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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

Communications.

NAOME, Mitchell Co., November 12.-Farmers in this community are very busy husking corn; though many are done. The crop proved to be a very poor one with us. Where chintz bugs were the worst, the yield was, in some instances, not over ten bushels per acre. Where they were favored with showers of rain, as along the river, the crop is heavy. We now have an excellent prospect for fall wheat. The first few days of the month were quite cold and winterish. Cabbages and turnips that were not gathered were somewhat injured; but it moderated down, and the 8th was rainy, the 10th very foggy all day. That night, the next morning, and last night, it rained a great deal, so that the ground is real wet. It has cleared off pleasant, and will give wheat a good start if it holds warm for a few days. Early sown wheat generally looks very well. Some pieces were injured by the bugs. Much sown in the last three weeks has not all grown; it has been so dry. Sowing and plowing is still progressing. About the middle of October wheat ran up to one dollar for a few days, but has fallen again to 60 and 80 cents. Corn sells readily at 25 cents; sweet potatoes, \$1.20 per bushel; Irish potatoes, 70 centsi butter, 20 cents; eggs, 14 cents per dozen. Fat hogs are down again to \$2.65 per 100 pounds. many farmers are selling off close, in order to have corn enough to feed till next crop. Fruit tree business was very lively to-day at Glen Elder. Agents from two nurseries were very busy delivering trees to farmers. Standard apples were sold at 121 cents each, but shrubs generally are very high. Of what brother farmer can I get seed of the Catalpa? Is the Ailanthus a good tree for Kansas? F. W. BAKER.

We presume the Ailanthus would grow well in Kansas. We have never known it to refuse growing when given the slightest opportunity, and it has the reputation of keeping all insects at a distance from it. The Ailanthus is the very skimk of forest trees, and we advise all who may venture to plant it, to plant on the north of their dwellings and at as great a distance as possible from them, for if the villainous odor of the flowers is wafted to the house, it is llkely to make the family sick. If they escape sickness, infliction of the horrible stench is enough to make the family desert the premises for two weeks, or about the first of June, when the tree is in bloom. The tree is a rapid grower, and the wood is said to make fence posts of great durability.

cold, bleak winds, with rain and sleet, remind one that winter is upon us. But few farmers in this section of the county are prepared as yet to meet it. Corn, as a general thing, still stands in the fields for causes better known to the swners thon to observers.

Owing to the extra mild, dry weather, the amount of winter wheat sown was rather small, and the prospects are not very flattering for an abundant harvest for 1880. It is feared that a large per cent. of the wheat sown was so hearly dried up, that the rains of last week will do it no good. Had it continued warm for a few weeks we could have made some estimate of the damage. We undoubtedly will have to rely upon spring crops for our next harvest.

The chinch-bug injured spring wheat to a considerable extent, and farmers were quite unanimous in the belief that it was policy to abandon it altogether, but should winter wheat prove a failure, spring wheat will have to be resorted to as a necessity.

In the last issue of the FARMER appeared an article headed "Timber Culture," which concerns a number of farmers in this vicinity. For their interest as well as my own, I would ask if the law regulating timber culture does not give the right to enter a quarter section of any government land as a timber claim? If so, does a few scattering trees on one-half section debar one from taking a timber claim on the other half where there are no trees?

the Kansas Pacific lands have taken, or are Corn did well in the fore part of the season, about to take them out of the hands of the there was a large acreage planted and got a railroad company. If such is the case what ef- good stand but dry weather and chinch bugs fect will it have on the lands already sold? If cut it short however, there is good corn on the more than once, but not stand, as heavy rushes some one of the many readers of the FARMER bottoms. There is more wheat sowed here this are bound to break the market, and I would not will enlighten us, we will be glad to have them H. E. BOOMHOWER.

will give the desired information respecting special timber claims. The hypothetical bond question is one for the courts, which no one can answer with any degree of assurance that the opinion would prove to be the legal one .- [ED.

COPE, Jackson Co., Nov. 22.-I believe in ny last I promised to give some account of the sheep husbandry of South Jackson. Until within the last three years there were very few sheep in our county, especially in the south part of the county, but at the present there are many very fine flocks, viz.: Mr. Allison 1600, Mr, Carpenter 4000, Mr. Skinner 700, Mr. Warden 600, Shary Bros. 600, Wyatt & Reardon 1040 This section of our county seems well adapted to the raising of sheep as the present flocks seem healthy and doing well. In fact stock of all kinds does well and returns a better profit to the farmer than the raising of grain for market. The vast amount of "Speculator's lands" lying in every direction on all sides gives fine and abundant range for stock, and fine natural meadows to secure hay for winter, and as this is the case stock raising will be king in South Jack-

The heavy rains of the 8th and 11th insts. replenished the fountains that were almost dried up and secures abundant stock water for the winter, besides leaving the ground in fine condition for the winter wheat. Wheat never looked more promising at this time of year and goes into winter quarters in fine condition.

I have a pear tree in bloom at the present writing which shows that the warm spell of October has caused the fruit buds to develop rather much for the coming winter I fear.

Stock of all kinds in this section is in fine J. W. WILLIAMS.

AUBURN, Shawnee Co., Nov. 19 .- The indication here for a good wheat crop are first rate. The corn crop will probably average forty-five bushels to the acre. And the natural consequence is, that the farmers are exhilerated.

Last week I paid a visit to J. P. Trowe's farm, situated two and a half miles norfh east of Auburn, on six mile creek. Mr. Trowe has just returned from Illinois, bringing with him 260 head of thoroughbred Merino breeding ewes and 40 thoroughbred Merino rams, these with his main flock consisting of 600 head of good grade Merino ewes and wethers and 62 head of thoroughbred Merino rams, probably gives him the lead amongst the breeders of fine wool sheep in Kansas, in quality if not in quantity. What experience I have had, and what I have gleaned from the experience of others, leads me to believe that the Merino does much better in Kansas than the coarse wool or Cotswold. The Cotswold is much more subject to the scours than the Merino, and is much less able to stand the cold rains to which they are often exposed in the fall and spring, no matter how vigilant and careful the shepherd may be. Showers are likely to eome up very suddenly and find him perhaps a mile or more from his fold, and five cases out of ten the Cotswold will either die or catch a bad cold, while the Merino would go through it all right, not that I mean to say that the Merino should be exposed to such weather when it is possible to avoid it. No matter how hardy a sheep may be too much of a risk should

There is one thing I have noticed in Kansas farmers, and that is their carelessness in regard o the implements, out buildings, &c. Their implements are permitted to stand out exposed to the weather all winter and the consequence is that they last just about half as long as they ought to. Farmers, generally speaking, seem to select the lowest spot on the farm for a stable, and the stable is generally a shed with the natural earth for floor, consequently in wet weather it is a mud hole which a good enterprising farmer would not allow his hogs to live in. In such cases a good drain can be constructed with very little trouble. Bore a hole in each stall with a post auger, about three feet deep, and fill it with small stones up to within about 6 inches of the top and fill up with dirt. I know of drains of this kind while the last three years with perfect success.

R. S. B. drains of this kind which have been in use for

CONWAY, Sumner Co., Nov. 17 .-- The weather at present is all that could be desired. Crops not average more than half a crop, some pieces It is rumored here that the bondholders of not being cut at all, principle cause, drought. fall than ever before, that sowed in early plowing looks very well. Late plowing not so good. I prefer drilling to broad casting, especially on it in December and January. The government land agent in your district old ground. Stock of all kinds in good condi- Immigrants are still coming, and yet there is

tion, not many fat hogs, owing to scarcity of corn. There is a splendid opening for a mill here on Slate creek. I think a mill could be run most of the year, there being none nearer than twenty miles.

THOS. DALY.

WAREFIELD, Clay Co., Nov. 20 .- Are you ready? For what, say you? Well, first for winter. How many over-worked wives and mothers after a hard day's labor, are sitting up, far into the night to make and repair the warm stockings and mittens that the coming cold will render necessary and for want of which colds are contracted, sickness ensue, and perhaps weeks of valuable time are lost, and worse than lost, for the trains of evil that follow are too long to enumerate here. Nor is the suffering in the household alone, horses and colts, cows and calves and pigs are shivering the night through and often all day, while the cold snap lasts, bringing disaster and death to them and consequently loss to the owner.

Poor as some of us are in Kansas, we work harder and waste more treasure in our improvidence than a proper preparation for winter cost us. What is the remedy for all this? To commence, I will say, before the winter clothing and bedding is put away in the spring, mend, cut down and baste, if there is not time to make, and when the garments are needed, they can be put together in the time it would take to hunt up pieces and patterns. In the fall mend and make over, wash and iron summer clothes before packing away, then when warm spring days come, dresses and clothes are ready for Father and the children; even though Mothers and the older girls are deep in the mysteries of house cleaning.

Sell enough of your stock to make shelter for the rest, depend upon it you will have as many in the spring as though you tried without proper housing and protection to winter those animals depending upon us for comfort and life; and those that you do winter will be worth more money.

Did you buy glass jars at no slight expense for tomatoes and fruits that your family might have a varied and healthful supply? See that the house is so well banked up that the cellar cannot freeze, else jars may be broken, fruits lost, and the winter supply of vegetables de-

stroyed. Above and more than all, are you permanently situated where you are? Do I not hear you speak of this and that improvement as inintended to benefit your children? proving conclusively that you only expect to remain where you are a few years? While arranging for them, are you making preparations for yourself that you may begin creditably to yourself in the country that is to be your future home. To wait until you move is not wise. Are you acquainting yoursels with the ways of the people, all summer, and in the fall was in the same conthe requirements of the statutes of the country, are you in communication with any one in authority there? Have you a house ready for occupancy? (John 14:2) Is your wardrobe in order? (Rev. 7:9.10.) Have you the wherewith-al for your journey? (1st. Peter 1:18.) Are you ready?

CAMDEN, Morris Co., Nov. 21.-The farmers in this community are in good spirits just now, and why should we not be in good spirits. The fall wheat in Morris county never looked better for the time of year. Lots of it stand half a foot high, and thick enough to bring 40 to 60 bushels per acre next harvest if the season proves favorable. By the looks of things Morris county will send more bushels of wheat to market in 1880 than she ever sent in one year since it has been organized, if no serious drawbacks take place. The heavy fall of rain in the early part of November has given the wheat a good set for winter and not much is to be feared.

Produce is on the rise; wheat 90 cents to \$1.00; corn 23c.; oats and potatoes are almost out of the question. Some of the larger farmers are still holding on to their wheat. Farmers, don't hold too long for fear the bottom drops out of prices. When wheat is bringing \$1.00 or more we would advise farmers to let it slide, for fear of a drop in prices or a loss by fire. this year were very poor. I think wheat will When we look at the accounts of the millions of bushels in store in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Kansas City, and millions more in smaller towns and in the hands of farmers we can't hope for prices much above \$1.00 per bushel. I think it will go above this mark be surprised to see farmers selling their wheat next May for a less price than they will get for

county if you want to secure for youselves and families fine farms and free homes.

J. L. SHORE.

Pomona, Franklin Co., Nov. 24.-All agricultural interests in this county seem in a prosperous way. Seventy-five per cent. of the corn s cribbed in good shape. Farmers busy gathering the rest. Feeders are paying 20c a bushel. Hay is abundant and cheap. Stock in good condition and wheat ditto. Fat hogs are in limited supply and sell for 3c a lb. Weather fine. F. D. COBURN.

CEDAR POINT, Chase Co., Nov. 22.-Please correct the errors of your compositor in my letter of November 8th in regard to rainfall. In giving quantity I always give inches and tenths, and write it in decimal form ; the decimal point at the left of the figure denoting tenths and not inches; thus my first statement should read "In all .6 (6 tenths) inches has fallen, etc." And again "July 8th, we had 2.1 inches," which is made to read 21 inches! I can well imagine the look of surprise from every intelligent reader at such a record. 'I doubt if such a shower has been recorded since a navigator by the name of Noah took the contract for a large job of irrigation some years ago. Also for five inches October 10th, please read .5 (5 tenths) inches -as my letter stands in print, instead of being a dry season it would be the wettest one ever recorded. Your correspondent from Woodson county enquires how to cultivate the current. If he will examine the record of the State Horticultural Society for the past five or tix years he will see from the reports from various parts of the state that the climate of Kansas is too hot and dry for the natural habit of the current, and that it is only raised with much pains and care; the best method being to plant on the north side of a stone wall or picket fence, with the ground well mulched. Some have claimed a success by planting in the shade offruit trees, but the labor and care is so great and the result so uncertain (in this region at least) that I have given up growing them entirely.

I have noticed once or twice remarks about fall wheat jointing in the fall; allow me to ask the question, will wheat joint in the fall? I have heard this objection raised to early sowing, and have seen farmers worry themselves a great deal for fear of it, and yet in an experience of nearly fifty years in farming, I have never yet seen a stalk of fall jointed wheat.

I do not know much from practical experience here in Kansas, and as this much south of my native state, and the season very different; it may joint here, but this I know, that in northern Illinois some twenty-five years ago I received a package of wheat from the department of agriculeure marked "spring wheat," and governed by the name I sowed it in the spring. It grew joint, though much larger, but there was no jointing nor any preparatiou for it. It died during the winter, and an examinaion of the plants in the spring showed that the roots had formed a hard woody center, with an outside bark, such rs wheat has when preparing to ripen; but it never made any attempt to joint. I have had wheat sown in the eastern part of this state in the middle of August that grew very large and rank, and made a very poor crop the next season, as though it had expended too much vitality in the fall, but it never made an attempt to joint; so that until I have some better evidence than my past observation, I shall question the fact of such a result.

J. M. BYRAM.

KINGMAN, Kingman Co., Nov. 20.-We are having plenty of rain now and the wheat crop is in splendid condition. Business is quite lively now and people begin to look and act as if they were again on the verge of prosperity. Corn is now selling for 25 cents: wheat 80 cents butter 20 cents; eggs 15 cents, and other things in proportion. Stock is in good condition. The county is becoming well settled, and with a fine class of people generally. The town of Kingman is growing quite fast and will probably be one of the finest little towns of the southwest. We now have two newspapers, the Mercury and the Citizen, two schools, and nearly all of the religious denominations are represented. We also have four grocery stores, one drug store and one dry good store; two restaurants, one bakery and two meat markets; two blacksmith shors, two feed stables, (the third will be finished in a few days.) The emigration to this part is large.

Bees.

HOW TO CARE FOR A FIRST COLONY. If it comes by express or freight, from a deal- | 75 grains to the ounce."

room for hundreds more. Come to Morris er or bee-raiser-take it home carefully in a spring wagon. Be sure that the combs run lengthwise of the wagon; drive slowly, and handle with care. Place the hive in the position you wish it to occupy, and let it remain till evening, when the wire cloth that is usually nailed over the entrance may be removed, and the same board or other obstacle placed in front of the hive, so that when the bees come out in the morning they will circle around and mark the location, before going to their work, and thus return in due time with safety. About midday it may be well to open the hive and see whether any combs are broken down, and if so, get them straightened up, and fastened either with twine or wire, until the bees have secured them, when such fastenings should be removed. Be sure to smoke them well before opening the hive.

BRES MARKING THEIR LOCATION. This is done through the sense of sight. A large percentage of the bees that fly out in the early spring are those that have come into being during the winter and early spring; consequently they do not leave the hive in a straight line, but only go a few inches, then turn their heads towards the hive and oscillate back and forth in front of it; then moving further back, still hovering in front of the hive, with their heads towards the entrance, occasionally advancing towards it, as if to note more particularly the place of entrance and its immediate surroundings, they then increase the distance, taking a survey of buildings, trees, fences, or other noticeable objects near by, after which they return to the hive, and start in a direct line from it. On returning, they come directly to the hive and enter; the surrounding objects and color of the hive are all noted by the bees .-Thomas G. Newman.

Raspberries.

I have grown a dozen or more varieties of Black Cap raspberries, of all, so far, the Doolittle has paid best in 1872. I paid three cents per quart for picking 687 quarts of Doolittle grown on a piece of land five rods by six and one-half, or two rods less than one-fifth of an acre. I have two varieties, the Golden Thoeules, Golden Color, and the Guaggia. This last variety, when ripe, is of a dark purple color. For two years they have proved to be very hardy and productive. The last named has been bearing about six weeks, and each variety has produced berries measuring one inch in diameter at the base, and in quality the very best, selling at five cents per quart more than all others. I think these varieties will beat the Doolittle. I am growing all the plants I can, and when I get one-fifth or one-fourth acre, then you will hear from me again.

OF RED RASPBERRIES

I have grown six varities, and discarded all exdition that wheat ordinarily is when ready to cept the Turner's Red—this variety I planted in the spridg of 1875; paid \$2 for twenty plants; set one row five rods long, kept them free from weeds the first summer, then let them have their own way, and care for themselves. Now I have a patch twenty feet wide by five rods long. The past season we picked from 60 to 80 quarts of this the best berry we ever grew. This berry is in bearing fully six weeks. I expect this slovenly way of growing berries will be sneered at, but let them come, I am satisfied with the result and have no objection to others beating me. I have sold the above berries for 30 cents pea pint. HERMITAGE.

> Farmers look out for your pocket books. The following paragraph is on its travels. Pretty soon some seed man or agent may be expected round offering the wonderful product of South America for sale. Probably the genius who invented the egg hoax got this corn yarn up.

CUZCO CORN. A firm in San Francisco has recently received consignment of a new variety of corn from Peru, South America, which is thus described, by the San Francisco Merchant: "The Cuzco corn is as large as a butter bean, has a thin white skin, and is all flour or meal. It is as wonderful in quality as it is in size, resembling well-laked cracker, and being two or three times larger than our "large yellow" variety. When simply boiled, the grain breaks into the finest, largest and whitest hominy ever seen, and this without grinding or crushing. It is said by corn experts to be admirably adapted for the manufacture of whisky and also of starch, and very valuable in its green state for fodder. It will also form, as green corn, a new vegetable for the table. The weight of Cuzco corn is 43 to 44 pounds to the bushel. The average of several weighings was 26 to 27 grains to the ounce, while a sample of "large yellow" gave

farm Stock.

The Steers of the Future.

"The astonishing increase of the milk breeds in Illinois is having a rather demoralizing efoff 1400 to 1500 each at ages past three years. found it impossible to obtain from others the their name .- N. E. Farmer. right kind of material for making first-class beef-yielding and well-ripened cattle, and was compelled to go down to first principles and have every calf, raised and stall-fed and fattened by him, dropped on his premises. Feeders generally are coming to regard the Herefords with so much favor, that in the course of three or four years they may become a conspicuous feature in the leading cattle markets, but the aversion to steers of the milk breed ancestry amounts to something like a passion, which time will lessen, if it does not destroy.

In this connection it may be interesting to inquire whether the Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein, brought from cool and moist climates where they have been bred and fed for centuries on a special diet for a special purpose, will long continue to show the same milk-producing characteristics and gaunt and bony frames under a climate widely unlike, and when fed upon a diet radically and essentially different. The answer is, they will be likely to slowly accommodate themselves to their surroundings, and that the milk breed steer of 1885 or 1890 will differ as much and nearly in the same way, from his brother of to-day, as the Short-Horn grade differs from the steer of common cattle ancestry. However strong the dairy breeds may become in the corn and cattle counties, the beef races will always be stronger, and from whatever race spring the steers the product of these regions will always have a good reputation as beeves."

Cattle Shows as Mediums for Advertising.

It has been claimed by many farmers, of late, that our cattle shows have been changed from their original purpose, the improvement of agriculture, to mere holidays, or simply first-rate mediums for advertising manufactured articles. If an inventor, manufacturer or dealer wished to bring his wares to the notice of the public, he has found the cattle show or agricultural fair, one of the very best places for showing his goods, and it matters not whether the goods are agricultural implements or the most common utensils of the household. The people all go to the fairs, and so every conceivable article from a threshing machine to a cake of shaving soap, finds a place within the enclosure. At some of the local exhibitions it has seemed that village merchants have vied with each other in the displays of their stock in trade, till one would from a window in front, the constant glare may well, if fed well, and come to maturity in good been permanently abandoned for the new quar ters upon the fair ground.

Several enterprising firms of our acquaintance have made it a point to spend some hundreds of dollars annually in showing their goods at our cattle shows. Whole carloads of manufactured articles are shipped to fair grounds, and perhaps reshipped from week to week to new points, accompanied by regular salesmen, who explain merits, distribute circulars and perhaps take large orders for goods among the visitors present. And why should not the cattle show be a good place to advertise corn salve and bread yeast? The farmers and and are liable to induce disease, and even opheverybody else are expected to be met here, and free puff, all the exhibits, however insignificant or commonplace they may be. We have no during the past two months, received benefits through newspaper reports of fairs which, if tion) on the face. paid for at regular advertising rates, would have amounted to a sum that would astonish them and yet we make no complaint, for most of these lar way. We allude to the matter now, because trotting horse and the race course have ruined another vehicle, to place on open cars on railpart of the community are staying away from direct current of the cloud of dust, are examthese annual gatherings. But now the complaint comes up that, even for advertising purposes, the fairs are becoming a failure; that the people gathered at these modern exhibitions do not come to look at ploughs, harrows, mowing machines, or rakes, but to see the fast horses on

he race course.

One of our large Boston dealers in farming utensils, after spending a considerable sum in freighting an assortment of his valuable wares to one of our oldest and formerly best agricultural society's grounds, and keeping two or Under this caption a writer in the Country three men in attendance during the several days Gentleman has the following speculations on the of the fair, came away not a little discouraged, is a necessity while the young ones are coming future cattle of some parts of the western states. if not disgusted. The first day was called the up from the shell to six weeks old. This is a which they are very partial—say for the even-'farmers' day," and there were some farmers there who were glad to see the new tools, but in use among our best turkey breeders in late them have their exercise freely, and allow them fect on those of our farmers largely engaged in like all "first days," it was a day of preparabuying and fattening cattle. It has been their tion, of getting ready for business, rather than practice formerly to scour the country in their for doing business. The other days were given immediate neighborhoods, and pick up every up almost entirely to the norsemen, the track year, and generally in the autumn months, the and its accompaniments being about all there surplus young stock-calves and yearlings-of was left of the fair. The cattle, the swine, and their less forehanded neighbors, and since the the poultry were taken home, and generally the common stock of the country had more or less farmers had gone too, so the men who had gone short-horn blood, it was not a difficult thing to the length of the state, and had engaged rooms get together a bunch of steers which would turn at the hotels for the week, had the satisfaction of sitting alone and deserted among their wares But if the milk breeds go on increasing, the in Agricultural Hall, while the crowd was difficulty of such successful enterprises will be watching and waiting to see the horses "go." increased, and feeders will have to content Now, if it has come to this, that not only the themselves with the rough and bony steer of practical working farmers, but the merchants Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein parentage, or go and manufacturers are finding that it "don't her young ones are unable to mount the barrier, to breeding Short-Horns themselves. And this pay" to attend the fairs and exhibit their goods, may be the result in the end, and perhaps the what may we expect the future of these exhibimost profitable one for the best feeders in the tions will be? Is it possible that our agricultulong run, since Mr. Gillette, the most successful ral societies, which are aided by state bounty, breeder and feeder in the state, from the view are to become mere organs for getting up amuseof profitable beef production, a long time since ments for the people? If so, let us change

Hygiene of the Horse's Eye.

For any one proposing to raise horses, the se lection of a suitable climate is therefore of the very first importance, not alone on account of than half of all the losses experienced in the the eyes, but of the whole bodily stamina; for early season of the year which are so commonly the failure of the eyes is but an indication of the general loss of vigor, toughness, and endurance. A location which would be quite suitable for the propagation of cattle, sheep, pigs, and other animals for the butcher, will often fail to produce the better class of horses. The reason is simply this, that damp climate which favors enlargement and reproduction of cells, a loose texture of the body, and a tendency to the deposition of fat, is illy calculated to produce fine, closely-textured bone, firmness and resist ance of the soft textures, and extraordinary powers of endurance.

Stabling .- The same result follows the use o close, damp stables, in which there are present all the above-mentioned relaxing conditions, together with the irritating ammoniacal emanations from decomposing dung and urine, and the stored-up organic emanations from the lungs and skin preserved in the wood-work and other solids of the building.

Where horses, and above all where breeding and young horses are stabled, the greatest attention should be given to secure room-1,000 to 1.500 cubic feet for each animal-a free ventilation by capacious inlets near the floor and eaves, well-drained soil, naturally porous, if this can be secured, and a perfect drainage for the urine.

