true that some varieties, such as the Red Astrachan, Ben Davis, Dominie, and a few others, require but little pruning to put and keep them in symmetry; but even these must be started right, and in aftergrowth, all superfluous twigs and sprouts annually removed The Winesap, Rawles Jenet, Willow Twig, and many other kinds which have the habit of sending out numerous sprouts, and spreading their branches almost horizontally, should not only have their heads started some two feet

from the erown, but should be kept sufficiently pruned to prevent the interlocking of limbs, and also to admit light, and a free circulation of air to all portions of the tree. Mr. Brackett gave the society a few "facts and figures" upon which to reflect. In 1877 he pruned 600 of his 800 Rawles Genet trees, using the knife pretty freely. The press of

other business prevented his completing the work at that time. In the following spring of 1879, the pruning was resumed; but finding all the lower limbs and trees loaded with fruit buds, the lower limbs and trees loaded with fruit buds, and believing that that variety was the only variety that would bear a full crop that year, his and fever. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills and believing that that variety was the only va-'pruning courage" failed him, and the most of the 200 trees were allowed to grow at will. The result this year (1879) was a fine crop of large, handsome fruit on all the trees pruned, while the unpruned trees yielded a crop of

small, inferior and unmarketable apples. The Rawles Genet has been kept below its standard quality by the neglect of proper pruning, and its deserved reputation has consequently been

Kansas State Association of Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the association at Junction City, Kansas, on Tuesday, October 12th, 1880, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

It is earnestly recommended that every county in the state whose citizens are interested in sheep and wool, will organize a county society and be present by their representatives.

It was suggested that each county society send two duly accredited delegates to this meetsufficient time to properly organize, it is desired question, should be present.

Wool-growing promises in the near future to be among the most important interests of the state, and it is the proper time now to take steps for its protection and prometion.

Every effort will be made to secure reduced rates upon the railways, and to make the visit to Junction City pleasant and profitable.

THOS. H. CAVANAUGH, Vice-President.

J. W. ARNOLD, Secretary. A National Merino Sheep Register.

We would like to hear, through the KANSAS FARMER, from sheep men upon the subject of a National Merino Sheep Register. Are you in F. S. P. favor of it or not?

So writes a correspondent of the FARMER. From Coleman's Rural World we clip the following on this subject : "NATIONAL MERINO SHEEP REGISTER.

NATIONAL MERINO SMEEP REGISTER.— Let us see if we can't get up a National Merino Sheep Register, with one representative from each state, to meet at some central point for a permanent organization. Let us hear from all the states on this question.

KANSAS MERINO BREEDER."

Let us have the opinion of others on the question. No better state for sheep husbandry exists than Kansas.

Overfeeding for the Fairs.

The practice of stuffing animals for a number of weeks and even months, for the sake of making them over fat and out of proportion for the fair, is not only a foolish but a ruinous one. One has but to point out the destruction that has resulted from this overfeeding in the fameus Bates' and Booth's shorthorn cattle, to show that a practice that will so deform and derange the animal as to render it either unfit or una-

ble to propagate its kind, is wholly wrong and distress and griping which other medicine cause to be deprecated in the strongest terms. Judges at our fairs should understand this matter and lend their whole influence to the side of a fair reasonable feeding and preparation for the fair. Anything that is stimulated to an unnatural development should be considered only in the light of a monstrosity, and hold no place among animals that are competing for a prize upon the merits which they possess. The descendants of prize stock should be the best stock; but too often they who have bought prize animals have had only to regret it, because they were injured by overfeeding and took their prizes on artificial points, which were not hereditary, and they were therefore not able to transmit them to their offspring .- American Agriculturist.

The majority of American farmers, living in the midst of all that is attractive in nature, are nvestments in fruit-growing paid? was largely insensible to the beauties of their surroundings, affirmative, and the present indications are and feel it incumbent upon them to work early and late to increase their store, and therefore never take time to appreciate what is really enjoyable about them, or to create for their families anything but the bare essentials of exis tence. Much of the discontent in farmer's fam ilies could be remedied by a little thought fo their comfort, education and pleasure.

The Medical Record says that an English physician examined thirty-eight boys, between the ages of fifteen and nineteen, who were ha bitual smokers. Twenty-two of these suffered from various disorders of circulation and digestion, palpitation of the heart and a more or less strong tendency to drink.

Twenty Years a Sufferer.

Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear sir, Twenty years ago was shipwrecked on the Atlantic ocean, and I was shipwrecked on the Atlantic ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a large abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollar with no benefit, I was persuaded to try your golden medical discovery, and now, in less that three months after taking the first bottle, I and thenkful to say I was consistent. thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left hee to the ground. I am, sir, yours respectfully William Ryder,87 Jefferson street, Buffalo,N.

GREAT SUCCESS.

A Fifty Cent Bottle of the Marsh Agu Cure Has Done Wonders.

For curing chills and fever the Marsh ague cure surpases anything I have ever used.—[R B. Clark, Springfield, Mo.
"One 50 cent bottle of the Marsh ague cure

has accomplished wonders in my family. It has cured my five children of chills and fever. It is the best and cheapest chill medicine known."—
[Mrs. Mary Williams, Sedalia, Mo.
The Marsh Ague Cure is for sale by all promi

Absolute Fact. The "Times," Hartford, Conn., says: With The "Times," Hartiora, Conn., says: With all these doubts, uncertainties and auxieties in the political world, there is yet vouchsafed to the dwellers upon earth one assured and absolute fact, that Warner's safe remedies are a 'safe' and speedy cure for all and every disease for which recommended."

No Puffery.

Nothing can be more offensive to conscien tious journalism than indiscriminate puffery. But it is a pleasure to speak candidly and correctly in praise of such a medicine as Hunt's remedy for the kidneys, bladder, liver, and urinary organs; a specific and positive cure that has been before the public for twenty-five years and has received from sufficient and has been before the public for twenty-nve years and has rescued from suffering and the grave even the victims of Bright's Disease. The facts in regard to Hunt's remedy, the great kidney and liver medicine, are attested by high author-Sold by all druggists. Trial size, 75 cents.

Scraping Carrots for Butter.

Farmers wive for years been in the habit of scraping carrots to color their butter. This hard and disagreeable work is no longer necessary, for a more perfect color in every way, and one absolutely cheaper, is now prepared by the well known chemists, Wells, Richardson & Co., of Ruslington Vt. and called perfected butter col-Burlington, Vt., and called perfected butter color. It adds to the keeping qualities of butter, and gives a perfect June tint. It has been adopted by the leading dairymen everywhere.

Quinine and Arsenic

form the basis of many of the ague remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of eithfor this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. Ayer's ague cure is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of fever and ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for fever and ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and mias-matic districts. By direct action on the liver and billiary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous and healthy condition. For sale by all dealers.

