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### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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#### Work-the Way to Wealth

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

"Why stand ye here all the day idle?" Matt. 20, vi.

" Hell is paved with good intentions."

"The will is the soul of the work." - German Reward is for work done: Good intentions have their place, but they should ripen into fruitful and meritorious action. It is said: "Hopes go to hell;" and we know it is written in the Book of Books: "Work out your own salvation."

This is a land of toil; and gold, and fruits, and wheat, come from work.

Paul thus wrote to the Thessalonians : Your satisfaction is not to come when you have enough for your own individual wants and those of your family, but you are to have something over. Paul enjoined this as a religious duty, saying: "Let him that stole, steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth."—Eph. 4, 28. Also, "That ye may walk honestly toward them that are without, and that ye may have lack of nothing."-I Thes. 4, 11-12.

Idleness is the deadly poison of civilization. It pampers lust, it rusts, corrodes and destroys the powers of man. It will bring the grandest temple into ruin. Labor builds up; idleness silently yet surely tears down. Young man, shake thyself from all stupidity and findolence and let no lazy bone grow in your body.

Word is the life of an age—we might say it is the life of life—as without it all dies. Nature is never still. Amidst the rigiv frosts of winter the work goes on, and thoro ch preparations are made for the beautiful and budding life of spring, the growth of summer and the fruit of autumn. Work is the monitor, keeping in play all the mechanism of the social and commercial systems that surround us.

Carlyle says: "Show me a people energetically busy, heaving, struggling, all shoulders at the wheel, their hearts pulsating, every heart swelling with man's energy and will, and I will show you a people of whom great good is already predicable-to whom all manner of good is yet certain, if their energy endure." Labor is an essential element in human happiness and success. The individual who spends his days without work leads but a wretched existence at best. His days must be devoid of sunshine his garden paths must miss the bordering of bright flowers. Not many songs of life can touch his heart, nor is his home one of quiet contentment,-

"With peace embosomed in Indian bowers! Remote from life's bewildered way."

Labor is a demand of nature upon man. It is a debt he owes, and if he shuns it, a moral as well as physical bankruptcy will result. Channing has very forcibly said: "I have faith in labor, and I see the goodness of God in placing us in a world where labor can keep us alive. He further says: "Manual labor is a school in which men are placed to get energy of purpose and character."

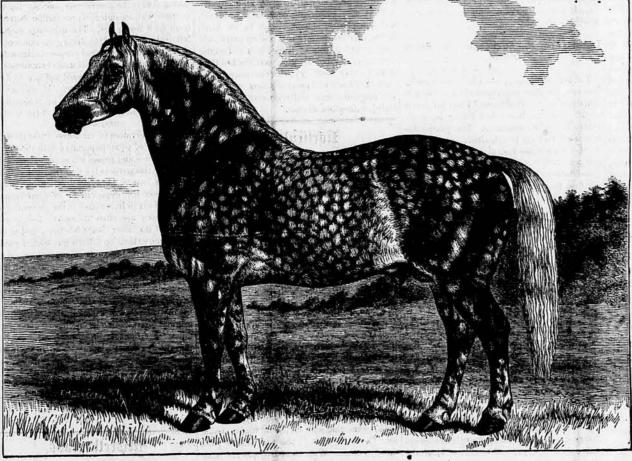
You should learn the happy art of doing whatever duty requires-or in other words all that God demands of you to accomplish your high destiny. When well learned and well pursued it becomes a joyful work, as well as healthful and profitable.

Luck is work Luck is work.

It never pays to fret and growl
When fortune seems our foe;
The better bred will push shead
And strike the braver
For luck is work, and the who shirk Should not lament their doom,
But yield the play and clear the way,
That better men have room.

Nature and Providence are never the foe of the honest, prudent and industrious worker All the seasons smile upon him-all things work together for his good. Just and true are the ways of God. It becomes you, then, to learn to work. The Jews of Europe see to it that their children, the girls as well as the boys, are taught a trade, an art, or some profession by which they may earn their living. Not long since the daughter of the Baron Rothschild, one of the richest men in the world, passed an examination and received an official certificate of her fitness for the position of a teacher.

Says a writer: "Every child, whether rich or poor, should learn to work. A practical knowledge of some industrial pursuit favors intellectual as well as physical culture. The son



PERCHERON-NORMAN STALLION, ROMULUS,

Winner of First Prize and Gold Medal at Paris Exposition, 1878. Imported with 35 others by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayhe, Du Page County, Illinois.

of affluence, who is conscious that he can maintain himself by honest labor, can the better use his wealth, as well as appreciate the conditions and needs of the poor."

Loafers pollute the air, corrupt good manners, clog the wheels of industry and drink the lubricating oil. Keep away from them. Keep them away from you. There is a fitness in the notice on a frescœ discovered in Pompeii, on a wall of which was probably a workshop of some kind, the translation of which reads: "This place is not for the lazy. Loafer, depart." This inscription is as good for industrial estab lishments of modern times as it was for ancient Pompeii.

Time is money, and others should not be per mitted to waste your time. Human nature has been the same from the beginning, and lazy folks and loafers have infested all lands, in- have come from Europe within that time will for all feel that it is a ruinous economy, and truding into workshops, wasting the time or remember that a good work-horse would only will gladly welcome its end. The people are dividing the attention of the workmen, until it command from £25 to £30-\$125 to \$150; and becomes necessary to put up inscriptions giving now \$300 to \$400 is looked upon as only a fair a general warning to all such to depart.

It is dangerous to dwell near the Upas tree. The habit of lounging so soon confirms itself into a chronic disease that the beginnings must be resisted with a will that conquers."

"Laziness begins in cobwebs and ends in iron chains." You have a great work to do, a work at once demanding all your best energies and activities. Every fleeting moment of life is related to some serious duty you owe to God, yourself, or a dying world.

Then, why stand ye here all the day idle Are you a fool on the edge of some steep precipice? Are you a knave regardless of law and duty? Are you stupid, blind, deaf and dumb? Every angel in heaven and every fiend in hell, is surprised at your being idle when there is so much work for you to do, and the results of labor are so abundant, pacifying and lasting. Let it be your meat and drink to do and be doing the work of life.

"Wealth gotten by vanity shall be diminished; but he that gathereth by labor shall increase."-Solomon. Topeka, Kansas.

#### Will the Breeding of Percheron-Norman Horses Pay as a Future Business?

The people throughout the whole country begin to turn their attention toward the production of large horses, from both necessity and profit. They no longer find sale for the kind of horses they bred a few years ago, while there is an active demand for large, compactly formed factories, foundries, mills, machine shops, quarhorses at spleadid prices.

Every man knows this to be a fact, but we doubt whether many have taken the trouble to ago. The American farmers are also beginning

horses are readily sold at highly remunerative prices seems to be sufficient to warrant men in breeding to first-class stallions, yet a man who intends to invest very much money in the business should look for some more substantial reason than the mere fact of a good present demand. If small horses are low, and large ones

are high, there is some good reason why it is so. Whatever the causes are that have contributed to produce this effect, we ought to know, lieve that if they could introduce the element in order to intelligently direct our future course of breeding. On investigation, we find this They have found to their sorrow their mistake, condition of the horse market is not confined to the United States alone, for go to what country we will-England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Belgium, or Germany-you find that draft horses, during the last twenty-five years, have from choice, but because he will sell and the othdoubled and trebled in value. Many men who ers will not. This practice must soon cease, price for a good, serviceable, large horse, and often \$500 is realized. But a short time since the entire lot of work horses upon a farm were sold at auction at a trifle over \$500 each. This advance in price is not because they are breeding less of the large kind-quite the contrary; for under the stimulus of constantly increasing prices, their production has been largely increased, and many of the most practical men of the time have become interested in the improvement and breeding of them; besides, in some of the countries, the governments have adopted an organized system of encouragement. Yet, notwithstanding their rapidly increasing numbers, the prices continue to advance, plainly showing that the supply is not adequate to the demand, and that there are needed and being used a larger number of draft horses than ever before.

Why is it? A few words will tell. From the commencement of the application of steam as a motive power, a new commercial era began, which has changed all things. Railroads have superseded the stage coach and diligence, and gradually thrown out of employment a vast number of small horses. The breeders of these were forced to find markets in other directions. The enlarged facilities for rapid, safe and cheap transportation has swelled commerce to an extent never dreamed of under the old order of things, and opened a hundred new channels for the use of the heavy, muscular and active horses. In the great cities, railroad centers, ries, and the lumber woods, thousands more are now annually purchased than were needed years inquire into the cause. The fact that large to find deep tillage and a more systematic and and for coarse fodder clover hay is most rel- all stand in need of it.

economical method of cultivation necessary, in which a larger class of horses are indispensable Thus on every hand we see the plane of usefulness of the large, strong work-horse extending, while that of the smaller family is yearly becoming narrower.

