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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

Diseases of Swine.

We have received from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, a copy of the Report on the "Diseases of Swine," and other animals, containing the reports of Drs. Ditmers, Law, Voyles, Salmon, Dunlap, Dyer, Payne, McNutt and Haines, appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to investigate the plague commonly called hog cholera. The report containing the investigations made by this board of scientific men, is highly interesting, and we hope will lead to valuable results in discovering and applying a remedy for hog cholera, or "swine plague," as the learned doctors have designated it. The report contains numerous plates showing the appearance, magnified, of the germs which constitute this virulent disease. Of the experiments by inoculation, the following account is contained in the introduction to the "Perhaps the most important experi-

ments conducted by Dr. Law, were those

relating to the inoculation of other ani-

mals than swine with the virus and morbid products of pigs suffering with the plague, and the transmission of the disease from those animals back to healthy hogs. A Merino wether, a tame rabbit, and a Newfoundland puppy were inoculated with blood and pleural food containing numerous actively moving bacteria, taken from the right ventricle and pleurse of a pig that had died of the fever the same morning. Next day the temperature of all three was elevated. In the puppy it became normal on the third day, but on the eighth day a large abscess formed in the seat of inoculation and burst. The rabbit had elevated temperature for eight days, lost appetite, became weak and purged, and its blood contained myriads of the characteristic bacteria. The wether had his temperature raised for an equal length of time, and had bacteria in his blood, though not so abundantly as in that of the rabbit. The sheep and rabbit had each been unsuccessfully inoculated on two tormer occasions with the blood of sick pigs, in which no moving bacteria had been detected. Subsequently, after two inoculations with questionable results, made with the blood of sick pigs in which no microzymes had been observed, Dr. Law succeeded in inoculating a rabbit with the pleural effusion of a pig that had died the night before, and in which were numerous actively moving bacteria. Next day the rabbit was very feverish and quite ill, and continued so for twenty-two days, when it was sembling those of the sick pigs. The blood of the rabbit conta those of the pig. On the fourth day of sickness the blood of the rabbit containing bacteria was inoculated on a healthy pig, but for fifteen days the pig showed no signs of illness. It was then reinoculated, but this time with the discharge from an open sore which had formed over an engorgement in the groin of the rabbit. Illness set in on the third day thereafter and continued for ten days, when the pig was destroyed and found to present the lesions of the disease in a moderate degree. A second pig, inoculated with frozen matter which had been taken from the open sore on the rabbit's groin, sickened or the thirteenth day thereafter, and remained ill for six days, when an imminent death was anticipated by destroying the animal. During life and after death it presented the phenomena of the plague in a very violent form.

The results of these experiments have con vinced Dr. Law, as they must convince others, that the rabbit is itself a victim of this disease and that the poison can be reproduced and multiplied in the body of this rodent and conveyed back with urdiminished virulence to the pig. Dr. Klein had previously demonstrated the susceptibility of mice and guinea pigs to the disease. The rabbit, and still more the mouse, is a frequent visitor of hog pens and yards. The latter eats from the same feeding troughs with the pig, hides under the same litter, and runs constant risk of infection. Once infected, they may carry the disease to long distances. During the progress of severe attacks of the disease, their weakness and inability to escape will make them an easy prey to the omniverous hog; and thus sick and dead alike will be devoured by the doomed swine.

Dr. Law says that the infection of these rodents creates the strongest presumption that other genera of the same family may also contract the disease, and by virtue of an even closer relation to the pigs, may succeed in conveying

the malady to distant herds. The rat is sugrested as being almost ubiquitous in piggeries, and more likely than any other rodent to contract and transmit the disease to distant farms. In order to test its susceptibility to the poison, Dr. Law inoculated a rat with the virus from a sick pig, but unfortunately the subject died on the second day thereafter. The body showed slight suspicious lesions, such as congested lungs with considerable interlobular exudation, congested small intestines, dried-up contents of the large intestines, and sanguinous discoloration of the tail from the seat of inoculation to the tip. the slighest indication of rotting, then by all With the fresh congested small intestine of the rat he inoculated one pig, and with the frozen intestine one day later he inoculated a second. The first showed no rise of temperature, loss of appetite, or digestive disorder; but on the sixth day pink and violent eruptions, the size of a pin's head and upwards, appeared on the teats out clean. . Whether mearthed by hoe, patent and belly; and on the tenth day there was a manifest enlargement of the inguinal glands. to evaporate previous to storing. Moisture is In the second pig inoculated, the symptoms favorable to heating, which in turn induces dewere too obscure to be of any real value. Dr. cay, hence it is necessary to have them thor-Law will continue his experiments with this rodent.

"In addition to the above, Dr. Law experimented on two sheep of diferent ages, an adult Merino wether and a cross-breed lamb, and in both cases succeeded in transmitting the disease. With the mucus from the anus of the wether he inoculated a healthy pig, which show the least symptom of rot. In this case showed a slight elevation of temperature for five days, but without any other marked symptoms of illness. Eleven days later it was reinoculated with scab from the ear of the lamb. and again three days later with anal mucus from the sheep. The day preceding the last inoculation it was noticed that the inguinal glands were much enlarged, and in six days thereafter the temperature was elevated and purple spots appeared on the belly. At the time that Dr. Law closed his report this fever had lasted but a few days, but he regards the symptoms, taken in connection with the violent rash and the enlarged lymphatic glands, as satisfactory evidence of the presence of the disease. It can, therefore, be affirmed of the sheep as of the rabbit, that not only is it subject to this disease, but that it can multiply the poison in its system and transmit it back to the pig.

"Among the later experiments by Dr. Law was one inaugurated with the view of testing the vitality of frozen products of the disease This point was briefly alluded to above, but its importance would seem to call for further attention. In two cases healthy pigs were inoculated with virulent products which had been frozen hard for one and two days respectively. In both instances the resulting disease was of a be opened and given free course on the recurrence of warm weather. Once frozen no change should take place until it has again thawed out, and if it was preserved for one night unchanged in its potency, it would be equally unaffected after the lapse of many months, provided its liquids had remained in the same crystalline condition throughout. It is in this way, no doubt, that the virus is often preserved through the winter in pens and yards, as well as in cars and other conveyances, to break out anew on returning spring. The importance of this discovery, as applied to preventive measures, cannot be over-estimated. Infected yards and other open and uncovered places may not be considered safe until after two months' vacation in summer, and not then if sufficient rain has not fallen during the interval to insure the soaking and putrid decomposition of all organic matter near the surface. This will be made more apparent by reference to an experiment which resulted in the successful inoculation of pigs with virus that had been kept for a month in dry wheat bran. In winter, on the other hand, the yard or other open and infected place may prove non-infecting for weeks and even months and yet retain the virus in readiness for a new and deadly course as soon as mild weather sets in. Safety under such circumstances is contingent on a disuse of the premises so long as the frost continues, and for at least one month or so thereafter. Even during the continuance of frost such places are dangerous, as the heat of the animal's body or of the rays of the sun at midday may suffice to set the virus free."

#### Harvesting the Potato Crop.

frosts, and the vines are dead. The argument inches deep. Or, if not ready to plant in au-

labor of harvesting and storing them has been saved, and the disease following its course out moist and freeze if possible. Call and under ground prevents a nuisance above ground gin to wither. Generally speaking, it is safe to remove the crop soon after the roots are well ripened, though they are liable to wilt and damage if the storing chances to be followed by very warm weather. When the tubers show means delay the harvest, not only for reasons already advanced but because exposure to the light and air increases the disease and tends to spread it to the sound potatoes.

Harvest always in cool, clear weather and when the soil is dry, that the potatoes may come digger or plough give the outside moisture time quantity is to be put sway in bulk. When the roots are perfectly healthy hundreds of bushels are often taken at once from the field to the place of storing without ill results attending, it is true, but the practice is not a safe one nor to be followed under any conditions if the tubers spread in layers and exclude the light, waiting until cold weather to store in heaps. If disease appears after harvest, carefully sort at once, dry the sound potatoes, place them in layers and cover with ashes, burnt clay or fine dry mould, which acts as an absorbent and, according to trustworthy authorities, prevents contagion from any that may be imperceptibly affected Later, if necessary, a careful sorting is again in order before the final bulking. Avoid, howev er, all handling so far as possible and do not disturb the pile after January 1 unless neces ry, as some varieties are inclined to sprout from that time forward.

All varieties of potatoes are better for an ab ence of change in temperature, especially if the change be great and includes prolonged exposure to the burning rays of the sun at the time of unearthing. Some farmers to prevent handling, also to get the crop in a cool dark place as expeditiously as possible, put the potatoes after a few hours' exposure to the air in barrels taken to the field and headed there.

To save the labor involved in opening banks, and because in many other respects it is more convenient, the custom of storing pointoes in cellars and houses built especially for the purpose prevails in numerous sections over the old the paper is the correspondence, and every new very violent type, and would have proved fatal time custom of storing in the open ground. It had it been left to run its course. The freezing is better to pack them in barrels, but where The blood of uct; on the contrary, it had only sealed it up to ticable. To obviate loss by shrinkage in drying, jects, so I will revert to the old and still uns well as to save cellar room and the of building root or store houses, some farmers continue to bury their potatoes in the field, in an excavation in the north side of a hill or under a shade in a porous soil. When dry they are lightly covered with earth and protected from rain, which last is readily effected by a thatch of straw. After this no further attention is bestowed until the beginning of severe cold weather, when the roots call for an effectual shield from frost as well as rain. If stored on level ground Allen recommends that a place be excavated for their reception from one to two feet in depth, four or five feet in width and of any length required. The potatoes are then ridged up like the roof of a house, and thatched and covered. A ditch lower than the base ought to encircle the heap when the soil consists of clay, from which an outlet conducts away all the water, as any left upon the tubers would produce decay.—N. Y. World.

#### To Start a Grove of Walnut Trees.

I saw an inquiry in a recent FARMER, about transplanting walnut trees. Trees can be successfully transplanted at one year of age, afterwards with but little chance of success, unless ing the tap root cut off 6 to 8 inches below the surface, without otherwise disturbing the tree, so as to cause the lateral roots to grow.

Trees one to two inches in diameter, which have received an annual root pruning, as above, may be transplanted with moderate success. have often transplanted thousands of black walnut trees one year old without root pruning, with as much success as with that many apple trees. But in starting a forest of walnut trees, Cultivators do not agree as to the time the po- it is much cheaper to prepare the ground well tato crop should be harvested. Some leave and plant the seeds where they are to remain. them in the ground until after early autumn Plant them in the fall, covering three to four

in favor of this practice is, if the tubers rot the tumn, mix them with moist earth or sand, in certain pieces of ground and put in certain crops. thin layers, and place where they will keep

I know that many tree seedling growers adand adds to the fertility of the soil. Others vise to keep forest seeds moist but out of reach contend that the best time to dig is when the of frost, but that practice is useless. Keep tops have ceased their growth and the vines be- clean and stir the earth often, and a nice forest now are, and after the expenditure of a seasons B. P. HANAN. Langdon, Reno Co., Kan.

#### Pawnee County Fair.

The fourth annual fair of the Pawnee County and 26th of September, and was a grand success notwithstanding the hail storm, drouth and chinch bugs, that have visited our county the past season, causing almost a failure of all our are left to be injured by frosts resulting in loss.

most sanguine expectations. The exhibition of fence corners, ditches, swamps, stone piles, wheat raised in 1879 was small and of a poor quality. The average yield did not exceed two bushels on the whole acreage sown in this coun-

Rye, oats and barley were a failure. Broom corn, sorghum, Egyptian corn and millet yieldgood crops; but our corn crop is small and of a poor quality, owing to the chinch bugs.

The exhibition of vegetables of all kinds was good. The display of stock was fair, but did not represent the best stock of our county, as many of our farmers did not put their stock on exhibition on account of the management of our fairs in the past.

The horse race was a farce, and did not tend in my opinion to encourage the breeders of good stock.

The 26th was the great day of the fair, Houored as it was by the presence of President Rutherford B. Hayes and wife, Gov. J. P. St. John and wife, General Sherman and other distinguished persons. President Hayes, Gen. Sherman and Gov. St. John made brief addresses to an audience of between two and three thousand people, after which the President and his company took special train east, leaving us to wind up our fair with the big baby show. The prizes were carried off by the twin children of Mr. and Mrs. Harris. The children rejoicing in the names of Solomon Philemon Paulinus, and Simon Philemon Alphonso Harris,

ENOCH ARDEN.

#### Selecting Seed Potatoes.

I am impelled to accept your invitation to offer such thoughts and facts as will be of interest to those as have given me entertainment of that kind, for the first thing I look for on receipt of correspondent gives a new turn to the kaleideoscope, bringing up new thoughts in new forms, adding a fresh interest to old things and old subettled subject of seed potatoes. Much has been sult, and as they have been a hobby with me I

will give my conclusions. Potatoes will give as good returns for the care ful selection of seed annualy as any other plant. To select seed potatoes first never plant but one potatoe or part of one in the same hill, then when digging keep each hill seperate so the result of each hill can be inspected, if a hill has many little ones and a few large ones reject all for seed as the tendency of that strain is little the 28th. potatoes, but if a hill shows nearly all good sized and a few small ones then save all for seed, big and little, the strain or blood of that hill is the large size potatoes. What I have found is that each potatoe has a quality peculiar to itself and will perpetuate that quality whether we plant the large or small of its products; therefore, we by this method judge our seed by the whole result and not by an accidental growth. Who would think of going to a bin of shelled corn and picking out big kernals of corn for seed. Now for quality, cooking alone will tell, so select your potatoes a few for starters, cut off the seed end, then cut in two, square, slanting and they are prepared the previous season, by hav- pointed, so each piece will only fit its mate, then cook one half and reserve the other to be planted if its mate proves extra good. In this way seed start can be got that will be free of any mixture of inferior, watery, yellow or cheesey species. By this care I think I have the finest potatoes in the world.

E. A. PECK, Sycamore, Illinois.

#### Farmers' Neglect.

In no season of the year is neglect so ruinous as at present. The farmer may neglect in the spring to make a fence that should have been made, he may have neglected to have broken do.

Several farmers have commenced gathering corn; price 20 cents per bushel now. Some think it will bring more by spring or sooner. I am glad to see all things looking as well as they made, he may have neglected to have broken spring to make a fence that should have been made, he may have neglected to have broken

And by the way this is not always so much neglect as it seems, for the prevailing disposition of farmers is to fence and plant and sow more than they can give proper care. But in this season of the year the crops that will be, labor one can least afford to neglect. Too often the otherwise successful farmer thinking his crop raised his work is done, and devotes himself unduly to politics on the village corner, while bins are unprovided for small grain, his corn fit for the crib is left ungathered, resulting Agricultural Society was held on the 24th, 25th in cold fingers and chapped hands, it may be in digging it out of the snow, likewise his potatoes, squashes, sorghum and other products that might have been harvested in pleasant weather, Let advantage be taken of our long antumn, all The exhibit of farm products far exceeds our the crops secured, the farms cleared up, the gravel and seed-weed patches, earth-washes, rabbit shelters and other seemingly small though important matters, be looked after. And not least of all should attention be now given to providing comfortable quarters for the stock of the farm. Though neglect prevails so much, my observation inclines me to the belief that there has been much improvement in late years. We want to see it go on until Kansas shall become famous alike for fertile soil and careful ABNER.

#### September Weather Report.

Weather report for September, 1879, from observations by F. H. Snow, of the Kansas State University, Lawrence, Kansas.

The entire absence of frost at this station, in this and the two preceding Septembers, is a fact worthy of note. This was characteristic of no previous September of our 12 years' record, except in 1870. The high temperature of the last we days of this month should be noted in comparison with the low temperature of the rest of the month. In no previous year of our record, except in 1872, has the mercury reached 90 degrees in the second half of September.

Mean temperature, 65.40 deg., which is 1.25 deg. below the average temperature of the 11 preceding years. The highest temperature was 92 deg., on the 27th; the lowest was 42 deg. on the 20th; monthly range, 50 deg. Mean temperature, at 7 a. m., 58.78 deg., at 2 p. m., 76.02 deg.; at 9 p. m., 63.42 deg.

Rainfall, 3.57 inches, which is 0.42 inch above the September average. Rain fell on 6 days. There were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the 9 months of 1879, now completed, has been 22.33 inches, which is 7.03 inches below the average for the same period in the 11 preceding years.