On account of the death of Mr. Simeon Wright, of Maryville, Nodaway Co., Mo., his entire herd of short-horns will be sold on Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1880. This herd numbers 30 head of the Young Mary, Gwynne, Mazurka, Moss Rose, &c. Dr. H. M. Carver and L. Miller will join in the sale with 42 head of fine cattle. Catalogues mailed on application. cattle. Catalogues mailed on application. M. Wright, adm'r, Maryville, Mo.

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. Prescort & Co.

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take kidney wort—for no other remedy se effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the

It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

P. Du	Produce.	
10.0	cers retail price list, corrected weekly be anspeaker. Country produce quoted at rices.	y W. W buying
NE	W CARRACK For day	0000
		.30@40
		.12@.1
		.10@1
		.10651
BEA	NS-Per bu-White Navy	1.9
	Medium	1.7
	Common	1.5
E. R	. POTATOES—Per bu	.6
r. I	S. POTATOES—Per bu	.6
S. P	OTATOES	.9
TUL	(NI'S	.40
API	LES	30m.5
	70.00	
	Retail Grain.	
Who	desale cash prices by dealers, corrected	weekl
	by Edson & Beck.	

ly	by Edson & Beck.	cea.j
re	WHEAT-Per bu, No. 2	.75
re	" Fall No 8	.70
n-	" Fall No 4	.65
	CORN - White	.28
i-	" Yellow	.28
	OATS - Per bu, new	.25
9-	RYE-Per bu	
	BARLEY-Per bu	.50
1-	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	.50
r	" No. 2	2.75
	" No 2	2.60
	" No 3	2.30
	COPN MEAL	2.90
	CORN MEAL	.90
h	CORN CHOP	.65
n	CODY & OATS	1.25
ш	CORN & OATS	
3-	BRAN.	.50
	SHORTS	:60
d		
g-	Butchers' Retail.	
	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	1014
38	" Round " " "	1214
	" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	10
	" Hind " " "	6
		7
	MUTTON—Chops per lb	61/2
0		10
ú	DODE	10@1214
11	FORK	8@10

ı	VEAL—1234@1
	Hide and Tallow.
	Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.
	HIDES—Green 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	TALLOW
	Poultry and Game.
	Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansa. Avenue.
	CHICKENS—Live, per doz 1.00@2.50

P	oultry and Game.	
Corrected weekly b	y McKay Bro's., 291 and	
Controlled Hockiy	Avenue.	92 Kansa
CHICKBNO TI-	4	or a pure reco
DRAIDIE CHICKS	per doz	3.00@2.50
OHAIT. CHICK!	488	2.25@2.5
WILD DUCKS	***************************************	.75@1.00
WILD DUCKS- MALLARD, per do		
TEFI.		1.0
SQUIRRELS. "	***************************************	1,2
RABBITS. "		.60
LACK DA DDITTO	***************************************	.69

WOOL MARKET.

St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy:

Tub washed—choice 44 to 46c, No. 2 medium 40 to 42c, dingy and low 33 to 36c, lamb 34 to 36c. Unwashed—choice mixed combing 28 to 29c, coarse do 24 to 26c, choice medium 26 to 27c, low do 23 to 24c, light fine merino 22 to 23c, heavy fine do 16 to 18c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c & 16 less—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 13c.

Chicago. Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 35 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to

Markets by Telegraph, October 5.

New York Money Market.

MONEY-2 to 3 per cent. GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881..... New 5's.... New 4½s (registered)...

107 % to 107 SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES 95—125. C.P. BONDS—\$1 11½. U.P. BONDS—\$1 11½. U.P. BONDS—firsts, \$1 12½. MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 09, ST. JOE—\$1 07. LAND GRANTS—\$1 13. SINKING FUNDS, offered—\$1 16.

Chicago Live Stock Market. The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 6,500; steady but weak; common to choice mixed \$4.50 to 4.90; light, \$4.80 to 4.80; selected heavy \$5.10 to 5.30; closed tame; many cars left.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1.400; shipments, 2,000; demoralized and nominal; 5000 left unsolel; common to fair shipping, \$3.25 to 3.75; good to choice shipping \$4.25 to 4.75; exports \$5.00 to 5.30; stockers, \$2.40 to 3.20; western Texas steem, \$2.00 to 3.00; cows, \$2.20 to 2.80; mixed butchers' \$2.25 to 3.10.

SHEEF—Receipts, \$20; quiet and weak; local demand; common to good, \$3.50 to 4.00; lambs \$3.15 te 3.25.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged,
WHEAT—Better, but slow; No. 2 red. 94%c cash;
WHEAT—Better, but slow; No. 2 red. 94%c cash;
WHEAT—Better, but slow; No. 3 do, 89 to 89½c;
No. 4 do, 86½c.
OORN—Firmer; 38½c cash; 39¾ to 39½c November:
88¼ to 389½c May.
OATS—Higher; 29½ to 293½c cash; 39c November.
PORK—Nominal.

Kansas City Produce Market. The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 10-46 bushels; shipments, 170,35 bushels; in store, 162,775 bushels; market firmer for cash; futures as No. 1, 86c; No. 278½ bid; No. 3, 74½. CORN—Receipts, 1-613 bushels; shipments, 3,635 bushels; in store, 24,934 bushels; market quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 36½c bid; No. 2 white mixed, 32½c bid.

dd.
OATS—No. 2, 28cl/4 bid: 287/c asked.
RYE—No. 2, 75c bid: 75c asked.
EGGS—Steady at 13c per dozen.
BUTTER—Market fairly active at 14c in round lots.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 949; shipments, 1,858; market moderately active but weak at yesterday's prices. HOGS—Receipts, 1,101; shipments, 770; market weak, slow and unsettled; sales ranged at \$4 50 to 4 624; bulk at \$4 50 to 4 60. SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none: market stead and unchanged.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—Active and firm; No. 2 red winter, 94½
to 95c; No. 2 spring, 94 to 94½c; cash, 94¾c; No. 4 95½
December; No. 3 spring, 88 to 89c.

CORN—Steady add firm at 39c cash; 40½ to 40¾c
November; 40¾c December.

OATS—Strong and higher; 30¾c cash; 307½c October; 30½ to 303¼c November; 300¼c cash; 300½c October; 30½ to 303¼c November, 812 65 to 12 67½ November; \$10 41½.

FORK—Easier; \$18 06 cash; \$18 00 to 18 25 October; 812 65 to 12 67½ November; \$12 15 to 15 70 December.

LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$7 30 to 7 82½ cash; 7 82½ October and November; \$7 72½ December.

BULK MEATS—Dull dnd lowrr; shoulders \$5 25; September 86 00; short-clear \$8 35.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Not enough supply to make market and only small retail business done; demand, however, fair, and good shipping cattle if here would find ready sale. Receipts 200; shipments, 1,500.

HOGS—Quiet; Yorkers and Baltimores \$4.75 to 4.85; mixed packing \$4.65 to 4.95; buthelers to fancy, \$5.00 to 5.25; receipts, 3,7(0, shipments, 5,800.