Our late war partially relieved us of our light stock, and for a time restored the confidence of light breeders, who permitted themselves to beof speed they would still be in the ascendancy. and thousands of farmers are to-day doing their work with animals utterly incapable of performing their labor properly, and if, from any chance, they have a large horse, he is sold, not now ready for the change, and if we are not mistaken in our conclusions, they are right in demanding it. If in Europe, where every country has a basis of pure-bred draft stock to breed from-encouraged by high prices, fostered by powerful private enterprise and governmental patronage—they are unable to keep pace with the increasing demand of the country, how much less will we here, in our own country, without any fixed types of draft blood of our own, dependent largely upon foreign importation for our supply of the necessary stallions for breeding purposes, we say how much, less chance have we of being able, for years to come, to supply our own wants on our farms, and have sufficient numbers left to meet the demands from all other sources.

There is nothing that we as farmers can do hat seems to give promise of better returns than from breeding to the best Percheron-Norman stallions that can be found, possessing size, symmetry and action, and with the energy of our people turned in the right direction, as it is, we will, in a few years, possess the finest class of general purpose horses in the world.

#### Reed Men Take Notice.

We are having inquiries for Alfalfa seed.

#### The Sheep.

Separate breeding ewes from rams and wethers during the winter. The latter are rough customers, butt and knock the ewes about, often injuring them seriously. Provide sheds with southern exposure for your flocks in winter and a sunny, dry yard for them in fair weather. Feed the ewes some oats along with their corn,

ished by sheep. If you have roots, feed them when the weather is not freezing, or in the middle of the day, in a warm, sunny spot. Stock do not relish roots in cold, freezing weather, and will often throw them out of the feeding troughs with their noses.

During the lambing season the most watchful care is demanded. The ewes should be housed at night when there is the least appearance of storm, or be in a yard accessible to sheds, where they can find protection from the sleet or snow. Last winter Mr. C. P. Allison, who has a fine sheep farm in the southern part of Jackson county, and 1,600 of the best bred Merino sheep, mostly ewes, lost a large number of lambs in one night, by a sleet storm coming up suddenly. The ewes and lambs had not been housed, and in the confusion of getting so large a flock under shelter in the dark, after the storm had set in, a large number of lambs were separated from their mothers, which never could be united; and those which perished from the effects of the storm, and those which were cut off from their mothers and died from want of proper nourishment during the cold weather, was a serious loss. The same misfortune is liable to occur in any large flock, and is a potent reason for dividing the breeding ewes into small flocks of about a hundred in each bunch. This would cause some trouble in providing different accommodations, but on the whole would pay the flock owner well. The weaker sheep and those lowest in condition, can be divided from the strong and have a little extra feed, and they will be sure to receive the benefit of their feed, no master sheep being present to beat them off from the feeding troughs. The owner should watch after the weaklings of his flock while feeding. The strong will take care of themselves.

#### Seed Corn.

J A. Patterson in Western Rural, recommends a special lot set apart for the purpose of raising seed corn :

To insure good seed a field or small piece of land should be selected not near other corn, and cultivated carefully, and any stock not likely to produce a good ear should be cut out before the pollen or blossom falls to inoculate the seed to be selected, for if the blossom falls on the silk of the stock on which the ear is selected, although the variety may not show in the ear selected, it certainly will in the coming crop. This is why corn gets so much mixed that it is a very rare thing to find a crib of corn of anything like even kind or one variety of corn. Even at the fairs we find specimen of corn entered for premiums, in many instances there will be no ears the same and no appearance of having been cultivated carefully with an eye to the production of a pure variety of one kind of corn.

To save seed that will grow is so easy that any farmer not having reliable seed is inexcusable. If corn is picked before any frost and kept from freezing and heating it is certain to grow, but it must not heat or be kept where any grain is that is heating or even going through what is usually called a sweating process, and it must be kept where there is plenty of pure air until it is thoroughly dry, and if kept dry there is no danger of its not growing if properly planted. It should be similar in color. If white, a pure white and if yellow a deep bright yellow and not mixed colors. Another essential thing is to have it of even sized grains to insure a regular and proper stand in a hill If carefully salected of even sized grains a corn planter that will not drop about the proper number, say three or four grains in a hill, is not fit for use, but if uneven, but if uneven in size it is very difficult to get a good corn stand.

I am using a deep grained early, yellow corp, with twenty rows on a small cob selected carefully and cultivated carefully for seed, which I have been improving so long that I get the same variety and fully seventy bushels per acre where forty was considered a fair average crop.

If it pays to purchase costly agricultural implements, it certainly pays to take care of them, now that they are to be laid by for a six months. The time to care for all farm tools is now. Put them in complete order that they may be ready for use when needed in the spring, and time presses. This is trite advice, readers, but we

#### farm Stock.

#### Teething of the Horse.

In connecting the teeth with diseased eyes, we are not following the foolish prejudice which attributes all troubles of sight to the wolf-teeth. These teeth are harmless enough; yet the popular prejudice has a foundation which it would be well for horsemen not to ignore. Most diseases of the eyes occur at that rapidly shed, and the permanent teeth are comin cutting his teeth, is a great mistake, as is shown by the frequently slow and painful mastication of some young animals, by the occais but an indicationn of this teething trouble; inflammation of the eyes. The wolf-teeth are Mass. Ploughman. in the mouth during the greater part of this peaiod of teething, and are usually shed towards Importance of Soundness in Brood its completion; so that once it is hinted that these are the cause of the trouble with the eyes, the owner, looking into the mouth, seems to find ample confirmation of the statement. The becomes, the more importance do we attach to wolf-teeth are, however, the most harmless in soundness in the broad mare. There is scarcely the mouth, having long ago reached their full an ill to which horse flesh is heir that is not development, and are but slightly inserted in transmissible by inheritance. The precise distheir sockets; while the great and dangerous ir- ease itself may not be inherited; but the conritation attends on the cutting of the large stitutional weakness that makes this or that orgrinding teeth, and, in the male, of the tushes. gan peculiarly susceptible to disease is clearly a The presence of the wolf-teeth in the mouth at this time, is an accident, and not an injury. The temporary recovery often following their removal would have taken place all the same had they been left in the mouth, and a later attack is just as likely as if they were present. The excitement attendant on teething is natural; what we should guard against is its excess-Any costiveness of the bowels should be cor- disease is as clearly transmissible as are color rected by the feeding, or, if necessary, by one oz. Glauber's salts daily. Teeth pressing painfully beneath tense, resistant, painful gums indicate the need of the lancet; teeth entangled on the crowns of their successors should be removed; all excessive swelling, redness and tenderness of the gums demand lancing; and, finally, all unnecessary excitement or exhaustion should be avoided .- Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

#### Worth Knowing.

It frequently happens (especially in the winter) that a horse receives a severe sprain, and it is not always convenient to call in a veterinary surgeon. At such a time a certain cure that is possible to every one to possess, is worth something surely. Bathe the limb in strong salt and water as hot as the hand can bear; then bandage and let it dry; (don't wet the bandage). When dry rub very thoroughly with the following liniment:

One oz. powdered camphor gum, 2 oz. laudanum, 1 oz. oil organum, 1 oz. ammonia, 1 oz. oil of hemlock; all dissolved in 1 pint of alchohol. Shake before using. 'Give the animal perfect rest if possible. After two or three days, or when the swelling and heat are gone, the hot fomentations and bandage may be discontinued, but continue to use the liniment, even after the horse appears well, for a joint or cord that has been sprained is very liable to be again. If the case is an obstinate one you must be the more persevering. A regular "horse doctor" would charge five dollars for the very same treatment. Apply the liniment as often as twice a day. It is as good for human sprains and bruises as for animal ills .- American Farm Journal.

hot fomentation after rubbing with the liniment. We will supply the omission. As soon as rubbing in of the liniment is completed apply again the hot salt water and bind up, and continue this treatment till the inflammation is re-

#### Fall Calves.

If the farmer has warm and comfortable stabling for his stock, he will certainly find that fall calves can be raised more cheaply and with less risk than those dropped at any other time. We took occasion to urge this idea in these columns some two years ago. Since then we have been forced, by circumstances, to raise a good many calves at other seasons; and we have be- serve their shape, they will keep much longe come more than ever convinced that the ideas dropped in September to any other month, for the very good reasons that calves then escape the intense heats of summer; and during the grain, and in the spring are ready for the young grass as soon as it appears. The professional breeder likes fall calves, too, but for the additional reason that they "show" at the Septemtember fairs as "calves," when, in reality, they are only a few days short of a year old, and as "yearlings," when they are really close to two years old. It would seem that there are tricks even in the farmer's trade .- Prof. Shelton, in Industrialist.