Mean cloudiness, 37 per cent. of the sky, the north being 4.79 per cent. more cloudy than the average. The number of clear days was 15, (entirely clear, 8), half clear, 8; cloudy, 7 said and written as to the merits of great or tirely cloudy, 1). The large number of entiresmall potatoes for seed and the consequent re- ly clear days is worthy of note. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 41 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 41.67 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 28.33 per cent.

Wind, S.W., 24 times; S.E., 15 times; N.E., 15 times; N., 12 times; N. W., 10 times; E., 8 times; S., 8 times; W., 3 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 10,237 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 341.23 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 14.22 miles, The highest velocity was 40 miles an hour, on

Mean heighth of barometer 29.162 in., at 7 a. m., 29.197 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.133 in.; at 9 p. m., 29.155 in.; maximum, 29,464 in., on the 24th; minimum, 28.901 in., on the 26th; range 0.563

Relative humidity,-mean for the month, 64.0; at 7 a. m., 76.7; at 2 p. m., 44.7; at 9 p. m., 71.1; greatest, 100, on the 5th; least, 25.9, on the 4th. There was no fog.

SUNNY SIDE, Coffey Co., Kan., Sept. 29.—We have had it very dry for some length of time. There is somewhat of an appearance of rain again; live in hopes if we die in despair. The farmers are getting along finely, with their fall seeding nearly all done and a large portion of it up and looking very well, considering the situation of things in general. A larger amount sown around me than has been for several years. The dry weather has damaged the corn crop

The dry weather has damaged the corn crop generally to some extent, still there will be plenty, I think, for all, and no cause for much plenty, I think, for all, and no cause for much excitement on that branch of the grain trade. There is plenty of wheat, and some very fine pieces. I might refer you to one belonging to Mr. Henry C. Patterson, which yielded 32½ bushels per acre, or 335 bushels on ten acres. This crop was grown on about as high upland as there is in this part of Kansas. Several farmers have commenced gathering

#### Karm Stock.

#### Cattle in the Show Yard.

THE SHORT HORN.

The leading class in the cattle shows through out the entire country will be, with very rare exceptions, the Short-horn. This is an English breed, originating in the valley of the Tees, and at one time called Teeswater cattle. They are also sometimes called Durhams, from the county in which they were extensively bred. They have long been famed for excellence as both beef and milk-producers, but it must be confessed that the practices of modern breeders have been such as to seriously impair the reputation of the breed for the latter purpose. As a class, however, they are still good milkers, and for the production of good beef, under a system of liberal feeding, it is doubtful if they have any equals. They attain a greater size than any other breed, and with rich pasturage and high feeding mature very early and make most excellent beef. In color they are all red, red with white spots, roan, or pure white. They have heen more generally disseminated in this country and throughout the world than any other of the improved breeds.

#### THE HEREFORDS.

This breed has long contested for supremacy, as a beef-producing breed, with the Short-horns; and while there are few who will place them much below the short-horns in this repect, there are some who do not hesitate to place them much above their Durham rivals. Certainly the quality of the beef produced by the Hereford is at least equal to that of the best shorthorn, but as to which is the better and more profitable beef animal for the average American farmer, we shall not attempt to decide. No especial claim is made for the Hereford on the score of milking qualities, the advocates of the breed having been content to rest their claims solely on the merits of the Hereford as a beefproducer. They take their name from the county of Hereford, in England. In size they are or they are quite uniform, being red, with white | Live Stock Journal. faces, white bellies, and more or less white along the back. They have not been very generally disseminated throughout this country, although they were introduced as early as the short-horns; but it cannot be denied that within the past three years they have made rapid strides in popular favor.

#### THE DEVONS

This is also an English breed, and of all the breeds it is perhaps the oldest and the best established. They are uniformly of a deep, rich red color, with small heads, neat, and rather long horns, round bodies, are fine in the bone, do not usually grow so large as the short-horns or Herefords, and are famed the world over for hardiness. The steers are unequalled as work cattle, the cows are usually fair milkers; and when quality, quantity, and cost of production are all considered, their advocates claim for them superiority over all other breeds in the production of beef, and that they will live and do well where the Short-horn and Hereford would starve. They have not been widely disseminated in this country, but there are several most excellent herds. No breed of cattle in the world presents a more attractive appearance than a herd of well-kept Devons, with their eyes, and sprightly movements.

#### THE AYRSHIRES.

This is one of the recognized dairy breeds, and comes to us from Scotland. The specialty of the Ayrshire is that of a milk-producer, for the manufacture of cheese and the supply of cities with the lacteal fluid. The milk of the Ayrshire is not especially rich in cream, but in all the other essentials that go to make up good milk it is equal to the best; and the breeders of Ayrshires claim that the quantity produced by their favorites is greater than that produced possess moderate beef-producing qualities. In color they are not very uniform, but red and predominate. Small red, black or brown spots, cline, but giving profit on his first cost, making on a white ground, is a more uniform marking than any other, although in many cases the red predominates. The cows usually have small heads and horns, light necks and shoulders, deep say at six, while the gelding requires a year or flanks, and heavy hindquarters, with all the marks of deep milkers.

#### THE HOLSTEINS.

This is also a dairy breed, larger and coarse than the Ayshires; and while it is claimed for them that they are superior to the Ayrshires as deep milkers, it is also claimed that they are better adapted to the production of beef, and hence a better cow for either the dairyman or the general farmer. Those imported to this country have generally been quite uniform in ing this you will further avoid putting your color-black and white spotted, or "listed"but there is a difference of opinion upon the color question, some writers claiming that they are of all colors. They are rather coarse and bony in appearance, are large, strong growers, and are unquestionably deep milkers. They come from North Holland; and it is claimed by some writers that this breed, translated to the North of England, formed the basis for the more modern short-horn. As dairy cattle they undoubtedly possess great merit.

#### THE CHANNEL ISLANDS CATTLE-JERSEYS GUERNSEYS, AND ALDERNEYS.

The Channel Islands-Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney-situated in the English Channel, between Great Britain and France, have a race of cattle that have attained great popularity among dairymen, mainly on account of the quality of the milk, which is especially rich in cream. Of these Channel Islands cattle, the Jersey is considered the typical race-at least it has attained the greatest popularity, and has been

most widely disseminated—but they all show unmistakable traces of a common origin. When called Alderneys, no matter whether from of each island are kept distinct, and no crossing between them is permitted, we have ceased to give them this general application, although the difference between the Alderneys and the Jerseys is so slight as not to be worth mentioning. They are famed for the large percentage of cream which the milk affords, and for its as family cows to furnish cream and butter for

The Jerseys are the most numerous, as Jersey is much the largest island of the group-larger, indeed, than all the others combined. The Guernsey cattle are larger, and perhaps coarser than the Jerseys; and it is claimed that while they are equally as desirable as the latter with regard to the quantity and quality of the cream and milk, they fatten off more readily, and are nore valuable for beef. On this account, it is urged that they are better than the cattle of Jersey and Alderney for the general farmer, for dairy purposes or for crossing upon other stock, On the other hand, the breeders of Jersey cattle claim superiority for this breed over all others in the quality of the milk and cream, and in the purity of the breed. The cattle of Alderney are, as a class, said to be smaller and more delicate than those of Jersey and Guernsey.

The Jerseys are the only Channel Islands cattle that will make much show at the fairs. They are small cattle, with beautiful, deer-like heads. In color they are silver-grey, light or dark fawn, light or dark brown, pale red, with more or less markings of white sometimes occurring with all the above colors; but a "solid" color, with black nose, tongue, and switch are considered desirable.

#### OTHER BREEDS.

Other breeds, such as Galloways, Polled Angus, West Highlanders, Swiss cattle, etc., may be found occasionally in our show yards, but they are so rare that a description of them in rather below the average short-horn, and in col- these columns will scarcely be necessary.—Nat.

#### Care of Horses.

The majority of the owners of horseflesh are not aware of the great amount of service a horse is capable of rendering if properly treated. Instead of giving out at about fifteen years old, he may be made to do good work twice that number of years-continuous, satisfactory work, avoiding straining, that is, putting the horse to his hardest. If a mettlesome animal, all of his powers will be employed, and his muscles are liable to be unduly tasked when young, resulting in soreness and stiffness and constitutional hurt. Some horses are thus treated habitually. They are, of course, short-lived and a loss to the owner, yielding but a small profit on their keep, and a loss of the original cost. Such are the extreme cases. But take the general run, and we find more or less of straining, occurring not often, but occasionally, as necessity seems to require. It is thought that an occasional effort of this kind will not result in harm, or at least not seriously. It is not considered that the harm is all the greater, the strain more disabling in its effect on account of the rareness of the occurrence. Serious results are thus occarich red color, neat, wavy horns, expressive sioned with high-strung animals. Now, the excess of work thus secured is very little, and of little value, in no way proportionate to the harm. Not unfrequently the work is expedited by lessening the load and going oftener.

Here is the error: The benefit derived from violent efforts (if any there be, which, on the whole is doubtful), is far out of proportion to the loss sustained in the animal's capacity, and the shortening of his years. This is so much the base that the horse at fifteen years has become a condemned animal, having passed out by any other breed. They are of fair size, and he is still in his best condition for service, and acids are developed to devour the cream. will continue efficient for the next five or six white, brown and white, and black and white thirties, not only paying his way well in his deyears, and then gradually decline until into the the horse one of the best interest-paying investments the farmer has. The mare usually arrives at her maturity sooner than the gelding, two more, continuing to spread out and develop his strength till his eighth year. From colthood up to this time he requires careful treatment if a substantial, serviceable animal is to be made of him. And this attention is not to be intermitted, but continued, to keep good what was made good, which can now be done with little trouble. Avoid the temptation of seeing the capacity of your horse for endurance or moving heavy loads put to the test. By donorse into a highly-sweating condition so plentiful of evil in its consequences. An even tenor produces an even and unimpaired appetite, with less tendency to developing ailments. Less food, particularly less concentrated and costly food is required; there will be less waste of nutriment as well as of strength. Horses are abused, and the abuse is widespread and common. Much of this is owing to ignorance; much, also, to the temper of the owner or handler of the horse. Could the aggregate loss in consequence be seen, it would make one stagger, to say nothing of the inhumanity.—Cor.

#### Something in Favor of Pearl Millet.

A correspondent writing from Tennessee to millet on a small scale as a soiling crop, and is feed plant and large grower:

first introduced into this country they were all and I believe that it is all (or perhaps more than) Peter Henderson claims for it. Its yield Guernsey, Jersey or Alderney; but as the cattle is simply astounding. I tried it this year on a small scale. I have three patches of between one-quarter and one-half acre each, several cows as much as they will eat and no other given a fair chance. rich, golden color, and are especially desirable feed. They fatten on it and increase the flow of milk fully one-third over bran. As I designed the crop for seed, I had every other hill cut for the stock, leaving the other for seed. One could not tell in passing that the crop had been touched. This is my first year's experience with it, and I am free to say that one acre of it will furnish more valuable food than six acres of Indian corn. It grows right along, reaching six to ten feet high, and having from thirty to one hundred stalks to the bunch. It covers the ground as thick as the hair on a dog. No weed grows in it. I did not get my seed at Henderson's."

#### Dairy.

#### Why Cream Rises.

An exchange has the following piece of philsophy to account for the rapid rising of cream when milk freshly drawn from the cow is submerged in ice-water:

One hundred parts of average milk contains eigety-seven parts water, the balance being butter, caseine, sugar of milk, ash and salts. The butter, and a portion of the other substances, are in the cream, and they rise to the surface because the cream globules are a little lighter,and only a little,-than the watery fluid, skimmed milk. A separation takes place just in proportion as the natural difference, in density, of the cream globules and the watery portion of the milk, is increased. An expansion of the cream globules makes them lighter in proportion to their bulk, or the space they occupy in the milk, and they rise quicker because of that expansion. Thus heat applied at the base of a vessel containing milk, expands the cream globules, and an upward current is created that takes the cream to the surface more rapidly than though left without the application of heat beneath. The water expands, too, slightly, but being heavier than the cream, does not so easily rise. But this heating method can not be practiced, for butter-making, because the milk will sour in the process, before the cream is all up; and as soon as acid is developed, there is an end of cream-raising,--the the acid at once goes to devouring the cream. Hence it will not do to simply expand the cream globules to philosophically raise cream for butter-making.

On the other hand, how shall we safely widen of the milk with cold influences, and thus set the cream a little more free. Cold contracts or condenses, and thus makes bodies heavier acording to their bulk.

It may be asked why does not the cold influnce operate on the watery portion of the milk, and the cream globules alike, and thus preserve the natural, almost equipoise of the two? The answer of scientists is that the water is the better conductor, and hence grows dense quicker, and falls more rapidly, thus displacing the lighter cream globules, which, having no where else to go, naturally rise to the surface. So it will be seen we have thus widened the difference in density between cream and skimmed milk,-what we accomplished with heat, at the base of the milk,-but we have made it safe, of market. And yet at this age, if well treated, because making it cold, arrests souring, and no

But why does the separation take place so rapidly? is what many do not un is found that cream rises rapid in proportion as the milk is changed in temperature quickly and in proportion as it rapidly ranges through more or less degrees of the thermometrical scale. Milk being at 98 degrees when drawn from the cow has to drop 58 degrees to reach 40-about ice-water temperature. The quicker it parts with that 58 degrees of heat the more rapid are the currents created, and the quicker the cream is at the surface. Indeed the operation can be performed, and the actual fact is, that in extreme cold weather, and the pails se in ice-water that almost congeals, the cream will rise in less than four hours, and go up with such force as to carry up with it considerable milk, so that there appears to be more cream than there really is.

It being true that quick results depend upon the extent of the change in temperature, it follows that the sooner the milk is plunged in the bath, after it is drawn from the cow, the better, because you need to get all the range in the thermometrical scale there is to get, for if it hive happens to be on that side) cut out a stands and cools you lessen the range. You can not make rapid currents in the milk, so long, and the hive place a bottomless tube, before putand lose in yield. So also it is found that if ting around the straw and adding the cover. the water is not quite cool, or made so by ice, that it takes more time to get the cream. This bleak, cold days of November, and retained in explains why ice-water will do in less than welve hours what a cold, running stream requires twenty-four hours to do.

From this it will be seen why cream rises slowly in warm rooms from open setting. The milk set at 98 degrees has only a thermometrithe Country Gentleman, has been trying pearl cal range of 28 degrees to reach 70 degrees, 38 degrees to reach 60 degrees, and has air only movals involve the loss of many bees—one box extravagant in praise of its good qualities as a to help reduce the temperature. There are no active currents created in the milk by a rapid Late in April these may be removed and packed

your correspondents, I am of the opinion that and the process of separation is so slow that in pearl millet is a most valuable and prolific crop, hot weather, the range being then still less, acidity seizes it befors the cream is up. It has not the semi-mechanical aid of a rapid condensation of the watery portion of the milk, and hence must have time to do its work. If the weather is favorable it will very nearly all rise; miles apart, all equally fine. I have one lot in if not some of it will be lost. Ignorant persons town-about one-fourth of on acre-and from it say at such times there is no cream in the milk. I have been cutting and soiling three cows and But there is, only acid devours it, instead its one calf and four harness horses. I give the being obtained, as the cold process would do, if

#### Apiaru.

#### Autumn Management of Bees.

The coming winter will be a season of great fatality to bees unless they receive unusual care from the Apiarist. The long continued drouth extending over the greater part of the country has made the fall supply of honey-producing flowers very scant. In this vicinity the supply has been so light all summer that those who depended on natural swarming got no new swarms at all. Beekeepers in this immediate neighborhood who keep over a hundred swarms each, report the queens alive but that the honey supply was so scant that the bees made no preparations for swarming during the entire spring and ummer. Neither have I heard of a single buckwheat swarm. As a natural consequence many hives will be weak in numbers and will not have sufficient honey stored away to winter Now is the season when every stock should be carefully examined. An average warm requires twenty-five pounds of honey to winter it. This amount will have to be determined by guess work. This may be done with considerable accuracy by inspection; but the petter plan is to remove the cap and lift the hive from the stand. It must be remembered, nowever, that old comb is much heavier than new and allowance must be made accordingly.

If you have a colony with scant winter stores and one with a heavy supply you may exchange a comb. The combs which are full should always be placed on the outside and those which are partly empty at the bottom should be placed in the middle as bees require empty combs to winter in. The bees should have access to the outside comb without being compelled to crawl around the outside of the hive, for if they do they will be likely to become chilled and unable to return to the cluster. If the bees have not left an opening under the cross pieces of the frames, cut a round hole, about an inch in diimeter through the comb, a couple of inches from the top. Bees winter in a cluster in the center of the hive; those in the center are continually moving to the outside and vice versa.

