THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

Literary Items.-No. 28.

UNIVERSITY.

One of the most interesting and novel features in the history of our young state, is the State University at Lawrence. We never visit the old, historic city without paying a visit to this not le institution of learning. It is evident that the people of Kansas fully appreciate the advantages of a higher school of learning. Now for the name, university.

It has been a subject of dispute at what tim or age of the world universities were established. Some writers date the origin of the university to the time of Charlemage. Thomas Carlyle, in his address at Edinburgh, a few years since they were established. It is known, however, that the first statutes of the university were drawn by Robert de Cocoon, legate of the Pope in the year 1215, which proves that it received from the first the form it retains at present: because a bull of Gregory IX, in the year 1231, makes mention of master of theology, master of law, physicians, and lastly artists, The name "university" originated in the supposition that these four bodies, termed faculties, constituted a university of studies; that is to say, that they comprehended all which could be cultivated.

A century ago one university was deemed sufficient for five hundred thousand inhabitants but in Kansas we have not regarded these old landmarks. James the I, of England, gave the two old universities, Oxford and Cambridge, representation in parliament. The London University, which was started in the early part of the present century, by Brougham, Jeremiah Bentley, and others of the more liberal class of thinkers, was for many years without a representation in parliament, but they have since obtained one.

In Catholic countries universities have gen erally been under the control and jurisdiction of the government and state. This has produced an aristocratic class in society. Universities should be instituted for the education of the communities and not of the favored class. It is too often the case that those who have been educated within the walls of a college or university, are apt to think that they have been educated for Itheir own especial benefit, and therefore claim especial privileges for themselves. A "new departure," as it has been called, is taking control of these institutions, and in the future they will be less under the control of the old fossils who have in the past had them in charge.

old, classic town of Oxford, England, the learned | The pool-box is far worse than the faro-bank. The to exercise its authority to prevent it, alleging and is frequented chiefly by the mature and the that the morals of the pupils would be contaminated.

The past century has demonstrated the fac that high intellectual culture is not always the co-worker with political or moral reform. Yet we must thank the pope, the cardinals and monks, for what they have done in preserving the thoughts and opinions of an anterior age. We thank the old universities for collecting many valuable remipiscences of the past. We feel rejoiced that a spirit of progress is gaining control, that their field of knowledge is being enlarged. We feel proud that we live in an age and country where intellect is not fettered cribbed or confined by hereditary honors, bu free to all.

KISS.

Our Dunkard brethren, who claim to follow

the primitive customs of the first Christians, in their religious exercises, called, I believe, love feasts, bestow the "holy kiss" on one another There is no doubt the early Christians saluted each other with a kiss. It is an ancient custom-perhaps one of the most ancient in the When two friends met while traveling, they would kiss the beard as a token of friendship. These forms of salutation were attended with considerable ceremony. We read that Jacob "bowed himself to the ground seven times until he came near to his brother, and Esau ran to meet him, and fell on his neck and kissed him, and they wept."-Gen. 33. The kiss was not only considered an act of friendship, but a sign of concord; for the initiated kissed each other in the mysteries of their gods.

The statutes of the gods were kissed among

heathen nations. It is a practice in some

ing the right hand. This simple and innocen read that Job in his parable, says, "that he had not adored the sun and moon like others, or suffered his mouth to kiss his hand to them,"

In the September number of Frank Leslie's illustrated monthly, a picture represents the French Imperial's departure on a vessel from England to India, with his right hand to his mouth, bidding adieu to his mother and friends; an evidence that this sancient mode of salutation is still in vogue.

As the kiss was a token of friendship, it was therefore an act of base deceit when Jacob took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him, and then smote him with a sword in the very act of feigned friendship.

We are informed by Plutarch, that Brutus and his associates, before they assassinated Julius Cæsar, kissed his face, his hands and his bosom. Such cases are revolting to the feelyears since, says that it is about seven hundred ings. To betray even an enemy in the very act of feigning friendship, cannot be justified under any circumstances. The well-known case of Judas, who betrayed Jesus Christ, has passed into a proverb.

Although the custom of kissing has dwindled into narrow limits, yet we are inclined to be lieve that it will continue among relatives, and especially among those who have made a vow to each other soon to become such.

JAS. HANWAY.

Extracts from Wallace's Address.

Lane. Kansas.

Mr. J. H. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Monthy, delivered the address before the Annual Fair of the Vermont Agricultural Society recently, from which we make the following extracts: POOL-BOX GAMBLING.

Of all the fields for the operations of the gambler and the outlaw, the race-course is the most inviting. At elections, at boat races, at base-ball matches, and at every contest no difference what its nature, he plies his calling, but on the race-course he is specially prominent and officious. Under the ethics of the outlaw we can hardly blame him for this, for when pursuing his calling on his own premises, with the windows all darkened, at the middle of the night, he is liable to be seized and sent to prison; but the next day, at the trotting meeting he makes a bargain with the managers of the course, that by dividing with them he shall have the privilege of practicing his nefarious pursuits. How utterly irreconcilable with duty and safety is your own position on this question-We require the officers of the law to hunt down the gambler in his den; his gambling appliances are seized, and, as he deserves, he is treated as a felon. But, when the trotting meeting commences he comes out in the light of midday, and in the face of your wives and your When a railroad was located to run near the sons and your daughters, he carries on his game. under ban, is practiced deprayed. The other is designed especially to entrap the inexperienced and the young. There is no concealment about it. Respectable people are in attendance, perhaps some ministers may be near there. Your son is interested in one of the horses, and he believes he will win. He sees a man of his acquaintance buying a pool, and with the few dollars in his pocket he buys one himself on his favorite horse. Thus your son becomes a gambler, and through this process we are becoming a nation of gamblers. The tolerance and semi-respectability of the pool box at the trotting meetings, in the past ten years have made more gamblers than all the faro banks in the world could have made in a hundred years. I do not make this remark as a partisan nor as an enthusiast, but as a deliberate conviction growing out of an extended observation of many years. The consequences are already terrible, and the moral destruction is only beginning to manifest itself.

THE SALEABLE HORSE. Having now called your attention to the unfashionableness of the Morgan, the undesirableness of the runner, and the unprofitableness of the trotter, you are ready to ask what you Every day of the year, and it shall breed. makes no difference whether it is a period of elegant bay horse, sixteen hands high, weighing eleven or twelve hundred pounds, symmetrical and lofty, and stylish in his carriage, will bring a good round price. He should be a proud, high stepper, but there is no need that he should be fast. A mile in four or even four and a half minutes is all the speed that is required. You simply want the trappiness and countries at this day for children to return style and docility of your best old-fashioned thanks for a present presented to them, by kiss-

not a hair less, and drawn out in length of body token of thanks appears to be very old, for we and limbs and neck till you have a perfect sym-

THE PARK HORSE.

The idea is eminently practical, for it is within the means of a little neighborhood of wellto-do farmers to carry it out. Let them first get a clear and distinct conception of what constitutes a first-class "Park Horse" and then let them put their purses together and find and buy him. The difficulty is to find him, and vet he can be found. With the horse secured as their joint property, let every stockholder convert his farm horses into a few mares of the right type as soon as he can and the enterprise is inaugurated. Then the measure of success will be determined by the intelligence and judgment with which the breeding stock is kept up. When a choice animal is produced it should be esteemed above all money value, for breeding purposes.

Western Kansas.

The counties of northwestern Kansas, menioned in a previous letter from this place, in which government lands are being rapidly settled by homestead settlers, are Decatur, Sheridan, Grove, Lane, Rawlins, Thomas, eastern Wallace, and Scott.

These all lie west of the 100th meridian of west longitude, and at an elevation above sea level of 2,400 to 3,000 feet.

The whole surface is that of high rolling prairie lying in broad, gently undulating wells, unbroken except by the water courses. Of these the principal ones are the Smoky Hill river, Saline, North and South Solomon, Prairie Dog, Sappa and Beaver, with their numerous tributaries of spring creeks, making it a well watered country. The course of all these main streams is from west to east with an average fall of five to eight feet to the mile, giving a rapid flow to the water.

The most northern of these, the Beaver, Sappa, Prairie Dog and North Solomon, are skirted with quite a fringe of timber. The others are almost entirely destitute, with some few exceptions.

It is a curious fact and one for which I have as yet formed no satisfactory theory to account for, that along all these water courses the slope from the north is as a rule smooth and gentle, the divide sloping down into the bottom with few breaks or draws. While that from the south to the north is abrupt, broken and cut by numerous heavy draws extending a long way up the divide. All the outcropping of rock is also formed on the south side of the streams.

The quality of the water in all these stream and the numerous spring creeks tributary to them, is as a rule good, sweet and wholes The soil is very uniform in character-a dark, chocolate colored loam, averaging one and one. half to three feet in depth on the divides and much deeper on the bottoms, which have been uplands. There can be no question in regard to the quality of the soil and its capability of sustaining a luxurious growth of vegetation under suitable climatic conditions, of which more hereafter. No outcroppings of rock are found except in the bluffs along the water courses. Of rock there seems to be but two kinds, the rough conglomerate or a native concrete of gravel and sand cemented together, and underlying this in many localities, the soft magnesian rock, so soft that it can readily be shaped for building by a hatchet or common saw. Under the extreme divides, these rocks are found in digging wells at a depth of forty to sixty feet below the surface, but as before said, they crop out in the valleys of the streams.

Upon the divides good water is obtained by digging from 80 to 120 feet. As you go down the slopes it is found at less depth till in the valleys of the streams it breaks out in springs, or is obtained by digging five to ten feet.

The principal grass of the country is buffalo,

but the blue stem is rapidly coming in and already has possession in all the valleys and draws, with patches of it dotting the upland. Within the past few years the gramma grass has increased rapidly, so cattle men tell me, and as I can see for myself in two years' observation. This is not distinguishable in its growth presperity or depression, you all know that an and appearance from the buffalo grass till it high, with a head of seed standing out at right angles from the stem on opposite sides of the stalk. This grass is deemed by stockmen to be very valuable and nutritious for winter grazing. Like the buffalo grass it cures before frost and retains its nutritious qualities through the winter unless washed by excessive rains.

Coal has been found in different localities, but

great depths. For the present, settlers, except in close proximity to the streams skirted with to Saturday, so that we had four days of fair timber, must depend for fuel upon coal brought in by the railroads from Colorado and eastern Kansas .- O. C. Gibbs, in Daily Capital.

Wool Growing.

As there are a great number of new beginners in sheep farming in both Missouri and Kansas, a word of encouragment from one of a few years' experience might be of some good. I nois, and have been engaged in wool growing here, in Missouri, twelve years past, and know of no place where sheep thrive so well as here. Twelve years ago I started with a flock of 600 full blooded Merinos and have now over 6,000, and have sold several thousand sheep in that time. In fact have had nothing but good success-raising large increase and shearing heavy fleeces each year. The entire flock sheared last May, over eight pounds per head, of a class of wool that brings the highest market price. Most of my rams I get from Vermont and New York. They sometimes do poorly the first year until they become acclimated. By generous feeding the year round my stock increase in size -even in large herds. My conviction is, that the man who leaves Western Missouri or Eastern Kansas to grow wool or mutton makes blunder. We have a good market for the wethers and even the old ewes bring a fair price which is not the case in the extreme west.

The time of year will soon be upon us for sorting and preparing our flocks for wintering. I find it one of the most important and critical times in a shepherd's experience of the whole year, to adjust his flocks for wintering, and to see that no part of the flock runs down in condition. This time of the year I find it necessar ry, even if the grass is good, to give the lambs yearlings and breeding ewes some corn, after about the 20th of October, one-half ear per head at the start, and gradually increase as the grass grows poorer. This ought to be done every fall, even when they refuse good hay. A little grain now prepares them for the winter in a way nothing else will. I usually feed in flocks of 200 to 300 head, being careful that each flock is very well graded as to strength and condition. Each flock having a lot of thirty acres, tame grass as possible. Also a good shelter that they can go into at pleasure. The shelter must always be in good condition-no breaks, and well drained.

By following the above rules I have had no sheep to my satisfaction and with small losses. The key stone of the whole matter of success is handle them right or they will not pay. If it class amounted to \$140. does not pay to keep them well, it does not pay O'Neil & Sons and W to keep them at all. I expect every sheep on my farm to eat two and one-half bushels of corn before next spring's grass, and all the hay they can consume, as well as what grass I can command. One of the old prophets said: "The liberal soul shall fatten." How can a man expect to prosper while he starves his stock! The main profit of my flock is in the sale of wool and stock rams, but I have always been able to sell my wethers for mutton at a fair price when three years old. My high grade and full blood merino wethers usually weigh 100lbs. At tha age those wethers usually clip from 9 to 12 hbs of excellent wool per head.

G. B. BOTHWELL. Breckenridge, Mo.

Burlingame Agricultural Fair.

The Burlingame Fair is over. Of course the managers see that in many respects their arrangements could have been improved upon, but for all that the fair was a success. In the first place, the attendance was greater than ever before, and the gate receipts one-third greater than last year. In the next place, the show, ta ken as a whole, was better than ever before. It is true that the show of vegetables, grain and horticulture was meager, and not as good as it should have been, but the show in all other de sends up its seed stalk some ten or twelve inches partments was good, and in horses, cattle and swine excellent.

The races have been of unusual interest and more fast horses and better ones were in attendance than ever before, and faster time made. Good order was maintained during the entire fair, and no serious accident occurred.

The rainy, threatening weather prevented in limited quantities, and it is doubtful if any with carrying out the programme. Thursday's

deposits will be found of any value unless at rain made it necessary to postpone Thursday's instead of three as advertised.

Entries in the agricultural departments were Osage, Shawnee, Wabaunsee, Lyon, Douglas and Franklin counties; and in the speed ring, Kansas, Missouri and Iowa horses were represented. Eighty-seven head of cattle were on exhibition, 33 of which were thoroughbred short-horns. A number of sales of cattle was effected. Thorough bred bull calves sold at \$70 to \$100 per will just say that I had a little knowledge of head. Ninety-six entries were made of horses, the business in Ohio, also a few years in Illi- including six thoroughbreds; 21 entries of swine-not a large showing, but those on exhibition were fine. But few are engaged in sheep raising in this county, and the sheep show was but poorly represented, only 13 entries made; 21 entries in poultry, 97 in farm products; textile fabrics, 49; fine arts, 21; baby show, 16; miscellaneous, 69; total 490 aside from speed ring. The gross receipts are about \$1,500, and the premiums about \$1,200, which will be paid in full. Considerable stock in the society has been sold since and during the fair, and the society stands on a better footing than ever before. MAX BUCK, Sec'y.

Jefferson County Fair.

The Fifteenth Annual Fair of the Jefferson County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held at Oskaloosa, October 1, 2 and 3. I had intended to send you a summary of the awards, but owing to "press of business" have been unable to get time. It is now too late for such matter to be interesting to your readers, and I will only write of a few of the most interesting features of the occasion. Upon the whole the fair was a success in spite of unfavorable weather. No beer or any intoxicating liquor was sold upon the ground, nor was any gambling device or game of chance allowed.

No entries were made in the speed ring, notwithstanding the association offered \$250 in premiums for trotting. Other amusements were devised for the entertainment of the crowd, with which they were generally gratified and the board of directors satisfied, as our agricultural trots have been gauzy frauds and swindles instead of honest trials of speed. A number of the directors advocate the exclusion of the customary trots hereafter, believing the same in no way conduces to the benefit of agor more, of as good sod of blue-grass or other riculture, and as an amusement is scarcely ever worth what it costs.

There were more entries at our recent fair than in any preceeding exhibition, and articles and animals were generally better, except in agricultural products, and "Class E, Swine." difficulty in the last sixteen years in handling Six herd of Short-horns were exhibited, viz.: Oneil & Sons, J. M. Hubers, Geo. Hensley, J. F. Tries and T. R. & Wm. G. Baynes. It is to keep your flock young, feed well, and breed doubtful if the exhibit in this class could be with good judgment. Wool is low and likely equalled in either numbers or character of stock, to remain so and we must keep good stock and in the state. T. R. Baynes' premiums in this

prize winners in the horse department.

Fine Art Hall under the skillful management of the ladies having charge of that department presented a beautiful appearance, and the exhibit was altogether creditable.

Our fair association is progressive, and with the knowledge and skill which result from experience we expect to make each successive annual exhibition more entertaining, instructive EDWIN SNYDER, Sec'y. and profiable.

Oskaloosa Kan.

Montana, during the past sixteen years, has produced \$153,000,000 of gold and silver. Of this sum, \$147,000,000 was in gold. This makes Montana ranklinext to California as a producer of gold. There are already 20,000 quartz mines in the territory. Iron and lead mines have been opened and coal is plentiful. It is claimed that the cost of keeping herds of cattle in Montana is only sixty cents a head. Including taxes, a three-year-old beef steer, which will sell on the grounds for thirty dollars, only costs three dollars for feed and care. The losses in raising are estimated at two per cent., while the profits vary from twenty-five to forty cents per annum. In 1873 there were but 86,944 cattle in the territory; in 1878 there were \$250,000 head, while 22,000, valued at \$44,000, were exported to eastern markets.

