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# THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Timber Culture.

VERY IMPORTANT RULING OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior has evolved out of the depths of his profound wisdom the startling fact that "timber" as defined by the timber culture law does not include cottonwood. This will be regarded as a singular ruling of the Secretary, in this western country, where cottonwood is the most important timber tree grown. To be sure we do not use the cottonwood to build ships, not having use for them on the prairies, but it is used for fencing, for fuel, for furniture, for buildings, etc. It is the tree natural to all the prairie country, and grows to an enormous size in the bottoms, and is altogether one of the most useful timber trees grown in the west. If the cottonwood is to be ruled out, the timber law is little less than a sham and a delusion. But before the settlers are deprived of their timber claims we hope to see a man at the head of the interior department, possessing more practical knowledge, more judgment, and less theory than the present incumbent

The following is the ruling referred to:

"By the third section of the act of June 14, 1878, a party applying for the benefits of said act is required to make oath "that the section of land specified in my said application is composed exclusively of prairie lands, or other lands devoid of timber." You have construed this clause to mean that lands located in a section containing trees of any kind were excluded from entry. In this, I think you erred. Timber is defined to be "that kind of wood which is proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, fences, ships, and the like. The act says, that the section in which an entry is made must be devoid entire of timber, but it does not say that it must be devoid of trees, nor do I think the language used will soil of the bottom of the trench in which the warrant the construction that all trees are to be regarded as timber for there are several varieties of small trees such as willow and the like, from such ducts is superlattvely pure; in fact, national legislation, and, the people once thor-The true intention of the act I think, was that of purity. the section of land in which an entry is made for the cultivation of timber, should be naturally devoid of timber trees such as pine, oak, ash, maple, elm, walnut, hickory and other timber iniention of congress that any entries should exterior atmosphere is saturated with moisture, supply of coal in Chicago, the coal dealers sudbe allowed of lands containg growing timber trees of any of the above varieties; for the pur- in its passage through the duct, is deprived of warm weather, put up the price of coal \$1 per pose of the act was to encourage the cultivation its moisture so as to show a difference of from ton, and again this week gave it another hoist. of timber trees, and if that class of trees are four to five degrees between the wet and the It is true coal had hitherto been low, and those growing naturally on the land the object of the dry bulb thermometers of the psychrometer, the law makers would be accomplished by natural dry bulb showing 61°, in an insulated apartmeans, and there will be no necessity for recourse to artificial cultivation. Where a section of land contains a few cottonwood trees scatteted along the banks of a stream of water. I do not think it should be excluded from entry. The cottonwood belongs to the poplar varieties, and while the necessities of the settlers may sometimes compel them to use it as timber, it is not properly a timber tree, the species to which and generally used for ornamental purposes,

The timber culture act of March 3, 1873, and the act of March 13, 1864, contained no provisions relative to the character of the lands which were allowed to be entered, but both of such acts allowed the commissioner of the general land office to make such rules and regulations consistent therewith as were necessary to carry their provisions into effect. Under the authority thus given, a form of affidavit was prescribed by your office by which the applicant was required to swear-that the section of land ing air through an earth duct, artistically ar specified in my said application is composed exclusively of prairie lands devoid of timber." The only difference between the language of tates ferments, and produces premature acidithis regulation and that contained in the act of fication in milk set for creaming, and a coadu-June 14, 1878, is that the word "naturally" is lation in the milk so dense that it mechanicalleft out of the act of congress, and the words "or other lands" is added. The obvious in- loss of millions of dollars annually, tention of both of these requirements is the is entirely averted. This loss occurs at a time same, viz: that such lands only as were natur- when the air is in a condition called "muggy," ally devoid of timber should be allowed to be and when electric discharges are frequent and entered, and I do not think that in the construction of the statute there should be a wide departure from the construction on the former ditions of the atmosphere described prevail exregulation of your office.

After a careful consideration of the question presented, I am of the opinion that where a section of land contains any pine, oak, ash, elm. maple, walnut, hickory or other natural timber taining in the atmosphere the characteristics fictitious values, under the cover of which so-

es, an entry for the cultivation of timber should not be permitted, as such section cannot be considered as devoid of timber under a reasonable construction of the law.

Very Respectfully, A. Bell, Acting Secretary. To Com. Gen. Land Office.

Sub-Earth Ventilation for Hospitals.

By request of the editor of the Medical and Surgical Journal, published at Philadelphia, Pa., we find the following in that journal from the pen of Prof. Wilkinson.

"My system of ventilation, the symbols of which are S. E. V., was first given to the public in 1874. Its use was, however, mainly confined to milk-houses for a period of two years, in which field it is very profitable and popular. It has since been applied to a variety of purposes, and has fully met the requirements in all cases. The characteristics developed in its use for tempering and purifying the air of dwellings, have been seen and carefully investigated by numerous intelligent medical gentlemen, and all emphatically assert the opinion that "for hospital purposes it is apparently peerless."

The characteristics of S. E. V. are-1st. An unlimited volume of atmospheric air may be perpetually supplied to a building, or any number of apartments, at a uniform temperature of about 50° above zero, Fahr.: i. c., by a properly arranged duct, placed at a proper depth below the surface of the earth, say about twelve feet, and about 350 in length, and with a transverse section in proportion to the cattle 65 cents per 100 pounds. The rate on volume of air to be transmitted in a given time, moving at the rate of about one hundred linear feet per minute, any amount of air required may be transmitted, tempered, purified and deliv-

2d. The air passed through a subterranean duct is found to be peculiarly affected hygrometrically. Carefully conducted experiments, in the use of reliable instruments, have demonstrated the following facts:-

When the ducts are laid in the virgin soil of rural district, and they are constructed with an earth bottom, as I construct them, and, if the duct is to be constructed is other than clay, it is they may not complain if the scales turn on surfaced with it a few inches in depth, the air them again. The next time, legislation will be out of which timber cannot be manufactured. it is rarely found in nature of an equal degree

of alternately absorbing from, and giving off organization will surely come, if this attempt to moisture to, air passed through them, by which grind out exorbitant charges is persisted in. an equable hygrometric condition in the air is I do not think, however, that it was the maintained. It has been found that when the or is at the dew point, air, while being cooled ment, and the wet bulb 57°. This experiment was made when the exterior atmosphere was 65° and the wet bulb thermometer showed 65°, indicating that the air was charged to its fullest capacity with moisture.

Again, when the external air was 80°, and there were several degrees difference between the wet and dry bulbs, indicating extreme dryness of the air, the relative difference of four to it belongs being of a rapid growth, soft wood five degrees was maintained in the building, as indicated by the psychrometer.

The two results, obtained with reliable instruments, under such opposite hygrometric conditions of the atmosphere, prove the positive ability of the subterranean air duct to produce and maintain in the air it supplies an equable hygrometric condition, an all essential factor among the numerous hygenic requirements of a

hospital. 3d. Another remarkable characteristic of this system is the established fact, that by passranged, an electrical condition which often obtains during the warm season, which precipily prevents cream from rising, occasioning a violent, and all breathing animals evince great languor. When the thermal and electrical conternally, that of an isolated apartment, subearth ventilated, is as dry, bracing and buoyant as nature's best.

A device capable of developing and main-

described cannot but be invaluable, in a sanitary point of view. No other means has ever been devised by ventilating engineers by which such results have been secured, and such adaptability of the atmosphere for human occupancy, especially for the use of persons who are demented or physically abnormal.

#### What's Ahead?

The following editorial which we copy entire from the Prairie Farmer, is but a fair specimen of what we meet with in almost every agricultural paper we take up. While the commercial papers play fast and loose, and regale their readers with fresh batches of news and party political effusions every morning, the agricultural press we believe without exception, are attacking the abuses of the country which grind and tax industry with greater burdens than any tax-gatherer ever enforced, and rallying the agricultural classes to unite and cure these abominations, and establish the governments, state and national, on sure foundations of justice and economy. It is useless to call upon the wrong-doers to halt. Call the people together to halt them. This is the only practical way to a permanent cure :

"The trunk-line managers of railroads leading east from Chicago are reported as having given notice of a further advance in freights. It is to be five cents additional per hundred pounds, and to take effect November 10th. This will make the rate on grain 40 cents, on provisions 45 cents, on flour 80 cents and on grain is double what it was a year ago. The effect, as we have heretofore stated, will be that farmers will hold their surplus grain until spring. They can afford to do so. On provisions, flour and live stock this cannot be done. They must go forward. Just here is where the milk in the cocoanut lies. These pooling magnates think they see a chance, and seem also inclined to turn the screws to the last thread. Will they then rivet the bolt so it will stick? No. There is a point beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue. Railways have had heretofore some experience in unfriendly legislation. If they will not be warned by the past, oughly aroused, railways cannot sweep congress with a golden broom. The people have These ducts are found to possess the quality the power, once they choose to enforce it, and

> Railways are not alone—the same thing is seen in other directions. With an immense denly, and during the prevalence of continued who had money took advantage of it to lay in their winter supply. The coal dealers are a clique of certain large firms, who supply retail dealers, and who also retail themselves. They alone reap the profits of this monopolistic way of doing business. Will they have cause to complain if disaster should overtake them in their greedy effort to distress the poor-who must keep warm? Have they any more right to demand undue profits than workingmen who strike? It is difficult, semetimes, to manage masses of men smarting under extortion. They sometimes rebel, and take the law into their own hands. Then the military power steps in and quells them, and very properly, too.

But, is there no power to step in between the people and capitalists, who grind out their great fortunes from the blood and sweat of the masses? Yes, if the people combine thoughtfully and earnestly for this purpose. But, say the monopolists, they do not know how. True, and so much the worse for the monopolists, when they learn the true business interests of learned. When a peaceful and potent solution of such questions do come about, we say again, let not the money kings make a wry face-they will not hold the sympathy of the people. We give this monopolizing and grinding class, wherever they may be, warning. Farmers and shippers, consumers and workers of every degree-the real wealth-making power of the country-may be obliged to submit for a time. Gold may be made to rule our legislatures, and congress; subservient tools of the monopolists, may labor for their benefit. There is a point concentrated will of the people. Let them act as a unit, and class legislation may be swept away as dust before astrong wind. With it may go watered railway and other stock, and various

called capitalists have grown, in a compara- or by transplanting. He never allows a twig or mately piled up from nothing, in a score or two of years? If not, what is to prevent such legislation as will wrest the fictitious sums from them? It would be a great way toward paying the national debt-a debt gradually being paid by the toil of the laboring masses almost solely, and susceptible of easy proof. Do these extortionists want to be made to feel the real power present course and see what will become of it."

#### Sour Wood.

Prof. J. P. Stelle, of Mobile, Ala., furnishes the Indiana Farmer the following information of the above tree:

This tree, the Oxydendrum arboreum, of botanists, is well worthy the interest that members of the Furmer family seem to have been taking in it of late. It grows to the height of from forty to sixty feet, and while young it grows with great rapidity, taking upon itself a close and very pretty habit for an ornamental tree. Its leaves are deciduous, though their thick and glossy green character gives the tree very much the appearance of some of our broad leaf evergreens, as the laurel cherry, for instance, or the orange. Shape of leaves somewhat like those of the common peach—a little wider and not quite so long. Flowers are white, on long, one-sided racemes, clustered in a loose panicle at the ends of the branches. They are rather pretty though they would not be considered especially showy. While the tree is yet young, the bark is smooth and of a cinnamon-brown color, but when older and well grown, the back becomes darker and rough, very much resembling the rough bark of the persimmon.

The wood of the tree under consideration, is white and quite hard, taking polish very well. Exposed to the weather it is rather less durable than the wood of most species of oak.

In point of medical properties this tree posesses some value. In the lower southern states a tea of the leaves is often empleyed in fevers as a cooling drink. It is allowed to cool previous to administering, when it is given as one would give lemenade, which, in its pleasant sub-acid taste, it somewhat resembles. The leaves are also chewed to allay thirst.

But the greatest value of the "sour wood' lies, perhaps, in its extraordinary virtues as a honey plant. It is far superior in this particular to the Linden, Tillia Americana, and, in fact, to anything else we have in the southern states. A good authority estimates that four thousand pounds of honey might be made in one

season from a single acre set to "sour wood." As to the range of this growth, it is wider than is generally supposed. I have seen it growing perfectly hardy in latitudes considerably above Indianapolis, and I do not doubt but that it would be hardy in Michigan. Why it is so much restricted, naturally, I cannot tell, but I suppose it is mainly due to a want of the most favorable kind of soil-it seems to like a rather thin and comparatively broken land the best. It is undoubtedly a tree entirely worthy of extended test, and the interest manifested with reference to it in late issue of the Farmer has induced me to have a few bushels of seed gathered for the benefit of all concerned. It grows readily from seed, and so long as my supply holds out, I shall take pleasure in having a small package sent free to any person desirous of testing it, who will send a stamp with which to pay return postage.

### Why Dead Branches Should be Removed.

If we take a dead and dry stick, say an inch or two thick, soak it thoroughly with water, and expose it to the full sun of a warm summer day, in a few hours it will be found that the moisthe country. But, again, they are slowly being ture is all gone, and the stick is as dry as ever. Take a living branch of the same size, cut it from its parent tree, expose it side by side with the other, but though it will at once begin to shrink there will be some moisture left for several days to come. There is still some vital power left in the tree, and vital power resists evaporation. So in the winter time, a sudden burst of sunshine will raise the steam from a dead corn-stalk that may have been soaked by snow, and the stalk will soon feel warm; while a live green yucca leaf, or a branch of an evergreen is still cold as ever, and emits no steam. beyond which they must not go. That is the The vital power is equal to maintaining the plant's even temperature, whatever it may be, and simply throws off the water after the vital power has no more use for it.

Now the one who knows this, knows just how to manage a tree that has been injured by frost, So where's the harm?"

tively few years, to count their gains away up branch that is probably going to die, or is actuinto the scores of millions each. Does any- ally dead, to remain on the tree, because it helps body believe that such sums can be legiti- to kill the living parts of the tree by evaporation. A living branch does not lose much water by evaporation, but a dead one does; and while it is draining the tree of its juices and throwing into the atmosphere just what the living ones need so long as it remains on. So if he plant a tree at this season, and has the re motest idea that the twigs or top shoots will be killed he does not wait for the event, but cuts of the people? If so let them pursue their them off at once. Thousands of trees are saved every year by the one who knows this little of botany, while hundreds of thousands die every year under the hands of those who think they can raise potatoes or grow apple trees without "botherin' the ir heads about this stuff."-Gardener's Monti.:..

### What the Professors Say.

It is a consideration of no small weight in favor of agricultural colleges that they exercise the body as well as the mind; that they encourage healthy, out-door labor, while, at the same time, they afford instruction in the ordinary branches of science and literature, thus blending intellectual and physical culture.-Prof. Walters,

Good manners are not only valuable in pronoting the happiness of those with whom we associate, but they gain for us the favorable opinion of others. Every one likes to obtain the respect of others, and in no surer way can he do this than by genuine politeness. This trait of character has, also, a money value; for, if one is truly polite, he is more likely to recaive a situation or to retain one at better wages than he could do if he lacked this quality. Let us then cultivate good manners; and, especially, let us not fail to show a proper respect to the Creator of all things, as our, great [superior.-Prof. Platt.

Grace Young 4th, one of the Short-horn cows belonging to the College herd, is quite a remarkable animal. We have had occasion several times in the past to notice some of her superior qualities. This time she comes to the front as an example of what the tame grasses are capable of doing as exclusive food for stock. Grace has eaten no grain for over a year, but has been kept on the grass in the meadow, or on the hay in the manger. Yesterday she was placed upon the scales and tipped the beam at just 1,705 pounds. This is an argument for the Short-horn as well as the tame grasses.—Indus-

#### The Cruelty Practiced by Shippers of Live-Stock.

On the subject of the cruelt the shippers of live-stock, Mr. Zadoe Street said at a meeting of the American Humane Association, recently assembled at Chicago, that he had seen at a station in Kansas, large, fine-looking fat cattle, which the owner expected to sell for exportation, that had been confined in small pens for three days and nights continuously, exposed to the hot sun without feed or water. The man in charge of them said he had just received a dispatch from the owner to ship them to St. Louis without giving them feed or water; and he stated that after they arrived in St. Louis he could get one hundred pounds of water into each one before they were sold or weighed. The weather was extremely warm, and the drivers forced nineteen of these large cattle into each car.

In order to accomplish this, they pounded and punched them with poles, each having a sharp nail in its head, until the blood would run. This man claimed, too, to be an old shipper; said that he had shipped thousands of cattle, and that it did not hurt them in the least to go without feed or water for four days in succession, even if the weather was very hot. Mr. Street further remarked that no experienced shipper would allow cattle to have feed or water for twenty-four hours before shipping them. A large number of other shippers said they never allowed their cattle to have feed or water for at least twenty-four hours before loading them into the care because cattle would not incline to lie down it hert hungry and thirsty. Many pens were so crowded that there was no space for the cattle to lie down for rest, and in their state of torment the larger animals hooked and gored the smaller ones.

"Eye-glasses make a young man look like an idigt." "Quite true," replied Grandfather Lickshingle, "but nine young men out of ten who wear 'em would look like idiots anyway.