If you have two weak swarms by all means unite them. When united they will require but little more honey than one of them if they are kept separate. To unite them scare both hives that they may fill themselves with honey. the natural difference between the density of Then take an empty hive with the cap removed; the cream globules and the watery portion of treat the bees with tobacco smoke or sprinkle the milk? Simply contract the watery portion them with peppermint water which will give them the same smell. Remove the combs containing the most honey and place them in the near sunset, giving abundant ventilation. Close it again early next morning, opening it half an hour before sunset. The next morning blow a little tobacco smoke into the hive and leave the entrance open. The united swarms should occupy the stand formerly occupied by the strongest. More about wintering bees soon

JOHN M. STAHL. Camp Point, Ill.

#### Preparing Bees for Winter.

Prof. Cook, in his Manual of the Apiary, recommends the following cheap but very secure mode of providing bees with comfortable winter quarters :

Some pleasant day in late October or early November, raise the stand and place straw beneath; then surround the hive with a box a foot outside the hive with movable top, and open on the side on which the entrance for the bees into the hive is, or else have a long wooden tube opposite the entrance to permit flight. This tube should be six or eight inches square to permit easy examination in winter. The ame end may be gained by driving stakes and putting boards around, when we crowd between this box and the hive either straw, chaff or shavings. After placing a good thickness of straw above the hive, lay on the cover of the box, or cover with boards. This preserves against changes of temperature during the winter, and also permits the bees to fly, if it becomes necessary from a protracted period of This box should be put in place before the position until the stormy winds of April are passed by. This permits the bees to fly when very warm weather comes in winter or spring, and requires no attention from the apiarist. By placing two or three hives close together in autumn-yet never move the colonies more than three or four feet at any one time, as much remay be made to cover all, and at less expense. "Notwishstanding the complaints of many of change in the relative density of the particles, away, and the straw or packing carried away."

#### Morticulture.

#### Planting Fruit Orchards.

The ultimate selection of fruit orchards depends upon the judicious selection of soil, situation, trees, and their proper arrangement and management, hence any man who contemplates planting, whether a small or extended plantation, will do well to keep these essential points in view, and avail himself of the experience gained in these several directions, not only by himself but his neighbors, for experience is the trustworthy guide.

Beginning with the question when to plant, there are advocates for both fall and spring set ting of orchards. Pomologists very generally agree that fall is the season for lifting seedlings and rooted layers for stocks. Many of them go farther and advise planting these in the fall as this saves handling, avoids all danger from loss in heeling-in, and gives the trees time to throw out and mature new rootlets before the severe summer heat and drought comes on, which is not always the case in spring planting. Another argument advanced in favor of fall planting is the leisure time occurring at this season, which naturally induces more extended orchards with work better done than during the rush and worry of the spring season.

While on general principles it is safe and vise to advise the fall planting of fruit orchards, this advice, like all others, is subject to modification. Fall planting, for instance, should be avoided in climates where the winters are long and severe, as where alternate freezings and thawings are frequent. Again, on some soils, experience has taught that stone fruits succeed best when set during the spring. The matter, therefore resolves itself into the fact that the season of planting extends from after the fall of the leaf in autumn by frost, until its reappearance in the spring, provided the ground is not frozen.

There are soils of a certain texture and qualty, as that commonly termed sandy loam, with a sandy, clay subsoil, in which, with proper management, all the hardy fruits can be grown n perfection.

On this may be gained good results in apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches. On the other hand, soils there are wholly unfit for any kind of fruit trees; these comprise such as are peaty or mucky, damp and cold and spongy soils. Experience has proven that apples thrive best in a dry, deep soil, between a sandy and clayey loam, and possessing a considerable portion of lime. The plum-excepting perhaps the Canada or native, and Mirabelle, which succeed on very light soils—do best on a rather stiff, clayey loam. The cherry and peach require a light, dry and warm soil for enduring orchards.

The best site for an orchard varies with localities, hence the wisdom of gaining in the immediate neighborhood the knowledge required. An eastern and southern exposure on low ground is to be avoided in sections where late and severe spring frosts prevail. If high winds from the west and north are to be guarded against, it is recommended that a situation be chosen where some natural protection, as a belt new hive; cap, and close the entrance until of woods or hill, will break their force. If no such protection already exists, it will be wise to set out at the same time the orchard is planted a border of some rapid growing tree which will form a protection by the time the fruit trees have come into bearing.

Selecting the varieties for a fruit orchard is a nost important point, and should be made in reference to the special purpose for which the fruit is intended. A commercial orchardist in the immediate vicinity of a good market, will find profit in summer and early autumn fruits, for instance, while the market grower at a distance obtains his gains from late autumn and winter varieties which may be safely packed and transported. Low, stout trees, other things being equal, are preferable to tall, slender ones, and especially should this pre served in elevated and exposed positions.

The square form, in rows the same distance

apart and an equal space between each tree, is the usual plan practiced in setting out orchards. Twenty-five feet is the distance commonly alrecommends thirty feet in the distance commonly allowed for the average apple orchard. P. Barry recommends thirty feet in all directions as none too many for standard trees. (Forty feet is still a better distance, if the trees are expected to attain age and remain thrifty.—ED. FARMER.) Peach trees should be set at about fifteen feet apart, as should plum and cherry trees. Standard pear trees require from twenty to twenty. ard pear trees require from twenty to twenty-five feet. These distances are of necessity only five feet. These distances are of necessity only approximate, there being a great difference between the sizes and varieties of the same fruit, and also in their habits of growth.

The season previous to planting the soil should be at least twice ploughed. When this has been done planting an erchard is a simple matter, holes being dug deen and wide enough.

matter, holes being dug deep and wide enough to admit the roots. Where the soil has not warm, winter weather. The entrance or tunnel to the hive when this packing-box is placed about the hive, is more particularly described as follows: At the center and bottom of the east side (if the opening for the bees to the hive happens to be on that side) cut out a square eight inches each way, and between this and the hive place a bottomless tube before put as should form a part of these composts, especially if there are any defects in the soil, which ought to be remedied at this time by the aid of composts. Dig large holes and line the bottom with a good bed of considerable labor, especially if there are any defects in the soil, which ought to be remedied at this time by the aid of composts. Dig large to compost, composed, if the soil is too compact, of sand, leaf-mould, muck, etc., to render it more porous, and if too light, of clay, stiff loam and ashes to render it more retentive. Lime and asnes to render it more retentive. Line should form a part of these composts, especially for apple and pear trees. Barry recommends half a peck of lime mixed with the bed of each tree in soil not naturally calcareous. In soil adapted to fruit culture if in a good state of which is no necessity for a the large heles. tilth, there is no necessity for either large holes tilth, there is no necessity for either large holes or compost. The compost having been laid and covered with a layer of pulverized soil, set the tree in the hole, carefully adjusting the roots, and fill it with fine earth, which should be firmly trodden down atomid the tree. When the trees are large or in exposed positions, one or two stakes should be placed with each tree. Mulching is always advised; it prevents the moisture of the soil from evaporating and maintains a uniformity of heat. A deep mulching is required for trees planted in the fall to pretains a uniformity of heat. A deep mulching is required for trees planted in the fall to pre-vent the frost from penetrating to the roots and heaving the tree out of the ground.

### by Unequal Rates of Transportation.

On this subject F. P. Root in Rural Home advances some very logical reasoning supported by facts and statistics, showing the ruinous policy railroads are forced into pursuing from the absence of a general system to regulate rates of transportation. It is self-evident that the freight over every mile of railroad, if the road is selfsupporting, should pay the cost and a reasonable profit on capital invested. If each part of a road does not pay its proportionate share of expense and profit, then some other parts must not only bear their legitimate share, but must also make up the deficiency of non-paying parts. And thus it is that the life is being crushed out of intermediate portions of country lying between great competing railroad points. If railroads are forced by competition, or war among themselves, to carry freight at cost or a nominal profit, from those points or cease entirely to carry, it is self-evident that they must make up the deficiency by overcharging on that freight which is drawn from territory that is compelled to be tributary to the road, by having no other outlet. Such a system as this we can readily see will continue to steadily impoverish the country subject to such a drain, and the unjust practice must eventually react upon the railroads disastrously.

The railroads vainly strive to remedy this evil by "pooling," but this brings only temporary relief, and the evil breaks out again before the disturbance in trade caused by the "new schedule" has subsided, and prices have assumed their normal condition. The result of this abnormal state of transportation is shown by the writer referred to in its effects on western and central New York. The same causes are at work in a greater or less degree all over the country, and will continue to intensify and grow worse till a remedy is found and applied. The following extract from Mr. Root's article pre-

sents the case very forcibly: "The state of New York, though favored with nearness of market, is now, by the discrimination on railroad freight, put at great disadvantage with the great west, and can now en joy a fair share of business prosperity in competition with the favored locality. We are charged more on local freights, than for through freights when carried more than twice the distance, and as a consequence, all branches of manufacture, as well as products of the soil, are put at disadvantage, as well as all consumers of merchandize. All extra charge on merchandize must be paid by the consumer and all extra charge on products of the soil, or of manufactured wares must be borne by the producer-This may seem to be but a small item in the cost of production, but it is often enough to give a profit or a loss on manufactures and determine whether a business' man can be a success or a failure. In former times, before the western grain was carried by rail, the manufacture of flour at Rochester and at other points in Western New York, was a profiable branch of business, for the miller had shorter and cheaper freight than the rest, but now, the miller must pay the same freight on grain as is charged to New York, and then charged the same freights on flour to the eastern market as from the west, which practically makes double freights on flour and reduces the value of grain grown in this locality, in the same ratio. Then if we take any other manufacture, furniture, carriages, machinery, leather, &c., which must seek a market either east or west, it is charged a higher freight than at the terminating point east or west, and for all material consumed, brought from east or west, is also charged exhorbitant freights to be added. This, it will be seen brings such disadvantage to business at any interior point in this state, as to destroy an ness enterprise, that can be as well conducted when freigths are less. Now, what is the effect of this discrimination, so disastrous to business enterprise, on the agricultural interest of our state? The natural competition of the fertile lands of the west, must of necessity have a dethe broad and fertile prairies of our vast domain, but it is the unnatural competition which carrying trade of the west, which bears most heavily on agriculture of the east. The central on ninety millions of stock, and it is evident that if through competition with other roads the western freightage is done at cost or less, larger profits must be paid on local state busi-

This is what most depresses agriculture in western New York, and also throughout the state, for the same, or like product is worth no more here-and oftentimes less-than in the central market, Chicago, of the west. The products of our state at present prices, affords little or no profit to the producer, hence our lands have only a nominal value fixed more by the attachment of ownership than by any real profit gained from their cultivation. A reduced rate of transportation, though seemingly a small item, would be to the farmer a net gain, and equal rates established would add a per centage to the value of farming lands. The cost of moving freight by rail is estimated by experienced railroad manageas to be about five mills per ton per mile; some estimate the cost less. This would give about eleven cents from Buffalo per one hundred pounds to New York. Regular rates charged in years past have been fifty cents and upwards, while special rates have

ness. It then follows that the state of New

York is taxed millions annually, to give an un-

ral advantage to the west.

The Effect on the Value of Land Caused Monroe, and the same also from other points reasonable alliance of men who follow the same more or less remote.

These special rates, it will be seen, afford one hundred and fifty to two hundred per cent. on real cost whilst western freights have been carried at about cost or on a small margin. Now the annual production of farming lands in grain crops in this locality is about fifteen hundred pounds for shipment, and if equal and just rates were established there would be a reduction of about ten cents per hundred, making \$1.50 gain on each acre of land, or \$150 on each 100 acres on each acre of land, or \$150 on each 100 acres of grain, and in other products, potatoes, fruit, &c., the difference would be tripple that amount. At the low estimate of one dollar and fifty cents per acre excessive freightage, which is much below what is paid on production, would be interest at six per cent. on thirty-five dollars per acre, and this would be the increased value of our farms. This may seem a speculative estimate of the value of lands, but there is no true estimate to be put on farming lands other than estimate to be put on farming lands other than that sum which income will pay legal interest on. Lands that will pay for cultivation, and pay six dollars annually profit, are worth one hundred dollars per acre; if they can pay no profit above expenses these in really and in the same of the same area. profit above expenses there is no value as an investment in them. There can be no denial of the fact that railroad discriminations against the products of this state have depressed the value of our farms twenty-five per cent. below what equal pro rata freight with the west would

Bulbs should be planted rather deep Lilies; three to four inches, according to the size of the bulb, tiger flowers two inches, tube roses two inches, Jacobean lily two inches, and gladiolus three inches. These rules admit of exception, and the larger bulbs require to be planted deeper than small bulbs of the same species. Lilies, contrary to the generally received opinion, may be safely transplanted in spring, care being taken not to break the shoots or small roots. All planting should be finished by the 20th of Mary planting should be finished by the 20th of May; and if the hot sun causes the ground to become parched, water should be given at night.—Fruit

#### Patrons of Kusbandry.

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ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer; W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county,
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J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
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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: ist, 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.

#### A Word to Outsiders

It is nothing unusual for persons who are not members of the order, and who talk on most subjects with fairness and moderation, to display neither of these qualities when they talk of patrons and grange matters. Combination pressing influence on agriculture of the east- and co-operation on the part of farmers seem to Of this we have no right to complain; it is but them most indefensible, although against comthe natural effects of bringing under cultivation bination and co-operation on the part of many other classes they have but little or nothing to say. They are inspired to any amount of unarises through competing railroad routes for the flattering discourse by unusual eagerness or energy on the part of a grange agent or storekeeper in making sales and purchases for patrailroad must pay dividends of eight per cent. rons, while the same eagerness or energy on the part of any other business man would perhaps inspire their commendation. They discredit the reports of the business managers in the order; and, if the reports show on their face a large success, they say, "there is probably something back of the reports;" and yet in the reports of some business men outside the order whose reputation is not as good as the reputation of the business men in it, they have sull

To such persons we would say that all the discussing it and its enterprises which they display towards other societies and their affairs. They do not feel aggrieved or enraged at the booksellers of the country for meeting every summer at Put-in-Bay and adopting certain selfprotecting rules to be observed in the sale and publication of books. Nothing in opposition was heard from them when, about two years ago, the manufacturers of writing-paper in the United States formed a league and agreed not to make any writing-paper for a specified number of months, in order to raise the price of writing-paper. They do not complain that the pork-packers either independently or unitedly hold on to the meat which they pack in the winter, in order to secure the higher prices

occupation, so long as that occupation is not farming; nor do they object to the withholding of commodities from the market until prices become better, if the commodities withheld are not agricultural commodities. Why should they make an exception against farmers and farm products ?-Grange Bulletin.

The agricultural journal is what the representative, or, more properly, the ideal repre-sentative farmer makes it. I believe it to be true of all journals of this class that deserve the name that they are controlled by an editorial force of the most progressive and elevated farmers, and that they seek the most intelligent and progressive farmers for correspondents. Do not think, my reader, that I consider a classical education a necessary part of a progressive farmer's education. The time is fast coming when a scientific course will be, but to-day the farmer who has learned his business and not necessarily books, is the progressive and advancing farmer. It is not the men wno have read Cicero, but the men who have read the plain lessons of experience, personal and of others, who are to-day in the front rank of the agricultural profession. It is such that will, and do now, determine the character of our agricultural press, and so long as they do, the agricultural press will advance its readers. As long as such men contribute the matter of our own professional papers, the papers will be above the masses; and the masses will strive to get on the same level.

The question has been asked thousands of times, what is the grange aiming to accomplish? I will not undertake to answer the question specially, but will sum it up thus: The object of the grange is to protect and promote the agricultural interest, to cultivate and elevate the human mind, and its ultimatum the prosperity and happiness of all. I do not believe that any one can give a specific answer to the question, because the grange is so young comparatively, that it might be properly said to be still in embryo, and we could no more tell in our present state of knowledge everything that it expects to accomplish in the mysterious centuries to come, than we could tell by the germ of an acorn how many leaves the grand old oak of future years will bear. Figuratively speaking, we are climbing a great mountain, and every step up brings to view beautiful objects and landscapes unseen before .- Dr. J. R. Lewis, of Franklin Grange, No. 746, Mo.