In the manufacture of butter the custom has become general after churning to wash the butter with cold brine of greater or less strength, not only to wash it once, but twice, if the first washing does not remove every trace of buttermilk. Cold water, be it of the purest, and ice in the bargain, is not now used for butter washmany from coming and interfered somewhat ing, brine having been found far preferable.-Western Agriculturist.

farm Stock.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

In a recent discussion of this fatal cattle disease by the American Veterinary Association at New York, some important facts on the subject were made by the remarks and papers read by the members. This contagious disease was first reported in Central Europe about a century ago, it was at first confined to animals living in mountainous regions, but finally it spread to the low countries of Holland in 1833, Belgium in 1837, and England in 1841. In 1859 and 1860 the mortality from epidemic pleuro-pneumonia was 95 per cent. of the whole number attacked. In 1843 the disease appeared in this country, arriving here from Germany, but it did not assume the epidemic form until 1859, when it broke out in a herd of Holsteins at Belmont, Mass., and spread over New England with extraordinary rapidity, maintaining its destructive energy until 1865, when at a cost of millions of dollars to the states over which it swept and. after a loss of 95 per cent. of the cattle in infected regions, it was finally stamped out. Prof. Gamgee was one of a commission appointed by the United States to report upon the disease, but his report was pigeon-holed, and no action was taken. Last winter, owing to reports of the prevalence of the disease in New York city and in stables on Long Island, Gen. Patrick was appointed a commissioner by Gov. Robinson, and Prof. Low, of Cornell University, was called into use as a veterinary expert. The operations at Blissville are too familiar to be again described. When the work was extended to the city of New York, considerable infection was found there. The records show that up to September 1 the number of infected stables discovered was sixty-seven, and the number of infected cattle 470. Of these cases, 120 were slaughtered at the offal dock at the foot of Thirtyeighth street, and the rest rigidly quarantined. The disease is now rapidly declining.

Col. W. H. Sterling, the New Jersey commissioner, gave the results of his experience in New Jersey, where he has examined 15,000 animals since last spring, quarantined 112 herds, containing 874 animals, and registered 325 cases of actual pleuro-pneumonia The disease was also stated to be prevalent in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, although not as an epidemic. In New York state there is not at present a single case west of the Hudson River, and there are very few in New York and on Long Island.

There are eleven hundred cow stables in the city of New York. Dr. Taylor describes the way in which the disease spreads from these stables, as follows: Each stable gets fresh cows from the stock yards, buying on credit, with the privilege of returning a cow if she is not satisfactory. Sometimes a cow is kept in a stable two or three days, exposed to the disease there, and then returned to the stock yard, to be sent to New Jersey or some other state, where the disease appears in her, and she infects the whole herd. As the proprietor of the stock yard has forgotten his transaction with the city stable keeper, the disease is not traced to its source, but is set down as spontaneously generated. By oversights like this the disease is carried to all parts of the surrounding country from the city stables, when raging there, and the epidemic breaks out at many points almost simultaneously, giving rise to the notion that it originates in meteorological disturbances.

With these heavy losses as a result of the disease wherever it is carried and infects a neighborhood, before the cattle dealers and feeders of the west, with a full knowledge of how the contagion is spread, it should need no exhorting to induce every man to be on the alert to guard against an infected animal crossing the mountains and spreading the diaease among the great herds of the west. There are as fine herds in the west as can be found in this country or Europe, and the western breeders herds, and no breeder who is tempted to bring superior specimens from the eastern part of the country, should allow them to have any intercourse with his stock until weeks or months had elapsed. This would be a comparatively small sacrifice to the "stamping out" process, after the disease has once been introduced to the herd.

The Value of Grades.

We have often thought that much good might be done by the offering of prizes for grades at county and state fairs, as an exhibition of the superiority of animals having one or two crosses of good blood would show the uninformed what might be accomplished simply by the use of a well-bred bull. The only argument against such a course is that it may tend to encourage the use of grade bulls for breeding stock, which certainly should not be done This might be obviated by confining the exhibition of grade stock to females and steers which would show upon its face that the society did not encourage the use of grade bulls.

We were forcibly impressed with the importance of thus teaching the value of a good bull upon a herd of common cows, by seeing, at the late Iowa State Fair, a grade Short-horn steer, the property of L. S. Coffin, of the Ft. Dodge Gazette, upon which was the following placard

Gazette, upon which was the following placard:
"I am Dan Webster! My mother is a scrub,
my father is a thoroughbred. I weigh 1,200
pounds, and am a yearling. I was brought up
on skim-milk. I am worth four cents per
pound. I am here to show what any farmer
can raise by giving his cows good, well-bred
companious. For these go to master."

M. Companious are accompanious alreating

Mr. Coffin did some very effective advertising by this means, and, at the same time, doubtless

impressed many persons with the value of a thoroughbred bull upon a herd of common cows more forcibly than it was ever before done. It was a sort of "object teaching," so direct, so simple, and yet so conclusive, that the lesson could not fail of making a deep impression.-Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

Improved Stock.

But few of our practical stockmen are aware of the actual extent of the change produced in our domestic animals within the last half century. A single fact in relation to hogs may serve to illustrate this matter. Fifty years ago the farmer thought he was doing well if he brought his hogs to a nett weight of two hundred pounds by keeping them through two winters. About the year 1820 an improved breed of hogs known as "English swine," was introduced into this country from Cheshire, England. They were distinguished by ears like an elephant's, long sides and large bones. These often reached three hundred pounds in the prescribed life of a porker. About ten years later, the short-legged China pig made his appearance and professed to be fit for the market with only one winter's feeding. This was a great improvement in the cost of pork; but there was an insurmountable objection to the Chinaman among swineherds-he could not travel to the market. This objection, however, was soon removed by a cross between these two imported breeds without sacrificing the early maturing quality of the China pig. Continuing the improvement in the same line we have reduced the period of twenty months as the marketable age of a pig, to nine or ten months, and have advanced the standard weight to three hundred pounds. Indeed, the Poland Chinas of to-day scarcely bear any resemblance to the animal we used to hunt with dog and gun in the wild woods of Indiana.

It is true that it requires more food to keep pig one year, in which time he will gain three hundred pounds, than it did to keep his predecessor the first year of his pig life, for you cannot make two hundred pounds of pork out of nothing; but it takes less food to make the same weight of pork in one year than in three. The point of early maturity is the important gain in our improved stock of every class. In horses it is not so well marked, but in cattle and poultry it is a feature nearly as prominent as in hog-raising. The question now is-when will we reach the limits of the possible in this direction ?- Indiana Farmer.

Goldsmith Maid and Her Old Groom

A pretty story is told of a recent visit by Charley Cochrane to his old pet Goldsmith Maid, of whom he for many years had charge. It is well known that the old mare is very jealous of her foal, and will not permit any one to come near it, and it was arranged that she should hear Charley's voice before she saw him. and although they have been separated for two years, a loud whinny presently assured the visitors that the mare had recognized the man's voice. Cochrane next showed himself, when a touching scene occurred. The old Queen of the Turf, who for months would not allow any one to approach her, making use of both heels and teeth if it was attempted, rushed with a bound to her old friend, forgetting even her colt, and rubbed her head upon his shoulders, her nose in his face, played with his whiskers, and showed by her every action that her heart was full of joy to see him. Directly the colt came up to them; and the old mare was delighted when Charley placed his hand on the little fellow. When Cochrane left the place the mare followed him to the gate, whinnying for him even after he had passed out of her sight.

Why Large Flocks Are Less Thrifty than Small Ones.

The reason why large flocks of sheep-and the principle applies to all farm stock—are less thrifty than a small number together, is answered very truly by Mr B F Mage address before the Indiana Sheep Growers' Association, in speaking of pasturing sheep:

"There is one thing about pasturing sheep hat has been overlooked, viz: the damage done to the grass by being run over by the flock, While I belive one acre of good grass would keep five or maybe eight sheep well, I do not believe one hundred acres would keep five hundred sheep. Five sheep would probably do but little damage to one acre, even though they were confined to it; they would make but a few tracks over it in a day, and would easily find fresh grass each day. But suppose we put 500 sheep in a 100-acre lot; if each five sheep would confine themselves to their own particular acre they would probably do well in summer. But they will not do this, and right here is where theory and practice part company. Our five sheep start out to graze, and the 495 go along with them. Now, a sheep is a dainty creature, and likes clean food. So the hindermost part of the flock keep pushing ahead, paying little or no attention to what has been already run over, and being in each other's way, each would go over ten times as much ground before it is filled, as it ought. And having so much more werk to get its food, it does not do so well as one that can satisfy itself with little or no exertion. Going over the trail too frequently and picking about dung and urine for grass, is doubtless what makes large flocks so liable to disease,"

Apiary.

Autumn Management of Bees.

In a former article I spoke of uniting two weak swarms. Whenever this is done there

will be a considerable amount of comb left. If frost to hurt them, an occasional white frost, or carefully saved as it is worth five dollars a does them good. I was in the North Dakota pound to you. A swarm must eat and digest twenty-five pounds of honey to produce one pound of wax. Multiply the number of pounds by the price per pound and add the amount of time lost by the bees during the process of digestion and you have the value of one pound of comb. If the comb is old and black it makes no difference to the bees and therefore should not to you. A comb or two greatly encourages a weak or new swarm in the spring, and very often is of almost incredible value to the beekeeper. Combs must be kept in a cool, dry place, or they will mold. Mice are very fond of them and you must take precaution accordingly.

This summer's experience has doubtless con vinced bee-keepers that it pays to feed bees as well as cattle or hogs. In this vicinity at least. and I suppose nearly everywhere, apiarists have made but little money and will put their stock into winter quarters in an unsually bad condition. As in everything else, the far-seeing beekeeper succeeds, and he who sowed a patch of buckwheat, even if it was frosted when in blossom, as in this latitude, was well repaid for his trouble. The yield of honey from one acre of buckwheat is from 320 to 350 pounds. Bees do not like buckwheat, and will not work upon it when honey is plenty elsewhere. But a year like this has demonstrated its value and henceforth greater areas of it will be sown by beekeepers. The man who raises buckwheat cake and honey is the noblest work of God. What man would not thank God, of a cold winter's morning, that he was a bee-keeper and sowed

I am afraid that the bees have suffered from lack of water during the late drouthy term. Bees require a large amount of water. That is, more than you would, perhaps, think. It sho'd be placed for them in close proximity to their hives, in shallow dishes, containing small stones. pebbles, or blocks for them to alight upon. If the vessels are deep and contain nothing for the bees to alight upon, they will be perfect bee traps and you will have quite a feast for your chickens in the way of dead bees. Bees cannot prepare winter food for their young or secrete wax, without they can obtain water. It is said that a colony of wild bees is never found elsewhere than near a stream, lake, or river.

Some of the FARMER readers may think that my estimate in a former article of the number of colonies that might be kept in the United States is entirely too large. But I have just run across an old article from the pen of Mrs. E. S. Tupper, in which it is asserted that the province of Attica, in Greece, containing 45 square miles and 20,000 inhabitants, has 20,000 colonies. While East Friesland, a province of Holland, with an area of 1,200 square miles, maintained for twenty years 20,000 colonies to the square mile. I don't think that we will soon be overstocked with bees.

Soon it will be time to move the bees to winter quarters. My next article will be upon this subject. JOHN M. STAHL.

Camp Point, Ill.

Examine the Bees.

Examine all of your colonies closely. The probability is that you will find some of the hives with so much honey in that there is not room for the queen to lay. You can remedy this by changing combs for full ones, or if you are fortunate enough to have some empty combs.exchange some of them for full ones, and by thus equalizing them you will benefit all, for bear in mind, you want to get and keep all of your colonies as strong as possible all the time. The bees that we raise this month are what we will have to depend on in the spring, and now is the time to attend to them. Frost will soon stop all blooming of the flowers and breeding will stop also. Of course those who keep bees in box hives or gums, cannot thus examine the condition of their been, but must guess at it by their weight, and feed the light ones, or double them up. If you want to raise all of your colonies, it is not too late too build them up by feeding, but this must be done by regular feeding and must not be neglected, although I believe this is poor policy, unless you have but few bees .- Indiana Farmer.

Morticulture.

More About Potatoes.

Having secured good seed, the question arises, when, and how to plant. There can be only one rule given for time of planting, and that is to so time the planting that the young tubers will have cool moist weather to grow in In this locality I find it is very early or very late. I have for the last four years planted a early as the ground could be plowed, and with uniform good results. Have had the ground frozen one inch deep over the seed, and yet they were earlier and better than the same kind of seed planted three weeks later. One year ago last spring my potatoes were up some four to six weeks and were frozen off to the ground, but without injury as they came right on and made a good crop, while fifteen rows planted two weeks later, were not worth digging, being so small. The hot dry weather took them when little and ripened them up then and there. This year I planted Marah 1st and July 5. Both plantings did well. The last gave me forty bushels of assorted snowflakes from 30 rows 9 rods long. They were dug September 10th. The weather was extremely dry the last of August, or the crop would have been much larger. Next year I intend to fallow the ground till August 1st, then plant 30 rows to Early VerRed River Valley two weeks this year, and was told that late potatoes were never harvested till September 1st, and yet it is an excellent potato country. So I repeat, plant very early and very late, and take your chances for a freeze out, and you will get good crops, in spite of cold weath-E. A. PECK.

Sycamore, Ill.

Quinces.

While there are frequent gluts in the market of almost every other fruit, the quince market s always brisk, prices high, and the demand greater than the supply. A correspondent of an exchange gives his experience in quince culture, which may prove a reliable guide for others who propose adding to their other fruit crops the quince: "I planted, about twelve years ago, twenty

rees on heavy clay land, and we have not missed a crop since they came into bearing. The trees were planted in a single row, eight feet apart in the row, which would give, if the rows were twelve feet apart, about four hundred to the acre. I have not kept an account with these trees, but think that we have averaged a dollar per tree from them each year for the last five years. I think they have never been killed by frost since they came into bearing, and we have had some very trying seasons in that time. No other fruit is so salable, and they will bear shipment to a distant market better than even winter apples, for they do not bruise easily, and do not rot quickly when bruised. If handled carefully we find no difficulty in keeping them until December. I trained my trees to a single stem and have had no trouble with borers. The only disease from which the trees have suffered is a twig blight. It differs from the pear blight by being confined to the ends of the branches, and does not seem to affect the general health of the tree, although it renders them unsightly. They had much the appearance that our forests had some years ago during the invasion of the seventeen-year locusts. Is have an orchard of over one hundred quince trees, set twelve feet apart each way, and I prefer this distance as it enables us to cultivate them with horses. In starting an orchard I use one-year-old trees, and would rather have them at the same price than older ones. I cultivate the orchard for a few years in potatoes, beans, etc., until the trees get large enough to shade the ground."

Strawberry Culture.

Every farm should have a strawberry bed as an adjunct to the vegetable garden or truck patch. As all desire to enjoy the good things of this life, and the farmer's only hope is in raising those which make up that class of good things which pass over the table-by no means an inconsiderable number-the strawberry should never be omitted.

The following methods of planting and cultivating, from the Western Rural, will be found safe to follow:

Should the ground not be ready, or the weather unfavorable, on the receipt of the plants, take them from the package, loosen the bunches and dip them in a "muddle," made by mixing clay (or loam) and water to the consistency of cream, and place in a cellar or some other cool place away from the sun, wind and frost. Do not leave them in the package and pour water on them, for this will do the plants no good, and is apt to spoil them by causing them to heat.

The great requisites to produce fine, large strawberries are moisture and manure. In selecting a plot choose one where moisture will be found a goodly part of the year, as circumstances will admit. Avoid the shade of trees. Select a southern slope for early berries, and a Thorough culture is an other requisite to large returns. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized by plowing or spading, to a depth of at least a foot, with an application of at least two inches of well-rotted manure, which should be turned under and thoroughly incorporated with the soil. If stable-manure is not at hand, a heavy application of ground bone, wood ashes, hen manure, guano, or almost any fertilizer, will be found beneficial, except lime. Do not turn under a mass of large weeds or coarse manure, as it is liable to cause the ground to dry out badly.

In setting plants, should the ground be dry, it will pay to dip the roots in a "muddle," made as described above, just before placing them in the ground. If the ground is very dry, water thoroughly immediately after planting, and where but a few valuable plants are planted, shade each plant for a few days with a handful of coarse hay or straw. Do not plant too deep! More plants are killed by this error than all others put together. Plant even with the surface, or as the plants stood before digging, for if the crown of the plant is covered it is almost certain death to it. Make the earth very firm about the plant by pressing on opposite sides with the hands. Do not plant on a windy day. The earlier the plants are set, either spring or fall, the better. The two systems termed "Hill" and "Matted Row," have both advantages, and neither is better for all soils and circumstances. Growers of "show" berries invariably adopt the hill, as larger berries can thus be produced, while for quantity at least expense, the matted row is usually employed.