### farm Stock.

#### Hog Breeding and Feeding.

With our general good crop of corn in the west, there is an active interest in hogs. The very low prices ruling, makes it of the utmost importance to look well to the breeding and feeding, for herein lies the profit. The breeding may be of any of the established breeds, according to taste or preference, the nearer full blood the breeding sows the better, but the breeding boar should always be a full blood of some of the established breeds, and the breeding boars should frequently be changed, fresh blood gives constitutional vigor and stamina, health and thrift. We are inclined to think that much of the disease among our hogs, is from too much inbreeding. Experienced breeders find the best hogs are produced from a sow and boar from two to five years old, a sow sho'd never have pigs until one year old, or she will be stunted in her growth; pigs should stay with the mother until six or eight weeks old. Keep the hogs on grass for a healthy growth in spring, summer and fall, with vegetables and roots in winter; keep them in warm clean quarters in winter, their bedding should be changed every day or two.

#### FOR FATTENING HOGS.

With the present small margin for profit more care must be given to this important interest, usually the corn is shoveled into a pen, perhaps muddy or perhaps dry, not even clean water for the hogs to drink and these hogs are literally burned up with corn, and if they begin to die the balance are hurried off to market. Give your fattening hogs a clean pen, feed on a floor or trough out of the mud. Corn is our main feed for fattening hogs, but there is a consistency in all things. Give them every week if not all the time some ground feed and if cooked all the better, a mixture of ground oats is healthy and cooling. Our most progressive feeders are feeding largely on ground feed and most of them are cooking their feed, either or both are a great saving in feed and give better returns of more rapid fattening; keep a good supply of pure clean water, give salt and ashes often, charcoal is also healthy and often greedily eaten, the best way to give it is to char a pile of corn on the cob and let them eat it, this burnt corn is by many considered a good remedy for hog cholera .- Western Agriculturist.

#### Spring or Fall Calves.

is the better to raise. This depends altogether fully one-third less grain will be required. upon the manner in which the calf is cared for. For the dairy, under equal conditions, a fall calf der is very common in the best practice. Many is better than a spring calf, for it can be brought | English farmers feed no hay at all to their horthrough the winter in good order, and put at ses, but keep them in good working condition once upon pasture in the spring, when a little on straw, roots and shorts. In some recent exbran or ground feed will help it to thrive periments by E. Wolff and others on the digesquickly, and arrive at a condition for breeding tibility of chopped straw, mixed with the oats in time to come in, in the spring, at the age of and hay, it appeared that the horse extracted 28 months; or, if desired for a winter cow, at comparatively little nutriment from the straw, the age of two years, or considerably more, except when the ration contained but little hay when she comes in, under similar circumstances. This is one important consideration, Another scarcely less so, is that a spring calf can derive very little or no advantage from the matters (carbhydrates, etc.) was as complete by summer pasture, and thus requires feeding the horse as by the sheep; but the far, and through two winters before it comes into profit. Again, winter dairying is far more profitable than summer, and to have fresh cows in October or November, makes them available for this more profitable business: so that, on the whole, fall calves may be considered more profitable than those of the spring.

As the winter weather is not favorable to the growth of young animals, extra care must be ta- green fodder are concerned, the digestive capacken in rearing fall calves. A good start is a ity of this animal is equally as great as that of great point, and this may be made by leaving ruminants, but that with respect to straw or the calf with the dam for two or three days, af- other coarse fodder, and especially the more ter which a warm, sheltered pen should be provided for it, adjoining a box-stall, in which the the crude fibre—its assimilative power is less; Here it may be fed upon skimmed milk, warm ed to a temperature of 80 or 90 degrees, after a week's feeding upon the fresh, warm milk just mals to consume it. drawn from the cow. For the dairy, no oilmeal is necessary; but for other purposes, an is practiced to a comparatively small extent, at ounce of linseed oil-meal will be useful, added to the milk; first, however, boiling the meal, and reducing it to a thin mucilage, (flax seed will answer the same purpose). When two months old, the calf will eat a small quantity hay, and add the allowance of meal to it. A of solid food, and a pint of cut hay, with one ounce of meal, will be ample as a beginning. By gradually increasing the allowance, the calf the spring .- American Agriculturist.

### Food for Horses.

On this subject, Prof. G. C. Caldwell furnishes an interesting article to the New York Tribune. The most important fact made prominent might be used for an additional supply of albaby the Professor's essay is the value of a mixture, or variety of food. Corn and wheat bran gestible matter of this kind than beans, and, are pronounced a better and more wholesome feed for horses than oats alone, as the concentra- already a liberal proportion in corn or oats. A ted part of the animal's ration. So oats and moderate quantity of oil-cake meal may, nevercorn ground together and mixed with chopped, ertheless, often be used to advantage, especially or cut straw, slightly dampened, is found to be where the horses are not allowed to run to one of the best feeds for horses. The soft, grass; it favors the shedding of old hair, and starchy gourd seed varieties of corn are superi- gives the coat a handsome, glossy appearance or to the hard, flinty kinds grown in northern As to roots, parsnips appear to rank first in vallatitudes where the summers are short. In ue for horses; it is stated that in some parts of traveling south, when the line is reached below which oats cannot be cultivated with profit, the forty pounds being given in he daily ration; corn is found to be much lighter than, and su- the horses maintain a good condition, and the of all grains as horse feed. Grain ground, twenty-one pounds of oats.

three of them combined, and mixed with wheat bran and fed with clean cut straw, will be found to be the most wholesome food for horses; much better than hay. Rye straw cut fine and mixed with ground grain has been used as feed for stage horses in preference to timothy hay and with the best results both in promoting health and imparting vigor to the animals. On this important subject, Prof. Caldwell says,

The most economical ration for the horse includes always some form of concentrated fodder, such as oats, Indian corn or other grain, to supplement the hay; although, taking the country through, oats may have the preference, it is a well established fact that corn is equally serviceable, if not better. As long ago as 1864, Magne, the eminent French veterinarian, called attention to the value of corn as a substitute for oats, in noticing the fact that the horses of the French army in Mexico in 1862-'63 were kept in excellent condition on corn and bran in the place of oats. In 1873, Mr. Church, general manager of the London Omnibus Company, in the course of testimony before a committee of Parliament, stated that his company had entirely discarded the use of oats, the daily ration of their animals consisting of 17 pounds of corn meal and 10 pounds of chaff, and that the horses thrived on this better than they ever did on oats. In the Journal d' Agriculture Practique for the present year it is stated that the Omnibus Company of the City of Rouen has substituted corn for oats for its horses, with excellent results, both as to economy, and the health and vigor of the animals; the daily ration now consists of 171 pounds of corn, 9 pounds of hay, and 61 pounds of straw; it is found to be better to cook the corn, or instead of that it may be mixed with bran. In 1876, 61 pounds of corn meal and 11 pounds of oats were subititued for 183 pounds of oats in the ration of the horses of the Paris Omnibus Company; the horses maintained their good condition and did their work as well as before, although they were not quite so lively. The company saved 420,600 francs that year by the change, owing to the low price of corn and the high price of oats. A writer in The Country Ge .tleman, giving the experience of one who had the care ef horse railroad stables for several years in this country, stated that the best ration had been found to consist of bran and corn meal in equal proportions, together with equal weights of hay and straw cut and thoroughly moistened. In some cases the corn is fed on the ear, and it is claimed by those who follow this practice that if the It is a question if a spring calf or a fall calf ears are soaked till they feel soft to the hand,

The use of straw with hay for the coarse fodand a large proportion of oats. In respect to the mixed ration as a whole, the digestion of the albuminoids and non-nitrogenous extractive crude fibre were digested to a much smaller extent by the horse. Only a few digestion experiments have been made with the horse, as com pared with the work that has been done with the other domestic animals, and no very safe conclusions can be drawn from the results thus far obtained; but it appears to be shown that so far as concentrated fodder, roots, good hay or hence it would not be good economy to put much straw or poor hay into the ration of the horse, provided that there are other farm ani-

The use of other grains, roots and oil-cake, least where horses are fed in large numbers. Barley makes an excellent fodder for horses, and we have no doubt that the friends of temperance will heartily indorse, and perhaps hereafter follow, the practice of an agricultural ediof hay, but we have found it better to cut the tor, who sold his oats and fed his barley to his horses, so as to prevent the use of the latter for young calf is not able to digest a large quantity making liquer. A writer in a recent English paper states that oats and beans make the best food "for putting muscular flesh on a horse," while horses that are fed on corn become fat and will gain regularly, and may go out to grass in slow; beans supply from two to three times as much digestible albuminoids as either oats or

There seems to be some show of reason for this opinion that the proportion of albuminoids is too small in corn; instead of beans, oil-cake minoids; it is, however, but little richer in dimoreover, contains more fat, of which we have France this root is even substituted for oats,

At the Bow Park sale of Short-horns at Dexter Park last week, the superb imported bull Mr. Winslow coincided and said that even when Oxford Duke 30th was withdraw, the aunouncement having been previously made that no bid under a thousand dollars could be received. all would return to the hive although it was And this circumstance suggested the inquiry to not on the old stand. by-stander whether this, or any other thoro any farmer or breeder.

Let us look at this question a moment. It is breeder who had made a high reputation for his herd, or who is laboring to do so. This class of breeders always buy the best they can afford. They understand that the bull is half ture. In elucidation of this he said: the herd when it comes to breeding. They have learned that the better their young things-and, indeed, all of their offering-are bred, the more readily they sell, at good prices; and they know, too, that a few injudicious crosses will injure their business and compel them (if we may use the expression) "to take a back seat." Therefore breeders who expect and desire to secure or retain prominence as such, are of necessity forced to breed only from

While we do not advocate or defend enermously long prices for thoroughbred animals, no person of ordinary intelligence will deny that they represent a value far above that of the ordinary or common stock of the country, and much greater even than improved stock indiscriminately bred. It is not necessary to our present purpose, however, to show the reasons for this condition of things; to a well posted breeder they are patent; and our object now is in another direction. At Dexter Park the other day the average price obtained for fifteen theroughbred bulls sold, was \$305. Three of these brought \$500, \$540, and \$600 respectively. It may be that an ordinary farmer cannot afford to pay such prices for thoroughbred stock. These bulls were purchased by breeders of thoroughbred Short-horns, and they will doubtless make the purchases pay for themselves many times over within a few years, in disposing of the get of the animals. But at these prices, farmers generally make money in the improvement of their common stock by such an infusion of improved blood. We do not overlook the fact, however, that quite as much depends upon the man as on the bull. One farmer would nake money with such an animal while another would lose. It is admitted by all who have any knowledge worth having of raising cattle, that a good bull of an improved breed, the offspring of a sire and a dam of pure lineage, may be relied on for producing good calves even from inferior cows. The constitutional vigor and prepotency of the sire is stamped upon his offspring. His blood is in it; it carries and shows, in a large degree, the characteristics he possesses. A grazer who knows a good calf at sight will pay for the year-old progeny of such a bull from five to ten dollars more than for a scrub; at two years old twenty-five to thirty dollars, and perhaps more, will represent the difference in their value. Any one can discover that the stock sired by such a bull, if properly cared for, is worth nearly or quite double, at three years old, what natives or scrubs are at that age, descended from the nondescript bulls that run the highways or are used in some neighborhoods.

Let us take one of the bulls sold the other day—a yearling past, the Duke of Sharon 6thand see what may be done by his service. Before he is two years old he can without injury give twenty-five calves; the next year fifty, and every year after that, seventy-five calves. In three years a farmer with as many cows as this bull could attend, would possess from his service one hundred and fifty of his get, and if these animals were each worth (as they would be) twenty-five dollars more than scrubs, a simple arithmetical calculation shows that the bull has put into the pocket of his owner the snug sum of \$3,750. He has been worth that sum in three years, over the sum that the same number of common cattle would bring. If that does not pay, what does? Here is \$3,750 in three years for an investment of \$600, and this, too, by crossing on common cows. Suppose that such an animal were used on a few choice thoroughbred cows during the time. The purcbred offspring would largely increase the profits realized from his service. But the price we have named is higher than other thoroughbreds can be had for; considerably higher in fact than other very good bulls sold for at the same sale, because he was of the Rose of Sharon family. A very fine Wild Eyes bull one year old last June, sold for \$275-one of the best young bulls in the sale, and of a very popular family When farmers can buy such animals for this sum of money-animals freely bred and of great individual merit-there is no room to find fault with prices .- American Stockman.

### Apiary.

## Moving and Wintering Bees.

At the Bec-Keepers Association which assem bled at Chicago on the 21st ult., the following opinions were expressed on the above subjects.

In the discussion upon moving bees, N. P. Allen, of Kentucky, advocated driving them out, and turning into new hives when only to be removed a short distance. In moving considerable distances, the frames should be made stationary by wedging, and the hives carried perior to, northern corn as food for men as well parsnips cost only a fourth as much as oats. on springs so as to jar as little as possible. Mr. as horses. In California barley is the main This quantity of parsnips would, according to Bingham said bees may be moved any distance grain food for horses, and is placed at the head recent analyses, contain as much albuminoids as without injury at the season when the honeygathering has ceased.

by simply placing a board over the entrance. bees were first set out of the cellar the board would cause them to mark the entrance, and

Mr. H. H. Felch, of Pennsylvania, in a pago d queen, plenty of good sealed honey, a Oxford Duke would be purchased by any save number of combs, passage-ways for the b-es to pass from one side of brood-chamber to the other, protection for bees so as to keep dry and warm, and not feel sudden changes of tempera-

A goodly number of bees are necessary to produce the requisite warmth. A small colony can not generate enough warmth in the hive during a cold spell in winter, and will suffer with the best protection. A good vigorous queen, capable of laying at a maximum rate is needed to keep up the desired strength of the colony and the spring.

unless the frame is small, like the "American," and then we must use too many combs. A comb twice as high as long is good for winter, but will not do for surplus. If we use more combs than the bees can cover at the end they cluster, and the chances are that the colony will suffer considerably, and will in many cases

Bees must have protection from sudden changes of temperature, and be well guarded against cold and the collection of moisture within the hive. If this is done, bees will be comfortable, and will not fly out until the air is sufficiently warm for them to return, and we can bid adieu to dysentery and "spring dwindling."

In relation to wintering bees in cellars, there was much diversity of opinion, and no definite conclusion was arrived at as to its advantages over wintering outside, with due protection.

## Poultry,

### Poultry and Poultry Breeding.

When the hens are to do the hatching they need to be removed to the "sitting" room. This should be done at night. Move the hen carefully and quietly and put her on the nest with dummy eggs for a few days until she is sitting steadily. The French use turkeys and do not wait for them to be "broody," but make them drunk with a wineglassful of spirits when they are wanted for use. An ordinary-sized turkey will cover twenty eggs and may be used

for several lots of eggs.

Incubators and artificial mothers, however, have been brought to such a state of perfection that it seems folly to cling to the old method. The saving comes from the avoidance of loss by breakage, ty hens leaving the nest or trampling the half-hatched chicks to death. More over, the incubator and brooder are always ready for use and save the time of hens, which can be devoted to laying. In both the natural and artificial method it is necessary to full success that the eggs receive a daily airing.

As the chicks hatch, remove them from the nest as fast as dry, and cover them with some warm material until ready to put them out. Here is where the brooder artificial mother comes into play. The chicks may be taken from the hen or the incubator, and put into the brooder, where, by means of a small lamp, they are kept warm and dry, and receive all the brooding they need-more than, with the hen for the brooder is always ready to hover them, while the hen is not.

The young chicks need no food for the first wenty-four hours. After that they should be fed plentifully and often. At first give them the yolks of hard-boiled eggs, chopped or crumbled fine. After the second day, mix coarse corn meal and wheat bran, equal parts, and scald it. When two weeks old, begin feeding cracked corn or wheat for their night food. In addition to this, they may be given occasional feeds of boiled rice, small potatoes boiled and mashed and mixed with a little corn or barley meal, bread crumbs and stale bread steeped in milk or water; in fact, all the scraps from the table should be saved and given to them Green food-cabbage chopped fine, onions, ditto, celery tops and, best of all, lettuce-is highly relished and should be fed to them often. To give delicacy to the flesh of the chicks designed for the table, make their principal feed, for a week or ten days before killing, barley-meal moistened with milk, and occasionally alternate with Indian meal.

The greatest profit in raising chickens must come by getting them fit for market at the earliest possible age. The average cost of hatching and raising chickens (I speak now of doing so by artificial means) until they are eight week old, is not over fifteen cents each. At this age they should weigh from one and a half to two pounds. The cost for the next two cent. It follows, therefore, that the most of hasten the fattening process.

whether oats, corn or barley, any one or all What a Thoroughbred Bull is Worth. Mr. Charles Dadant, of Illinois, reported the profit comes from the first two months' care that they move at any time, for any distance, and feeding. Broilers at that age will sell in April and May, in our large cities, at from 75 cents to \$1 per pair, and sometimes as high as \$1.50.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Among the questions most often asked me are the following: Are the chicks as healthy under the care of the artificial mother, as under oughbred bull was worth one thousand dollars per on Wintering Bees, stated the following the natural parent? Answer-More so, and conditions as necessary: Abundance of bees, a especially because they escape the lice pest which always attacks chickens soon after they hardly to be supposed that an animal like his frame of the proper size and shape, proper are hatched. Question-Are artificially hatched chickens likely to have gapes and chicken cholera? A. After careful examination and experiment I am satisfied they are not. Q. Is it necessary to be very careful in handling eggs? A. No; not as careful as we are apt to think. Jolting does no harm, though a sudden jar which separates the inner connection with the shell, does. Q. Is it good to wet food long before feeding? Yes. Unless wet long enough before feeding to allow it to swell, it will distend the crop, and is apt to cause sickness and sometimes death. I always prefer to cook food for vigorous spring breeding. From thirty to for chickens and all stock, and believe in the forty pounds of honey should be in the combs practice most heartily. Q. Is cistern water inabove and rearward of the cluster the first of jurious to fowls? A. Not if pure. Q. Is it October, less would do to winter, but spring a good plan to put pepper in food? A. I don't b ceiling would certainly be retarded. If bees believe in stimulants of any kind, or in any of have an abundance of sealed honey during the condiments and artificial foods in vogue. spring, breeding goes on apace, whether the Good wholesome food, fed often, is best, and weather is favorable for honey-gathering or not, helps most to force the six weeks' broilers, in A colony having only enough to barely winter, the sale of which lies the profit of poultry raishas but little brood when the weather opens in ing. The question about gapes and cholera was put to me because it seemed that the artificial The size and shape of frame has much to do method would prevent the spread of such conwith successful wintering. A square comb will tagions. As to the tick and gape worm Dr. not do well, as the honey is too much scattered, Law thinks it not unlikely that the gape worm lives in a parssite state in the abdomen of the tick, and he gives an instance of a similar case in a certain species of a tape-worm common in dogs .- A. M. Halstead, in Raral New-Yorker.