Racks.-These should not be above the level of the animal's head, so that dust and hay seeds may not fall into the eyes. If the hay is supplied from the floor above, it should be passed through a closely-boarded funnel, from which it will escape below the level of the eves.

Light.-Stables should be moderately welllighted, but we should avoid throwing the direct rays of the sun on the horse's eyes from in front. If too dark, the eyes become habituated to this, and in the absence of the customary stimulus of light, become less able to bear it and when suddenly taken into the glare of sunshine, and especially of sunshine reflected from the winter's snow, they are liable to suffer from irritation and inflammation. If, on the other hand, the light falls directly on the horse's eyes | moult (say at four months old) they will grow imagine that their old places of business had of itself injure the eyes. In the one case, we season, profitably. ave the condition of horses in mines, v the darkness and inevitably accompanying damp lead to an extensive prevalence of blindness in the other we have that of the glass-blower or iron-puddler, whose bleared eyes betray his occupation. The light should be abundant, but should fall from windows placed behind or to one side of the stables, and not in front.

Draughts of Cold Air .- A further objection to windows in front is, that if left open so as to allow a current of cold air to strike across the face, it will tend to produce irritation and inflammation of the eves. Cold, chilling draughts not only agricultural implements, but even the falling on any part of the body are injurions, thalmia in a predisposed subject, but much more the newspapers are supposed to notice with a are they likely to do so if they strike directly on the face and eyes. In building, therefore, we should avoid such counter openings as wil above all (when the eyes are a main considera-

Dust, Smoke, etc .- The sensibility of the eye the presence of a small grain of sand inside the smooth on its surface. Hence the importance deteriorating and becoming corrupt; that the mals. To drive in a cloud of dust raised by ples of practice that are injurious and reprehensible. Smoke blowing on the eyes, from burning rubbish or any other source, may be a sufficient cause of ophthalmia in a predisposed subject; and, like blows on the eyes, irritation by unsuitable bridles, etc., should be carefully guarded against .- National Live-Stock Journal.

Poultry,

Rearing Turkeys .- (Continued.)

THE TURKEY-POULTRY PEN

very simple contrivance, such as has long been ing meal. But while they are growing, let years, and which has been found both practical full range in the woods and pastures about the and highly useful.

This pen is constructed by placing a board on edge, say, fifteen inches high, on three sides, oblong square, eight or ten feet by five. The rear end is occupied by an upright, slant-roofed holes at the eaves for ventilating it, when closed rity against prowling vermin.

The height of boarding described will confine the poults until they are six or eight weeks old, and the mother will not leave this pen because It is an excellent arrangement for the poults, and keeps thein dry and comfortable when they most need to be free from the rains or dews and dampness of the grass or open fields.

Nothing is so pernicious, and to no cause can the mortality among turkey poults be assigned so directly, as their exposure to wet in their young days. This is what it is that frequently destroys them, and to the careless method too often adopted by the ordinary turkey-raiser, of allowing his flocks to run about loosely in the early-morning hours, may be attributed more complained of.

Confine the poults to such a pen, strictly, trim for the butcher. during the first two months of their lives. Feed them upon such food as we have described. House them at night, out of the heavy dews, in the way we have now directed, and protect them from the sun as well, and you may succeed in rearing five-sixths of all the young turkeys you can get hatched, ordinarily, from April to June,

AFTER TWO MONTHS OLD

the young ones may be set at liberty, and allowed to follow the roamings of the hen mother. It is well at first not to let them out too early in the morning-while the dew is upon the grass. This chilly wet is an enemy to the young birds always, and occasions cramps frequently when exposed to the dampness alluded to.

They will gather in the pastures and fields they will eat heartily of the grain supper you they will fret and pine in prison, and grow provide. And all of them will "come kome to poorer, rather than gain in weight. roost" at evening. Accustom them to this daily good cheer at nightfall and they will all tame, and, owing to the locality or previous ways be on hand seasonably to partake of your hospitable bounty.

be brought home at night with as much regularity as the cows, and it should be the business of some one to count the broods, and see every bird on the poles. If this habit is formed early, it will require very little time to attend to them. They will come regularly for their feed at night, but after a time this will not be necessary. With a good range they will pick up insects enough to keep them in good thriving condition. Dry summers are most favorable for them. Insects, especially grasshoppers, abound, and they lose no time in foraging. From June to September they will in the main take care of themselves, and benefit the farm by the havor they make among the insects.

They will "shoot the red" at about three months or less, and after this and their early

After the poults pass the really critical period of their existence, at two or three months old, if they throw out the red upon their heads without getting ill, they are usually considered to have passed the serious crisis in their natural lives, and will at once go forward flourishingly thereafter, with average good treatment.

The great bulk of turkeys that are lost go under at about this period, which is much more dangerous than that of moulting. At both these changes, however, they must be looked after carefully, fed judiciously, and kept both lry and warm, for the time being.

To make them grow well the poults should be fed systematically, after old enough to be allowed free range, with all they need of nutritions, dry provender. Wet, swashy, sloppy masses of trash are of very little service in turdoubtthat many manufacturers and dealers have, produce cross draughts on the animal, and, kep feeding. And this kind of stuff engenders disease among the flock. The turkey is raised only for the food of human beings, and the flesh should consequently be untainted with is such, that there is far greater suffering from offal or offensive matter, either in their feeding or fattening. The practice of most farmers dealers are also liberal advertisers in the regu- eyelids than from a much larger object which is who raise turkeys is not to feed at all after the young birds are six or eight weeks old. They we find complaints coming up from the exhibi- of avoiding dust and sand clouds, if we would are driven off to the pasture or woods early in tors' side. We have for a long while heard preserve healthy eyes; and, above all, should the morning, and get their living where they complaints from the farmers, that the fairs are this be watched in the case of breeding anin- can find it. Their chief food is grasshoppors and other insects, and they do the pastures and meadows a good service in keeping under these our agricultural societies; and that the better roads, or to work on a threshing machine in the destructive creatures. This may be well enough where insects and mast are plenty. But upon many farms the range of woodlands is exceedingly limited, and the growth of the ket. The crop is usually empty. Leave the birds will not be satisfactory without feed from the corn-crib. They should come to the roost every night with full crops, and if, on examination, th's is mat found to be the case, they should

no danger of fattening a young turkey on a good range in the first six months. With firstclass stock full feed will make a difference of five pounds in weight at Thanksgiving.

In all cases it is better to allow them cooked shape of whole corn, or rather buckwheat, to Poultry World.

Boiled potatoes, carrots and turnips-mixed with their morning meal-mush-is an excellent regular feed for them daily. They will thrive admirably upon this; and they will need to box, three feet by five, boarded tight, with a few grow and build up from the outset, to be in prime condition to fatten quickly when put up for up. Entrance to this coop is made inside the this latter purpose. If specially large birds boarded pen, the front of which may have a lat- are desired, they should have extra feed as ticed or wired door, to be shut at night, for secu- early as September. All kinds of grain are good for them. A mash, given to them warm, is highly relished in the cool, autumn morn-

> Your flocks of young Bronze turkeys at six and seven months old will be a beautiful sight, and worth a good deal of money. The cocks ought to weigh from eighteen to twenty pounds, and the hens from twelve to fifteen. The butcher will hardly get them, and you will think them too handsome for the Thanksgiving table even, when your neighbors are willing to give two prices for them for breeding birds. FATTENING TURKEYS.

If the poults have been properly fed and kept in good thrift from the beginning, as we have suggested, the fattening process is brief, easy, and healthily accomplished. It requires but three weeks of full feeding in such cases to bring the eight or nine-months-old turkey into its best condition for eating and its plumpest

Pen the birds half a dozen together, in a dry, earth-floored, open coop, where they can be kept quiet and cleanly for three weeks. Feed them with cooked corn meal and vegetables twice a day, allowing them all they will eat up, at a time. Mix this feed with milk (sweet or sour), if you have it upon the place to spare, and into each mess of feed mingle a little pulverized charcoal daily. This will be all they need, except the evening supply of whole corn and buckwheat, which latter is best, both for variety and because it digests slowly during the night. In less than a month's time, if they have done well during the summer and fall while at liberty, the turkey will then be at its best for the

Some contend that the best way is not to induring their daily wanderings, fully one half terfere with the freedom of the turkeys in the of all the sustenance they need. Feed them in least while fattening, arguing that after they the morning before they start away, and at night have enjoyed an unlimited freedom for months,

This depends: If your flocks are quite treatment, are so thoroughly domesticated as to be inclined to stay near home and not indulge But if they fail to return at first, they should in long tramps "o'er hill and dale," and they are so situated as not to be disturbed by dogs angry neighbors, or any other source of disquietude, it will not be worth while to pen them But if their accustomed range is a long and a wide one, they will make their wonted rounds through habit and their instinctive love for traveling, and will in this way "run off" a part of the desired fatness. The endless sparring of the young males in their constant quarrels in autumn, when at liberty, also gives them gymnastics of too exhausting a nature to be consistent with the most rapid accumulation of the desired weight. If cooping for fattening is determined upon, a good way to guard against and then for a part of each day, by spells, until nurseries. they become accustomed to deprivation of lib-

In the preparation of turkeys for market, dressed at slaughtering time, as well as put into good flesh previously. When ready to kill, they should be left in the pen without food for a full day. The plan for some public markets is to sever the heads from the necks and allow them to bleed to death while being hung or held up by the legs. Other tradesmen prefer (in other places) to have them bled by puncturing the jugular vein, leaving the head on the neck, at killing.

The bird should be hand-picked, immediately after bleeding. This can be accomplished while the body is warm, and there is not that danger of tearing the skin in removing the feathers that there is, if the flesh is permitted first to cool. They may be thus picked without resorting to the scalding process, and the flesh spring. will be better flavored when thus scalded. The wild game birds.

But if you find plucking in this way too slow and tedious for your stock of patience, scalding every one is familiar; but as the flesh of a even-months or eight-months-old turkey is very tender, you must be sure and not have the water too hot, or let the bird be in too long, so that the skin will come off in patches with the feathers. No rule can be given for this, but the constant exercise of good judgment is all that is necessary.

Remove the intestines before sending to margizzard in its place, and clear the bird entirely of its pin-feathers, when any show, if you wisl your fowls to please the purchaser best.

Next, look out that your dressed turkeys do be regularly fed, once a day at least. There is not freeze after killing, before you get them to trialist.

market. Frozen birds may answer to sell to 'cheap customers," but they won't do for those who know the difference between good and poor poultry! Therefore, get them to market in prime order, ripely fattened, plump in form, rather than raw food, except the latter be in the c early in flesh and handsomely plucked.—

Morticulture.

Leaf-Galls on the Grape-Vine.

The Rev. S. Winchester, Adriance, Ulster county, N. Y., sends "a grape-leaf, with a strange growth upon it, which, examined under a microscope, is found to contain insects. They seem to be confined, so far as known, to the Delaware vine; and are found on the end leaves." Information is desired concerning them. They are the galls of the Grape Phylloxera. Each gall contains a wingless mother-louse and her more or less wingless eggs, from which hatch young lice, which spread to other parts of the vine and form galls as their parent did. There are several generations of this gall-making form of Phylloxera vestatrix, which is but a temporary or transient form of that pernicious insect, occurring more abundant on the Clinton, but found also on almost every other variety of our American grape vines, both wild and cultivated. It appears very generally over the whole of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, and even in Ontario. It may be very abundant one year and scarcely noticed the next; and while sometimes causing the destruction of all the leaves, does little injury to the vine in comparison with that effected by the more permanent root-inhabiting form, of which so much has been written in recent years.

This root-inhabiting form causes swellings upon the more fibrous roots, and goes through a regular and constant cycle of development. winged females being produced in late summer and autumn, by which the species may disperse over extended areas; sexual individuals also are produced, the female of which lays a solitary impregnated egg under the bark of the more permanent parts of the vine. The gallinhabiting form exists only in the female sex, and descends to the roots at the end of the growing season. Its propagation is essentially similar to that of building in plants, and the succeeding generations may be looked upon as but continuations of the original stem-mother. The root-inhabiting form, while possessing the same power of bud-reproduction, likewise combines that of true sexual reproduction, so that it may be said to multiply both by bud and by seed. The comparison of the propagation of Phylloxera with that of a plant is quite permissable and really warranted from a physiological standpoint. The gall-making insect is much more often observed than the root-inhabiting form, though the latter is so exceedingly destructive compared with the former .- Prof. C. V. Rileg.

The Apple-Leaf Crumpler.

In many orchards, after the trees have lost their leaves, there may be seen, attached to the twigs by silken threads, numerous unsightly bunches of brown, withered leaves, that remain throughout the winter unless removed by picking. If some of these bunches be examined, there will be found within, irregular tubular cases, each containing a reddish brown larva, somewhat less than one-half an inch in length This is the larva called by B. D. Walsh the rascal leaf-crumpler, and is the young of a small gray-brown moth known to the entomologist as Acrobasis n:bulo. According to Professor Riley, this insect is more or less common throughout fretting and pining is to fasten the flock in a the western states, and is so numerous in many roomy stable or barn floor every night for awhile localities as to be quite injurious, especially in

The larva hibernates in its case, which it preerty, so that when kept constantly "cabined, viously attaches securely to the thre ds of silk. cribbed, confined," they won't mind it so much. In the spring, the warmth that starts the buds awakens the insect to a sense of his hunger; and cutting the threads which fastened the case to they should be carefully picked and handsomely the twig, it carries it along until a supply of food be found, when the case is again secured and the feeding resumed. The larva feeds chiefly at night, temporarily leaving the case for this purpose. It does not restrict itself to leaves alone, but destroys swelling buds and young fruit, and knaws the tender bark upon young twigs. Its full growth is reached about the last of May; and, assuming the pupal form within the case which protected it as a larva, it is quiet for a short time, and in June appears as a perfect moth. The eggs of the moth are soon after deposited upon the leaves; and from these are hatched a brood of larvæ which attain about one-third their full size before they are deprived of food by the fall of the leaves, and complete their transformations the following

The increase of this insect is measurably same may be said of all kinds of poultry and checked by at least two parasites,—a small fly resembling the house-fly, and a small fourwinged fly of the ichneumon family. The former has grown so numerous in some localimay take place in the usual manner with which ties as to greatly reduce the numbers of the leaf-crumpler.

The cases containing the destructive larve are rendered conspicuous by the fall of the leaves in autumn; and, during the winter, the leaf bunches should be carefully collected, and, as suggested by Prof. Riley, thrown into the center of a meadow or other field, away from any fruit trees. Here the larvæ will be unable to reach proper food, and will wander around a short distance and finally die from starvation while such of the parasites as are nearly grown will mature and escape, to assist the orchardist by infesting other larvæ of the kind .- Prof. Popenoe, of Kansas State Ag. College, in IndusAver 14: Clay very 361 tol 8

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221 Two story stone house and basement, street, cheap-1000 dollars.

00 dollars. 187 Five acres, joins city; frame house, 18x20, cll, 12x14, ood garden farm, 1300 dollars. 186 416, 418, 420 Quincy, 1½ story stone house with blinds, orch, 6 rooms, well, shade and fruit trees, 500 dollars.

The Next Census.

It is of vital importance that every householder and every one having care of a farm, should become familiar with the requirements of the census law, and the importance of having the census taken as nearly correct as possible. All the information should be made public by the agricultural press. A circular published by Superintendent of Census, F. A. Walker, contains much information valuable to

By the act approved March 3d, 1879, it is provided that the tenth census shall be taken and completed during the month of June, 1880 This provision greatly reduces the liability to error which has been noted.

As the enumeration commences on the first of June, and closes on or before the thirtieth, all the crops which are gathered once a year will fall pretty clearly on the one side or the

other of the dividing line. Thus the cotton crop reported in the census will be that of 1879, gathered in the fall of that year; while the wool clip, or "wool crop," will be that of the spring of 1880—except in por-

tions of California and Texas, where both a fall and spring clip are secured. For certain of the productions of agriculture, however, there is no harvest, in the usual sense of that term; but the product is gathered week by week, or day by day, as it maturesmilk, butter, cheese and meat, fall into this

class. In view of the requirements of the law, and of the great importance of accurate statistical information relative to agriculture, it is deemed to be highly desirable that farmers should prepare themselves in advance to give the information with promptness and accuracy. It is urgently recommended, therefore, that agricul tural journals and the officers of agricultural societies and clubs give publicity to this announcement, and that all persons engaged in agriculture who shall receive this circular, or shall see it in the public prints, make note from time to time of the quantities of their several crops gathered, and the number of acres of land planted, in order that their statements, when made to the enumerators, may be of the

To remove any doubt that may arise concerning the crops to be returned in the census, the following table presents the several crops specifically mentioned in the agricultural schedule arranged according as they fall into the calendar-year, or that of 1880, or are to be returned for the twelve months, beginning June 1st, 1879, and closing May 31st, 1880 :

highest possible value.

Productions of Agriculture During the Year Ended June 1st, 1880.

1.—OF THE CROP OF THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1879.

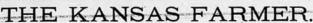
Wheat, acres, bushels. Corn, acres, bushels, Rye, acres, bushels. Oats, acres, bushels. Barley, acres, bushels. Buckwheat, acres, bushels. Peas and beans, bushels. Rice, acres, pounds. Peas and beans, bushels. Rice, acres, pounds. Tobacco, acres, pounds. Cotton, acres, bales. Potatoes, acres, bushels. Orchards, acres, value products, dollars. Vineyards, acres, value products, dollars. Small fruits, acres, value products, dollars. Hay, acres, tons. Clover seed and grass seed, bushels. Hops, acres, pounds. Hemp, acres, tons. Flax, acres, pounds. Flaxseed, bushels. Bees, No. hives, pounds wax and honey. Sugar cane, lds. sugar cls. molasses. Soghum, acres, pounds sugar, gls, molasses. Sorghum, acres, pounds sugar, gls, molasses.

II.-DF THE CROPOF THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1880.

Wool, No. fleeces, pounds. Maple sugar, pounds. Maple molasses, gallons. Value of home manfacturers, dollars.

III.-OF THE YIELD OF THE TWELVE MONTHS JUNE 1, 1879, TO MAY 31, 1880.

Butter, pounds. Cheese, pounds, Milk sold, gallons. Market gardens, acres, value products, dollars. Value of animals slanghtered, dollars. Value of forest products, dollars. Value of home manufactures, dollars.





We have made up our minds to stop and Buy Lands in the Pottawatomie Reserve, of ROSS & McCLINTOCK, the Local Agents at Topeka."

FARM PROPERTY

Ross & McClintock.

look here! Wasannsee county. 80 acres choic ood spring, only \$500; \$400 cash will buy it.

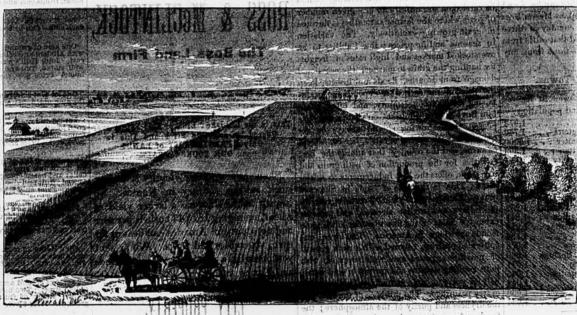
160 acres near Hartford, Lyon county, to trade for city or county property near Topeka.

In addition to the above we have 100,000 acres of land it \$1.30 per acre.

200,000 acres at \$2.30 to \$2 per acre.

200,000 acres at \$2.30 to \$2.75 per acre.

80 acres of prairie in Osage county, Kansas, at ten dollars 141



Showing Lands by ROSS & McCLINTOCK.

A 450 acre farm in Marshall county, 430 acres under cultivation, forchard, barns, runnin; water, an 8 roomed frame house, nice lawn in front of house, shade trees, hedge on both sides running to the public road; one mile from churches, ½ mile to postofice and one mile from school-house, ¼ mile from blacksmith shops. 2 railroads run through the county, 12,000 labsbitant in county taxes trade for farm near Topeka.

run through the county, 12,000 lobabitants in county; taxes very low; for sale at the very low price of \$15 per acre, or trade for farm near Topeka.

25.

26.

28.

29. aers bottom farm, 5 acres timber, 25 mader cuttivation, frame home lax25, 40 acres fenced, 3 never failing springs, good well, 13 miles from Topeka; cheap as dirt at \$120.

451

Jefferson county; this is probably one of the best bargains on on books. 100 acres, nearly all improved; add frame homes, hedge, board and wire fence poor, 4 miles from Meriden on A17.8 S. F. IR. 4, miles from Newman on K. P. R. K. and il miles only from Topeka, and \$1250 takes the entire entit, worth type the money.

453

Here is where you get your nice cosy farm. 128 acres, 5 acres timber, 40 acres grass, 80 under entity attached, and such choice lax24. 14 tops, good exilar, good stable, hedge, good will, good orchard, blue grass yard 2 acres, churches and schoolhouse near, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal, good neighborhood price \$100. Where can you get such a home but in Kansas, for the money.

Here is a beauty, 100 acres, 3 miles from city, all fenced; sold sone home on large granary, 20 acres young timeer. Botter look at this larm at \$1500, cash and long time if sold soon.

557

Gets away with all others, 100 acres farm, 114 mile from city; sinced with good bedge, fair building, spiendid location, only \$400. That is the sest will buy it.

5 acres, joins city on east, a No, 1 garden place, good

S acres, joins city on east, at the less will buy it?

5 acres, joins city on east, a No. 1 garden place, good stone dwelling isx18; L 18x18; 11; story, 5 rooms; good cellar, frame sisble and other cut-buildings, good plack and hedge fonce, good well of soft water. 200 fruit and shade, trees, a good place. Price \$3500; K cash, balance on time trees, a good place of the story stone house 16x30; L 15x14 \$ rooms, 20 acres einced with rail and stone. Wakarusa rans on edge of farm, good well, small orchard, five miles from railroad station, 10 miles from Topeka. Price \$3000, K cash, balance on time.

80 acres infles from Topeka, 15 to 23 acres timber, 45 acres infles from Topeka, 15 to 23 acres timber, 45 acres infles from Topeka, 15 to 23 acres timber, 45 acres infles from Topeka, 15 to 23 acres timber, 45 acres infles from Topeka, 15 to 23 acres timber, 45 acres infles from Topeka, 15 to 23 acres timber, 45 acres infles from Topeka, 15 to 23 acres infles from Topeka, 15 to 25 acres in

water, cheap, \$1600. Half cash, balange on time.

469

169 acres, II. mines east of Newton in Butter sounts;
Kansay, 50 seres under cultivation, all nice choice practical under theory, 40 spire, and house 12r14 and relist, stable 13r2, good well, in a thickly settled nadighborhood will be sold cheap;

470

80 acres of bottom land, 8 acres timber, running water all under fance, 300 rods hedge, balance rail, 5 room house ceitar, all in good condition, other out-buildings, nice young schools.

213/4 acres, 75 bottom with limbes, 60 acres under outstanding, frame house 6 rooms, 100 acres fonced with hedge and board, 2½ miles from Grant/tile railroad station, 3 miles to Newman, 10 from Topoka, in Johresson foonny, only \$14 per acre. Time and cash.

Confound it I guess this mand cash.

Confound it I guess this must to give his farm to some one; 30 acres bottom, all fenced, 71 acres cultivated, good 2 room frame house, cellar, well, fruit trees, 2 miles from good station, 10 miles from Topeka; \$1600, \$1000 can run till 1883. 427,505

Neosho county, 156 acre farm, good frame house and small length house, is acres outilvated, 2 cood wells and young orehard, only 4 failes from Osage Mission. 22200, will, trade for fillnois farm.

132 acres in Shawnee county, 5 miles from Topeka, 150 acres in Shawnee county, 5 miles from Topeka, 150 acres fenced, 75 acres under cultivation, 100 timber; ever living water, very desirable; \$25 per acre.

333

And still they come; 85 acres, 30 acres limber; 65 acres under cultivation, pole fence, poor 1 story frame buss, 37 rooms, log house, they water. Price \$100 miles in lone, create make water. Price \$100 miles miles from Topeka, Splendi I stock range.

40 acres choice bottom, 3 room house, timber and water, nice place, 3 miles from city. Price \$1200. Will trade for city property.

93

40 acres, b w qr of se qr 23, 10 12. \$13 per acre, cash

and time.

5000 acres in Dickinson county, from \$i to \$5.50 per acre.

6000 acres in Lincoln county \$1.55.50 per acre.

6000 acres in Lincoln county from \$5.75 to \$7 per acre.