It has been said, and perhaps with some showing of truth, that there is too close adhesion to the ritual in our grange meetings, and that in consequence of its lengthy and monotonous formality, many members of the order whose thoughts are of a versatile turn, are constrained to absent themselves oftener than it is for the good or the well being and perpetuity of the grange. The impressive lessons which are to be taught by the beautiful and striking imagery of the ritual, fail often of their effect, for they present to the view of the majority of members, standards for practical living and working which are impossible of attainment. In order to cultivate interest in grange meetings, we must curtail this formality to some extent, and introduce instead exercises that are not incompatible with our "Declaration of Purposes." This is easy of solution if we but reflect momentarily and thoughtfully. In every grange there should be a leading spirit. . Some brother or sister who is endowed with intelligence and wise judgment, to lead the order into the channel of interesting and versatile entertainment By doing thus, we accomplish a great purpose and mislead our defamers. Our grange meet ings should be entertaining assemblages, thereby securing full attendance and interesting attenon. In this way it is but possible to w able responses to our invitations to join. These are undeniable truths, and the earlier we fix them upon our memory the healthier it will be for us as a grange.-Farmer's Friend.

One hundred and twenty pages in the lastreport of the New Hampshire Board of Agriculture, that for 1878, are devoted to the reports from the subordinate granges of the order, and to essays and papers read at their meetings In August last the state grange held a three days' convention at Weirs, which was largely attended, not only by members of the order but by farmers generally, at which time the secretary of the state board, Mr. J. O. Adams, invited the officers of each grange in the state to present a condensed report of its doings with some essays, for publication in the annual volume. It is from the material thus furnished that this concluding portion of Mr. Adams readable reports has been prepared .- Am. Agricul-

Too many patrons have supposed that because the grange numbered more subordinate societies or lodges, and an aggregate membership greater than any other social order, no diforder asks at their hands is the same candor in iculty would be experienced in carrying out successfully any well devised plan of 2co-operation to promote the interests of farmers. There has been no more difficult task for patrons than this. Farmers have become wedded to their modes of business, and are the last men in the world to surrender an established custom for another, however plausible. In this, as in other respects, the few must take the lead and demonstrate the wisdom of their cause by success. The hesitating and indifferent will soon follow.

The grange was designed to elevate the farmers and to educate them. In what do they more need information than in the principles of the government under which they live and the laws enacted by their representatives? The cents and upwards, while special rates have winter, in order to secure the higher prices been from twenty to thirty cents to New York which are apt to prevail during the spring and nowhere can they obtain it so well as in the from different points through the county of summer. In short, they do not object to any grange.—The Patron of Husbandry.

#### Advertisements.

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

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With our system we can fit out Dealers promptly and on time. Wholesale prices will be printed by June. We desire every one wanting Nursery stock at wholesale to call and see us and stock, or send for prices before purchasing elsewhere. All stock will be boxed if desired.

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SILVER LAKE, KAN.

## Breeder of Thoroughbred English Berkshire Pigs,

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### 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., Ill., who raised the celebrated Buck, the property of Solon Steer, of Asherville, Kansas, which sheared a fleece last spring weighing 40 pounds, an account of which was published by Mr. Steer in the Kansas Farmer of August 6th, 1879. Address,

W. D. WITWER.

# 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.

# 300 Head of Merinos for Sale.

W. J. COLVIN & SON have 300 head of the finest and best assorted MERINO RAMS in the west for sale at low prices for cash, or exchange for good young ewes, We sell to every one who comes to look at them. Larned, Kansas.

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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.

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The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the lime-mone 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 I Kansas rises from the Elev-the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1877, pro-ducing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weat; total.

#### 32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335.524 bunkels, 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.

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, 389,056 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."

as per cent. of the mass as a whole in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

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Plants grown for transplanting, and fruit for the market. 42-See new catalogue for what sorts to plant. Sent free. Addres JOHN S. COLLINS, Moorestown, New Jersey,

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#### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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#### The Agricultural Fair at Topeka.

The Shawnee Agricultural Society's Exhibition opened on the fair grounds at Topeka on Tuesday of last week and closed on Friday, being one of the most satisfactory exhibitions evcultural enterprise, and as such has proved satisfactory to every one, and profitable to the society pecuniarily, as to agriculture in an æsthetic sense. Thursday was the "big day" of the exhibition. On that day the re-union of the the ground, and a bountiful dinner was prepared by the ladies of the city. General Logan spoke to the old soldiers. His oration was delivered in the Senator's customary eloquent style. The crowd on the ground that day aggregated 10,000, and the gate receipts amounted to \$1,100. The weather during the fair was cloudy and very pleasant, no rain falling to interfere with the ceremonies of the occasion. The genius of Prof. Worrall had been pressed into the service of the committee on decoration and Floral Hall and the arch over the entrance to the trotting ring, were witnesses of his artistic taste, the arch especially, which was surmounted by a light Brahma cock several times larger than life, wrought out of wheat straw, and a short-horn calf, not so large but otherwise perfect as a specimen of rustic work of art.

The East wing of Floral Hall was appropriated by Capital and Oak Granges, the products of the Capital occupying the space on the right of the entrance, while Oak Grange appropriated that on the left. These two granges showed the superiorty of combined effort over individual labor in the handsome display and varied collection of agricultural products, brought together. Oak Grange was awarded the blue ribbon, but in looking over the display of each we had to confess that we would have been unable to give either the preference, both displays were so good and worthy of commendation. We trust this feature of the exhibition so successful this season will be extended and other granges will be invited to make up collections and place on exhibition next year. Among the exhibits of Capital Grange, Mr. Hiram J. Ward, of Farmington, Atchison county, placed some honey, both extracted and in the comb. There had been no premiums offered for apiarian products which was undoubtedly a remissness on the part of the managers of the exhibition, as there is no feature of an agricultural fair that attracts more attention than a fine display of honey. Mr. Ward supplied this feature, however, to some extent, without the incentive of a premium to compete for. Mr. Ward's honey was from fall flowers and consequently dark, but fine and rich. From an apiary of 28 colonies in the spring he has increased to 50, and had a surplus of 1600 pounds of honey, all having been gathered from autumn flowers, the honey harvest in the spring being very short.

A 20 pound jar of butter among the grange exhibits had a blue ribbon attached to it. This butter was the product of milk treated by the Cooley creamer process, and had that golden color and delightful aroma which has acquired the appellation of "gilt edge." Messrs, Layman & Shaffer, agents for the Cooley Creamer in Topeka had the Creamer on exhibition in the Hall.

E. A. Coleman, of Kenwaka, Douglas county, exhibited 67 varieties of apples, 7 varieties of grapes, 3 of pears and one of quinces. The fruit was of the choicest kind and presented a very handsome appearance. Mr. Coleman's crop this season was fortunately large, while the apple crop of his neighbors is nearly a failure. Capt. Morris, of Shawnee county, had also a

fine display of apples. One of the most attractive collections in the Hall was that of dried ornamental grasses and flowers, by Geo. E. Hascal, of Chicago.

There was a good display of fine needle and fancy work which added much to the attractions of the exhibit, and a number of our public spirited merchants had tasteful displays of their goods on hand which added materially to the variety and interest of the whole.

There was a very creditable exhibit of agricultural machinery and implements on the ground, among which class the most noted machine was a hedge breaker. This was quite a large frame structure built on wheels supplied with horizontal and vertical rollers, and was ular breeds. W. D. Witmer, Topeka, had 3 pens American Merino sheep; Walter M. Morgan, Irving, 3 pens of Cotswolds; Mr. Allen, Topeka, had a large Cotswold; E. T. Frowe,

Auburn, 3 pens of Spanish Merinoes; Mr. rigged for two spans of horses. The machine straddles the hedge row, and is drawn by a pair of horses on each side of the hedge. By running this machine over a hedge ten or fifteen feet high and four to six years old, which has grown wild, it can be crushed into a solid mass about two-and-a-half feet wide and three or four feet high, which is hog and almost rabbit proof. While bent under the machine it is tied in place by wire at intervals of six to eight feet which holds the stocks and branches of the sage securely in place. The parties owning the machine break and tie for 10 cents a rod.

The display of stock was very large and the quality superior. HOGS.

The exhibit of swine was fair and the quality universally excellent. J. F. Farris of Silver Lake had the largest number, 15 pens, of Berk-

shires and Poland Chinas. SHEEP.

There were some fine sheep of the most pop-Griffith, Topeka, 3 pens of Southdowns and Shropshires; Edward Jones, Wakefield, Clay county, 2 pens of Shropshire Downs; T. H. Cavanaugh, Salina, 4 pens of Cotswolds; John Richmond, Topeka, 2 pens of Southdowns.

The Shropshire Downs are comparatively an unknown breed of sheep in this country, but their superior qualites as a large mutton sheep, and a medium wool class, are rapidly bringing them into favor. Mr. Jones had a very large 2 year old buck in his flock on exhibition which he had raised from an imported animal that cost er held here. The fair was eminently an agri- him \$400 when laid down at the farm in Kan-

T. H. Cavanaugh had 10 head of Herefords, 3 bulls and 7 cows. Dr. W. H. Cundiff 8 head of thoroughbred Short-horn Durhams, 3 bulls 'veterans" had been arranged to take place on and 5 cows. C. P. Bolmar, Topeka, 5 head of Short-horn Durhams, 1 bull, 2 cows, and 2 calvos. Duncan Melvin, Topeka, 9 head grades. A. L. McCaslin, Topeka, 17 head grades and one thoroughbred bull, three years old, and weighing 2,020 pounds, M. & W. M. Waltmire, Carbondale, Osage county, had four grades and five thoroughbreds, Short-horns. Jackson & Warren, Maple Hill, Wabaunsee county, four head of yearlings and two-year-old Herefords. L. A. Knapp, Dover, five head of thoroughbreds. W. M. Morgan, Irving, six head of Herefords. A. W. Rollins, Manhattan, five thoroughbred Short-horns.

HORSES. There was a fair display of horses of good quality, blooded, light-harness, draft, and for

general purposes.

There was quite a good display of fowls, but he accommodations for an exhibit of this class of stock are not what they should be and should be improved before the next exhibition.

A great many more features about the fair we would like to notice which are fully as worthy of notice as those mentioned, but want of space compels us to omit many. The horsetrot was a secondary, and not made the leading and absorbing, feature of the fair this season and the brilliant success of the enterprise is the best answer that can be given in favor of a purely agricultural exhibition. The sideshows and jimcracks to catch the spare change, were judiciously confined to a few. The weather was uncommonly favorable for the enterprise; and this is a contingency which always has an important influence on the succes or failure of agricultural exhibitions.

The managers and public have cause for con gratulation in the success of the fair this year. and we trust that the same judicious course will be pursued in getting up the next exhibition, and we feel confident that the display may be greatly increased, and the attendance also, as good and as large as they were this year, notwithstanding. AWARDS.

The following are the awards for stock. The les we omit on account of the amount of space required.

(Pedigreed.)

Stallions, four years and over, first premium, Bob Lee; second premium, J. Willets. Stallion, three years and under four, R

Stallion, two years and under three, J. M. Harr; second premium, G. Kellam.

Stallion, one year and under two, first prenium, G. Rerry; second premium, F. R. Foster. Stallion, sucking colt, first premium, J. Willets; second premium, E. Kimber.

Mare, four years and over, first premium, J Willetts: second premium, T. P. Harriott. Mare, three years and under four, first prenium, J. M. Harr; second premium, F. R.

Mare, two years and under three, first prenium, R. G. Hughes; second premium, T. L.

Mare, one year and under two, first-premium, Luddington; second premium, F. R. Foster. Sucking mule colt, first premium, J. Willets; cond premium, M. H. Husted.

LIGHT HARNESS HORSES. Stallion and gelding, four years and over, first premium, J. W. Harfzell.

Stallion or gelding, three and under four years, first premium, T. L. Stringham; second premium, J. Willetts.

Stallion or gelding, two and under three, first premium, W. E. Davies; second premium, F.

Stallion or gelding, one and over two, G. W. Kellum. Sucking stallion colt, first premium, J. H. Sanders; second premium, J. B. Miller, 417

Mare, four years and over, J. Willetts. Mare, three and over four, first premium, Bob Lee; second premium, J. Willetts.

Mule, two and under three, first premium, Wm. Zimmerman; second premium, Geo. Kellam.

Mule, one year and under two, not shown. Sucking mare colt, first premium, G. W. Berry; second premium, J. B. Miller.

Stallion, four years and over, first premium A. K. Fullford; second premium, John Mc-

> GELDINGS AND MARES. [Shown in harness.]

Span draft geldings or mares, first premium, James McElroy. Gelding, shown in single harness, first premium, H. C. Lindsey; second premium, W.

W. Walton. Mare, shown in single harness, first premium, Mrs. George Wolff; second premium, J. E.

DRAFT HORSES.

Stallion, four years and over, first premium, J. H. Sanders; second premium, J. F. Crozier. Stallion, two years and under three, first premium, J. Caldwell; second premium, R. Newell. Stallion, one year and under two, first pre-

mium, B. F. Vanhorn. Stallion, sucking colt, first premium, F. R. Foster; second premium, Lewis Allen.

Mare, four years and over, first premium, J Caldwell; second premium, W. D. Pall. Mare, three years and under four, first pre-

ium, Lewis Allen. Mare, two years and under three, first pre mium, J. Caldwell; second premium, R. G. Newal.

Mare, one year and under two, first premium W. Prick.

Sucking mare colt, first premium, W. D. Pall; second premium, R. G. Newal. MULES.

Pair three years and over, first premium, A D. Thatcher; second premium, J. P. Herriot. One mule, two years and under three, first premium, R. A. Clark; second premium, D. C.

Mule, one year and under two, first premium R. A. Clark. Mule colt, first premium, John Whitlow

econd premium, J. B. Miller. HORSES FOR GENERAL PURPOSES. Stallion, two years and under three, first pre

mium, J. R. Davidson; second premium, T. F. Sucking colt, first premium, P. T. Hays: sec

ond premium, J. B. Miller. Mare, four years and over, first premium, M

F. Stout; second premium, J. F. Crozier. Mare, three years and under four, first prenium, J. B. Miller; second premium, J. B.

Mare, two years and under three, first premium, J. B. Miller; second premium, Arthur

Mare, one year and under two, first premium, B. F. Van Horn; second premium, J. C. Clark Sucking mare colt, first premium, G. W. Berry; second premium. O. McConnel.

SWEEPSTAKES. Stallion, any age or breed, J. Willett's Mambrino Messenger.

Mare, any age or breed, Bob Lee. Breed mare and three of her colts, B.F. Van

Pair matched geldings, M. F. Stuart.

CATTLE.

SHORT-HORNS. Best bull, three years old and over, first prenium, A. F. McCaslin; second premium, W. H. H. Cundiff.

Best bull, two years and under three, first premium, A. W. Rollins; second premium, J. R. Waner. Best bull, one year old and under two, first

premium, J. H. Wagner: second premium, G. M. Kellam. Best bull calf, first premium, Geo. M. Kellam

Best cow, three years old and over, first premium, W. H. H. Cundiff; second premium, A. W. Rollins. Best cow, two

premium, W. H. H. Cundiff; second premium, A. W. Rollins.

Best heifer, one year old and under two, first premium, A. W. Rollins; second premium, L. A. Knapp.

Best heifer calf, tirst premium, A. W. Rollins; cond premium, C. P. Bolmar. HERFORDS.
Bull, two years and under three, T. H. Cav-

naugh, premium. Bull, one year and under two, first premium,

Wm. Morgan; second premium, T. H. Cavanaugh. Bull calf, first premium, W. Morgan; second

premium, T. H. Cavanaugh. Cow, three years and over, first premium, T. H. Cavanaugh; second premium, T. H. Cav-

anaugh. Cow, two years and under three, first premium, W. Morgan; second premium, T. H.

Cavanaugh. Heifer, one year and under two, first prenium, Jackson & Warner; second premium, T. H. Cavanaugh.

Heifer calf, T. H. Cavanaugh.

Cows, three years old and over, first premium, Duncan Melvine; second premium, M. Walkmeier.

Cows, two years old and under three, first premium, M. Walkmeier; second premium, A. F, McCaslin.

Heifers, one and under two years old, first premium, M. Walkmeier; second premium, Major Sims.

ond premium, G. M. Kellam. Lot of five steers and heifers, one and under two years old, first premium, Major Sims; second premium, A. F. McCaslin.

Mulvane: second best bull calf. Jas. Neelev. SWREPSTAKES.

Bull, any age or breed, premium, A. F. Mc-Caslin.

Bull and five animals sired by him, premium, A. F. McCaslin.