#### Another Cure for Chicken Cholera.

A correspondent, in the Prairie Farmer, gives the following heroic treatment for chicken cholera :

"In March I purchased a lot of Brahma iens, intending to dress for market, but a serious attack of sickness in the family put an end to all work not strictly necessary, and the fowls were turned into a yard containing one hundred Plymouth Rock breeders. In the course of a week three of the Brahmas died, within an nour of each other, of what I call cholera, and several others were attacked, the disease spreading into my room for setters. Here was trouble, sure enough. I adopted, what physicians term, 'heroic treatment,' which means, as I understand it, 'kill or cure.' I caught every fowl afflicted, and administered half a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, dry, right down their throats. It caused some "ground and lofty tumbling," but it did the work. In a few cases the dose had to be repeated, but in only a few. This, with copperas water, was the only remedy used, save a thorough disinfecting of all the yards and buildings. I lost but the three first mentioned, and, upon inquiry, found that the party selling to me had lost the balance of his flock with the same disease."

## Horticulture.

### How to Manage Cuttings.

In selecting a cutting, if the slip is too young and full of fresh sap, it will fade away from too much evaporation; if it is too old-hard and woody-it will take a great while for it to strike

You must take a cutting that is perfectly ripened and is from a vigorous shoot, yet a little hardened at the base. It is also essential to have a bud or joint at

or near the end of the cutting; as all roots strike from it, and the nearer it is to the base,

Plant your cuttings in common red pots, filled half full of rich loam and two inches of sand on top (scouring sand will do, but not sea sand); wet this thoroughly, and put the cuttings close around the edge of the pot, for if the bud or joint come in contact with the surface of the pot, it seems to strike root more quickly. Pull off the lower leaves before you plant the cuttings. Press the wet sand tightly about the tiny stem, for a great deal of your success in raising the cutting depends upon the close contact of the sand with the stem. When the cuttings are firmly planted, cover them with a glass shade if possible, as it will greatly promote the growth of the plant.

Moisture, light and heat are the three essentials to plant life-without them no cuttings will

Shade for two or three days from the sunlight, but don't let the sand become dry; then give all the sun you can obtain, keep up a good supply of moisture, and you can hardly fail to root most of your cuttings.

Hezekiah Fair, Adamsboro, Ind., reports that as the heads of his 4,000 cabbage plants began to form, they were attacked by the cabbage worm and the entire crop was threatened with destruction. He scattered wheat screenings on each plant and turned his chickens into the field. In searching for the scattered grain the chickens discovered the worms, cleared the patch of them, and Mr. Fair now has 3,000 fine sound heads for market.—R. B.

Hogs fatten much more rapidly before cold weather comes, than after. More attention to months will be more than doubled, while the keeping their feeding places dry, and their increase in weight will not be over fifty per sleeping pens comfortable would save feed and up: and

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#### The Sorghum Interest.

Just now the excitement in sorghum is at fever heat among the pioneers of molasses, and sugar manufacturing from the various kinds of this class of cane. Mr. I. A. Hedges, of St. Louis, seems to be the head centre of this business and is using a great deal of commendable zeal and activity in imparting instruction and encouraging those who are embarking in the business, which seems to be quite extensive, and in a fair way to increase, as improved methods of managing the cane and syrup are developed. The following communication by Mr. Hedges, of a visit to one of his patrons, published in the Rural World will serve to give some idea of the extent of this new interest in the west.

"I found Mr. Schwarz in a transposition state, i. e., his sugar mill. Unexpected to himself, but not to me, his many neighbors have so far inundated him with late cane that his horse power mill, though a large one, was impotent to do half of his work. Hence he was just substituting a second-hand steam power mill, to be propelled by a ten-horse portable engine; and may yet have to assist his fire train with steam defecating or finishing pan. This is a year of experiment on all sides, as much with machinery as with canes and processes. I look for a great showing on this subject at our annual meeting. Mr. Schwarz has, at least, 200 tons of cane in his yard, and several neighborhoods to hear from (as the reports of election go). I was much gratified to find the cane in such good condition as it is, after such hot weather. Most of it had been cut many days, and the husk on the stalk, being dry and brown, gives the cane an unfavorable appearance; but upon cutting and close inspection, very little souring could be found. This, however, is mainly due to the fact that there has been no frost to affect the cane. Even in his fields of first cutting of Early Amber, there is a fine growth of young cane that would afford, at least, three tons per acre green fodder of the best quality. It is a misfortune for us that Mr. Schwarz is so crowded with work, as it prevents him from making all the tests of sugar making with the late canes, viz. Liberian and Honduras. The latter is yet quite fresh and green, though the seed is ripe. It will prove a good cane for the more southern latitudes. Stalks are large and hard, with a clear, white pith and pleasant, sweet juice of 10° B. On Mr. Belcher's return from the north, he will favor us with some more polarization tests of this cane, and other samples of sugar and syrup, wi'h a view to glean all facts possible, prior to our meeting.

I have received a sample of cane from Mr. Wagoner of Independence, Kansas, that is a monster, of oval shape, two inches by one and a half, partly hollow and very little sweet; is evidently a cross with broom corn and grown in low, rich soil. It is not worth growing.

Winter squash is not only more nutritious and palatable than pumpkins for one's own table, but also to feed to stock. We have given up raising the latter on this account, and only cultivate the former. It is true we do not get so large a quantity of winter squash per acre as of pumpkins; but it is so much less watery, and so much more nutritious, the better quality more than compensates for the lesser quantity. The moment they begin to ripen one ought to commence feeding them, as animals derive greater nourishment from them in mild weather, rather than in cold. October and November are probably the best months to feed them : if delayed until December, and they get frozen, they will do animals little good. It is much more difficult to keep pumpkins and squashes than roots, for they cannot be buried in the ground for preservation like them, and stored in a cellar, or any warm place, they are apt to rot fast. We have kept them longest and best impossible. Within the memory of men now in winter, piled on the barn floor or hay loft, living, whose market was governed within a racovered thickly with straw or coarse hay .- B., in N. Y. Tribune.

#### **E**atrons of Husbandry.

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ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Troasurer; W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer; J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami 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, postop and for \$1.00.

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

#### What the Grange Is, Or Ought to Be.

If any of our readers have ever attended the neetings of the State Board of Agriculture they have a thorough knowledge of how much good, effectual work can be accomplished by means of lectures and free discussions. Now, we ask, if so much "good, effectual work" can be accomplished in such a simple way, why not manage the grange in like manner? The grange is-or ought to be-a first-class farmers' club, where farmers and their wives should have free and unlimited license to say that which will be for the good of the agricultural community in general; certainly we mean that they should be there as Patrons and Matrons, and that the stated meetings should be conducted in accordance with the Ritual and our Declaration of Pur-

But aside from the formal sessions of the grange there should, at one meeting of a subordinate grange each month, be some sort of an intellectual feast, to which members and nonmembers should be invited, to whom the promised bread should not be denied by the offer of a stone. Herein lies, deep-rooted, the success of organizations like the grange. Its associations should be enlarged; invitations, cordial and hearty, should be extended to farmers not connected with the order to come and enjoy at least the "wheaten loaf of intellectual culture." Such a course, legitimately pursued, would undoubtedly lead to such attentive interest that ere long the meetings of the grange would be what all good Patrons and Matrons most desire them to be. There would be no lack of interest; co-operation would be there as a safeguard against a return to dormancy or lukewarmness. For the want of some such substantial feast many subordinate granges have died; have folded their mantles about them and laid down in the silent tomb of foagetfulness. To such might count. be dedicated the appropriate epitaph, "Died of nothing to do."-Farmers' Friend.

#### The Grange Meets a National Want.

Organizations which are national in their character, or which have far-reaching and general wants to supply, are not made, they simply grow. Necessity stimulates invention; pressing wants are always on the lookout for relief. What in the first instance may have been suggested as an expedient-a partial remedy, a plan to accomplish a single definite purpose, may contain the germ of an organization or institution co-extensive with the nation. The history of the country is full of illustrations of this fact. The grange is an instance. The founders probably had no conception of its rapid and extensive growth. They clearly saw one of the wide spread wants of the farmer, national in its importance, and bearing upon the wellbeing, prosperity and independence of the tiller of the soil in the future. We mean the absence of social intercourse. The causes of this did not lie wholly in the desire to accumulate money or property; though this undoubtedly had something to do with it. A hundred years ago three-fourths of the population lived in the country. To-day more than one-half live in the cities. The residue of the current century will largely give the cities the preponderance in population. This reversal of the relative populations of the country, may become, and in the absence of a true and wise patriotism on the part of the rural districts, will become of the gravest importance to the future of the Republic. But we have not to deal with this now. Other changes have also been going on, bearing directly on the customs and manners of the nation. Within the time of a single generation, changes have taken place which were thought dius of forty or fifty miles and the products of whose farms were bartered for salt, and fish, and molasses, and the commodities which entered into the household economies, the markets of the world have been thrown open; space and time have been well nigh annihilated, and the money of the world has taken the place of barter. But these changes have also had their influences in other respects. They have produced artificial wants-the insane desire to be suddenly rich, and with these an isolation hostile to the husbandman's truest interests. The country felt the danger and the want. There was an instinctive appreciation of the changed conditions, and when the tree cared for with so much interest took root, its branches cast their shade and bore fruit in nearly all the states and territories. Not the least valuable of this is the breaking up of the isolation of neighborhoods The kindly influences have not been restricted to the membership of the grange. Farmers not identified with the Order have been brought within the better influences, and through this genial power, agriculture has received an impulse and the agriculturist a vantage ground, unattainable only through an organization commensurate with the want and the national lim-

#### "Farmers' Clubs .- Their Advantages, and How to Improve Them."

its .- Grange Bulletin.

[Extracts from an essay read before the Greens Farms' Club, at its meeting, October 21, 1879, by J. H. Sherwood.]

It was a saying of Washington that "agriculture was the most healthful, most useful, and most noble employment of man."

As to the healthfulness and usefulness, there can be no dispute. But I think I hear some one whispering that they do not see where the nobleness is found in a farmer's life. We can hence the hope that the approaching session hardly think by this, that Washington meant will mark grand progress in the true work of the labor of the farmer, for labor is labor, in the order.-The Husbandmon.

any occupation. Undoubtedly he meant that thought and study, applied to the culture of the soil was what made it the most noble, as great scope and variety are really necessary in our researches and experiments, which lead us to success as agriculturists.

To attain to this true nobility we should use very available means at our command, prominent among which are organizations called 'Farmers' Clubs," the object of which, like our annual fairs, should be the acquirement and dissemination of knowledge useful in our business, as farmers. Farmers, as a class of men, pe keepers of home, not noted for their social bility, are judged by their works rather than words. As a help to overcome our deficiencies, these meetings of practical farmers, to discuss and interchange our ideas, for our mutual improvement, cannot be otherwise than advantageous. By attending such gatherings we become more social and friendly, are induced to communicate something to sustain the interest of the club and from others valuable hints which become useful in our pursuits, as farmers. No small advantage of our meetings of this kind, is the drawing in of the young men, and I am happy to note that we have quite a number of them belonging to our club; and I hope they will take part in the discussions and write essays on the different subjects brought before the club.

It will give them confidence to express their ideas or thoughts ir public, improving themselves as well as others, and helping to overcome that bashfulness which afflicts some young men, and many old ones.

There is another way in which the club may be of great advantage to its members. As "in multitude of counselors there is wisdom," combining together to make purchases of articles used by all, we obtain our fertilizers and manure by the quantity, get a percentage off by turning our trade in one direction or another, and in various ways clubs can be turned to good ac-

"Many men of many minds," and all posses sing some good ideas, and these interchanged will draw out others, thereby increasing information to our advantage.—Connecticut Furmer.

The National Grange meeting, to be held in Canandaigua next month, may exert important influence in the adjustment of questions affecting the welfare of the vast membership which it will represent. There is growing recognition of the great magnitude of the industry in which the grange is founded, and the time is therefore propitious for wise consideration of the means by which the disabilities placed upon it may be removed. It is evident, to all persons who take unprejudiced views of the situation, that the enormous production that has lifted all business from the depressed condition following the collapse, popularly called the hard times, cannot be maintained unless the artificial restrictions that have fretted and chaffed tillers of the soil be torn away, thus allowing their industry to expand, with no other limit than healthful demand for its products in every market they may enter by the cheapest transportation. Great crops will not stimulate farmers to continued effort after they see that, by one device or another, the profits of production are hopelessly diverted from them, whether by unjust taxation or by the greed of carriers. Wholesome division of rewards is essential to the full development of that business prosperity which is now plainly visible, and to which the contributions of agriculture have been munificent. It must be borne in mind that of the enormous sum that stands as the credit balance of this country, \$1,000,000,000 in the last six years, agriculture has contributed nearly \$800,000,000. This has been done, too, while prices have ruled, most of the time, extremely low. It has come through a necessity which farmers, for the time, were powerless to modify. They have worked thro'h all the long period of depression with less direct profit than during the previous years when general business was active, not referring especially to the period of inflation, but rather to steadier currents that preceded the late war. They have not been unmindful of the discriminations against their industry, but in obedience to the necessities of the times they have put forth noble efforts to create a sure foundation for lasting prosperity, and have now the encouragement of success resulting from their labor, while their share of the reward, may be, in the future, commensurate with the steady and unvielding efforts they have directed to the grand attainment. It rests with them to say what place their industry may hold in the economy of affairs, provided only that they demand nothing more than its just due. This fact has been slowly expanding to their vision until they now see clearly the necessity of intelligent action on their part tending to the emancipation of agriculture from the domination of wrongs fastened upon it by law, or by custom.

To this work the National Grange will devote thought and direct its efforts. The body will comprise the most able leaders in the order gathered from nearly all the states in the union. They will meet with full understanding of the tasks to be executed, although they cannot expect to remove all difficulties in the way of speedy accomplishment of the purposes that animate every earnest member of the body. With the lapse of time the grange has grown in wisdom, doubtless. It has finished its chase of follies and is ready to apply its efforts directly to the real work for which the organization was founded. It is quite apparent, now, that ripe thought expended on the problems indicated above will have far more beneficial effect than punctilious delineation of ritualistic orders;

# New Advertisements.

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

### Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Thoroughbred Short-Hern Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-

dress G. W. GLICK,

# 4,000 Sheep for Sale.

## **Durham Park Herds** ALBERT CRANE,

# **Short-Horn Cattle** Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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



The Creek Valley Farm herd of - "?

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

Address

Prairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kas.

# HOGS.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

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

RANDOLPH & PAYNE.

# M. W. DUNHAM

PERCHERON-NORMAN



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

# More than 200 Stallions & Mares,

Imported from best stud stables of France.

Winners of First Prizes in Europe and America. Awarded First Prizes and Gold Medals at the Universal Exposition at Paris, 1878. First Prizes and Grand Medals at Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

"The public appreciation of its merits is indicated by the great demand for stock from every part of the country. During the past twelve months, the provinces of New Brunswick, Cadada, and the states of New York, Pennsylyania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Pexas, Louisiana, Colorado, California, Nevada and Oregon and Utab; Washington and Idaho Territories have drawn supplies from its stables.

100 page Catalogue—finest thing of the kind ever issued, 25 pictures of stallions and marcs, sent free on application. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill. Winners of First Prizes in Europe and America warded First Prizes and Gold Medals at the Univer

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



I have for sale a number of farms of all 1000 acres and more, in Montgomery, Paro, Tarion and Adams counties, Iowa. Many of them have been fitted up expressly for stock farming. Some of them hedges, and enough of them.

This section of north-west lown is claimed to be better adapted to stock raising than any other portion of the country. Lands as well improved and equally or more productive, better adapted to groke raising than any other portion or more productive, better adapted to groke sand stock, are cheaper here than in the older stock-growing sections.

1

#### Breeders' Directory.

G. B. BOTHWELL. Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improve dAmerican Merino sheep of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 rams for sale.

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder o

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

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

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

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

#### Nurserymen's Directory.

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

A. H. & H. C. GRIESA. Lawrence, Kansas.

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

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

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

#### Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D. Office Sixth St.

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

#### Dontiet.

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

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

# WOOL-GROWERS

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

# THE CENTRAL KANSAS

## BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,

Has Just Imported 36 Head

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 weeklings.