SHEEP—No supply and nothing doing; receipts, none; shipments, 100.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS-Firm. FLOUR-9s to 11s. WHEAT-Winter, 8s 6d to 8s 11d; spring, 7s 8d to

OATS-6s 2d. CORN-New, 5s. PORK—738, BEEF-628 6d, BACON—Long clear middles, 43s; short clear, 45s; LARD—Cwt. 42s.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. HAY—Upland, 23 to 24; second bottom, — to 20; bottom hay, — to 18; Kansas baled, 16 to 17,
FLOUR—Colorado, 3 20 to 3 40; Graham, 3 10 to 325;

FIDUR—Colorado, 3-20 to 3-40; Graham, 3-10 to 3-25; Masax, 2-85 to 3-20. Meal—Bolted corn meal, 1-55. WHEAT — to 2-20 % cwt. CORN—1-15 to 1-20 % cwt. CORN—1-15 to 1-20 % cwt. BARLEY—2-25 to — ⊗ cwt

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES: EGGS—Per dozen, ranch — to 30c; state, — to 22c. BUTTER—Ranch, # lb, 30 to 35c; creamery, 32 to 34; poor, 10 to 20c. Onions-3% to 3% o 7 b. Chickens-der doz., old, \$4 50 to 5 50; young, \$3 00 to 3 50.

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.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous de-bility, premature decay, etc. having tried in vain ev-ery known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-suffer-ers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

Dr. Payne,



in his lecture upon the Foe and Grace, says that Jyapepsia is a great Foe to Grace. It darkens the sky and breaks the hopes of many Christians. They think the trouble is in their hearts, when it is in their stomachs. Thus the stomach influences the felings to such a degree that it should be more care fully looked after and regulated with the never falling Sinmons Liver Regulator, the constant use of which will so improve the feelings as to make the heart happy and the spirits light. It is a well known fact that food, ill digested, but imperfectly nourishes the system, as it is only partially assimilated by the blood. Sufferers with Dyspepsia, whose circulation is impoverished and nerves weakened, experienced a rapid and decided improvement in their physical and mental condition by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. Try it, and you will be astonished at the good results. Try it, and by the use of Simmons Liver Regulator. 'you will be astonished at the good results.

TREES and VINES

Plants and Bulbs
BEST IN THE MARKET. CHEAP.
talling a specialty. Safe arrical guaranteed. Ca
guofree to all. 27th year. 15 groenhouses. 40 acr. STRAWBERRY PLANTS POT GROWN. BEST IN THE WORLD.
A Catalogue, with colored plates, free.
BTORRS, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, Lake Co., O

50 Landscape, Crhomo Carde, etc., name on, ioc. 20 Gill-Edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct.

70,000 SOLD YEARLY.

The growing popularity and usefulness of CAB-INET or PARLOR ORGANS is shown by the fact that SEVENTY THOUSAND are sold yearly in

MASON & HAMLIN Organs

which have been awarded HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS FOR DEM-INSTRATED SUFERIORITY AT EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD's industrial Exhibitions for thirteen years, with

NEW STYLES

Are ready this season with important improvements. FOR LARGE CHURCHES, splendid organs, with great power and variety, at \$50,450,530, and loss prices; FOR SMALLER CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., \$84 to \$200 and upwards, SUPERB DRAWING RNOM STYLES at \$200 to \$510, and upwards; A GREAT VARIETY OF SMALLER ORGANS of equal excellence, though less capacity, or in plain cases, at \$51 to \$200 and upwards. Also furnished LOR MONTHLY or QUARRERELY PAYMENTS, \$5 and upwards.

These organs are certainly unrivaled in excellence, while the prices are not much higher than those of very inferior instruments.

micrior instruments.

Before purchasing any organ send for latest ILLUS-TRATED 'ATALOGUE (32 pp. 4to), containing full descriptions and prices, including new styles, and much useful information for the purchaser of any organ, which will be sent free and post-paid. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 151 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 46 East 14th Street, NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Avenue, CHICAGO.

The Breeders' Creat Combination Sale **Short-Horn Cattle**

Sedalia, Mo., on Wednesday, Oct, 27, 1880,

At which time over 100 head will be sold, consisting of cows, bulls and holfers, representing the fashionable and substantial families, and are the property of the following distinuished breeders:

J. W. Horger, Jewis de Araba, Le. 25 head.

John Hamilton, Farmer City, Ill., 14 head.

James Giltner, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 8 headKidd & Harris, Lexington, Ky., 16 head.

Over one-half of the above offerings are bulls, ready for service. Ranchmen, Breeders and Farmers that are in wan of Short-Horns of any description should be at this sale. Sale positive, rain or shine, and to commence at 12 o'clock.

For catalogues address P. C. KIDD, at Scialia, Mo., or Lexington, Ky.

Literary and Domestic

Companions on the Road.

Life's milestones, marking year on year, Pass over swifter as we near The final goal, the silent end To which our fated footsteps tend A year once seemed a century, Now like a year it hurries by; And doubts and fears our hearts oppress And all the way is weariness.

Ah me! how glad and gay we were, Youth's san in all our voins satir. When long ago with spirits high, A happy, eareless company, We started forth, when everything Wore the green glory of the Spring, And all the fair wice world was ours To gather as we would its flowers!

Then, life almost eternal seemed, And death a dream so vaguely dreamed That in the distance scarce it threw A cloud-shade on the mountains blue That rose before us soft and fair, Clothed in ideal hues of air, To which we meant in after time. Strong in our manhood's strength to elimb

How all has changed! Years have gone by And of that joyous company With whom our youth first journeyed on Who-who are left? Alas not one! Love earliest loitered on the way. Then turned his face and slipped away And after him, with footsteps light, The fickle Graces took their flight And all the careless joys that lent Their revelry and merriment Grew silenter, and, ere we knew Had smiled their last and sad adieu

Hope faltering then, with doubtful wind Began to turn and look behind. And we, half questioning, would fair To follow with her back again; But Fate still urged us on our way, And would not let us pause or stay. Then to our side with plaintive eye. in place of Hope came Memory, And murmured of the Past, and told Dear stories of the days of old. Until its very dross seemed gold, And Friendship took the place of Love And strove in vain to us to prove That Love was light and insincere-Not worth a man's regretful tear.

Ah! all in vain-grant 'twas a cheat Yet no voice ever was so sweet-No presence like to Love's, who threw Knehentment over all we knew: And still we listen with a sigh, And back, with fond tears in the eye We gaze to catch a glimpse agaia Of that dear place-but all in vain.

Preach not, O stern Philosophy Naught we can have, and naught we see Will ever be so pure, so glad, So beautiful, as what we had

Nothing is like the long ago. Gone is the keen, intense delight-The perfume faint and exquisite-The glory and the effluence That haloed the enraptured sense When Faith and Love were at our side. And common Life was deified.

Our shadows that we used to throw Behind us, new before us grow; For once we walked toward the sun, But now, Life's full meridian done. Further away from Faith and Love. A chill is in the air—no more Our thoughts with joyous impulse sour But creep along the level way. Waiting the closing of the day. The Future holds no wondros prize This side Death's awful mysteries; Beyond, what waits for us, who knows: New Life, or infinite repose?