JERSEY CATTLE. C. W. Park, first premium, Special herd prize, W. H. H. Cundiff. SHEEP.

MERINO OR FINE-WOOLED SHEEP. Best buck, two years old and over, first premium, C. T. Frowe; second premium, J. E. Pratt.

Best buck, one year old and under two, first premium, E. T. Frowe; second premium, W. D. Witwer.

Best buck lamb, first premium, E. T. Frowe; econd premium, W. D. Witwer.

Best pen three ewes, two years old and over, first premium, W. D. Witwer; second premium, E. T. Frowe. Best pen three ewes, one year old and un-

der two; first premium, E. T. Frowe; second premium, W. D. Witwer. Best pen three lambs, first premium, E. T.

Frowe; second premium, W. D. Witwer. COTSWOLDS.

Best buck two years old and over, M. H. Husted. Best buck one year old and under two, first

premium, W. W. Mever, second premium, T. H. Cavanaugh. Best pen three ewes two years old and over,

first premium, T. H. Cavanaugh; second premium, M. H. Husted.

Best pen three ewes one year old and under two, first premium, T. H. Cavanaugh. Best pen three lambs, first premium, W. W.

Meyer. MIDDLE-WOOLS OR DOWNS. Best buck two years old and over, first premium, E. Jones; second premium, J. Rich-

Best buck one year old and under two, first premium, H. Griffith; second premium, E.

Best buck lamb, H. Griffith, both first and cond premiums. Pen, three ewes, two years old and over,

first premium, J. Richmond, second premium, H Griffith Pen, three ewes, one year old and under two,

H. Griffith. Pen, three lambs, first premium, E. Jones second premium, H. Griffith.

SWEEPSTAKES Buck, any age or breed, W. W. Morgan. Ewe, any age or breed, Tom Cavanaugh. Pen, six ewes and one buck, E. T. Frowe. SWINE.

POLAND CHINA. Boar, one year old and over, W. W. Morgan. Boar, six months and under one year, W. D.

Best sow, one year old and over, first prenium, W. W. Morgan; second premium, do. Sow, six months and under one year, first

and second premiums, J. F. Farris. BERKSHIRES. Boar, one year old and over, first premium,

J. E. Kirkpatrick; second premium, J. F. Boar, six months old and under one year

first premium, A. W. Rollins, second premium, J. F. Farris. Best sow, one year old and over, first prenium, A. W. Rollins, second premium, J. E.

Kirkpatrick. Sow six months old and under one year, first premium, A. W. Rollins; second premium, B.

S. Golden. Sow and six pigs under six months old, first oremium, A. W. Rollins; second premium, J. E. Kirkpatrick.

Pair of pigs under six months old, first premium, A. W. Rollins; second premium, J. F.

Display of hogs any breed, J. F. Farris. Litter of six pigs with sire and dam, A. W. Rollins. Boar, any age or breed, A. W. Rollins.

Sow, any age or breed, J. F. Farris. Fat pig, A. W. Rollins. ESSEX.

Boar, one year old and over, G. W. Clark. Sow, one year old and over, G. W. Clark.

#### A Change in Professorships.

Prof. Geo. T. Fairchild, who for many years has occupied the chair of English Literature in the Michigan State Agricultural College, has recently been elected president of Kansas Agricultural College. Professor Fairchild is an able teacher and manager, and congratulate the Kansas College on choosing so efficient a president, as well as the Professor on the recognition of his abilities. But what is gain to the Kansas institution is loss to the college in Michigan. Michigan agricultural college has, ever since its establishment, merited and held the reputation of being the best institution of its GRADE CATTLE. reputation of being the best institution of its Bull, three years old and over, first premium, kind in the Union, but at present it seems as M. Walkmeier; second premium, J. B. Miller. though she was destined to be deserted by her trained en espatier, and choice squashes ripened able professors. Only a short time ago Professor Ingersoll, who was professor of agriculture, left for Pardue University, Indiana; now Prohave been indications that others of the professors might do the same, while Professor Shelton, of Kansas, has declined the chair of agri-We hope that the Michigan legislature will self and a blessing to others."—Woman catake warning from these facts and in the future. Heifer calf, first premium, M. Vickery; sec- take warning from these facts and in the future make better provision for the college. This a pittance. The consequences were, that the plied.

Five grade bull calves, first premium, Duncan state board of agriculture were obliged to reduce the salaries of the professors. This justly gave rise to some dissatisfaction, and other institutions taking advantage of the opportunity, have lost no time in offering their professorships to the Michigan men. To economize in this manner is of doubtful advantage to the state.-Rural New Yorker.

This is high praise from a disinterested and impartial source, but we believe the facts fully warrant it. Kansas proposes to keep her Agricultural College supplied with practical men as teachers, who will graduate boys as educated farmers. The professor chosen to fill the chair of horticulture and botany is a young farmer from the vicinity of Topeka, Mr. Popence, who is an enthusiast in entomology and will carry into his work the zeal which his love for the study of natural history has created. In this department we trust he may become as renowned as Prof. Cook of the Michigan college, whose fame as a scientific apiarian is known throughout this country and Europe.

The Kansas State Agricultural College is in the hands of the farmers of the state, with a faculty that proposes to work on the new departure in education, which makes all ornamental, secondary to practical and useful education. And we also trust that the legislature of this state will not be guilty of the folly which the Michigan legislature is accused of, a parsimony which cripples the means of infusing agricultural life with a higher education. The farmers of the state must see to it that the Agricultural College is fostered and strengthened for the work that its efficient corps of professors are addressing themselves to in so commendable a spirit.

#### Prairie Fires.

The season for prairie fires is fast approachng, when we may expect to have repeated the annual tale of destruction of property on account of insufficient fire-guards, or none at all, for protection. Now is the time to take measures to keep at a distance the destroying element, by plowing about stacks and buildings and removing all dead grass in the neighborhood, either by mowing and hauling off, or back-firing in a calm day, or by the application of all these means, until there is nothing combustible within three hundred yards or more of the stacks, dwellings and barns. Every prairie farmer who neglects these precautions will live in constant jeopardy of losing his property by fire on any windy day, until the grass begins to grow next spring. A fire may come sweeping over the prairies at any hour of the night or day, devouring everything in its track. No human efforts will suffice to stay the course of the wild flames if proper measures have not been taken in advance to remove all fuel from its path at a proper distance from farm property, orchards and groves of trees. A small amount of labor in season may save a large amount of property in future.

#### Kidd's Great Combination Sale of Blooded Stock.

This great sale will take place at the Kansas City stock yards, November 5th and 6th. The stock is from Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, and will afford a rare chance for farmers who are in want of improved cattle, horses, sheep and swine. The advertisement of sale will be found in another column of the FARMER.

#### Short-Horn Sale.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column, of the extensive sale, in Kansas City, of very fine Short-horn cattle, which takes place October 22d to 25th. The Messrs. Hamilton have borne a proud reputation alike for the splendid quality of their stock, and their own integrity and the reliability of the representations they make concerning their stock.

The fine Short-horn herd of A. L. Hamilton was not exhibited at the Shawnee County Fair, one of the animals, after returning from the Nesho Valley Fair, having taken sick, and Mr. Hamilton feared to exhibit the herd, lest Texas fever might have been the cause of the sickness.

The gross receipts from the Shawnee County Fair were about \$2,690, which will be sufficient to meet all expenses and pay premiums in full.

#### Gardening For Ladies.

It is quite refreshing to read such a dainty ittle story as this, told by Julia Coleman:

"I know a lady whose sensible doctor told her, twenty years ago, that she was half gone with consumption, and that her only chance for life was to be in the open air as much as possible. A perfect lower of paradise was her little vard. Was the soil poor, she enriched it. Were her varieties indifferent, she procured better. Nearly all the flowers were fragrant. Fifteen kinds of roses bloomed under her hands, and a succession of flowers fille l out the summer. One side of the yard was covered with grapes. Peaches, plums and raspberries were on the roofs of the outhouses.

"Tomatoes were trained to single poles, and yielded luxuriantly; ruby strawberries peeped fessor Fairchild is likely to leave, and there out even with the bleaching grass. She herself was as fresh and vigorous as you could expect one to be whose half-decayed lungs had left her with insufficient vitality. But her life was culture, which was offered him in Michigan, saved, and it has been a happiness to her-

Mulching is valuable summer and winter. honorable body exhibited their skill as financiers Stiff turred paper tied around young trees keeps by pinching the appropriation for the college to off rabits and mice; it is cheap and easily ap-

#### Kansas Farm Letters.

WHITE CLOUD, Doniphan Co., Kan., Sept. 29.—A long Sunday. From 1874 to the commencement of 1879, in White Cloud and surrounding country almost one continued Sabbath reigned, so far as improvements, building, etc., were concerned. With the beginning of this year the building of large and costly houses and harms has been going on in express and the year the building of large and costly houses and barns has been going on in earnest, and the builders have money to pay up; no barter or credit asked. A few good carpenter are very much needed and would find plenty of work and ready cash. A good plasterer is needed. I have had a house under way of construction for the last five months, but haven't been able to get a carpenter a single day, yet I have had a score of promises.

J. R. PIERCE.

LANGDON, Reno Co., Sept. 30th.—It rained on Sunday, 28th, wetting the ground five to six inches deep, and also rained hard for an hour last night thoroughly soaking the soil. These rains are a godsend to many places in this part of the state. It has been very dry this month, and wheat, that was sown early, fulled to come un well except around Arlive. failed to come up well, except around Arling-ton and a few places where they had local rains at the needed time.

at the needed time.

The acreage now sown is far less than last year, but I presume many persons will yet plow and sow. Many sowed Odessa or Grass wheat last October with fair results.

Rocky Mountain Locusts flew over during the dry weather in August and September, and a few lit in places, but did no great damage. The native hoppers have eaten the wheat around the edges of many fields that were sown in time to come up, and they are still as hungry as ever seemingly.

and forest trees have made a poor growth this season, on account of the drouth perhaps; but there seems to be some other cause. Probably last winter's cold injured them also.

B. P. HANAN.

WILSON, Russell Co., Kan., Sept. 29.—Sowing wheat is the business of the day now. Most farmers have learned a lesson by the half yield of the last wheat crop, caused partly by late sowing. There has been a great deal of wheat put in this month, and a great many farmers are still plowing for wheat. The weather has been very dry for wheat, but the good work still goes on of scattering seed with the hope of rain to bring it up. Wheat sown the fore part of this month looks well. We had some rain today. The average yield of wheat in this county was ten bushels. The berry is first-class, and is sellling now for 78 cents. Corn is a good yield, the best we have ever raised here; it is selling for 20 cents. Potatoes have been a poor crop, WILSON, Russell Co., Kan., Sept. 29.—Sowselling now for 78 cents. Corn is a good yield, the best we have ever raised here; it is selling for 20 cents. Potatoes have been a poor crop, though the vines looked well all the season. Cattle and all stock are in first-class condition, except horses, which have been troubled some with the distemper. To take everything into consideration, I think we are prospering as well as our neighboring counties. We have a very healthy climate, good neighbors, generally good crops, and therefore we are all good-natured. The old, reliable Kansas Farmer makes us weekly visits, with the sheet full of sound reason from our neighbors all over the state, giving their views of the way to crop various grains, which is a great benefit to us all. I believe in the old saying "Two heads are better than one," and the proverb is verified in this case. There is always something new to learn about farming, especially where there is so many late arrivals in the state that must learn by the slow and expensive way of experience, or through the Farmer the experience of those that have been here long enough to know, and are kind enough to not put their light under a bushel.

Naomi, Mitchell Co., Sept. 29th.—Farmers

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., Sept. 29th.—Farmers in this community are in good spirits just now. It rained considerable yesterday, and more this morning, and threatens heavy rain to night, and why should we not be in good spirits? For six weeks we have been unable to plow for want of rain, consequently but few have much plowing done, and but little fall wheat is sown. But plows and harrows were running to-day and drills are in demand. If sufficient rain falls so that farmers can do the plowing, there will be a large acreage of wheat sown this fall, and but little sown next spring. The general decision of Mitchell county farmers is, that spring wheat will not pay in this country.

We have had many things to discourage us this season. Fall wheat dried out bridly last winter and spring. Many farmers plowed up and planted to corn, their wheat ground. The summer has been unusually dry, then that little pest, the chinch bug, came in time to destroy a great deal of spring wheat and oats; when they had finished up these, they went into the corn; together with the dry weather they injured it very badly in this section, while a few miles away, where they had seasonable rains, corn is a very heavy crop.

Naomin the power to do his best; who knows their slowly giving away, and that if no help can be found a break-down in the near future-fatal, it may be—is inevitable, "Compound Oxygen" offers an almost certain man the near future-fatal, it may be—is inevitable, "Compound Oxygen" offers an almost certain man the near future-fatal, it may be—is inevitable, "Compound Oxygen" offers an almost certain man the near future-fatal, it may be—is inevitable, "Compound Oxygen" offers an almost certain man the near future-fatal, it may be—is inevitable, "Compound Oxygen" offers an almost certain man the near future-fatal, it may be—is inevitable, "Compound Oxygen" offers an almost certain man of relief and restoration. Send from tradition of relief and restoration. Send from tradition of "Compound Oxygen" of relief and restoration. Send from t

The yield of winter wheat was from 7 to 15 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 3 to 6 bushels; corn from 20 to 75 bushels.

Prices range for wheat, 45c to 65c; corn, 15c; butter 20c per 1b; eggs 10c per doz; hogs \$2.40; hay, \$3.00 per ton; oak wood, \$3.00 per cord; elm and cottonwood, \$2.50 per cord; good cows, \$25; horses, from \$40 to \$100. Some good farms can be purchased for \$800 to \$1,600 per 160 acres. And this is a beautiful country, of which more in my next. Hoping for a better acquaintance in the future, I remain yours, etc.

F. W. BAKER.

Cope, Jackson Co., Kan., Sept. 29—The

COPE, Jackson Co., Kan., Sept. 29.—The FARMER, of the 17th inst., is before me, brimfull of excellent, practical matter portaining to the farm, garden, orchard, vineyard, apiary, markets, etc. I made my first acquaintance with the FARMER in 1763, then issued, if my memory is not at fault, from the State Record office, a little infant eight by ten, F. G. Adams editor. I continued to take it as long as it issued from Topeka, and when it began to "swing around the circle," followed it until; it reached Leavenworth, then I parted with it, since which I have not been a partner. But its old, familiar face is before me, and I greet it with pleasure and gladness as a friend that has been absent for many years. In thus renewing my acquaintance, I trust we may journey together for many years to come as pleasantly as in days agone. As you request correspondence from all parts of the state as well as claswhere, in order to make more practical and beneficial the columns of the FARMER to its numerous readers, it will be my pleasure to as often as possible itemize for south Jackson county.

The crops in south Jackson county, the present year, is all the husbandman could desire. The wheat is a fair average, if not a little above. The oats rather better than for several years. Corn will be an average crop, though the late planted was cut short by the dry weather of August. Flax crophardly up to the average, owing to the excessive rains of June and July. Hay most excellent and secured in fine condition. Late potatoes will be "small potatoes;" early potatoes above an average. The fruit crop rather short. There has been more wheat sown this fall in this part of the

county than in any former year. Yesterday's fine rain will give it an upward tendency.

J. W. W.

MADISON, Greenwood Co., Sept. 27th.-As MADISON, Greenwood Co., Sept. 27th.—As this locality is seldom heard from, your correspondent wishes to present a few facts. Our county is said to contain the best grazing lands in the state. The prairie is rolling with an abundant supply of water. As we are not blessed (?) with a herd law, stock raising is one of the principal industries. Many fine herds of cattle and sheep are to be seen here, and their owners are prosperous and happy. "Scrub," stock is first disknown in herose the heir owners are prosperous and happy. 'Scrub'' stock is fast disappearing before the nuward march of the improved breeds. A tranch of the A., T. & S. F. road extends

branch of the A., T. & S. F. road extends through the county, and an era of general prosperity seems dawning.

As a fruit region, this is unsurpased. The grape was abundant and found ready sale at 5 cents per lb. This fruit has not failed to yield heavy crops for the last six years—since vines first commenced fruiting here. A vince wines first commenced fruiting here. A

since vines first commenced fruiting here. A vineyard should be upon every farm, as it costs but little and brings handsome returns.

Apples are not a heavy crop, but readily sell at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel. Trees have not made a very heavy growth, the season greatly favoring the formation of fruit buds. A heavy crop may be expected next year.

crop may be expected next year.