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

#### American **Berkshire** RECORD.

Notice is hereby given that entries in Volume IV of the Record will close December 1, 1879. For entry blanks or further information address PHIL M. SPRINGER, Sec.. Court House Square, Springfield, III.

# Kansas Pacific Railway. Lands! Lands!

KANSAS TO THE FRONT! The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Creat Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Solid for the Colden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the lime-stone 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 Eleventh of the First WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weat; total,

32,316,381

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 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent. of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 21 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878. produced 89, The Union in 1878, produced 89, 2010 the Union in 1878, produced 89, 2010 the Union in 1878, produced 87, 389,055 bushels, or 31 per cyt., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, entrous and it grand showing in all other departents on a subsection of the Union State of Population in the State 2011 the Union Stat

eased acreage of wheat in the d to the "Golden Belt."

and Adams counties, Iowa. Many of them have been fitted up expressly for stock farming. Some of them are largely in tame grass; have good fences and hedges, and enough of them.

This section of north-west Iowa is claimed to be better adapted to stock raising than any other portion of the country. Lands as well improved and equally or more productive, better adapted to grass and stock, are cheaper here than in the older stock-growing. I have two elegant tracts, splendidly improved, of more than 1000 acres each, at less than \$25 per acre. I have farms ranging all the way from 40 to 1325 acres, at from \$7 to \$28 per acre. Come and see me.

G. D. Bak RR, Villisca, Iowa.

P. S. A flouring mill, elevator and grain business for sale at a bargain.

d to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM \*\*\* \*\* YNBOY.—2,500 farms—5,000,000 acres — 12 by kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for eash, and errica, at from \$2 to \$80 per acre one-quarter off for eash, and the will buy it ontright.

Sas Pacific: \$2.5 to \$80 will sective \$0 acres on credit, or \$10 for 11 years and stock, are cheaper here than in the older stock-growing.

I have two elegant tracts, splendidly improved, of more than 1000 acres each, at less than \$25 per acre.

I have furnity and the way from 40 to 1325 acres, at from \$7 to \$28 per acre. Come and see me.

G. D. Bak RR, Villisca, Iowa.

P. S. A flouring mill, elevator and grain business for sale at a bargain.

# THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

Торека, Капзаз.	_		-
TERMS: CASH IN ADVA	NC	E.	
One Copy, Weekly, for one year, -		•	2.0
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,		,	.5
Three onies, Weekly, for one year,			5.0
Five Copies. Weekly, for one year,			15.0
Ten Copies, Weekl T, for one year,			 10.0

RATES OF ADVERTISING One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, "" 12" ""
Three months, "" 12" ""
One year, "" 10" ""

Three months, " " 12 " 12 " " "
One year.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements of lotteries whisky bitters, and quack of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Fannes. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

#### THE OLD RELIABLE.

## The Kansas Farmer for 1880.

The Kansas FARMER for 1880 will be the most useful Farm and Family Agricultural ournal ever made in the west. We have perfected arrangements for contributions for the FARMER upon every topic of interest to farmers, from the best writers in the west. From every county in Kansas we shall have farm letters, giving the latest farm news regarding fruit, grain, vegetables, stock and markets. The FARMER has for sixteen years been a faithful, earnest friend and co-worker with and for the farmers of Kansas. It neither stoops to pander to prejudices for support nor does it fail to speak plainly and honestly for what it deems to be just and right concerning the rights and interests of agriculture. No department of the farm is neglected, and the reading for the mothers and daughters has always been carefully looked after. The FARMER is not a partizan, political paper; it is an agricultural journal and not a political one. Men of all shades of political opinion are among its friends and supporters.

The publication of the strays of the whole state under the stray laws passed in 1866, continue to be published in the FARMER. The FARMER being designated by law as the official paper for the publication of the strays, this feature alone makes the paper worth its subscription price to every farmer in Kansas.

OUR HARD-PAN CLUB OFFER.

To secure a good, large list of subscribers in every community, we have determined to reduce the club rates to the old "hard-pan figures," although we give our readers, in improvements and labor, the advantage of between \$2,000 and \$3,000 per year to us of additional cost.

OUR CLUB OFFER

is: Ten subscribers, to one or more post-offices for one year, (fifty-two weeks) for \$10, and an extra copy to the club agent. All names to be sent at one time. Money by registered letter, post-office order, or draft, at cur risk. Any person can act as agent who will secure the names and forward the money. Sample copies and club list will be sent free to assist any person who will try to raise a club.

We ask our friends in every county, at every post-office, to give the FARMER the benefit of their active help. There are thousands of new citizens who are farming in the west for the first time, and to such the FARMER, containing as it does the practical experience of the oldest and best farmers, fruit growers and stock breeders, is just what they want and will be w worthy the most earnest support of its many twenty years? friends throughout the west.

The President has appointed Thursday, November 27th, as Thanksgiving day.

The Indiana Farmer says: "Potatoes are plenty this fall, eight hundred wagon loads of them were brought to this market on one day last week.

Work on the new wing of the Capitol came to a sudden stand-still on Wednesday last, One of the contractors, Mr. Babcock, announced his determination to withdraw, on account, we believe, of the work having been taken at a price too low.

### Feed the Stock a Little Corn Daily.

The importance of beginning early to feed stock on something more nourishing than the decaying grass, which begins to lose its nutricious qualities as soon as summer commences to wane should not be overlooked. The pastures in the fall are largely composed of woody fibre, supplying little more than distending material for the animal's stomach. A crop of pumpkins for early fall feeding, as the grass There is nothing better at this season for the

America. At this season, before the cob be- have rotted badly.

comes dry and hard, corn in the ear makes an excellent concentrated food for all kinds of farm stock, and they should have it supplied daily as a part of their feed, to prevent a check in the growth of young animals, a falling off of the milk in the dairy, and flesh of the fattening stock. The present is the season for putting flesh on hogs and preparing them for market One bushel of corn fed to hogs during the mild weather of autumn, will increase the weight of the animals as much as two bushels when the bitter cold of winter has set in. Sheep at this season need the same watchful care and full feeding as do any other stock on the farm, but are the most liable to neglect. It will not matter how good their pasture may seem, the flock should have an ear a day to each sheep, and they will repay the outlay of grain in wool at the next shearing a hundred per cent. The best market for the western farmer's corn is in young cattle, sheep and early fed hogs. If heavy fleeces of wool are expected the sheep must be fed grain in the early autumn, and the same practice must be followed in the care of calves. It is best to give a mixed grain feed for stock of all kinds, and a winter pasture is a most important adjunct in the system of wholethe economy of the American farm that nothing else will ever supply. To have stock in order for winter when it comes down in earnest, therefore we say commence giving them all a little corn daily.

#### Grass

Men who have large farms are too often tempted to put more acres in plowed crops than can be got in in season, well cultivated while growing or if the soil is thin more land is plowed and planted than can be properly manured to insure a full return for labor expended. This kind of enterprise and industry is not directed by good judgment. A small acreage well cultivated and planted in proper season, yields more bushels than a much larger extent badly prepared, planted out of season, and but indifferently cultivated while the crops are growing. In one case the farmer drives his work and makes a yield is generally poor, and he can scarce make both ends meet.

Grass is the sheet anchor of farming. If the land is thin and lies in grass, the grass being allowed to fall and mulch and shade the ground while it rots, the soil is improved more cheaply than by any other mode. If a farm is large and the owner has not sufficient force or capital to farm it all, he should turn the parts into grass that are not used for cultivated crops, and when his rotaition brings him round to these sod covered fields he will grow immense crops of grain from them. A close grass sod is the best subduer of weeds that can be introduced on a farm. A heavy coat of grass protects the ground from the frosts of winter and the scorching sun of summer, keeping it mellow, moist and fertile, and preserving the soil in that condition, which is most admirable, returning the heaviest crops when drawn upon by the farmer. Grass is the farmer's best friend, but few there be who seem to have discovered this fact.

### The Mighty West.

During the last two years ending with the 1st of July, 15,817,000 acres of new public land have been taken up and converted into farms. This vast territory may be said to have been added to the growing west within that period of time. Two years previous this body of land showed no trace of civilization, but lay unbroken beneath its carpet of wild grass. Now it is to build railroads, in order to carry the produce covered by the homes of civilized man with his flocks and herds, his school houses, churches and villages, growing grain and orehards, hedges and fences. This land has all been taken the industry of the future may place upon it, to up by actual settlers, the greater part of it capital, in order to hasten it up by a yeur or homesteaded. In addition to this the numerous two, to build railroads and other conveniences railroads running through the new states and in anticipation of a golden business which may territories hold large land grants, and have sold never come, and which is often turned aside by many times its cost to them. Bring it to their immense quantities of land to emigrants. Who the heavy load of debt piled up to prepare for notice and we shall continue to make the paper can predict the growth of the west in the next its coming.

### Storing Potatoes.

Potatoes having been taken from the ground possible, seems to be a practice agreed upon by the best authorities on potato-growing. Potato raisers, generally pay little attention, however, to this injenction and consult their own convenience about excluding light from the tubers. Storing for winter is an important part of the business of successfully managing potatoes which none may neglect without suffering loss. In a cellar is the most convenient place and can be made very secure by placing studding around the walls and tacking boards to the studding. Lay scantling on the floor of the cellar on which a floor of loose boards should be laid. This arrangement will form an air chamber under and on the sides of the potatoes next the wall, and prevent sweating and heating as well as exclude frost if the cellar is not frost proof. Cover the pile with a thick layer of hay or straw, which will serve to exclude the light and absorb any moisture which arises from the potatoes, and also exclude frost. Potatoes stored in this kind of a cellar bin will keep several fails, is excellent for hogs, and horned cattle. feet in thickness. Avoid dumping in one place or the dirt which is released from the potatoes lation of air cause the potatoes to rot, unless

#### The Farmers of Holland.

American farmers might profit much by following the practice, in many important things, of the easy going, sedate Dutch. We are told that the farmers of Holland, although possess ing great wealth, do not forsake their plows and their sons are prepared for farm work by an education at a University. The public affairs are in the control of farmers who compose the majurity of the smaller legislative bodies and the Supreme States General. Industry with intelligence, and a true public spirit, make these happy and successful Dutch farmers models for the imitation of others in every country. If we could couple our Yankee enterprise with the sturdy good sense of the Hollanders, a vast improvement would be wrought in American manners and customs, and no department of our industry would profit by the change so much as agriculture.

#### "These Bonds!"

This exclamation of pain has been applied n Kansas and other states more frequently in latter years to a very different kind of bonds than those referred to by the apostle. The exsome winter feeding, but the western farmer's clamation has been heard with deep-felt sormain reliance will be found to be corn. It is row, where the bonds rested their heavy, crushthe basis of all feeding, and occupies a place in ing weight upon the farm, the homestead, reaching to the last trifle of the household, scheduled by the tax-gatherers as security for the payment of principal and interest on "these bonds," which a thoughtless and eager generation had voted to fasten upon all the property of town or country. And still this reckless policy goes on of voting bonuses to companies of capitalists to build railroads here and there. The companies own the road when finished and the bonds, which draw an annual interest from tax payers, seldom remaining a lien on the road they were created to aid in building. The sequel to nearly all of these transactions is the people pay the bonded debt and the accruing interest, and the railroad levies an additional tax on the produce as freight, to the extent of every cent it will sell for over and above the bare cost of production. The history of this reckless system of voting bonds to induce companies to build railroads in certain loprofit; in the other the work drives him, his calities, and to make other so-called pub-Union, has been fraught with calamitous and ruinous consequences. The increase of prosperity wealth and business these projected improve ments were to bring to the deluded localities, have been more than offset by the grinding tax the bonus bonds have laid upon property. The terprise away from those debt-burthened communities.

A few enthusiastic adventurous spirits in all the new states have had it in their power, under a loose system of laws, to vote debt and bonds on the future owners who come in to improve and do the real work of building up and making wealth out of the wild waste of prairie and forest. The whole system is inherently wrong and has eventuated in the bread of the industrious being taken to feed the idle.

And still the ruinous practice is pursued. A few days ago the town of Sterling, in this state, by a vote of two hundred, placed the property of that town under bonds of \$15,000, to be used as a bonus to induce a railroad company to hurry up a branch through that section of country. Other districts were to vote on a similar proposition in a few days, and of course with similar results, for going in debt is easy. Paying back

The natural wealth of every section of land in Kansas is sufficient inducement for capital to market, without the settlers resorting with hot haste to mortgage every foot of this virgin soil, together with all the improvements which

The humblest town and poorest county in the state, entirely free from debt, with but moderate business facilities, will attract more immigration and capital, if this fact is well published, should be exposed to the light the shortest time than the most "improved" and largest bonded town or county. Capital and enterprise both show debt-ridden communities, and the power to burthen the future with bonded debt should be removed by the next legislature from a popular vote of the thoughtless multitude, to some more thoughtful and conservative tribunal. No debt should ever be placed on the property of the frugal and industrious by a popular vote, where a large shifting and pennyless population, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, may transfer the earnings of the former, for years, into the already plethoric pocket of capital.

It is quite true that our order of taxation was eversed and that the people should receive the interest on their own money in place of paying interest to capital. By the former system they will grow richer; by the latter poorer. The prevailing custom pursued, when a schoolhouse, court house, jail, etc., is wanted, bonds are placed on the market drawing a heavy rate of interest, and sold mostly at a discount. Contractors frequently take part of their pay in bonds, and run the risk of selling them to capitalists. In such cases, of course, the contract is dairy, for keeping up the flow of rich milk, ad- as they fall will settle in among them in the taken at fifty to a hundred per cent. above cash mirably supplying the loss of sweet, succulent | middle of the pile and by excluding the circu- | prices. Not one jot or tittle of principal or interest constituting this duplicated debt is abated Western farmers must mainly depend upon the fine earth is very dry. We have kept sev- to the people who have to pay it by an annual Indian corn for their winter's supply of nutri- eral hundred bushels in one bin by this arrange- tax, slowly and painfully gathered from their tions feed for stock, which is doubtless superior ment perfectly sound, but dumped on the cellar hard earnings. By this prodigal credit, debtto any other single article of food grown in floor and allowed to lie against the walls they making system, double the necessary principal has been negotiated for with its heavy interest

hanging, through future years, a crushing incubus upon the property and industry of the people who have, through their legally constituted authorities, given bonds to pay this debt.

Now, when money is wanted to make some ecessary public improvement, let us reverse this order by first raising the funds and then have the work done. Twenty thousand dollars cath in hand will do more work than forty thousand dollars, when it is accomplished money can be borrowed to make public improvements, extravagant estimates are made nd expensive architecture is indulged in. Let a similar tax be levied to raise the required ap- Farmer. propriation that is levied to pay interest on the onded debt and create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the principal. Invest the tax as it is collected in safe securities, as the sinking funds and other state funds are invested, which will be drawing interest to add to this building or improvement fund. In a few years at far thes', the desired fund will have been accumu lated, and with cash in hand the work will be done at about one-fourth the cost that the go-indebt system entails. The structures may not be so fine, for those who pay cash down seldom dress so fine as those who buy their clothes on credit. The public want will be as well supplied and the tax will have ceased. No interest is to be provided for, which eats up more of the people's substance than the sam required to make the improvement. The former is the credit system which gnaws the vitals of any people who practice it; the latter is the cash-inhand, which buys more and better articles under all circumstances. Hard times and panics make but slight impression on individuals or communities if debt has not preceded these ravening wolves.

#### Special Meeting.

There will be a special meeting of Capital Grange on Saturday, Nov. 15th, at one o'clock sharp. Business of importance requires a full sharp. Business of the members. W. P. POPENOE.

# Grinding Feed.

As self-preservation is the first law of nature, economy is the first law or rule of the farmer, lic improvements, in every state of the and the cheapest, and at the same time the best vay to feed should be studied by every farmer. Whole grain in many cases will not go as far to feed as when it is ground. Horses and cattle will be benefited much more with feed that is ground, and hogs will fatten much faster and with a less quantity. But that is a fact well heavy tax cripples business, lowers the value of known. If every farmer would grind his own real estate, and turns business, capital and en- feed, it would pay very well, but it will hardly pay to have it ground at a mill and generally pay a large toll. In this age of improvements and inventions there is generally a machine for all our wants, and there are plenty of mills now made of different prices, some very cheap, that do good work. I have used one of these mills which saved me more than its price in one J. W. HEY.

## The Export Cattle Trade.

The Chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the value of the exports from the United States of live animals of all kinds increased from \$5,844,653 during the fiscal year 1878, to \$11,487,754 during 1879. Of the total exports of live animals during the last fiscal year 71 per cent. were sent to Great Britain. The value of the exports of cattle increased from \$3,896,818 during 1878, to \$8,379,200 in 1879. Of the total exports of cattle during the last fiscal year 79 per cent. were shipped to Great Britain. It is believed that the improvements which have been made, and which are still in progress, for effecting the speedy transportation of cattle and for securing their comfort and health, both on cars and on ship-board, will result in a large and constant increase of such exports. Under the present facilities for direct shipments on through bills of lading from the northwestern states to Europe, the persons placed in charge of the cattle at the interior point of shipment in many instances accompany the cattle throughout the entire journey to Liverpool thus securing great efficiency in the care of the cattle.