Simon and Susan.

A Very Romantic Elopement of a Very Romantic Couple.

BY EBEN E. REXPORD.

When Simon Bings told Susan Hart that he loved her, he did it in such a romantic way that her romantic heart was filled with rapture. It lifted their betrothal entirely beyond the level of ordinary betrothals. It took place in this

Simon was sitting on the sofa. Susan was also sitting on the sofa. Something had been said about the hard and cruel world. That suggested an idea to Susan, and she proceeded to make sure of it before it could take wings.

"I wish the world could always be as pleas and to me as-as-this sofa is," she finally managed to say, quite at a loss for a simile, after she had got well under way.

"You mean because it's so soft, I s'pose?" said Simon, inquiringly.

"Well, yes," admitted Susan, but somehow idea. She wished he had chosen some other term by which to express the peculiarly pleasing quality of the furniture in question.

Then, Susan," cried Simon-reaching out for her hand-"dear Susan, let me be like this June. How far is it to Dover?" sofa to you for life. Let me keep you from coming in contact with the hard world. Oh, Susan!" and here the sentimental young man dropped upon his knees before her, a la the last novel, and cried in touching accents: "If you refuse me this boon I shall have no faith in womankind. Oh, Susan, can you tell me no?"

Now Susan hadn't the faintest idea of telling him no. But it did sound so romantic to have him say that! Her heart beat with ecstacy. Here was a leaf from a real romance-and that romance her own! She put her handkerchief to her face, and tried to sob.

"Speak, Susan!" implored Simon. "If it cannot be, tell me so; but spare me this sus-

"I will be yours?" marmured she, and fell into his arms.

Wasn't that very far from being an ordinary be bound fer ---

Naturally the question of marriage came up.

Both agreed that it would be the proper thing then one of the wheels lopped over, and down labor. In too many cases poorly devised and and mother and Simon's father and mother had a demoralized condition on the ground. seen how things were going for six months past, had talked the matter over between themselves. ve'll hev to foot it, arter all."

But, being romantic, the young people naturally wanted to be consistent, and have their but a comfortable frame of mind. He was bemarriage as much removed from the ordinary as possible. So they talked it over, and decided on an elopement, and after awhile they really that "aching void" in her stomach. got to imagining that no other way of getting married would do.

"To-morrow night!" whispered Simon, as he and-don't fail me!" The last in a very tragic

"No, Simon, no," answered Susan, reassuringly, "If I live, I will be there. No cruel Cymon, in a wheedling tone. But the dog parents can keep me from making good my promise, unless-

Susan left the sentence unfinished in a way the aforesaid "cruel parents."

"Then good-by until 3 o'clock, my dearest her lips. "Sleep, dearest girl, and dream of rock. "It wouldn't be safe to try to get one, me," he sang, in a very thin tenor, without re- Susan. That dog'll bite, I should judge. The gard for tune or time, but very conscientions sun'll be up, pretty soon, and then it'll be quite regarding expression; "Oh, sleep and dream comfortable here; and somebody'll be along of me-e-e!

"Sleep!" cried Susan, "You don't know my heart, Simon. Do you imagine I can sleep when such a step is about to be taken? No. Simon, no. I shall not close my eyes to-night. I wish-and here she heaved a great sigh-I do really wish, Simon, that your name wasn't Bings. It sounds awfully common. Don't you think so?"

"I-I don't know but it does," said Simon, in a tone which seemed to convey an apology put on a brave face, and answered: for the fact, and the sigh which accompanied it said as plainly as words that he didn't think he ought to be held responsible for something he had nothing to do with. "I s'pose we Bings, in much surprise. "Is that you might spell it B-y-n-g-s, if that would do any Simon? What on airth got ye up an' out at better.'

"Yes, we might do that," said Susan. never thought of it before. And you can spell you, Susan? You look 'most beat out, I swow! your first name C-y-m-o-n. That'll be real nice, Git out there, you old houn'! Make yerself won't it, lovey?"

"Just the checker," answered Cymon, as I shall henceforth call-or spell-him, forgetting that the expression he made use of wasn't strictly romantic. "But the clock's striking 12, and I must go. At 3, remember, by the chestnut tree."

"I will be there," answered Susan.

And then they parted. shadowy form" stole along the road, and the job done up while I'm tradin', an' be ready stopped beneath the wide branches by the trysting place.

"Is that you, Cymon?" asked a voice which had an aguish sound in it, from behind the suthin' yist'day. Git up, Jim, g'laug!" trunk of the tree.

"Hark! I hear a voice!" cried Cymon, dramatically, "'Tis hers!"

to him. "I've been here half an hour. It concluded that it would be well to accept her must be that our clock's faster than yours. I'm prospective father-in-law's advice. awful chilly. I've got another of them colds in my head, I'm afraid (and if I have my nose his purchases and Mr. and Mrs. Bings--Mr. 'll be as red as a poppy," she added, mentally). and Mrs. Cymon Byngs, I ought to say, per-'Are we ready, Cymon?"

"Yes, we're ready," answered Cymon, who, "Yes, we're ready," answered Cymon, wno, not having been obliged to stand waiting for the poor thing "declared Simon's mother to her, was in a much more comfortable frame of breakfast. "Simon, pass her some o' them mind and body than she was. "Lean on my sassidge." arm, dearest, and we'll go."

She tried to follow his advice but it proved to be difficult work to get over the road while leaning on his arm, and pretty soon, to his great relief, she concluded to walk without any ssistance from him.

"How the stars smile upon us!" remarked Susan, as the exercise warmed her up and caused her spirits to rise. "That awful big their strength. Man should always cease to laone-oh. Lord! Cymon!"

The sudden termination in her apostrophe to mud-puddle in which the water was half-knee rest assured that premature old age will be the deep. Cymon rescued her, doing it with as important an air as if he were saving her from a vatery grave.

"My feet are just soaking wet," groaued oor Susan. "Pll have another spell with my teeth. I wish I had a pair of dry stockings." the word took some of the poetry out of her This she wished to herself. Cymon began to reply, but a violent fit of succeing nipped his remarks in the bud.

"I think it's awful disagreeable weather," said Susan, shivering all over, "especially for

" About four miles," answered Cymon. afraid we won't get there in time to catch the stage. Hark! there's a wagon coming down that cross-road. Maybe we can get a ride."

"I hope so," said Susan, forlornly. The truth was she was beginning to get over her remantic ardor. Pretty soon a man came in sight driving a

rickety old horse before a rickety old buggy. "Hallo!" called out Cymon. "Can we "Wall, I dunno but you can," answered the man. "This 'ere waggin ain't the stoutest I

Cymon helped Susan in, and climbed up after "Goin' to visit some relaytives,' I shouldn't wonder!" said the man. "Where mount you

ever see, but mebbe it'll kerry three."