#### Cars for Stock Transportation.

In response to the offer by the American Humane Association of \$5,000 for an improved little extra trouble be a good investment—es- double leaders, one of which should always be Early Amber cane is from five to six pounds stock-car for the transportation of animals, a car has been patented which to a certain extent for time?

pecially when the farmer is not so hard pushed branches soon die and fall off, when the tops

The yield per acre in Minnesota varies from meets the requirements of the association. It A correspondent writes, asking: "How can form a canopy overhead. This is not the case 125 to 150 gallons of syrup.

does not, however, provide any facilities for feeding or watering the animals while being transported. The size of the ear is eight by thirty feet in the clear. It contains a series o movable bars, capable of being moved up and down at pleasure. After the car is loaded and the doors closed, the bars are let down from the outside between the animals, partitioning them off separately or in pairs, as may be desired The car will accommodate sixteen steers, giving each animal a separate stall. Hogs may be partitioned off in like manner, with from fifteen period of life when the milk-teeth are being most to eighteen in each pen, thus preventing them from piling on one another and smothering. ing up. To suppose that a horse suffers nothing There is a tank underneath the car holding ten barrels of water. This is connected with a pump on the roof of the car, completely filling it with a fine spray, which, when continued for sional dropping of food in a half-chewed condi- a few minutes, amounts to a shower bath. This tion, and by the heat, redness, and swelling of is designed to allay thirst and internal heat by the palate and gums. That red, swollen, and being inhaled, and to allay heat, fever and distender state of the roof of the mouth behind ease by keeping the pores of the skin open. the front teeth, familiarly known as "lampas," The inventor claims that it is better to keep animals thus refreshed than to allow them to take and in not a few instances it renders the animal large draughts of water through the stomach feverish, weak, and, by virtue of the general while in transit. But he pronounces the recongestion of the head, strongly predisposed to fusal of rest to them as nothing but inhuman .-

#### Mares.

The greater our experience in horse-breeding transmissible quality. No one will pretend to say that flatulent colic is an inherited disease; but we have the very best of evidence that some horses are more subject to this disease than others, and that they transmit that tendency to their offspring. Acute laminitis may not be a constitutional infirmity; but the peculiar foraiation of joint that falls an easy prey to this and form .- Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

#### Loultry.

#### A Happy Suggestion.

"D." in the N. Y. Tribune, makes the following eminently wise suggestion:

"Why should not a chicken's standard of ex cellence be determined by its size, vigor, precocity, egg-record, toothsomeness as a table bird-its practical value-rather than by an arbitrary standard of artificial qualities which appeal only to the eye, and to secure which the practical qualities are impaired or ignored? Is the good time ever coming when a cow or a fowl may be beautiful, but must be useful? Would it not be well for poultry-breeders to from the country show that a crop of beets at have an eye to the aims and proceedings of the men who will meet in New York, December 9th, to organize an association to reform the matter of the cow fancy? Will poultry-fanciers please take notice that the every-day poultry-keeper wants a practical chicken," whose points of excellence shall combine size, vigor, precocity, thriftiness, productiveness, and such qualities, irrespective of any particular excellence of plumage, comb, claws, style, "symmetry," etc.? "Handsome is that handsome does" is as true of a fowl as of a cow. If the dairymen can change the standard of excellence for the cow, why can't the poultrymen do the same thing for the fowl, and put fancying on a rational, common-sense basis?"

#### Killing and Dressing Poultry for Market.

one important essential, owing to carelessness of Poultry, when bled to death, is much whiter in of trimming them into shape, since they are flesh. I should advise the following plan as forced to grow upright to reach the air and the best, causing instant death without pain or light. disfigurement:

Open the beak of the fowl, then with a pointed and narrow knife make an incision at the back of the roof, which will divide the planting, in which "the trees should not be vertebræ and cause immediate death; after which hang the fowl up by the legs until the bleeding ceases, then rinse the beak out with vinegar and water. Fowls killed in this manner keep longer, and do not present the unsightly external marks as those killed by the ordinary system of wringing the neck. When the entrails are drawn immediately after death, and the fowl stuffed, as they do in France, with paper shavings or short cocoanut fibers to prefresh. Some breeders cram their poultry bethen advanced were correct. We prefer calves fore killing to make them appear heavy; this is a most injudicious plan, as the undigested food soon enters into fermentation, and putrefaction takes place, as is evident by quantity of winter season they can be "pushed" with greenish, putrid-looking fowls that are seen in thrown against the trees late in the autumn the markets.

#### Eggs in Winter.

We often hear farmers and others complain that they never get any eggs in winter. With proper feeding, comfortable hen-houses and good drinking water, there is no reason why a good supply of eggs cannot be had in winter a well as summer. Of course, this necessarily will be a little more trouble than throwing out "lots of corn" to "'em" in the snow, mud or trees. Nature will effect this sufficiently by her slush; yet when eggs are worth three times (or own process of smothering. It will often hapmore) as much as they are in summer, won't a pen, however, that some species will produce

First, then, much will depend upon the breed; but of any variety select early pullets and a few hens of the previous year's hatch. Commence feeding extra during the moult. Mornings use corn meal and heavy middlings, (shorts), two-thirds of the former to one of the latter, and always mix with boiling water and feed it while warm; at noon utilize your-table scraps, potato parings, etc.; pound up the beefsteak bones; occasionally freely sprinkle red pepper in morning feed. At night mixed grains is the best feed. The following is the proportion I prefer. Corn two quara, oats five quarts, rye one quart, wheat three quarts, buckwheat two quarts; mix thoroughly and feed amount required. Corn alone is a very inferior egg-producing food; but in extreme cold weather its qualities as a warming and fattening food render it a staple article of food. Rye is inferior to the other grains, and fowls do not seem to care for it. Warm milk is excellent, and the trouble of warming it will be well paid for by the increase in eggs. In the way of green food, apple parings or cores, occasionally a cabbage head, a turnip, etc., are all good. An old box with powdered oyster-shells, or gravel, old lime-plaster, should always be on hand. Keep your hen-house clean, and on extra cold days empty a bag of leaves in it and scatter some grain; this will give them the healthful exercise they need. Follow these simple rules and your fowls will prove a source of pleasure and profit that will really astonish the uninitiated .- American Farmer

#### Korticulture.

#### Storing Sugar Beets.

The Maine Beet Sugar Company have fifty men at work on the right hand side of the transfer station at Portland trenching some ten cres of upland. The upland is of sandy soil and the men are gridironing it with trenches seven feet wide, thirty inches deep, and one hundred feet long. The beets are delivered from the cars right alongside of these pits, which are then filled with them. The beets are heaped up thirty inches high above the surface, and slanting toward the side of the pits, and are then covered to a few inches depth with hay, and six inches of soil. Before the freezing weather comes the beets will be covered with eighteen inches additional soil taken from the sides of the trenches, which are thoroughly drained. The trenches are also ventilated evto keep the beets cool and dry until needed. A track, connecting with all the railroads running into Portland, runs to the sugar-house from tities by the wagons and vessels, and are taken directly to the washing-machines. The reports the rate of two hundred tons a day will be pro-

#### Forest Tree Culture.

vided, sufficient to run the factory one hundred

days, and possibly three or four months .- Port-

DISTANCE.

There has been a great difference in practice mong those who have planted and discussed the subject as to the proper distance to set trees in a timber plantation. Many have erred by planting too wide, few by setting them too closely. In the matured natural forest the trees are often widely separated it is true, but in the young forest they are often closely crowded together, but where so crowded the finest timber trees will be the result. When scattered, the trees branch low and spread out Almost every locality has its own system, but their limbs like apple trees in an orchard. By This recipe, like many others is lacking in I may advert to a few facts on this subject. close planting we may avoid the great expense

A want of practical knowledge on this point prevailed in the legislatures of some of the states, when providing a bounty for timber more than one rod apart,"-a distance sometimes adopted by orchardists in prairie regions with eminently satisfactory results. Many of the older plantations were set at this distance, and more were planted at eight feet, but the best practice is to plant closely. Five feet, and five by six, is still recommended by some planters, but four by four feet is better, and some advise still less.