### Why Not?

seems to be impossible to get along without and watching that they may not burn. Take them-why not have matches that will leave up, drain, and set aside in a hot covered dish. some tangible result behind, something that Pour into the gravy left in the frying-pan a cup will make the world richer than before the contest? Not long since a woman tramped for three weeks or so around a sawdust track in young celery plant minced, boil up, season to this city. The boy who, during that period, sawed a single stick of wood, did more good than that trampist. At Newport and Coney Island Capt, Webb and Paul Boyton are engaged in long swimming matches, yet if either of these gentlemen would tow ashore one log of wood, that act would be more beneficial to man- feetly reliable, and very prompt in all business kind than their useless swimming. This same may be said of these wrestling matches, running matches and all such prodigal waste of strength Let us have a wood-sawing match for the championship. Or let some Amazonian female undertake to saw 2016 quarter cords of wood in 2016 quarter bours. This idea was adopted near Newburg, New York, last week, and a potate-digging match was the result. John Whitmore dug against time for the belt and \$10. He was to dig a hundred bushels in ten hours. He wrestled Greco-Roman fashion

spoonfule of sugar with the same quantity of table salt, and a tablespoonfal of saltpetre. Place the hams in separate pans, and rub each one with the same quantity. Turn twice a day for three duys, and rub thoroughly with the hand each time, turning away the liquor which flows through the meat. Then make a new mixture, and turn and rub daily for ten days. At each rubbing take care to leave that side uppermost which was under before. Then smoke through a system of bonds and taxation. When the hams like those made from pork, and boil in the same way. Hams prepared in this way will be relished so much that you will always have a good supply of them in the larder .- Col.

#### Salting the Chinch Bug.

Elliott & Co., a grain trading firm of Milwankee, Iowa, report through the McGregor News, the following experience in that state of salt as a destroyer of that pest of western farmrs-chinch-bug:

"Experiments with salt about four years ago vere so favorable that an increased amount of land has been so treated each succeeding year, until the past year, when salt was supplied at that station (Waukesha) for about 2,500 acres, and a considerable amount was also supplied at neight oring stations. The testimony of farmers is uniform and cumulative, and to this effect: It keeps the ground moist, acts like a fertilizer, pushes the crop a week or ten days ahead, and produces a yield about fifty per cent. greater than that of the same seed and same treatment, but not salted. This is in cases where the bug does not attack either.

As far as the locality is concerned experience shows that the chinch bug will not work in salted lands. An instance is cited where the little pests, "after destroying a field not salted, worked in a couple of feet in an adjoining field (salted) and then flanked out into a corn field.' The only case reported this year where they have made such showing on salted land is on one piece where corn had been raised previously. They appeared in the places the hills had been but died out and did no damage, and where there had been considerable damage by the bugs in Wankesha county, we can hear of none on salted lands.

The amount used is about three hundred pounds, or say one barrel to the acre, applied after seeding. We hear that it is sometimes mixed with land plaster; those who have so used it claim it the best plan. Refuse salt swept from dry salted meats at the packing houses, is as good as any for the purpose, and can doubtless be procured at low prices.

The immense chicken-hatching establishment of Messrs. Roullier & Arnoult, of Gambais, about forty miles from Paris, France, has thirty incubators at work, and up to September 4th of this season these had safely turned out the almost incredible number of 42,000 chickens, about all of which seem to have grown up well. This return is equal to the perfect work of nearly 4,000 hens, setting successfully on eleven eggs each.

During the week ending September 1st, there was exported from the port of New York, in round numbers, ten millions of dollars' worth of general merchandise, being the largest amount ever sent abroad from the port in one week. There were nearly eighty-seven thousand barrels of flour; three million, five hundred thousand bushels of wheat; of cut meats there were 7,927,585 pounds; of petroleum, 8,261,692 gallons; of cheese over three million pounds, and of lard over forty million pounds.

A society is soon to be organized in Chicago to agitate the question of food adulteration. A sugar dealer of that city is quoted as saying that not one barrel in a hundred of the sugar sold there is strictly pure. Adulteration affects more or less a majority of the ?prepared foods, spices, etc., in common use, and it is time that efforts were being made to rid the country of the great and rapidly increasing evils that result from the practice.

CHICKEN, SOUTHERN STYLE negro cook has an excellent and simple way of preparing young chickens. Cut them into pieces, sprinkle with pepper and salt and dredge with flour. Have ready a sauce-pan, with hot fat extracted from salt pork, in which If we are to have contests of strength—and it fry, or rather sauce the chickens, covering them, of rich milk, thicken with a tablespoonful of flour, add a lump of butter, some parsley and taste and pour over the hot chicken.

Attention is directed to the card of A. J. Thompson & Co., commission merchants, Chicago. They make a specialty of poultry, game, butter, and broom-corn. The house is pertransactions.

Purge out the morbid humors of the blood, by a dose of two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

Sudden changes of the weather often cause pulmonary, bronchial and asthmatic troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irri-tation, which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief.

## A Loosing Joke.

with two rows at a time, and quit forty-five minutes before his ten hours were up, having dug jokingly to a lady patient whio was complaining of her continued ill health and of his inability to cure her, "Try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, and it cost him a good patient.

#### The Greatest Blessing.

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

#### Given Up By Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at

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

go this day and get some for my poor George— I know hops are good."

#### Water Supply.

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

#### To Suffering Woman!

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

#### Louisville Cement.

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

C. A. BROCKETT, Agent

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

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

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

### 器 8 and 9 電

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. Prescott & Co.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

### Sheep Wanted.

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

J. A. BLAKBURN, Great Bend, Barton Co., Kansas.

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

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

Fifty cents will buy the Marsh Ague Cureliquid or pills. It cures the worst cases of Tertian, or Third Day Ague, and all forms of chills and fever. Never known to fail. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

### A Sample Bottle Free!

Marsh's Golden Balsam, the great throat and lung medicine, cures coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption. Try it. Sample bottle free. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. For sale by all prominent druggists.

### Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

### The Receipt

for the Gilt-Edge Butter Maker was obtained from one of the most extensive dairy farmers of Ireland, noted for the excellent and superior keeping qualities of his butter, which was eagerly purchased by London dealers for export to India, where the warm climate puts butter to a very severe test. It has been thoroughly tried by a large number of the very best buttermakers in this country, and they have given it their emphatic approval. Price 25 cents per package. Sold by all storekeepers.

COLLINS, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1879.

GENTLEMEN: We churned one gallon of cream to day at a temperature of 56 degrees, using your Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Time of churning, 15 minutes—result, 4 1–8 pounds of butter. Color, good. As we have not previously weighed our butter, of course we cannot tell whether there is a better per cent. or not, but appearances indicate it, and the quality is at least two cents per pound better. Yours, etc.

M. E. WILBUR,

Proprietor of Collins Creamery. for the Gilt-Edge Butter Maker was obtained

Bilious persons should avoid the use of coffee and nervous persons should avoid the use of cone, and nervous persons the use of tea. An agreeable and healthful substitute is found in Cocoa. Walter Baker & Co.'s Chocolate and Cocoa preparations are highly recommended by the medical faculty, and are sold by all grocers.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

#### Markets.

L	Topeka Leather Market.	
0	Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.	· Hides,
1	HIDES—Green Green, damaged Green, kip and calf Bull and stag Dry flint prime Dry Salted, prime CALLOW Topeka Retail Grain Marvet.	.61/2 .04 .05 .03 .12 .10 5@7 .0 5
	Contracting the standard standard	
,	Vholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by T. A. Beck & Bro.	weekly
V	VHEAT—Per bu. spring	.55 1.05 1.95

8	by T. A. Beck & Bro.	
ı	WHEAT-Per bu, spring,	.5
8	" Fall No 2	1.0
0	" Fall No 3	1.9
51	" Fall No 4	.83
1	CORN — Per bu	.20
7	" White Old	.20
9		.20
ð	OATS - Per bu,	.20
7	RYE - Per bu	.30
9	BARLEY-Per bu	20@40
•	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.50
	" No 2	3.25
	" No 3	3.00
	" Rye	2.50
	CORN MEAL.	.90
	CORN CHOP	.70
	RYE CHOP.	SC
	CORN & OATS	.80
ı	BRAN.	.50
•	SHORT	.65
í	SHORT	.00
•	Topeka Produce Market.	

1	SHORT
е	Topeka Produce Market.
	0
r	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.
-	APPLES—Per bushel 1.00@1.25
	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy 2.00
	" Medium 1.75
•	
	" Castor 121/4
	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
Ш	* Medium
	CHEESE—Per lb
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
	HOMINY—Per bbl 5.25@5.50
	VINEGARPer gal
	E. R. POTATOES—Per bu
3	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu
	SWEET POTATOES 60@75
,	POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz 1,25@1,75
u	POULTR1—Chickens, Live, per doz 1.25@1.75
	" Chickens, Dressed, per lb
١.	" Turkeys, " "09
•	" Geese, " " "10
Л	ONIONS—Per bu
	CABBAGE—Per dozen
	CHICKENS—Spring
H	
П	Tanalas Butchand Datell Worket

	Topeka Butchers' Retail Market
"	-Sirloin Steak per lb
MUTTO PORK	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.  Hind """  By the carcass """  ON—Chops per lb. 1:  Roast " 12
PORK	New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1879. GOVERNMENTS—Opened quiet and firm, except for issues of 1881, which were 34 per cent. lower than Saturday.

RAILROAD BONDS—Active and generally high

STATE SECURITIES-Dull. STOCKS—The week opened with a great buoy-ancy and excitement on the stock exchange under easy news of the money market and the anounce ment that the treasury had purchased \$7,250, 000 of 6's of 1881 at 108. There were also some special causes at work in favor of some stocks which had a tendency to increase the general activity and buoyancy. The advance in the general list was from 1 to 14 per cent. There was a general reaction after the second board, but the market became buoyant toward the close. When it be-come know that the treasury had completed its purchase \$10,000,000 of bonds, prices advanced sharply in many instances, and the highest prices of the day were made in the final dealings.

MONEY—Money loaned as high as 7 per cent. per annum. 114 per cent. per dlem, closing at 5@

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-6@7 per cent. STERLING—Unchanged; \$4 88; sixty days, \$4 80; sight, \$4 83.

### GOVERNMENT BONDS

Coupons of 1881	1057
New 5's	1003
New 432's (registered)105%@	1027
New 4348 (registered)10098@	1004
Coupons sales10638@	1007
New 4's (registered)	1024
Coupons,102%4@	103
Currency 6's	122

### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, November 10, 1879.

Sr. Louis, November 10, 1870.

HOGS—Strong and held higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 25@3 45; paceking, \$3 40@455; butchers to select, \$3 40@870; recelpts, 9.300; shipments, 2.300.

CATTLE—Fair demand and supply; values unchanged; heavy shipping \$4 40@4 70; light, \$2 10@2 35; butchers' seers, \$3 50@4 5; cows and helfers, \$2 25@3 25; grass Texans, \$2 25@3 12½; recelpts, 2.000; shipments, 400.

SHEEP—Good demand and market unchanged; fair to good \$3 25@8 60; choice to fancy, \$3 75@4; recelpts, 700; shipments, 500.

### Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, November 10, 1879.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter, \$1, 1945@1 20; No. 2 spring, \$1, 1436 cash; \$1, 1538 becember; \$1, 1634 banuary; No. 3 spring, \$1, 0345; rejected, 8745c.

CORN—Fulriy active and a shade higher; 4236c cash; 3936c bid for May; rejected, 8746c.

CATS—Fulriy active and a shade higher; 3246c cash; 3246c bid for November; 8248c becember; 3546/3558c May; rejected, 29c.

RYE—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.

BOWN Strong and higher; \$9,752.10 cash; \$9,50 bid for November; \$9,566.00 December; \$10,70 bid for January.

LARD—Strong and higher; \$6,7026 77½ January.

BULK MEATS—Good demand at full prices.

BULK MEATS—Good demand at full prices. WHISKY—Steady at \$1 08.

# Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHIOAGO, November 10, 1879.
The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:

follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000; shipments, 5,500; scarce; heavy grades, 50 higher; light shipping, \$3,556/3,60; light packing, \$3,60/2,370; good, heavy shipping, \$3,70/2,390.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,100; market dull and nominal all round; Texans sold at \$2,50/2,200; good cows, \$3,25; pens well filled.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000; market weak and large offerings. offerings.
The London cable says prices are a shade higher to-day on everything.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.] LIVERPOOL, November 10, 1879.

BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged. FLOUR-100d@13s. WHEAT—Winter wheat, 13s@13s 4d; spring, 10s 8d@11s. CORN—Old, 5s 8d.



1880. Increased in Size.



Vol. 53. Elegantly Illustrated.

It aims to be a favorite in every family—looked for eagerly by the young folks, and read with interest by the older. Its purpose is to interest while it amuses; to be judicious, practical, sensible, and to have really permanent worth, while it attracts for the hour.

It is handsomely illustrated by the best artists, and has for its contributors some of the most attractive writers in the country. Among these are

Harriet Beecher Stowe, James T. Fields, E. P. Whipple, J. T. Trowbridge, Dinah Muloch Craik, Rebecca Harding Davis, Sarah Winter Kellogg, James Parton, Louisa M. Alcott, Louise Chandler Moulton, Dr. Henry I. Bowditch, C. A. Stephens.

The variety and worth of its contents will make it a repository of the choicest literature; a library of tales, travels, adventure, history and biography; a "Companion" for the school, the study and the fireside. It will give

Serial Stories, Stories for Giris,
Stirring Tales of Adventure
Letters of Foreign Travel,
Brilliant Sketches, Poems,

Editorials on Current Events,
Two Hundred Short Stories,
Valuable Papers on Health,
Anecdotes and Incidents Valuable Papers on Health, Anecdotes and Incidents

Subscription Price, \$1 75. Specimen copies sent free. Please mention in what paper you Address YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.



NOTICE. - It is a well known fact that all classes of goods have advanced from 10 to 50 per cent. since the opening of the Fall season. Montgomery Ward & Co., 227 and 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill., are still selling goods at prices made in July, before the advance became general. Their stock is large enough to supply the demands. They will continue to sell goods at the old prices as long as they have or can obtain them. Now is the time to send them your orders. They sell all classes of goods required for personal or family use, at wholesale prices, in any quantity to suit the wants of the purchaser. The only house of the kind in America. For the convenience of their customers, Montgomery Ward & Co. send out a Descriptive Illustrated Price List of 144 pages, giving prices and descriptions of over 10,000 articles. Illustrated with over 1,000 cuts. Send for one of these Price Lists. It will enable you to purchase goods as well at your home as if you were at their store. Address, Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, Ill.

# **PAINTINGS**

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

# GRAND PREMIUM GIFT

OF A GENUINE OIL PAINTING GIVEN TO EACH AND EVERY SUB-SCRIBER OF THIS PAPER! A GRAND OPPORTUNITY, READ!

Arrangements have been made with the National School of Design, of Chicago, Ills., which secure the patrons of this paper the most valuable ART PREMIUMS ever offered in this country, he experiments consist of genuine Oil Paintings, painted on canvas by a corps of the best artists in ecountry. Each Painting is a masterpiece of artistic work, and worth more than all the Chromo Engraving Premiums that were ever offered. Their beauty and value may be determined by the llowing card.

following card.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DESIGN, CITICAGO, ILLS.—Dear Sir: A saure all subscribers that each and every Fremium furnished under this arrangement will be a first-class, genuine oil Fainting, painted by a first-class attlst, on good canvas, and that we are selling even inferior works every week for from \$10 to \$25 each.

One of these valuable Premium Oil Paintings will be given to each reader of this paper who cuts out the Premium Certificate found below, and sends it to the National School of Design, 12 Wells St., Chicago, Ills, together with eight three-cent stamps, or 25 cts, currency, to pay cost of mailing and postings. Each Fainting will be sent by mail, securely packed and warranted to reach its destination uninjured.

Cut out this Certificate and send it to the National School of Design. It is worth \$10. PREMIUM CERTIFICATE. On receipt of this Certificate, together with 25 cts. to pay postage

ORIGINAL HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTING.

This Certificate is good until January 1, 1880, after which 10 cts. additional will be charged. No Paintwill be sent without this Certificate, except on receipt of 610, the retail price for these Premium Oil nitings. All Certificates must be sent directly to The National School of Design, 124 Wells St., Chicago, Ills.

NOTE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.—All Certificates should be sent in before January I, 1880. All cate must in all cases be sent, otherwise persons not entitled to the benefits of this arrangement might reap the advantage. Each Painting will be strongly protected by heavy wrappings, and postage will be prepaid thereon out of the 23 cts. sent in. But one Painting can be obtained for each copy of the paper this week, and the Certificate will not be again printed; hence, the importance of cutting it out at once and sending it in for redemption. Address all Certificates direct to THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DESIGN, 124 Wells Sci. Chicago, Ills.,
And you will receive by mail the finest and most valuable Art Premium ever offered in this country-

# Victor Standard Scales.



Every Scale has a Double Cross Beam Box, and is warranted 5 years. For Price and Circular address **MOLINE SCALE CO.,** Moline, III.

Ar In writing mention this paper,

## New Advertisements.

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

# RODGE'S INFANTS

A trial box (\$1 size) of Universal Pile Pills sent free on receipt of five 3-cent stamps. A Sure Cure. Try them and be convinced of their merits. Name this paper. Agents wanted. F. E. SMITH & CO., P. O. Box, \$21, Middlebury, Vt.

#### A J. Thompson & CO.,

#### COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Poultry, Game, Butter and Broom Corn Specialties. No. 196, South Water St. Chicago.

Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, M. D. Stevens, Chicago.