The sentence was never finished, for at that juncture the buggy gave a kind of shiver, and

to elope. Not that there was the slightest ne- went one corner of the old box, and with it the badly cooked meals are hastily gulped down, cessity for doing it, however. Susan's father driver and both his passengers, bringing up in and then, without any rest, followed by excess-

"That air old thing's gi'n out at last, I vum !" and were perfectly willing that they should en- exclaimed the man, as he picked himself up. ter the matrimonial state if they wanted to, and "I've been afeard on't, some time. I guess

> Cymon and Susun started out, in anything ginning to feel decidedly cross. She felt chilly and draggled, and the need of something to fill

Bow! wow! wow! A great dog came tearing out at them as they came opposite a house. Susan screamed and made for a great rock by clung fondly to Susan's hand, in the shadow of the side of the road. Cymon followed suit. the back entry, "meet me by the old chesmut Here they were safe, but the dog was evidently ted will soon impair the most digestive func- ments are of the highest importance, and these tree, at 3 o'clock, and we'll walk to Dover in inclined to consider them his prisoners, for he tions. The soundness and vigor of the mind can be only secured by moderate labor, whether growling and showing his teeth in anything bu food we est as does the muscular energy of the pleasant manner.

"Poor doggy!" and "Good doggy!" said

couldn't be won over by any such chaff as that "Dear me! I'd like to know how long we've got to stay here!" said Susan, rather peevishly that hinted at dark transactions on the part of "Can't you get a club and drive him away, Cymon ?"

"Where's the club to come from?" asked Susan," whispered Simon, pressing a kiss upon | Cymon, casting a discouraged glance about the comfortable here; and somebody'll be along most likely before a great while, and I'll get 'em to drive him off."

> There was a rumble of wheels up the road. A man drove around the turn, and when he was within hailing distance, Cymon sung out:

"Hello, there! Hey!"

"Wall, I swow!" exclaimed the man, bringing his corse to a halt. "What's up, mister?" "I declare, it's father!" groaned Cymon. There being no way of escape, he resolved to

"We're in a little difficulty. Can't you drive off this dog?"

"Land o' deliverance!" exclaimed Mr this airly time o' day? I s'posed ye was abed, "I an' would be for two hour yit. An' is that scairce, or I'll lay this 'ere hoss-whip onto ye!"

The old dog made a hasty retreat, and Cymon assisted Susan to descend.

"We were going to Dover," explained Cymon. "We thought -

"I see through it all!" declared his father chuckling. "Goin' off to git marri'd, to s'prise us, I'll bet a cooky' Jump right into the wagon. I'm goin' to town arter some soap an' Three o'clock, at the old chestnut tree. "A things, and you can hunt up a parson an' her to ride right back with me. Guess ye'll her quite an appetite for suthin' to eat, by the time we git hum. Lucky yer mother baked up

It was very different from what Susan had anticipated-this wedding journey of theirs; but her wet feet, draggled dress, empty stom "Yes, it's mine," answered Susan, while her ach, and general scuse of demoralization were and a free copy of the paper. teeth chattered with the cold, as she came up antagonistic to all romantic sentiment, and she

Half an hour later he drove out of town with haps-in his wagon.

"How good them vittels do seem to taste to

Domestic Life.

Man has a certain amount of physical energy which, when expended, renders him almost a weak and helpless as a child. This can only be restored by rest. A great many men become prematurely old because they do not husband bor before his energies are entirely exhausted, or if he pursues the course of drawing out all the big star was caused by her walking into a the force nature has endowed him with, he may result. Some good old philosopher has said that a good hearty laugh was better than a dose of medicine at any time; but it is utterly impossible for any one to have a very cheerful disposition whose energies are continually exhausted by extreme labor, for nervous exhaustion will follow physical exhaustion. But it requires much longer to recuperate from nervous exhaustion than from physical weariness.

Our business men and literary characters know little of physical prostration; nervous exhaustion is the demon which tracks their footsteps and too often overtakes them, compelling a refuge in some asylum for the insane. This class of men require more time for rest than those who are engaged solely in physical labor. Yet, for both, rest from their different kinds of labor is absolutely necessary, and it should be a relief not only to their families, but also to their friends, were this relaxation oftener indulged in. It would bring more sunshine into the dwellings of the farmers, it would banish to a great extent corroding cares from the houses of men of business, and would dispel that gloom which too often hovers over the abodes of the literati. It would make them more pleasurable companions. Men never should engage in labor of any kind till sleep ceases to visit their pillow.

But it is not only want of sleep and overtaxed energies that are cause of failing health. It not unfrequently happens that poor and illcooked food has as much to de with it as over-

ive labor. One meal a day at least ought to be a social one, both with merchant, author and farmer. The latter should at least spend a good portion of an hour at the dinner table, sandwiching the food with pleasant conversation. Our great object should be so to live as to make over man's prospects such a gloomy aspect as a body.

Badly cooked food and improper diet have pepsia is a demon whose destructive powers are equal to that of the party who is said to go destroy, only it does not roar or make a noise, certainty. It is not produced by an occasional overstepped, but from these slight attacks the to us but once.-Cultivator.

stomach soon attains its normal condition. It is the constant attacks from bad cooking and bad food wherein the danger lies. And if we would be a really happy people there must be as great or perhaps greater reformation in this respect than in any other, either political or social.

Intoxicating drinks may not be without their share of the blame, but let us look at these life enjoyable, and what is there that can throw things fairly and with well-balanced mind, and we shall find the evils we complain of arising badly digested dinner? To laugh and grow from other sources than intoxication. Resort to fat means good healthy food, well cooked and intoxicating drinks is not unfrequently caused supplied to a healthy stomach, and the health by the first insidious attacks of dyspepsia; they of that organ depends upon the manner in are used to aid digestion, but not unfrequently which we use it. Half-cooked meats, food of increase the malady they are employed to eirquestionable quality and only partially mastica- cumvent. Our life, our health and our enjoytime to catch the stage. Oh, Susan, be careful, kept marching round their rock of refuge, depend as much upon the wholesomeness of the physical or mental, accompanied by good and healthy food, while perfect digestion depends upon a cheerful disposition. Nothing tends to retard digestson more than mental disquietude. been the cause of suicides innumerable. Dys- Few are aware what a sympathy there is between the mind and the stomach. Some would have us think that mind was something that about like a roaring lion seeking whom he may transcended all low-born ideas of drink and food, but it is in vain we look for strong, it works silently and slowly, but with terrible healthy and vigorous thought when the stomach cannot digest a sirloin steak. Then let us see excess at a convivial feast; the bounds of prn- to it that we labor, eat and sleep judiciously, dence at these occasions may sometimes be and that we wisely enjoy that life which comes

\$5.

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The Agent sending in the highest number of names above a hundred, in place of the \$20

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and a copy of the paper for one year.

All agents sending in 50 subscribers at club rates, accompanied by the cash, will receive a

PREMIUM OF \$10 IN CASH,

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

The Agent sending in the largest number of names over fifty, and less than a hundred, in place of the \$10 premium, will receive a

SPECIAL PREMIUM OF \$20,

and a copy of the paper free for one year.