5000 acres in Clay county from \$4.75 to \$7 per acre.

2000 acres in StoPhierson county, from 5 to \$7 per acre.

4000 acres in Daviscounty, from \$5 to \$6 per acre.

610 acres in Blue county from \$5 to \$6 per acre.

450

only \$1900.

166 acres in Wahninger county, good table land, Would trade for improved farm or cash \$800.

to the saves in Hawkies county; s, fills, from Tocks, good prefit is a representation of the county of the saves and the saves of the saves and the saves of the

80 acres choice prairie near Emporia, to trade for city property or land near Topeka.

Here is an eastern farm in Kansas for sale. 89 åcres, Jackson cobrity, all under chitvation, all fenced with hedge into three fields with good cross fences. Piving stock water in two fields, good well and 90 barrel cistern, orchard, 120 apple trees just commenced to bear of selected fruit, peach orchard, 200 or 330 trees hearing, plenty small fruit; good frame house, one story. 3 rooms, painted blinds ull finished, pump in the kitchen from cistern, plenty of shade trees, blue grass yard, good stock sheds and yards, and a No. 1 stock farm, an abundance of range, one mile from school house, 4 mile from postoffice. Price of farm 2500 dollars, 1/2 cash, balance I and 2 years at 10 per cent. interest, wil self-slock and farm implements at fair prices: 12 miles from Topeka. et the law "Provid**366** for the avensame

denor woll to somewh

140 acre farm. A miles from Topeka. Rolling prairie, all fenced with good hedge and stone fences; stone house, 3 rooms and cellar, 1 stone house, 2 rooms; living water, good orchard. This firm can be bought at a bargain—85200.

living water, good orchard. This form can be bought at a bargain—85200.

526.

50 acre farm, 2½ miles from Dover, all fenced; timber and water; good house, stables, orchard etc. Price \$2200.

145 acres, all bottom land, 4½ miles from Alma, county seat of Wabbansee county. No. 1 farm in every respect. Good house, stable, corn orths, orchard. All well fenced with 25 acres timber; and cheap at \$4500.

go in value, by reason of additi

76 acres river bottom land, halfunder cultivation, 15 acres timber; all fenced, heige and rail; Grame house, lox24, 4 rooms, cellar; log barn and corn cribs, covered, with hay; watered by well and river; peaches, apples, cherries and grapes, and only five miles from Topeka; Price S1409.

160 acres. We think: this farm is a bargain. All fazel bash land and all under cultivation; good fences, log house, running living, water, large orehard, grapes, old settled neighborhood; two school-iouses within one mile, church on place; 25 mile to post office, miles to country sent Loavenwarth; 12 miles from R. R. station. Tryon want a good farm near fars class markets, you want to look at this. Price only \$1500.

So acro farm of miles from Topeka: 27 acres untler cultivation; fenced, hedge, rail, stone and wire; from thouse; [182], with good cellar y well ut bouse; of hearing, peach trees; is mile; to, school-house, 2/4 miles to post office. Price \$1000.

86 acre farm, 8 miles from Topeka in a No. 1 neighborhood. 20 acres under cultivation; all fenced, small fame house with cellar; Kansas stable, 30 young fruit trees. Price \$200.

n our sent Kanasa ing boom vantago afforded by militories and its next local 187
169 acres 21, miles southers of Dover, bottom and slope land; 19 acres bluff, 69 acres timber. 74 acres under cultivation, fenced on 3 sides, all inclosed, good 116 story 6 room house, log stable; 2 good wells, plenty of living water, 159 fruit trees, all lithable except 10 acres, good hog lots fenced, off, one of the best slock farms in Kanass. Price \$3500, \$1500 cash, balance in yearly payments.
10,000 acres in Elisworth county, from \$4 to \$6 per acre.
10,000 acres in Saline county, from \$4.50 to \$5 per acre.
2000 acres in Saline county, from \$4.50 to \$5 per acre.
27
70 acres 0 miles from Topoka, 35 acres timber and 25 acres under cultivation—log house 3 rooms, Kansas stable, post, and rail fence, plenty of water, 70 apple and peach trees; perfect title; price 1000 dollars.

129
160 acres in Wabaunsee county, good bottom and praticie.

60 acres in Wabaunsee county, good bottom and prairie. This farm has 140 acres good plow land, balance stane. Price 2000 dollars, or will trade for property in Topeka.

130
3080 acres of land in Jackson county, at from \$2 to \$3,25 per acre. 10 miles northeast of St. Marys.

240 acres in Jefferson county, the land is rolling prairie well watered and timbered. Price 2500 dollars, Also 50 acres, this is well watered and has a good mill site on creek; 460 tollars. Near Valley Pulls. 184 80 acres of good land in Jefferson county, Kansas ; call and see about the price.

122 acres of good rolling prairie 5 miles from city,; price

1220 dollars cash and time.

350

Here volt are! 160 acres land, some timber, running water, only 215 mites from rallroad station, church and pestoffice; near Burlingame, Kan.; price only 500 dollars; perfect title.

355

160 acres bottom land, 50 acres under cultivation, 120 fenced, only 124 miles from Meridan. Price 1600 dollars.

only 134 miles from Meridan. Price 1000 dollars.

160 acres 12 miles southwest of Topeka, 0 acres timber, 20 acres under cultivation, good frame house, kone stable, stone corral, stone walt feuce, 120 acres fenced, plenty living water, do bearing fruit trees, all kinds, and a No. I farm. big barrigain, only 2000 dollars cash.

160 acres bottom land, 50 acres limber, 100 acres under cultivation, a ten acre graves plot, a 5 roomed frame house, good stable and corn cribs, being fonce, well watered by Mission creek and well, small ordanat, ten miles from Silver Lake floren from Topekal 13, miles from Postoffice. Price 30 per dice, terms to cult, crops go with place, all except wheat.

150 neres, choice prairie, all under good fence and cultivation, s miles southeast of city, \$1500; plenty of range, and good neighborhood.

good neighborhood.

160 acree, all under fence, stone and rail, to acres limber, is bottom under sail value, but one; the beaut, forestivible, good running water; mandid stock firm, etc miles irum city, good orthard, all for (2000; can be bought for late.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA

A word about the wonderful growth of Tope ka, the metropolis, of the Great West, capital, political, railroad, and commercial center of the much talked of Kansas-dwellings, business houses, government and state buildings have been going up like magie-no less than one thousand having been erected in the past two years-and yet the cry is, houses, houses, give us something to live in. Increase in population the past five years 5,000, giving it a population of fully 13,000, 3,000 more than one year ago, all this without any excitement or special effort, natural growth-nothing speculative. Dwellings and business houses here being built from actual necessity. Trade and commerce have kept pace with the growth of county and city, half million dollars being used for state and government buildings. The A., T. & S. F. railroad are extending their works and now employ in their shops over 500 men. On every hand you see thrift and enterprise. Topeka to-day is the best opening in America for jobbing houses, for merchandise, hardware, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, notions, groceries, etc., etc.; to capitalists no better opening can be found for a first-class banking house with capital of one hundred thousand to half million dollars. Money will command 12 per cent, short time loans, with A. No. "1" security, eity and country demand and require capital,

Shawnee, Pottawatomie, Jefferson, Jackson and Wabaunsee counties are decidedly the best farming and stock raising counties in Kansascertainly the best watered, best grasses and farming lands, none superior in the United States, as hundreds of farmers and stock men can testify. Railroad facilities are superior to yards, ready for sale the same day. any other locality in the state. The experience Ross & McClintock have had in traveling over these lands, gives them superior advantages in locating parties wishing either grain or stock farms, from a forcy acre ranch to a 100,000 and seven men on farms within fifteen miles of Topeka, and have room for hundreds more.

For the past three years no part of the United States has surpassed us in wheat growing. all this vast acreage of wild land to graze your Corn has been simply immense, yielding from 40 to 75 bushels per acre; wheat ranging from 15 to 43 bushels per acre. This is no bombast the past three years it has been practably demthan in these counties for sheep, as Messrs Ross these counties are superior to those from any other locality.

Kansas Cities and Towns.

The following is a list of towns in Kansa having upwards of one thousand population: Leavenworth . 16,643 Paola 1,973 Topeka 13,204 Burlington1 . . : 1,740 11,000 Clay Center . . . 1,6000 8,478 Manhattan . . . 1,593 Lawrence . . . 5,235 Empire City . . . 1,591 5,010 Humbolt 1,456 Wichita . . . 4,612 Oswego 4,061 Concordia Wyandotte . . Emporia . . . Ottawa 3,507 Great Bend . . 3,383 Garnett 1,252 . 3,324 Blue Rapids . . . 1,241 Salina . Marysville , Parsons . . . 3,130 Osage Mission . . Independence . 2,820 Girard Newton 2,539 Hiawatha Olathe . . Beloit . . Winfield . 2,260 Minneapolis . . . 1,045

Diversified Farming.

Osage City . . . 2,003 Larned .

Wheat growing in eastern Kansas has been so profitable, and the yields have generally been so large, that farmers are inclined to concentrate all their force and means and individual care to the culture of wheat alone. There is a great risk in depending on a single erop, whether it be hay, wheat, corn, or cotton. If one look around the United States for wealthy centers of agricultural population they will be found where a diversity of crops are raised and not where all the resources of the community are staked on one crop alone.

Farming in its proper sense means tilling the soil for a variety of purposes. It is evident the ground is capable of growing corn, potatoes, beans, oats and rye, as well as wheat, and never was intended for either one of these crops,

Farming is the only calling by which the human family can subsist, and should be studied with care. People have lived and flourished without lawyers, without doctors and without a thousand other occupations and professions, but never in the history of the world have any civilized people been able to dispense with the tillers of the soil. So it should be the farmers' duty and pleasure to learn out of time and experience the best plans for making farming attractive and profitable. Special dispensation of Providence may be the means of destroying any one crop, but it seldom happens that all kinds of vegetation are destroyed by excessive drouth or too much rainfall. What is destruction to one crop is often salvation to another. Thorough cultivation and a variety of crops will insure every industrious farmer a compe-

to Locate?

This is a question to the man about to alocate don't intend to say that the part of Kansas that the land is conveyed) is required to pay the we now call your attention to, is any better taxes on property transferred between March than some other locations that might be select- 1st of the year in which such taxes are levied: ed, but we wish to give you n few facts to show but the grantor (the person conveying the land) you that the eastern part of the state is as well must pay them if the property be conveyed beadapted to this part of the business as any oth- tween Nov. 1st and March 1st following.-See er part of the country, and in some respects sec. 86. much better

have abundance of corn to feed, and where the without penalty. If, however, the full onewhere it is grown to stock.

anywhere for the production of corn. In the valley and creek bottoms you will find a firstclass belt of corn land, that will produce from the rivers and creeks are rolling prairies that are more valuable for their grasses than for any other purpose they could be used for, while there is an abundance of good upland that will bring a fair yield of grain to the acre. There is also much of it so rolling and broken by ravines that its cultivation for grain will not be attempted suited for the stock-grower, for here he may have both grass and corn at a small cost.

We desire to call your attention to another reason why this part of our state is well adapted to stock-growing, and that is the close situation it bears to the great cattle market of the west, being not a greater distance than sixty miles from the great slaughter-pens of Kansas City. All well informed stock men and shippers know the great advantage in short hauls by rail, when you can load your cattle at evening and unload the next morning in the stock-

The bottom lands along the rivers and smaller streams are settled up, but farther back, up on the table-lauds, where the lands are not so good for farming purposes, it is very sparcely settled yet. The lands are owned to a considacre farm. They have located one hundred erable extent by non-residents, and while they pay the taxes and are waiting for big prices for their land before they will sell, you may buy yourself a suitable ranch close at hand, and use stock on.

We would like to say right here, and after we have said it we will not have said anything or guess work, we have the evidence. Within but what every well informed man knows to be true, and that is this: that farming cannot onstrated that no better locality can be found be carried on successfully for any given number of years where the farmer's attention is devoted & McClintock can show you any day in three to grain-growing exclusively. The variation hours drive, and it is considered that cattle from in seasons and in prices; the liability to an overstocked market and high rates of freights for hauling the grain to market; the occasional damage from drouths, floods and insects, keep the tiller of the soil who depends on grainraising alone, in uncertainty, and often cause him the loss of a whole season's labor and expense. Grain-growing should always be accompanied with raising of cattle, horses, sheep, or swine, and the country that affords the best facilities for the production of both grain and live stock, offers the best inducements to settlement. This is the case of lands in Shawnee county, Kansas. The yield of corn is great in the valleys and smaller streams, and presents extensive tracts of the finest bottom lands to be corn, vegetables and fruits. We present on Kansas Avenue, between 12th and 13th streets;

of nutritious grasses and well supplied with you herewith a partial list of our Lands

of nutritious grasses and well supplied with you herewith a partial list of our Lands

of nutritious grasses and well supplied with you herewith a partial list of our Lands oure, running streams and springs of cold water, will for years to come furnish you wide ranges 2,194 Holton 1,044 2,103 Seneca 1,036 2,003 Larned 1,034 of free pasturage. The mildness of the climate; the dryness and purity of the atmosphere; the freedom from winter rains and snow; the entire absence of low, marsy land, with the fine advantage afforded by railroads and its near location to market, render Shawnee county well adapted to stock-raising; and don't you forget that no country is a good country that will not grow plenty of corn as well as grass. You want them both, one as much as the other.

Come and see our country and decide for vourself. OLD STOCK-RAISER.

Synopsis of the Tax Laws.

Under the law "Providing for the assessment and collection of taxes," approved March 4th, 1876, (by which all previous laws are repeated,) real estate is listed and valued biennially, beginning with the year 1876.

The assessor, whose duty it is, lists all property at the value it possessed on the first day of March, and must complete and deliver his returns to the county clerk, on or before May 10. -See secs. 11, 43 and 49.

Any change in value, by reason of addition or loss of improvements, may be made each intermediate year.—See sec. 69.

The board of county commissioners of each county meet, as a board of equilization, on the first Monday of June of each year, to equalize the valuation of property within the county.-See secs. 74 and 75. The state board of equilization meet on the

econd Wednesdays in July of each year to equialize the value between counties. The vales established by them is final, as a basis upon which to levy the taxes.—See secs. 79 and 159. All taxes on real estate become due and pay-

able, and attach as a lien on the property, on

the first day of November, of the year in which

Where is the Stock-Grower's Best Place such taxes are levied-and such lien continue in force until such taxes and charges have been paid in full.-See sec. 85.

In the absence of any express agreement to nimself in the business of stock-raising. We the contrary, the grantee (the person to whom

Any person liable for the payment of taxes If you will consult any well informed stock- can pay the whole amount due on or before Deraiser in the west, he will tell you that the very cember 20th, and receive a discount of five per best country for the stook man, is where you cent, on one-half; or, if he prefer, he may pay can have plenty of range and at the same time one-half at the above date, and the remaining be located close by a grain belt, where you can one-half on or before June 20th next ensuing, grain may be had at a small cost. As a gener- half be not paid on or before December 20th, al rule it will not pay to ship corn to market by the total amount becomes due, and a penalty of rail, but it does pay to feed it in the vicinity 5 per cent. attaches at once to the amount remaining unpaid. If still unpaid on March 20th In Shawnee county, Kansas, there is a large following, another penalty of 5 per cent. is addscope of country which cannot well be excelled ed, and the land becomes subject to sale for the same.-See secs. 91 and 105.

Such lands are advertised for sale between July 1st and 10th, and sold on the 1st Tuesday forty to eighty bushels to the acre. Back of in September for the taxes and charges thereon.—See sec. 106.

The puachaser receives a certificate from the county treasurer for the amount so paid, which bears interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum, and all subsequent taxes paid and endorsed thereon bear the same rate per cent. until redemption, and at the expiration of three years for years hence. Such a country as this is well the holder becomes entitled to a deed, unless the same shall have been redeemed .- See sec.

> Land may be redeemed from the operation of a certificate of sale any time within three years from the date thereof, by paying the county treasurer the full amount of taxes due thereon, together with all interest and charges. -See sec. 127.

> A suit to set aside a tax sale or avoid a tax deed may be instituted any time within five years from the date of recording said deed .- See sec. 141.

A party bringing suit whereby a tax decd is declared void, is required to pay all taxes, interests and charges for which said deed was given.-See sec. 142.

HERE IS

Where you get your Money back

-AT THE-

Real Estate and Exchange Agency

The Boss Land Firm

-OF-

TOPEKA : KANSAS.

This is the LARGEST LIST of Real Estate ever Offered by any One Firm—and This is Only a PARTIAL LIST of LANDS on OUR BOOKS for SALE.

Shawnee county and vicinity is the best stock raising country in Kansas. No county in the state has a larger yield of wheat, averaging 18 to 43 bushels per acre and no county in America can beat us for and Farms on sale.

CITY PROPERTY.

2 lots corner 2nd and Washington streets. Large ir com frame house in good order. Splendid place or boarding house. Price \$2500. Come and see us.

Here's your 21/4 acres overlooking city. Good location, high ground. Stone house, 5 rooms. Fenced and cultivated. Price \$700, if taken soon:

Here's another 6 acres, south-east of city, on high ground, fenced and aulitvated. Some forest and truit trees. Price \$2500. House very poor. One lot on Jefferson street, 2 story frame house, 5 rooms; stable, fruit trees and grapes; good well. Price \$725.

197 & 99 Buchanan street: good location, fen ced fronts east and can be bought for \$250. This is a bargain.

307. 201 & 203 Buchanan street; good location, fenced and fronts east. Cheap at \$250.

Here is a good dwelling and lots on 10th Avenue, near business; fronts north; 6 or 7 rooms. Can be bought for \$2000.

Here is a large frame house, new, on Kansas Ave., between 10th and 11th Streets; fronts east; one lot. Can be bought at a bargain, if taken soon. 321.

11/4 acres of ground south of Keith Green House, on Kansas Avenue; one story frame house, 4 rooms; cellar, well, stable, fruit trees; nice place for garden. Price \$800.

318. Three choice lots, 350, 352 & 354 Topeka Avenue Price \$1000. Also \$6, 88, 90, 92, 94 & 96 Jackson street 349, 351 and 333 Taylor street. 152, 154 and 156, and \$17, 216 & 221 Western Avenue. Can be bought at a

361. One lot on Monroe street, between 14th and 15th streets; fronts east; 114 story frame house, 5 rooms and out-kitchen; good well; fruit and shade trees. Price \$500, half eash, balance in and 2 years on monthly payments.

37.

Lots 18 & 20 Washington street, \$300. Lots 32, 34 & 36 Jefferson street, north corner, \$600. Lots 90, 92 & 94 Peters street, \$450. Lots 70 & 72 Hancock street, with trees, \$300. Lots 3, 15 & 711 Hancock street, \$450. Lots 43, 45 & 47 Klein street, \$450. Lots 53 & 56 Klein street, \$300. \$40 ash, balance in and 2 years at ten per cent. interest.



FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, TOPEKA.

381. Nine lots between Crane and First, with house of 4 rooms and kitchen, cellar and well; fenced: 100 peach trees and shade trees. Price \$2000. Cash and time, 320.

Lot and a half on Madison street, between 6th and 7th streets; fronts east; 3 room house, cellar, well cistern and trees. Price \$800; cash and time. 321.

Here now is your fine location. 6 choice lots, front east and south on 6th Avenue, West and Lincoln streets; fenced; fruit and shade trees; just the place for a nice home. We will sell the whole six for \$900

Cash.

12 choice lots, fronting east and north on Lincoln street, between 5th and 6th streets; fenced; fruit and shade trees; high ground, overlooking city. Price \$25 each, will not sell less than three.

22 good lots fronting west on Lane street, between 5th and 6th; fenced; fruit and shade trees; high ground. Price \$100 each, will sell not less than three.

325. Three good lots on Harrison street, between 10th and 11th streets; front west. Price \$1000.
Three good lots on Tyler street, front west, between 5th and 5th streets. Price \$550.

326. Lot 178 with 2 room house, fronts south: painted ell, coal house and trees. Price \$700, and can buy djoining lot.

327.

Hotel in Wamego, Kansas; frame, 50x70; lot 61x150; 20 rooms, all in good order; 2 and 3 stories, furnished. Price \$3000, and will invoice furniture at what it is worth. All to exchange for desirable city property in Topeka of equal value. This hotel is well located and doing a good business in one of the best towns on the K. P. K. R. 327,

Lots 97 and 99 Klein street, front east; near depot. Price \$250.

397 and 399 Polk street, front east; 1/2 story frame house; feuced; well. small stable. Price \$950, cash and time.

Lot 351 Kansas Avenue, fronts east; good location.
Price \$500, cash and time.
Lots 55, 57 and 59 Van Buren street fronts; fenced.
Price \$500. Cash and time.
Lots 164, 166 and 168 Van Buren street. Near business between 5th and 6th streets. Price \$1000. Cash and time.

and time.

Lots 34, 346 and 348 Taylor street, near Seminary.

Good location. Price \$500. Cash and time.

Lots 26, 28 and 30 Tyler street, near 2nd street. Price

\$450. Cash and time.

Lots 374, 376 and 378 Tyler street, good location, between 11th and 2th streets. Price \$500, cash and time. Any of the above lots can be bought for ½, cash, balance to suit purchaser at 10 per cent. Interest.

Lots 67, 60 and 7 Jackson street, bear business street, fronts east and south. Price \$50, if taken soon.

Lot 29 Topeka Avenue. fronts east, nice yard on ach side. Can be bought for \$250.

337.

One aere of ground, ½ story stone house, 2 rooms with kitchen and cellar, on north side of £th Avenue east, Joins Hull's place in Parkale addition. Good well, stable, fruit and shade trees, and a nice little home. Price \$900, cash.

One lot 20x100 feet on 107th street, New York city ronting north, to trade for Kansas land. 314.

Lot 103 and north ½ of 105 Tyler street; fronts east good location, plenty of fruit and shade trees; good frame house, 1½ story, 5 rooms; good stable and a good well. Price \$1500.

Two lots, front west, between 6th and 7th streets, on Buchanan street. Good frame house, 5 rooms, cellar and basement; good stable and cow stuble, and fenced; fruit and shade trees, good well. Nice little home. Price only \$1100, cash.

345.

Part of lots 1 and 2; 100 feet front, 150 feet deep on 6th Avenue, east, in Chandler's Addition. 2 frame houses, one of 3 rooms and the other has 2 rooms; fruit and cistern. Price \$1200.

2 acres of ground across Shunganunga Creek, south of 10th street. Two houses, well, cellar under large house; plenty of fruit of all kinds; fine garden grounds. Price \$200. 350.

Lots 42 and 44 8th avenue, east, 5 room house, well 351.

333 and 335 Lake street, Mctsker's Addition. 1½ story frame house, 4 rooms, closets &c. Well, fenced, fronts east. Price \$600. 253 Lot 4 Monroe street, fronts west; 1 story frame ouse, 2 rooms; fenced. Price \$425.

354.

Lots 37 and 40 Madison Avenue, 80x160, Cleveland. Ohlo. Will trade for Kansas property. Also piece of land in northeast Erie Co., Pa.; fenced and in grapes; size of land 8 rods wide and rods and \$3\% feet dee p. Will trade for Kansas lands.

Lots 494, 496 and 498 Kansas Avenue; new frame house, 13/4 story. 6 rooms, good cellar, well and cistern; fruit and shade trees. Price \$1500.

Lot 116 Branner street, Metsker's Addition. 10use, 18x31/2. Price \$800, cash and time. 357. Lots 9 and 11, 10th avenue, west, 2 blocks from Capitol. Good location. Price \$650, if taken soon.

358.

358.

Lots 297 and 299 Madison and 7th streets, fronts east and north, with good new frame residence; 2 stories, with 8 rooms, pantry and closets, and good cellar. A No. house with all the modern improvements; good well. Can be bought for \$3290.

Lots 21 and 23 Kansas Avenue, fronts east. Will sell for \$1000, or lease on long time for \$100 a year, quarterly in advance.

6 choice lots on corner 6th avenue, West and Bucha an streets. Good location. Price \$200 a number. Lots 32, 34 and 36 Adams street. Price \$500. Cash nd time.

Lots 99, 201 and 203 First avenue east. Price \$503 . 363. One lot, fronts east, between 6th and 7th streets on dams street. Goed story frame house, cellar, well, and fruit and shade trees. Price \$600.