Under the hill system for garden culture, prepare beds four feet wide and two feet between them. Such beds will hold three rows, fifteen tion, they will be apt to become intelligent, monts and Snowflakes. I find it takes a sharp inches apart, and leave nine inches between the progressive, thoughtful farmers.

outside rows and pathways, and can be kept this is unbroken or not crushed it should be even a "jack frost" to clip their leaves, a little clean and the fruit gathered without stepping upon them, which is a decided advantage. Set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. For field-culture, set in rows two and a half or three the tops froze down. They had a frost that feet apart, and the plants a foot apart in the killed corn June 20, and expected it again by rows. Make the rows the longest way of the field, that there be as little turning as possible in cultivating. Keep the ground clear of weeds by hoeing or horse cultivation. This should be done every week or ten days during the growing season, for if the weeds get a start they double the expense of cultivation, and draw nourishment from the ground that should go to the plants. Cut or pinch off all runners as they appear, and, if the plants should be set in the spring, remove all fruit stems as they are thrown up the season of planting. The matted row differs from the hill only in planting in rows from three to four feet apart and the plants a foot to eighteen inches apart in the rows (according to the vigor of the variety) allowing the runners to grow at will. In cultivating it is well to always go in the same direction in the different rows after runners appear, as by this many young plants will be saved that would otherwise be broken off. The other remarks apply to both systems equally.

At the approach of cold weather, or beginning of winter, cover the entire bed with straw or cornstalks, which should be cut into short pieces; leaves, shavings, pine-needles, or other material that will not pack and smother the plants. Evergreen boughs are excellent for the purpose. Early in April, in this latitude, plants thus protected will show indications of growth; when, if the hill system has been adopted, the "mulch," as the material is termed, about each plant, should be pushed aside to allow the plant to come through the covering. Should the matted row system have been adopted, remove about half the "mulch," allowing the rest to remain to protect the fruit and shade the ground. "Mulching" is indispensable to good results, as it protects the plants during winter, keeps the fruit from the ground, keeps the roots cool and moist, and saves nearly all further expense of culture, as but few weeds can push through it.

Loultry,

Prepare for Winter.

During this month it is well to see to the final cleansing of the interior of the fowl buildings. A good, thorough whitewashing or fumigation will now clear out the remnants of vermin lodged upon the walls and in the angles of the houses. The old nests should once more be emptied, washed with kerosene and purified. Fresh hay or straw in the boxes, clean gravel, sand or earth scattered upon the floors, and a good scraping away of all the accumulated droppings under the perches, are needed just now, to renovate and sweeten the premises, where, in a few weeks, the young stock will be placed in "close confinement" for the winter.

If these things are left to be attended to next month, the active poultryman will then be busy in preparing for the exhibition, and he will not ordinarily have time to arrange matters properly, or at least the weather will not be so suitable for overhauling and renovation. Do this

now and it will be done with, for the present. Prepare the houses to receive all the bids you intend to winter, and do this so as to offer them ample room for their comfort. Don't crowd too many together in one apartment. Arrange for good ventilation particularly. This provision is a prime necessity, at all seaons of the year.

Repair the leaky roofs; mend the broken class in the sashes, and see that the doors and windows of your hen-houses can be made thoroughly protective against the inclement weather and chilling winds that will soon prevail in our northern climate.

All these matters may be conveniently and appropriately attended to in October, and your fine young birds-as well as the older stockwill realize the benefits of these provisions for their health and welfare

The above advice from the Poultry World, is good in principle for any part of the country, but the majority of farmers, especially western farmers, have not neat cottages with glass w ndows provided for their fowls. They can, however, and should, provide equally comfortable accommodations for their feathered stock to lodge in during the cold season. This can be done by putting up a good, tight straw shed, facing the south, with back and ends constructed of straw walls. Put up low roosting poles in this shed, and place nesting-boxes in convenient places. Keep a heap of gravel and sand in the center, and cover the floor with straw or chaff, which should be cleaned out occasionally and renewed with a fresh supply. Feed the fowls regularly and they will pay for their "board and lodging" much better than many human bipeds during the cold season, in eggs, and will bring out early broods of chicks in the spring.

It is not difficult, generally, for the farmer who loves the farm, and takes pride in saying so, to determine the calling of his children. If he manages the farm, not so much to accumulate wealth as to provide home comforts and to make home attractive, his children will be ready to pursue the same course. If the minds of his children have been impressed with the proper conceptions of farm life, of the importance of labor and well-judged managementif they have been trained to love the farm, and to regard farming as inferior to no other occupaSet

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Slops.

I have seen a great deal said about how shall we dispose of the slops that accumulate in the kitchen. Different views have been explained in the FARMER. I will give my view, as the country, especially. The last piece I read advised putting the waste water, apple-pearings, its opportunities to fit its members for all the ject in view except the performance of that and all refuse from the kitchen, into a large duties of citizenship. In proportion to their work, is so much time misspent, is like revolto put it upon the ground as manure, or bury it legislation. In the national congress they are in a hole. In the country, where there are always hogs to feed, I think it very wasteful to of our state, though in a majority as to numbury the waste from the kitchen. Hogs must have water. If the stock hogs are in a large corral where water is plenty, there are generally sows with small pigs, or fattening hogs, that would be greatly benefited by swill. Sows with young pigs need a great deal of swill feed to increase the flow of milk as much as possible. If made greasy, as dishwater and other washings are, they will drink more than of clean water.

There is another reason why it is better to feed slops. There is no arrangement that will keep sweet and free from bad odors, either in boxes, sewers, or any other contrivance to dispose of the waste, unless counteracted by ex-pose of the waste, unless counteracted by ex-pensive material. It will naturally sour and by which he is to work, while the farmer knows ferment, and soon its gases will spread to the injury of the family's health.

Have a barrel, for convenience. If there i a great deal to dispose of, put it on wheels as high as a small buggy wheel, and empty it into the pig trough every day. By so doing it will not have time to ferment and spread sickness and a pest of flies about the dwelling.

T. W. HEY.

The objection to mounting the barrel on wheels as high as buggy wheels, is that the kitchen folks would not mount up with a bucket or pan of dirty water to empty, but would, half the time, dash it on the ground. There should be a slop barrel very near every farmer's kitchen door for the receptacle of good slops, such as parings and other bits of vegetable and animal food, and the richest of the liquid refuse; but for soapsuds and slops of this class, a cemented vat near the kitchen door, with a store of dry little, unaided by knowledge. Therefore if the earth to throw in and absorb all, is the best, cheapest and most healthful arrangement that can be devised.—[ED.

A microscopist, M. Woronin, finds that clubroot in cabbages is caused by a minute fungus which he calls plasmodiophora brassicae. Sulphur, so effective in killing other fungoid spores, is suggested as a remedy. One crop of diseased cabbages should never be followed by a second cabbage crop, since probably the ground becomes infested with the spores.

Zatrons of Husbandry.

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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$100.

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

The Influence of the Grange Upon Legislation.

The following essay published in the Vermont Recorder and Farmer, written by J. H. Putnam, of that state, is somewhat lengthy, but is uncommonly good and will well repay careful perusal:

That the Order exerts some direct influence upon legislation is evident from what is known as the "Granger legislation" at the west, and also in the fact that at the last session of the legislature two grange fire insurance companies fluence which the grange will exert upon legislation is in a great degree indirect. In this re- lation must, in great part, be indirect; therefore spect, its influence is akin to that of the school. the answer to the above question is obvious. The school elevates the people, intellectually The grange must be used as a means of educaand morally, lifts them from the ways of pagan ting its members upon the merits of each and life. This explains why the neighboring lite-Without this influence legislation would be but the whoop and pow-wow of an Indian war coun- perhaps, by means of discussions, in which all aglow to the detriment of the grange, in doing rial Casar. The grange should work for the great possibilities of the grange as a means of —Grange Bulletin.

intellectual and moral elevation of the masses, and should aid the school in fitting all to take part in legislation. By its organic law, the Grange is forbidden to take part in partisan politics, therefore the grange cannot elect members of the legislature; but the members of the former ones (which I have read carefully, as I Order can discuss matters of public interest at

numbers, farmers exert but little influence upon buts, their influence in shaping legislation is sm.ll compared with that of the professions. Ten or fifteen lawyers in our legislature will accomplish more actual legislative work, bringing about results in accordance with their own interests and that of their employers, than ten times that number of farmers. Heretofore the greater part of the legislation of our state has been shaped and directed by a handful of lawyers, and it has been so because the lawyers have known how to do that work, while the farmers have not. The education of the lawyer has fitted him for this kind of work, consequently when the lawyer takes his seat in the legislature, he knows something of the methods nothing of these methods. There are three requisites for a successful legislator which farmers, as a class, lack. First, definite and correct knowledge upon political questions. Second, ability to speak in public. Third, a knowledge of parliamentary forms and rules. The grange is, or may be, a remedy for this. Here the farmer can learn to talk according to parliamentary forms and rules; and here, too, he can learn much upon the great questions which from time to time agitate the state and country, and which are liable to be legislated upon, so that if occasion requires he can not only vote understandingly, but can present his views in public, thereby influencing others, and in debate become a match for his professional brother. When farmers can do this a great point

will have been gained. Farmers excel in numbers the other classes of our country, but mere numbers amount to farmers are to influence legislation, they must know as much as the other classes, for it is here that training and culture tell. Farmers claim that under existing laws there is an unjust discrimination against them, which can be remedied by legislation. This is specially true in the matter of taxation. With us the real estate is obliged to support by far the greatest burden. The farm and farm buildings, with all improvements, are appraised and taxed, while personal property is to a great extent free from taxation. This works injustice in many cases. For instance, a young farmer possesses \$1,000 in cash, which he uses as part payment for a farm which he purchases for \$3,000, giving a mortgage for the other \$2,000. It needs no

lengthy demonstration to prove that the farmer owns but one-third of the farm, while the creditor owns two-thirds, but the justice of the law which requires the debtor to pay the whole tax ssessed upon the farm, instead of assessing his rightful proportion to the creditor, is not so evident. The poorer man is obliged to pay an undue proportion of taxes, while the richer man pays less than his rightful share. It may be said that the creditor is taxed for interest money. He may be, but it is a fact that only a very small proportion of money at interest is ever placed upon the grand list. The poorer man of the joint owners of a mortgaged farm is obliged to suffer all the loss consequent upon any depreciation in the value of the property that may occur, and this also is regarded as unjust. Such discrimination tends to make the the rich richer.

There are other subjects demanding legislation which may properly come before the meetings of the grange, such as our usury laws, our common school laws, railroad monopolies, the mutual relations of capital and labor.

The great present need of our country is honest and wise legislators. The servants of the people should be men of the best ability and of sterling honesty of purpose; men who, understanding the needs of the people, have the ability to meet those needs with wise and honest legislation, being neither bought with gold or their bread and butter. deceived with sophistry. Since the war there has been an impure political atmosphere. That life work have both intellect and genius of a struggle seemed to politically demoralize the high order and these are disciplined by a classwhole people, and there has followed an era of ical education and plofessional drill which gives corruption; the evil being confined to no one state or party, but pervading all states and all parties. In the light of the experience of the past fourteen years, with its credit mobilier, salary grab, carpet bagism, Tweedism, bull-dozing, shot gun policy, cypher dispatches and all, it is high time for all honest men, whether in the grange or out of it, to endeavor to bring about reform in their respective parties.

Thus far have been indicated a few of the questions which are liable to require legislation, and which may properly be discussed in every grange in the state; now comes the question which is strictly in order in this connection, how is the grange to be conducted so as to exert an influence upon legislation as regards queswere chartered in our own state. But the in- tions of importance to farmers? As before inall these questions. This is to be done by means of lectures, essays and discussions, principally,

education, and using these means to their fullest extent. Time should not be frittered away upon matters of minor importance. The mere formalities of grange work should be held secondary to something higher and better. A ritual has been provided according to the forms do all pieces in the FARMER) are somewhat dif- the meetings, and in that manner become edu- should be realized that the ritual is a means to of which the grange is required to work; but it ferent from the plan I would take in the cated in the principles which underlie all poli- be used, not an end to be attained. That all

ving in a circle and never moving on. A grange that meets upon its appointed regular nights, opens in due form, goes through the formula laid down in the ritual, and closes in due form, "only this, and nothing more," and doing the same meeting after meeting, will accomplish but little of the work which the grange might and ought to do; and will certainly exert but little influence upon legislation. This course would be akin to that of the clergyman who should commence the services of each Sabbath by reading the same portion of Scripture, followed by the recital of the same prayer, to be succeeded by the choir singing the same hymn and tune, and then closing with a formulated benediction. All would be very good, the precepts perfect, and if strictly followed would lead to nothing but good results; but there would be but a weak growth of spirituality on the part of those who should attend upon such min-

istrations Sabbath after Sabbath. The grange is, or ought to be, a first-class farmers' club; the course which would be proftable for the one to pursue would be the proper one for the other. All who have attended the meetings of the state board of agriculture, know how much work can be accomplished by means of lectures and discussion. The meetings of the grange might be managed in about the same manner. There should at every meeting be some sort of an intellectual feast to which the members are invited, and when promised bread should not be given a stone; neither should they be turned away with ritualistic chaff, when they expect the wheaten loaf of intellectual culture. Many granges have died; have folded their mantles about them and laid down in the silent tomb of forgetfulness. Upon the headstones of many of them might truthfully be written the epitaph, "Died of much show and little substance,—died of nothing to do."

Very Like a "Boom."

Very like a "boom" is the just expession. Keeping steady pace with the rapid progress of passing events and the revival of industries is the grange movement. In sympathy with the prevailing apathy of all business pursuits the grange has been shadowed in gloom, but it now 'booms" forth in this era of returning prosperity, with the bow of promise for accomplishing all and more than that for which it was originated, viz.: the disenthrallment of the husbandman and the final and everlasting recognition of his claims and rights as arrayed against political vampires and selfish monopolists. Not only here and there, but from every section of the country the grange movement is very like a 'boom," causing farmers to hasten inside of the gates and give push and vim to the "boom."

Fellow-Patrons! You have the right and might now to carry on the war of self-protection and co-operation with untiring vigor, now that you behold the haven of assured success. Stand not aloof now; but advance as boldly to the attack as a desperate enemy moves forward determined to storm and capture the almost impregnable fortress. You know that zealous, united efforts will always win. Will you heed the "boom" in the grange movement?-Farmer's Friend.

The Crop of Politicians.

In this fair land with its proverbial fertility of soil and wealth of resources nothing has grown and flourished so luxuriantly as politicians. Nor could any other crop be found that would sap the resources of the country and impoverish the soil as this has. Thousands of men throughout the country must be subsisted on the truits of productive toil who have no other avocation or means of support than is found in their hopes of party success; hence they are determined, persistent, unscrupulous advocates of the party to which they look for

them almost irresistable power to prey on the interests of those who confine their attention to productive industry, and so bewilder them with their sophistry that they see no way but the one which these false lights lead them.

It should be the constant aim of farmers to inaugurate a condition of things that will deliver them from the rule and influence of the class that are producers, only of party strife, business perplexity and burdensome taxation .- Dirigo

Don't try to build up your lukewarm grange on the model of some other, however prosperous, unless there be great unanimity in the make up of the two. No two even in the same vicinity, precisely harmonize. Take hold of the popular tendency for the time being-whether it be literary, scientific, musical, or only social and harness this tendency to the "Good of rary society, taking hold of the popular tendencan take part. It must be done by realizing the the very work the grange ought to have done.

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.

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G. W. GLICK,

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Prop'r.

30 Merino Bucks FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale 30 American Merino Bucks one year old last spring. The Bucks are of the Celebrated American Merino Stock, bought of W. C. Vandercook of Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co. W. C. Vandercook of Cherry Valley, Winnebago Co. Solon Steer, of Asherville, Kansas, which sheared a fleece last spring weighing 40 pounds, an account of which was published by Mr. Steer in the Kansas Farmer of August 6th, 1879. Address,

W. D. WITWER.

Topeka, Kansas

Hundred

HEAD

Choice MERINO BUCKS for sale at low and reasonable prices. These bucks are bred from pure blooded stock and second to none in the state. Those who wish to supply themselves with good bucks will do well to call and see them at the Allison Ranch, 14 miles north of Topeka, on Little Soldier Creek, or address

C. P. ALLISON, Hoyt, Jackson Co. Kas.

Durham Park Herds ALBERT CRANE,

Short-Horn Cattle

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

KIDD'S

First Great Combination Sale at 60 to 100 to

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Will be held at the

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

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

hose wishing to enter succession as above.

Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.

P. G. P. C. KIDD



BERKSHIRES,

the largest herd of thoroughbred Berkshires in the west, consisting of 340 head as fine as are to be found anywhere. 185 summer pigs sired by the two grand boars, Stockwell (brother to Royal Hopewell) and Wrangler 2nd, (2)37). Would say to Patrons and others that I now have a grand lot of pigs. Can please the most exacting. Prices always in reason, Address

Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kas.

HOGS. SouthernKansas Swine Farm

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK SHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondencesolicited.

RANDOLPH & PAYNE. Emporia, Kansas.

JERSEY

For Sale Cheap.

A thoroughbred two-year-old with recorded pedi-gree 3,536 H. R. Also pure bred English Berkshire pigs, pedigree recorded. Address I. H. EARL, Vermillion, Marshall Co., Kansas:

Breeders' Directory.