#### **ESTRAY NOTICE!**

Estrayed from Sycamore Springs, Butler county Kansas, 2 sorrel mare coits. The oldest is a chestnut sorrel, three years old, and the other is one year old this spring, both have white hind feet and some white in forchead, both slim and tall. They left Sycamore Springs on the morning of Sunday, April 20th, Any one giving information of their wherebouts will be liberally rewarded by dropping a postal card to Philip Harsh, Postmaster, Sycamore Springs, Butler county, Kas.

A. H. DILLON.

## Nurserymen and Farmers!

We are prepared io fill orders for Forest Trees—Seedlings of any size—at lowest prices, consisting of Maple, White Ash, Dogwood, Box Elder! Red Bud, Syeamore, and the famous Tully so valuable for ornament, shade and timber.

Address BAILEY & HANFORD.

Makanda, Jackson Co., 111.

I have a few choice Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn fowls for sale at reasonable figures if applied for soon. Address Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Kansas. FOR SALE.

POULTRY BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE.

# Native Bees in Quinby beehives. Mrs. E. D. VAN-WINKLE, Pleasant Ridge, Lane County, Kansas.

LOST.

# On the 24th day of October, 1879, one red cow with one born knocked off; one red cow with white spots and calf alike. One white and two red yearling steers with white spots. The finder will piease give notice to F. A. Beckstrom, Topeka. or to N. O. Foberg St. Marys, Kansas, where a liberol reward will be paid. Respectfully, F. A. BECKSTROM.

VERY IMPORTANT TO SHEEP OWNERS. The new (patented) Sheep Dip. Little's Chemical Fluid. Non-Poisonous, Non-Corrosive, Will not injure even the eyes of the sheep. Kills red lice, ticks, seab insects, also ants, bed bugs and fleas on dogs. Cures gapes in chickens, improves growth and quality of wool. The first prize for wool given in London in June last, was awarded to wool from sheep that had been dipped in this fluid.

It is a Perfect Deordorizer and Disinfectant. Send stamp for Prospectus and testimonials from Australia, New Zealand, South America, Buenos Ayres and South Africa to T, W. Lawford, (General Agent) Baltimore, Md., or 15c for a sample. Agents wanted in every city and town. Terms liberal. Advantage over other dips is it moves perfectly in COLD water. I gallon makes 100 gallons of dip. Perfectly safe in cold weather.

# DGE'S FOODJOTINFANTS AND INVALIDS

Do not let your children grow up weak and puny, when Ridge's Food can be had at such a small cost. WOOLRICH & CO., on every label.

### THE

# **W**eekly Capital.

The Dollar Family Newspaper,

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

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

### SPECIAL ANOUNCEMENT.

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

Address

HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kansas.

# TOPEKA

Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works Manufacturer

PAVEMENTS Chimney Flues.

P. O. Box 170.



Factory and Office on Kansas Ave., be-tween 2d and 3d Streem, M. A. SPEAR.

For the handsomest and CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever furnished Agents.
FORBINES & MOMARIA. CASH PREMIUMS

PER DAY made by energetic men operating our WELL AUGER and DRILLS. We manufacture the best and drills for boring through earth or rock. GATALOGUES SENT FREE.

KANSAS CITY, MO

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# Lirerary and Domestic.

#### The Cider Mill.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER

Under the blue New England skies, Flooded with sunshine, a valley l

The mountains clasps it, warm and sweet, Like a sunny child to their rocky feet

Three pearly lakes and a hundred streams Lie on its quiet heart of dreams,

Its meadows are greenest ever seen; Its harvest fields are the brightest sheen; Through its trees the softest sunlight shakes And the whitest lilies gem its lakes,

I love, oh! better than words can tell, Its every rock and grove and dell;

But most I love the gorge where the rill

Above, the clear springs gurgle out, And the upper meadows wind about;

Then join, and under willows flow Round knolls where blue-beech whip-stocks grow

To rest in a shaded pool that keep

Sheer twenty feet the water falls Down from the old dam's broken walls;

Spatters the knobby bowlders gray, And, laughing, dies in the shade away.

Under great rocks, through trout pools still,

All the way down the nut trees grow, And squirrels hide above and below.

Acorns, beechnuts, chestnuts there Drop all through the hazy air;

And burrs roll down with curled up leaves,

Forever there the still, old trees Drink a wine of peace that has no lees

By the roadside stands the cider mill, Where a low-land slumber waits the rill

A great brown building, two stories high, On the western hill-face warm and dry

And odorous piles of apples there Fill with incense the golden air;

And heaps of pomace, mixed with straw,

The carts back up to the upper door,

Down through the toothed wheels they go To the wide, deep elder-press below.

And the screws are turned by slow degrees Down on the straw-laid cider cheese.

And with each turn a fuller stream

An amber stream the gods might sip, And fear no morrow's parehed lip!

But wherefore gods? Those idle toys Were soulless to real New England boys

What classic goblet ever felt Such thrilling touches through it melt

As throb electric along a straw, hen the boyish lips the cider draw?

The years are heavy with weary sounds, And their discords life's sweet music drowns

But yet I hear, oh! sweet, oh! sweet, The rill that battled my bare, brown feet:

And yet the eider drips and falls On my inward ear at intervals;

And I lead at times in a sad, sweet dream,

And I sit in a visioned autumn still In the sunny door of the eider mill.

### Bread-Making.

lard or butter on the hands to keep the dough were so stiff as some of the iron laden tissues from sticking to them. In making bread, as with many other kinds of food, about one-third is soft, and has not the brittleness of our adullies in making and two-thirds in baking. If terated faille. you do not have milk scald the flour, and in it put a teaspoonful of lard; let stand a few moments and then mix. For four common-sized loaves take lone cup of yeast and to that add one and a half cups of warm water-three or four hours' before the time for mixing-and thicken with flour; then let rise and the bread will not taste of hops, which makes many dislike hop bread.

One way in which I make hop yeast, is to take from eight to ten medium-sized potatoes cut them into slices an inch thick; boil in two and a half quarts of water, with half a cup of salt. Let the potatoes boil for some time after they are "done," as many do not boil the potatoes enough. Take two handfuls of hops by themselves in a bag, pour over them one pint of boiling water, and let boil three minutes-Siffthe potatoes and pour the hors and water upon them, add one oup of white sugar, and when cool add also your yeast. Many fail to make good yeast because they do not have enough to start with. At least a pint is necessury, and for that purpose it should be kept fail to say and do all the kind, pleasant things orkel up and not disturbed. Yeast should be she can that will in any way help to lift up and kept like canned fruit in a cool, dark place cheer those whose lives are shaded with care Another way for making hop-bread is; to make and toil. The mother of to-day rules the world "potato foam." Take three or four potatoes to of to-morrow. Think of it, dear sisters, and one and a half quarts of water. When ther- guard well your home treasures.

oughly cooked and cool, add the yeast; let stand over night; thicken to a batter, let rise; then mix up hard, and let'rise again, and then mould into loaves for the oven. Bread thus made will resemble "baker's" bread.

I will also give a recipe for "French mus-They ask thirty cents for half a pint when you buy it ready mixed: Six even tablespoonfuls of scorched flour, one even tableblack pepper, and a pinch of cayenne pepper, salt. Place the ingredients in a tumbler, mix and add vinegar until of a proper consistency.-Mrs. Laretta Hammond, in Grange Bulletin.

## Black Silks.—How They Are Made to Cheat and How to Wear.—The Test of a Good Silk.

Now, I can talk learnedly of black silk

writes a Paris correspondent, having seen a

quantity of samples cut from the looms which-

send forth their fabrics to the Exhibition. I wish every haly who means to buy a black silk knew what I do about that investment, and how, in a feeling of Christian sisterhood, I wish they could be preserved from the so-called gen uine black cord, warranted not to crease or to absorb dust. I have seen dealers talk about this cord until purple in the face, but they now fail to convince me. I have no faith in weak fibre, bad dyes and weight; all these defects incident to a silk that will not wear being hidden under immersions in treacle, spermaceti and iron. I have visited some of the manufactories which, even at Lyons, make for the cheap Paris trade, and there I have known a silk merchant to have handed over raw silk, for each pound of which he had three in return. The two over were got out of the mixtures for dressing and dyeing, and not out of the silkworm. Any one who has not studied Euclid can comprehend that whatever substance is put in a tissue must likewise at some time or other come out of it again. If spermaceti and iron be boiled in the dye of a thick, glossy texture, and that texture be made up in a tight-fitting Princess robe, the elbows of its wearer will assuredly rub out over the two fronts of her skirt all the grease, treacle, etc., primitively put in the web. This is a plain fact, and it explains how some gros grain silks get shiny and dusty looking in a short time. They are a great disappointment, because they were so handsome in the piece, such gloss, such feel, such fold. They were expensive, besides; so much a yard without duty, and the dressmaker's bill was a long, dreary affair After a little, compassionate sympathy, a few words of comfort and advice. Ladies and male purchasers are equally to blame, not the dealers. A dealer is a human being, but he is un feeling, and that should be taken into consideration when he sells black silk. People will have grain and will not pay the price for it. I know of but four reliable firms who tell the truth about their products, and, when a customer places faith in their selections, he or she s asked how much is to be invested on the purchase. If the sum at disposal be moderate, a very good silk is forthcoming, though it may not be a cord; if a useful dress is wanted, the silk ordered, for instance, is a robe de fatigue, or it is a drap d'Anvers or a drap d'Rhone, the word "drap" at Lyons not signifying cloth, but plain, close textures of black silk. Samples should be written for, and when in hand there is a method for selecting a good silk from a bad one. If, after having made a fold on the cross in a sample forwarded, it is not easily effaced by rubbing it over again with the first finrection, that silk is bad. If, on the other hand, The first requisite for making good bread, the ridge imperceptibly disappears, the matewhen flour is provided, is to have good yeast. rial is good, for silks should be supple, however Without that, no matter how much pains may thick. There are, perhaps, no silks on record from \$50 to \$350. Feed them on hops. Every tion of a little burnt sugar. When salt is be taken, or how good the other materials used, of such thickness as those made by the Greeks family needs an elephant, and will be pleased added to fresh meat, the juices coze out to form One way in which I make hop-rising bread ily. Some of the specimens show over a hunis to scald some of the flour and let it stand a dred figures on one toga; whole Bible stories few moments. Add milk, using it while it is imitated from fabrics made centuries before at yet warm with animal, heat, and then the yeast. Constantinople. These tissues were glossy, sup-Mix up over night, mould it the first time from ple and formed drapery fold such as are now twenty minutes to half an hour; when light being attempted in our trains. The damask mould again, using as little flour as possible; silks again used for sacerdotal vestments are, when light mould into loaves, and let it again in spite of appearances, supple; no embossed rise before placing it in the oven. Rub a little embroidery could be worked on them if they sold for gros grains. A firm, full, rich material

#### A Mother's Influence.

It is hard for a young mother, who has not yet overcome the wayward tendencies of her true of our American world, is the steadily own youthful nature, to realize the influence she exerts over her little ones. She is constantly surrounded by critical imitators who copy her morals and manners. As the mother is, so are her sons and daughters. If a family of children are blessed with an intelligent mother, she is dainty and refined in her manners, and does not consider it necessary to be one woman in the drawing-room and an entirely different person in her every-day life, but who is a true mother, and always a tender. charming woman, you will invariably see her habits of speech and perfect manners repeated in her children. Great, rough men, and noisy, busy boys, will always tone down their voices and step quietly, and try to be more mannerly when she stops to give them a kind word or a pleasant smile-for a true mother will never

#### Why He Didn't Play.

In the fall of '62 the -th Ohio Vol. Infantry were "circling" around through Maryland, and the orders werv very strict against forag- her peculiar fitness for certain branches of ing. Consequently, the boys who would forage anyway, were often put to their wits to get the resented by her presence, is developed, a close "necessaries" into camp without detection. One afternoon the band went out, as usual, to prac- young men of to-day are growing up better and spoonful of pure mustard, one teaspoonful of tice in the woods near the camp. A nice fat shote, in his perambulations after acorns and entry into many circles which formerly were one teaspoonful of white sugar, and a pinch of other "shack," wandered near where the boys were playing; the temptation was too strong. The fife and drum were hushed and a well directed shot from Dick's "navy" laid porky ter, surround their meetings with every influlow, and he was soon dressed and ready for transportation. It was nearly time for dress parade, and how to get the animal into camp ticipation of women to be one of the chief of was a question. Suddenly an idea struck Dick, them. Of course there will be topics for disour fife major, and was soon put into execution. The bass drum was uncorded and the carcass deposited therein. The drum head was replaced and the band took up the line of march who understands hea business, will afford as for camp. The regiment was just forming for dress parade,' and the band had to go immediately on the parade ground. Soon came the order "Troop beat off!" and up the line went the band. G-, our bass drummer, looked rather white around the gills, but nary a beat from the big drum. When opposite the colonel, who was beginning to look livid at the eccentric movements of the band, the order came, 'Music halt!" (To G--.) "Why in thunder don't you beat that drum, sir?" Gthinking the boldest way the safest, stepped up in front of the colonel and whispered: "Colonel, we've got a pig in the drum!" "Sick, are you? Then, why in the devil don't you go to your quarters? Be off! Music, forward march!" it it is needless to add that the colonel got pork-steak for supper.

## How Much a Menagerie Costs.

It may be interesting to a large class of readers to know just how much a menagerie would cost them. There are, no doubt, many deserv ing people in this country who would like to add a tiger or hyena to their list of household pets, if they! only knew where these docile creatures could be obtained, and what the expense would be. England does a large trade in wild animals and they are rather cheaper there than in this country. Still, the unhandiness of getting them here more than makes up the diference. Don't expect to get snakes and such things by mail; they dislike to be stamped by the active clerk, and the clerk generally feels embarrassed when the package breaks open. A tiger or a lion can be had for \$400 each; \$150 gets a very good article of leopard, although \$100 will buy an inferior kind; black panthers cost \$750; clouded tigers come as high as \$1,500, and economy would suggest a sparing investment in animals of this class; a lynx in England costs \$50, but they can be had for nothing in Canada. Canadians miss lots of good chances to catch a lynx, for the Kanuck generally has a foot-race against time the moment he sees one, and thus neglects to seize him. The lynx that he doesn't catch is the famous missing lynx. One hundred and twentyfive dollars will get you a polar bear, and \$50 a brown bear; a brown bear is just as satisfactory as the others and much cheaper; sloths cost \$50, but you can get plenty of them in America, sitting around groceries and talking politics; \$25 gets a very good wolf, although many persons can get them cheaper, in fact, they have hard work keeping the wolf from the door. Aard wolves cost as much as \$500, no doubt because they are so Aard to get. ger, or by pulling the material in a contrary di- Monkeys cost from \$2 up to \$500. Of course for the latter price a regular Darwin can be had. A zebra will cost you \$500. Be sure and get one of the right stripe. Kangaroos cost when silk weaving was first introduced in Sic- to know that one three stories high can be a brine, and, of course, are lost to the meat. bought for the trifle of \$1,500. A two-story el- To avoid impoverishing the meat, salt shou ephant costs \$750, a cottage elephant \$500, while not be added until the flesh is partially cooked. any amount of shanty elephants, for parlor pets, These principles are perhaps more generally can be bought for \$300. Now we come to lux- known than employed in practice.-Prof. Fail uries. A rhinoceros should not be indulged in yer, of Kansas State Ag. College. unless the purchaser has a good bank account. A very ordinary rhinoceros costs \$2,000, while pretty desirable article comes to over \$5,000. person must have the rhino to indulge in a rhinoceros. Now go ahead and make your selections. "You pays your money and takes your choice." - Detroit Free Press.

#### Woman In the Farmers' Club.

One of the features of the world's progress during the past few years, and especially is this growing recognition of the fact that woman has a somewhat more preminent place in the world's work than the circumscribed limits of the family circle. While her duties as mother must always be the most sacred, and neglect of those duties to pursue other objects in the last degree blameworthy, there is room outside of and beyond this for her to accomplish much. We are not writing a woman suffrage article. When women generally want to vote, sensible men will be as glad of their company at the polls as elsewhere. With the education they are receiving at present, the time may not be far away when they will wish to use the ballot on great moral questions which concern the happiness of their homes and the safety of their children, but there are no indications that one woman in ten ever will care for the suffrage except in matters of this sort.

But in industrial and moral reform organizagained a place. The grange has done an immense amount of leveling up in this direction, and kindred organizations of less wide-spread they don't speak now.

ote have followed in its footsteps. All the reformatory temperance societies that are doing anything worth mentioning recognize her right to an equality of work and honor. Aside from work, the power of the social element as repapproach to the home circle is attained, and the purer from the fact that woman has gained an open to men only.

We are anxious that the farmers' clubs should, in entering upon their work this winence which will make them in the largest sense successful, and we judge the presence and parcussion occasionally in which the gentler sex cannot participate to advantage, but in many cases an essay from a sensible, educated woman, much and as valuable matter for discussion a those of men. On dairying, gardening, fruit culture and similar topics, a good many farmers' wives know the business, and can tell about it, much better than their liege lords.

But aside from all this, there is nothing more mportant for farmers than to foster a feeling of community of interest, and these gatherings with the families of each other, go a long ways to break dawn the barrier which keeps them apart. Without, perhaps, being exactly jealous of each other, there is among farmers more thrn among almost any other class, a feeling of 'every man for himself" when it comes to an interchange of useful knowledge concerning the state of the market and similar matters. Every farmers' club, every agricultural society of any sort or name, tends to remedy this evil, but

those clubs in which women have taken the most active part and been most warmly welcomed, have been, so far as we can learn, the most successful .- Conn. Farmer.