#### CULTIVATION.

When planted in arable land the young trees should be thoroughly cultivated, at least during the early part of the season. A few weeds toward fall may help to protect them in the winter, but a better protection will be derived from a light furrow with the turning plow While small, the plantation may be tended with the sulky or two-horse cultivator, but after the first year the common double shovel will be found the best tool. In most soils the hoe will be needed among the trees, as well as the plow or cultivator, the first summer, but in after years the weeds will have little chance in a thickly-set plantation.

TRIMMING. When the plantation is made thick enough, there will be little need for trimming the young

spread, the trees will be branching, and it often as useless. It is asserted that the leaves speedhappens that several of these branches will ily die out and do not affect the quality of the strive for the mastery. When this occurs, all juice. It is stated that the juice is subjected to but one should he shortened, for, if small, re- no chemical treatment, and in manufacturing moved. In selecting the leader among these, it the process of evaporation does not differ from is not necessary that it be upright, but even if that commonly pursued in the common crude inclined away from the stem it will become syrup from other varieties of cane. erect and make a good leader.

THINNING. This is a matter that will ever require the exercise of good judgment; nor can it be directed by set rules, indicating days and years when it ing is to give the trees an upright growth, without side branches; but when this has been atcained, we must watch lest the plants become too much crowded and choke one another. The period witen thinning may become necessary will depend upon the variety planted and on the rapidity of the growth. Some trees will need it sooner than others, but as a general rule the plantation should be thinned before the trees are much drawn. It in drills, closely planted, the supernumeraries must be cut out, taking always the poorer trees, and leaving the stronger with enough room for further development for a few years. The thinnings may be left upon the ground to decay, or removed if needed for any economical purposes. In a few years the same process will again become necessary, as the trees grow upward and are in danger of crowding one another. If planted in squares the alternate trees may be removed at the first thinning, alternate rows at the second.

PRESERVATION. The preservation of our native forest growths s a matter of equal importance with the planting of groves and copses where they do not exist. For this purpose the first requisite is their inclosure, (or a herd law), so as to preserve them from the depredations of domestic animals. Next in importance is the prevention of tracts of the most beautiful trees, and at the same time to burn up infinite numbers of young plants that, if not so destroyed or browsed off by the cattle, would be ready to spring up into new forest growths whenever the trees already matured should be cut away. It is interesting to observe that this second growth of timber is usually composed of different species from the original forest, giving us an idea of natural rotation of crops. It often happens, however, that the new forest is not made up of desirable kinds. These must be cut out out to make room for those most valuable; but the native growth is never so completely under our control as ery fifteen feet so as to cast the moisture off those trees which we plant for our forests."from the beets. The idea of these trenches is Dr. John A. Warder, before the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### Worker Bees.

All labor devolves on the workers (except laying eggs). These are provided with a sac or bag for gathering honey, and basket-like cavities on their posterior legs in which to pack the pellen of the flowers in little pellets for carrying it home to the hive. They range the fields for honey and pollen, secrete wax, construct combs, prepare food to nurse the young, bring water, obtain propolis to seal up all cracks and crevices about the hive, and stand guard to keep out intruders.

For the defence of their treasures and themselves, they are provided with a sting and a virulent poison, but will not use it when abroad, if unmolested. They volunteer an attack only when near the hive. They are all females with undeveloped organs of generation, yet they possess enough of the maternal instinct to make them good nurses for the brood of the real mother. For fipwards of two weeks after the young worker emerges from its cell, it is almost exclusively engaged within the hive; thereafter it assists in collecting stores. I have often thought when watching my bees, what a lesson we might receive from these little industrious insects. Every fine day a portion of them are off unbidden to search for stores, and are very often martyrs to their own industry .-M. R., in Canadian Farmer.

#### Can Kansas Grow Its Own Sugar?

The belief and expectation of many that the beet would be made to yield in this country, as in France and Germany, sugar of good quality, and in sufficient abundance, and at a sufficiently low cost, to take the place eventually of the imported sugar produced from the tropical cane had not been realized, and the increase in price of sugar and syrups suggests to the thinking farmer the inquiry if there is not some way whereby we can raise our own sugar and cut off the heavy drainage on our purses of money, that is required to supply our sweetening.

Many have resorted to the raising of sorgum, taking whatever kind of seed they could most handily get hold of, planting, and hauling to a neighboring mill from two to ten miles, and receiving in return a small quantity of poor, sour, inferior sorghum, not paying for labor even at fifty cents per gallon.

But why need this be so, when it has been demonstrated by Messrs. Kenney & Miller, of Rice county, Minnesota, that excellent sugar can be made from what is called "Minnesots Early Amber." More or less sugar has been obtained from this cane since 1875. During the past season some 15,000 gallens of syrup have been produced in Rice county, Minnesota and the amount of sugar produced from the

I get eggs in winter?" "How must I feed, with wide planting. If they have room to The stripping of the cane is dispensed with

In the growing of this variety it is found that a high, clay loam of a rather loose or sandy nature is the best. The application of barnyard manure is said to dilute and injure the juice. New land is regarded as preferable to shall be performed. The object of thick plant- old land for the perfection of this variety. The ground should be plowed immediately before planting and thoroughly pulverized with the harrow. May 15th is about the the time to plow. Either drill in rows four feet apart, or in hills with seven to ten seeds in each, the hills three feet six to ten inches each way. The seed should be covered with half an inch of soil if the earth is moist, or one, inch if it is dry. The rows should be straight, and as soon as the young plants appear, the ground must be stirred clese to the cane. The ground must be culti-vated until the leaves shade the surface sufficiently to prevent the weeds from gathering. And here the question is raised. Why can not we raise our own sugar from this variety, in this our sunny Kansas, where nearly everything else grows almost spontaneously?

F. F. Downs. East Pleasant Valley, Kansas.

#### Notes From the Agricultural Press.

It is possible that some eastern railroad magnates have had a hand in "the pot." It seems now to be generally understood that railway freights are to be advanced to absorb the bulk of the profits arising from the extraordinary demand in Europe for our surplus grain. It seems evident that the future price of grain in fires, which are often allowed to destroy vast Chicago, until the opening of navigation, will be the price in Europe, less the cost of transportation there. That eastern railways will bleed the last possible cent out of the grain carried, seems certain.-Prairie Farmer.

> If you want to send a hundred weight of grain from Chicago to New York, you will please pay forty cents a hundred pounds for doing it. In July last you might have sent it for fifteen ents a hundred. It is just as likely as not that you will say, it costs no more to transport hundred pounds from this city to New York now than it did in July, and that you are unable to see why you should pay more. We do not know why you should, but you are, and it is going to do you no good to make such a remark. When a highwayman puts his pistol to your head, and says, "money or life," there is no chance for argument. He means business, and it is a good deal better not to irritate him with argument, but to comply with his energetic request and hand over your money. So with this freight matter. The roads have got the pistol to your head, and the only thing for you to do, so far as the present is concerned, is to comply with the demand. You will only irritate them, if you go to arguing, and you will make a fool of yourself if you go to pleading .-Western Rural.

Under present systems of farming, New England is badly beaten by the west in grain growng , cattle husbandry, dairy products, and other branches of agriculture. Whether this be dre to unjust railway discriminations, unfavorable comparisons in soil, climate or other conditions, t is all the same in its disastrous effect upon the eastern farmer. Something is needed besides market gardening, milk production, fruit culture and poultry raising to give value to our broad acres, remuneration to our hardy farmers, and comfort and prosperity to our rural districts. Just in the hour of our greatest apparent need the sugar-beet industry appears, courting investigation, attracting labor and capital, securing the recognition and bounty of state zovernments. Each step in its pro been watched with anxious eyes, yet giving the most gratifying results .- Cultivator.

My experience is, that proper cultivation of and, if it is culti vated every year, reduces the fertility very little compared with the everlasting tramp, tramp, of animals over it when it is soft and wet. Many farmers think it a great saving to husk the corn in the field and then asture the stalks, rather than cut the corn and feed the fodder in the stable or some good feed lot, and they will pasture their stalks until there is nothing left but mere stubs, except what has been sunk baneath the surface by the feet of theanimals.

There are several advantages in preventing stock from roaming at will over the land during greater portion of the winter. Where food is properly prepared and the animals housed, it dds wonderfully to the manure heap, and even if not housed, if kept in some good feed lot, convenient to water, with plenty of litter, an abundance of manure is made. Stock also will do much better on a less amount of food if fed at regular intervals, than when running at large, sometimes getting too much and sometimes not enough. But the greatest advantage is in letting the ground have its winter rest, letting the frost penetrate and work it up so as to make it light and porous, and not have it like a flapjack that has never raised,-J. G. Oxer, in Ohio Farmer.