- B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improve dAmerican Merino sheep, of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 300 rams for sale.
- L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder o Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.
- C. S. EICHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.
- JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.
- P. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 300 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited.
- HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

A. H. & H. C. GRIESA.

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas, Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent

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

Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., has removed her office to the west side of Harrison St., 1st

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

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

WOOL-GROWERS

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

LIQUID

COTTAGE COLORS,

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

Best Mixed Paint in Market!

Be sure and buy it. Send for Circular to

CHICAGO Berkshire Pigs, White Lead & Oil Co.,

Write Lead, Zinc, Putty, Linseed Oil Etc. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Pres't Cor Green and Fulton sts., Chicago, Ill.

Kansas Pacific Railway. Lands! Lands!

KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

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

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the limetone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

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

WHEAT Kansas rises from the Elev-enth Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, pro-ducing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weaat; total,

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent. and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent. of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre. 32,315,361

CORNI Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89.

in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foregoing facts show conclusively why 29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and 40 per cent. in the increase in population during the past year; and 45 per cent., of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

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

A FARM FOR EVERYDODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$5 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent, interest, It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific \$26 to \$80 will secure 50 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$360 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

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

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months Three Jopies, Weekly, for one year, Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year,

One month, "" 12 P" 12 P

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Great Inducements.

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

Rivers' Strawberry Apple.

Mr. Rivers, of Kirksville, Mo., has sent us a sample of this singular apple, and requests our opinion of the fruit. It is a curious specimen of the apple family, having flesh as red as the strawberry. Deriving its name from the color of the flesh the apple is appropriately named; but the strawberry flavor claimed by the owner samples we inspected. The apple seems to be a fall variety, white skinned and below medium size, and is a tolerably fair eating apple, but possesses no distinguishing qualities in this respect which entitles it to a preference over the scores of passable apples at present on the lists of nurserymen. The greatest claim for Rivers' Strawberry apple is as a curiosity,

Prepare For Winter.

The losses of farmers by the deterioration of stock in winter is simply immense. The loss is not on one class or two, but on all for want of adequate shelter from the cold. It is not enough that stock should simply hold their own; they should make constant gains to make a profit to their owner. If in place of depending on about impertinent questions are intended to elicit infive months of warm weather and green food for the increase and profit, the entire twelve lic, and should be answered promptly and truthmonths were appropriated to the work of increase it will readily be seen that the profits would count very differently from what they generally do. What is required to accomplish this desirable object is proper food to build up flesh and bone in the young animals, and a de gree of warmth by constructing proper shelter, that will prevent the searching cold from consuming the animal heat which must be supplied as the first necessity to keep life in the animal. The supply of fuel when needed is drawn from every source in the animal structure. Not only tissue built up formerly in milder weather is the surplus flesh and fat his animals have gained credited up to profit, is abstracted and burned must never be allowed to go out.

is saving what has been gained. To protect domestic animals from the inclemency of the winter is one of the most profitable sources of economy of the farm. Our prairie farms are not only meagerly supplied with barns and other buildings for the use of stock as compared with the older states, but they are exposed to bleak winds which blow almost constantly. Timber and building material is also scarce, such material, at least as is considered necessar ry in the older states which have literally been hewn out of a wooden country. But for the shelter and comfortable housing of stock of all kinds, it is not essential that costly structures should be supplied. The majority of Kansas winters are dry, and protection from frost and winds more than rain and snow is required. Consequently straw and prairie hay make an excellent substitute for weatherboards and shingles, and when only wind and frost are to be excluded, prove more effectual barriers than wood. Excellent sheds for cattle can be built of straw and hay with a few forks and poles. They should open to the south and be placed on a slope so that dry beds may be secured to the animals. The backs and ends of the sheds should be composed of thick walls of straw, kept in place by posts and poles, and the whole covered with the long coarse grass so abundant in the

Hogs, especially the younger portion of the swine family should be well sheltered in winter. No place is more comfortable and to their taste, than a sunny exposure on a hill side or under bluff. Level the ground and plant a fork in

of long coarse swale grass, confine this covering in place by two or three light poles placed horizontically on the roof and secured by cords wire or withs, reaching from pole to pole, and passing over the ridge, which should have a light pole laid along it. Cut a ditch round the outside to let the water off, and lay a log six or eight inches in diameter across the end of in place by driving stout stakes on either side of the log, and you have a dry, warm, and comfortable shelter for hogs of all ages. Give them a good bed of clean straw, hay or leaves which should be changed frequently. Such a shelter as this is worth many bushels of corn to the older hogs, while for pigs something of the kind is indispensible. Make as many sleeping apartments of this kind as necessary to accommodate the herd without crowding, and the saving of feed and improvement in the stock during the winter will yield more profit probably on the outlay than any other investment of the season A great loss is often incurred in the dairy by

failing to provide sufficient protection for the cows in winter. When it is known that a draft of cold air or hearty drink of ice cold water will perceptibly check the flow of milk in a cow, it may readily be inferred what a curtailing of the milk secretions must accompany poor shelter and cold, uncomfortable quarters for the cows

during the entire winter season. The fowls, too, those minor appendages of the farm stock must receive their share of attention in warm, dry shelter for the winter. A shed like that provided for cattle, though it need not be so high, provided with roosting poles will accommodate the fowls. This shelter may be improved by partially closing it in front. Feed well through the winter and plenty of eggs in January, February and March, with early broods of spring chickens will amply repay all the care and expense bestowed on this branch for the fruit was conspicuously absent in the of the stock. By a little extra, intelligent attention to the fowls, every farmer might add to his revenue annually a hundred dollars in clear cash. Nothing on the farm sells so readily as well fed, well grown young fowls. The half starved, lean things which farmers generally carry to town do not sell for cash either readily or for such handsome prices as desired, hence the complaint, no profit in fowls.

The Census.

Every decade brings around the census-man, inquiring how many persons there are in your family, their ages, sex and occupations, with many more questions which seem to the uninformed pure impertinence on the part of a stranger. Nevertheless, all of these seemingly paper two months free. To clubs of ten we will formation of the highest importance to the pubfully. Every ten years, or every year whose date ends with an 0, the United States government orders the census to be taken, and the year 1880 will find the officers for that purpose at

By looking through the volumes of any of the back Census Reports, any one will readily understand the value and necessity to the public of having the work done correctly.

work.

Of the census-taking, one of our exchanges says: "At some time during next year the home of every farmer, and of every other person, will the food daily consumed, but the fat, muscle and be visited and the occupant called upon to give concise answers to a long list of questions. In taken to keep the fires in the great animal fur- order that these answers may be accurate-for nace going. Hence, the man who allows his the value of the census depends upon their accustock to remain without warm shelter during racy-every farmer should write down, while it winter is virtually putting his corn, hay, and is fresh in his mind, the number of acres of provender daily into a slow fire that gradually wheat and other grain grown this year; the yield, etc., etc., the number of head of live he has stored for winter food for his stock, but stock, the products of the dairy, and in fact all the results of this year's farming, and have through the previous summer, and which he has them ready for the day when the facts are to be gathered. It is to the interest of the farmer in the same steady going furnace, whose fires that the census be accurately taken; so let each one be prepared beforehand, and not be forced The secret of honestly accumulating wealth to give hasty guesses upon such important matters. There are peculiar people, not to say "crooked sticks" in the world, though we are glad to believe that these, though they exist among farmers, are not especially numerous. Yet even among farmers there will be those who regard the questions put by the census taker as an impertinent inquiry into their private business, and either refuse to reply altogether, or to give blind and evasive answers. Such persons should know that the census taker is an officer of the general government, and represents, for this purpose, the will of the people as expressed in a law passed by both houses of congress. Laws carry with them a penalty for their violation and evasion; those who resist the examination of the "Census-Man" may get into trouble."

A Common Discouragement to Stock Breeders.

Under the above caption the National Live-Stock Journal tells the following anecdote, which is characteristic of a large class of farmers in the old states. We trust there are none such in the New West.

"Recently we visited a farmer in one of the attarcted some atention and favorable comment. We noticed, with some surprise, that the only boar in the first litter of pigs—an unusually wholesome of sweets from the tons that waste

front and rear to support a ridge pole. Let the fine one—had been castrated. In explanation, pole butt the bank at the back end, and lean we were told that it had been found he could stakes against the ridge pole at an angle of 45 not be sold at anything like a fair price. A the land which could not have a barrel or two and throw on this sheathing several inches in prepared to carry a pig back with him, but which would cost nothing but a little care and tween the salary as receiver and that as presithickness of earth. Spread on this a covering could not make up his mind to pay the price a few pine boxes and frames. Glucose is withasked. That price was six dollars. When he left, the owner, in a not unnatural fit of disgust, castrated the pig, as he could not well make use of him in his own herd. It is fair to add that this was in a region in which comparatively little attention is given to pig raising; but

the incident is one of a very common kind." This man was doubtless wholly oblivious of the shed which must be fastened firmly the fact that a litter of pigs from the animal which he thought \$6 was an extortlonate price for would at six months old weigh probably each one hundred pounds more than a litter from some razor back which he could secure the services of gratis. Hence the gain in the first litter of pigs would have paid him several hundred per cent. on the first cost of the improved animal, besides laying the foundation for a profitable herd of hogs. Never use anything but a thoroughbred male to breed from, if profit is expected and good stock desired.

The Farmer's Best Friend.

A well conducted agricultural paper is as important a part of the farmer's outfit as the best team, piece of machinery or implement he uses, and much more useful if properly applied than the larger part of his working tools. Tools are only useful when directed by intelligence, and exactly in proportion is their value, as they are guided by that essential to success in life. A good agricultural paper teaches the proper use of implements and machinery on the farm, when and how to use them to the best advantage. Its pages contain useful lessons and valuable information for every day in the year, The farmer's tools can only be employed a portion of the year. He need not attempt to slavishly copy all the plans and theories he finds recommended and discussed in the pages of his favorite agricultural journal, but by a judicious application of the principles there laid down, he may improve on every crop, and in every branch of his occupation, to the manifest profit of his business, while he reaps a rich reward in the constant increase of information, and satisfaction in his calling. A wealth of understanding as well as gain in purse, will be his reward of a well-studied farm journal.

Such an agricultural paper we present in the Kansas FARMER to the farmers of the new west, at the low subecription price of \$1.50 a year, post-paid. As a further inducement to those whose term of subscription has expired, and others subscribing or renewing their subscriptions, we will send a copy the balance of the year 1879 and to the 1st of January, 1881, for \$1.50. Thus by taking advantage of our liberal offer, single subscribers may receive the mail the FARMER one year for \$10 and a copy of the paper free to the getter-up of the club

Now, brother farmers, we ask you to give us a "lift," by a good word among your neighbors, in extending the circulation of the Kansa FARMER. The more the habit of reading agricultural papers is extended among farmers, the more enlightened, enterprising and influential as a class they will become; and as intelligence enters into their everyday life and work, the more valuable will farm property become A rule which holds good throughout the country is, wherever the intelligence of the people is increased, the value of the bulk of the real estate is increased. It is to the advantage of every farmer especially, to help his neighbor. By so doing he helps himself.

Glucose.-How It Is Made and What Some of It Contains.

Starch diluted with water is mixed with sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol). The mixture is answer by assuring them that you are fully reaped the best crop from it that he ever raised. competent to run the republican and democratic. The wheat sown late in the fall of 1876 proby steam). Chalk is added at a certain stage of the process to neutralize the acid by combining with it, the combination resulting in sulphate of lime, which is precipitated to the bottom, and the liquid above this sediment is drawn off and boiled until it attains about the consistency of honey. This is used largely in adulterating the fine syrups that are such favorites with many persons for using on hot cakes. If the steam used in boiling passes through iron, the sulphuric acid attacks the iron and produces a mineral known as sulphate of iron-copperas. These and other abominable poisons are created by chemical action, and remain in the glucoso or "corn syrup" as the product is often called at the stores where it is sold for food to innocent persons who are ignorant of what is being put upon them as pure sacharine syrups., Prof. Kedzie of the Michigan State Board of Health, made analysis of several syrups found in common use, and the following is the result of one of his examinations:

A gallon of this syrup contained 141.9 grains of free sulphuric acid, 25 grains of sulphate of

iron (copperas), and 724.83 grains of lime. This is a fair specimen of the majority of the syrups with fancy names, that are on sale at every store which deals in such articles, throughout the country. It were well for those who have a sweet tooth in their heads to know that they take into their stomachs with every mouthful of molasses, "drips" and syrups they use, a portion of mineral poison. Syrups eastern states, and found him the appreciative which stand No. 1 on the lists, costing 90 cents owner of a small stock of really good Poland or upwards a gallon, may be composed one-half China pigs, descended directly from the herd of of this glucose, which costs about twenty cents a a leading western breeder. His were the only gallon to manufacture. Tons of syrups manupigs of this breed in the county, and they had factured in this vile manner, are bought by the factured in this vile manner, are bought by the their families with the very best and most

hives of bees. There is not a farm-house in I should be entitled to \$40,000 per year. I of the purest of sweets constantly on hand, out odor or color, and can be successfully used ocive, was equivalent to \$55,000." to adulterate any liquid sweets, such as syrups, honey, or molasses, and will defy detection in the absence of chemical tests. Immense quantities of it are manufactured, and the business is rapidly growing, the greater part of which is sold and consumed as food in the disguise of something else, never under its own name in such cases. No one would buy a pound of it if labeled "glucose syrup" and its constituents truly labeled on the package.

How the Lawyers Are Taken Care Of.

We find in the Burlingame Chronicle, a very significant notice of the state library, kept in the state house at Topeka. We quote, as follows, from the Chronicle:

1. The organization of the library originally

1. The organization of the library originally intended an equal distribution between the miscellaneous and law departments.

2. The original intention has been gradually subverted, until it is now simply a law library.

3. The sources of revenue have been so arranged as to make the income of the library indefinite, but ample for all purposes.

definite, but ample for all purposes.

4. The power of appointing the librarian has been changed from the executive to the suppose count index.

preme court judges.

It is not our purpose to say anything which may be construed as lessening the importance of the law department of the library, but we hold that other departments of knowledge have some claims on the state, and should be guarded and fostered. From some of the best attorneys reme court judges. and fostered. From some of the best in the state we learn that there is a limit to

an the state we learn that there is a limit to a law library, and that limit has been reached in many directions,

The last time we visited the state library many valuable sets of birther the state library. many valuable sets of history and miscellane-ous works were broken, and there was evident ous works were broken, and there was evident neglect of the miscellaneous side of the library. In the interest of general literature we hope the next legislature will give some attention to the state library, and offer the following sug-

gestions:

1. That a specific appropriation be made for its support, limiting the expenditures to one-third for law, and two-thirds for miscellaneous

works.

2. That the appointing power be again placed in the hands of the governor.

If this statement is correct, and we have no loubt about it, it is plain that the state library is virtually a ready and convenient place of refpower to appoint the librarian has been placed in the hands of the legal guild. The farmers outnumber by many thousands, in this state, all other classes, and outrank the lawyers many times ten thousand. The property of the state owned by them is counted by millions where that of the lawyers amounts only to hundreds, and the ratio of the tax-paying is still greater, by the former class, to the amount of the property controlled.

The Chronicle very properly suggests that the next legislature give some attention to the state library, and that the appointing of the librarian be again placed in the hands of the governor.

While on this subject we have a further sugrestion to make, which is that the farmers place one of their own men in the gubernatorial chair the next term. The lawyers have had the lion's share; it is time the farmers should chip in. The legal class will probably make the plea that a statesman should be well grounded in a knowledge of law, but politician lawyers, as a rule, are very superficial lawyers. Besides, the ablest executive, all admit, that Kansas ever had, was not a lawyer.

And now, farmers, cast about you and select the ablest men of your own class noted for their integrity and strength of character, to compose the next legislature of the state, and the ablest man whom you can find, whose business is farming, for governor. The politicians will tell you, with well-feigned alarm, that you must adhere to your old parties, which you can parties as well as they can, and there need be no fear of hitches on account of such a slight innovation on old customs. We think such a change would be quite an improvement in the morale of the parties.

We will have more to say on this subject from time to time, and will insist that the interests of agriculture shall have the first place, and take precedence in the business of future legislatures. The jobs and private bills can afford to vait. Let the lobby take back seats while the farmers come to the front with their business, which comprises nine-tenths of the business o the state, directly and indirectly.

An Abuse that Needs Squelching.

Mr. Jewett, President of the Erie Railroad Company, when before the legislative committee of New York, appointed to inquire into the abuses of the railroad management of that state, n the course of his evidence made the following statement :

"Mr. Jewett was examined as to his salary, and he said he did not wish to refer to it as it was a personal matter; however, when he was asked to become president he refused to accept the first offer; did not wish to disarrange his business for an uncertainty, and required \$15,000 per year for ten years, to be guaranteed, which was granted; never asked or received from the Eric or the New York, L. E. & W., any more than allowed by the court. Jewett said that on his refusing to become receiver for an uncertainty, he received in the per year for ten years. He then received or \$25,000 annually. When I was appointed re- this class of horses .- Prairie Farmer.

in their fields and forests, by keeping a few ceiver, the court adjudged that as such receiver should never have thought of assuming the duties and responsibilities for the difference be-

FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND dollars! annual salary for a man whose ability, we happen to know, scarcely reaches mediocrity; whose practice as a lawyer would probably not yield one-tenth of that sum. This is five thousand more than the President of the United States receives. And to make assurance doubly sure, \$150,000 was paid in advance. Is it not time that this system of public robbery was checked by a system of transportation placed under the control of law, which would protect public interest against such a practice of wholesale plunder, and the stockholders in the enjoyment, and reasonable benefit, of their property? The whole carrying business of the country is run on this high pressure, high salary principle, and cries louder for reform than any other abuse of our political economy.