Here is your nice residence only 3 blocks from Capitol and 5 blocks from Postoffice. Corner lots; good frame house, 9 rooms, good cellar, barn for 2 horses buggy sheds, well and cistern, plenty of fruit and shade trees. No. 1 neighborhood. Can be bought on December 1st, 1579, 678 \$500 Now this is a bargain, if you want a home.

11's lots on Jackson, between 6th and 7th streets, with 1 and 2 story brick nouse, fronts west, convenient to business, only one block from Kansas avenue, in centre of business part of the city; very desirable and cheap at \$2500, cash and time; good cellar, well and cistern, and brick stable.

No 247 Large 6 room stone house on Quincy street, between 14th and 15th, stable, well, fruit, etc, 2599 dollars, to exchange for farm.

No 29 Lot 121 Kansas Avenue. No 36 Suburban property—1½ story nice frame house, table, fruit, cellar, well, cistern, etc, can be bought cheap, and is desirable.

Stone house, 2 rooms and basement, stable, well, fruit and shade trees. Lots 206 and 208 Clay street. Price \$800. Cash and time.

2 story frame house with story kitchen, 5 rooms, windows hung on weights, shutters, good cellar. Lot is 40x130 feet, fronts north on 8th avenue near Jefferson street. New house, well finished. Price \$1300.

373, 375 and 377 Polk street. fronts east, good loca-

401, 403 and north half of 405 Polk streets; fronts on highest ground in the city, overlooking city and county. Good story frame house, 5 rooms, well fin-ished blinds, good cellar, well and cistern; stable, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and a nice cozy home. Price \$1350, cash.

392, 394 and 396. Choice corner lots, Polk and 12th treets; will make a nice building location. Price 1600. We have for sale one of the best drug stocks in the

we have for sale one of the best drug stocks in the city.

Also a good paying notion and fancy stock.

The best paying business in the city for sale—\$5000.

Pays \$7000 to \$10,000 per year. No capital required after purchase. The business has paid in past 5 years over \$25,000, and increasing daily—is well established and widely advertised.

No 131 Lots 302, 304 and 306 Polk street, corner 11th, 700 dollars. No 41 3 lots, Hancock and 7th, 1½ story stone house, five

No 242 Three choice lots, good 4 or 5 room house complete, east of Shunganunga, only 600 dollars, terms easy; this is lectidely a cheup property.

No 42 Lots 218, 220, 222, corner Western Avenue and 7th street, only 300 dollars.

treet, only low onlines.

No 51 Lots 40, 42 and 44 8th avenue west, 1½ story frame house, 6 rooms, stable, well, eigtern, etc, etc, \$1700; cheap, No 68 Lots 119 and ½ 67 121 Jefferson street, front east, alec, cosy 5 room house, between 4th and 5th street, \$1100.

No. 241 This is the nicest little house, 5 rooms, veranda, porch, hall, blinds, windows hung with weights, good cellar, istern, stable, etc, etc, complete, neat home, only 1800 dolars; 10th avenue, two lots. addition to our city list we have several hundred lots esidences on sale.

No 437 5 acres suburban ; large stone house, 16x30, ell 16x 16; 200 fruit and shade trees, joins city; splendid garden and fruit grounds, 2500 dollars. 243 Nice four room house, two lots, Topeka Avenue, be tween 2nd and 3d, plenty fruit and shade trees; pleasan home: only \$1200.

ness or cattle in part pay.

281 Three choice lots on Monroe street, near business, fronts east, large frame house, barn and everything complete, only 3000 dollars.

282 5 lots corner Quincy and 6th avenue; east with buildings; big bargain; price only \$5500; if taken soon. 283 8 choice lots on Hancock street, between 2nd and 3rd treets, can be bought for 100 dollars each. 285 Centre 25 feet of lot 83 Kansas Avenue, North Topeka

store building 18x34, two stories, good well, store room with counters and fatures for a grocery, 3 rooms up stairs, fur-nished in good shape for living rooms; price only 900 dollars, cash 500 dollars, bulance on time; now is your time for a good location and bargain.

278 Good frame house and grounds, fronts Capitol square, Jackson street between 9th and 10th streets; all up in good shape; price only 2100 dollars.

250 Here's a bargain; 3 good lots on Monroe street, in central location; good stone house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, and every thing to make up a home; price \$3000. trees, and every thing to make up a noise; price soon of the control of the contr

259 Two good lots on Polk street, frame house 2 rooms, distern, cellar and trees; price 300 dollars; between 2nd & 3d,

261 Two good lots, Topeka Avenue between 3rd and 4th streets, stone house 8 rooms; will sell at a bargain. 263 Two choice lots, 93 and 95 10th Avenue west; can be bought for 225. bought for 225.

265 Lots 6 and 7, 6th Avenue cast, in Parkdale Addition, on lot 8 is good stone house 18x26 with cellar and frame kitchen, 9x24, and all necessary out buildings, good well with force pump, plenty shade and other trees; price 1500 dollars. Lot 7, large stone house 12frooms and cellar, 18x36, suitable for two or four faunilies, plenty shade and overgreens; wilk take 2000 dollars or sell both for 5600 dollars, 12x36 house rents for 32 dollars per month, small house 6 dollars per month, there is mortgage \$1500, can ran 5 years at 30 per cent. interest; come and see us.

No 286 Three good lots on Topeka Avenue and 2nd street, fronts south and east, 1½ story frame house with basement, 11 rooms, good well and distern, plenty fruit and shade trees, small stable and other out buildings, every thing in good shape, newly painted; price only 2500 dollars, half cash, balance on time.

No 367 Two good cottages on Kansas Avenue, between 18th and 14th streets; will sell one or both, price 850 dollars each.

price 850 dollars each.

No 286 Two good lots on Harrison street in the south part of the city, frame house 2 rooms and basement, well, barn, cistern and fenced; price only 600 dollars.

No 289 Here is a No 1 two story brick building, plate glass front, good lecation on Kansas Avenue building just new. Price 6500 dollars.

No 290 Here is a big bargain; No 1 business lot on Kansas Avenue with buildings in the centre of city; can be bought for 4500 dollars. can be bought for 4500 dollars.

No 291 5 choice lots on 6th Avenue east, 26, 28 and 30, corner 6th Avenue and Harrison street, 121 and 122 6th Avenue and Quincy street; price only 5300 dollars for the whole outfit.

No 392 Lot 28 8th Avenue west, stone house three rooms, good well; price 500 dollars.

rooms, good weil; price 800 dollars.

No 238 Very desirable three lots on Van Buren and 2nd, 5 room house, plenty of fruit, choice and nice shade, cheap at 900 dollars.

No 130 Lots 73 & 75, 10th Avenue west, 500 dollars.

No 129 Lot 234 Kansas Avenue, 2500 dollars; twenty inches stone wall goes with this lot.

No.137 235, 237 and 239 Clay street, stone house, well and cistern; 800 dollars; cheap.

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Covering Strawberries.

The strawberry endures cold well, but not the great sudden changes of temperature, and cold, drying winds. If the situation is such that the plants are not exposed to the winds, and the stools are large and thick with foliage, this foliage will be a sufficient protection; doubtful, however, should the snow be very deep and close-packed, and lie long, or ice form on the surface of the ground, locking it for a long time. It is worse still if the frost extends deep into the ground. Under such circumstances the smothering influence may either kill the plant, or seriously injure it. The plants without covering are safe where the winter is mild and the soil has perfect drainage. But the safe thing is to cover the plants. For perfect protection I find nothing so good as hemlock brush, or straw kept in place by a hemlock bough with the concave side under, thus preventing the fatal pressure of the snow. I put on the covering at the beginning of winter, and keep it on until spring frosts are over. The plant will then come out fresh, strong and unharmed, and immediately push its growth.

This answers for a small plot of ground For field culture, light stable manure, with three or four parts of sawdust, or other fine vegetable absorbent, to one of manure, succeeds well as a covering, but should be used only where the soil requires the fertility, as too high manuring produces foliage rather than fruit,

Vegetable material worked into the soil is one of the best elements in strawberry culture, as also in the culture of other berries. It loosens clay and improves the character of sandy soil, seeming also to form the right pabulum for the fruit. I also get the best crops and the finest berries in this way. Two weeks ago I gave the plants a sprinkling of liquid manure (diluted urine), and they are brightening up and invigorated so as to withstand the winter better, and put out strong and early in the spring. This attention is only a trifle, but it helps a good deal. The strawberry, like the grape, is very susceptible to treatment, and can be made to do much more than we usually see .-F. G., in Country Gentleman.

About a New Invention.

My communication is not what I intended it when I commenced; I intended it for a crop report. I have one fault-I do not like to commence to write, but when I do commence it seems I can not find a stopping-place and write

The matter of constructing a cheap shelter for hogs, and a manger or rack for cattle, of sufficient capacity to hold two or three tons of hay at a time, without wasting any, for out-door cattle-feeders, has engaged my attention and inventive powers for years. I am happy to say that I have at last succeeded, at least to my entire satisfaction. It is worthy of a patent, but I shall not apply for any. If you desire it, I will give it for the benefit of your numerous readers, but it is necessary to make a diagram so it can be easily understood and its advantages readily comprehended. It need not cost \$5, including labor and all. It will hold two or three tons of hay, and it can be put in hid perfectly protected at the time it is put up, until it is needed, as the hay will cure out and keep better in it than it will in an ordinary stack. At least twenty head of cattle can feed from it without wasting any, and at least thirty head of hogs can be sheltered under it, in the snugest manner possible. It is always dry and comfortable as any shelter you could possibly build, with one large opening to the south, and no danger of larger ones over-laying smaller

Now, what will you give if I establish all the above points and facts to y ir entire satisfa SAMUEL STONER.

We will give the invention a wide-spread notoriety among farmers by publishing the description of the combined hay-rack and pigshelter.- ED.

Latrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Tressmer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Tressurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

poria, Lyon county; Teasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

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

COUNTY DEFUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. Powell, Augusta, Builer county; C. F. Norse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barret, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson caunty; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; C. Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell County, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, — Mami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county, P. O. Kirwin; J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; E. F. Williams, Erle, Neosho county; J. N. Sale, Bourbon county; W. D. Candler, Rose, Woodson county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; E. F. Williams, Erle, Neosho county; J. K. Miller, Salt City, Sumner county; J. M. Barnes, Lyon county; J. P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switser, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee co

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, postgepaid 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.

At a meeting of delegates from the several granges in the county, last Saturday, Wm. Ayers, master of Silver Lake grange, was elected delegate to the State grange, and Thos. White, master of Oak Grove grange, as alternate. The State grange meets this year at Olathe, Johnson county, December 16th.

Co-operation.

[Extract from the address of Master of West Va. State Grange:]

As to the great advantages of co-operation, I may say no more than to repeat to you what I said in my report as chairman of your executive committee, at the last session of our state grange-"That we cannot urge too strongly upon the members of our order the great necessity of co-operation. Singly, we cannot accomplish any good. Reforms must be effected by associations, co-operating for a common purpose. It must be done by concerted action and concentrated effort.

Bound together, as we are, by the ties of a common purpose, and of musual dependence, every member is a fountain of influence and an example to others. It is an old saying "that no man liveth to himself." He cannot. His plans and operations may all revolve around nimself; but yet they will and must effect the interests of others. He cannot limit the effects of his plans, nor can he entail the inheritance of his estates. Changes abolish his isolated plans and scatter the earnings for which he lives to individualize.

The object of our order is to ignore individual selfishness, and to make us more generous and catholic, and to embrace within its folds all who seek the advancement of agriculture, no matter of what name, sect or party.

The grange can never advance in material prosperity and usefulness until its members have learned to operate in all things pertaining to their advancement and interests.

It is truly sad to contemplate the disorganized condition of the agricultural class; yet upon their labor rests the whole prosperity of this country.

It is by their labor the ocean is whitened with commerce. It is only by their labor the national debt can be paid. Knowing these things, is it not most astonishing that the farmers cannot spare the time to attend their grange meetings, and so lack enterprise and foster an organization which alone can elevate them, and procure for them that influence and position in society which their numbers and wealth entitle them. You have the numerical strength and wealth, but you sadly lack that fidelity to your own interests to accomplish much, if any good. Although a grange may include every citizen in a neighborhood, yet if the members act independently and alone they cannot accomplish anything; but if united they can form a power irresistible and capable of effecting for good the whole community. All advancement in society, or great undertakings, must be by united, combined and co-operative effort So with the grange, to accomplish much good it must be done by co-operation.

Political Activity.

Taking care of the political affairs of the country is just as legitimate as any other business the farmer has to attend to.

The trouble is that the politicians, by their rascality, have undertaken to make politics so odious that no decent man would meddle therewith. Their object in so doing must be plain to all. But politics need not necessarily be vile. Indeed, it should be the very reverse. It involves many of the most sacred duties with which the generation is charged. And to per- about six years. That the period has been six form those duties well, requires integrity and honor of the highest degree. No act of citizenship can be more noble than to engage in politics without doing mean things. No man who has a just appreciation of American citizenship can neglect attending to politics and possess a clear conscience.

This great nation—the mightiest on the face of the earth-must be managed by somebody. If the virtuous neglect their duty the vile will take charge of affairs. There is no escape from the responsibility. The men of this generation owe to future generations a duty which cannot be ignored. Then let every farmer ask himself. "What is right and fit to be done in my day and generation?"

Every one who looks at things as they now exist, will see that the crying evil of the times is the monopilization of official positions by a class of lawyers who are, directly or indirectly, attorneys for railroad, banking and other corporations. The consequence is that the passage and execution of the laws are in the interest of the said corporations.

The men who pay the bills in taxes, in transportation, and in interest on money-the farmers have little to say. When the tickets are fixed up for them they are called out to votethat is all. Now, if farmers permit matters to go on thus, will it be because they are too ig norant to correct the evil? If they do not defend themselves and look out for their inter- do learn this, and take the necessary steps in the ests as the transportation companies and bank- right direction for an equitable distribution, ers do theirs, it will be attributed to their stu- you will never get it, for just as long as you pidity. To us it does not seem to be a want of intelligence upon the part of farmers. They political tricksters, and you remain idle and see and understand these evils, and would be glad to correct them if they could do so without matters grew worse, and your burdens increase, offending anybody—they are solicitous about and your privileges be curtailed. Hence the the feelings of the gentry who smile upon them great necessity of grange work, in educating when they go to town.

offices so long that it now claims them by right deeply interested; and unless we take hold of of "squatter sovereignty." This claim can be them like men and act wisely and co-operasuccessfully resisted only by a united effort upon tively we will always be the hewers of wood the part of farmers. What they want is the and the drawers of water.

exercise of more nerve. In times nest they have been too passive-too pliable. They must get right up, take the bit in their teeth, and refuse longer to be guided by the court house rings.

If farmers do not have an understanding among themselves, and their men selected for certain places before going into a political eaucus or primary election with the city chaps, they will be beaten.

Through their modes of practice they cheat justice out of her eve-t eth, and they have proven themselves able and willing to cheat the farmers out of their liberties and property rights.

There is but one safe course for farmers, and that is to trust themselves. If they want just legislation they must put enough of their own class there to rule the roost .- Journal of Agri-

Grange Paragraphs.

It is in the grange, as in every organization that the few must take the lead, and too often there is a feeling of complaint that the burden is imposed on the few. This is the wrong view of the whole matter. It is the fewest number of men who are qualified by nature to stand in the front rank and be leaders of men. There is required not only executive ability, but the test of genius-invention. There is needed a perception of what is best to be done, and talent to carry these out successfully. Usually the best success follows where the thinker and worker join hands and work for a common end. but let all things be done in harmony.

When we consider that the main purpose of the grange organization is to promote the interest of the farmer, the surprise is, that every farmer whom the grange would consider worthy does not become an active member of the fraternity. Yet, singularly enough, we find in every neighborhood farmers who are as vigorous opponents as the worst-injured middlemen. They decide on false premises, or rather without any knowledge of what they condemn. It is wasted time to explain or argue with these men. They know too much to be taught.

One grand feature of the grange, which in our consideration of its advantages we generally overlook, is the encouragement and facilities it gives to prevent litigation. More than half the law-suits come from farmers. Sometimes a lawsuit is like any other mean disease, comes in spite of you, and must be met. But the grange inculcates the doctrine that a bad compromise is better than a good law suit. It suggests to settle difficulties by arbitration. A tribunal in the grange gives every assurance of a speedy and equitable settlement without expense. This one fact ought to make the order popular among farmers. It has not only settled many disputes, but has avoided the causes

of controversy. There is a silly argument among some persons who oppose the grange after this style: Virtue, truth, upright dealing, the prosecution of legitimate business does not seek to hide itself under cover of darkness or a pass-word. Therefore, the declaration of principles and purposes of the order is a pretence and a shamor to condense the thought, "They love darkness because their deeds are evil." We have called the argument silly. It deserves a more approbrious epithet. However bad men may be-and the men who make the objection seem to judge others by their own standard-they do not take their wives and daughters to places that are not above suspicion. Indeed, the mothers, wives and daughters would be the first to pronounce against the grange if it were not all it claims to be.

The grange has been in practical operation years of continued progress, is evident to any one who will take the pains to examine and compare. Lut there are two things patrons have yet to learn, and the learning of which seems to come by the harvest. The one is the breaking loose from long established custom, when successful experiment, the most intelligent judgment and applied science sanction the change. The other is, confidence. Farmers have for so long time been accustomed to paddle their own canoes-to take no chances in cooperative schemes, that they look with distrust and suspicion on every proposition at variance with their preconceived notions and practices. Perhaps this is all well enough. But one of the missions of the grange is to build up confidence when confidence is due, and by getting out of the old ruts, improve with the times. Grange Bulletin.

If the farmers ever expect to obtain relief from the unjust burdens they are compelled to bear for others, they must do it through their own efforts, they must become thoroughly organized, and educate themselves to understand what it is that oppresses them, what the burdens are, what ones are unjust or unreasonable and to whom they of right belong, and how to change them. We must learn what justice is and how to meet it out; we must learn how to equalize and distribute properly the blessings and burdens of government. And unless you trust your all in the hands of politicians and inactive as you have done, just so long will ourselves to understand the great questions with The legal fraternity has had possession of the which we have to deal, and in which we are so

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



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

G. W. GLICK.

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 Eider! Red Bud, Sycamore, and the famous Tulip so valuable for ornament, shade and timber.

Address BAILEY & HANFORD.

Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill. POULTRY BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE.

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.

60 Queen Aune and photo cards, illuminated and perfumed, in case 19c Globe Co, Northford, Ct.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed from the McClure place, 2 miles west of Topeka, on the south side of and adjoining the river, a three-year-old kay pony celt; had large W branded on left shoulder, a little white above such hind hoof, and a very little in forehead. White spot where saddle presses on back. Was missed baturday morning. Sept. 27th. The finder will please leave at above named farm, or send word to . J. ROS EN.

80 Topeka Ave., Topeka. Ks.

\$25 REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the pasture, June 18th, one chestnut sorrel horse, about 15½ hands high, has brand on left hip, the letter (2) rather dim, mane and tail rather heavy but not long. Said horse is 4 years old. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse or any information leading to his re-

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 cathe, and a like number of pigs. Prices Low. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas.

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. Correspondencesolletted, RANDOLPH & PAYNE.

I have for sale a number of farms of all sizes to 1000 acres and more, in Montgomery, Page, Taylor and Adams counties, Iowa. Many of them have been fitted up oxpressly for stock farming. Sope of them are largely in tense grass; have good ances and hedges, and enough of them.

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

sections.

I have two elegant tracts, splendidly improved, of more than 1900 acres each, at less than \$35 per acre. I have farms ranging all the way from 40 to 1225 acres, at frem \$7 to \$38 per acre. Come and see me. G. D. BAKER, Villisea, Iowa.

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

Holstein Cattle.

The largest importers and breeders of Holstein Cattle in America. Also large importers and breeders of Clyde-dale horses, and breeders of Hambletonian horses of the most approved strains. * Send for catalogue. Prices reasonable.

SMITHS & POWELL,

Syracuse, New York.

THE

Weekly Capital.

The Dollar Family Newspaper.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

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

SPECIAL ANOUNCEMENT.

From and after January 1st. 1880 the Capital will be From and after January 182. 1830 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.

> HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

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

Breeders' Directory.

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,

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

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

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

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 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 the less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

Physician.

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

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

Dentist.

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

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR. 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 scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return, GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,

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

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 Notice is new close December 1, 1879. For each the Record will close December 1, 1879. For each blanks or further information address PHIL M. SPRINGER, Sec.. Court House Square, Springfield, Ill.

Kansas Pacific Railway. Lands! Lands!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Creat Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Solid for the Be Colden Belt. 1

KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

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 Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weast; total,

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,325,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kausas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 4.971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Lettcounties produced 27.399.055 bushels, or 31 percent, nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The Project Agriculture ass of population in the State state, the project Agriculture ass of population in the State state and the project Agriculture ass of population during the Patrick and the project Agriculture asset in population during the

eased acreage of wheat in the

A FARM FOR NZ RYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for eash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. Interest, it don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific; 22 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$500 in eash will buy it outright.

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

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

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superin tendent,

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months Three spies, Weekly, for one year, Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15" per insertion.
Three months, " " 12" "
One year,
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotterles, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription, No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied oall 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 ters, 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 | Many small farmers that have not the advantage 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 jagricultural journal and not a political one. Men of all shades of political opinion are among its friends and sup-

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 our 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 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 worth many times its cost to them. Bring it to their notice and we shall continue to make the paper worthy the most earnest support of its many friends throughout the west.

To Our Correspondents.

When any of our regular correspondents have exhausted the supply of blanks on hand, they will be furnished with others, if they will drop us a postal notifying us of their wish. To any of the readers of the FARMER who feel inclined to contribute an occasional communication to its pages, we will send blanks prepared for correspondence, if they will notify us of

Prairie Fires.

We have frequently urged the necessity of farmers taking timely precaution against loss by prairie fires. The Nebraska Farmer for November cautions its readers to pursue the same course. Those that have not already prepared for prairie fires should see to it at once, take advantage of the first calm day and burn a wide strip around all buildings and stacks, when possible burn at least two hundred feet wide. The extreme dry weather this fall has left the grass very dry, and unless great care is used the usual number of serious accidents from fires will occur. It is useless for us to attempt to give a history of the damage done in this way, there is scarcely a neighborhood but that has suffered more or less in the past, and yet a few hours work done at the right time would avoid all danger. Turn out and work while you have the advantage; save what you have raised, as ground. Saving the stock yard or stable mawell as to protect your lives.

Turkey Raising.

We conclude, this week, a very exhaustive and instructive article on the above subject, from the Poultry World, which may, we think be taken as a safe guide to success in this branch of the poultry businsss. Kansas in the main, is a dry state, and is favored with cloudless skies to a large extent in the make up of her meteorology. Two hundred good heavy turkeys of the strain recommended, means at Thanksgiving to Christmas \$200 to the fortunate possessor. The dry prairie and extensive stubble fields of Kansas seem to offer peculiar advantages for successfully pursuing the business by very many farmers. If kept till January, the birds can be dressed and shipped long distances, and are always found to be ready sale and a cash article. \$200 more or less, as the ambition and ability of the enterprising breeder might determine, would be a considerable acquisition to the cash receipts of a Kansas farmer, and might be made in breeding a drove of large bronze turkeys, with a considerable degree of certainty. The ply the meat variety of food which the birds demand to make a vigorous and healthy growth, for an ordinary farm dairy. while the abundance of cheap corn at the command of every farmer, would supply the substantial grain food requisite to forcing rapid growth and fattening for the market at its best

It will be remembered that "American Girl," whose letter in the FARMER giving an account of her success in turkey raising, and which has created considerable attention amongst our readers, failed until she adopted the plan of penning the young polts till the dew was off and on rainy days, which is laid down on the excellent authority of the Poultry World, as of primary every county in Kansas we shall have farm let- importance, in preserving the health of the young birds till they have passed their baby-

hood days. Kansas is famous as a stock-growing state, and its possibilities need not necessarily be confined to raising bullocks, sheep and swine. of range sufficient to permit of their entering extensively into the production of large animals, but who could annually turn off a flock of turkeys that would materially add to the revenues of the farm. The first step necessary is to master thoroughly the theory, then procure a good stock to work, and put the knowledge previously acquired into practice. He is a wise man who does not despise the day of small things; and the proper attention to many seemingly small things about the farm helps to make a fat larder and plethoric purse.

Making the Manure Heap.