### Chemistry of Cooking Meat.

In roasting, the heat first coagulates the albumen and gelatine of the meat, preventing their escape except in small quantity. The heat slowly penetrates the interior. Unless the roasting be continued sufficiently long, the parts nearest the center will not be hot enough to coagulate the albumen, and the meat will be red, juicy and underdone. It is obvious that the roast should be exposed to a good roasting heat from the first. By this means, the great r portion of the juices is retained within the meat

In boiling, the result is somewhat diferent. If the flesh be placed in cold water and the temperature raised gradually, the soluble albumen, the soluble salts, and the flavoring por tions, all of which are soluble, begin to pres out into the water, and the meat gradually be comes impoverished, while the liquid in which it is boiled becomes correspondingly rich and nutritive. In order to preserve the full flavor and quality of the meat, the water must be boil ing before the joint is put in, and maintained ing before the joint is put in, and maintained official Reports and Circulars fice at a gentle simmer until the whole of the meat TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 W 11 St., N. Y. has attained a temperature of at least one hundred and seventy degrees. By this method the albumeu in the exterior portions is coagulated as soon as it comes in contact with the water, and prevents the escape of the soluble portions within. The meat is vastly richer and more palatable, but the broth suffers proportionately. We can take advantage of these facts according as we wish to have the strength in the broth, as in beef tea, or in the flesh itself. The brown color which boiling often gives soups does not add to their flavor, as is generally supposed. By custom this dark color is associated with the idea of strength and flavor. This color is sometimes given in broth by the addi-

## Borax for Salting Butter.

The Italian minister of agriculture has addressed a communication to the chamber of commerce of Milan relative to experiments in salting butter with borax which have been earried out at the agricultural station at Florence. From the account which appears in the Giornale di Agricoltura, borax would appear to have a most marvelous effect in insuring its absolute preservation. Samples of fresh butter made at the Florence station, and purposely not carefully freed of their buttermtlk, were found, on the addition of about eight per cent. of borax, to maintain their natural fine flavor. without the least change whatever, for upwards of three months. To attain this satisfactory result it is necessary that the borax should be perfectly dry and in very fine powder; and care must be taken to insure its thorough mixture with the whole mass of the butter operated on. Among the further advantages of this plan, it is noted that borax imparts no flavor of any kind to the butter, while it is entirely harmless in its nature, and also reasonably cheap. Still later experiments have shown that a very much smaller proportion of borax suffices to produce the desired effect, and also that simple solutions of the salt act quite as well as the dried powder .- Boston Journal of Chemistry.

He had an auburn-haired girl, and promised ions woman has by almost general consent to take her out riding. She met him at the door when he drove up, and he exclaimed "Hello, Ready?" She misunderstood him, and

#### Advertisements.

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

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

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt
Outfit free, Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine \$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. 18 Eiegant New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpaid GEO. I REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

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

60 Perfumed Chrome, &c. Cards, name on, 10c. 42 Elixed Cards and fine Focket Knife, 25c. Autograph Album, 20c. Gamo Authors &c. Clinton Heat. Clinton rille, Comm.

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Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

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\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500.

# THE WEEKLY CAPITAL

FOR THE BALANCE OF 1879.

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

# MAKE HENS LAY.

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



## 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.

# GREAT SALE OF TROTTERS.

Nov. 18th, 1879. One hundred head from the Forest, Park and Ashland Park Studs. The animals offered represent the get of such sires as George Wilkes, Mambrino Patchen, Honest Allen, Belmont, Pilot. Jr., Mambrino King, Clark Chief, American Clay, Howard's Membrino, Black Prince, Almont, Regular, Homer, Mambrino Magner, Mambrino Abdallah, Balsora, Alexander's Abdallah, and the different thorough bred families. This sale will be the most important in point of number and select breeding of any sale over held in Kentucky. The lot will consist of stallions, brood mares, aged horses, weanlings, yearlings, two-year-olds, and so on to the hantured road or track horses.

orses.
For oatalogues and particulars apply to
DR. L. HERR, or
B J. TREACY,
Lexington, Ky.

#### Stable Management.

Concerning the question whether horses are better in boxes or stables, Professor Pritchard holds that, provided they have plenty of room, nothing could be better for horses than a good loose box, in which the horse has an opportunity of moving about, and thus getting beneficial exercise. A loose box should be of a good height and at least ten feet long by six wide. He would recommend a length of fourteen feet and a width of twelve feet. He advises where permanence is desired, the use of stone for the structure if it can be obtained, with foundations of concrete, or with slate between the first few courses, if built of brick. The inside lining of the walls should be wood; and where glazed tiles are used, as in some expensive structures, they should never be white in a light stable, the glare being liable to affect the horse's vision injuriously.

Where room was not of much importance, he was opposed to having either loft or sleeping rooms over stables. The roof should be ceiled on the inner surface. As to the flooring, it should be of such a nature as not to abrorb moisture nor be slippery. He had seen nothing better than ordinary bricks carefully laid edgeways, care being taken to select good bricks, since these will never become slippery, nor absorb any great amount of urine. There should be an ingress of fresh air as well as an egress of such air as is poisoned by the breathing of the horses. This may be secured without draught, and can best be arranged by openings near the ground and near the ceiling of the roof. With regard to temperature, it should be kept as near as possible from 50° to 60° F. all the year round. A horse kept in a dark place would show a better action on being brought from his stable into the air, and he believed it was a fact that horses so kept would look better in their coats. Still there are many drawbacks to dark stables. He recommends iron mangers fixed in brick work, since in some places he had known horses to rear, put their feet in the mangers and break through.

There are many strong objections to the unnatural practice of fixing racks above the horse's head. The professor advised that food should be given in small quantities and frequently, the horse's stomach being small in proportion to the size of the animal, and in consequence of the mode of digestion in the horse's stomach he was quite certain that it was best to give the horse his water to drink before his food. An opposite course of proceedure, he claims, frequently leads to cholic, and gives rise to pain and inconvenience, which he attributes to the gastric juice which ought to digest the food becoming diluted by the admission of water into the stomach while the food is there. The horse does not prefer dirty to clean water, but does prefer soft water to hard, to such an extent that he would rather drink dirty soft water than clean hard water. Putting a little warm water into that drunk by the horse is preferable to the practice prevalent among some grooms of put-ting the water in the warm stable for the night, to have it a little warmer in the morning.

Ordinary horses should be fed three times a day, and with great regularity. A little hay should be given the horse to amuse himself with during the cleaning out of the stable, and he then should have his water offered to him, and before anything like a meal is provided him. As to bedding, nothing could be better than straw, which should be thick in those places where the animal might injure his houghs. In case of a horse having a habit of much pawing, sawdust might be used in front of him; indeed sawdust might be used generally, but not in those stables which have underground drainage. Horses must be thoroughly groomed to keep them healthy, as well as to make them look well. Instead of bringing the horse in when coated with mud and sluicing him with cold or even tepid water, the mud should be wiped or scraped off as far as practicable, and then the legs wrapped round till they dried Hundreds and thousands of cases of mud fever might be prevented if this plan were used, instead of thowing water over them or excessive washing.

### Separating Cream by Centrifugal Force

The N. E. Homestead gives the following account of separating cream from the milk by the centrifugal process, which bids fair to create a complete revolution in the dairy business:

Almost during the first minute of the revolutions, the appearance of the contents of the vessel changes, and the color of pure rich cream is presented to the beholder, in place of the clear white of the whole milk which has been poured in. Eoon a wall of cream, just outside the central cup, and raised far above it, to the metal coping at the top, plainly appears, presenting the peculiar appearance of a fluid raised into that position, and kept in place by rapid, whirling motion. This is, in fact, just what it seems to be, a wall of cream alone, and just outside, and out of sight behind it, on the outer circumference of the vessel, is another wall of milk, which has become "skimmed milk" by the process. Or the skimmed milk has become separated by the centrifugal force applied; the cream, being the lighter fluid, has taken its place nearest the center of motion, while the milk, the heavier, forms a corresponding body outside, and the two fluids now exist in the vessel in well defined and entirely distinct strata, which touch without it in the slightest degree mingling; and the two fluids run off into prepared receptacles on the floor, on the opposite sides of the machine. Being-under full headway, the machine will now sep-arate the? cream from 300 to 400 quarts per

The cream may be separated or extracted from the milk within an hour after milking, which will be an effectual remedy against the danger of loss by souring in hot weather.

## TH STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description fast stray.

Said tray.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

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

places in the township, giving a correct testified of tendars, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace 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 tendars, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cush value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three succes-

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Pence of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 charges and costs.

owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within sweyev months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall we shall sail or such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars. Fees as follows:

value of such 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 FAIMER,
To KANSAS FAIMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10.

mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10. ustice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

Strays for the week ending November 12.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up Sept. 19th 1870 by John Rinchern of Auburn township one roan mare, branded Z on left shoulder, about 14 hands high. Valued at \$55. 10 years old.

MARE—Taken up by Marth Coatwell of Mommouth township, Oct. 18t 1870, one black mare 2 years old, with white high process of the second second

Mitchell County.—J., W. Hatcher, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by W. R. Nichols, Center township, one
dark brown mare mule 15 hands high, saddle marks on right
side of back, rope on neck 39 feet long. Supposed to be 15
years old. Valued at \$40.

Sedgwick County.-E A. Dorsey, Clerk.

SEAS WAR COURTY.—E. A. DOTSEY, CHERK.
STEER—Taken up by Samuel J. Taylor of Grant township
ct, 25th 1879 one black and white Texas steer, branded on
oth hips, both ears cropped. Appraised at \$15.

Leavenworth County.—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
COW—Taken up October 10th 1879, by John Murray, of
Igh Prairie township, and posted before G. W. Seymour,
P., one red cow, supposed to be five years old, color red
ith white along the back and some white on belly. Valued
4820. at \$20.
COW—Also one cow, supposed to be three 'years old, color white with spots on sides, red head and neck, and has a young calf. Valued at \$15.

Marion County.—E. R. Trenner, Clerk.

Doniphan County.-D. W. Morse, Clerk. COW—Taken up by George R. Dolby, in Wayne township, and posted before M. T. Landon, J. P., on Oct. 20th 1879, one cow, pale red, with white and yellow spots, the right horn half gone, a clip out of the top of left car, a slit on the top of the right car; valued at \$20.

Sumner County—S. B. Douglass, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by John D. Holmes, in London township,
betober 17th 1879, one bay colt, black mane and tail, appraised at \$7. COLT—Also one dun mare colt, black mane and tail and left hind foot white; valued at \$5.

WALNUTS! WALNUST! KANSAS LAND OWNERS

Raise Walnut Timber.

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, SEEDSMEN, Kansas City, Missouri.

THE

**W**eekly Capital

DOLLAR FAMILY NEWSPAPAR.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

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

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HUDSON & EWING. Topoka, Kanma.



## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitts, Asthma, AND CONSUMPTION.



Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchits, Asthma,
AND CONSUMPTION.

The few compositions which have won the confidence of mankind of man; kind and become household words, among not only our but many nations, many have extraordinary virtues, among not only coursed so wide a reputation and have extraordinary virtues, eds so wide a reputation and attended the solong as Ayen's Cherry Perroral. It has been known to the public about forty years by a long continued series of marvellous cures, that has won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closer, for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in suddenattacks.

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PRE J. C. AYER & GO. Lowell, Messephusetts. PREPARED BY

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

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

HUMAÑ FLESH as

Rheumatism. Swellings, Stiff
Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns
and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and
Sprains, Poisonous Bites r.id
Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Gld
Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains,
Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and
indeed every form of external discase.

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It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the BRUTE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Holts, Film upon the Sight and Farey, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the accupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable. A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Musicang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

It heals without a Sear. It goes to the very root of the matter, renetrating even the bone.

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

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 \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price, Send stamp for our New Fell & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINATI, O.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$6

wanted.

By a practical Sheep Breeder of more than twenty-five 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 business, or will take one to three thousand head of good young Ewes Sheep on shares for two or three Ewes Sheep on shares for two or thess W. J. COLVIN & SON, Larned, Kansas.

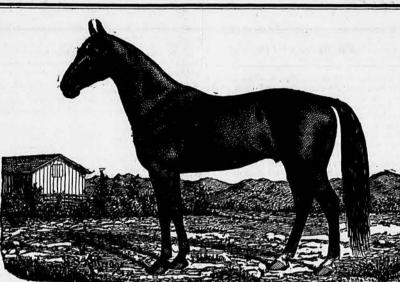
20 Elegant Style New Chromo Cards, 10c with Nassau, N. Y.

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

S. H. BULLARD,

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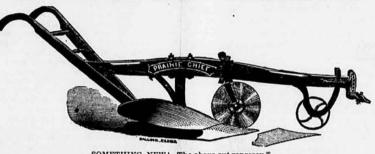
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Trotting Stock,

For Sale Cheap and on Easy Torms. All Stock guaranteed to be as represented. Catalogues sent free. Address,

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"Prairie Chief."



which we style the "PRAIRIE CHIEF." It combines more good and desirable qualities than any Breaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It flat furrow with great ease and without breaking the sod! It is made with our solid Slip-Share, whice superior to those formerly used on Breakers. Our new upright is put on all these Breakers, which has the strength of any other Upright! The

Prairie Chief Breaker

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

Action in Solicity Property cares all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a complexity, in their, all diseases caused by but blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigating medicine.

Especially has a manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Holls, Carbundess, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goltre or Thicks Necks, and Emirged Glands.

If you feel dui, drowsy, debilitated, have sailow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, but faste in mouth, internal heat or child alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue contel, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Billousness." As a remoty 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 astonished the melical 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 saustard sceeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Jaundiee, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Enrotations from Stomach, Bad Taste is Houth, Billous attacks, Pain in region of Kidueys, Internal Fever, Blooted feeling about Stomach, Ends, asks by Prierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, Sold by druggists.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauscous pills. These Pellets at Burst of Stomach, askeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the Stomach, Burst of Stomach, Burst of

Wanted. | PUBLICATION NOTICE

By a Practical Shoep Breeder of more than twenty-five years' experience, both in the cast and west, a partner with a cash capital of two thousand dollars or more, either with or without experience in the bus-iness; or will take one to three thousand head of good young Ewes Sheep on shares for two or three years, Address W. J. COLYIN & SON, Larned, Kansas,

soon will be. The rise of more than half in the rice of fron is more than we can stand. For a very tort time only we will receive orders at old prices, iz.; 5 ton Wagon Scales, \$50. All fron and steel. old on trial—freight paid by us—no money asked il tested and found satisfactory. All sizes. JONES OF BINGHAMTON,

FOR SALE.

A young thoroughbred Imported Jersey Bull. Very cheap, enquire of D. S. SHERMAN, Nor th Topeka.

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HOP BITTERS
Ton dyspepsia, kidney or prinary complaint, also so the stomach, bouces, blood, there or nerves? HOP BITTERS

If you are simply weak and low spirited, tryit! Buy it.
Insist upon it. Your dringgist keeps it.
It may save your life. It has saved hundreds.
Hop Cough Care is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask children.
The Hop Pad for Stonach, liver and Kheny, is superier to all others.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irredistable cure fir drunkeness, use of optim, tobacco or narcetic.
All above soid by druggists. Hop Bitters Mrg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

State of Kansas County of Shawnee \} ss

In the District Court in and for the county and state aforesaid. F. B. RIX, Plaintiff,

ys. John Cox, Defendant.

John Cox, Defendant.

John Cox the defendant in the above entitled action will take notice that he has been sued by F. B. Rlx, the plaintiff therein, who did on the \$24d day of October, 1879 file his petition in the District court, in and for the county of Shawnes and state of Kansas, against John Cox, the defendent, and that the defendant must answer the petition on or before the 10th day of December, 1879, or said petition will be taken as true and judgment rendered accordingly. The nature of the action for which judgment is asked is to recover the sum of \$20 with interest at 12 per cent per anum since May 21st, 1874 together with protest fees taxed at \$2.02, the amount being due on a promissory note executed by J. R. Fisher and made payable to the order of the defendant, who endorsed and delivered the same to Chas N. Rix, who afterwards sold, assigned and transfered his interest in and to said note to the plaintiff. And the defendant is further notified, that at the time of filing said petition, an order of said court and level upon lots numbered one hundred and twenty six and one hundred sand twenty six and one hundred

Attest: (SEAL.) R. E, Heller, Clerk.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

One light bay horse obout four years old with large head and small nose. Ten dellars reward given for information that will lead to the recovery. Address, SWAN WALQUIST\* Osage City, Kansas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed from the McClure place, 9 miles west of Topeka, on the south side of and adjoining the river, a three-year-old kay pony colt; had large W branded on left shoulder, a little white allove each hind hoof, and a very little in forehead. White spot where saddle presses on back. Was missed Saturday morning, Sept. 37th. The finder will please leave at above named farm, or send word to C. J. ROSHN, 89 Topeka Aye., Topeka Ks.

O Superb, snowflake, marble, chromo, transparent etc., CARDS, no 2 alike, 10c. 20 samples, agents terms, type; etc., & Agents consisted. Lurge cash commission. Full outlit 10c. All cards are fine stock and neatly printed. & No imperfect cards are fine stock and plainly. Addess C A VICK, Arbeia, Michigan.