To Deputies and Masters of Granges.

EDITORS FARMER: Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of county deputies and masters of granges to the provisions of Sec. 2, Art. 2, Constitution Kansas State Grange, and to urge upon all parties interested the importance of prompt action.

In case the deputy or master of the senior grange, in any county, has not received from Sec. 7, of the State Grange, the report required by Sec. 2 and 3, Art. 2, above referred to, I would suggest that such deputy or master write to our state secretary at once, as the frequent changes in officers and post office address render it almost impossible for the secretary to reach the proper officer in all cases.

I also desire to urge upon masters and secretaries of subordinate granges the importance of reporting and paying state dues promptly. Many good, strong-working granges are now behind "two or more quarters" with the State Grange, simply because the matter of reports and payment of dues is not called up at the proper time. The time for holding the next session of the State Grange is now at hand, and money will be needed to meet the expenses of the session. I therefore trust that all officers erence for lawyers, and little else. Even the and the membership generally, will recognize the importance of prompt action, and see to it that all reports and dues for the year are sent to the secretary before the meeting of the State Grange.

The next session of the State Grange will be held at Olathe, Johnson county, commencing on the third Tuesday in December, and I trust all delegates will be present on the morning of the first day, and come prepared to enter at once upon the work of the session. Map out your work before leaving home, as far as practical, and be ready to introduce it on first " call of roll for introduction of business."

WM. SIMS, Master Kansas State Grange. Seed Wheat.

An article in your last issue in regard to seed potatoes, inclines me to write in regard to seed wheat. I (like thousands of others) have for forty years back always taken great pains to select large, plump wheat for seed, and if there were any small kernels, then it must be run through a fanning-mill, or riddling-sieve, to get them all out, so as to sow nothing but the large, plump grains. Now for experience:

Mr. Warren Schofield, an excellent farmer near Alma, Wabaunsee county, bought fourteen bushels of shriveled wheat, several years ago, at seventy cents per bushel, (good seed wheat at the time being worth two dollars per bushel), it being so poor that the owner thought the hogs would not eat it. Mr. Schofield sowed it and

duced a very poor crop in 1877, many pieces not worth cutting. I cut nine acres, threshed a part of it and got 131 bushels of the poorest specimen of wheat I ever saw. I sowed this on the same nine acres, and the next season harvested thirty bushels to the acre of as nice wheat as one could wish. Some of my neighbors have had the same results. When I was a boy in Yankeedom we fre-

quently had smut in our wheat. The farmers then thought the small kernels produced it. If the germ of life is there, no matter how inferior the kind, good, plump wheat will be produced, if the season is favorable and the cultivation what it should be. D. S. ABBOTT.

Storing Sweet Potatoes.

To harvest and store sweet potatoes dig when the ground is dry any time after the tubers are matured. Let them remain out doors until the surface is dry then keep them under shelter until they have gone through a sweat and dried off, then sort over carefully and store away in boxes or barrels and keep dry with even temperature, from 50 to 60 degrees. No sand, chaff or shavings is needed for packing, and your potatees will come out sound in the spring. UNCLE GEORGE.

Maceyville, Cloud Co., Kan.

It is curious that in all the enterprise with nessed in the breeding of the various classes of horses, that really fine carriage horses command a higher price relatively than any other. first place the payment of \$150,000 and \$15,000 They are scarce, always, and for the reason, as we believe, that the average farm horse is unwas entitled to receive \$25,000 a year; the dersized. Carriage horses are produced by farmers all over the land, who might supply proposition was \$40,000 per year; \$15,000 of crossing staunch thoroughbreds upon large, the \$40,000 was to be paid in cash, leaving handsome, roomy mares. There is money in

Fattening Turkeys.

the farm, and one of the greatest luxuries in the market. The farmer should do his best in preparing his flock for the shambles. The main business now is to lay on fat, and the bird should have, every night and morning, a full supply of nutritious and fattening food. Instinctively the turkey follows his feed, and if the supply is abundant at the farm yard, he just above the knee (in the stable, of course), will not stroll far from home. Boiled potatoes, mashed, and mixed with meal, and fed moderately warm, is a very excellent feed both to promote growth and to fatten. If the pigs can be robbed of a part of their milk, and if it be mixed with a part of the hot potatoes and meal, it will very much improve the dish. It is very desirable to supply the place of insects with some kind of animal food, and butcher's scraps is one of the cheapest and most desirable forms of food for poultry. Grain should be given at least once a day with the soft and warm feed. Nothing is better than sound corn. Old corn should always be used for this purpose. The new corn keeps them too loose. In feeding, only so much corn should be thrown out as the birds will eat up clean. Take a little time to feed them, and study æsthetics, as you watch the iridescent hues upon the glossy plumage. There is nothing more charming upon the farm in the whole circle of the year, than a hundred or two of these richly bronzed turkeys feeding near the corn crib. You can afford to enjoy the disappearance of corn, while the turkeys are increasing in weight. Dreams of a full wallet at Thanksgiving and Christmas will not harm you as you look on this interesting sight .- American Agriculturist.

The Sensitiveness of Cream.

S. I. Goodwin runs a butter diary in Beloit, Wisconsin, makes a gilt-edge article of butter which sells in St. Louis, as "A No. 1." The following annecdote related by a correspondent of the American Agriculturist shows the wonderful affinity cream has for absorbing odors which impregnate the air that comes in contact with it.

"When his butter was selling in St. Louis, as 'A No. 1,' report came that a couple of firkins had fallen below the standard, owing to a little bad flavor. After considerable investigation, it was found that the cover to the wooden conduit or pipe that carried the buttermilk to the swine at a distance, did not fit quite tight, and the odor from some of the mllk that had soured along the pipe, came into the milk room, though so slightly as not to be perceived ordinarily. Attention to this, restored his butter to its accustomed rank. At another time, a light puff of smoke got into the milk room, and deteriorated a batch of butter."

This shows how important a thing it is to keep the dairy room scrupulously clear of all contaminating odors. Any person having the fumes of tobacco smoke in their clothing or breath should never enter a room where milk and butter making utensils are kept. The stables where cows are kept in winter should be kept clean and the animals bedded with clean short straw,underneath which a few shovelsfull of fine dry earth should be spread daily with a sprink le of plaster of paris to absorb the odor which escapes from the fresh excretions of the animals. To make a first-class butter, it will be readily understood that a knowledge of the philosophy of the business is necessary in the first place, supplemented by unrelaxing painstaking A first rate article always sells for a fancy price and is worth the effort required to produce it.

"Our country is full of poor ministers and poorer lawyers, and shockingly poor doctors, who ought to have been good shoemakers and farmers, who reached their present and unprofitable station by aiming too high." Thus speaks the New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer. "Isn't that a mistake?" asks Dr. Hoskins, in the Vermont Watchman. "Don't they aim too low? But if they aimed too high in trying to be professional men, would it not have been a fault in them to have aimed still higher by trying to be farmers? For it takes a great deal more brains and energy to be a successful tarmer than to succeed in professional life, according to our observation and experience,"

Since our lawns have received their third mowing, they look very pretty, so every one says. Orchard-grass, sowed thickly and kept closely mowed, makes a rather coarse but very prettily-colored turf. TIt is the best for Kansas.-Manhattan Nationalist.

Pennsylvania has suffered a loss of fully \$500,000 from pleuro-pneumonia since its entrance into that state. This has mainly fallen on the farmers and dairymen in Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery

RURAL DALE PARK, Coffey Co., Oct. 10.—
We have been blessed with a nice rain since my last report to you. It has made a very great change in the wheat and grass. Farmers are still plowing and seeding. Wheat is worth 75c; oats, 20 to 25c; rye scarce, some selling at 45 to 50c; corn, 20c; potatoes, 60 to 80c; turnips, 25 to 30c; cows, \$25 to \$30; calves, \$10, ready sale at that; two-year-olds, \$15 to \$25.
No demand for horses, but plenty on hand.

The FARMER is my paper. Indeed it is a reliable one, and if every one of its subscribers will address the Kansas FARMER with a few lines every week, they would help to make it more interesting. I am glad to see so many letters in last week's paper, all very interesting. Send them along, brother farmers. Thanks for the past favors. Lend a helping hand to that which will make us feel more radical and proud in the coming time. At all events let me hear from as many as can contribute a few lines of experience in farming, stock-raising, etc.

HENRY R. BALDWIN.

In "Premiums for Swine," a breeder remarks, "the largest hog always takes the pre-The turkey is one of the finished products of mium." In every-day life, too, who has not noticed that among his acquaintances the biggest hog always appropriatee the best of everytning; though in both cases the animal has often only aslim claim to what he collars?

> Fasten a short piece of log-chain-say five or six links-by means of a light strap to his leg,

and the wide range of torturing neuralgic affections. Our treatise on the nature, action, and results of this new treatment, which is rapidly coming into use in all parts of the country, is sent free. Write and get it. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 112 Girard St., Phila., Pa.

The Common Sense Medical Book advertise Ine Common Sense Medical Book advertised in our columns, to-day, by Dr. N. B. Wolfe, of Cincinnati, is a work that will interest any-body, and especially those afflicted with consumption, asthma and catarrh.

Honesty is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a genuine preparation of that unequaled spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it,

A great medicine in small vials—Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little pills). No cheap, paste-board or wooden boxes, that allow a waste of strength. Sick headache, dizziness, rush of blood to the head, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, jaundice, internal fever, boils, and nettle rash. Sold by druggists. Sold by druggists.

As a light, mild beverage, agreeable to the most delicate digestive organs, the Cocoa preparations of Walter Baker & Co. are recommended to invalida and covalescents as well as to those in full health.

Grateful Women.

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

Profit, \$1,200.

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

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

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

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

Eight and nine per continuing from the first state of the first state

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

Sheep Wanted

The subscriber desires to secure from some party a flock of from 500 to 1,000 sheep to keep on shares. Have plenty of feed, shelter and water. J. A. BLAKBURN, Great Bend, Barton Co., Kansas.

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

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disordeas brought on by indiscre-tion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Addross DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Markets.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed bright, 36 to 38c per lb, do dingy and coarse, 30 to 33c, fleece-washed, medium, 33 to 35c; do fine 31 to 33c, do coarse, 30 to 31c; unwashed, medium, 25 to 26c; do coarse, 23 to 24c; do fine bright, 20 to 21c; do heavy, 17 to 20c; bucks' fleece 15 to 16c. Consignments from western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas cell at about 20c are the least than this wares and sell at about 2c per lb less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots from 3 to 50

St. Louis Wool Market.

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

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

411	ES-Green	.5
100	Green, damaged	.(
	Green, kip and calf	
	Bull and stag	.(
	Dry flint prime	1100
	Dry Salted, prime	
	Dry damaged	56
LAI	LLOW	
		SEC.

Toneke Butchers' Retail Market.

	- Burner Carrier	Which he belief	071-04/20-041V				200
T-	Sirloin	Steak	per 1b .			 	121/2
	Round	"					10
	Roasts	. 44	" "	1000		 	10
	·Fore Q	uarter	Dressed	, per	1b.	 	2/3
	Hind	**	14	**		 	7/3
	By the	carcas	8 "	*	".	 	773
TT	ON-Ch	ops per	lb			 	121/2
	Roast					 	8@10
K							
	Sa usag	e				 1	0@12

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

six links—by means of a light strap to his leg, just above the knee (in the stable, of course), and see how quick that pawing horse will leave off the habit. In most cases a few days will be sufficient to effect a cure,

Brilliant Results.

Brilliant Results.

Brilliant Results.

There can not be found, in the whole range of medical literature, any such a series of brilliant cures as have already been made by the new "Compound Oxygen Treatment," especially in pulmonary diseases, catarrh, a low condition of vitality resulting from over-work or sickness, and the wide range of torturing neuralgic affective.

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

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

BEANS—Per bus—White Navy ... 2.00

Medium ... 1.50

Castor ... 12½

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice ... 12½

Medium ... 1.50

Medium ... 1.50

Medium ... 1.50

Medium ... 1.50

EGSS—Per doz—Fresh ... 1.50

WINTER—Per lb—Choice ... 12½

EGS —Per doz—Fresh ... 1.50

WEET POTATOES —Per bu ... 5.00

WEET POTATOES —

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

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

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.

"Fall No 2.

"Fall No 3.

"Fall No 4.

CORN—Per bu.

"White Old.

"Yellow

OATS—Per bu.

R Y E—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

"No 2.

FLOUR—Per 100 108

" No 2.
" No 3.
" Nye.

CORN MEAL

CORN CHOP

RYE CHOP.

CORN & OATS.

BRAN.

SHORT.

New York Money Market.

New York Money Market.

New York, October 20, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS—Strong.

The City of ! Richmond arrived to-day, and brought \$500,000 in gold, making the total imports of specie for the past week, \$2,715,079.

RAILROAD BONDS—Strong.

BAR SILVER—Here, \$1,1319.

STOCKS—At the Stock Exchange, the boom continues. Speculation was very active and buoyant throughout the entire day, and prices steadily advanced to the close. The improvement for the day was from 19:05 per cent.

MONEY—In demand at 6:07 per cent.

STERLING—Steady: \$4 *11:04 *83.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881 10518
New 5'8 10318
New 4½'s (registered) 10542 10542
Coupons sales 10548
New 4's (registered) 1018 1020
Coupons 1020 London Silver Market.

[By Cable.] LONDON, October 20, 1879. SILVER-52 5-16th pence per ounce.

Kansas City Produce Market. KANSAS CITY, October 20, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

WHRAT—Receipts, 24.576 bushels; shipments, 23.367 bushels; in store, 407,483 bushels; higher; No. 2, 81 18 bld October; No. 3, 51 07½; No. 4, 51 08.

OCRN—Receipts, 13,003 bushels; shipments, 6,266 bushels; in store, 40.796 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 80½c bld; new, 27@28c.

OATS—Receipts, 3,548 bushels; no shipments; in store, 32,306 bushels; No. 2, 25c bld; 27½c asked.

BUTTER—Choice, firm at 16@18c; medium, 8@10c. The Indicator reports:

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, October 20, 1879.

The Indicator reports : The Indicator reports:
CATTLE-Receipts, 555; shipments, 770
market steady and fairly active; with a very good
demand; native feeders, \$3628 45; steers, \$2 60;
83 00; Colorado steers, \$2 50@3 25.
HOGS—Receipts, 462; shipments 70; market steady, with sales at \$3 15@3 20 and bulk at ket steady, with sales as so ross = \$820. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,136; shipments, 1,520; sales and market quiet.

no sales and market quiet.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, October 20, 1879.

HOGS—Active and higher; mixed packing.

\$3 30@3 60; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 45@
\$55; butchers to extra, \$3 50@3 65; receipts,

5800; shipments, 5.700.

CATTLE—Fairly active and values firm; export
steers, \$4 65@4 80; good to fancy shipping, \$4 10

@4 60; light steers, \$3 50@4; stockers and feeders, \$2 50@3 25; cows and helfers, \$2@3; grass
Texans, \$2 25@8 12½; com-fed do., \$2 75@3 75;
receipts, 3,500; shipments, 1,100.

GHEEP—Scarce and wanted; fair to good, \$3@
\$50; choice to fancy, \$3 60@4; receipts, 500;
shipments, 400.

Chicago Produce Market. CHICAGO, October 17, 1879.

FLOUR—Inactive.
WHEAT—Unsettled but generally lower; nervous, irregular and feverish; almost panicky; opened higher; closed at nearly inside prices; No. 2 ed, \$1 27; No. 1 spring, \$1 25; No. 2 \$1 19 cash; \$1 204 November; \$1 19 year; No. 8 spring,

red, \$1 27; No. 12 Jean, 12 Jean, 13 12014 November; \$1 19 Jean, 15 1 10. CORN—Unsettled and lower, like wheat, fluctuating heavily, 42@4214c cash; 4115c November; ing heavily, 42@4214c cash; 40c January; re-4014c December and the year; 40c Jean, 2004c Cash;

4014c December and the year; 40c January; rejected. 41c.

OATS—Steady and in good demand; 8014c cash;
31c November; 847sc May.

RYE—Stronger, 7174c.

BARLEY—Duil, weak and lower; 80c.

PORK—Unsettled but generally lower and irregular; cash higher; options, lower; 811 cash and october; 89 4069 45 November; 89 25 the year; 810 074s01010 January.