Good crops, thrift in the flocks and herds, and wise care in handling the avails, are essential to profitable farming. All these must come as the products of careful-even skillful-management and faithful labor in season. They are never mere happenings; they are sure results of certain forces applied, exactly as the growth of grass and grain crops is dependent on moisture and warmth .- Husbandman.

#### POPULATION OF KANSAS.

From Report of Hen. A. Gray, Secretary State Board of Agriculture.

Tables showing the population of Kansas, by counties, and principa: cities, as returned by the Assessors, through the County Clerks, to the State Board of Agriculture, March 1, 1879.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES. /

Counties.	Enumera- tion of in- habitax.ts, 1878.	Enumera- tion of in- habitants, 1879.	Increase	Decrease.
Allen	8,964 6,000	10,116	1,152	
Anderson	6,000	6,616 21,700 2,016	616	
*Atchison Barbour	1.388	2,016	1,100	
Barton	20,600 1,388 8,251 17,741 10,446	22,383 18,310 10,790	4.089	6-01-26
Bourbon	17,741	18,310	569 844	
Brown Butler		10,790 17,006 10,587 4,743 18,535 10,658 12,656 10,077 18,157	2,831	
Chautauqua.	9,246	10,587	1 901	
Cherokee	17 770	18 535	945 765 1,899	
Clay	17,770 8,759 10,183 8,559 15,390 12,759 15,382 10,850 15,122	10,658	1,899	
Cloud	10,183	12,656	9 472	.,,,,,,,
Coffey	15.390	18,157	1,478 2,767	
Crawford	12,759	14,622	1,863	********
Davis	15,382	6,087 13,005 15,459 20,520	705	
Dickinson Doniphan	15,122	15,000	2,155 337 1,599 1,101	
Douglas Edwards	8,931		1,599	
Edwards	8,981 1,700 8,218	2,801 8,787 5,240 6,741	1,101	
ElkEliis	2.437	5,240	2.803	••••••
Ellsworth	2,437 5,057 2,160 12,381	6,741	2,803 1,684 672 1,692	
Ford	2.160	2,832	672	
Franklin Greenwood	7,648	2,832 14,073 8,204 19,58 10,440	554	••••••
+Harper		12,58	9 158	********
Harvor	8,107	10,440	2,383	
†Hodgeman Jackson	7,930	1,738 8,732 13,872 14,161 16,012	2,383 1,738 802	••••••
Jenerson	12,471	13,872	1,401	
Jewell	12,471 11,388 18,139	14,161	1,401 2,773	
Johnson Kingman		2 500	2 500	2,127
Labette	17,196	2,599 18,171 80,283	2,599 975	*******
Leavenworth.	28,544 4,611 13,228	80,283	1,739	
Lincoln	13,928	7,448 14,586 15,073 10,154	2,837 1,358	
Lyon,		15,073	1.439	
Marion	8,306 12,270 11,291 14,488 8,673 16,468	10,154	1.848	
Marshal	11.201	17,129 13,196 15,161 14,034 15,979 7,197 10,267 13,594 4,797 15,369 9,445 8,767 7,023	4,859 1,905	
Miami	14,438	15,161	728	
Mitchell	8,678	14,034	5,361	
Montgomery Morris	5 656	7 107	1 541	489
Nemaha	5,656 8,876	10,267	1,541 1,391 2,539	
Neosho		13,594	2,539	
Norton	12,800	15 369	2,942	••••••
Osage Osborne	1,855 12,618 6,125 6,664	9,445	2,942 2,751 3,320 2,098	
Ottawa	6,664	8,757	2,093	
Phillips	0.114	7,028	909 2,520	
Pottawatomie	5,436 11,196	7,956 13,791 2,084 12,042 12,193	2,595 2,084 514	
+ Pratt (a)	584 5 0 42 (\$20) 5 (\$1.5);	2,084	2,084	
Republic	11,528 10,132	12,042	2,061	
Rice	6,149	7,501	1,352	
†Riley	7,419	7,419		
Rush	10,132 6,149 7,419 2,100 2,794 3,239 9,530 15,220 19,114 8,315	12,198 7,501 7,419 5,104 5,282 6,521 12,424 17,613 22,632	3,004 2,488	
Russell	3,239	6,521	8.282	
Saline	9,530	12,424	2,894	
Sedgwick Shawnee	15,220	17,613 22,632	3,516	
Smith	8,315	11,498	3,183	
+Stafford (b)		2,364	2,364	
Sumper	12,078	2 810	2,894 2,893 3,516 3,183 2,864 8,012 2,310	
†Trego Wabaunsee	5,386	11,498 2,364 15,090 2,310 6,245 11,900	859	
Washington	10,319	11,900	1,581	

849,978 144,097 2.616 708,497 use during the year ending March 1st.

8,500

15.000

6,50

\*Estimated by assessors.

\*Harper organized August 5th, 1878; Hodgeman organized March 29th, 1879; Stafford organized June 30th, 1879; Pratt organized July 25th, 1879. Trego organized June 21st, 1879—which accounts for no official returns for 1878.

\*Returns for 1878, no enumeration for 1879.

(a) In 1878, Pratt county, then unorganized, was attached to Rence as a township thereof, and to which the enumeration was made. Population, March 1st, 1878, 2,180.

(b) At the time of the reinstatement of Stafford county, by decision of the Supreme Court, June 1879, Barton county extended to the south line of township 23 By said decision, twelve townships were taken from the south part of Barton and added to Stafford. As the enumeration of inhabitants for Barton was taken March 1st, 1879, the returns for and twelve townships appear in the Barton county returns, and show a population of 2,367 or 197 to each of the Congressional townships. June, 1879, at time of said decision, the population of Stafford county was 4,731. Deducting the population returned to Barton county (twelve townships) 2,367, from that of Stafford county, (4,731) we have ford county.

Table showing, by counties, the number of inhabitants to each one hundred and sixty acres of cultivated land in Kansas, for the year 1879, in the organized coun-

Counties.	Yo. inhabitants to each quarter section cultivated acreage	Counties,	quarter section culti- valed ocreage
Allen Anderson Atchison Barbour	16.0 17.0 26.2 37 4 14.4	DouglasEdwardsElkElls	23.1 10.5 22.9 31.7 15.1
Barton Bourbon Brown Butler Chautauqua	19.6 10.3 11.5 25.3 15.0	Franklin Greenwood Harper	46.2 17.5 18.2 37.1 14.7
Chase	19.2 13.3 18.1 20.2 16.9	Jackson Jefferson Jewell Johnson	13.8 16.6
Cowley Crawford Davis Dickinson Doniphan	15.0 18.4 11 2 17.9	Labette Leavenworth Lincoln Linn	
LyonMariouMarshall	22.4 15.7 14.0 10.6 12.8	Republic	13 9 16.7 40.9 19.9
Mitchell Montgomery Morris Nemaha Neosho	17.1 14.7 19.9 17.2 13.8	Russell Saline Sedgwick Shawnee Smith	32.4 17.3
Norton Osage Osborne Ottawa Pawnee	36.8 20.5 20.9 15.1 16.0	Wabaunsee	10.9 14.1 17.4 13.4 14.8
Phillips Pottawatomie	17.5 19.0 36.3	Wyandotte	

It will be noticed that the oldest and youngest counties show the largest number of inhabitants to each quarter-section of cultivated acreage. Wyandotte county leads the state, with 47.6 persons to each 160 cultivated acres. A very large proportion of the population in Wyandotte city and Kansas City, Kansas, is engaged in commercial and manufacturing intercity and Kansas City, Kansas, is engaged in commercial and manufacturing interests. The same is true of Atchison, Leavenworth, Douglas, Shawnee and Lyon, among the older counties. Ford county, on the frontier, follows Wyandotte with 46.2 persons per cultivated quartersection, but the situation is the extreme of Wyandotte. Food is a new county. of Wyandotte. Ford is a new county, and so rapidly has immigration rushed

14.

in, that the settlers have not had time in, that the settlers have not had time to break up and improve their farms, Although the population is much more exclusively an agricultural one than in Wyandotte county. Barbour, Ellis, Harper, Kingman, Norton, Pratt, Rooks and Russell, all new counties, show a like condition of affairs with Ford county. In due course of time, as their people put in the plow, plant their orchards and raise their crops of grain, etc., the situation will change, and these new counties will show a decrease in population to the cultivated area; not because of any falling-off in prosperity and proof any falling-off in prosperity and progression, but the reverse—a steady advancement in the improvement and cultivation of the soil—the farmers getting their farms broken up, and each season putting more of the wild prairie land un-

der the plow.