Wheat has been sown and has received a thorough soaking. It sells at 80 cents per bush

cl. Corn is not so well filled as was expected. New corn sells at 20 cents. More of the crop has been cut for fodder than any previous year. Haying is over. Though short, the prairie grass was remarkably tree from weeds, and made hay of first-class quality.

I wish to ask some of your many readers, in regard to sowing blue-grass—best time of sowing, amount to the acre, etc. I have a gravelly hill, timbered with red oak, with the prairie sod closely pastured down. Will blue-grass take it?

"Godfrey."

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purify the blood and purge out the humors, pimples, boils and sores which are merely emblems of the rotten-

#### Pilgrimages to Buffalo, N. Y.,

Pilgrimages to Buffalo, N. Y., are made by thousands of invalids, annually, to consult with the medical and surgical staff of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, the largest private sanitarium in the world. All chronic diseases are treated by scientific methods. The practice is divided among nine eminent specialtsts. Among the most popular domestic medicines in the land are those manufactured by this Association, among which are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest of alteratives or blood-cleansers, and Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little pills) that have largely superseded the old-fashioned coarse pills. Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is deservedly popular as a remedy for diarrhæa, pills. Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is deservedly popular as a remedy for diarrhora, dysentery, flux and kindred diseases; also as a pain-killer and remedy for colds. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the great remedy for female weakness and associated derangements. Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy is the "Old Reliable." Invalid's Guide-Book—10 cents, postpaid. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or London, England.

#### Over-Worked Business Men and Students.

To the feeble convalescent, and to the overworked student or professional man or man of business who finds himself slowly losing vitality and the power to do his best; who knows that his health is gradually giving away, and that if no help can be found a break-down in the near future—fatal, it may be—is inevitable, "Compound Oxygen" offers an almost certain means of relief and restoration. Send for our Treatise on "Compound Oxygen," which gives the largest information and many remarkable testimonials from widely known and eminent public men. Sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa. To the feeble convalescent, and to the over-

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

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans Eight and hime per continuing in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. Prescott & Co.

#### Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco. Sheep Wanted.

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

J. A. BLAKBURN,

Great Bend, Barton Co., Kansas.

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

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

#### PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

\$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will profit to forfeit \$500. \$4 Outfit free. E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 FultonSt. 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 23 to 24c; do fine bright, 20 to 20c; do coarse, 23 to 24c; do fine bright, 20 to 21c; do heavy, 17 to 20c; bucks' fleece 15 to 16c. Consignments from western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas sell at about 2c per 1b less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots from 3

#### 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.

v	HIDES-Green	.51/6
y	Green, damaged Green, kip and calf	.04
,	Green, kip and calf	.05
	Bull and stag	.03
a	Dry flint prime	.12
1-	Dry Salted, prime	.10
1-	Dry damaged	5@7
	TALLOW	.05
1.	TALLON	.00
200		
p	Topeka Butchers' Retail Market	
г.	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per th	1914
e	BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	10 2
d	" Roasts " " "	10
a	" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	61/
	" Hind " " "	213
n	" By the carcass " " "	-13
**	MUTTON—Chops per lb	-13
7-	MUTTON—Chops per 10	12/2
y	" Roast " "	12
4	PORK	8@10
a	Sausage	10@12

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

HOMINY—Per bbl .
VINEGAR—Per gal.
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu.
SWEET POTATOES.
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz.
Chickens, Dressed, per lb.
Turkeys,
Geese, .60 60@75 1.25@1.75 .08 .09 .10

" Geese, " " "
ONIONS—Per bu
CABBAGE—Per dozen
CHICKENS—Spring. Topeka Retail Grain Market.

by T. A. Beck & Bro.	W
WHEAT-Per bu. spring	
" Fall No 2	
FRII NO 3	
" Fall No 4 CORN — Per bu	
" White Old	
" Yellow	
OATS — Per bu, R Y E — Per bu.	
BARLBY-Per bu	2
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	
" No 2	:: //
" No 3. " Rye.	
CORN MEAL	
CORN CHOP	
RYE CHOP	

# RYE CHOP. CORN & OATS. BRAN. SHORT.

#### MARKET REPORTS.

#### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, October 6, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS-Firm, RAYLROAD BONDS-Strong and higher.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The stock market was strong and buoyant throughout the greater portion of the day, with enormous transactions, especially in Eric, which, with Pacific Mail, Wabash, Iron Mountain, Hannibal & St. Joe and St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, were the most prominent in the upward movement. Prices advanced steadily, with the ex-ception of a slight reaction during the afternoon, which was quickly recovered, and the market coninued to rise to the close, when the improve

ompared with Saturday's closing, ranged from 14 BAR SILVER—Here, 11134.
SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—1/201/6 per cent.

MONEY—407 per cent; closed at 4 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 508

STERLING—X. B. B., weak ; sixty days, \$4 811/2; sight, 84 8814.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

Coupons of 1881..... New 5's.
New 4's's (registered).
Coupons sales,
New 4's (registered)
Coupons,
Coupons,
Currency 6's.

#### St. Louis Produce Market. St. Louis, October 6, 1879

Sr. Louis, October 6, 1879.

FLOUR—Higher: XX, \$5.05 25: XXX, \$5.40 & 5.55; family, \$5.70.05 80; choice to fancy, \$5.85.06 50.

WHEAT—Excited and higher; No. 2 red, \$1.18 & 1204 cash; \$1.19 October; \$1.204.01 224 November; \$1.214.01 24 December; No. 3 do., \$1.124.01 124.

COHN—Higher: 36c bid cash; \$74.5c bid October. 33.03.46 the year.

OATS—Higher; 253.4c cash and October; 27.02.714c November.

RYE—Higher; 68c bid.

BALLEY—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm; \$1.08.

PORK—Higher; \$10.8714.

DRY SALT MEATS—Higher; 33.60.06.20.06.80.

BACON—Higher; clear rios, \$6.624.06.6.90; long clear, \$7; short clear, \$7.25.

LARD—Strong; \$4.25 asked.

LEAD—Wanted at \$3.75.

BUTTER—Stock large and the feeling weak; choice yellow dairy, 21.02.2c; seconds, 18.62.0c; medium, 10.61.4c; country, 6.20.11c.

EGGS—Lower; 11.214.5c.

Kansas City Produce Market.

## Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CTTY, October 6, 1879. The Indicator reports:

The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 24,011 bushels; shipments, 12,630 bushels; in store, 344,098 bushels; excited and higher: No. 2, \$1 02 bid; No. 3, 9942031; No. 4, 9942031; No. 4, 9942031; No. 4, 9942031; No. 4, 9942031; No. 2, mixed, 310 bid; No. 2, white mixed, sold at 37c; rejected, 29c bid.

OALS—No. 2, 2044c bid.
RYE—No. 2 sold at 57c.

Gille per doz.

BUTTER—Choice scarce and firm at 14@15c; medium dull, at 6@8c.

#### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

Sr. Lous, October 6, 1879.

HOGS—Active and higher; mixed packing, \$3 50 & 35 60; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 50 & 324c; butchers to extra, \$3 50 & 375; receipts, 8,000; shipments, 50.

CATTLE—Stronger feeling and better all round;

export steers, \$4.60@4.00; fair to good heavy steers, \$4.25@4.75; do light do, \$3@4; cows and helfers, \$2.73;; feeding steers, \$2.51@63; 25; grass Texans, \$2.25@3.12½; com-fed do, \$2.75@3.75; recepts, 2.200; shipments, 200. SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged; fair to good, \$3.73.25; cholee to fancy, \$3.50@4.15; recepts, 1.100; shipments, 2,000.

#### Chicago Live-Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

tonows:

HOGS-Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 6.500; weak and easier, but not quotably lower; mixed packing, S3 2073 40; light, S3 5073 80; choice heavy, S3 5063 75; closed steady and ail

unsold CATTLE—Receipts, 350; shipments, 700; good natives, scarce and firm, \$4@-4-75; stockers slow and weak, \$2 2073; butchers' unimproved, \$1 50@3; good shipping resterns, strong and active; common, dull and weak, \$2 50@3; through Taxang along

exans, slow. SHEEP—Receipts. 360; shipments 200; weak

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, October 6, 1879

The Indicator reports:

OATTLE—Receipts for 48 hours, 2,119; shipments, 834; market steady for fair to good shipping steers, but all other grades quiet and unchanged; wintered Texas steers, averaging 405 to 1,055 pounds, sold at \$2 1562 55; Colorado Texas steers, \$2 4072 50; native steers, averaging 1,-254 pounds, sold at \$3 35.

HOGS—Receipts for 48 hours, 683; shipments, 300; market steady and quality of supply chiefly medium; sales ranged at \$2 8073 1742; bulk at \$3 1063 15.

SHEEP—Receipts 131; no shipments, and no sales; market quiet. The Indicator reports :

#### Chicago Produce Market.

CRICAGO, October 6, 1879.

CHIOAGO, October 6, 1879.

FLOUR—Good demand and tending upward.

WHEAT—Excited, higher, feverish, fluctuating and advanced 44;744½c; No. 2, red \$1 17 cash and November; No. 2 spring. \$1 105g cash and October; \$1 124g December; No. 3 spring, \$1 06.

CORN—Strong and higher; unsettled and irregular; 3834;c cash and October or November; 36.6 m37c the rear; 313c may; sales, 387314g, November; 380-40c May.

OATS—Active firm and higher; discttled; 2844c cash; 216 November; 29½c bid December; 34c May; rejected, 25@25½c.

RYE—Strong and higher; 63c.

BARLEY—Good demand and a shade higher.

PORK—Excited and higher; urgent demand; 310 60 cash; 88 95.69 November; 85 85@28 80 the year; \$1 35@4 374g January.

LARD—Strong and higher; \$4 35 cash; \$1 371g 66 30 October; \$5 80 November; \$5 72½25 75 the year; \$5 90 January.

WHISKY—Steady at \$1 08.

BULK MEATS—Strong and higher; shoulders, \$3 15; short ribs \$5 60; short clear, \$5 65; these prices bid.

#### Mew 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.

# 25 CENTS

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

#### KIDD'S

# First Great Combination Sale at

KANSAS CITY, MO.,

Will be held at the

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

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

Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock.

P. C. KIDD.

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#### ESTRAY.

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

MARTIN HEISEL, Carbondale, Kansas.

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

CDGAR 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. Customers under our system can control their profils. Stock privileges at slowest rates. Min-ing stocks bought and sold at New York and San Francisco Exchanges. Write for our Stock and Min-ing Circular.

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The oldest Real Estate and Loan Agency of Topeka, Ks., havethe largest list of improved and unimproved lands and city real estate ever offered by any one firm, and at prices to suit all, and any one wanting our large list of city and country property for sale, can get it mailed to the by sending their names and address. Tell everybody to send

for our list if they want to come west, for now is the accepted time, and don't you forget it that ROSS & McCLINTOCK are selling more property than any other agents in the west. They are Local Agents for the great Pottawatomic reserve lands. Prices of lands ranging from \$1.59 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 make 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

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

### 60,000 ACRES

#### POTTOWATOMIE RESERVE.

The Postawattonie Reserve is located in the eastern part of Kansas, and in the center of the oldest part of the state, is thirty miles square, lying westerly and northwesterly from Topeka, the southeast corner ly-ing three miles west and four miles south of this city. Those portions of the reserve now belonging to the A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. lie in the northwestern part of Shawnee county, in the northeastern part of Wa-baunsee, 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 flo ing colleges and seminaries in "the rising state of the west." He is at, or within an hour's drive of a station on one of the great railroads of the country, and within one to five hours' drive of the depot of another as great, and within one to five hours' drive of the center of railroad competition to all points east and west. Thus, while the settler on the reserve is em-

west. Thus, while the setter of the reserve is emphatically in a new country, he is decidedly within the fully developed civilization of an old country.

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

We present you herewith a partial list of our lands and farms on sale : No. 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.

No. 401.

One of the best farms in Kansas; 225 acres one mile from Grantville. 6 miles from Topeka. 15 acres timber, 180 acres under cultivation. Log house, small board stable, corral, board fence, watered by pool and well, small young orchard. Price \$5,009; \$2,000 cash, balance on time to suit purchaser at 10 per cent. interest,

No, 540.

Here is a good small stock and grain farm 11 miles from Topeka, 2 miles from Wakarusa station, 80 acres, most all bottom land; 41 acres under entivation; 35 acres fenced; 250 rods stone table; hay roof, log cow stable shingle roof. Watered by spring and Wakarusa creek. Small orchard, hog corral of 2 acres fenced with stone, living water through it and in a good neighborhood. Price \$2,000,

Here is where you get your nice cosy farm. 125 acres; 5 acres timber, 40 acres grass, 80 acres under cultivotion; frame house 16x24, 124 story, good cellar, stable, sheds, good hedge and stone fence, corral, fenced into 5 fields, good well, orchard, blue grass yard of two acres, churches and school house near, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopol. Good neighborhood. Price 83,100, and perhaps can be bought some less. Where can you get such a home but in Kansas for the money?

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.

sas stable. Price \$1,000.

No. 409.

No 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-east of Topeka. Plenty of timber and water. Mostly bottom land, and will make a fine farm. Price only \$10 per acre.

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

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

#### property. Send to ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

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

#### Lirerary and Domestic.

#### Maiden's Hair.

BY DONA GOODALE.

Where the tinkling waterfalls, Sparkle over rocky ledges, Where the slate-gray cat bird calls In and out the tangled hedges. Green and slender, spreading fair, You may see the Maiden's-hatr.

'Tis as though some lady left By the stream her floating tresses Long ago, and now, bereft, Where they be she little guesses: But they still are tossing there, And we call them Maiden's-hair.

Then may there a picture bring Of green alders overhanging. Of a wind-blown brook in spring And a thousand ripples clanging In a silver mingling, where Nods the slender Maiden's hair.

'Though their graces more formal be Than when by the brook they fluttered. Touched by winds that lazily In among the tree tops muttered, Still the same quaint charm they bear Of the earliest Maiden s-hair.

#### Literary Items.-No. 26.

"CONSIDER BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION." Those of my young readers who have read structive lesson of the two knights who met beford the goddess of victory and disputed about the shield of the statute, and finally agreed to a parallel in the following case, which I will relate from memory, as the transaction took place over fifty years ago.

Two officers of the British army were regaling themselves over their wine at one of their had been in the service a long time and had seen many parts of the world. The conversation turned on fish sauce. One of them remarked he had seen anchovies grow on trees in India. His friend, who had also been there, disputed the point, remarking that anchovies did not grow on trees, but were a small fish cancht in the Mediterranean sea, and made into cachup and used as sauce for fish. His friend insisted he was right, for he had seen them growing on trees and could not be mistaken. One word followed another in quick succession, the excitement became general, the parties broke up their social meeting for the purpose of making arrangements to decide the veracity of the question by mortal combat.

The anchovy officer sent a challenge to his friend, according to "the code of honor." Seconds were appointed to meet the combatants on the battle field, or commons near the city. At an early hour they met, and after the preliminaries were all arranged the parties stood in line, with their dueling pistols ready to be discharged. The word "fire" was given, and the anchovy officer hit his antagonist on the leg, which caused him to perform various antic movements, at which the second of the anchovy officer exclaimed: "See, see what capers he "capers, capers,—I am mistaken; it was capers I saw growing on the trees in India." He cast away his pistol, ran towards his antagonist, and begging his pardon, telling him he was now convinced of his mistake,-it was capers and not anchovies, that he had seen in India. His friend remarked that it was unfortunate he had not thought of this a few seconds sooner. They became mutual friends once more.

#### GAZETTE.

There is no country on the globe which issues from the press the same amount of weekly and monthly intelligence as the United States; and Kansas, for its population and age, will equal any state in the Union. In some countries, as in England, the newspapers are printed on ed paper, which ides a very considerable income to support the expenses of the government.

The first gazette established was issued at Venice, Italy, about the beginning of the seventeenth century. It was published once a week, and was called Gazette, from the word gazette,-the name of a small coin which was of general circulation in Italy.

Journals of a like character, in a short time, were established throughout all the large cities of Enrope. They were sometimes under the eye of the ministry, but in England and the United States they are untrammeled by the powers that be. Literary gazettes, or journals. soon followed the wake of political ones, but they were at first confined to the advertising of books and criticism upon them.

The monthly magazines published in the United States and Europe, employ some of the best talent of the country. As a general rule, they are conducted with dignity, and in some cases they have been marked with odious personalities and sovere criticism. Reason and good taste generally correct this evil.

JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Kansas

#### Rustic Pictures.

There can be no more beautiful home-made household elegancies than rustic pictures, which are so varied in character that we could describe scores of them, yet feel so far from havthough attempting to name all the inspirations attributes. of the painter, or poet, for just as infinite is their varied and lovely forms are these pieces of fairy-like finger work.

The artist, in exhibiting the treasures of his studio, will show you a piece of barren, rocky ally, or we see them stuffed and mounted in the shore, with a glimpse of the stormy ocean and

piece, full of color and glow, showing the correspondent has stated, know anything of power of the brush to give pictures directly opposite in character.

Just as varied may these rustic pictures be the silver anchor with its foundation of pearly and rose tinted shells and feathery sea weed, while beside it, a woodland cross, moss covered and lichen bound, rising from a bed of ferns and flowers, is made more rural by a background of rough sand-paper, yet each of its kind is as lovely as the two pictures of the painter, and we have seen lovers of the beautifnl stand a long time before two such exquisite objects undecided which is to be preferred.

There is still another class of rustic pictures; ture, and to such perfection has this art been wood, or heavy binder's board in a recess three inches deep, landscapes are delineated so perfectly that they appear like mimic scenes in nature.

These pictures are as varied as those of the painter, and may portray an arctic expedition, with a "bit" of frozen sea, the mariners in their cunning little fur caps, with Esquimaux friends, and all the accompaniments to a polar scene; so perfect that it almost makes one's teeth chatter to look upon it, yet so perfect that you cannot but wonder how objects all duly formed (in Wilson's Fourth Reader, page 247) the in- in natural rotundity, can be arranged to appear as a picture upon so narrow a space.

Or as an entirely different scene, we have a woodland May party, with its greenness and decide the dispute by mortal conflict, will find beauty, bright with gay flowers and gayer children, the wreathed May-pole and gypsy camp, in the distance, all perfect and complete, from the crystal lake with its tiny pleasure boat, the woodland grotto glittering with stalectites, and green with fern and moss, and the deep, dark well known clubs in the city of London. They forests, through the vistas of which you find yourself peering, as though you might gain a glimpse, beyond the dark line of trees which appear to obstruct your view.

An old bridge, with a vine-covered, mossgrown mill, and its waterfall; an Alpine hamlet with crystal lake and pretty chalets, rustic bridges and quaint mountain church; an American forest with wigwams and their occupi rs; and an old ruin, of some ancient castle, with moat and draw-bridge, broken wall and gateway, turrets and pillars, gothic arches and mullioned windows, are the most attractive of these beautiful art works.

The winter scenes are especially lovely, frost and snow entering largely into their composition, and imparting a charmingly soft effect, fairy-like in its sparkling beauty.

These effects of living scenes and landscapes in miniature, are produced by the application of light and shade, arranged with artistic discrimination and skill, mosses, grasses, lichens, bark, stones, shells, indeed all natural productions, are brought into use, and so mingled with certain mechanical and art work that, by arranging each particular part, with a view to perspective effect the appearance of a natural scene, or landscapes imparted. By dyeing the grasses, moss, etc., and applying them, in the cuts up!" "Oh," said the principal, in reply, same manner, as colors in painting, the idea of distance is given with excellent effect.

It commencing this fascinating work it is beteven here a certain amount of perspective effect adds very materially to the beauty of the work.

For instance, in making and embellishing woodland cross the little mound of green at different kinds of hummers that are well known the base is far prettier if tastefully designed so to be as distinct, one from the other species, as that it appears like a piece of wild woodsy loveliness shaded into tiny knolls, and appearing to rise from a bed of mossy rocks.-Home plumed and formed, throughout the category.

#### The Humming Birds.

We find the following graphic allusion to this smallest and most beautiful species of the feathered tribe of birds, by a correspondent in the Poultry Yard.

Mary Howitt has written thus:

"How glad the heart of Eve would be, In Eden's glorious bowers, When she saw the first, first humming-bird Among the radiant flowers!

Among the rainbow butterflies— Before the rainbow shons— One moment glaucing in her sight, Another moment gone!

Thou little shining creature, God saved thee from the flood, With eagle of the mountain land And tiger of the wood,"

And the enthusiastic Wilson thus mentions

"The richest roses, though in crimson drest, Shrink from the splendor of his gorgeous breast. What heavenly thist in mingling radiance fly! Each rapid movement gives a different dye"—

as this bright, sparkling, beauteous atom of flesh, sinew and feathers rushes in and out, on the wing, among the dainty flowers!

Of all animated creatures, says Buffon, "the humming-bird is the most elegant in form and the most splendid in coloring," Precious stones and metals, finely polished, cannot compare in brilliancy with this jewel of nature, which, though placed in the lowest order, as to magnitude, possesses all the gifts of beauty that others only share. Its nimbleness, graceful action, rapidity of motion and gorgeous hues of feather are incomparable; and no bird known on earth, ing reached the limit of their capacity, as large or small, is its rival in respect of these

Of all the people in this world, but a handful, comparatively, have ever seen this exquisite little creature alive. We notice this rara avis as portrayed in illuminated books, occasionglass case of the taxidermist. We read about lowering sky, and beside it some bright flower them frequently, and yet few persons, as your time of day."-New England Farmer.

them, beyond this.

The emerald, the topaz, the turquoise, the opal, the ruby, the amethyst, all sparkle and made. In one we may have a background of glint in their varied and glistening plumage, black velvet throwing out in beautiful contrast which is never dimned or soiled by coming in contact with the vhlgar earth, upon which it never alights. It lives in the air and flits among the flowers incessantly, when away from its nest, and its whole life is one dream, apparently, of humming action and joy.

As it dwells in the air, darting from flower to flower, it seems almost a dazzling, exquisite little flower itself. It f eds on the nectur it extracts with its tiny long bill from the buds and roses, carnations and lilies it encounters, as it goes romping about in the gay sunshine, "gaththose imitating natural landscapes in minia- ering its coveted sweetness," and flitting continuously from one petal to another for the choice carried by some, that upon a piece of thin tid-bits that will only suffice for its dainty and exacting palate!

Hum-hum-humming all the live-long day! The American Indians call it by a name signifying sunbeam. As soon as the returning sun has introduced the vernal season, and caused myriads of plants to open and bloom, the brilliant little hummer is seen "advancing on fairy wings," carefully visiting every flower cup, and removing therefrom all the little insects that may fasten on the bursting leaves, and which would destroy the petals.

Its long, thin tongue is imbued with a sticky saliva, and as it thrusts this in among the close leaves, the little insects adhere to it. Every bug is instantly swallowed by the hummingbird, and away he goes for more. The gardens the woods, the fields, the orchards, the prairies all are visited, wherever flowers bloom. And thus he feasts upon the lesser species of flower insects and upon the honey that he abstracts similarly from the ripening flowers, without cessation, so long as the sun is shining.

The brilliant tints upon its throat and breast baffle competition or comparison, save with the glowing jewels I have mentioned. The royal purple, deep green emerald, shining topaz or opal, the ruby and fiery amethyst alone can rival the gorgeous hues that glitter upon the hummer's front. It dashes through the air with great velocity and vivacity. It moves like a gleam of variegated light, up and down, to the right and left-now here, now there-before your eyes for an instant, but away in a flash, if less, wide awake newspaper. It is Republican you chance to be discovered near its haunts. In this way it travels through our northern climate in summer only, and with great precaution, as the cold weather approaches, it retreats speedily towards its tropical home.

"Where," asks Audubon, "is the person who, upon seeing one of these lovely creatures moving on humming wavelets through the air, suspended as if by magic in it, flitting from one flower to another, with motions as graceful as they are light and airy, pursuing its course over our extensive continent, and yielding new deights wherever seen-where is the person, kind reader, who, on observing this glittering fragment of a rainbow, would not pause, admire, and instantly turn his mind with reverence to the Almighty Creator, the wonder of whose hand we discover at every step in life?"

The amplest history of these feathered gems is given by Audubon and Wilson. The finest illustrations of their beauteous plumage, in its ter to try the simpler kinds first mentioned, as varied combinations of purple, green and gold, may be found in the sumptuous drawings of the works of Mr. Gould and M. Lesson

Their variety is extensive, and I will not lengthen out this rough sketch by naming the are our numerous breeds of poultry. But all are beautiful, all are lovely, all are exquisitely

#### Recipes.

[Prepared for the Kansas FARMER.] JELLY CAKE .-- One cup sugar, two eggs, half cup butter, half cup sweet milk, one and a half cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder

ANOTHER JELLY CAKE. - One teacup sugar, 1 teacup milk, 1 egg, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 pint flour, 2 tablespoons cream tartar, 1 teaspoon soda; flavor with lemon.

SPONGE CARE.—One cup sugar, 3 eggs, 3 tablespoons hot water, 1 cup flour, 1 teaspoon ere im tartar, half teaspoon soda; beat the yolks with the sugar and add the whites last.

YELLOW SPONGE CARE.—One and a half cups sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup sweet milk, 4 tablespoons sweet cream, 2 tablespoons baking powder, I teaspoon lemon essence; beat whites and yolks separate.

DELICATE CARE. Two cups sugar, & cup butter, ? cup sweet milk, 2 cups flour, whites of s eggs, 1 spoonful cream tartar, ½ teaspoon soda.

GOLD CARE.—One cup sugar, \$ cup butter, cup sweet milk, yolks of 8 eggs, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, ½ teaspoon soda. B.

#### Nora's Gingerbread.

"It is very simple," rejoined Mrs. Saymore: One cup of molasses, one teaspoonful of saleratus or soda, one teaspoonful of butter or lard, if lard is used a pinch of salt will be needed. Stir these together, and then add one and onehalf cups of boiling water, and flour enough to make a thin batter. Bake about one inch deep in a broad pan. Twenty minutes is required, in a quick oven, to bake it nicely. I generally have three pans baked to last over Sunday. If it is not all consumed before, it is quite conven ient for Monday's lunch."

"Very convenient it would be for lunch, any day," said Mother, laughing, "or to eat at any

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

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

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

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### Land! Land! Land! **HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE** 350,000 ACRES

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the largest herd of thoroughbred Berkshires in the west, consisting of 340 head as fine as are to be found anywhere. 185 summer piga sired by the two grand boars, Stockwell (brother to Royal Hopewell) and Wrangler 2nd, (2257). 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.

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

Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees adapted to the climate of Kansas will get them in condition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also, Maple, Elms, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of

#### Apple Trees,

Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a general line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. Order direct and save commissions. Price List, Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo.



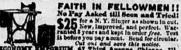
#### Scott's Improved Sheep Dip.

Has been thoroughly tested for the last two years, We know that it will cure scab, and kill all inst is that infest sheep. We are prepared to furnish as tomers with it on reasonable terms. Apply toual Scott, Westmoreland, Pottawatomic Co., Kansas.

## ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL. Term opens October 14, 1872, Tuition, and per year, 25 cm. Bat. For circular address. HERRY HITCHOLE, Boas.

#### FARMERS, FARMERS.

Send 25 cents for a sample package, or 50 cents for a large package of the largest grained, pure white aheat in the world. For fall planting. Agents. Post-age prepaid. T. C. Nash, St. Clair, Schuyler Co., Pa.



#### CHOICE SEED WHEAT

The Twedwell, a white winter wheat, makes the choices; flour, yields well, never knew it to winter-kill or fail unless by grasshoppers, pasture in winter when dry, price \$1.25 per bushed at depot; sacks 20 ets extra. Send stamp for sample and particulars to M. W. WOLCOTT, Sabetha, Nemsha Co., Kas.

50 Perfumed, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto eds, name in gold & jet, 10c. G. A. Spring, E. Wallingtord,

#### Good Farm Hands.

There are many young men seeking employment on farms who do not seem to comprehend what the term "good farm hand" means. It is not merely an ability and willingness to work Nor is it enough that he is acquainted with all the routine of farm business. Laborers come in contact with the family and especially the sons of the farmer, and as a matter of conscience and duty the employer wants help of good moral character, who not only keep sober and are al-ways at the place of business, but who will not be teaching his sons—the pride and hope of his life-all the foul lessons of debauchery and crime with which too many laborers are familiar. When an affectionate and kind mother first hears her son swearing, or learns of his smoking cigars, she is generally informed that such things come from the example and teachings of the hired help. A farmer not only wants his help kind to his stock, but it is of far more importance that they should be careful of the morals of his children. In hiring hands those who use liquor or smoke should be taken only when strictly temperate and moral ones cannot be had. The practice of smoking is a serious one on a farm. It is probable that half the fires in the country which destroy barns are caused by careless smokers. It is a dirty practice at best, but when it endangers so seriously a man's property, he should discriminate against smoking. We acknowledge the legal right of any man to smoke, but the right to refuse to employ them is equally as just. Profanity, obscenity, intemperance, disregard of the law of God and the State, etc., should debar any and all from the farm and from a free intercourse with the farmer's family, and we trust in employing help, farmers will look more to the moral health of farmers will look more to the moral health of their rising sons, as well as the security of their property. It is due to the future character of our country that the farmers should bear faithful testimony against intemperance, vice, importantly and obscenity in all their forms. And young men who are loose on all these questions should be taught that on the farm, with the innocent children, is no place for anything which is unclean in thought, word or action.-Iowa State Register.

#### Storing Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes designed for winter storage must be dug at the right time, and the right time is when they are ripe. Harvested previous to maturity potatoes will not keep no matter how carefully protected. A ripe potato breaks dry and maintains its light color when broken. If on breaking it exudes a gummy juice and turns dark as it dries, the potato is unfit to be taken from the ground. It is not necessary that the frost should kill the vines before digging, provided they have already ceased their growth and the roots are not in a sappy condition. Potatoes must of course be lifted before the weather indicates a degree of cold sufficient to freeze the ground.

Dig sweet potatoes in dry weather only, and allow them to air-dry in the shade before packing in winter quarters. Handle carefully, as slight bruising from rough carriage proves injurious to their keeping qualities. ,

There are many modes in practice for preserving this tuber. The principle underlying them all is the exclusion of cold air and keeping the roots perfectly dry. At the north sweet potatoes are usually stored in barrels or shallow boxes placed in tiers, indoors, with spaces of a few inches between for ventilation. Thus arranged, a uniform heat is maintained from a fire in the cellar or elsewhere. Not infrequently sweet potatoes are stored in tight, dry cellars, a portion of which is partitioned off and the sides and bottom lined with straw. When large quantities are preserved for spring sale houses are erected expressly for their preservation. They are generally two stories high and so constructed that the potatoes can be stored in boxes placed in tiers with spaces between for ventilation and a source of heat by which a uniform temperature can be preserved. Thus stored neither chaff, shavings or other packing material is required.

At the south the common practice is to hill sweet potatoes in a dry place and protect them from the weather by a thatching of straw, shingles, etc. The spot selected must be sufficiently elevated to prevent rain from settling about the hill. Large hills are objectionable, because when a hill has once been opened the potatoes are more liable to rot. From twenty to forty bushels in the hill is the rule. A method much practiced is making a bed several inches thick of dry pine straw or similar material and heaping the potatoes in this bed; they are next covered with straw, and, unless the weather is very cold, permitted to remain without other protection for a few days, then beginning at the bottem the hill is shingled over in such manner as to turn water. This protection is lightly covered with earth, a hole being left at the top large enough to admit the hand. The covering of earth must be regulated by the temperature of the winters, the object being to afford sufficient protection from frost. A shelter of boards on the hills to protect from rains, renders the work complete.-N. Y. World

#### THE POULTRY WORLD.

(Monthly) and

AMERICAN POTLTRY YARD.

(Weekly).

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

The Poultry World is sent postpaid for \$1.25 per year, the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00. \$2.00. A series of twelve magnificent Chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls, sent for 75 cents xtra, to all subscribers of either publication.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

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.

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 clitzen and householder may take up the same.

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of such days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Pence 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 the marks and the such stray leads in the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

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

value of such as,
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
mentioned. mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10. lustice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up paraleement and making out certificate of appraisement and making out certificate of the properties of the

Strays for the week ending September 24. Anderson County—G. W. Goltra, Clerk.

Taken up by S. McCollum of Lincoln tp, on the 19th day of August, 1879, two work horses. One a dark bay, star in forchead, some kind of brand on right shoulder; the other a sorrel branded with the letter S on right shoulder; both about 13 hands high, and about 6 yrs old each. Valled as

Butler County.—V. Brown, Clerk.