LARD—Buoyant but unsettled; closing heavy and lower; 55 60 cash; \$6 55 56 874x November; 55 824x65 85 the year; 80 0714s0 30 January.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, \$3 75; short rib,

Chicago Live-Stock Market. LHICAGO, October 16, 1879. The Droyers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

The Brovers southed this attention reports follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 6,500; market stronger and more active all around; mixed packing, all sold at \$3,256/3 40; light bacon, \$3,80/3 45; a few at \$8,75.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 2,400; shipping, scarce and only fairly active at \$3,50/3 46; stockers, steady and unchanged; butchers' steady and firm; westerns, fair supply and good demand, \$2,60/28,00; through Texans, stronger and a shade higher, \$2,40/2,75; market well cleared. cleared. SHEEP—Receipts. 2,400; no shipments; large arrival of Colorados and no sale for them; market dull and weak all round; \$8 50@3 90.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, October 16, 1879. 87. Lours, October 18, 1879.

FLOUR-Market higher: XX, \$5 5005 70;

XXX, \$5 75\(\overline{6}\) 60; family, \$6 10\(\overline{6}\) 25; choice to fancy, \$8 40\(\overline{6}\) 7 10;

WHEAT-Opened higher and declined; No. 2 red. \$1 24\(\overline{6}\) 135\(\overline{6}\) cash; \$13 7 November; \$1 36\(\overline{6}\) 37\(\overline{6}\) 140\(\overline{6}\) 138\(\overline{6}\) pocember; No. 8 CORN-Higher and unsettled; \$91\(\overline{6}\) 384\(\overline{6}\) 390\(\overline{6}\) 384\(\overline{6}\) 390\(\overline{6}\) 391\(\overline{6}\) 384\(\overline{6}\) 390\(\overline{6}\) 384\(\overline{6}\) 390\(\overline{6}\) 284\(\overline{6}\) 390\(\overline{6}\) 391\(\overline{6}\) 384\(\overline{6}\) 390\(\overline{6}\) 391\(\overline{6}\) 384\(\overline{6}\) 390\(\overline{6}\) 391\(\overline{6}\) 391\(\overline

vember.
RYE-75c bld.
BARLEY-Unchanged; No. 2 spring, 70c.
WHISKY-Higher; \$1 08.
PORK-Better; \$1 05.
DRY SALT MEATS-Nominally unchanged;
boxed lots, \$4; \$7 25\tilde{\alpha}7 50.
BACON-Strong; \$4 50; \$8 75\tilde{\alpha}0\tilde{\alpha}9 12\frac{1}{2}.
LARD-Quiet; \$5 70 bld.

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

at our risk will pay for the WEEKLY CAPI-TAL for the balance of 1879. This offer which TAL for the balance of 1879. This other which does not cover cost of white paper is made to introduce this paper into every home in Kansas. Send money or stamps and get the paper at once.

HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kans

HENRI LANNE, M. D., Physician, Surgeon and. Corner Kansas Avenue and Seventh streets.

275 Sheep for Sale.

50 Ewes, price \$2.25 per head. 150 weather lambs 75 2-yr-old weathers 2 75 " 2 75 " " Enquire of GEORGE R. MANN, Olivet, Osage Co., Kas.



CASH SALE

GRADE CATTLE. On Monday, Nov. 3d, I will sell at my residence on the head of Mission creek, ten miles west of Dover, the following described stock, to wit. 30 head 3-year-old steers, 12 head 1-year-old steers, 12 native cows, 20 good calves, 8 1-year-old heifers, 5 aver-old heifers, 5 fat cows, 1 span good mules, 1 new Studebaker wagon, 1 set double harness and other ar-

Thislis a sale. Come and buy.

D. C. KEELER A. J. Hungate, Auctioneer.

4,000 Sheep for Sale.

These sheep are sold on account of the poor ealth of the owner. They are coarse wooled heep crossed with full blooded Merino and Cotsolds. Sheep ranch 12 miles northwest of Topeka.

A. M. CARPENTER,

GREAT SALE OF TROTTERS.

Nov. 13th, 1879. One hundred head from the Forest, Park and Ashland Park Studs. The animals offered represent the get of such sires as George Wilkes, Mambrino Patchen, Honest Allen, Belmont, Pilot, Jr., Mambrino King, Clark Chief, American Clay, Howard's Membrino, Black Prince, Almont, Regular, Homer, Mambrino Wagner, Mambrino Abdallah, Balsora, Alexander's Abdallah, and the different thorough bred families. This sale will be the most imporiant in point of number and select breeding of any sale ever held in Kentucky. The lot will consist of stallons, brood mares, aged horses, weanlings, yearlings, two-year-olds, and so on to the matured road or track horses.

orses.

For catalogues and particulars apply to
DK. L. HERR, or
B J. TREACY,
Lexington, Ky.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Straved from the McClure place, 9 miles west of To Strayed from the Sective flater, after a chire-packa, on the south side of and adjoining the river a three-year-old bay pony coll; had large W branded on left shoulder, a little white above each hind hoof, and a very little in forehead. Was missed Saturday morning, Sept. 27th. The finder will please leave at above named farm, or send word to B.F. CROASDALE, Topeka.

FOR SALE.

Over 1.100 head of

Merino Sheep. and over 100 head of thoroughbred and h Short Horn



A New Patent Horse Shoe, made of a "Combination of Steel" and Iron, and falshed complete, with Level Spring Platform—Control of the Combination of the Steel of the World Carlot Carlot

Street, New York.



The "LADIES' FAVORITE" CLOTHES WRINGER is a recent invention and clearly takes the lead of all other wringers, both in price and simplicity. The retail price is so low-only \$150-that every one can afford to have it. Warranted hot water proof!

A Boss Clothes Wringer for \$1.50 This offer is good only until January 1st, 1839, to rap-idly introduce it. After that date the price will be \$2.50. Ladies, just think of it! Tell your neighbors of this offer. The above cut is an exact representation. Remember other wringers cost \$5.00 each. Our agents' sales are simply enormous. Sample sent to any address on receipt of \$1.50. Order at once and mention this paper. Remit by post Office Money Or-per, or Registered letter. Agents wanted.

The Sprague Manufacturing Co., 126 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

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

The oldest Real Estate and Loan Agency of Topeka, Ks., havethe largest list of improved and unimpr lands and city real estate ever offered by any one firm, and at prices to suit all, and any one wanting our large list of city and country property for sale

can get it mailed to the sending their names and address. Tell everybody to send for our list if they want to come west, for now is the accepted time, and don't you forget it that ROSS & McCLINTOCK are selling more property than any other agents in the west. They are Local Agents for the great Pottawatomie reserve lands. Prices of lands ranging from \$1.50 to \$10.00 per acre in an old-settled portion of the state and near the Capital and the two

PLACE LOANS

for Eastern Capitalists on first class security.

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

sas Sign of the Big Glass.
Shawnee county and vicinity is the best

Stock-raising Country

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

60,000 ACRES

POTTCHATOMIE RESERVE.

The Postawatic mie Reserve is located in the eastern part of Kausas, and in the center of the oldest part of the state, is thirty miles square, lying westerly and northwesterly from Topeka, the southeast corner lying three miles west and four miles south of this city. Those portions of the reserve now belonging to the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. lie in the northwestern part of Shawnee county, in the northeastern part of Wabaunsee, in the southeastern part of Pottowatomie, and in the southwestern corner of Jackson county.

The settler upon these lands is within easy reach of old and well-established churches and society; and almost within sight of the largest and most flourishing colleges and seminaries in "the rising state of the vest." He is at, or within an hour's drive of a sta tion on one of the great railroads of the country, and within one to five hours' drive of the depot of anoth center of railroad competition to all points east and west. Thus, while the settler on the reserve is em-phatically in a new country, he is decidedly within

the fully developed civilization of an old country.

With these advantages, the new occupants will oon fill the Reserve with thrifty, happy homes, esecially as they can buy the land at least as cheap, and make their improvements cheaper than they can much farther west, where they have no railroad competition, no schools, no churches, no society.

We present you herewith a partial list of our lands and farms on sale:

No. 123. 320 acres in Jackson county, good prairie land. Price \$1,000. 14 miles from Topeka. No. 149. 160 acres choice prairie land 7 miles from Topeka with living water. Price \$1,600.

No. 169. 160 acres choice prairie land 71/2 miles from Tope-ka, will make a good farm. Price \$1,300. No. 401.

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

Here is a good small stock and grain farm 11 miles from Topeka, 2 miles from Wakarusa station, 80 acres, most all bottom land; 41 acres under cultivation; 35 acres timber, 50 acres fenced; 250 rods stone wall, balance post and rail. Good frame house, stone stable, hay roof, log cow stable shingle roof. Watered by spring and Wakarusa creek. Small orderard, hog corral of 2 acres fenced with stone, living water through it and in a good neighborhood. Price \$2,000, No. 455.

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

A New Patent Horse Shoe, made of a "Combination of Steel" and Iron, and faished companies of the made of a "Combination of Steel" and Iron, and faished companies of the money? No. 455.

No. 568, Here is 152 acres that will make a nice suburban farm. Most all bottom land, timber and water, partly under cultivation, all fenced and good building site overlooking city and near Washburne college, Only three miles from Capitol, can be bought for \$25 per acre. Now this is a bargain.

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

No. 409.

Now you that want as good a stock and grain farm as there is in America, just read this. 480 acres. 200 choice bottom land and timber with never failing water, 150 or more under cultivation and under good hedge, stone and rail fence. Balance choice slope land With plenty of range for 10,000 head of cattle, Good large stone house and other out-buildings. Orchard, corral, splendid neighborhood' near 2 cheese factories, post-office on the farm; near small village 25 miles from Topeka, southwest; splendid roads, Just think, we offer this entire farm for \$7,000 cash and time. There is a fortune in this farm alone.

225 acres 7 miles north-cast of Topeka. Bleater of

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

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

tive list of property for sale, but send or call on us for our large list.

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

ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

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

Lirerarn and Domestic.

Make Me a Song.

By Father Ryan, the Poet Priest of the South.

Out of the silences make me a song Beautiful, sad and soft and low; Let the loveliest music sound along And wing each note with wail of woe, Dim and drear As hope's last tear Out of the silences make me a hymn. Whose sounds are shadows soft and dim.

Out of the stillness in your heart-A thousand songs are sleeping there Make me but one, thou child of art. The song of a hope in a last despair, Dark and low, A chant of woe; Out of the stillness, tore by tone Soft as a snowflake, wild as a moan.

Out of the dark recesses flash me a song, Brightly dark and darkly bright Let it sweep as a love star sweeps along The mystical shadows of the night, Sing it sweet, Where nothing is drear, or dark, or dim, And Earth-songs melt into Heaven's hymn.

Window Gardening.

A correspondent of the Western Rural furnishes the following list of plants for window gardening and gives the mode of treatment. There is nothing more attractive than flowers and plants in a sunny window of a warm room when all the world without is snow and frost bound.

Select an east or south window; it is almos useless to grow plants in a north window. The temperature of the room should be about sixtyfive to seventy degrees by day, and not less than fifty degrees at night. If possible select a room which is not heated by a furnace; the air is too dry and hot. The florist sprinkles his plants, throws water on the walks and in every way strives to maintain a moist atmosphere. We cannot do this in private houses, but by placing of water on the register or on the stove, we can very nearly approach the florist's method. You will often find sickly looking plants in the parlor and healthy ones in the kitchen. The reason is, the moist air in the kitchen which is caused by the evaporation of water while cook-

Plants must have light at every opportunity. Never allow a draft of cold air to blow upon them, however. Give abundance of air when weather is fine, and little or none which is frosty. Turn the plants frequently, begonias of the rex variety excepted. These are very impatient plants, always want to be in a place, will not endure water on the leaves although they like abundance at the roots. Your plants will grow to the light instinctively, hence if you desire them symmetrical, their position must be frequently changed. Keep the leaves clean by syringing and the use of a sponge, always using soft, tepid water. Do this once every week at least, and at the same time pick off all yellow leaves. Give water only when the surface of the soil appears dry, then let the plants have a liberal supply. Avoid giving them water every day, because if persisted in the soil will become sodden and sour, and your plants sick with, "I don't know what" kind of disease. The drainage of the pots should admit the free escape of all surplus water, and if saucers are used, never allow the water to stand in them, for plants like persons cannot be healthy with wet feet.

Before very cold weather sets in carefully examine your plant windows, and with strips of paper or putty stop every crack and crevice where Jack Frost is liable to make his entrance. I thought I was well prepared last winter, but one cold night the frost king got in at the joint of the upper and lower sashes, and for my depriving him of that which rendered him thoughtlessness I paid the penalty of losing all

numerous, and I subjoin a few with brief directions as to their culture.

Holland bulbs, including Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., make splendid plants for this purpose. I giving them plain and healthy habits in food have already given hints on their cultivation in and drink. It is a study well calculated to enthese letters. The Lily of the Valley is one of gage the attention and employ the best ener the most beautiful flowers for window gardening. Any time after the first of November, you may take three pips or buds with roots attached which florists will supply, and put them in a four inch pot. Cover them to the depth of an inch, water, then put in the dark for a couple of weeks. Afterward bring to the light; in three or four weeks you will be rewarded with the sweet white bell flowers and glossy green leaves. Cyclamens are fine for bay windows. From a tuft of heart-shaped leaves, long stems are thrown up which are surmounted by graceful white blossoms sometimes tipped with pink. Pot them in November in rich soil, with powdered charcoal and soot mixed in it; keep cool and rear the surface of the glass, till the leaves appear, then bring into a sunny window.

Geraniums are abundant bloomers, and such accommodating plants that any one may grow decorated. The stiff feathers of the turkey are them. They like plenty of light and room to used and are obtained from Chicago. A young spread themselves. There are so many pretty ones it is hard to choose. In the doubles I have and admire Madam Lemoine, a splendid shapes, while others glue the pink, also Asa Gray, and the Ghost. Of the row, which polished, stained, and coated with singles I especially recommend Fanny, the florets being unusually large and of a rich salmon color. I have also Wonderful, Dr. Lindley, Harry King, Queen of the West, and some are colored red and green. This is generally thirty other varieties. Fuchsias of certain the case with the cock feather, as the one at

A butflons are old favorites. The variety

known as Thomsonii has mottled leaves. Boule de Mege is of dwarf growth, with white flowers. Bouvardias like warm quarters, and frequent sprinkling to keep off dust and the disease called rust. Carnations give abundance of bloom in colors from pure white to deep crimson. The new variety, Peter Henderson, is a great acquisition. Calla Lilly is to be found in almost every collection. They like warm water, commencing with it lukewarm, and gradually increasing the temperature day by day un-Cuphea or cigar plant is very pretty. Coleus are such popular flowers I will not attempt to name them here. They thrive in moist, warm quarters the best. Heliotropes also must be kept in the warmest part of the window. The Ever-blooming or Tea Roses are most extensively grown as winter flowers. The great secret in successfully cultivating them is to keep them growing rapidly, and the leaves sprinkled at least once every day. If the branches be shortened in and the plants potted "tight," that is, the soil made very firm about the roots, they will bloom much earlier. Ivy may be grown in any part of the room The pots may be placed on the floor, and the vines trained to festoon a doorway, or wreathe a picture. They require frequent watering, but it must not stand at the

Food for Children.

Mothers should have a care of what their children eat. 'They little dream that the future velfare of their offspring is so largely dependent on the food with which they are provided. Much meat diet should be avoided, and children should be accustomed to vegetables, and plenty of fruit should supply a part of their food daily the year round. When the season of green fruit is past, dried should take its place at meal time, particularly at the noon

The mania for vegetable diet exclusively, should not get possession of those who have the care of the cuisine. A judicious mixture of vegetable and animal food is generally most conducive to health.

Milk is one of the most wholesome as also one of the most nutritious articles of diet, and should form part of every meal for children. Some people have a notion that milk does not agree with them. The disagreement is more likely to be caused by something in the milk which should not be there. Sometimes this is caused by the cows consuming bad food or water, or by the milk being exposed where it absorbs noxious odors. Boiling will generally purify milk of this kind.

Coffee and tea are bad for children and they should not be allowed more than a few "sips" occasionally, which will generally satisfy their natural wish to have whatever they are not allowed.

The following case, which we find in the Fairlee Grange Garner, will serve to illustrate the importance of food on the young animal

"Men caring for criminals and inebriates are experimenting on the effects of different kinds of food in those moral diseases which cause crime. Their reports of the influence of food on the moral and spiritual states of their pa tients are very interesting and instructive. One case, which I recollect, was that of a child so wicked and entirely unmanageable by his parents, that they placed him under the care of an eminent physician, who assured me that in six months time he became a general favorite of the household, ceased to curse and swear, and became docile and affectionate. This result was obtained without one word of correction or reproof; merely by changing his diet. When he came there he would eat nothing but animal food, and had become animal in character. By cross, irritable and excitable, and substituting a diet of fruit, grain and vegetables plainly The plants suitable for window gardening are cooked but nourishing, he became entirely changed in disposition and appearance. This shows to what an extent we have the power to exert a beneficial influence over our families by gies of the wives and mothers of the nation."

How Modern Implements of Archery Are Manufactured.