In 1876, according to the assessors' returns, we had 4,7499,01.19 oultivated acres in the state, equal to 29,686.88 cultivated quarter-sections; a population of 529,742, or 17.8 persons to each quarter-section. In 1878, 6,558,727.85 cultivated acres of the control of the cont acres, or 40,868.05—quarter-sections; a population of 708,497, or 160 cultivated acres to every 17.3 persons. This shows the progression of the state in cultivated area from 1875 to 1878 to have more than kept pace with the relentive increase in

kept pace with the relentive increase in population.

In 1879 we have 7,769,926.26 acres of cultivated territory, or 48,562.04 quarter-sections; 849,978 people, or 17.5 persons to every cultivated 160 acres, showing the increase in population from 1878 to 1879 to have been greater than the relative increase in cultivated area. The solution is an easy one. The thousands of people who immigrated to our state last year had their farms to select and locate, houses to build, stock, teams and farming implebuild, stock, teams and farming implements to purchase, and in view of all these preliminaries, the average settler cannot do much the first year toward putting the wild prairie land under cultivation.

State debt per capita	\$1.91 1.67 1.39	
State debt.	900	
State tax- es per capita	20.60 1.372 1.136 1.104	offic dec
Taxes for State pur- poses.	8216,756 809,620 729,865 756,137 76,137	
Per cent. of incr'se	154.67 22.11 10.11 4.42	.77
Taxable Property.	\$36,125,900 92,000,000 121,544,000 137,480,000 138,698,810 144,808,673	1541
Per cent. of increse	84200	16
Population.	135,867 364,399 531,156 708,497 849,978	O.
Year.		Estimated.
drog a s	1875 1875 1878 1878 1878	and a

#### **Patrons of Ausbandry.**

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

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: F. B. Markon, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin; Mound Creek, Miami county.

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

#### A Pleasant Feature.

Away down east in the state of Maine the grange is made to yield a great deal of social enjoyment as well/as substantial profit. St. Albans grange, like many other granges, holds an annual Fair. Of the last one the secretary reports to the Dirigo Rural; after describing the more bulky farm produce on exhibition, the writer adds :

The display of bread, canned fruit, jellies, pickles, carpetings, rugs, quilts, puffs, fulledcloth, flannel, sacques, mittens, toilet se's, etc., reflected great credit on the taste and skill of girls, this is just what the grange will do for the sisters.

One quilt was shown made by Mrs. Evans of this town after she was one hundred years old. The general appearance of the hall was very much improved by the beautiful display of oil paintings, and other pictures and mottoes in variety.

The fair was free to all, and although the weather was unfavorable we were favored by a goodly number of our friends from outside Shannon Hill Stock Farm many of whom spoke in higher terms of praise than I feel warranted to mention lest we be deemed egotistical.

In the evening there was an entertainment consisting of a paper (Grange Herald) edited and read by Sister Annie Vining, select reading by Sister Eva Merrill, and an original paper on The duty of man with reference to agriculture," by Brother L. L. Lucas, interspersed with excellent singing in which our friends outside very kindly assisted. The paper, select read ing, and address were all so good and well rendered, that it would be unfair to discriminate in praise of any separately.

After the above the hall was given to the company for a sociable, and there was one is fact, as well as name. It is believed that the fair and evening entertainment will pass as one of the most instructive and pleasant gatherings ever held since our organization.

The lecturer of the West Virginia State Grange, in his address at the annual meeting of the order says:

Our rural population must be educated to qualify them to farm intelligently and profitably, and to demand and obtain proportionate representation in the state and national councils, because many of our heavy burdens are the result of legislation by men of different and adverse interests. The national grange, realizing these truths, embodied them into a formal de claration at their last meeting.

My experience confirms a previously expressed opinion of the importance and necessity of plain and practical lectures to revive and maintain our order. This is true of every other association, and especially of the Patrons of Husbandry. It is attested by its life and growth in several states, where much time and money have been expended. "Line upon line and precept on precept" accompanied by hard work are the only sure means of success, hence every officer of the state and subordinate granges and every Patron must be on the alert, must make sacrifices and do his duty faithfully to secure the triumph of our principles.

In addition to the plan of lecturing consecu tively at different localities in the same county and of canvassing several counties during one trip to secure economy, I advise the policy of holding one or more picnics in a county and of arranging the picnic appointments so that the lecturer can visit several counties during one

The Grange is the first and only practical opportunity ever offered farmers to unite their efforts and work together for the general good of their class. It offers to unite them for the purpose of educating them to understand their rights and privileges. Many acknowledge this, and have united with the order, while there are still many farmers who profess they cannot see any good that can be accomplished. Do you not acknowledge the strength there is in unity? the power that lies behind intelligent co-operative effort? Do you not acknowledge the fact that in the age of progress we must keep pace with the advancement of the times, if we expect to stand side by side with other interests? Do you not acknowledge the fact that education is the lever by which we are to lift our feet out of the mire and the clay? and that the most powerful education for the luman the most powerful education for the luman and the clay? All this powerful education for the luman the most powerful education for the luman and the clay? All this powerful education for the luman through the provided the fact that the most powerful education for the luman through the provided the fact that the most powerful education for the luman through the provided the fact that the most powerful education for the luman through the provided the fact that the most powerful education for the luman through the provided the fact that the most powerful education for the luman through the provided the provided the provided through the provided the provided through the most powerful education for the human mind is contact with other minds? All this can be obtained through the medium of the range, and hence we call it the farmers' school. where practical knowledge can be obtained, and assert it to be the duty of every farmer to strengthen the order by helping on the good work .- Canadian Former.

"Every action has its re-action." The grange has had its "ups and downs." For a time it shore forth in brilliant splendor, and surpassed the expectations of its most ardent supporters. It became a mighty power in the land, and was sought after by scheming politicians, and unscrupulous persons as a medium through which to gain new laurels, and wherever they were the most successful the re-action has been the greater and most apparent. But the grange has again "buckled on her armor," and entered the field to "fight the valiant fight" for which she was destined. She has learned wisdom from her errors in the past, and is building on a firmer and more substantial basis for the future. From all parts of the Union we hear flattering reports of the revival of granges. The social, educational and co-operative features of the grange are becoming appreciated, and are driving the farmer and his better-half from the constant "humdrum" of every-day life, to enjoy its combination of pleasure, culture, and profit. -Neb. Farmer.

By association persons become familiar with one another. That stiff, rigid and uncouth appearance that accompanies the isolated man gives way to a more genial, affable and pleasing manner. By it the proverbial greenness of the farm boy disappears and gives a confidence in himself that can be obtained in no other way. As the rough rocks of the sea by constant contact become the smooth and polished pebbles, so the youth by association wears off the rough corners of his manners, and acquires a smooth and polished appearance socially. Boys and you.

#### 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.



Thoroughbred Short-Hern Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed

G. W. GLICK,

#### Nurserymen and Farmers

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

Address BAILEY & HANFORD,
Makanda, Jackson Co., IH.

#### 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 Anne and photo cards, illuminated and perfumed, in case 10c Globe Co, Northford, Ct.

#### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Strayed from the McClure place, 9 miles west of Topeka, on the south side of and adjoining the river, a three-year-old bay pony colt; had large W branded on left shoulder, a little white above each hind hoof, and a very little in forehead. White spot where saddle presses on back. Was missed Safurday morning, Sept. \$7th. 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 18¼ hands high, has brand on left hip, the letter (Z) 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 teading to his recovery.

A. D. HOWARD, Beaver City, Neb.

### **Durham Park Herds**

ALBERT CRANE,

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

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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

#### HOGS. SouthernKansas Swine Farm.

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

### STOCK FARMS

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 Clydesdale horses, and breeders of Hambletonian horses of the most approved strains.

Send for catalogue. Prices reasonable SMITHS & POWELL,

Syracuse, New York.

FOR SALE.

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

### THE Weekly Capital

#### DOLLAR FAMILY NEWSPAPAR.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

HUDSON & EWING.

The Weekly Capital, published at Topeka, Kansas, is sent postage paid one year for one dollar. It centains 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 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.

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

## THE CENTRAL KANSAS

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A. W. ROLLINS. Secretary Kansas Central Breeders Association

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

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Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

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

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the lime-stone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.
The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

WHEAT 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 5,798, 493 bushels spring weaat; 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 13,333,324 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.