As the time of the penning of the stock draws near, it is well for the farmer to have his plans matured for the winter. Among the objects which should claim his early attention, and not the least important only is a proper disposition of the manure which constantly accumulates about the stables and yards. In the older states where the skinning process has been in operation a number of years, the manure heap s the one question of fundamental importance. The skinning process is in full operation on every farm in the new west where the manure is neglected and allowed to go to waste. This prodigal practice has brought thin soil and scanty crops as the heritage of the children whose father's wasted the substance of the land by allowing the manure to be bleached by the sun and leached by the rain. The manure of the stock yard and stable will always increase the yield in the corn crop, and improve the quality and multiply the quantity and force early ripening of wheat on all upland, and post-office, to give the FARMER the benefit of cause the sod on the grass field to thicken and westerly, and also pruned low, so as to better their active help. There are thousands of new the grass to come thick and fine. The garden citizens who are farming in the west for the and root patches should always be well supplied with fine stable manure, if thrifty vines and abundance of vegetables are expected. If the farmer saves his manure, the manure in turn will go far toward saving the farmer from his most dreaded ordeal, light crops, and total fail-

The best mode to manage the manure is perhaps that of piling it in a broad, flat heap, as it accumulates through the winter. Lay out your manure heap in a convenient spot where the stock can be kept from running over it, Make the bottom of the heap six feet wide, the length may correspond to the number of stock kept. Wheel or cart the manure from the vards and stables directly to the heap, and pile on the fresh supplies as fast as they accumulate. The stables should be cleansed daily, and that in the yards should be removed as often as once a week, the long litter being put aside and used to bed the stock, and the droppings and short uniform in hight and flat on top, with the sides sufficient rain through the winter for this purpose water should be thrown on but not enough to cause it to leach through; and if inclined to heat too much settle the pile by tramping and firming it, so as to exclude too free circulation of air through it. If refuse salt can be had which costs a small sum in the neighborhood of packing houses, a little sprinkled, through the heap as it is built up will aid in keeping it protection afforded by forest groves. The same moist. Keep the heap moist, and fermentation will gradually proceed in the coldest weather, and the coarse material will be reduced to fine manure by spring, the bulk diminished by one- or hedged with osage orange. half and the whole pile be in the best condition for scattering over as a top dressing to wheat or grass land, or using on the vegetable or corn

nure is one of the elements of enlightened and

accessful farming. By its own chemical action reduce it to the best and most convenient condition for immediate appropriation by all crops, and for handling.

Holstein Cattle.

We desize to call attention of our readers to he advertisement of Smith & Powell, published in the FARMER. These gentlemen are large importers of this superior Dutch dairy stock, which is becoming popular in this country. Last week we published a cut of their fine imported cow Porceleintje (who ever can pronounce.) For style and milking qualities her equal will be difficult to find.

Lymen & Shaffer who are agents for the Cooley Creamer, an improvement in dairying which we have previously commended in the FARMER, for the state of Kansas, and whose headquarters are in Topeka, inform us that they are having most gratifying success in placing the creamer in the hands of farmers and dairymen in this state. An advertisement of the insect food afforded by the free range of the Cooley Creamer will be found in the FARMER, prairies would usually prove abundant to sup- and we recommend its use as the most economical and convenient of any device yet invented

Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The third quarterly report of the year, of the State Board of Agriculture, ending September 30th, has been issued, and like all of the reports, the product of the distinguished secretary to the board, Hon. Alfred Gray, the work is filled with useful information to the farmer, the prospector who meditates settling in the west, and to the general seeker after reliable information regarding the growth and prosperity of Kansas and the new west.

One of the most interesting and useful chapers in the present report is that on forest culture, and though somewhat lengthy, we make room in the FARMER for that portion which treats of preparation of the soil and planting. In future issues we will endeavor to find room for that part of the article which recommends other matters connected with timber culture on the prairies:

IMPORTANCE OF FOREST-TREE CULTURE.

While it would seem too late in the material development of the west to urge upon the attention of any one the importance of foresttree culture, yet there are those who have developed valuable farms without planting, during all this time, a solitary shade or fruit tree. It is to the attention of this class that the following summary of important reasons are presented in favor of forest-tree culture:

1. Shelter-belts for the protection of field crops, orchards, nurseries, farm animals and home surroundings.

The great importance of shelter-belts for stock in Kansas can readily be appreciated by every farmer who has observed his herds frantically rushing to protected localities, such as groves, the leeward of stone fences and bluffs, even at the approach of a storm during the fall or winter months. What feeder of cattle is there, whose object is to secure the greatest amount of fat for the amount of corn consumed. who would not pay a great deal more for a farm with ample protection than for one open and bleak, where the merciless winds search every nook and corner, requiring the entire consumption of feed for the stock to "hold their own,' much less to give returns in the accumulation

Orchards and nurseries especially need protection; in the absence of which, young trees are planted so as to lean westerly or southresist the withering effects of the winds, and to prevent the greatest damage to which young orchards are subjected-the chafing at the collar or at the top of the ground-injuring the vitality of the tree, and rendering it at once a prey to the rascally borers, which are seldom found in perfectly healthy trees. In inanimate as well as animate life, parasites are found when vitality is below par. While there are exceptions, this is the rule.

So far as field products are concerned, look at the effect of the unbroken winds in whipping off the blades of corn, and often breaking it to the ground. If at earing time, the damage is often very great. Observe the effect upon the vast fields of small grains, beating down and entangling them, and thereby causing the kernel in most cases to shrink, as well as making it impossible to harvest it, except with the old-time cradle or sickle. It is admitted on the part of all observing farmers, that the most serious drawback to wheat-growing-especially in the stuff carried to the heap, which should be kept middle and western portion of the organized counties-is the disastrous effect of winter stoping merely enough to keep the mass compact drouth, caused by the soil being blown off from and the sides from crumbling down. Care must be the roots. In the wheat-belt in the central por had to keep the heap moist, and if there is not tion of the state-traversing the state from northeast to southwest-to the leeward of board and rail-fences we have seen drifts of dry soil, for miles at a time, from ten to fifteen inches in depth. Who can estimate the annual loss to the wheat crop alone for the want of forest-tree protection?

In the matter of home surroundings, comfort, beauty and utility are happly blended in the might be said of all the roads in the thicklysettled portions of the state leading to the principal towns, if they were lined with forest trees

2. Climatic changes, such as increasing rainfall, retention of moisture, modification of temperature, making the atmosphere warmer during the dormant and cooler during the growing seasons:

3. Encouragement of insectiverous birds, which are of incalculable benefit to farmers and horticulture in the destruction of noxious insects, and as shelter to game.

4. The production of timber for farm econ omy, such as fencing-posts, stakes, fuel, etc., as well as hedges for fences and shelter.

5. Timber for commercial purp s, such as ailroad ties, telegraph poles, building, bridges, manufacturing, etc.

6. Timber adds to the value of the farm, annually, probably more than any other one improvement that can be named.

SELECTION OF GROUND. This is largely arbitrary, as the planting in nost cases has to conform to the wants of the farm; thus, hedges must traverse exterior lines, with cross-fences to conform to previously matured plans. Shelter-belts for the protection of buildings must be so planted as to protect such buildings wherever located, and groves may conform to suit the fancy of the owner, or may be controlled by location of springs, or other running streams; but the varieties which are est adapted to these different locations will have to conform to the soil best adapted to the peculiar growth of each. Thus, the red cedar will take kindly to the soil along the bluffs and rough hillsides, while the cottonwood would do best in the bottoms below, although it will grow almost anywhere and under almost any circumstances. There are varieties that will thrive well on any good corn land, of which mention

will be made under the head of "Varieties."

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL. It may seem presumptuous to farmers for us o even suggest the necessity of thorough subduing and preparation of the soil for the reception of seeu, cuttings and young trees; but when we find forest trees and even orchards planted in the prairie sod at a cost for digging post-holes for the same exceeding the expense of breaking and thoroughly subduing the raw prairie, a little advice seems necessary in some ases. It is economy of both time and labor to thoroughly plow and harrow the ground, and lay off as for corn with a plow, either in drills for wide planting, or in squares or cross-furrows for closer setting of trees. At the crossing of varieties best adapted to soil and climate and the furrows, there should be something of a hole made for some varieties, while othersthe cottonwood, for instance-can be planted at

> This may require one, two or more years of preparation; but the transfer should not be deferred too long, as the expense of transplanting is thereby greatly increased. When planting young trees of some size, it is necessary to dig a hole with the spade, and great pains should be taken to apply the earth closely to the roots, and to pack it very firmly about them, so as to exclude the air. This is particularly recommended with young conifers. With pines, spruces, cedars, and most evergreens, it is believed to be better to defer planting until the buds have started, where we can control our

The planting out of a great many kinds of rees is a very simple affair, when the preparation of the soil has been thoroughly attended to. The spade is thrust down into the mellow earth and a cleft is opened, into which the root earth and a cleit is opened, into which the root or cutting is placed; withdrawing the spade and reversing its face it is again thrust down, a few inches from the first cut, and pushed toward the plant, thus compressing the soil against the compression of country. It has one steam flouring mill, two hardware stores, about seven dry goods and covered covere several grocery stores.

Nen we have to do with the more value of trees however especially every policy of trees however especially every large to the store of t uable kinds of trees, however, especially evergreens, and larches (unworthy of cultivation in Kansas), and all kinds of a larger size, holes must be dug, the trees must be set by hand, bringing the earth upon and among the roots.

There has been selling in Clyde, in the last few days, at \$3; corn, 22c; buckwheat, \$1; potatoes, 75c; butter, 15c; wheat, 18c; rye, 50c; cabbage, 4c; fencing lumber, \$25. Wages, \$10 to \$12 per month, among farmers.

There has been more sickness and deaths this bringing the earth upon and among the roots, fall than ever before in double the length of and then tramping it closely about them, as a ready advised.

"When handling the young plants, the workfrom becoming dry. This is especially requisite with the resinous trees, and with the magnetic with the resinous trees, and the re men should be very careful to keep the roots roots covered with soil in the field, taking out only a few at a time, which may be wrapped in a damp cloth until wanted by the planter. With many of the more hardy sorts, such as the cottonwoods and soft maples, a very primitive and inexpensive plan has been adopted by our western planters. After marking out, the little trees are laid along with their roots in the fresh, furrow, and at once covered with the plow, after which the whole land may be rolled. Of course the trees will not be erect, but this makes little difference, for vigorous shoots will spring up from near the collar, making straight, upright stems the first season after which the old stems may be removed, or allowed to smother and die out. Young cottonwoods may be found on almost any sand-bar in your rivers, whence thousands may be easily drawn in the early spring with little labor."

(To be continued next week.)

BELOIT, Mitchell Co., Nov. 20 .- Fine rain. Happy people. Corn 25 cents per bushel. Winter wheat looks fine. A great many poor horses. Mitchell county votes \$30,000 railroad bonds and rests. Farmers more hopeful than for years; cause, fair price for wheat and corn. C. P. STEVENS.

SEDGWICK, Harvey Co., Nov. 21.-I notice in the issue of the 19th some queries in relation to the jointing of winter wheat in the fall. I have seen winter wheat here get knee high in the fall and make a first-rate crop the following season without cutting or meddling with. I have sown winter wheat here the 10th of August and threshed 19 bushels to the acre from that crop. I have sown winter wheat in the

spring and it would not grow large enough to make good pasture. In short, as the result of my experience and observation, I do not believe winter wheat will joint, so as to injure its subsequent production, in the fall; it must have a definite amount of cold and frost to make it productive, and this amount it is not likely to get in the fall, without retarding its growth to such an extent as not to injure its subsequent maturity and productiveness. As a result of my theory and belief, I sow as early in the fall as I can get my ground ready.

Corn is plenty in our market at 21 cents per bushel; hogs at \$2 90 per cwt.; oats at 25 cents per bushel. Wheat a little down. More wheat has been sown this fall than last, and at this writing it looks better than for 10 years previ-

Black-leg is among some herds of cattle here and is quite fatal. This is its first appearance in this vicinity.

OLIVET, Osage Co., Nov. 17 .- I subscribe for the FARMER because I have read it for several years and it pays. The sheep interest is growing in this county. I wish to know if it pays to breed from black ewes. Have lately bought and read a new and approved book on Sheep Husbandry, but find nothing there about it.

Last week we had a soaking rain and the wheat is a sight to see.

Cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, and even turkeys, geese and hens are on the "boom," as well as business of all sorts. Time sales of farmers outfits are frequent, and prices are wild

and pay day sure.

A late FARMER had a few lines about how to move bees at any time any distance that if true benefits me more than the price of the paper for a year, as I want to move mine about 30 rods. A board before the entrance af-ter moving so that they will mark their new home and not return to the old stand saves much GEORGE PHINNEY.

FENWICK, Republic Co., Nov. 10.—In 1863
I was engaged in farming in Clinton county,
Ohio, and having raised a batch of early potatoes, which matured in July, I gathered them
and prepared the ground for turnips. Many of
my neighbors had already sown. As the season
was quite dry I concluded to wait for rain. On
the 10th of August I heard the rumbling of distant thunder, and was soon convinced that we
would have a fine rain. I ran out and sowed
my turnip seed and hurried for shelter. The
rain thoroughly beat the seeds into the ground,
and the result was a fine crop, while my neighbors had none. A neighbor passing and seeing FENWICK, Republic Co., Nov. 10.-In 1863 the furrow-crossing without additionalal holes.

"PLANTING.—Large seeds, such as nuts and acorns, may be dropped and covered in the field, and some cuttings may be set at once in their stations; but most species are better grown in the nursery until large enough to transplant.

This may require one, two or more years of more in a season than upon date of sowing to

produce a crop.

During my stay in Ohio, which was six years, crops of various kinds failed in different localities. Notwithstanding, I heard numbers there speak of failures of crops in Kansas, as though Kansas was the only place of failure. I am satisfied that crops of all kinds will grow as well in Kansas as in Ohio.

The case of the crops to do well through.

The osage orange seems to do well through-out the state, as far as tried, for fencing, and in a few more years we will have many miles of it in this county, if properly cared for, that will be sufficient to turn stock.

be sufficient to turn stock.

I notice various letters, in the FARMER, from different localities. All seem to write as though they thought they were in the best county in the state. However, I think that I have been in about eighteen counties, and the soil thus far differs very little, and is more evenly alike all over than any state I have ever been in. I am situated about seven miles from Clyde, a thriving railrowd town. The Central Branch U. P. railroad, and also the Junction City & Ft. Car-

time: but the sickn s has p ed away and the usual degree of health restored.

The early-sown fall grain looks better than

I have ever seen anywhere; some late sown not

TOPEKA, Shawnee Co., Nov. 10.-Mr. Editor, you appear to be quite an enthusiast in regard to bee culture in Kansas. Now I have always to bee culture in Kansas. Now I have always regarded bee-keeping here anything but profitable. At least I have not been able to get enough surplus from two or three hives to remind me of the good old times in Illinois, when we used to take forty or fifty pounds from a hive. I think friend O'Neil, of Black Jack, hive. I think friend O'Neil, of Black Jack, might enlighten us some, as I see he made a fine display of honey at the Douglas county fair a year ago. What his management is I cannot say, but he certainly made a good display, and I should like to hear from him through the FARMER.

As milk and honey go well together, I will make a transit from bees to cows. Our cows commenced failing very much in quantity and quality of milk, about the time of the first frost, some two weeks ago. We commenced feeding

quality of milk, about the time of the first frost, some two weeks ago. We commenced feeding them a little extra, and were well paid, as they increased at least fifty per cent. in quantity and as much in quality, as the milk is a richer color and the taste of the butter far superior to what it was. We are feeding meal and bran mixed, about half-and-half, four quarts to each cow, night and morning, beside the usual feed of hay or fodder; but recollect, you cannot make good butter without good water for your cows.

I received, a few days ago, from A. Hofer & Sons, a little namphlet on grape-growing, shat

I received, a few days ago, from A. Hoter & Sons, a little pamphlet on grape-growing, shat is well worth reading, as it advocates an entirely rew method in planting, and the rules laid down for culture and trimming, are very plain and simple, so much so that any person, by reading this little work, can trim a vine understandingly, which is more than I can say for some writers, after reading their manuals.

W. P. POPENOE.

The Kansas FARMER publishes bee literature from the freshest sources of supply, as it aims to in every department of agricutture, but does not aim to be specially enthusiastic in the

advocacy of any department. Some locations in Kansas are good honey localities (which is the case in every state) while others are not. The honey crop for the last two seasons has not been abundant in any section of the country-in most places almost a total failure. California, even, has scarcely produced enough to feed the bees. May be our friend Popence did not handle his bees with that care which successful bee-keepers are wont to bestow on their stock. A bee-keeper from Atchison county, this state who exhibited honey at the Shawnee Agricultural Society Fair, this fall, informed us that he took upwards of fifty pounds of honey to the hive this season, which is about as good as the best bee-keepers in the country have done.

CEDAR POINT, Chase Co., Nov. 8.—I am well pleased with the appearance of the FARMER. This being my first introduction to its colums. I was a subscriber to the Prairie Farmer from the I was a subscriber to the Prairie Farmer from the first ever published in 1840, for more than 20 years. One volume (Volume 4, 1844) is now before me, and the contrast between that and the agricultural papers of the present day is full of suggestion of the manner of civilization. The farmers of Kansas know but little of the difficulties and trials that surrounded the early settler of 45 years ago. We came to Illinois in 1836 and such hardships we were compelled to encounter and overcome are almost wholly unknown to the emigrant to Kansas at the present day.

In your last issue under the head of "A General Bankrupt Act," a key note is struck, the weight and importance of which is scarcely dreamed of by the average Kansan farmer. But the idea carried out to fulfilment would save millions of dollars to the state of Kansas alone. I would like to say a word on it but new beginners should move slow, which reminds me that it is time for me to close.

J. W. BYRAM.

ners should move slow, which reminds me that it is time for me to close. J. W. Byram.

Burlingame, Osage Co., Nov. 10.—A much needed rain visited this part of the state last Saturday, replenishing the supply of stock water which in many localities was getting scarce, and thoroughly soaking the ground, leaving it in fine condition for wheat to go through the winfer. The large acreage of wheat sown this fall is looking remarkably well and with its already fine growth and Saturday's rain, there is no danger of its winter killing. About one-half of the last wheat crop has been marked at 70 cents to \$1.05 per bnshel. Corn is mostly husked and will average between 25 and 30 bushels per acre, it sells' readily at 20 cents per bushel. Many cattle are being fed in the country and the present corn crop will be mostly consumed at home. Yearling steers and stocks are bringing \$2.75 per cwt.; feeding steers, \$3.00, and fat cattle 25 cents less than in Kansas City. The supply of extra heavy logs is light, farmers having sold off their hogs during the time of the big prices paid for them last summer. Our merchants here pay about 40 cents less than Kansas City quotations for hogs. The prices paid here this fall have been from \$2.75 to \$3.00 per cwt. No disease among hogs, cattle, horses or sheep. No insects to damage crops. Fine weather. Good crops and good prices, surely the farmers of this section have reasons for being satisfied and contented. "Switzler."

J. W. Byram.

Given Up By Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely 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 work and will not himp but hom some for my poor George—

ka 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

If "Switzler" will send us his address will send him a package of blanks.--ED.

Early Spring Pigs.

We like to have pigs farrowed as early in the spring as is consistent with safety from cold weather. Those farrowed in March and April, if properly cared for from brith, will make good hogs for the market before the next winter; while those dropped later must be kept over at a loss. Cold weather is decidedly unfaorable to flesh production, and pork cannot be made anything like so cheaply, after cold weath er sets in, as before. Of course, warm and well ventilated pens will go far towards modifying the unfavorable influence of climate; but, even then, the feeder labors under great disadvanta ges, but fails to get the same return for food consumed as he usually gets for feeding through the summer and autumn .- National Live-Stock Journal.

"I Don't Want That Stuft,"

is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headache and neuralgia which had her of sick headache and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered to her with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters

A FAVORITE COUGH REMEDY.-For colds sore throat, asthma, catarrh, and other diseases of the bronchial tubes, no more useful article can be found than the well-known "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Grocers and Storekeepers

pay three to five cents a pound extra for butter made with Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It increases the production six to ten per cent. Reduces the labor of churning one-half. Gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

An infallible remedy for fever and ague is Ayer's Ague Cure. Wholly vegetable and containing no quinine, it is harmless and sure.

Use Walter Baker & Co.'s Chocolate if yo desire the best in the market. The verdict of experts, both in Europe and America, has for many years testified to its great excellence.

Women Never Think!

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their families well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.

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

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 teed, shelter and 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.

A Sample Bottle Free!

Marsh's Golden Balsam, the great throat and Marsn'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 state of the Bitter in as which become terms. 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 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.

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

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

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

Cash paid for choice butter at Ripley's.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

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

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who 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. a good patient.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Markets.

is 1-	Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.	Hides,
of or	HIDES—Green	.51/ .04 .05 .05 .16 .5@

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected week

. 1	by T. A. Beck & Bro.	
1	WHEAT-Per bu. spring	
,	" Fall No 2	1.0
11	" Fall No 8	1.
9	" Fall No 4	
a	CORN - Per bu	
ı	White Old	
ı	* " Yellow	1
ą,	OATS - Per bu	Y
å	RYE-Per bu	A 15000
,	RARLEY-Per bu	20@
1	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	3.
	" No 2	3.
	" No 3	2.
đ	" Rye	2
٠	CORN MEAL	
f	CORN CHOP	118
'n	RYE CHOP	
11	CORN & OATS	
t.	BRAN	
	8HORT	
	The second of the second secon	

Topeka Produce Market.

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

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Fork Money Market. NEW YORK. November 25, 187).
GOVERNMENTS—Steady.
RAILROAD BONDS—Without important fea-

STATE SECURITIES-Dull.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The stock market was heavy in the early dealings, and under a sharp pressure to sell, declined 14,0834 per cent. Toward mid-day a bouyant feeling set in, and under good purchases, an advance of 14,0558 per cent. was had. During the afternoon speculation was somewhat irregular, and the closing quotations showed a reaction of 15,078 per cent from the best figures of the day. The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. have the money ready to pay for the work done on the the money ready to pay for the work done on the Leadville extension by the Conon City & San Juan R. R. Co., and the Atchison, Topeka & Sana Fuan R. R. Co., is and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co., if the decision of the Colorado court turns that part of the line over to the D. & R. G. Co. MONEY-5@7 per cent., closing easy at 5 per

ent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—6@7 percent.
STERLING—Weak; sixty days, \$4 80½; sight,

\$4 8314.	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Coupons of 1881	10558
New 4½'s (registered)	051/2010544 061/2010658
New 4's (registered)	.108@10348 .103@10348
St. Louis Live-Stock Mari	ket.

St. Louis, November 25, 1879

HOGS—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3,55628.70; mixed packing, \$3,70@3.90; butchers' to select, \$3,202.930; receipts, 14,000; shipments, 3,000.

CATTLE—Active and firm; choice to extra shipping steers \$4.4074.80; fair to good, including light, \$3,5024.25; '150 head averaging 1,400 lbs sold 5 cen; higher; native cows and helfers, \$2,250/R 25; Texans, unchanged; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 200.

SHEEP—Scarce and wanted; values strong and better; fair to fancy muttons \$3/20.80; choice to fancy \$3,60/R 3.85; receipts, (00); shipments, 150. ST. Louis, November 25, 1879

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 25, 1879.

KANSAS CITT. November 25, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 8.801 bushels; shipments, 9,238 bushels; in store, 641,755 bushels; higher; No. 2, \$1 17 bid; No. 3, \$1 05; No. 4, \$1 02½.

CORN—Receipts, 37,378 bushels; shipments, 26,314 bushels; in store, 118,203 bushels; steady; No. 2 mix*d, 29½c; No. 2 white mix*d, 30½ 6304; 29c asked.

OATS—No. 2, 31c bid.

EGGS—Steady at 19c per dozen for fresh.

BUTTER—Quality of receipts, poor; market steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 25, 1879. The Indicator reports :

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,223; snipments, 807; market firm for good cattle; other grades steady; native shipping steers, \$3 8574 35; butchers' steers, \$3 4073 85; feeding steers, \$2 80@3 30; stockers, \$2 30@2 75; cows, \$2 2072 60; Colorado steers, \$2 4073 30; wintered Texas steers, \$2 3072 80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,431; shipments, 401; sales ranged, \$3 2573 50; the bulk at \$3 3573 40.