In Rhode Island there is a large factory used entirely for making the costly bows and arrows used in the pretty sport of lawn archery. Thoroughly seasoned pine boards are cut into small strips which are again cut into lengths suitable for arrows. A machine takes these angular strips and ejects them perfectly rounded. The best arrows are footed with a wedge of heavier wood. While the glueing and the polishing of the wood is going on in one part of the room, the horn in which the notch is cut is making out of pieces shaped and hollowed to fit over the wood of the arrow, which also receives at the point a covering of brass or steel. The arrow is now taken up stairs to be feathered and girl strips the feathers from the mid-rib, keeping several busy trimming them into proper shellac or varnish, has been prepared for them, little slits having been made in them by a machine at the right distances. Some of the feathers reason that it shows which way the arrow is bright colors above the feathers.

After this the arrows are weighed, the number of their weight is stamped upon them, and they are packed for transportation in quivers of a dozen each.

Many kinds of wood are used in making bows, among which are some beautifully variegated woods from South America. The lance and hickory take the lead among the common varieties, and the elegant snake-wood, backed with hickory, makes one of the nicest bows that is made. The snake-wood takes a beauti til you give it to them almost at boiling point: ful polish, and owing to its responsive nature ends the arrow farther and with more certainty than a bow made of any other kind of wood. The nicest bows are planed by hand, great care being required to make the sides curve exactly alike, as any deviation injures the efficiency of the bow. The ends of the bow are carved out of horn. Ox horns are used, whole bags of which sent from New York were shown to us in the cellar. The nicest bows are tipped with buffalo horn. It takes a long course of cutting, planing, glueing, bending, polishing, staining and varnishing to make a bow ready. A piece of cork is shaped and glued to the center and covered with plush to make the handle. The power of the bow is measured by the number of pounds it pulls, a spring scale being used for the purpose of showing this. A bow pulling thirty pounds is considered the right thing for a lady, and fifty pounds for a gentleman.-N. Y. Post.

Persons who are not aware that the first cup of tea poured out is the weakest and that the tea grows stronger as you proceed often bestow the poorest cap upon the greatest stranger and give the strongest to the very youngest member of the family, who would have been better without any. Where several cups of equal strength are wanted, you should pour a little into each. and then go back, inverting the order as you fill them up, and the strength will be apportioned properly. This is so well understood in England, that an experienced pourer of tea waits till all the cups of the company are returned to her before she fills any a second time, that all may share alike.

Recipes.

Prepared expressly for the Kansas Farmer.

To MAKE GOOD SAUSAGE MEAT.-Take one third fat and two thirds lean pork and chop them, and then to every twelve pounds of meat, add twelve large spoonfuls of powdered salt, nine of sifted sage and six of sifted black pepper. Keep them in a cool, dry place.

Another Recipe for Sausage Meat-To twenty-five pounds of chopped meat put twenty spoonfuls of sage, twenty-five of salt. ten of pepper, and four of summer savory.

BEEF AND POTATO PIE.—Take a deep dish butter it and put in it a layer of mashed potatoes, season with butter, salt and minced onions. Take slices of beef, season them with pepper and salt, and lay them with pieces of salt pork over the potatoes, then fill the dish with alternate layers of potatoes and meat, having the upper one potatoes. Bake about an hour and fifteen minutes.

EDITOR FARMER:-Thanking you for the privilege, I accept the invitation to contribute to the household department of your valuable paper, an occasional item in return for the many given by correspondents in other locali-MRS. E. C. KINGSLEY.

To PREVENT BUGS ON CUCUMBERS.—Sele 3 ripe cucumbers and lay up to dry whole. When ready to plant in the spring, break them open, take the seeds out and plant.

Some Tested Recipes.

PUFF PUDDINGS.—Beat three or four eggs pays to beat the whites sepa ately, and add them the last thing. To the yolks add three cups of sweet milk, a large tablespoonful of melted butter, and three cups of sifted flour. Butter ten tea-cups, and make the batter in these. Eat warm with pudding sauce or sweetened cream, maple molasses, or stewed

VERY LIGHT WHITE GEMS can be used for a dessert of this kind: Two cups of sour milk and two-thirds of a cup of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of melted butter, one egg. Mix one level teaspoonful of soda (mashed free from lumps) into a quart of flour. I am not sure about the quantity of flour-"use judgment." Stir all together well, and bake immediately in gem pans.

FRUIT PUDDING PUFFS.—Make a batter as above, or use baking powder and sweet milk, EVER MADE INKANSAS with egg and shortening (or without), and bake it in tea-cups, with fruit of some kind in the middle; that is, partly fill each cup with the batter (which should be pretty stiff), put in a spoonful of berries, or jam, or marmalade, or other preserves, not too juicy, and cover with more batter, leaving room for it to rise. Bake immediately. All puddings of this kind are best eaten warm.

CREAM PUDDING SAUCE (as given by Marion Harland.)—One pint of cream, four tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, whites of two eggs beaten stiff, extract of vanilla one teaspoonful, or one teaspoonful (or less) of nutmeg. Heat the cream slowly (you can use creamy milk and a little butter) in a vessel set in a saucepan of boiling water, stirring often. When scalding, kinds are good winter bloomers. Begonias give right angles with the noch is called, for the the sugar and nutmeg, stir three or four mincultivated for their flowers, and others for their placed on the string. In another room we find flavor, setting the bowl containing it into a pan a woman decorating the arrows with bands of of hot water to keep it hot,—American Agricul-

Weekly Capital \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outh free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, M. \$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt

the balance of 1879 for

25 CENTS.

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A sample copy will be sent free to any address

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

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

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-AND-

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Address plainly

Hudson & Ewing,

Editors and Proprietors,

TOPEKA, : KANSAS.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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

\$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

18 Etegan, New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpal GEO, I REED & CO., Nissau, N. Y.

\$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. \$4 Outfit free. E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 FultonSt.N.Y

Operate With \$5, \$10, \$15.

Uperate With \$5, \$10, \$15.

EDGAR W. WARD & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 61
Broadway, New York, buy, sell and carry all active
Stocks, 10, 15, 20 shares and upward. Margin 1 to 5
per cent. Constomers under our system cau control
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11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 331/2 PER CENT, DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address,

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Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

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Still owned and offered for sale by the
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF
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On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent, annual interest 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For Further Information Address

JOHN A. CLARK,

\$1175 months on 30 days investment of \$100 onal returns every week on Stock Opt \$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.

Official Reports and Circulars free Address, T. POT-TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 25 W 11 St., N. Y.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

FOR THE BALANCE OF 1879.

A splendid paper giving latest Telegraphic State and Local News from the Capital of Kan-Address HUDSON & EWING.

MAVE HENG LAV

ders. Dose one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mall for eight letter stamps I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.





The Chicago Weekly News will be sent, postpaid, from date to Jan. 1st next, for 10 cents. This

ESTRAY.

Protection of Birds.

The question is often and naturally suggested to many persons, "Ought the destructing of game, or insectiveous birds to be upheld by the farmers of our country?" We as a class should say emphatically, no / Farmers, gardeners and horticulturists are greatly benefited by the help of all birds in ridding our fields and orchards of destructive insects, and other enemies of the farmer's crops. Farmers ought to see to it that these feathered friends are not ruthlessly destroyed by the so-called sportsmen who go tramping through our fields and orchards shooting everything they come across in their tramps. The destruction of game and other birds has been so great in the last few years, that it will take several years' increase before their numbers approach to what they were in 1872 and 1873. The following from the Wichita Beacon of December 25th, 1878, will show what is becoming of the game birds of Kansas "Messrs. Mesel & Stafford of this city shipped last Friday to the east, 2,542 prairie chi ckens and quails," INDEX.

The Rise in Dairy Products.

The dairymen and farmers, who depend on the product of their dairies for their ready money, are rejoicing over the sharp advance in butter and cheese. Since the first of the present month prices of cheese have doubled, and the quotations are below the average price at this season for the past six years. Exports, says the Advertiser, are large, and as the full production is likely to be much below that of last year, prices will naturally rule firm and go still higher. There has not been as great an advance in butter, but fine creameries that sold a month ago at 18 cents a pound are readily taken at 26 cents, and choice dairy butter that sold four weeks since for 16 cents is now in demand at 23 to 24 cents.-Mass. Plowman.

Railroad Abuses.

The New York legislature, as we have here tofore mentioned in the KANSAS FARMER, appointed at its last session, a committee to inquire into the railroads of that state. The Farmers' Alliance, addressing that committee,

"If the object of your committee is, after in . vestigating the alleged abuses, to correct them you may reckon upon the earnest co-operation of the Farmers' Alliance. Our organization claims that it is waging no war on the railroad interests of the state or nation. Indeed we are surprised that the corporations do dot promote the same reforms that we are seeking. We ask the legislature to compel companies to do precisely what they have in vain been trying to accomplish by barganing with each other.

Almost ever since there have been rival lines they have been making combinations, agreeing not to cut rates, to keep uniform rates from competing points, and to avoid special con-

Thus far all their efforts in this direction have been unsuccessful, owing to want of good faith. Now, so far as securing equality to shippers and travelers in supporting these corporations we appeal to legislative interference. We demand that there should be no discrimination in regard to individuals or locations, but the rates shall be as nearly as possible in proportion to the service rendered, as regards citizens of this state. As to the travel and traffic of other states, we demand that the rates charged over the roads of this state, added to the expense incurred in bringing them to or conveying them from, our roads, shall always be something more than is charged our own citizens over our own roads. In demanding this much we are sure we are right, and it is in no spirit of hostility or threat that we avow our determination to contend for it until it is conceded to us, or until we enforce it by legislation. We disdain all partisan designs in our organization, but believe it our duty to vote only for such law makers as concede the justice of our demands.

We believe the mechanical and all the industrial interests of the state are identical with the agricultural, and that the present policy of the railroads will unite us in a common effort to secure just treatment.

It has been a grave mistake with Short-horn breeders, during the last twenty years, to treat the milking qualities of their cows with such indifference and neglect, diverting the secretions into other channels of activity, until the great milking breed of England is now regarded by the general farmer as undesirable for the dairy. Had they kept in mind the injunction of Bates, to "breed for use," having an eye to all the points of utility, milk and beef would have been their great characteristics, and Short-horns the leading dairy breed of the United States. The significance of this can only be comprehended by considering that this country feeds twelve millions of cows in the prosecution of its great dairy industry. Here is a field of usefulness almost unlimited, and the male animal becomes the principal means of diffusing the blood through our thirty-five millions of cattle.-Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

The following was evidently uttered by a true farmer: "The country home can be made very pleasant by fixing up the yards and houses more than they now are. Farmers should be without debts, and then they can make farm life very pleasant. The farmer should read and study several hours every day. He should have good laborers, and have them understand that this interest is theirs. Plenty of reading matter should be kept on hand at all | Tublished by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, times. Instead of straight lines about the place devote more space to landscape gardening. The Poultry World is sent postpaid for \$1.25 per year, the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00.

A series of twelve magnificent Chromos, each repesenting a standard breed of fowls, sent for 76 cents xtra, to all subscribers of either publication.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1806, 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 ownered by mail, notice containing a complete description fadd strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, this KANSAS FAIRER, together with the sum of fifty cents that is animal contained in and notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten hall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in th

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within sweyve months r-tor the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take 'dn

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Ju stle of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to an-

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the 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 Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a missementor and shall forfielt double the value of such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dollings.

value of such ay and be subject to a fine of lars.

Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
"head of cattle,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,
TO KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10.

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

Strays for the week ending October 15.

Anderson County—G. W. Goltra, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Chas. Paul, Lincoln tp., one light bay horse mule, about 14½ hands high, two years old past, black stripe across, within and down the back with striped to the county of the country of the cou

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk

MARE—Taken up by F. F. Miles, Mission tp., March 12th
1879, one light bay mare, three years old, black mane and
tall with some white hairs, white spot and strip in face, left
hind foot above the pastern joint, some white on inside of
right hind foot, 14½ hands high. Valued at \$40.

right hind foot, 14½ hands high. Valued at \$40.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk,

STEER—Taken up by D. H. Patten, Cedar tp., (Otto P. O.)
one brown Texas steer, four years old, branded on right hip
with a straight S, also, same brand on the back, ear marks,
swallow fork and under bit in the right, and upper half crop
and under bit in left, and branded on left side thus W \(\bar{\text{t}}\),
weight about 8000s. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by D. H. Fatten, Cedar tp., (Otto P.O.)
one red and white Texas steer, four or five years old, right
horn drooped, branded on teft with W L and a straight 8 on
the right hip, and a dim brand on the left. Ear marks,
smooth crop off the left, and an upper slope off the right;
weight about 1,0000s. Valued at \$15.

weight about 1,0000s. Valued at \$18.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by T. C. Byram, Cottonwood tp., (Cedar Foint P. O.) May 19, 1879, one horse mule, dark color, 10 years old, 4 feet high, harness marks. Valued at \$30.

Davis County—P. V. Troomeyer, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. M. Spencer, Lyon tp., Sept. 5th, 1879, one dark grey horse, about 15 hands high, and about twelve years old. Valued at \$40.

MRIE—Taken up by D. M. Spencer, Lyon tp., Sept. 5th, 1879, one white mare about fifteen hands high, about twelve years old, marked S on right shoulder; no other marks or brands visible. Valued at \$40.

Donnbarn County—D. W. Woose, Clerk.

Doniphan County.—D. W. Moore, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by J. F. Forman, Wayne 'tp., Aug. 18th,
879, one white milch cow, six or seven years old, with the

579, one white interaction, one white injubit car off.

COW—Taken up by the same at the same time, one white milch cow, inverse old with red cars.

HEIFER—Taken up by the same at the same time, one white helfer, two years old. All three animals valued at \$40 are the same time, one white helfer, two years old.

Elk County.—Geo. Thompson. Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by George Crump, Gry infield tp., Aug
oth. 1870, one dark brown horse; about ty years old, and
ame in hind foot. Valued at \$20.

ded D on lett mp, such in both same at the same time, one used at \$18.

MARE—Also, taken up by the same at the same time, one roan mars, about eight years old, small white star in forehead; no marks or brands. Valued at \$18.

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

Hayvey County—H. W. Blunker, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David Schroder, Pleasant tp., Sept.

MARE—Taken up by David Schroder, Pleasant tp., Sept. 9th, one black mare with white in forehead, twelve years ld, afteen and a half hands high.

Jefferson Gounty—J. W. Insley, Clerk.

Jefferson Gounty—J. W. Insley, Clerk.

HORSE—Found tied in the brush and taken up by P. N.
Gish, Rock Creek tp., Aug. 22th, 1879. one iron gray horse, 7
vears old, 16 hands high, with saddle and harness marks.

HORSE—Taken up by John L. Babb, Union tp., July 24,
one bright bay horse, 7 years old, blind in one eye; bald
face, white hind feet, and black mane and tall, about fourteen hands high. Valued at \$20.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by C. H. Johnston, Hillsdale P. O. Maryvillet p., Aug. 22th, one yed brindle bull, white belly,
bush of tall white, and marked with swallow fork in right
ear and spilt in left; supposed to be about 3 years old. Valued at \$15.

Stafford County—S. M. Nolder, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by E. C. Johnson, Hays tp., one brown
pony mare, supposed to be 8 years old, marked AR. Valued
at \$18

Washington County—J. O Young Clerk, COLT—Takeu up by F. M. Philbrook, Lincoln tp., Sept. 5 one mare colt, two years old, roan color, good size; no marks by branda visible. Yalued at \$50 Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by W. M. Lyons, White Church tp.
Sept. 11, one brown popy horse, about fifteen hands high,
ten years old, has been foundered; no marks. Valued at \$10.
MARE—Taken up by C. Brogan, White Church tp., Aug.
Solth, one grey mare, eleven years old, fourteen hands high,
dark mane, collar marks. Valued at \$25.

Woodson County—I. H. Holloway, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James Clemens, Belmont tp., Aug 7th, one bay horse, right fore foot white, a scar above the left hock, branded J S on the right soculder. Valued at \$\psi_0\$.

THE POULTRY WORLD, (Monthly) and

AMERICAN POTLTRY YARD, (Weekly).

Both Publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry.

The work of a late of the late.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

For all the purposes of Family Physic.



CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspesia, Indigestion, Dyspesia, Indigestion, Dyspesia, Indigestion, Dyspesia, Indigestion, Dyspesia, Indigestion, Dyspesia, Indigestion, Dyspesia, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skit Diseases, Billousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills, They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being.

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

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

PARTY OF THE PARTY THE BEST

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

indeed every form of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a ceidents to which the
BRUPE CREATION are subject that has
ever been known. It cares
Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints,
Founder, Harvess Sores, Hoof Discases, Foot Rot, Serew Worm, Scab,
Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgells, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone,
Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon
the Sight and every other allment
to which the occupants of the
Stable and Stock Yard are liable.
A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican
Mustang Linmont has often saved a
valuable horse, a life on crutches, or
years of torture.