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

in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Ecit counties produced 27,389,055 bushels, or 31 per cent, nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The orezoint facts show conclusively why

Spercent of the incre ase of population in the State in the past four; ars; and

Charles are all population during the past concerning the cased acreage of wheat in the d to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBOY.—82,509 farms—5,000,090 acres—for sale by kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on \$6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. Interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Facific; \$26 to \$50 will secure \$0 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$500 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to \$8. J. Gilmore Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Cilmate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is malled free to all applicants, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'lSuperin tendent,

#### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE Weekly, for one year. Weekly, for six months, Weekly, for three months ies, Weekly, for one year, One Cony, Weekly, for three months Three copies, 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.

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The greaxest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns.

Advertiseaents of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for rash, 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 FARMES. TC SUBSCRIBERS.

TC SUBSCRIBERS,

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

#### THE OLD RELIABLE.

#### The Kansas Farmer for 1880.

The Kansas FARMER for 1880 will be the most useful Farm and Family Agricultural ournal ever made in the west. We have perfected arrangements for contributions for the FARMER upon every topic of interest to farmers, from the best writers in the west. From every county in Kansas we shall have farm letters, giving the latest farm news regarding fruit, grain, vegetables, stock and markets. The FARMER has for sixteen years been a faithful, earnest friend and co-worker with and for purchase a large amount of stock when but a the farmers of Kansas. It neither stoops to pander to prejudices for support nor does it fail the stock should be quoted at the expiration of to speak plainly and honestly for what it deems the time named at only 32 cents this sham buyto be just and right concerning the rights and er, or more properly, better, will have to make interests of agriculture. No department of the the difference of three cents on each share good farm is neglected, and the reading for the moth- by paying that amount to the real owner of the ers and daughters has always been carefully looked after. The FARMER is not a partizan, political paper; it is an agricultural journal and not a political one. Men of all shades of own. Morally and practically there is not a political opinion are among its friends and supporters.

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

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

ditional 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 post-office, to give the FARMER the benefit of their active help. There are thousands of new citizens who are farming in the west for the first time, and to such the FARMER, containing fall in the market, uninfluenced by "bulls" 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 as the lottery business and other gambling is 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.

The President's message was delivered to Congress at noon, on Monday, and published throughout the country on Tuesday morning. The message is tiresomely long and common place. Much of it is devoted to the President's hobby, civil service. The great length of the message prevents its publication in the FARM- stocks are all the dragon's teeth which have

#### Speculation in Stocks.

There has recently been another great speculation in stocks, in that monster gambling hell of the United States, Wall Street, New York, scarcely less in magnitude than the famous Black Friday, when men were millionaires in the morning and beggars at night; when sane men left their familes in the morning and were taken home raving lunatics in the evening. Gold for many years was the greatest medium these gamblers used for their enterprises against the industry of the nation, and in numerous instances, during the rebellion, taxed the government to its utmost strength to maintain its position in the financial world. The gamblers lost no opportunity to put up the price of gold and lower the purchasing power of greenbacks and the national credit, when the army in the field met a reverse, or when a threatened one could be manufactured. The gold gambling in New York cost the people of this nation, there is scarcely a doubt, as much as the rebel armies The two expenses are so closely blended as to be impossible of separation. And to the very last hour this great gambler's hall, the "Gold

government and the great resources of the councrew, off the stage, by declaring that gold would be paid to any person holding a government note, without discount on the note. The gamken, and their glittering gold room was shut up,

gambling. A few years since lotteries were respectable devices for raising money. The lottery has fallen so low under an enlightened cards, dice, wheel of fortune and other similar gambling inventions; even the postoffice refuses to allow lottery dealers the use of the mails to transact their business. There is no doubt that lotteries bankrupted multitudes of industrious people and carried distress directly and this country, but the reason why sugar making indirectly into thousands of happy homes, has not become one of the industries of the Stock gambling is doing the same thing on a larger scale, and another step forward in public conduct the business, invested in expensive opinion is demanded to close up this nefarious escape the clutches of the law.

Legitimate trade in stocks and stock gambling are as wide asunder as the poles, and easily and readily distinguishable. A gambler in railroad or other stocks simply bets that Northern Pacific, or any other stock will, in thirty days, or any other period hc chooses to name, be worth, say 35 cents on the dollar, and enough money is deposited to cover the probable "margin." A few thousand dollars will suffice to few cents in rise or fall is to be provided for. If stock, or more commonly to some other fictitious buyer, who has sold stock in the same way which he has never owned and is unable to particle of difference in thus putting up a sum called a "margin" depending on the rise or fall of stocks, than in putting up stakes on a horse race, a throw of dice, the turn of a card or any of the thousand and one games by which stealing another's property by betting is accomplished.

The system of stock gambling is carried into grain, meats, and a variety of other articles of commerce, and is constantly demoralizing the market, and causing fictitious prices which rob honest industry and legitimate business. Scheming "speculators" place their heads together, form a general fund and buy to be delivered on some day in advance. Every effort is made by false representations and fictitious purchases to advance or depress the price as suits them; and this is called making "corners" in grain, meat, or any other commodity. If their opponents are driven into a corner, then they are plundered to make good the "margin" one party loses and the other gains.

This system of transacting business is easily distinguishable from legitimate buying and selling and should be prohibited by the strong arm of law. A speculator in stocks has a moral and legal right to purchase as much stock as he is able to pay for, but when the purchase is made let the law see to it that the stock is a bonafide purchase and transfer. The real owner of stock cannot lose a great deal by the natural rise and It betting and gambling on "margins" was broken up by severe penalties held in check, the occupation of "bull" and "bear" would be pretty much at an end, and legitimate business would prosper on the ruins of the gambler's chief occupation.

This same stock gambling is the fundamental cause of the great convulsions and loss among railroads and railroad stocks.

To this gambling in Wall street the Americans owe one-half of their national indebtedness, to the same cause is the present condition of our railways attributable. The watered sprung from Wall street sowing, and the whole system draws from the soil through its thousand mouths the wealth it devours. If the system is traced back through its many ramifications, it will be found at last that the long tentacles of this moral devil fish is fostered in the soil, and the monster is feeding from the corn crib and wheat garner of the farmer. Hence the necessity that the farmer should become student of political economy in order to save what he earns, as well as of practical agriculture, which teaches him to produce the wealth which others at present draw away from him by devices which he but imperfectly under-

#### The Beet Sugar Indust.y.

In the last issue of the FARMET I was pleased to read your article on Beet Root Sugar. That is a move in the right direction, and I have been surprised that there has not been a greater effort to introduce its manufacture into the west. While passing some time in France my attention was called to this industry by seeing this sugar used in the households. It is nearly the only kind of sugar used in most of Europe, and is imported into England from France as

Room" was maintained, till the credit of the refined sugar. The French government pays a tion to enter the barometer tube, causing it to certain amount on every ton of sugar raised in rise. try, fairly pushed it-with its gambling, betting France and exported out of the country. Beet sugar constitutes one-third of the sugar manufactured in the world. It is no untried theory, but its manufacture is an established fact. Why blers then saw that their power at last was bro- the Americans with their energy and enterprise have neglected it so far, astonishes me. I have as a machine, that was no longer useful. The gamblers held the government by the tie, than would supply me with sugar for the throat in those days and sucked the blood of pext dozen years. There is no crop that imthe nation. But the nation is powerful enough proves and enriches the soil more than beets; now to break up that other twin brother of the gold room, stock gambling, and it should be releasely put down, by the severest penalties, and feeding articles known to farmers. In those What is known as "stock gambling" is prejections where beet sugar factories are establishudicial to the public interest, more than any ed, the price of real estate advances 50 per cent. other species of gambling, and equally detri- I hope you will agitate this question this winter mental and demoralizing to individual fortunes and try and secure legislative aid to stimulate and character as the worst species of private action. The question of making sugar from sorghum is uncertain, but there is not a single doubt in respect to the making of beet root sugar, and there is no better country in the world public opinion, that it is classed along with the to raise beets in than Kansas; and in fact the whole west. S. SINNETT.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Nov. 27.

We acknowledge the force of Mr. Sinnett's argument in favor of the beet sugar interest in west is obvious. It requires a larger capital to machinery and skilled labor. It is only recentbusiness, or drive it into holes and corners to ly that the particular kind of beets containing a sufficient percent. of sacharine matter, has been produced in this country. .And last, but not least, so many sources of employment are open to western farmers, requiring the minimum of capital to prosecute in this new and unsubdued country, that many years must elapse before beet sugar will be manufactured to any considerable extent, The eastern states are likely to take and maintain the lead in this business. In fact they seem impelled to this step from sheer necessity to do something that will return them some remuneration for their toil.

Sorghum, on the other hand, is comparative ly an easy crop to grow and care for. It is very similar to corn in this respect, in the cultivation of which the western man is at home. Little capital is required in sorghum manufacture, and quite an advance seems to be making in improvement over old methods of making syrup from this species of cane.