All Agents sending in 25 names accompanied by the cash, at club rates, will receive a Premium of \$5.00, and a copy of the FARMER free.

The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 25 and less than 50, will reeire, in place of a \$5.00 premium, a Special Premium of \$10, and a copy of the FARMER free.

All Agents sending in a club of 10 subscribers for one year, at \$1.00 each, will receive a copy of the paper free for one year. The Agent sending in the highest number of subscribers over 10 and less than 25, will re-

eive a Special Premium of 85.

Subscriptions for two years at same rates may be counted as two names in making up clubs. Names may be sent in as fast as taken without waiting to form a full club, though clubs of ten or more names at one time, are preferred to a less number, but the cash must in all cases ac-

Poetal money orders, registered letters, and bank checks, are the safest ways to transmit money through the mails.

Now let us see what the hosts of warm friends of the "Old Reliable," the KANSAS FARM-ER, can do towards extending more widely its circulation. We offer them all the profit over bare cost in the hope that they will be able to put the paper into a thousand farm homes in every county in the state, that has been organized four years.

The premium offers will remain open for competiton until February 1st, 1881, when the prizes will be awarded and paid.

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No subscriptions for less than one year can be received at club rates, but present subscribers whose time has not expired can renew through agents and have the renewal to commence at the expiration of present subscriptions.

Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. B. EWING, Editor and Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

e Constitution of the State of Kansas, submitted the Legislature at its last session for ratification rejection by the electors of the State at the gen-lelection to be hald on the 2d day of November,

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 2. Proposing amendment to section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, relating to property exempt from taxation.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house con-curring therem:

two-bisits of all the member of the State of Kansas, two-bisits of all the member elected to each house concurring therem:

SECTION 1. The following proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: That section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas shall be so amended as to read as follows: "Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for state, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes shall be expent from taxation."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition: The ballots shall be either written or printed, or parily printed and partly written thereon, "For the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation." or "Against the proposition to amend section one of article eleven of the Constitution of the State of Kansas, striking out the clause exempting two hundred dollars (\$200) personal property from taxation."

SEC. 3. This resolution shall taxe effect and be in Gree from and after its publication in the statute hook.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the

book.

I hereby certify that the above bill originated in the Senarc January 21st, 1879, and passed that body February 12th 1879.

lenate Jahuary 22th, 1679,
HANNY BRANDLEY, President of Senate,
Secretary of Senate,
Passed the House February 26th, 1879,
SIDNEY CLARKE,
Wift W. WALTON, Speaker of House.

WIRT W. WALTON. Speaker of House.
Chaef Clerk of House.
Approved March 4th, 1879.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN.
Governor.

THE STATE OF KANSAS;
OPPICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, [88].

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kanses, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original eurolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 20th, A. D. 1879.

offset by publication in the sactary

D. 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed my official scal. Done at Topeka, this lat day of July, A. D. 1889.

JAMES SMITH,

Scoretary of State,

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3, Proposing an anaendment to article fifteen of the Con-stitution of the State of Kansas, relating to the man-ufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, by adding section ten to said article.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas two thirds of all the members elected to each house vo

ting therefor:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Kaussas shall be submitted to the electors of the State for adoption or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty: Proposition.—Article fifteen shall be amended by adding section ten thereto, which shall read as follows: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes."

SEC. 2. The following shall be the method of submitting said proposition to the el-ctors; The ballots shall be either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed; and those voting for the pronosition shall vote. "For the proposition to amend the Constitution:" and those voting against the proposition shall vote. "For the proposition to amend the Constitution." Against the proposition to amend the Constitution." Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statue book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution origina-

force from and siter its publication in the statute book.

I hereby certify that the above resolution originated in the Senate, February 5th, 1879, and passed that body February 21st, 1879.

LYMAN U. HUMPHIRY.

HENRY BRANDLEY,

Secretary of Senate,

President of Senate,

Secretary of Senate,

Sidney Clarke,

Wirt W. Walton,

Chief Clerk of House,

Wift W. Walton,
Chief Oterk of House,
Approved March 8th, 1879.
JOHN P. ST. JOHN,
Govern

THE STATE OF KANSAS.
OPPICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, \$55.

I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of I, James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled joint resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book, May 20th, 1879.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my mame, and affixed my official
scal. Done at Topeka, this lst day of July,
A, D. 1880. JAMES SMITH:
Secretary of State.

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III.INGS

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

RY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description f said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the EANSASS FARMEL, together with the sum of fifty cente has an imal contained in said notice."

Row 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 be taken up at up between the ist day of November and the list day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taket-up.

No persons, except citizens and householers, can take up astray.

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 wing of the fact, any other clitzen and householder may take up the same.

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

itse the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the towaship, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the stray is the such stray was taken lip, and file an arificult stating that such stray was taken lip, and file an arificult stating that such stray was taken lip, and the premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be drief premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be drief premises, that he shall stray that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brinch has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brinch has a state of double the 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.

As a such stray was taken up, the days after posting in the example of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray-shall be valued at more than ten dollars, is shall be advertised in the KANAAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from tactime of taking up, prove the same up evidence before any judice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the above up of the time when, and the Justice before whom a stray of the time when, and the Justice before whom owner, on the observed. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, of a stray fails to prove awnership within swerve months ricer that Justice, and upon the payment of Icharges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove awnership within swerve months ricer that time of taking, a complete titleshall vestin the take-ful.

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 later up; said appraises, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworm return of the same to the Justice.

Belley shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the meler appear akerup may have had, and report the same on their supressions. benefits the takerup 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 Tressury, 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 sum out of the state before the title shall have vested in him sall be gullty a misdemeasor and shall forfielt double the value of such

Strays for the week ending October 6

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

MAER—Taken up by J F Penderton Franklin tp. one sorrel mare about 5 years old, 14% hands high, 0 branded on right shoulder and hip, underbit in right car, collar marks, had on head stall of halter, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by OT Rucker, Fort Scott, one bay pony mare 5 y arsold, 14 hands high, letters N I N branded on left hip, a cross ou left, jaw, some small white spots on side and shoulder made by insect bites, valued at \$10.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by AR Hicks, Bazzar tp, Matifeld Green
PO, Aug 8, 1880, one bay pony mare 4 years old, right hind
foo white, bluze in forchead, H branded on left thigh, valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.
PONY—Taken up Aug 20, 1889, by Wm Warren, Pleasan
Valley tp, one cream colored peny mare, an indescribable
brand on left shoulder, valued at \$18.

brand on left shoulder, valued at \$18.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

HEFFER—Taken up by W D Vance, Sherman to, one revealing helfer, white spot in forchead, white along the bely, streak of white from right flank zeross the back to be hip, bush of tall white, no marks on brands, valued at \$13. Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. FILLEY—Taken up Aug 11, 1850, by Cayler Sawyer, Ma-rion tp, one bay filley, 14½ hands high, hind feet white, val-ued at \$20.