SHEEF—Receipts, 2,048; no shipments; natives averaging 103 lbs. soid for \$3.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, November 25, 1879. FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.
WHEAT—Higher and unsettled; No. 2 red, \$1 29@1 2914@1 29 cash; \$1 244@1 30 December; \$1 555@6 3814@1 3819 January; \$1 383@1 3814 January; \$1 343@1 3814 January; \$1 343@1 Ja

OATS—Higher; 32c cash and December; 33%@
38½c January.
RYE—Slow; 73½c.
BALEY—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 10.
FORK—Dull; Jobbing, \$10 87½:
LARD—Higher; \$4 70.66 75.
DRY SALT MEATS—Qulet; car lots, \$3 70.60
375; \$5 850.5 00.65 75.65 80; green clear ribs, \$5 20; green bams averaging 15 lbs, \$6 75; do., BACON—Nominal.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 25, 1879.

follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 64,000: shipments, 4,000: heavy grades opened strong and 5@10e higher; light, steady; closed all grades weaker: mixed packing, \$3 50@8 90; choice heavy, \$3 95@4 25; light, \$3 70@8 55.

CATTLE—Réceipts, 6,000: shipments, 2,100; shipping, weak and lower; \$3 50@5; butchers', steady; through Texans, steady and unchanged, \$2 90@3 40 for the best; \$2 50@2 60 for fair to medium. medium. SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 580; good demand at full prices.

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.

RIDGE'S INFANTS INVALIDS

The extraordinary success of this Food is due to it intrinsic merit, combining all the essential element of growth and repair. Sold by Druggists.

STSAYED.

A large, fat, white milch cow, with red nose, ears and three red feet. Please deliver or leave word at T. B. Thompson's:

STRAYED.

About the last of August from corner of 10th and Quincy streets Topeka, one filly, bay with black points, 3 years old, small splint on one side of left hind leg between hock and passern joints. Had halter on when it strayed,

FRED J. GRAY,
Topeka.

W. L. TRUMBULL,

Successor to C. A. Sexton Wholesale and Retail dealer in

Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Pict-ure Frames and Mouldings. 3 doors north of Post Office, Topeka, Kansas (Orders filled by mail.)

FARM TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Write for particulars immediately or you will be too late.

If you have a farm write. if you have no farm write. If you wish a farm write. If you have a home write. If you have no home write.

Married men, single men, write. Married ladies, single ladies write.

> Address with stamp, L. E. PINKHAM, Burlington, Iowa.

AULINIS NEVER FAIL TO MAKE SIZE PER MONTH, selling our nickel-plated FAMILY SCALE.

It is indorsed by the press and public for accuracy, convenience and cheapness. Sells at signt to every housekeeper. By securing teritory which will be given free, you become your own proprietor of a pleasant and profitable business. Write for terms and territory.

Ohio Scale Works, 125 Cent. Ave., Cincinnati, O.

DUIDAY PRESENTS.

It greatest opportunity ever offered to the readers of this paper to purchase at manufacturers' cost the following univorkmanship, latest patterns and richest finish:

One set nickel and silver Tea spoons, 8075

Table spoons, 100

Napkin Rings, 40 cents. All our groots are warranted, and sent postpaid on receipt of price. Address all orders to the sole manufacturers.

THE ELECTRO PLATE COMPANY, Northford, Ct.



BERNARD & YOUNG,

NO. 200, Kansas Avenue, TOPESA, KAS.

and Office

Improved Farms and Wild Lands For Sale.

City property for sale or rent.

Taxes paid for Non-Residents, Correspondence and Sale of Property Solicited. Printing Press



A combination of Heps, Buchu, Mandrake, and Dandelion, with all two best and most cursive properties of all other life, and most cursive properties of all other life, and most cursive properties of all other life, and most cursive properties of the life, and the land could be seen as the land life, and life is seen and life in the land life, and life is seen and The Purestand Best Medicine ever made

They give new life and viger to the aged and laftrm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, ow who require an Appetizor, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable without Into-fleating. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are what the disease or aliment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, built you only feel bed or miletane, It has saved hundred. The saved has been so that the saved hundred to the saved hundred hundred

or Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and bes The Hop Pap for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist A.I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunk enness, use of oplum, tobacco and narcotics: Sold by druggists. Hop Ditters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N.Y. Send for Circular.

For the handsomest and CHEAPEST BIBLES Extra Terms and Large Cladina di O. CASH PREMIUMS

Your Name and Address on 50 Gilt. Duplex, etc, cards, in case, 15c. David Bros, Northford, Ct.

60 new styles chromo and floral cards in case 10c. 80 agents's amples 10c; Stevens Bros, Northford Ct



FRAZER AXLE GREASE,



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

SAM'L CUPPLES & CO., Agent for our St. Louis Factory. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Chicao and New York.

Weekly Capital

THE 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 efties of the state, and contributed and selected news from every county in Kansas, the decisions of the Supreme Court, proceedings of State meetings, conventions and such general literary miscellany and local intelligence from the State Capital as to make it desirable in every family. Send One Dollar by registered letter or post-office order, and receive the paper one year.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

Address

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Topeka, Kansas,



MAKE THE CHILDREN HAPPY!

THE NURSERY, 181 50

NOW is the time to subscribe for this BEST IL-LUSTEATED MAGARINE for the young. Its suc-cess has been continuous and unexampled. HV9: MAER that hy subscribing now for the year 18-0, EXTRA NUMBERS may be obtained.

Send to ce its at once for a Sample Number and Fremium List.

EXAMINE IT! SUBSCRIBE FOR IT

JOHN L. SHOREY, Publisher, 26 Broomfield *treet, Boston, Mass.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Wedeliver Strong 2 of Manis, suituble for immediate bloom, safely by math at all post-offices. 5 splendld vortetice, your choice, all labeled, for \$1; 12 for \$2:19 for \$3; 26 for \$4; 35 for \$5; 75 for \$10; 100 for \$13. Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing these beautiful Roses. Send for our NEW GUIDE TO ROSE CULTURE—50 pages, elegantly illustrated, and choose from over 500 finest sorts.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose-Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

APPLES

for the English market, also correspondence solicited as to game and poultry for November and December supply Commission 5 per cent. Address ALEXANDER & CO., Fruit and General Salesmen, 23 Brunswick St., Liverpool, Eng.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About August 1st, 1879, the following stock, to wit; One bay mare, 3 years old, large blaze in face, saddle and collar marks, branded on shoulder and thigh with N, natural pacer. One fron grey or mouse colored mare, 2 years old, white feet, large blaze in face, small black spot over left eye, had on leather head halter, branded on shoulder and thigh with N. One bay mare 2 years old, white hind feet, branded on left shoulder with N. One sorrel mare, two years old, one hind foot white, branded on left shoulder with N. One iron bay horse 2 years old, few white hairs in forehead, branded on left shoulder with letter N. One iron grey yearling mare, star in forehead, branded on left shoulder with letter N. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to us or for information leading to their return to us or for information leading to their recovery.

Address Wilson & Norton.





If you want to sell

GRAPE VINES. SMALL FRUITS

and choice varieties of PEARS, PEACHES. CHERRIES. PLUMS, ETC., ETC.,

en commission, I will give you the

Most Liberal Terms of the age. Park Nursery & City Garkens, Lawrence, Kas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

4,000 Sheep for Sale.

These sheep are sold on account of the poor lealth of the owner. They are course wooled heep crossed with full blooded Merino and Cotsvolds. Sheep ranch 12 miles northwest of Topeka. Address.

A. M. CABPENTER,
North Topeka, Kansas.

 \mathcal{M}

Biteracy and Domestie.

A Word to the Ladies.

If we could persuade more of the lady readers of the FARMER to write a few paragraphs the mouth, it appeared on one foot, on which occasionally, they would naturally acquire more interest in discussing domestic affairs from a The wound, made by a needle, had entirely rural point of view, and farmers' wives in farmers' home, would feel that theirs is a very important position in the social world; much grander and more useful than that Parsian, London and New York society which turns the heads of two-thirds of the softer sex by their menthly bulletins on what's going to be worn next month. It seems strange, but nevertheless it is true, that some half-dozen enterprising men aud women possessing artistic taste, turn the half of Christendom upside down at their pleasure, by designing and publishing new styles of what will be worn and how it will be worn. This astonishing influence owes its potent spell to the cunning pencil of the artist and the graphic pen of the editor of the fashion magazine, whose pages glow in rich colors and lines of beauty.

Dress is discussed in a pleasant and winning manner, and the subject, by its ingenious presentation, is made interesting to the millions who surrender their every opinion on such subject, and consent to be humble votaries. Seeing what a mighty influence is wielded by discussing the texture, colors, materials, and style of make-up of textile fabrics, the hint might be acted upon by those who see never-ending but constantly varying charms in country life. If we search for beauty, pleasure, something to admire and love in every stage and condition of life, especially where nature pours her rich stores at our feet, they are sure to be found; and one single magician with the magic of her pen, The tonsils and fauces swell and become red, can direct a thousand a lmiring eyes to objects which before remained all unobserved. Let our country ladies begin to write and search more for the interesting objects which surround them, and new beauties will appear on every

Literary Items.-No. 31.

The word knave, we are informed by lexicographers, originally meant a boy, a servant; but pack of cards, there is one known as the Jack or Knave. When we consider the many years cards have been a common game of amusement for they date back to what is known as the middle ages, it will explain the original signification of the card known as the knave. It was varies. Entire recovery may require twenty to intended not to represent a petty rascal, but the sixty days. The milder cases are not free from servant of the King. Cards of modern date danger. The exudation may extend into the still retain the long, gorgeous gowns which were larynx, and so induce an unhappy end. If the worn by the King and Queen, and other fash- disease be limited to the fauces, the sufferer may ionable personages of those days, these figured probably recover; if it extend to the nostril cards were called "coat" cards, but fashion has the danger is great; if it extend to the larynx, changed, and so has the name, for we call them the danger is very great. If the pulse be small by the more dignified name of Court Cards.

MARAUDER. This is a word of common use, it is a word borrowed from the French to designate a soldier inous, the danger is greater still. Very dangerwho goes about in quest of plunder. In former famed in the history of Netherland; but one of ploits in making forays into the enemy's country, than in his successful victories achieved over the enemy in open conflict. From these

We have a term in Kansrs, which is equally expressive-Jayhawker-and in some future is checked in its proper motion, and allows the number we may give its orign, as the writer was fluid to enter the larynx. The rough, croupy well acquainted with the life and character of him who called it into existence.

HYDRA.

cording to some authors, others give it fifty, and difficulty of respiration. The poor child can some only nine. As soon as one head was cut find no rest. He tosses himself from side to off two immediately grew up, if the wound was side and makes the greatest effort to relieve his not destroyed by fire. It is from this strange distressing respiration. He may have intervals fabulous story the expression of "Hydra headed monster" which is in common use, has been

Is a word used to express what is considered wild and fanciful. The ancients believed that a monster existed that had three heads, that of a lion, a goat, and a dragon, and continually vomited flames. They called this celebrated monster Chimera. Belleophon, mounted on his winged horse Pegasus is said to have conqured the Chimera. From this fabulous and fanciful tradition we have borrowed the term.

HELLESPONT. Who is there that has not heard or read of the

romantic adventures of Hern and Leander. The Hellespont is a narrow strait between Asia and Europe. It is now called the Darda nelles. It received its former name from Helle a woman in the waters

Leander was so enamored with Hero, a beautiful poetess of Venus that he nightly swam from Abydos across the strait, while Hero, on a high tower, was holding in her hand a burning torch to direct his course. After frequent interviews, Leander was drowned on a tempestuous night in his attempt to swim the strait, and Hero, in the agony of despair threw herself down the tower and also perished in the sea.

It is also celebrated as being the locality that Xerxes built his bridge of boats for the purpose of invading Greece, and the loss he sustained

by the heavy sea which destroyed his ships. In modern days it is becoming better known by the exploit of Lord Byron and his friend, Mr. A. Kennedy, who swam across the Hellespont in imitation of Leander; but Byron, in recording hts adventure says: "He swam for love, I for glory." JAS. HANWAY.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria manifests itself primarily in the fauces, but it becomes secondarily a blood disease. A child of four had diphtheria; on the third day from the appearance of the disease in was a wound made fourteen days previously. healed. This malady is by no means limited to childhood. Parents often contract it from their little ones. A false membrane marks its character; it usually appears at certain points on the tonsils and their adjacent parts. These points ordinarily coalesce and form a uniform surface upon the rear walls of the mouth. At the outset the exudation may be thin, but it gradually thickens more and more, until several layers have been formed. New its adhesions are firm, so that detaching it exposes many bloody points upon the subjacent mucous membrane. The color of this false membrane varies somewhat. In the fauces it is white at first, and serious fluid imbues the false membrane, deand forms a cicatrized surface. Even in some severe cases, the deposit may become loose and soft. Before the exudation appears, the natural mucous membrane is red and swollen. The first deposit is usually made upon the tonsils The sub-maxillary glards are enlarged, and various other glands show the influence of the dis-

This destructive malady comes slily, so that the physician rarely sees it in its earliest stage. whitish spots appear, that do not hesitate to coalesce, and spread, long before the mother suspects its presence. Applying caustics may remove the morbid membrane, but a new one will quickly form. In some severe cases the false membrane may assume a dark gray color, and soon hang in shreds. The fauces become gangrenous and the breath becomes fetid. The saliva is copious. In favorable cases the false membrane assumes a more healthy hue. The sub maxillary glands may remain large and in our day it stands for a trifling rascal. In a painful; the cellular tissue adjacent to the glands may inflame and enlarge so as to limit the movements of the jaw. When the false membrane becomes gangrenous, the pain and difficulty of motion in the jaws may pass away.

The exact course and duration of diphtheria and fast, the false membrane be small and fetid. the discharges from the mouth and nostrils be gangrenous and acrid, and the urine be albumous cases are not necessarily fatal; very mild days there was a family of the name of Merode, cases may end badly. Recovery depends very much upon the diathesis of the child-upon its follo its members became more successful in his ex- power of resisting the influence of disease, and its natural power of recovery.

The picture we have drawn will enable any one now to recognize the malady. Its symptoms plundering exhibitions the term marauder owes vary in different places. It may be sporadic, endemic or epidemic. Severe coughing in trying to swallow fluids, means that the epiglottis means that the exudation has extended into the laryngeal tube. So soon as the false membrane has actually formed within the larynx, the A monster which the ancients inform us lived voice is noiseless and the cough is stifled. The of ease, but they grow shorter every hour. He peel and be coughed up. Relief is usually brief. The croupy voice and wheezing respiration mean that the suffering must be renewed. In a very few cases the false membrane may fall and not be renewed, and so the patient may recover and smile sweetly upon its friends, as in

At the outset diphtheria may be local, but in a few days it becomes a blood disease, and so may appear upon any raw surface. Hang nails, recent wounds, blistered surfaces, leech-bites, fissures, denuded angles of the mouth, vaccine-pustules—all and each may be the place, or places, on which diphtheria shows its presence. It sometimes comes insidiously, and gives no notice of its presence. The mother of a four-year-old happened to examine a painful molar tooth, happened to examine a painful molar tooth,

tle ones are still with them, that when diphtheria pravails, even in slight degree, they should examine the throats of their children, and call the physician as soon as they see white points or spots upon the tonsils,or other adjacent parts. Should this malady become epidemic, the usual difficult swallowing, the swelling of the cervical glands, the redness of the fauces, the enlargement and congestion of the tensils, may appear and no false membrane may be seen. Send for your physician as soon as you discover any in-dications of diphtheria. —C. H. Allen, M. D., in Western Bural.

Fricassee.

Cut up the chickens and wash well in salt water; put them in a pot, with enough cold water to cover them; (add for two chickens) half a pomnd of salt pork, cut up in thin strips cover, and let heat very slowly, then stew until the fowls are tender. Cook slowly; if they cook fast, they toughen and shrink. When almost done, add, if desired, a chopped onion or two, some parsely and pepper; cover again, and, when it has heated to boiling, stir in slowly a teacupful of milk, containing two beaten eggs and two teaspoonfuls of flour; boil up again, and add one teaspoonful of good butter. Arrange the chicken nicely in a deep dish, pour the gravy over and serve hot.

WHIPPED CREAM.

Place the cream where it will become thoroughly chilled, and whip with an egg-beater. then assumes a yellow hue. In several cases, a Should the cream be difficult to bring to a froth, beat with it the white of an egg. While whipcomposes it, and forms a fetid, shreddy and ping take off the froth and place on a seive, regangrenous appearance. In mild cases the thin whipping all that passes through. Sweeten and layer first formed becomes thinner, falls off, flavor. Fill jelly glasses one-third full of currant jelly, and fill up with the cream.

SPANISH CREAM.

Dissolve one-half box of Cox's gelatine in half a pint of cold milk. Into one quart of boiling milk stir a small teacupful of sugar and and soft palate, and then gradually extends to the beaten yelks of four eggs. Pour this upon the pharynx, rear nostrils, and epiglottis. It the dissolved gelatine. Flavor when cool or may appear on any surface recently denuded. add a small wine-glass of wine. Turn into cups and cover with a merangue made of the whites. half a cup of powdered sugar and a little extract Brown in the oven. Eat ice-cold.

A Caution About Shot in Game.

This being the season when game killed by shooting, and probably containing the pellets, is eaten, it may be worth while to caution those who consume the flesh of birds with avidity that the proportion of instances in which shot is found is probably small in comparison with the number of cases in which the pellets are unwittingly swallowed. It is a matter of speculation how much mischief a shot may do whem passed into the intestines, but the fact that anomalous diseases have been sent up by the presence of very small bodies which have become entangled Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee in folds of the mucous membrane renders it desirable to put the public on their guard. Occasionally the most disasterous results have followed such small causes.

We have in recollection, says the Lancet, the ase of a physician who died after prolonged and unexplained sufferings, from the impaction of a very small nail which had found its way into a pudding and was inadvertantly swallowed. A little care will avoid this contingency, but remembering that the bird had been shot, some pains ought certainly to be taken to avoid swallowing the missel.

Glucose and Glucose Refuse.

In reference to the value of the refuse, in the manufacture of glucose from corn, an analysis was made at the Connecticut agricultural station, and the constituents were found to be as

IOHOWS:	
Water	per-cent.
Dry substance27.81	do
Ash 0.12	do
Crude fibre 3.36	do
Cabohydrates18.78	do
Crude fibre 3.36 Cabohydrates 18.78 Fat 1.99	do
[1] [2] [1] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4	

DRY	SUBSTANCE CONTAINS:	
ilbuminoids		do
ibre	er eent)12.15	do
arbohydrates.		do

In the west the acids used in the manufac ture, it is feared, may be deleterious to health That geucose is used in the adulteration of sugar in a lake of Terna. It had a hundred heads acspasms of the laryngeal muscles induce extreme to the fact of the excess of acid used and the failure to eliminate it in the greed of gain by the manufacturers. Perhaps this is one reason why they so fear to have any one see their process of manufacture. It cannot be from the becomes comatose and dies, because he cannot ist knows to the contrary. As to the refuse corn in the manufacture, there should be no corn in the manufacture, there should be no danger in feeding this, since the acid is used in converting the starch into glucose and not on the corn itself. That the business is profitable is patent, if, as reported, the Peoria firm, which lately built the large factory there capable of consuming 5,000 bushels of corn per day, has sold out to a Buffalo (N. Y.) firm, for \$86,000 bonus over and above the cost of the works.

People nowadous the cost of the works.

People, now-a-days eat glucese as honey, as naple syrup, in pretty much all soft sugars, and a much of the confectionery used. It has been happened to examine a painful molar tooth, when she saw the tonsil fauces covered with a white material. Her physician was called at once, and pronounced it to be true diphtheris, of a very malignant type. Still the child had no pain, no uneasiness of the throat, no difficulty of swallowing. The little creature died.

Such cases should remind mothers whose little ones are still with them, that when diphtherian or same and pronounced it to be true diphtherian or pain, no uneasiness of the throat, no difficulty of swallowing. The little creature died.

Such cases should remind mothers whose little ones are still with them, that when diphtherian or four cents per pound, when they have to pay the price of the genuine article. For the fear of this adult teration many persons will not use strained honey, cheap sugars, maple syrup or confectionery at all, unless they are well assured of the source from whence it comes. They are right. In the case of maple syrup, especially, it is thought that there is not one-tenth enough manufactured in the country to supply the present demand.—Prairie Farmer.

St. Louis is the leading castor bean market in St. Louis is the leading castor bean market in the United States. The prices paid here are watched closely by all the principal markets in this country and in Europe, and in a measure regulate the prices paid elsewhere. Immense quantities are bought and used by the factories here, and a great number of buyers find their supplies here. Kansas is the principal field for supplies. The crop in Kansas this season is estimated all the way from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels, and represents nearly as many dollars to the shippers. The market here at present ranges from 98c to \$1 per bushel.—Coleman's Rural.

Advertisements.

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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfi

\$77ª Month and expenses guaranteed to Agr Outfit free, Shawa Co., Augusta, Maine

\$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Coatly outfit free. True & Co., Augusta, Me.

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

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age. "The best Thing in the West,"

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 23½ PER CENT, DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R, refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address.

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Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

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

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Still owned and offered for sale by the MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY

On Credit, running through ten years, at seven persent, annual interest.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL

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\$1425 profits on 30 days investment of \$100

\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars fice Address. T. POT TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 W 11 St., N. Y.



50 Perfumed, Snowflake, Chromo, Motto eds, name in gold & jet, 19c. G. A. Spring, E. Wallingford

ESTRAY.

Strayed from the subscriber, 214 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. of the Mare.

MARTIN HEISEL,

Carbondale, Kansas

Lowest prices over known and Breech-Londerz, Riffen, & Bevolvers, OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at growtly reduced price. See at growtly reduced price. See at growtly reduced price. Figure 4 at a growtly reduced price. P. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

A trial box (51 shze) of Universal Pile Pills sent free on rescipt of five 3-cent stamps. A Sure Cure. Try them and be conviseed of their merits. Name this paper. Agents wanted. F. E. SMITH & CO... P. O. Box, 821, Middlebury, Vi.

A J. Thompson & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Poultry, Game, Butter and Broom Corn Special ties. No. 196, South Water St. Chicago. References; Hide & Leathea Bank, Chicago, Hall Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, M. D. Stevens, Chicago.

30 Superb, snewflake, marble, chromo, transparent of etc., CARDS, no 2 alike, 16a. 20 samples, agents terms, type, etc., 20. Agents wonted. Large cash commission. Full cutift 16c. All cards are fine stock and neatly printed. "No imperfect cards sent out. Write plainly.Add cos C A VICK, Arbels, Michigan.

Wanted.

By a Practical Sheep Breeder of more than twenty-five years experience, both in the east and west, a partner with a eash capital of two shousand dollars or mere, 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. COLVIN & SON, Larned, Kansas,

Heat paper on fruit and sowers, Specimes Tree, Specimes for the March Full of Palmyrs, N. Y.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

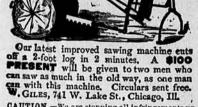
One light bay horse obout four years old with large head and smalt nose. Ten dollars reward given for information that will lead to the recovery. Address. SWAN WALQUIST³ Osage City, Kansas.

FARMERS and SHIPPERS

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

ion Merchant, 206, E. 54th St., N. Y. Cash advances. Send for I rice Currer &

Sawing off a Log.



CAUTION.—We are stopping all infringements upon our patents, and have sued W. W. Bostwick and Farmers' Manufacturing Co., for making machines like ours. We have also sued W. H. Clark of Star City, Ind. for using and selling said machines.

LOST.

On the 24th day of October, 1879, one red cow with one horn knocked off, one red cow with white spots and calf alike. One white and two red yearling steers with white spots. The finder will please 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.

50 brilliant, chromo, and tortoise shell cards in case with name 10c; outfit loc Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

TAKEN UP

A two year old heifer, spotted red and white, taken, up on Nov 15.

W. H. BENTON,
Care of Journal office, Topeka.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine

80 samples photo duplex etc, cards, 10c; Autograph Album 13c; Globe Print Co. Northford, Ct.

RTINOURHOMES THE MODEL MAGAZINE CONSOLATION

of full particulars. Address
W JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., New York

1 Gilt-bound autograph album 15e; 75 styles chromo eards 10c; CHROMO CARD CO, Northford, Ct.



60 Pin-a-4, photo gilt edge etc cards, and 1 Hudson Valley chromo 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

TOPEKA

Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works,

Chimney Flues.

P. O, Box 170.

M. A. SPEAR.

CEMENTS,

LIME, PLASTER and HAIR.