It heals without a Scar. It goes to
the very root of the matter, penetrating
even the bone.
It cures everybody, and disappoints
no one. It has been in steady use for

more than twenty-five years, and is

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

Our 25th Descriptive Illustrated Price List for Fall of 1879 will be sent to any address upon receipt of NINE OENTS. It contains prices of over 1,000 Illustrations. NO PERSON who contemplates the purchase of any article for personal or family use, so uld fail to send for copy. We sell most every class of goods known to the civilized world. We sell all our good with the purchase who have to the son the copy of t

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 co., Portland, Me

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

The Kansas



all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express

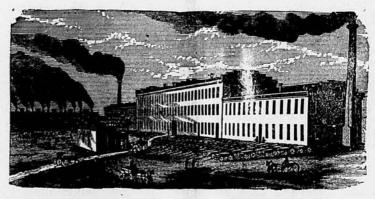
We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful foreman in the United States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the

Wisconsin Hubs and Indiana Spokes & Felloes,

THOROUGHLY DRY, FIRST-CLASS WAGON TIMBER.

Our Work is Finished in the Most Substantial Manner with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Every Wagon is Warranted.



Kansas Manufacturing Co., Leavenworth, Ks.

A. CALDWELL, President. J.B. M'AFEE, Sec'y.

C. B. BRACE, Treasurer. P. GAMBLE, Supt. Shops.



To those tired of taking medicine we desire to say that a system of remedial medianical movements has been discovered that generates and transmits to the system electricity-mechanical force-which is there transformed into viral energy and physical power or strength. In this way the strength of the patient is rapidly built up, the system receiving positive supplies of strength from inexhaustable sources. No other method of treatment known to medical science can accomplish this result, as they are all dependent upon the physical power or strength generated within the system, which medicines may promote but cannot increase except in a very limited degree.

This system of treatment has proven wonderfully successful in curing Retroversion, Anteversion, and Falling of the Uterus, or "Female Weakness," also in curing Paralysis, Neuralgia, Swellings, Tumors, Stiff Limbs, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, and most Chronic Diseases.

All cases of Constipation are promptly relieved by a

Diseases.

All cases of Constipation are promptly relieved by a very few applications, and the result is permanent. No patient who can six up ten minutes at a time is too weak to have this treatment applied. The applications are always entirely unobjectionable, being always made through the clothing. Lady patients should bring with them a loose "wrapper," or "morning-gown." Send stamp for isamplific entitled "Morion as a Remedial Agent," Address, Worldb's Dispensary Medical Association, Burglo, N. Y.

HOP BITTERS.

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,

DANDELION,
D THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES ALL OTHER DITTERS. THEY CURE

81000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

ap for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is supe thers. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist D. L. C. is an absolute and irrosistible cure for druni ennecs, use of opium, tobacco and na Send for circular. Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg.Co. Rochester, N.Y.

GIPE BOOK, New Price List You doub-le your money. Address Dr. Chase's Printing House, Ann Arbor, Mich.



FRAZER AXLE GREASE



For sale by all dealers. Awarded the Medal of Ionor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions.



THE VICTORY

The Victory Corn Mill will grind corn meal coarse or line, shelled or on the cob-Self sharpening Plates, Made entirely of IRON AND STEEL. Very strong, durable, and warrented in every respect. Capacity, 10 to 20 bushels per hour. Send for

address THOS, ROBERTS, SPRINGFILD, O.

FREE GIFT A copy of my Medical Common medical Commo

Strawberries, &. Price and Descriptive List Free. T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.



PUBLIC SALE

On the farm of

James F. Farris,

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

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

The above-named has sold his farm, and expects and heifers and calves, 4 head of horses, one span of splendid match grays, harness and all farm implements and 20 tons of good hay.

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LAKE VIEW, McPherson Co., Oct. 12.—It is taken for granted that every correspondent lives in the very best part of Kansas, so I need not tell that our wheat crop in this vicinity did not tell that our wheat crop in this vicinity did not turn out as well the past season as we had expected, in consequence of a severe hail storm the 30th of April last. Mine, especially, was badly injured. it was early sown (Sept. 7th) and was nearly headed out, and when the storm was over nothing was left but a few straight stems. However, suckers came up which yielded six bushels per acre. My neighbors, on the same section, having wheat later sown it was injured but little, and yielded twenty bushels per acre. Owing to a dry time in March, oats were a very light crop. At the close of harvest I never saw corn look better, but about the first of August dry weather set in together with chinch bugs, and materially injured the crop. I think, from the best information I can get, wheat will average about 15 bushels per acre, oats 20 to 25 bushels, corn 30 to 40 bushels. Wheat is now worth 78 to 84c; oats, 18 to 20c. 18 to 20c.

As to the next crop, it now bids fair to be good. I think there is at least ten per cent. more wheat sown this fall than last. Nearly where where sown this late that has, Treatly every lar er commenced plowing as soon as the grain was removed from the ground, and most of the plowing was done before the dry weather commenced. Although it was very dry here at the commencement of the seeding season, yet all the old ground that was sown was moist enough, so that the wheat came right up, and we have had recent rains to bring up the late sown on new ground. I think I never saw a better prospect for a good crop than we have at present.

A. S. EASTLICK.

Fat hogs are doing well. This county will feed a large number the coming winter.

Immigrants are still coming into our county, principally to bought places, as the land has all been taken up sometime ago.

illegible when it reached us .- ED.

HUMBOLDT, Allen Co., Oct. 10.—Two and a half inches of water has fallen between 3 o'clock this morning and 12 m. to-day and still it rains, with a fair prospect of continuing during the day. This was much needed for stock water, and also to bring up the late sown wheat, which can hardly fail now to come on and get a good start before winter comes:

This county will, I think, have more than double the number of acres in wheat this year over last. Allen county has not boen producing wheat very largely, more attention being paid to stock raising, but farmers show a disposition to mix their farming more. In 1877 we put in a little less than 3,000 acres in wheat. In 1878 over 5,000, and I will venture to say, that when the statistics of this year are obtained they will show 12,000 acres. Much the largest part of the wheat has been put in with the drill and looks splendidly.

Corn gathering has commenced but is hardly sufficiently advanced to enable us to say whether the yield will be above or below expectations.

Corn gathering has commenced but is hardly sufficiently advanced to enable us to say whether the yield will be above or below expectations. My present estimate of the crop is 30 bushels per acre, though I know fields that will make double that.*

The weather has been removed but is hardly sufficiently advanced to enable us to say whether when the same than the county is a county of the many coming in from the newly-settled parts of the county, and from Harper county, where the drouth burnt their scarty crops.

make double that.*

The weather has been remarkably warm for the past month. No frost, just enough rain to bring on wheat and make late potatoes, which crop however will be below the average.

Stock of all kinds is in good condition. Having plenty of corn, there will some fine hogs and cattle go to market from this county during the next six months.

S. J. STEWART.

"Is not our correspondent's statement a little is better than was expected a few weeks ago, alhigh? 60 bushels of wheat to the acre is "very unusual," to make use of a popular Kansas by the dry weather. Early planting is invariably the best for this section.

bly the best for this section.

We are minus fruit. No peaches, and very few apples. The varieties that bear the most this year are Wine Sap and Janeten.

There is a great deal of hay being shipped from here to Colorado, which gives employment to a large number of men and teams that would otherwise be idle.

ure, for he can now deposit the seed in the moistened earth with the assurance that it will germinate. Thousands of acres of wheat have been sown in the last eight days in this county.

Immigration is once more assuming an old-time look; the main-traveled roads west are dotted with "prairie schooners" freighted with the bone, muscle and determination that is to make for western Kansas a history. It is certainly not without some misgivings that I watch the settlement of the extreme western limits of our state, and yet there is as good soil in Sheridan, Thomas and Rawlins counties as any in the state.

C. P. STEVENS.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., Oct. 15.—Perhaps you would like to hear from this part of the state in regard to crops, prospects, etc. The past year has been a trying one for this county.

Gorp has been a fair crop, but wheat it the print of the state of the state in regard to crops, prospects, etc. The past year has been a fair crop, but wheat it the print of the state in regard to crops, prospects, etc. The past year has been a fair crop, but wheat it the print of the state in regard to crops, prospects, etc.

GREAT BEND. Barton Co., Oct. 13.—We have

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., Oct. 15.—Perhaps you would like to hear from this part of the state in regard to crops, prospects, etc. The past year has been a trying one for this county. Corn has been a fair crop, but wheat (the principal crop of our county) was very poor, not averaging over six or seven bushels per acre. The Fultz wheat has done the best, in some instances going as high as twenty bushels per acre.

stances going as high as twenty bushels per acre.

It has been an unusually dry season here. We can hardly say that we have had any rain, except during the months of June and July. Not near the ground sown to wheat that was intended, it being too dry to plow or sow. That sown on early plowing is locking fine, that on late plowing is slow in coming up. Farmers still keep up good courage.

I returned, a short time ago, from a visit to the state fair at Denver. The exhibition of grain, fruit and vegetables, though small, showed that portions of Colorado are well adapted to agriculture and fruit-raising. The principal item of interest at the fair was horse-racing—that drawing the crowd. I suppose that accounted for the fact of a small show of stock, agricultural implements, grain, fruit, etc. Though there is so much mineral wealth in Colorado, there was no exhibition of ore or metal of any kind. When will agricultural societies pay less attention to horse-racing and more to agriculture.

ELLIS Co.

CEDARVALE, Chatauqua Co., Oct. 6.—The past season has been rather dry, and the crops have been more or less injured on that account, yet not to so great an extent as might have been expected. The soil has proved its ability to withstand drouth beyond expectation. Wheat has made an average of about 12 bushels, and of excellent quality. Oats were almost a failure. Corn is not a full crop but will yield about 33 bushels, and is selling at 20 cents. Millet made a fair yield. Irish potatoes, rather light crop and of inferior quality. Wheat-sowing is going on lively, and some fields are up and looking finely, notwithstanding the scarcity of rain. There will be a greater acreage sown than last year. Stock of all kinds are in fine condition. Hogs are selling at \$2.25 per hundred.

I see in the FARMER of October 2d. that Wilson Keys, of Sterling, wants a remedy for black-leg in calves, My experience is that change of hegding will stop it, and this is the experience of an old Kentucky stock-raiser also. Give it a trial, friend Keys, and report the result.

**Total Tries And Tree of No fires hat prairies, thought also the story of the call of the story of the

Russell Co., Oct. 8.—We have had a very MUSSELL CO., Oct. 5.—We have had a very dry fall, and no signs of rain yet. Some have their wheat in, and some are waiting for rain. The corn crop is not as good as expected It will make about half a crop; drouth and chintz bugs the cause. Potatoes are a failure. Sweet potatoes are a fair crop. Wheat sells for 77c per hushel; corn. 20c; notatoes 75c.

per bushel; corn, 20c; potatoes, 75c.
Will some experienced farmer let me know
through the Kansas FARMER, how castor beans are raised, how many to the acre, how to plant how to take care of them, and how to gather when ripe?

WELLINGTON, Summer Co., Oct. 15.—We have had a dry summer, so that crops of all kinds were cut more or less short. Corn made a large and rapid growth in the fore part of the season, and had there been rain at earing time, present.

A. S. Eastlick.

Argyle, Summer Co., Oct. 16.—Since my last to the Farmer this part of Kansas has been blessed with some good rains; the ground has had a thorough soaking; the rains of late have been the cause of a great deal more wheat being put in than was anticipated there would be. Wheat is looking fifty per cent. better than ever heretofore at this season. Early sown is also looking well, it having come up a great deal quicker than the early sown.

Wet weather is injuring the corn some, by causing it to grow in the husk. This is considered the wettest fall that we have had since the county was settled in 1870.

Fat hogs are doing well. This county will feed a large number the coming winter.

Immigrants are still coming into our county, minimically to bought places, as the land has

Immigrams are still coming into our county, principally to bought places, as the land has all been taken up sometime ago.

The farmers in this locality nearly all haul their wheat to Wichita to market, the wheat buyers at Wellington not paying enough to draw them to that town, the difference between the two places being 12 to 20 cents. INDEX.

Bear down a little harder, your MS was almost illerible when it reached us.—ED.

e L. L. & G. railroad is within a few miles

HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., Oct. 9.—The weather has been very favorable for so ding this fall, and the farmers have made good use of it. There has been a larger acreage of wheat sown this fall than usual, most of which has been put in with the drill, and wheat never looked better at this season of the year than it does at present

Corn gathering has commerced, and the yield

GREAT BEND, Barton Co., Oct. 13 .- We have starting wheat up nicely. Wheat is not yet all sown. If the weather were not so dry, there would be a great deal more put in than will

the interests of the jockeys. Floral and Art Hall had little or nothing. The gate receipts, 1 am informed by the secretary, amounted to about \$500. This will pay quite a large portion of the avvenues and provides.

about \$500. This will pay quite a large portion of the expenses and premiums.

Wheat is advancing slightly, being now 75 to .80 cents. Corn is worth 20 to 22 cents. Potatoes 70 to 80 cents per bushel.

The Arkansas river is still dry. The weather has been uncomfortably warm for a couple of weeks. Nearly every night lightning might be seen in some direction. On Saturday night that 11th, frequent fi-shes were seen in the north northeast all night from dark till daylight.

Hay is being burned here now in all the mills

Hay is being burned here now in all the mills of the county instead of coal. Much hay is being bailed too, for the Colorado market, so that nearly all the hay in the county will be cut for feed or fuel.

No fires have as yet prevailed here on the prairies, though some days the air has been quite smoky.

DIBETA SIGMA.

TREES A large assortment of Fruit. Shade, ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses. Greenhouse Plants, etc.; Greeg Raspberry Snyder Blackberry, Apple Scedlings. New Fat Canalogue free. Established 1852, BAIRD & TUTTLE, Agts Bloomington Nursery, Ill



STORRS, HARRISON & CO.

ACRES PLANTED WITH BERRIES.
100 varieties of selected fruits.
Plants grown for transplanting, and fruit for the market. #2-See new catalogue for what sorts to plant. Sent free. Addres JOHN S.
COLLINS, Moorestown, New Jersey.
#2-Also JERSEY RED FIGS, all pure stock.

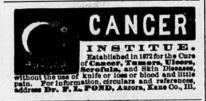


For Husking Corn,

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



. 45 Sewed Husking Gloves, per pair. ...15cts, or 4 for 50



Lost--1 Pair Mules.

Strayed from the subscriber on Monday evening, October 13th two small, light weight mules. One black, one bay; bay one branded O. P. H. on left hip, The mules are about six years old. The finder will please return them or notify P. RUND of Mission Creek of their whereabouts.



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

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

it will save much pain and danger. Nature is some-times so outraged by the burden she is made to carry inrough the heedlessness of her children, that she openly rebels, and punishes fearfully. Don't neglect the proper treatment when the symptoms first ap-pear. Resort to the aperient, and get well speedily. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Operate With \$5, \$10, \$15.

EDGAR W. WARD & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 61 Broadway, New York, buy, sell and carry all active Stocks, 5 10, 15, 20 shares and upward. Margin 1 to 5 per cent. Castomers under our system can control their profits, Stock privileges at lowest rates. Min-ing stocks bought and sold at New York and San Francisco Exchanges. Write for our Stock and Min-ing Circular.

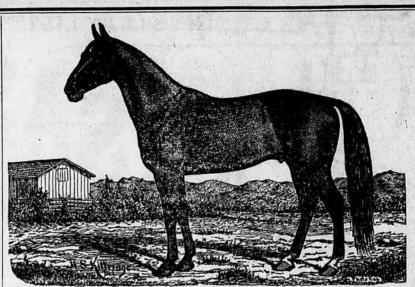
BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

Offer FOR SALE,

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

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





"VICTOR KNIGHT."

Imported Clydesdales,

HAMBLETONIANS,

Trotting Stock, For Sale Cheap and on Easy Terms.

All Stock guaranteed to be as represented. Catalogues sent free. Address,

POWELL BROS. Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa

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

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

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

Important Auction Sale

High-Class Short-Horns CLYDESDALE HORSES.

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

DEXTERPARK, CHICAGO, On Friday, Oct. 17, 1879. Consisting of

nearly all from their high bred and costly dams, and by their famous sires imported from England in 1876. In the lot will be offered fine specimens of the

nearly all from their high bree and coasty dams, and by their famous sires imported from England in 1876. In the lot will be offered fine specimens of the Oxford,

Barrington,
Princess Victoria, Darlington, Acomb,
Georgians, Roan Duchess, Louan, Knightley,
Gazelle, Royal Charmer, Lady Fawsley, Waterloo
Sanspareli, Duchess of Aylmer,
Cambridge, Duchess of Woodhill,
and other popular families.

Included in this sale will be the well-known red sire, 30th DUKE OF OXFORD (33712) bred by the Duke of Devonshire, and imported in 76.

Duke of Devonshire, and imported in '76.

They will also offer 8 Im-orted Pure Clydesdales, including the prize stallion, DUKE OF OLYDESDALE, five imported mares and two colts.

Also a specially fine lot of pure Berkshire pigs from stock recently imported from the best English herds.

Terms cash, or undoubted endorsed notes at twelve months, drawing 7 per cent. interest. Catalogues now ready for which, address THE MANAGER, Bow Park, Brantford, P. O., Ont., or the President of the Association, Geo. BROWN, Toronto, Col. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped,

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

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