Ford county—G. W. Potter, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Robert Robison, Sept 1, 1880, one bay horse, blind in left eye, 12 years old, valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by Robert Robison, Sept 1, 1880, one bay horse, blind in left eye, 12 years old, 5 branded on left shoulder, force sorrel horse 10 years old, 5 branded on left shoulder, force white strip in face, valued \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by W. White strip in face, white stripe on left side, white spot on right side, white stripe on left side, white spot on right side.

Jawell county—W. M. Allen, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Phillip H. Cole, Limestone P. O.
one roan helfer, red neck and head, white spot in forchead
year old, valued at \$12.

year old, valued at \$12.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

OW—Taken up by A Washburne, Emporis to, one white
ow with red spots, 6 years old, valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by D M Parker, Emporis to, one black
orse, hind feet and right fore foot white, white stripe in
orchead, shod all around, 14½ hands high, 9 years old, val
ed at \$50.

ued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by T Fyans, Rhaling ip, one gray mare 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) hands high, 5 years old, three legs a dark gray color, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) hands high, 5 years old, three legs a dark gray color, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\) find hind leg and foot white, white stripe on nose, valued \$60.

MARE—Taken up by O F linger, Elmendan Ip, one bay mare, white on left hind foot rew roust hairs on left hip, scar on breast, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\) hands high, weight 1000 pounds, has with her a black sucking coll, 11 years and 1000 hip horse pony, both hind feet white, small star in foreign day hite spot on each side of back, 8 branded on left shoulder.

Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk.
BARROW—Takon up by James P Rood Cana to one black
nd white barrow one car cropped with swallow fork, valued at \$4.50.

80 W—Also, one sow nearly black with one careropped, valued at \$5.

Washington county—J. O. Young, clerk,
MARE—Taken up by N T Hartgroves, Union tp. Sept 24,
1880, one chestnat sorrel mare 16 hands high, weight 1000 Bs,
19 years old, valued at 850.
MARE—Also one bright bay mare 15 hands high, weight
600 Bs, 4 years old, start in forchead, black legs, left hind
600 white, valued at 850.

Strays for the week ending September 29.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up July 12. 1880, by Michael O'Comor, Grant tp, Girard PO; one worrel mare 9 years old, 14 hands high, white high feet, saddle marks, valued at \$28.

Doniphan county—D. W. Morse, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Joseph Blittain. Wayne tp, Aug 16, 1880, one cow years old, with speckled body mostly white, no brands or marks, valued at \$1, 18. NETS—Taken up by John Wood, Wayne tp, Aug 20, 1880, two black Jen: ets, white on the nose, one has a small white mark on its wethers and a little knock kneed, valued at \$10.

Johnson county-Frank Huntoon, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Larkin, Aubry tp. Aug 22, 1880 me bay mare, three years old, 14 hands high, no marks or orands perceivable, valued at \$50.

MULE—Also one bay horse mute about 2 years old, ne marks or banks or banks perceivable, valued at \$30.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Nichaus, clerk.
MARK—Taken up by John Hyde, Aug 21, 1880, High Pra
rie tp, one darkbrown mare, about 14 hands high, about o
years old, saddle marks on back, no other learns or branch
perceivable, valued at \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Linu county-J. H. Martin, clerk Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Simpson, Lincoln tp, July 28
1850, one light bay horse 9 or ten years old, collar marks,
left hind foot white, black thang and tail, shod in front,
about 16 hands high, branded H. Park on left shoulder.

MARE—Also one dark roan mace, 8 of 9 years, about 14
hands high collar marks.

MARE—Taken up by Wm Hendryx Controville tp, August 5, 1850, one brown mare, saddle marks on back.

Biley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

Biley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

HOGS—Taken up by Daniel Edwards, Bala 1p, Sept 16,

110038—Taken up by Daniel Edwards, Bala 1p, Sept 16,

Also one spotted hog 7 mance, 1 year old, valued at \$4,50.

Also one spotted hog 7 mance, 1 valued at \$1,50.

Also one black sow, 6 months old, valued at \$1,50.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

SHOAT—Taken up Sept 22d, 1880, by Newton Baker, West
ronths old.

Wabaunsee county.-T. N. Watts, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Wm R Kiger, Washington tp. Sept 2 1830, one black or brown mare mules or 10 years old, about 13 hands high, has running sore just back of fore arm, col-lar and saddle marks, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending September 22. Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. MARE—Taken up July 20, 1880, by Henry Edgerton, Ir-ing tp, one brown mare with a few whi, c hairs, star in fore read, big head, foundrred, valued \$20

Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clerk. HORSE—Taken up Aug 25, 1880, by M Brunts, Delawaretp ne 3 yoar old bay horse, 15 hands high, white spot in force-ead, white snip on nowe, white spot on left stille joint, weak yes, had rope sround neck when taken up.

Lincoln county-H. Hammer, clerk, MARE—Taken up by A N Cassell, Logan tp, June 15, 1880 ne white mare, about 12 years old, left hip down, no mark r brand, valued at \$20. Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk. COLT—Taken up by W. A. Hallowell. Bellville 19, Aug 19, 889, one bright laby borse colt, one year old, left hind foot chile valued at \$25.





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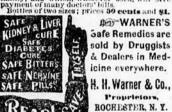
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VERY CHEAP.

Farmers and Merchants in country and towns work of Topeka are invited to send for circulars and price list.

\$5 to \$20 Per day at horse. Samples werth \$6 free.

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WILLWISS AND NOT
WEAR OUT. SOLD TREET & BIROW & CO., IS BOY BULLY.

Harm Betters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers, and persons in the east, if correspondents would state, in their farm letters, the distance and direction from Topeka at the point from which

EVERETT, Woodson Co., Sept. 18.-I would say to Mr. Stahl, of Illinois, that my experience has been the opposite of his in regard to plowing, both in Illinois and during the four years I have been in Kansas. When I have plowed deep and cultivated deep I have raised good crops, but on the other hand when I have only stirred the surface in plowing and cultiva- sticky. ting I have not had more than half as good crops, science to the contrary notwithstanding, and if Mr. Stahl will come to Kansas and farm for three years, we will convince him by actual experiments of the truth of our assertions,

I was well pleased with what the "Old Farmer" had to say, but I think that unless one has some practical knowledge of farming, and considerable common sense the "book farming" alone will not pay very big returns, but if it can be united with a practical knowledge of shown in Lyon county. The leading families farming, I think it is a great advantage. My father came to this country and commenced farming for himself in 1845, with no knowledge of book farming and with scarcely any means, but he worked hard and looked carefully after the pennies as well as the dimes. He quit farming in 1870 and at his death in 1875 was worth between \$70,000 and \$80,000. I could give several other similar instances of old settlers in northern Illinois. I merely speak of this that the boys who can not have the chance to farm according to "book method" may not feel discouraged.