SALESMEN \$125 A Month and Expenses WANTED \$125 Sales 2. STAND & CHARLE CIGARS WANTED SHOW AND SHOW TO SHOW TO SHOW TO SHOW THE A CO., Chedenad. O

62 Gold, crystal, lace, perfumed & chrome cards, M. W. DUNHAM

Has Just Imported 36 Head

PERCHEROn-NORMAN



More than 200 Stallions & Mares

Imported from best stud stables of France

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, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, California, Nevada and Oregon and Utah: Washington and Idaho Territories have drawn supplies from its stables.

100 page Catalogue—finest thingof the kind ever issued, 25 pictures of stablons and marcs, sent free on application. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill

MFN. B. All imported and pure native bred an-mials recorded in Fercheron-Norman Stud Book

, Soldier township. Price \$500, cash and ti

of rolling prairie, 51/2 mile

wnship; will sell chean

202 & 203. 202 a 203.

202 a cres rolling praire, living water, will make a nice farm; in Atchison county, 20 miles from Atchison, 2½ miles from Edingham, 6 miles from Nortonville, and near three railroads. Can be bought for \$6 per acre. Now this is a bargain. Near railroad center.

1953 acres, bottom, timber and uqland, in Dover town-ship, near river. Price \$10 per acre, cash and time, or will trade for city property and pay difference.

160 acres choice prairie, 8 miles from Topeka in Monmouth township. Price \$1440.

206
160 acres prairie land, about 8 miles from Topeka in Monmouth township. Price \$1440.

160 acres choice land south of Topeka, near Pauline station, will make a No. 1 farm. Price \$2650, 208 160 acres prairie land; will make a nice home; only four mi th of Topeka. Price \$20 per acre.

Here is a good bottom serm to trade for city property in Topeka, or will sell for eash and time; Jefferson county, 160 acres all bottom land, 30 acres timber cleared out and in blue grass, balance under cultivation, fenced in eight fields and lots with hedge, board and rail, 30 acres in timothy, 30 acres wheat, 8 acres clover and timothy, 15 acros in orchard grass, orchard of 160 bearing fruit trees, peach, apple, pear and cherry, good frame house of two stories, eight rooms, good cellar all finished in good shape, good well, Kan, sas river runs on south side, good stabling for 6 cows and eight head horses, frame and log stable, 2 mile from Media and 12 miles from Perry on the K. P. R. R. This is one of best improved farms in Kansas; now is your time to make a big trade. 495

496 40 acre bottom farm all fenced, 20 acres under cultivation, 20 acres pasture, good frame house 12x16, 1½ story addition 16x16, 1 story addition 19x16, one story with cellar, four rooms, good well, frame stable for six or eight horses, few fruit trees, four miles from Topeka; price 1200; will trade for city property, also will trade stock and fixtures.

Our Exports of Fruit.

We are not only slowly increasing the production of oranges and bananas, and beginning to cure our own raisins and figs, and grow our own almonds and olives, but are enlarging our shipments of common fruits. Compare the figures of the fiscal year closed last June, with those of the previous year:



...\$1.916.879 \$1.378.106 The sale of dried fruit may be immensely in-



A View of the Lands lying North-East of Cross Creek, looking north and north-west from the center of Section 8, Township 9, Range 13, showing "Slope Land," "Slightly Rolling Prairie," and "Rolling Prairie. ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Agents.



View in Mill Creek Valley, looking south over Thayer's Harvest Field, from Section 15, Township 11, Range 12. ROSS & McCLINTOCK, Agents.



View of several miles to the north and north-west, looking up Spring Creek, from Michael's Farm, on Section 21, Township 11, Range 11, showing long, easy slopes in front, and high rolling and somewhat broken land to the right and in the distance. ROSS & McCLINTOCK,

nly bar to indefinite extension of trade.

The above statistics of the export trade in fruits have been collated by the Tribune, which contain much significance, and invite careful study by all who are about planting out orchards. Three-fourths of all the apples raised in the country have been heretofore virtually lost for the want of proper means for saving them. Green fruit is one of the most perishable products, and is very bulky and expensive to get to market. The improvements in drying have been so great that a large crop of fruit of good quality may be prepared in a manner that it is easily, cheaply and safely shipped to Europe, where a market is opening which promises to take all that this country can supply.

Breed From Pure Stock.-No. 1.

It is a known fact that cattle and hogs make dollars faster than anything else in this country, (that is good stock of either) and it is strange what one or two crosses with thoroughbred stock on our common stock will make. We hear of bull calves, with two or three

crosses, selling for \$25, or \$30, to use in herds. This is one great mistake, for there is no certainty of what kind of calves you will get from such a bull; neither are they grading up their cattle fast enough. And right here let me say that hereafter I hope that in making out the premium lists for cattle at our different fairs, that they would compel those showing grade better to show pedigrees with not less than four crosses from thoroughbred bulls, making fifteen-sixteenths of whatever breed they should be. And as to hogs I should want them to be of pure blood of the different breeds.

What our farmers want is to look more after the kind of stock than to number. There is a growing demand for beef to ship to Europe, and that the prices for good and poor beef are getting wider and wider apart; so it is to our interest to improve our stock, for beef is the main standcreased, and with recent improvements in driers by in this western country.

Home-raised fruits of equal value are unattain- is; but it takes just as much time and trouble nursery rows, the cuttings six inches apart in marked on the cover of the package so that its able by the working people of Europe, because to take care of a poor animal as a good one, and the row, and kept clean. At the end of one or contents may be known before opening. beyond their means. Increase of price is the with ordinary care a good one is much more at most two years, they will be ready for transof poor, half-starved cattle in the latter part of ready to be formed. winter, beside the worry and vexation it causes the owner, if he is even lucky enough to get by the nature of the shoot. Grape cuttings them through the winter.

Short-horns are my choice of cattle. Take them for beauty, style and profit, both as to appear above ground. In planting it is absobeef and milk, there is certainly no breed that surpasses them. They have stood the test for a number of years both in England and this this, as one reason, it is usual to set them somecountry. They do admirably in Kansas. As a rule, they are very fine milkers; this I know to planting cuttings slantwise, is that they are supa certainty. They give more milk than our native cattle and make more and better butter. Go to their herds and see their calves; which is surface is exposed to the heat near the surface proof enough of my statement, Some will say, of the earth. Oh, they will be worth no more than our com mon cattle in a few years. This is a great mistake. There will always be as much difference between Short-horns and native cattle as there is between native cattle and Texas steers; and there is just as much difference in handling them.

In conclusion, I would say use nothing but thoroughbred males on your stock. Buy at home of reliable men, by all means. Grade up your stock. It will be money in your pockets in the long run if it does cost a little in the . M. W.

Preparing Cuttings.

not tightly, placing the butts all one way. Stand

the trade should grow with great rapidity. But some say feed is cheap in Kansas.' So it time in the spring, when they may be placed in ready for storing. Each variety should be not take care of his stock had better go out of prepared, we have had them nicely calloused the business. How pitiable it looks to see a lot by spring, and in some instances roots were

In planting, the operator must be governed should be set so that only one eye is above ground. Set other cuttings so that two eyes will lutely necessary that the earth should be quite firm about the lower part of the cutting. For what slanting. Another advantage in favor of posed to root more freely than when planted vertically, and for the reason that thus a greater

Keeping Winter Apples.

If apples are worth raising they are worth some care and labor to keep them. Every farmer who raises apples may have this fruit in using condition the whole year. The harvest apple, the early stawberry and the Carolina June come into service in the first half of July, and from that time till the first of January we have a supply of apples without much care. To furnish good fruit for the remaining six months requires some knowledge of the nature of apples, and a timely application of that knowledge. The first step is to select the best keeping varieties in our possession, and having done this, prepare barrels, or boxes of a convenient Before cold weather comes on, cuttings of size to store the spring stock. The fresh fallen gooseberry, currant, grape vine, cottonwood leaves furnish the best packing material, and in willow-in fact anything that will grow from the country they can be had for the gathering, cuttings-should be prepared for spring. In in any forest. If leaves are not convenient, case of vine cuttings, make them of short finely cut straw is a good substitute. Carefully be cut to a uniform length of about eight inches. or in any way defective. Place a layer of leaves they want good beef. We see by the markets Tie them in neat bunches of twenty-five or fifty, or cut straw in the bottom of the barrel or box -on this set a layer of apples side by side, and earth, throwing it off them until a sharp ridge and packing. Head the barrel, or if it be a is formed. Thus they may stand until planting box, nail a tight cover on it, and the fruit is other nations."

A dry cellar is a good storage room, but approfitable than a poor one; and one that does planting where they are finally to stand. Thus ples thus packed will keep equally well in any dry, cool place. Freezing will not materially injure them. A spare mow in the barn, where they can be covered with straw is a good storage room .- Indiana Fa. mer.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

Moving Bees.

The following essay was read at the National Bee-Keepers' Convention held at Chicago last month, and published in the American Bee

"The subject of moving bees is very important, though it has been overlooked or neglected by nearly all the writers on bee-culture. Quite often we desire to move our bees a few feet or rods, and as it is the nature of bees after they have once marked the locality of the hive to return to that particular spot, even after the hive is moved away, it becomes necessary to adopt some plan that will prevent them from returning to the place from which the hive was been slaughtered early, as in some European countries, the disease has not spread; but where months have elapsed before measures have been adopted, it has insinuated itself into many parts of the country, and has proved most destructive.

"I feel constrained to repeat that the immense losses among live stock in this country is greatly to be accounted for in the absence of a sufficient number of men who have been thoroughly and scientifically educated in this branch of medical science. That the great multitude of intelligent farmers and live-stock owners in America should be obliged to contend with quacks and charlatans of the lowest description, jointed wood, three eyes long. All others may select your apples, rejecting all that are bruised, while all other civilized nations (some of them as far back as a hundred years ago) have been provided by their governments with amply endowed veterinary colleges, is beyond all sound them on their bottoms in a row and cover with so proceed with alternately a layer of apples reasoning-is, in fact, nothing less than a national disgrace, and justly merits the derision o

15 acres adjoining Note Topeka, ordinary inclinary, forced and un ier cultivation; a very chem place, on \$1900.

160 acres in Jefferson county, boftom and slope land, acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation, all'fenced, or nary buildings, living springs, 3% miles from Meridei only \$300.

only \$300.

300 acres, all bottom land, in Shawnae county, in Special States, 190 acres under cultivation; all refered and cross-fenced, fair buildings, 3 good wells, 18 acres in orchard, watered by Deer creek; one of the finest farms in the county, only five miles from Topeka: price \$300.

50 acres bottom land all formers and acres to the state of the s

Here is a good farm, 153 acres, 20 timber, 30 ander cultivation, 2 story stone house, 37,29, 311 timber, 30 ander cultivation, 2 story stone house, 37,29, 311 timber dompster, 600 rods stone fence, 150 rods stode budge, far forchard plenty small fruit; 15 miles southwest from Topaka, near postoffice and store; \$400, cash and time.

charch and postoffice. Will exchange for a good farm in Kansas, or sell. Price \$5000.

145 acres, 20 timber, 75 under cultivation, good stone house, 6 rooms, rail fence, plenty of running water, 5½ miles from city. Can be beight at a bargain.

409

Now you that want as good a stock and grain farm as there is in America just read this:—480 acres, 200 of choice bottom and timber, never failing water, 150 or more under cultivation and under good hedge, stone and rail fence, balance choice slope land, with plenty of range for 10,000 head of cattle or more, good large stone house and other out-buildings, orchard, corrai, splendid neighborhood, near 2 chees inctories, postoffice on the farm, near small near 2 chees inctories, postoffice on the farm, near small roods, larget, that we would be supported to the continuous continuous cash and timo. There is a first sentire farm alone. We have several small farms in this neighborhood for sale.

Eighty acres in Shawnee county, 12 miles from Topeka, Price \$450.
19,400 acres in Wabaunsee county, prairie land, fine range. Price \$2.50 per acre, one third cash, balance on time.

153 acres in Shawnee county, eight miles from Topeka good land. Price \$500, one-third cash, balance time.

160 acres in Shawnee county, good prairie land, 8 miles from Topeka. Price \$1500.

80 acres in Shawnee county, two miles from Silver Lake, choice river bottom land. Price \$1100, one third cash, bal-ance time.

160 acres in Shawnee county, 2 miles from Silver Lake. Price \$4 per acre. 160 acres in Wabaunsee county, three miles from Alma. Will trade for merchandise or sell cheap for cash.

Two hundred acres in Shawnee county, four miles from Rossy ille, in Kaw bottom, very choice. Price \$18 per acre

80 acres in Shawnes county, twelve miles from Topeka three miles from Dover, creek bottom and prairie, lays well. Price \$4 per acre.

547.

160 acres, 150 bottom, well watered, 10 acres imber, 80 under fence; good house, new corn crib, stabling etc. 15 miles north of Topeka on Little Soldier; this is a desirable place and cheap for \$2500.

207 acres, all bottom, railroad runs through place; all under cultivation, well fenced in fields; one s room frame house, one 4 room frame house, one 4 room frame house, one should not scales, large grain house; plenty of living water, good wells, plenty of Iruit and shade trees; church on the place. This is a spiendid farm. Only \$8000, cash and time.

552. One of the best investments in the State. Ten thousand five hundred acres, 5000 under cultivation, balance pasture, partly set to blue grass; forty miles of good board fence, fine buildings of every description, plenty of living water, some timber; 12 miles from railroad, just the place for a man with a large family; stock and grain. Will trade for first class city property in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cigcinnati, Detroit or Cleveland. Cheup at \$100,000.

40 acre bottom farm; four room frame house, barn, living water; 1 mile from church and school, 6 miles from railroad station, in Coffey county; 18 miles from Burlington. \$600.

100 acres in Leavenworth county, only \$1230: 60 acres un; der fence and in cultivation, 1½ miles from mailroad station-frame house 16332, poor barn; only 18 miles from Leavehworth. This must be a bargain.

417. 553.

169 acre farm, 3 miles from Dover; 80 acres under cultiva-tion and all fenced with wire and young hedge; good frame house, 4 rooms, small frame stable, cornal, good well and spring, and a No. 1 farm for stock with good range. Price \$2000. 558.

80 acres upland and slope, 16 cultivated; frame house 16x20, 1½ slory, not plastered; good cellar, good well and spring, few fruit trees; school 160 rods from louse; 1½ miles from postoffice at Eskridge, Wabaunsee county. Price; \$600, cash and time.

140 acre farm in Wabaunsee county, rolling prairie, 50 acres cultivated, all fenced, wire barb hedge and rail; frame house, 3 rooms, good cellar, two good wells and a small stream running through place; about 100 fruit trees of all kinds, 1½ miles to 3 schools, 1½ miles from Dover, 20 miles from Topeka. Price only \$10 der acre. 560.

142)4 acres in Jackson county, bottom and upland, 85 acres cultivated, 10 acres timber; 102½ acres fenced, mostly 3 board balance wire; stone house 1811, 1½ story; ell 1621, 8 rooms, cellar under main house; stable 30214 with corn crib, small house for storuge, 4 or 5 acres orchard, apples, peades and cherries; 1½ mile to school house, 4½ miles to railroad saation. Price \$2500.

561. 232 acre farm, all Kaw river bottom, No. 1 land in every respect; about 5 acres of timber on river ½ mile; 220 cultivated, all fenced, hedge and wire; large frame boutse, 5 rooms, barn 39,240, stone and frame, and well and cistern; 160 apple and a few peach trees.

Here is an 50 acre farm in Osage county, 5% miles from Carbondale and 13 miles from Topeka; upland, some bottom and timber; 20 cultivated, 40 timber; all fenced, 410 most and upland, 410 most state of the covered with Kansas shingles, watered by well and creek; 25% miles to postoffice. Price \$1000, cash and time.

2½ acres, fenced, 1 story house 16x16, poultry house, good well; 1 mile west of North Topeka; splendid soil. \$650.

\$350 buys one of the finest farms in Shawnes county, 10 miles south of Topeka, 2 miles from Wakarusa station, in splendid neighborhood of fine improved farms. This contains 160 acres, all feaced with splendid neight, cross fenced with splendid neighborhood fine in the cross forced with hedge in 40 acre fields, with facts being in one of best with prefix good barn, not very good house, but a desirable sam and cheap.

point of third and prints were also been and as per acre.

Denty of third and prints were also been as a percent of the first point of the first prints.

The acres bit of the front city all under cook wire factor.

To acres bit of the first prints of the first frame, bourse 1523-152, \$150 y. \$20 acres under cultivation, overlooks the city, very desirable and only \$1000 cach and time.

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100 acres all believe head to be a print to the first prints and well is plended range for furface and the first prints and well is plended range for furface and the first prints and the first prints from topics.

Here you are again; 80 acre farm, 70 under cultivation, enclosed with other farms. Frame house 16320, with cellar, spring and well; this will make a nice home, within 12 miles of Topoka, 8 miles from, Wakaruss.

| New we have you 2012 to 2012 doi: 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11 | 10.11

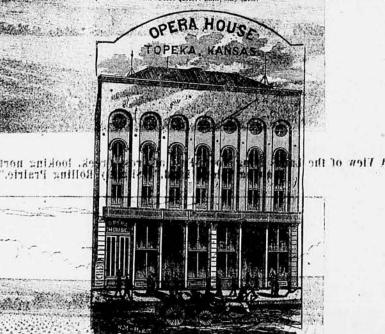
ber; splendid neighborhood.

575.

Now any man who wants a good home of 80 acres, only 5½ miles from city, here it is; all under good board and hedge feace, nice grove of timber; splendid orchard, part of R 15 years old, 180 apple, 30 pear, 30 effecty, 100 to 200 peach trees, grapes, raspherries, blackberries, currants; 85 acres tonton home to be supported by the support of the

400 acres in Brown-county, timber 115 seres, bottom 125 ceres, upland 160 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, buildings alued at \$550, 100 acres fenced, small orchard, seven miles rom Muscotah. Price \$12.50 per acre.

320 acres in Franklin county, 100 acres bottom, 220 slope prairie, 120 acres under cultivation, buildings valued at \$500, 200 acres fenced, living water, 1½ miles from Williams-burg. Price \$15 per acre.



aniwork:



State Capitol Building, Topeka. East Wing Finished.



College of the Sisters of Bethany, Topeka.



Washburn School, Topeka.



Quine, Street School, Topeka.



Clay Street School, Topeka.



Harrison Street School, Topeka.

2845, acres in Jackson county, 385, acres timber, 100 acres under cultivation, 188 acres fenced, buildings valued at \$400, two acres select fruit. Price \$3000.

170 acres in Linu county, 40 acres timber, 40 acres under sultivation, 50 acres fenced, buildings valued at 550 dollars, three acres orchard, 200 bearing fruit trees, six nules from R. R. station. Only 1600 dollars.

160 acre farm in Osage county, bottom and upland, most all tillable, 130 acres under cultivation and fenced with stone, mil and wire, two good springs, stream of living water through the place, some limber, stone house 1530 and 135 story stone houses, few peach trees. ½ mile frem postoffice, ½ mile to school house, if miles from Topeka, good range for mile to school house, if miles from Topeka, good range for sook; price \$2500, cash \$500, one year \$500, mortgage \$1500, due in low years at 10 per cent. Interest; ½ of 30 acres of wheat goes with place.

1955 acres land in Shawnee and Wabatinsee counties, a hoice tract; price \$2.50 to \$14 per acre cash and time.

No 508 80 acre farm 4 miles west of Topeka, bottom and slope land, 6 acres under cultivation, 65 acres fenced with stone 5 sides, balance hedge, stone house 5 rooms, shed barn and shed and crib built together 22x32, small stable 14x15, good stone corral for hogs and cattle, and all necessary out-buildings, orchard, 150 fruit trees all kinds, dals 50 peach trees, 3000 grape vines, 12 acres blackberries, one acre raspierries, all in nice bearing condition; ½ mile to school house; good lime kiln on place and a No 1 farm, have sold 8000 worth of fruit this year offthe place. Now is your chance for a fruit farm. Price only \$4500, ½ cash, balance on time.

postonice, good stock runge, price vasco.

No 512 129 acre farm, bottom and high land, 70 acres under cultivation, 120 acres under fence, rall and wire, mos wire, has a young hedge around most of it, 9 acres timber frame house, good cellar and barn, corn crib and old stable good spring and creek, small orchard all kinds, plenty smal fruit; ½ mile to school house, 4½ mile to Grant'ille on K it.

R B; price \$20 per acre, half cash, balance will take in stock No 514 167 acre farm, 90 acres bottom, balance upland, 7 acres timber, 160 acres under fence, 60 acres under cultivation, post, wire and some hedge fence, 60 acres under cultivation, post, wire and some hedge fence, 145 story frame pad stone house 7 rooms all finished, frame barn shingle roof, 38x40, room for 20 head of stock good well, cistern 100 barrels, 150 peach trees, 25 apple trees, plenty cherries, blackberries and raspberries; ½ mile to school house, 45 roots to stone Presbyterian church 3 miles to postoffice and ratiroad station, 8 miles from Topeks; price 4200 dollars, ½ cash, balance in wild land or small improved place.

No 516 160 acre farm 1 mile from Topeka overlooking city, good neighborhood, slope and bottom, all under fence wire, so acres under outlivistion, 5 acres timber. 70 neres pasture, watered by nice spring and brook, a No 1 place for a suburban farm; 5 mile to school house, 1 mile from city limits; now is your time to get a good farm near the city, come and see us soon; price only 40 dollars per acre, cash and time.

and time.

No 517 169 acre farm in Osage county, 6 miles from Lyndon, county seat, will trade for city property; 120 acres bottom, balance upland, 10 acres under cultivation all feed, 3 board post and rail with two cross hedges 4 years old; stone house 5 rooms, good stabling for 8 horses, good well. Salt creek runs through place, 100 bearing fruit trees, good logitight feed lot of 4 acres taking in creek with young timber; will trade for Topeka property.

No 522 This beats them all for a large farm; 520 acres only 6 miles from the city; all under good hedge fence, cross hedged into large fields; 300 acres thotoc bottom under cultivation, 200 acres the meadow. 30 acres or more of the cultivation, 200 acres the meadow. 30 acres or more of the cultivation, 200 acres the meadow. 30 acres or more of the cultivation of the culti

No 521 2½ miles from the city; 200 acre farm, all under good hedge fence and cross fenced with good hedge, plenty of running water on rear of farm; good 1½ story stone house unfinished, good stone stabling, large corn crb and wagon shed, fine some corral, orchard of 500 young trees, coal shaft on corner of farm, all underlaid with coal which will more than pay for the farm in 5 years; all for \$8000; this is a very desirable place, overlooking the entire city, with plenty of range for slock.

range for stock.

No 785 1200 acre farm, all Kaw bottom, 2½ miles from Wamego on Kansas Pacific R R; farm bounded on the south by the Kansas river, all under good fence in 4 fields, with one good stome food so room residence house, one good tenant house, one good stable and one Kansas stable, about 200 acres of timber and pasture; one of finest and best grain farms in Kansas, being all of the best quality of bottom land; price \$24,000; come and see us about this farm, it will make 6 good farms; plenty of range near.

In addition to the above list, we have 400,000 acres of choice selected lands, at 10 dollars per acre, to exchange for stock of dry goods and other merchandise; none of this land to trade for real estate east; we have a large list of other property for sale and exchange.

Any information in regard to property cheerfully and promptly answered

No 524 Here is one of the best bargains in the state; 140 acre farm, 4 miles from Topeka, all fenced, stone and heige, 50 acres under cultivation; two good stone houses on the place, good stone tostable, good orchard, living water, ½ mile to school house 2 miles to post-office, in a geod neighborhood; price, only 25 dollars per acre, ½ cash, balance in one and two years, with Thierest.

No 529. 80 acre farm, 17 miles southwest of Topeka, near Dover; rolling pratrie, 65 acres tillable sandy loam, 45 acres under fance, stone and rail; 80 acres under cultivation, pleus of timber for farm use, living spring near house, frame same with 5 rooms, frame stable for 12 head of stack, orchard, apples and seaches bearing, blackberry and rasplerry, and can be made a No 1 fruit farm; price \$2200, cash, and time.

80 acre farm in Jackson county, 50 acres under cultivation, all reneed, wire and hedge; good stock range. Price \$1050.

At Milking Time.

At milking time we do not want so much talking and running around the " pound" or yard. We want all those who are not milking to either stay away or to act quietly and sensibly. We do not want the cattle chased all around the yard with a stalk or a heavy stick until they are "tired enough to stand still now, are you?" But by being uniformly kind we want each cow tq.know that we come to relieve her of her milk,

How to pest a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting. which we intend to do quietly and quickly. We want her to understand we are her best We want her to understand we are her best unbroken animals can only be taken up between the lst friend and never intent on injuring her in any day of November and the lst day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. way. By having only quiet, experienced milkers you will, reader, be surprised at the great difference in the daily yield of milk.