## farm Zetters.

ARGYLE, Sumner Co., Nov. 4.—The weather ARGYLE, Sumner Co., Nov. 4.—The weather has been good for some time, and most of the farmers have taken advantage of it to gather their corn. Wheat still looks well. Some farmers have just finished sowing. There is a greater breadth sown to wheat in this locality than formerly. There is a large quantity of corn being shipped out of the Arkansas Valley to Colorado and eastern markets, although the farmers get little or nothing for the raising of it, as the dealers have things all their own way in the markets. I was informed last week by it, as the dealers have things all their own way in the markets. I was informed last week by one of them, in Wellington, that they, the dealers, intended to keep the price down to 18 or 19 cents per bushel this fall and winter. Now what we want is some party or parties who will shell and ship corn so as to create a greater demand for it, so that the farmer may receive a fair price for his labor. Stock of all kinds have done well this season. Stockmen have comdone well this season. Stockmen have com-menced feeding for winter, thinking it better menced feeding for winter, timining it better policy to feed early than to lose stock when hard winter sets in. The prospects for fruit next year are good, as there are more fruit buds set this fall than I have ever seen in any preced-ing year. INDEX.

Our correspondent opens up a question which appeals to every farmer in Kansas. That of sharing a reasonable amount of the profit made upon their grain which is mostly enjoyed by middle men of one class and another. The farmers must take the matter into their own hands, by co-operating with each other. The farmers of the Arkansas Valley have means and intelligence enough to form an association by which they could control the situation. If they will open a correspondence with Mr. Geo. J. Holyonk, the great English advocate of co-operation, who is now in this country and who lectured at Cooper Uniou, New York, last week, he would doubtless very cheerfully give them the benefit of his long experience, which has resulted in the laborers of England accumulating a fund of twenty-five millions of dollars. The farmers of the Arkansas Valley could accomplish as much we haven't the least doubt, by using similar means,

Langdon, Reno Co., Nov. 4.—I have just returned from a journey through southwestern Reno and the northeastern part of Pratt counties. I find the young wheat in fine condition. It is put in the ground in better order than usual, and the most of it is strong enough to stand the winter freezes, I think, although much of it was sown late in September and in October. It had been sed by the part of the condition of the sed of the s of it was sown late in September and in October. It had been so dry that many did not get their ground plowed in time to sow early. The acreage is fifty per cent above that of last year. The corn crop along the route is very light. It will not average ten bushels per acre, and the acreage was small. It is thirty cents per bushel, and rising in price.

The old crop of wheat is about all sold. It was light on account of grasshoppers fraction.

The old crop of wheat is about all sold. It was light on account of grasshoppers, freezing, and the spring drouth. When No. 3 wheat got up to \$1.05 in Hutchinson, which is the market point for a large portion of the state southwest of it, the farmers rushed in all the wheat they had on hand, as a rule, to market, and there is not enough left in Stafford, Pratt, Barbour, Kingman and Reno counties to supply the home demand until next harvest. home demand until next harvest

B. P. HANAN.

MORTONVILLE, Jefferson Co., Nov. 4.—The month of October proved to be very favorable, plenty of rain, weather warm, no killing frost until the 23d, so that the growing crop of wheat is up to a full average. A larger breadth was sown this fall. There is some complaint of the fly, but I have not seen a field of wheat that shows any damage from it. The crop of late potatoes is quite light, probably not more than one-fourth of a crop.

Stock of all kinds in good condition. The hog crop is beginning to move, it is not any lar-

Stock of all kinds in good condition. The hog crop is beginning to move, it is not any larger than last year. \$3.10 is the highest that has been paid for hogs at this point.

I see in the FARMER of October 29th, an article "How to plant and manage an apple orchard," in which the writer advocates planting from 16 to 18 feet apart. Is not that too close? Will not the trees, as they grow, be so thick as to exclue light and sun? In the boss bearing orchards in this locality, the trees were planted 32 feet apart each way, and now after 18 years growth, they almost touch each other. No groves were planted around them, just an osage hedge.

WILSON, wheat look still keeps come up sc it will rip corn, 25c; crib, and Stock is in judge by re are ge are distributed as a sun of the property of the pr JOSHUA WHEELER.

Roy, Sumner Co., Nov. 3 .- Once more the chilly winds from the north are blowing steadily across the broad prairies of Southern Kansas and Jack Frost is making his nightly visits sas and Jack Frost is making his nightly visits among us, and leaving every plant and shrub brown in his path, Winter wheat is looking much better than last year this time, and if the winter and next spring prove favorable, the wheat crop of 1880 will equal, if not surpass, that of 1878. An enormous acreage has been sown, especially here on new land, where it has been proven by experience that wheat will pay better than any other grain. The terrible grass-hopper coming from the northwest passed over us in great numbers for several days. As none alighted we are free this season and the coming spring from their invasion,

Corn has done well considering the dry season and is yielding 25 bushels per acre on second sod.

I promised you sometime ago to give my ex-

ond sod.

I promised you sometime ago to give my experience with fall breaking: Last November I broke a small piece of prairie, re-breaking again in April, put into corn and sorghum, cultivating a couple of times. I raised a tremendous crop. This fall the ground works up like old land, and wheat sown upon it looks much better than conservation.

The solution of the stock raiser for feed. No material change in the markets since my last.

Cope, Jackson Co., Nov. 1,—Since my last,

There are now only a very few vacant claims open to preemption; so fast has the country been settled, that now the hammer is heard on every side and new dwelling houses are constantly going up. What we want here as in every new county, are men of enterprise and capital; men who are not afraid to take hold of the plow and hammer themselves; and such I am happy to say are numerous.

be in that condition—and not a favorable time to contract debts. The record of the past is that every few years brings a reverse in business, and to the one that is in debt when "hard times" set in, it is ruinous. My advice then to my brother grangers is to steer clear of debt now when on the eve of prosperity.

In my next I will give you some account of sheep husbandry in south Jackson.

say are numerous.

Goods of all kinds are going up in prices, although this will make it harder for those with though this will make it harder for those with scanty means, yet I take it as a sign of better times that are coming. Flour that sold for \$2.20 per hundred pounds seven months ago, now brings \$3.25 and is still on the rise. Potatoes \$1.00 per bushel; butter 30 cents a pound; pork, 6 cents, and on the decrease, or the supply increases. With good prospects for another season, and a second railroad now undergoing construction, without the aid of county bonds helps to make us all jubilant and hanny ing construction, without the and of county, bonds helps to make us all jubilant and happy.

F. E. Moss.

CEDARVALE, Chautauqua county, Nov. 3.—
We are having very nice weather this fall for harvesting our corn, which is making a fair yield, considering the dry weather we had during the summer. It is averaging about 30 bushels per acre, of good quality and selling at 15 to 20 cents per bushel. Wheat averaged about 12 bushels per acre of fine quality and is worth 85 to 90 cents. This has not proved a very good county for producing oats. They probably yielded about 12 to 15 bushels per acre. Irish potatoes only about one-third crop, worth 75 cts per bushel. Millet was an ordinary crop, 2½ tons per acre, worth \$2.00 per ton in the field. The wheat sown this fall looks splendid, not withstanding the scarcity of rain.

The wheat sown this in looks splentid, notwithstanding the scarcity of rain.

Cattle is in good condition, better than usual.

The range has remained good longer than common. Farmers are just now commencing to feed. There is no disease prevailing among cattle over the county generally. There is one locality that has lost some cattle recently. It is thought to be Texas fever caused by parties driving Texas cattle in about the first of last month previous to its frosting and freezing. There is no trouble except along the route they were driven over. Hogs are in good condition and no complaint of any disease. M. Bumgarner,

UNIONTOWN, Bourbon Co., Oct. 31.—I had been in Kansas several years before I found that corn was good feed for calves, and much the pest food that was raised on the farm. I had been taught to believe that it produced too much fat, and did not furnish sufficient bone and muscle, therefore I fed it but sparingly and depended on oats or bran (if I had them) and hay, and in the spring my calves were none too fat, and to judge from appearance, they had had plenty of bone-producing material; and then it took them the most of the next summer to get in good condition, and they never made up what they lost the first winter. But for the last few years I have made a new departure. I last few years I have made a new departure. I commence to feed plenty of corn early in the fall, and increase the ration until I keep them growing and improving through the winter. I find that plenty of corn and prairie hay, with a dry, warm place to sleep in, will make a good yearling. Of course they would do better if they had some kind of winter pasture, but nine farmers out of ten in Kansas do not have the workers. I feed the corn in toughs, about two pasture. I feed the corn in troughs about two feet from the ground, and think that the best way is to chop it in small pieces with a hatchet, as they do not eat it so fast as they do if shelled, but if there is many to feed shelling is easiest and will do very well if fed enough. In fact I uever have seen a calf that was fed too much, even if he had all he would eat. He will make even if he had all he would eat. He will make an extra growth the next season and amply re-pay the extra feeding. No farmer can afford to let his calves sleep out-doors, if he has to sell part of them to furnish the means for sheltering the balance.

Kansas farmers (I mean you that have been Agnasa farmers (1 mean you that have been afraid of feeding too much corn to your calves) try it this winter and I think you will report next fall that the extra amount of corn fed them will be the most profitable of any fed on the

WILSON, Russell Co., Nov. 3.—Early sown wheat looks well for the chances it has had. It wheat looks well for the chances it has had. It still keeps dry. That sown in October has come up scattering and will be a poor crop, as it will ripen very unevenly. Wheat is 80c; corn, 25c; potatoes, 75c. Corn nearly all in the crib, and will average 35 bushels per acro. Stock is in a healthy condition. So far as I can judge by reports from different parts of the state, we are getting our share of the blessings that are distributed to the people of Kansas. We can not expect an abundance of every crop every year.

T. W. HEY.

NEWTON, Harvey Co., Nov. 6.—We noticed an article in the FARMER of recent date, inquiring as to the propriety of farmers raising millet for hay. I have had nine years or pracquiring as to the propriety of tarmers raising millet for hay. I have had nine years of practical experience in farming in Kansas, and I find that my experience and observation is of considerable benefit to me, and I wish it to be no less beneficial to my fellow farmers. I give you my opinion based on practice.

First, I think millet comes next to timothy for stock, and as timothy is very hard to start in this country as yet, we have to depend principally on millet as a substitute.

If you wish to raise millet for hay, sow one-half bushel per acre, cut as soon as the grain is filled, and stack without rain, if possible, but be sure it is well cured before stacking.

If desired for horses, I would recommend feeding prairie hay with it, but for young stock there is nothing better than the pure millet, stacked where they can run to it all winter, and they will come out fat and slick in the spring, with little or no grain aside from that. It is profitable to raise for market as it brings two dellars was rear even them wild have but it is

This fall the ground works up like old land and wheat sown upon it looks much better than on any other.

My experience with German millet does not prove satisfactory, although I raised a good crop and my team love it and do well, yet there is a marked difference in wheat sown upon the ground and that sown on other land. While the latter has a very dark green color the former has a vellowish cast, looking as if effected by a terrible drouth.

Live stock is doing well in this part of the county. No disease among cattle or hogs. The hay crop was remarkably short this season, but farmers have mostly provided against this, by saving corn fodder and wheat straw.

I have not seen a peach in the county and do not believe one was raised in it. Fruit trees are looking well, and have made a wonderful growth during the summer; and forest trees, especially cottonwood, are a wonder to every new comer. The tiny seeds with the wings of cotton fly and float through the air over the boundless prairie and alight in every damp spot and holow, spring up into a tree, which, if fires were only kept out, would in a few years make this outtry a leauty spot.

Have not seen a peach in the county and do not believe one was raised in it. Fruit trees are looking well, and have made a wonderful growth during the summer; and forest trees, especially cottonwood, are a wonder to every new comer. The tiny seeds with the wings of cotton of the world it is not be well for all to learn a lesson from the experience of the past few years of hard times, and keep clear of debt. Our obsprairie and alight in every damp spot and holow, spring up into a tree, which, if fires were only kept out, would in a few years make this outtry a leauty spot.

In my next I will give you some account of sheep husbandry in south Jackson.

J. W. W.

WHITE CLOUD, Doniphan Co., Nov. 6th.— Farmers in this part of Kansas seem to be very well pleased with their crops of 1879, yet the spring was very dry until May 9th. From that time to July 28th, we had an abundance of rain, then it went around us until September 11th, when we got well soaked with two inches nor rain Soutenber 28th we got 13 inches more September 28th we got 13 inches more Again on October 15th and 16th we got 21 inches.

21 inches.

A larger acreage is sown to fall wheat than ever before, and it is in fine condition; never looked better at this season of the year. Corn is being gathered or cribbed, and wasn't damaged by the drouth as badly as farmers supposed. It will be an average crop with last year, and most of them say there will be ten to fifteen per cent, more corn than last year. I hear some farmers say they have gathered from hear some farmers say they have gathered from sixty to seventy-five bushels per acre. Most of the corn is sold in the ear, and is not shriveled as badly as farmers had feared it would be by the drouth.

The hog crop will be about the same in quantity and quality. Four-fifths will be marketed before 1880 comes in. In November and December 1878, twenty-seven car loads of hogs were shipped from White Cloud and about four hundred head were packed, and in the corresponding months of 1877, one car load was shipped and about six hundred head packed.

shipped and about six hundred head packed.
Crops will average per acre about as follows:
Corn, 50 to 75 bushels, good, and corn dealers
find no fault with it; fall wheat, 18 to 38 bushels; spring wheat, 15 to 26 bushels; coats, 20 to
40 bushels; barley, 20 to 45 bushels.
Prices are as follows: Winter wheat, \$1;
spring wheat, 85c; Irish potatoes, 40c; sweet
potatoes, \$1.50; eggs, 10c; butter, 20c; corn,
20c; oats, 20c; barley, 40c. Farmers step
high, with heads erect and lofty bearing.
First frost of the season, sufficient to kill tomato vines, was seen October 24th.

HERMITAGE.

HERMITAGE.

GARFIELD, Pawnee Co., Nov. 3.—No rain here since September 28th, and then there was not enough to do much good—only wet the ground about three inches, which soon dried out. The wheat is suffering for rain, a great many pieces dieing out and turning yellow. If we do not get rain soon it will be entirely ruined. Have had a warm, windy fall until about two weeks ago, then we had our first frost. Since then have had raw, cold winds and slight freezing at night. The farmers have had their fall's work done.

Peanuts about one-half crop; quite a good

work done.

Peanuts about one-half crop; quite a good many farmers had in a small piece this year. They will be a good crop to raise here. Egyptian corn does well as it requires but little rain to grow it. This has been the dryest season I have seen since I have been here—six years leat Mean!

Stock are doing well. Fresh milk cows ar worth \$25 to \$40 per head; not much demand.
Butter, 20c; potatoes retail at \$1.10; sweet
potatoes, 35c per peck; corn, 36c to 40c; flour,
\$3 per hundred.
V. DERLAM.

#### Wit and Humor.

A little religion is a dangerous thing. That vas well illustrated in the case of the fire-eating Virginian. who, while returning from a camp neeting, held out his hand to an old enemy and exclaimed: "Give me your hand, Sand ers; I've got religion, and I feel mean enough to shake hands with a dog."-Advocate.

An English visitor at Peshawur sends home the following inscription copied by him from a tombstone in the English graveyard there Sacred to the memory of Kev. Blank Blank A. M., who spent seventeen years as a mission ary among the Afghans, and translated the Holy Writ into their language. He was shot by his attendant. 'Well done, thou faithful

A young lady was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of her Sunday school scholars the sin and terrible punishment of Nebuchad nezzar, and when she said that for seven years he ate grass like a cow she was astonished by little girl, who asked, "Did he give milk?"

WHY HE BUYS MULES .- Sheriff Pressly has some ideas on horses and mules. For farm work he purchases the latter. The other day one of the hands, a likely young fellow, asked "Why don't you buy horses? I'd a good deal rather drive them." "I've no doubt of it," responded the genial sheriff, "so had I, when I was a boy. I'd plow a horse all day, and then spruce up at night and ride six or eight miles to see a girl. I noticed, though, that when fellow rode a mule he was generally laughed out of a second visit. I guess I'll keep on buying mules. You boys won't be so tired when you go to bed."

How Long Pat Wore His Shirt .- An officer who was inspecting his company one morning, spied one private whose shirt was sadly begrimed. " called out the captain.

"Here, your honor!" promptly responded Patrick, with his hand to his can.

"How long do you wear a shirt?" thundered

## Advertisements.



"As yellow as a Lemon", expresses the fact that undice has set in. The poor, ill-used liver has road like the trodden-upon worm and asserted her

regularly, according to directions; get the system in proper shape, and soon the bloom of youth will return to the cheek and health be restored. No medicine is better for the general system than TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

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

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

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, forests and prairies;

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 twillight and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the raresi fragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, greuse and birds of song. Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairles, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its 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 Fexus." From this point our route led thro' the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle raches. What wonderful marks of progress we saw! Our earnest advice to those going to Texas, is to be sure and take the route through the Beautiful Indian Territory, and enter the Gate City, Denison; see that you go by way of the Great Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway.

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



# Manufacturing Co. ATTENTION FARMERS!

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# **Pipe Chimneys**

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

#### THE

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

THE DOLLAR FAMILY NEWSPAPAR.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

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

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From and after January 1st, 1880, the Capital will be enlarged to a \$2 column paper. Subscriptions taken any time for one yesr, and the paper discontinued at the end of the time for which it is paid for. Sample copy sent free to any applicant. In sending names to the Weekly Capital mention the name of this paper and write address plainly.

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