I feel proud that we have some papers in our land that are opposed to monopolies and are working for the farmers' interest. In this connection I may mention the KANSAS FARMER, Western Rural, Rural New-Yorker, and last, though not by any means least, the Chicago

I think it would be a good thing if we could have a farmers' convention in this state, like the one to be held in Chicago in October. My reason for thinking so is this: This spring I visited the lumber yards at Leroy, Iola, Burlington, and Neosho Falls, to ascertain the price of No. 1 shingles and fcg. flooring. No. 1 shingles were \$2.75 per thousand. They said they had no feg. flooring, but would sell me 21 com. at \$3} per thousand, (and, by-the-way, their 2d com. was only knotty fence flooring). I sent to Chicago and got No. 1 shingles (better quality than theirs) at \$1 per thousand; fcg. \$16 per thousand, (here it is \$25 per thousand). I got 80,000 shingle, 1,000 ft. flooring, 1,000 ft. ceiling, 1,000 ft. siding, and 10 kegs of nails, in one car load, and saved about \$90 by the operation. Here they want their pay before the get their living in part or in whole by grazing lumber leaves the yard. The Chicago firm give sixty days time. The lumber business in this state is a monopoly, and I think it is for the interest of the farmers to know how they are being overcharged.

it. We have two in our county that are hardly worth reading, but once take them, if

If an animal is slack behind the shoulder. only for a month, and there is no telling when and has a peaked chine, with fore ribs flat, not

Our correspondent's suggestion of a farmers' as the hind quarter. convention is an excellent one and worthy of grave consideration by them, and conference en the subject throughout their clubs, granges, alliances, and other organizations.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., Sept. 21.-The past begun to ask each other, "Are we going to arose in the north last evening and before morning we had several very gentle showers. This view. forenoon was rather drizzly, but this afternoon it is just one general pour-down; no wind; mercury 54°.

Considerable wheat has been sown, and some is up nicely. Farmers are much encouraged with the prospect for fall wheat, as it will certainly get a good start now, and this rain is so cold that we think the chinch bug will hardly do any damage to the young wheat.

made but a very poor return. Oats were an entire failure. Gardens and Irish potatoes have not paid for the labor, though we would not like to part with what little we have got. Sweet potatoes have generally done well: with me they seem to all run to top. I have the red and white varieties. They were set out in reasonable season on ridges; ground rich; cultivated with hoe; mulched with straw lightly: when they began to run I cut off the runners at first, then when they got very large I rolled them up on the ridges; then the vines got se large I cut off large bunches of them, still the vines are very dense, with small potatoes. What is the reason?

As far as I can learn, corn will not average over ten bushels per acre; though some fields of late planting are good, with others it is a failure, and there is not corn enough in this township to feed the stock that is owned in it.

Since June 30th there has been rain off and on so as to keep feed pretty good, but not enough at the right time to make hay, so most people have to depend on corn fodder.

SOLD WINTERSTERNING

Stock of all kinds look well now. Milch cows that are properly cared for are doing well. As butter is worth 15c per pound it pays to care for them well. Hogs, \$3.75 to \$4. The stock sold off low.

The crop of sorghum is fair and is now being made up into syrup, worth here 40c to 50c per gallon. Broom-corn having paid better than cane this year, a good many talk of planting some next year. We hope it will become a general crop here, and a more profitable one than wheat has been for some years back.

Sprinkle some lime in the rows, incorporating it with the soil when forming the rows for your sweet potatoes. Slake the lime to a powder by using not enough water to make it

AGNES CITY, Lyon Co., Sept. 26 .- The Lyon County Fair was a success in almost all of the departments. The display of farm products of all descriptions was good. The display of horses was extra, showing that the breeders are keeping up with the times. The cattle that were shown were all shorthorns and grades and some were good specimens of that excellent breed. In swine the display was the best ever shown were Poland China and Berkshires, and there were some Chester Whites. The Poland China's carried off the first premium in sweepstakes, which speaks well for them, for there were some good Berkshires exhibited by Mr. Stone, also by Randolph. The Poland Chinas were shown by Randolph & Co., and E. C. Ed-

Puck, the young Poland sow owned by Edwards, carried off the first premium in sweepstakes. The show of sheep was very poor, only two small lots shown.

Running and trotting was fully represented. Would it not be to the best interests of all agricultural societies to increase the premiums on cattle and swine and farm products, and reduce that on horse jockeying. Suchlis my opin-

Newell Brown showed some fine Chester White pigs, and has some of the pigs for sale at Emporia, Kansas. Some correspondent was wanting to know who had Chester Whites for J. C. EDWARDS.

Sheridan County, Kansas.

We are rejoicing that the drouth is at an end, but the rains came too late to be of material benefit to this season's crop. The ground is now in fine condition for receiving fall wheat, of which there will be considerable sown, both in this and Gove counties. The farmers are preparing as best they can for winter by saving flooring, \$15 per thousand; ceiling, 2d com. a little hay from patches of wild grass, and some of the late sown millet. There will be some corn fodder to cut up that has been made by the late rains. Many will have little or no feed, and much of the stock here will have to this winter. One J. G. Leeds, living in the south part of this county, reports that a Condor has been seen near his place lately.

→ G. M. B. I was amused at the FARMER's getting on its uisite to make him a good beef animal. Whethcar about the county papers, but must endorse er he be a Hereford or Sherthorn, he is either

ney will stop sending them.

I am glad to see that there are more contribthick meat, we can tell at a glance, whether his utors from this county now than in the past; owner calls him shorthorn or not, that the high hope more will join the ranks.

Jas. J. Davis.

Jas. J. Davis. necessarily the fore quarter is not as valuable

It has become the custom to consider farming an occupation of all work, and an outlay in ornamenting the farm is considered so much time and money wasted, anything not yielding a return being ignored as useless. This is not right three weeks has been dry, and farmers had just to the farmer himself, and most unjust to his family. Besides, the community have some have a dry fall?" when behold! a small cloud rights which are not respected when untidy and unsavory premises are presented to their

> If farmers would only comprehend that fresh fruits and vegetables, as articles of food, promote healthfulness, lessen the butcher's bills and the doctor's visits, as well as expenses of living generally, gardening would take a prominent place among the duties and work of the

do any damage to the young wheat.

This season has been one of almost constant disappointment in our county. Wheat and rye 50 New Style Cards, Lithographed in bright colors, 10cts. 60 Ag'ts Samples 10c. Conn. Card Co., Northford, Ot.

\$77° Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw a Co., Augusta, Maine 50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 19c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c, Agts Outfit, 19c. Conn Card Co., Northford, Ct 50 Chromo, Glass. Scroll, Wreath and Lace cards 10c Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct. 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bever Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y \$66 a week in your own town, Terms and \$5 outfit free.
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Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six size Medicine.
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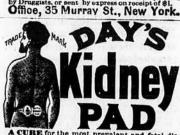
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

me duty, weariness, Dizzine

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted on the cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astaulsh the sufferer.

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GRAY HAIR OR WRITHERIS changed to r. GLOSSY
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If you feel dult, drowey, debilitated, have solve of skin, or yellowish-brows spons on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills citernated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Bilisaness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golded Biedical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

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No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pielts (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Take ta Month, Billous attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Blosted Recling a Yout Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pargative Pellets.

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