It is sourcely necessary to caution cleanliness at milking time, for all should know its great importance, but we must speak of the habit of moistening the cows' teats to make the milking easier. This may be the case, but when this is persisted in the teats are apt to harden and crack. The best plan is to sponge them off just before milking with pure water-warm in winter, cool in summer-and when they have dried off, do the milking and the teats will always be

The Next Census.

It is of vital importance that every house holder and every one having care of a farm, should become familiar with the requirements of the census law, and the importance of having the census taken as nearly correct as possible. All the information should be made public by the agricultural press. A circular published by Superintendent of Census, F. A. Walker, contains much information valuable to

By the act approved March 3d, 1879, it is provided that the tenth census shall be taken and completed during the month of June, 1880

This provision greatly reduces the liability to egror which has been noted.

As the enumeration commences on the first of June, and closes on or before the thirtieth, liab grons which are gathered once a year the state of June, and closes on or before the thirtieth, liab grons which are gathered once a year the state of June, and forwarding to Kansas Farmer, and forwarding to Kansas Farmer for publication as above mentioned, for each affidiavitof taker-up other of the dividing line.

Thus the cotton crop reported in the census will be that of 1879, gathered in the fall of that year; while the wool clip, or "wool crop," will be that of the spring of 1880—except in portions of California and Texas, where both a fall and spring clip are secured.

For certain of the productions of agriculture, however, there is no harvest, in the usual sense of that term; but the product is gathered week by week, or day by day, as it maturesmilk, butter, cheese and meat, fall into this class.

In view of the requirements of the law, and of the great importance of accurate statistical information relative to agriculture, it is deemed to be highly desirable that farmers should prepare themselves in advance to give the information with promptness and accuracy. It is urgently recommended, therefore, that agricultural journals and the officers of agricultural societies and clubs give publicity to this announcement, and that all persons engaged in agriculture who shall receive this circular, or shall see it in the public prints, make note from time to time of the quantities of their several crops gathered, and the number of acres of land planted, in order that their statements, when made to the enumerators, may be of the highest possible value.

To remove any doubt that may arise concerning the crops to be returned in the census, the following table presents the several crops specifically mentioned in the agricultural schedule arranged according as they fall into the calendar year, or that of 1880, or are to be returned for the twelve months, beginning June 1st, 1879, and closing May 31st, 1880:

Productions of Agriculture During the Year Ended June 1st, 1880.

OF THE CROP OF THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1879. Ment, acres, bushels. Corn, acres, bushels. Rye, acres, bushels. Oats, acres, bushels. Barley, acres, bushels. Buckwheat, acres, bushels. Peas and beans, bushels. Rice, acres, pounds. Tobacco, acres, pounds. Cotton, acres, tales. Potatoee, acres, pounds. Cotton, acres, tales. Potatoee, acres, bushels. Orchards, acres, value products, dollars. Vineyards, acres, value products, dollars. Small fruits, acres, value products, dollars. Hay, acres, tons. Clover seed and grass seed, bushels. Hops, acres, pounds. Hemp, acres, tons. Flax, acres, pounds. Flaxseed, bushels. Bees, No. hives, pounds wax and honey. Sugar cane, hds. sugar, gls. molasses. Sorghum, acres, pounds sugar, gls. molasses. Sorghum, acres, pounds sugar, gls. molasses.

II .- OF THE CROP OF THE CALENDAR YEAR, 1880. Wool, No. fleeces, pounds. Maple sugar, pounds. Maple molasses, gallons. Value of home manfacturers, dollars.

III .- OF THE YIELD OF THE TWELVE MONTHS, JUNE 1, 1879, TO MAY 31, 1880.

Butter, pounds. Cheese, pounds. Milk sold, gallons. Market gardens, acres, value products, dollars. Value of animals slanghtered, dollars. Value of forest products, dollars. Value of home manufactures, dollars.

Sheep's Pluck.

Cut the liver and lights in thin slices and put them in a big dish or jar, with layers of sliced potato and onion, chopped sage and herbs, pepper and salt. A few slices of bacon may be added. Cover with a thin piece of suet or with greased paper and bake one and a half hours. Where there is no oven this may be stewed.

A German forest-keeper, eighty-two years old, who does not wish to carry to the grave with him an important secret," tells The Leipsic Journal that during the past half century he has saved several men and a number of animals from the horrible death of hydrophobia by simply bathing the bitten surface as soon as possible with warm vinegar and water, and when this has dried pouring on a few drops of muriat-

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 tontaining a complete description festal strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, \$135.434.434.444. Bather, legislary with the sum of fifty cents \$23.244.444.444.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

is stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

places in the towaship, giving a correction of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and the any affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on a his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also the shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. The shall also give a bond to the state of doubt 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, is shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Peace 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 I charges and costs.

If the ewner of a stray fails to prove ownership within sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take 'da.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie of the Feace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear to the reach stray, summons to be served by the large training the feace shall issue a summons to be served by the staker up, the stray of the same of the same of the same of the same to the Justice.

They shall ailso determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value o. such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars. If the ewner of a stray fails to prove ownership within we've months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall restin the take 'da'

\$.50 \$.25 .35 mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10.

Justice 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 26.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. O. Hollenstein, Rumboldt tp, one black mare mule, 14 hands high, collar marks on top of neck, light colored nose, about 6 years old. Valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Culbertson, Marmaton tp, one bay horse with 2 white hind feet, 1 white fore foot, white spot on left side of nose, about 5 years old. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Hiram Lawrence, Osage to one black horse pony, about 6 years old, ordinary size, branded on the left shoulder with the letters J H, on left hip with B P, other indistinct brands on the neck, saddle marks. FILLY—Also by the same, one bay filly about 3 years old, 15½ hands high, branded on the left shoulder with the letter V, star in Grochead.

16½ hands high, branded on the left shoulder with the letter V, star in forchead. PONY—Taken up by G. G. Hayward. Humboldt tp, one brown stud pony with baid face, both left feet white.

Anderson County—J. W. Goltra, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Charles and Norton Reynolds, of Rich tp, November 5, one black mare mule with white collar marks on both sides of the neck, and other harness marks, a meal y nose, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. Valued at 850. PONY—Taken up by Delos Walker, Walker tp, Cctober 24, one blue mare pony, 8 years old, 13 hands high, 1 glass eye and blaze face, no marks nor brands. Valued at 820.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk
PONY—Taken up by Joseph Pisher, Morrill fp, Sept 18,
one dark brown horse pony, supposed to be about 12 years
old, branded O on right shoulder, shod in front. Valued at

Doniphan County .- D. W. Morse, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by John A. Chapson, Iowa tp. Nov. 5 one brindle steer about 1 year old, dim brand on left hip. Valued at \$17. STEER—Also by same, one spotted steer, about 1 year old, dim brand on left hip. Valued at \$17.

Dinglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

Dinglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. R. Hecox, Marion tp, Noy, 1, one yearling steer, white in face, white on legs and tall, the result of the county of the Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 388.

WALNUTS! WALNUTS!

KANSAS LAND OWNERS

Raise Walnut Timber.

It is becoming searcer and dearer each year, and will make your lands very valuable some day, We will furnish walnuts for planting while our stack lests at \$4, cts. per bushel packages included; each with the order. TRUMBULL, RETNOLDS & ALLEN,

SHEDSMEN, Kansas City, Missouri.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

State of Kansas County of Shawnee In the District Court in and for the county and state aforesaid. F. B. RIX, Plaintiff,

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. Rix, the plainted therein, who did on the 22d day of October, 1879 file his petition in the District court, in and for the county of Shawnes and state of Fansas, 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 levied upon lots numbered one hundred and twenty six and one hundred and twenty six and one hundred and twenty six havenue west, in the City of Topeka, as the property of the defendant.

Attest:

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

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

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

THE STRAY LIST. Ayer's Hair Vigor

TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR



Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed permanently.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair im mediately; often renews the growth; and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable, and strengthened; lost heir regrows with fively expression; falling hair is checked and established; thinhair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It curs dandruit, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp, cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised side.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the Vigor is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfumes, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN
MEDICINE.

THE BEST

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 medicino

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every main brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scale or burn subdued, the horress of riscumation overcome, and or a thousand and one other blessings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cored by the

MEXICAN

HUMAN FLESH as Rellings, Stiff Joints. Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sorce, Please, Fractities, Chilbians, Sorce, Nipples, Caked Breast, and Indeed overy form of external discase.

Indeed every form of enternal discase.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a ceiden is to which the BRUFE CREATION IT. Subject that has ever been known. It cares

Spraint. Swimpy. Stiff Joints, Founder, Brinces Soves, Roof Discases, Fool Med. Screw Wo.m. Scab, Hollow Horn, Screw Wo.m. Scab, Hollow Horn, Seriches, Windgelis, Spavin, Farey, Ringbone, Old Sores, Foll Etil, Film upon the Sight and every other aliment.

• which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are Hable.

A twenty five cent bottle of Mexican Musting Liminent has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of forture.

It heals without a Scar, It goes to the very root of the matter, procertaing even the bone.

ven the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints
o one. It has been in steady use for
ore than twenty-five years, and is

THE BEST OF ALL FOR MAN OR BEAST.

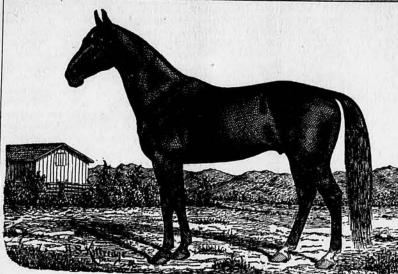
HOP BITTERS

HOP BITTERS

HOP BITTERS HOP BITTERS

HOP BITTERS

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try it? Ear it.
Instat upon it. Your drugglat Keeps it.
It may saye your life. It has sayed hundreds.
Rop Cough Care is the reactest, infect and best. Ask children.
The life Tax for Summing the state of the same of the life Tax for Summing the same perfect to all there.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irrestituble care for drukeness, me of ophym, tobace or narrodis.
All above soid by drugglets. The Bluen Mcg. Co., Rechester, N. Y.



Imported Clydesdales, HAMBLETONIANS,

Trotting Stock,

For Sale Cheap and on Easy Terms. All Stock guaranteed to be as represented. Catalogies sentified. Address,

FOWELL BROS.

Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

SPECIAL OFFER .-- To any THE the Companion free to January 1st., 1880, and give a full year's subscription from that date. one who subscribes now, and sends us \$1.75, we will send OMPANION'

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 writers will be attracted with the word writers in the writers will be attracted with the word writers in the writers will be attracted with the writers will be attracted by the best artists, and has for its contributors some of the writers will be attracted by the writers in the writers will be attracted by the writers will be attracted 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, James Parton, Louise 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 Girls, Editorials on Current Events,

Stirring Tales of Adventure Letters of Foreign Travel, Brilliant Sketches, Poems,

Two Hundred Short Stories, 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 read this advertisement.

· 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.

The Western Rural,

The Best, Most Largely Circulated, and the **Leading Agricultural and Family** Weekly Paper.

It is conducted by a Practical Farmer. It is ably edited in all its departments. It is aggressive, progressive and up to the times. Its agricultural information is the latest, and is always reliable. It is the

Only "Farmers' Organ,"

and the only consistent advocate of checy transportation to the Lea Board, and just and equal local rail ond freights.

We have brought The Western Rural out in a complete new dress.

Special Reduction in Prices!

Our regular price heretofore has been \$2.00 per year. We have now reduced the price to \$1.65 per year. To every farmer into whose hands this advertisement may fall, we make the following special offer; For \$1.65 in advance; we will send you weekly the 52 numbers of The Western Rural for 1880, and in addition, the remaining numbers of this year from the time we receive your money, Free.

If you will sabscribe yourself, and will induce one of your friends who is not now a subscriber to do likewise, we will send the rwo papers the above length of time for \$2.50; being \$1.40 each.

For a club of 8 subscribers after you have sent us a cub of 8 we will take \$1.30 net.

Send your name and P. O. address, ond the names and addresses of your neighbors and friends, and we will send free samples to each.

Address.

THE WESTERN RURAL, Chicago, III. THE YOUNG FOLKS' MONTHLY.

A Live, Sparkling, Illustratee Magazine for Boys and Girls and Other People with Young Hearts. Con aims 32 large pages of illustrations and reading matter of that cearanter best calculated to amuse and anstruct the young,

Price \$1.00 per year, or one month on trial for 10 cents. We will send it one year free to the Boy or Girl who will get us two subscribers for THE WESTERN RURAL at \$1.00 each, or two new subscribers for the Monthly at \$1 each. Address,

MILTON GEORGE Publisher, ,Chiago, Ill

Barm Zetters.

ORNIO, Jewell Co., Nov. 17 .- Our county is still gaining a share of the immigration, many prefering to pay a reasonable price for lands where towns, school houses and churches are near than to endure the privations of the frontier where land can be had for a trifle. There is no doubt good land in many of the western counties, but in most places entirely deficient in timber, stone and water. The timber might be supplied in time, but stone and water nature alone can farnish.

The election in this county resulted in a retreasurer, previous to the election issued a circular offering to pay back to the county \$1,000 of his salary if elected. Many republicans voted for Hill, making Burns' (Rep.) majority only 158, while the sheriff (Rep.) had a plurality of 1100.

Corn is about 25 per cent below the average in quantity and quality and is in good demand at 16 cents. If farmers were not compelled to sell they would do much better by holding till spring. Many of the frontier counties will have to be supplied and quite a home demand for feeding purposes will make good prices.

Winter wheat is looking well, the recent rains to be in good condition for winter.

Some farmers have sold ther stock and farm-We have observed with some misgiving the disposition of our people to pay fancy prices for stock and other things offered and sold because they can buy on iime. W. S. THOMPSON.

LANCASTER, Atchison Co., Nov. 17.-We notice correspondence from different parts of the state but none from this county. I must say sometimes in excess, and it has also been distributed rather evenly for the last four or five pended will put the head of a family of three years, which has resulted in good crops with or four good, working boys in possession of also been fair. The writer is well convinced by them all profitable employment, and place them a long residence and by observation if it were where they may reasonably expect, in a very not otherwise supported, that the now frequent few years, to be surrounded with all those eviand even distribution of rainfall, is largely due dences of the real enjoyment of the blessings of to the planting and cultivation of artificial our modern civilization, which places the Amerover in every direction with groves, which was any spirit of vain boasting, but simply as a selfonce a desolate bleak prairie. Hence the evident fact, that the intelligent American planting and cultivation of forest trees should farmer of to-day, who is what is properly termed be encouraged, by agricultural societies, legisla- "well fixed," has a larger amount of the eletures, or otherwise, as the frontier farmer can- ments of true happiness lying within his reach, not afford to encumber his land for the benefit than the agriculturists of any other nation under of the state and wait 15 or 20 years for any re- the sun. urns, as we are satisfied by experience that a In another letter I will endeavor to show tman cannot realize much out of a grove of hard how \$2,500 or more may be profitably invested wood under 20 years, hence there should be in the business of stock-raising in Nemaha some incentive to plant such timber as ash, county, with a reasonable hope that the investor blackwalnut, mulberry, osage, honey locust, and will find therein a sure reward for his capital other durable sorts. As all who have travelled and toil. over the state will readily admit that we are comparatively destitute of timber, and that we have lately had a glorious rain here, (fully two are rich in every other essential that goes to inches in all), and now farmers' faces have shortmake up a great state, except in timber. We ened about two inches, and they stand at least need it for houses, for fuel, for railroad ties, for four inches higher in their boots; so it makes farming utensils of every description, and for a thousand other purposes. But besides all this, was remarkable how well the wheat was growthe benefit it would be to the state in its climat- ing before the rain. There are those here who ic influence cannot be estimated. Besides indu- declare that wheat will grow and even ripen a cing rainfall, it affords protection to man and beast from our gentle Kaw zephyrs which also may, everybody is glad to see the rain, and conwould be less frequent, as has been well established when the ground is moist. S. STONER.

come to Pawnee county to cheer the drooping hearts of the farmers. As is well known we entire field, and all without a drop of rain since have had a severe drought in southwestern the plowing was done. In other similar fields Kansas and many farmers had become consider- sown broadcast at the same time, the wheat was ably discouraged. From observation and in- not yet up. There is very little broadcast seedquiry I think about two-thirds of the wheat ing done in this county. The drill is indissown has come up and is looking very fair, and we think the recent rains will set it all right for the winter. The remaining third, much of it has not come up, but we think there is a possibility of its making a start this fall, and should we have a favorable season in the spring it may amount to something. Some farmers are plowing and sowing wheat now, but we have but little faith in winter wheat sown in November.

We noticed in the FARMER of November 5th a communication from T. Baldwin in which he speaks of Egyptian corn as being the standard for this part of Kansas, and estimates the yield from 25 to 75 bushels per acre. I have had two years experience on a small scale in raising Egyptian corn. It will unquestionably stand a drought better than corn, and perhaps is adap- to be pastured already on account of its tremen ted to this climate, but I think the yield given is simply an exageration. Under the most favorable circumstances I think it may yield 30 bushels to the acre, and I think 20 bushels will be a good crop, above the average. But we will have to trust to experience in raising this as in other crops to teach us its value.

Live hogs sell for \$2.50 per hundred pounds. Our merchants retail bacon at 12 cents per lb. Query, how much do middle men make?

ETHAN ALLEN, JR.

SENECA, Nemaha Co., Nov. 17 .- In a former letter I spoke of Nemaha county as a grainproducing district, showing that all the cereals see it graded from Burlingame to Bismarck, on and grasses peculiarly adapted to the great Mill creek, this winter. Immigrants are alnorthwestern states, can be easily and plenti- ready looking for homes along the line of the fully raised here. The resources of Nemaha road. Now is the time to secure cheap homes county are of such a character, that as a stock- in this county, for land will never be offered so raising country she possesses all those elements low as at present, after the railroad is built. which contribute to the success of those who make this branch of business their means of livelihood. I have no desire to pen a giltedged article like many that I see in the much exaggerated literary productions of dealers in four old ones.

No disease among stock: Fruit trees of all kinds in good condition.

Will "American Girl" please tell us how she managed to raise so many turkeys, as it is near Thanksgiving, and we only raised two from four old ones.

Sephus.

real estate, from which one might easily draw the inference that any one might come here with a eery few hundred dollars, invest the same in calves and confidently expect to become a millionaire in a very short time. While it is true that even this may be a possible result, yet it is much more certain not to be. Stockraising as a means of livelihood, or as an avenue for investment, promises as much certainty of success here as elsewhere, but to accomplish this, intelligence, hard work and perseverance are invariably required even as much as capital. I write more especially for the benefit of a large class in the eastern states who have small farms, many of whom have large publican victory. The democratic candidate for families of boys, but are unable to find employment for them on the old homesteads, and are looking fondly to the prairies of the west for homes where their fields of operation would be enlarged, and profitable employment secured for the boys at their own homes. To such men, the cheap lands of Kansas hold forth even greater inducements to those who would become stock-raisers than the grazing lands of Texas, Colorado, or Montana.

In the November number of Harper's Magazine, there is a very readable article upon "The Cattle Ranches of Colorado." In this article the writer gives the probable results, and speaks of the amount of capital required in that state. having brought late sown wheat on sufficiently He says that \$5,000 is the smallest amount that would be advisable for one to commence operations with there, while \$126,000 is just about ing tools at auction this fall on a years time. the amount one has to have lying loose in his breeches pocket to make him the fortunate (or unfortunate) possessor of a ranch in southern Colorado, with the requisite amount of cattle to stock the same.

The cheap lands of Nemaha county and the profits which may reasonably be expected from even a few cattle, well kept, hold out induce that the prospect for farmers in this section of ments to hard-working, energetic and intellithe country is encouraging indeed. More wheat gent farmers who can muster even one-half of sown than usual and plenty of rainfall; in fact, the smallest amount named above. We will venture the assertion that \$2,500 judiciously ex comparatively no insect pests. The prices have enough land and stock, the care of which will give groves and hedge fences, which are now sur- ican farmer of to-day so far above his fellow of rounding our farms and dotting the landscape any other class or age. We do not say it in

GEO. HAY.

GREAT BEND, Barton Co., Nov. 17 .- We everybody grow taller as well as the wheat. It crop without even a drop of rain. Be that as it fident the crop will turn out better. I have seen fields where the ground was plowed and the grain put in with a drill, that stood about RAY, Pawnee Co., Nov. 19.—Rain has at last three inches high, with two or three blades to each plant, looking even and bright over the pensable. It puts the seed down to perennial moisture, at a depth of say three inches. About Ellinwood early fields cover the ground entirely, and stand about four inches high.

Sickness is abating considerably since the cool weather set in. No new cases of fever, I believe, and very few deaths. Our first snow fell this morning; not enough to whiten the DIBETA SIGMA. ground.

HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., Nov. 18 .-We are having it wet enough now to make up for all the dry weather this year. In the past two weeks we have had several heavy rains that have raised the streams higher than they have been for more than a year. The wheat looks as well as we could ask, while some fields have dous growth. The acreage sown this fall was larger than usual. Very little corn has been gathered since the rains commenced, the ground being too wet. There is a very good crop of corn here, a full average, but now it is badly down and spoiling, with not more than twothirds of the crop gathered.

There has been more inquiry for young stock this fall than ever before, and they have brought better prices than they have for ten years.

The Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame railroad survey has been completed through this county, and the superintendent of construction wants to



Tarrant's Seltzer Aperi nt

get the system into a healthy condition, so that the digestive organs can do their legitimate work, and you won't be troubled after eating. Dyspeps a is the fruitful mother of many sad diseases resulting from the torpid condition of the stomach, and this aperient carries off easily and pleasantly the cause, and this zures the disease.

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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, scab 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.

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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 16c for a sample. Agents wanted in every city and town. Terms liberal. Advantage over other dips is it moves perfectly in COLD water. 1 gallon makes 100 gallons of dip. Perfectly safe in cold weather.



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WHY THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED.

To make a successful journal we believe there must exist good reasons for its beling established. There must be some appropriate field for it to occupy, some necessity for its existence which will be appreciated upon its appearance. There are a great many publications for boys and girls of all ages. Many of them are filled with harmful and vicious trash—bloody romantic tales that make heroes of cut-throats, outlaws, and thieves. On the other hand there are a few delightful publications for youths, beautifully illustrated, which contain only such readings as give young lives bright, healthy and hopeful asplications, What, in our estimation, seemed to be lacking was a cheap paper for boys and girls, combining instruction, entertainment and rational amusement—a paper that could, from its low popular price, go into every home, where it would be recognized as a helpful, useful, elevating influence. That is what we are endeavoring to make the AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, Notso full of lessons as to make it hard to read it, nor so dull and prosy as to be uninteresting. We want to make it so full of strong, healthy stories, of bright bits of fun, of entertaining dialogues, puzzles, enigmas and plays and games of all kinds, that it will just suit every boy and girl all over our broad land. Another feature we are giving is Aunt Mary's joly corner, full of lessons and practical geographical and mathematical nuts to crack, as well as the best post office department any paper ever had. Our selections for declamations and dialogues for 1879 will be the best ever given by any paper.

paper.

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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" Sedaila, thence to Fort Scett 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, fich plains of waving corn, dotted here and there with pretty farm cottages nestled under the green slopes. Going south from I arsons, Kansas, our route led down towards the blue waters of the Galf of Mexico, and we entered the Canana g. Indian Territory, just below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexanstible in its variety of resources, warn us mines, forests and prairies

below Chetopa, Kausas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexanstible in its variety of resources, wan as mines, forests and prairies its mountains, cataracis and canyons; its valleys dales and streams; the brightest skies, the grandess sunsets, the softest twilight and the most brilliant moon and gilitering stars, her fair surface covered with the rarest tragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song. Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairlies, 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 enferred Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led through 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.

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To the many that have signified to us their intention of getting one next spring, we say, purchase now and get the benefit of it during the winter while butter is high, it is equally as valuable for winter as for summer use. We want good agents in every coupty not taken. For a copy of Chicago Dairyman giving prices and information send to LYMAN & SHAFFER, State Agents, 100 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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

Annual Glotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erystpoins, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Stin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerfur, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

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purifying, and invigorating medicine. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Bolls, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Serefulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Gottre or Thick Neek, and Entarged Glands.

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

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