BRSE—Taken up by E. Cooper, Chelsea in August 18
one dark brown horso with white star. In forchead,
it sixteen hands high, no marks or brands. Valued at

Barton County.-Ira D. Brougher, Clera. W—Taken up by Geo. W. Murphy, Independent tp 14, 1879, one white cow, with red spots, roan neck and and blazed face, no brands, age three years, Valued

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Henry Sartin of Cedar Township,
one cream colored horse about ten years old, small star in
forchead, left fore hoof is white, and has a Spanish brand
on left hip. Yalued at grant

Doniphan County.—D. W. Moore, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Jesse Jones, August 11, one light
bay horse, 1 or 15 years old, no marks or brands, blind in
one ev. Horse, up by Jesse Jones, August 11, 1879, one
sorrel marythes up by Jesse Jones, August 11, 1879, one
sorrel marythest at s25.

HORSE—Taken up by Jesse Jones, Angust 11, 1879, one
dur't bay horse, about 12 to 15 years old, branded or brands
Valued 815.

Dickenson County.—M. P. Jolley. Clerk.

1579, one dark hay horse, about 18, years old, white stripe in the face, gall; on the shoulders, about 18 hands high.

Elk County. Geo. Thompson. Clerk. Taken up by Yordan Logsden of Greenfield tp, August 2d, 879, 2 bay mares branded W. Y. and J. W. on left hip; also me bay horse with same brand on left shoulder; also one asceott. Total value \$30.

Franklin County.—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. HORSES.—Taken up by Nathan Root of Centropolis tp. July 17th, 187, one fron gray horse, about 15 hands high, c. lbr. and the gray of the gray of the gray of the gray of the smaller dapter on gray, about 11 yrs old, weighing about 900 pounds; valued at §3.

Depoints, valued at \$35.

Labette County.—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Ketner, in Richland tp., Aug, 1879, one bay mare pony, 19 years old, 14 hands high, a bay usking colt with her. Valued \$20 PONY—Taken up by J. B. Ketmer, Richland tp., Aug. 8, \$78, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, 14% hands high, a little white on right hind leg. Valued \$20.

Leavenworth County.-J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. Leavenworth County.—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
MARE.—Taken up by Henry Sneu, of High Prairie tp.
August 29th, 1879, one buy mare, 4 years old, small star in
forchead, a sear on left hind leg and pastern joint, and a
small lump between hock and pastern joint, about 14 hands
high. Valued at \$25. The marks or brands have not been
altered since to his knowledge.
PONY.—Taken up by W. C. Sogan one mile west of Kickapo and posted before Geo. O. Sharp, J. P., August 15. 1879,
one red roam mare pony 14% hands high, 6 or 7 yes
one red roam mare pony 14% hands high, 6 or 7 yes
one red town the knees, collar marks. Valued at \$30.

Marion County.—E. R. Trenner, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Hartke, Aug. 16, 1879, two miles north of Lincolnville, one bay mare, about 14 hands high, about 7 years old; no marks or brands, shod on her four feet, and headstal of a strap halter. Valued \$35, Ad-dress Henry Hartke, Lincolnville, Marion county, Kan. Miami County.—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.
MARE—Takeu up by W. S. Wadsworth, one dark bay
mare, collar and harness marks, no brands to be seen, 15
hands, light build, thin in flesh.

Marshall County.-G. M. Lewis, Clerk.

MATSBAIL COUNTY— G. M. LEWIS, CLOIS, MULE—Taken up by Hiram Shroyer, Ein Creek tp. Aug. 19, 1879, one 2 year old, a dun color with black stripes on shoulders and down back.

MARE—Taken up by Nicholas Copas in Marysville tp. MARE—Taken up by Nicholas Copas in Marysville tp. 40, 1575, one dark chestnut sorrel mare about 6 or 7 yrs old, 14 hands high, white on forehead and on right hind boot. Branded "H" on left shoulder.

Mitchell County.—J. W. Hatcher, Clerk.

NY.—Taken up by Julius Winton, three miles east of
ker City, one bay pony, 14 hands high, white spot on left
leg. Valued at \$30. Rush County.—F. E. Garner, Clerk
HORSE—Taken up by A. J. Miller, Pioneer tp. Sept. 1st,
1870, one fron gray horse, six or seven years old, 1812 hands
fetlock Joints. Valued at \$65.

fetlock Joints. Valued at \$65.

Rice County.—W. F. Nichols, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by A. N. Grant, Washington tp, Aug,
19, 1879, one brown pony mare, small size brown color.
white spots on forchead and nose. Valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee County.—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

BULL—Taken up by Henry Poff, in Rock Creek tp. (Chalk lound P. O.), one bull, blood red color, three years old osted Aug. 29, 1879.

BREEDERS ASSOCIATION, Offer FOR SALE,

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

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

Manhattan, Kansas

# THE STRAY LIST. Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



This compound of the vegetable altaratives, Sarsaparlla, Dock, Stillingla, and Mandrake, with the Indides of Potash and Iren makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevegetable altaratives, Sarsaparlla, Dock, Stillingla, and Mandrake, with the Indides of Potash and Iren makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevegetable and the surface of the stilling humors in the systom, the undermine health and settle InEruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. AyER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, I Licers and Sores, Rheumatism, Reurnigla, Pain in the Bones, Side and head Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhea arising from internal ulcerations and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia. Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

# THE BEST

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

#### THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every mail but a sure of the sure of t

MAN FLESH as he umatism, Swellings, Stiff its, Contracted Muscles, Burns Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and ains, Poisonous Bites and gs, Stiffness, Lameness, Old s, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains, Nipples, Caked Breast, and ed every form of external dis-

indeed every form of external discase.

It is the greatest remedy for the discorders and a cci deats to which the Brute Chratton are subject that has ever been known. It cares Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Discases, Foot Mot, Screw Moorn, Scab, Hollow Horn, Scratches, Windgalls, Spawin, Farey, Eingstone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other alinent to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Vard are liable.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican mustang Liminent 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 mutter, penetrating even the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints in one. It has been in steady use for

It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

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 CENTS. It contains prices of over 10,000 articles with over 1,000 Illustrations. NO PERSON who contemplates the purchase of any article for personal or family use, should fail to send for a copy. We sell most every class of goods known to the civilized world. We sell all our goods at wholesale prices dir at the consumer (no middle consumer) and their special business. One of these valuable Price Lists and Reference Books is indispensable. Address Montgomery Ward & Co., \$27 and \$29 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

P. POWELL & SON, \$28 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

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

VINTER APPLES put up by my mode remain sound, and retain their firmness and flavor through Spring and Summer. Send \$1 00 to R. L. REAT, Obsrieston, Ill., and get full instructions by return mail.

# The Kansas Wagon.



all Kinds of Freight, Spring and

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

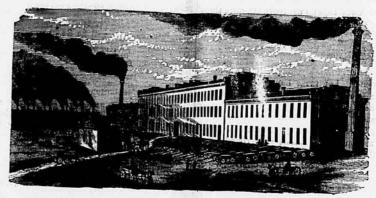
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THOROUGHLY DRY, FIRST-CLASS WAGON TIMBER.

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All Orders in my line will meet with prompt attention. OFFICE AND WORKS ON KANSAS AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS. P. O. BOX, 170.

M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor. J. H. SPEAR General Agent.

# Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a common Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipeias, Sait-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Bolis, Carbuncies, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goltre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sailow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chilfs alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Billousness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early stages of Consumption, it has assionished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.



No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauscous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard with the season of the pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard seasons. Head the pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger than mustard within using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundice, Headache, constitution, Impure Blood, Pain the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eruciations from Stomach, Had Taste in Mouth, Billous attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pergutive Pellets.

WORLD'S DISPENSALY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop're, Bargale, N. V. WORLD'S DISPENSALLY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink;)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,
DANDELION,
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF THEY CURE

Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver ineys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleep mess and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 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 Ditters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

for Cougn Cure is the sweetest, safest and best Ask Children. The Hor Pap for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunk-ennect, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics: Send for circular.

Aboresold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mig. Co. Rochester, N.Y.

20 Elegant Style New Chromo Cards, 10c with Nassau, N. Y.

FREE New Articles for Agents. World Manufactering Co., 767 Broadway, New York.

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NO. 231 KANSAS AVE., TOPEKA. KANSAS.

Wanted.

Gu ns and pistols repaired on short notice

By a Practical Sheep Breeder of more than twentyfive years' experience, both in the east and west, a
partner with a cash capital of two thousand dollars
or more, either with or without experience in the busfiness; or will take one to three thousand head of good
young Ewes Sheep on shares for two or three years,
Address

W. J. COLVIN & SON.

Larned, Kansas,

SYFERMEN CUSE CONTRACTOR SEPONS

#### How to Start a Flock of Sheep and Keep Them in Good Condition.

K. H. Allen lays down some 'very sound rules on this subject in Coleman's Rural, which heavily developed at the fore-end; and you may be followed with entire certainty of leading to very satisfactory results:

In almost every part of the country common sheep are being sold in large quantities, every fall, for mutton. Large and small, old and young, are sent or sold to the butcher. Go into a man's flock and select as many ewes as you want. Get all of one age (yearlings), which want. Get all of one age (yearlings), which you can readily distinguish by their teeth. Select those of uniform size, and pay the owner an extra price to let you select them. If you do not get enough in one man's flock, go through another, and so on, until you get as many as you want. Depend upon it, you will never be sorry if you get them all of the same age and style. Now comes the most important part. Get a good thoroughbred ram of the breed you fancy-be it Merino, Leicester, or Cotswold. Get it of an honest breeder, and get one of undoubted purity of blood, so that he will transmit his valuable qualities to every one of his progeny.

Do not ask a breeder to sell you a No. 1 sheep for a scrub price. Use the ram two years, and then get another, and so on. Change your rams every two years. Sell all of your first purchase of native sheep after breeding them two years. Then you will have a flock of sheep you will be proud of.

Wean your lambs at five months old and see that the ewes' bags do not spoil, but milk them at least twice (the second and fifth days) after weaning. Do not let your lambs breed the first year, but give them a little extra care the first winter.

3d, Do not confine your sheep too much in the winter. Let them have plenty of range and grass whenever the ground is bare, but always have good shelter to go under whenever they wish.

4th, Take care to keep your flock as even in flesh as you can the whole year round. Too fat and then too poor, has a bad effect, both on the sheep and the wool. In this climate, a feed of a pint of corn daily to each sheep, from the first of December to the first of April, suits them exactly.

5th, Take care of the health of your sheep Put a little pine tar in your feed troughs in winter, and give a little sulphur occasionally with their salt. The first of June, July and August daub their noses with pine tar. It is August daub their noses with pine tar. It is good for the sheep and prevents the gad-fly from Hundreds who have used it say it is the annoying them. Sometimes the digestive organs of a sheep become disordered. The sheep will loose its appetite, look badly, become isslated, and one hardly knows what to do for it. Still, if something is not done, in nine cases out of ten, when they are so affected in the winter season, they die. My remedy is this: Half a teaspoon of spirits of turpentine, one tablespoonful of common salt and one teacupful of water, well shaken together in a bottle. Drench them with if twice a day, morning and evening, until they are well. Take care to drench slow, so as not to strangle them. This remedy hardly ever fails to cure when administered in season The product of the pine tree seems to suit the sheep exactly. When the boughs can be obtained to put in their yards in winter, there is nothing better for the health of the sheep.

Here is a remedy for the scours: Take one egg, stir in flour until you have a thick paste, add thirty drops of laudanum, divide into six pills, and give one of these pills each morning and evening until they are cured. By putting the pill in the mouth and holding the sheep's jaws together, they will swallow it very quickly. This is the best remedy I have ever tried.

#### Berkshires.

Prof. Shelton, in answer to a request that he give his views on the Berkshire pig for general farm purposes, replies through the Industrialist as follows:

"The general farmer cannot afford to keep any kind of farm stock because pre-eminently adapted to some one purpose, or because it pos sesses, in a high degree, some one valuable quality, which, of course, has been developed at the expense of other valuable qualities. It is because the Bershire is a very symmetricallydeveloped animal, having many useful qualities moderately and often very strongly developed, that we have taken occasion in this paper to advise his cultivation by the general farmer. In some single quality, many breeds will surpass the Berkshires; the Essex we are satisfied will mature earlier, and will make a pound of pork for less outlay of feed; the Poland-China uniformly has better hams and comes to a greater weight; and the "native," in the number of young produced at a litter, will surpass either. But when we consider all of the numerous valuable qualities of the Berkshire, the superior quality of its flesh, its great hardiness and ability to resist diseases, the ease with which it fattens at an early age, and its fertility, we have no hesitation in giving our preference to the Berkshire, so far as general farm purposes are

concerned. A great injury has been done the Berkshire breed, of late years, by breeders who have endeavored to increase the size of the race by breeding only from the largest and coarses specimens. In this way a nervous, long-legged, flat-sided, and weak-loined animal has been produced, and one that has little to recommend it except size, which is a poor enough recom-mendation for this breed. The best Berkshires that we have ever seen have been the medium

or undersized ones. The advantages or strong points of the Berkwhire breed are these : The meat is the best,

and it commands the highest price; the sows are very prolific, and make the best and most attentive mothers. The Berkshires, as a rule, although there are many exceptions to it, are nearly always find with this breed a broad head, set closely on a deep, short and thick neck,the neck blending well with the shoulder, and the muscles of the shoulder again pass smoothly breed which has ever tempted us seriously to change our mind in this matter is the little all-



The "Ladies' Favorite" Clothes Wring a is a recent invention and clearly takes the lead of all other wringert, both in price and simplicity. The retail price is so low-only \$1.50-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, 1880, to rapidly 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 expressed to any address on receipt of \$1.50. Order at once and mestion this paper. Remit by Post Office Money Order, or Registered Letter. Agents Wanted. The Sprague Kaunfacturing Co., 126 Washington St., Chicago, III.

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Be sure and buy it. Send for Circular to

# White Lead & Oil Co.,

Write Lead, Zinc, Putty, Linseed Oil Etc.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Pres't Cor Green and Fulton sts., Chicago, Ill.

CENTSfrom DATE TO JAN.1, 1880. The Chicago Weekly News er, 123 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

WELL AUGER. Ours is guaranteed to be the world. Also nothing can beat our SAWING MA-CHINE. It saws off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes Pictorial books free. W. GILES, Chicago, III,

ordinarily Low. Also Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries, &. Price and Descriptive List Free. T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.

#### **Important Auction Sale** OF VERY Short-Horns High-Class

CLYDESDALE HORSES. The Canada West Farm Stock association announce hat they will hold a public sale of Shorthorns at

DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, On Friday, Oct. 17, 1879. Consisting of

Forty very High class HEIFERS and BULLS, 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 Oxford,

In the lot will be offered fine specials of the Oxford,
Barrington,
Wild Eyes, Kirklevington,
Frincess Victoria, Darlington, Acomb,
Georgiana, 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 OXFOED (33712) bred by the
Duke of Devonshire, and imported in '76.
They will also offer 8 Imported Pure Clydesdales,
including the prize stallion, DUKE OF CLYDESincluding the prize stallion, DUKE OF CLYDESDALE, five imported mares and two colts.

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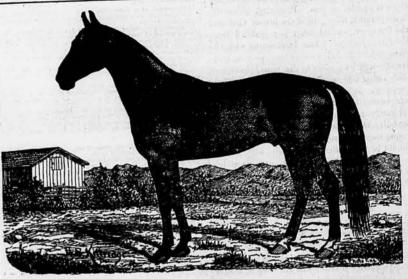
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Going south from Parsons, Kansas, our route led down towards the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the Charming Indian Territory, just below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its mimes, forests and prairies:

Below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, forests and prairies; its mountains, cataracts and canyons; its valleys, dales and streams; the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars her fair surface covered with the rarest fragratu flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, els, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song. Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairtes, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the occan in its gentlest swell stood still with all his rounded billows, fixed and motionless for ever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texus." From this point our route led throther the standard cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep 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 Beautiful Indian Territory, and enter the Gate City. Denison; see that you go by way of the Great Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway.

If you wish a beautiful Illustrated guide book, describing Texas and kansas, and containing articles on cattle ruising, and where the best and cheapest lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by address lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by address lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by address lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by address lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by address lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by address lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by address lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by address lands.

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rom the subscriber on Paw Paw crock, near New-nry, Kansas, on or about June 26, one large roan are, about 16 hands high, a small lump on right joulder from collar, 10 years old; also at same time black mure, about 16 hands high, a few white hairs a back from saddle, 8 years old. Any person giving iformation of where they may be found, will be lib-ally rewarded.

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