We will endeavor to keep our readers posted in the progress of both the beet and sorghum industries, that they may become theoretically familiar with this branch of farming, and be ready to take advantage of future developments. As rich beets, and in as large quantities to the acre, could doubtless be raised in Kansas as in any of the European states' We have no doubt that the fertile soil and dry atmosphere of Kansas would produce beets very rich in sugar.

#### Cause for Thanksgiving in Kansas.

Since the last visit of the FARMER our great national day for returning thanks to the giver of every "good and perfect gift" has passed, and the heart of a grateful people have offered up thanks for the many blessings enjoyed by us as a nation and a people. From the tenor of our farm letters" which come from every part of the state, the messengers of hope and cheercontent, we are persuaded that no part of this great country, has more cause for rejoicing and giving thanks then the favored state of Kansas. We have never known so much unaminity in the glowing prospect which the state presents for an abundant wheat crop next harvest. A large extent of winter wheat has been seeded, and all with one accord pronounce the present appearance of the young wheat as uncommonly fine, and the copious rains and protracted warm, autumn weather has put the crop a ground in the very best condition for going into winter quarters. All who are familiar with wheat culture know how important it is that the plants should be well prepared for winter, and that a vigorous fall growth with plenty of moisture in the soil is the best possible condition for going into winter quarters. These essentials are preeminently the promising conditions of the future wheat crop of the state, and hence the farmers rejoice and give thanks for the promise of a bountiful harvest before them

#### Lessons in Physical Geography.

BY C. W. JOHNSON.

I propose to present to the readers of the FARMER a series of papers on the laws which seem to me to control or greatly influence the weather. These papers are ready for publication, and will appear under the title "Weather Laws." Before entering upon them, it is desirable that some principles of physical geography -obvious enough when stated, yet commonly overlooked, should be presented and fully understood, as well as the obvious deductions which flow from them.

1. Warm air is specifically lighter than cold air. Hence warm air flows toward the regions of cold, by an upper current, and cold air glides toward the hotter regions as surface currents.

2. Air laden with moisture is lighter than dry air of the same temperature. Hence the temperature of two regions being the same and no obstructions intervening the moist air by an upper current tends to flow toward the dryer regions, and the surface air of the dry region tends to flow into the wet region.

3. Ascending air by lifting the weight off of the mercury in the cup, permits the column in upon the mercury in the cup and causes a por-

4. Land heats more quickly than water, and cools more quickly also. Hence the seas will be warmer than the lands in winter and colder in the summer.

5. The waters of the ocean being mobile tend by circulation to equalize the temperature of the oceans, carrying heat from the equator polewards, and cold water from the poles toward he equator.

6. Air being mobile tends also to equatization in the same manner by the convertion of

7. A mobile fluid being thus acted on by neat at the equator and the cold of the poles will establish a circulation in which the warmer current will move poleward by an easterly trend and the cold current toward the equator with westerly trennd.

8. In the case of air there is a continual tendency for this circulation to change from a vertical plane: the cold side moving down that part of the surface which is coldest, and the warm side traversing the side that is warmest.

9. The land being the coldest in winter, the polar current goes down by land in winter, bet the land being the hottest in summer, the equatorial current goes poleward, by land, and the pole current moves by sea.

10. In the fall and spring, when the temper atures are changing, these currents then move in a vertical plane, with frequent interference.

11. When the sea is warmer than the lands of the same latitude, there is a tendency for the warm air of the seas to rise upward and flow inland over a colder current then flowing from the land seaward as a ground current.

12. Such a current bears inland, the waters vaporated from the sea, and when they have moved inland far enough, radiation lowers the temperature to the saturation point, and we have rain and snow.

13. When the seas are colder than the lands: the heated inland air rises upward, flows seaward, bearing outward the evaporated water: where the cooler breezes of the sea blow inland. they do so with rising temperature, and take up rather than deposit water, reaching the center of the circulation, they ascend, and if producing rain, they merely have more water than they have picked up in their land travel Hence the inland water supply is laid down when the average temperature of the land is below that of the contiguous seas.

14. Water runs down hill, and since all the water borne into a country above an amount sufficient to maintain a standard degree of saturation of air and earth, as a surplus flows out by the lowest channels, when sufficient to overflow at the lowest place, the flats, sinks and ba-

15. The amount of drainage exhibited upon a good map of any country, will indicate the relative volume of water discharged, and hence the relative amount received.

16. One or more intervals being established when the influx of water occurs, its volume detained in the country determines the relative humidty for the interval succeeding when the efflux of waters occurs, and hence where the intervals between influx are long, and the volume small, the air becomes during a portion of the interval, dry, and the aridity is proportional to the interval between the inflowing periods.

17. Since humid air is both the cause and effect of water distribution in inland countries, it becomes a cause and a sequence of rainfall; a cause during the inflowing period and an effect afterwards. In other words the extent of area and depth to which an inland country is wet up in the cooler months, determines the relative humidity of the air, and the number of rainfalls that occur in the period which would otherwise be rainless, viz. the hot months.

18. In the summer months, when the storms are of the whirling order, or "vortical," the country. The rains first fill these catch waters, winds are simply land winds, revolving about a and the catch waters supply the rains at another local center, and in the depth of a continent. Such winds cannot add to the volume of water over the whole area, they simply affect the distribution, taking up the water evaporated from one land area, and dropping a portion of it elsewhere. We know this is so, because these summer storms very rarely add anything apprecia- for any region, may be invoked with safety to ble to water flowing out of a mid continental re- determine that any particular winter will be

19. The character of these storms is determined by the inequalities of distribution both of ples are applicable. A wet winter will not be heat and moisture at the opening of the thunder storm season. When the distribution is it if dry. A dry summer is hotter than the equal the storms are light, and when very unequal the storms are most violent. Thunder solar intensity. storms are the result, and not the cause of the wetting up of an inland region.

20. While the initial or primary distribution of water inland is the result of sidenial forces, the effect becomes cumulative or self chiefly from similar variations in solar intensity. causing. Rain causing rainfall in excess. drought exaggerating heat in summer and cold either period.

21. noved from the seas a region is the less water range of meteorological phenomena is within of temperature in the year is extreme, from the secular range is extreme, from the coldest winter to the hottest summer. The precipitation range is also extreme; from flood to drought, is extreme; the daily range in temperature is extreme; and in short, all its meteorological phenomena are exaggerated in range.

22. As the thermal range results from the variation of moisture in the air, thermal range the tube to fall, while a descending current falls cannot be the sole cause of the variation in humidity for that would make these variations re-

ciprocally the sole causes of each other which absurd.

23. Whatever retains an increased volume of water out of the influx beyond its normal period of afflux, mitigates the extreme range of thermal phenomena, and also the aridity of the air, and augments the frequency of precipitation. This is important, and I here dwell upon it a little. The summer's heat and winter's cold, we are told by Tyndall, are favored by a dry air. The summer's sun rays fall upon the parched earth unobstructed by agneous vapor, and overheat the soil and surface air, which having its capacity for moisture augmented thereby becomes relatively dryer. In the winter when the soil receives less heat than it radiates the absence of the agneous vapor in the air permits the freest radiation into space of the accumulated heat of summer. The lowest temperature by degrees brings down the water as frost or snow, and locks it from free escape into the air. But if we can maintain our soil wet in summer that will moisten the air by evaporation, and this will augment dews, fogs and rains, and thus an interchange of water between earth and air will be prolonged in time the longer we can keep the soil humid. Irrigation in Utah has spread the water of the streams over the soil, from the soil it has risen to the air, and from the air it goes back to the mountains, or falls in showers, and we get a most singular meteorological paradox; namely, that the more water is used in irrigating fields, the more water they have for irrigation. If the mountain snows, when melting had been suffered to flow out rapidly to the lake or seas, the rainless interval at midsummer would be prologged, and the atmosphere attain its maximum degree of heat and aridity. It has been the breaking up of the system by which irrigation was carried to its greatest lengths in Asia Minor, Algeria, Spain, Assyria, Persia, etc., that has wrought the climatic change, which has destroyed the forests of those regions. It is the tillage of the plains that has converted a hard crust rapidly shedding water, into a porous, water holding sponge and has thereby wrought the marvellous climatic changes our tables will hereafter show. The atmospheric humidity of the hot months, being thus augmented, droughts are mitigated, so are floods, hot summers and cold winters, cyclones and other extreme phenomena. Tree growing, and orcharding, as well as clover and the tame grasses advance westward, step by step with these favorable changes, and are the signs of the change and not as many believe the cause of it. Nature has some other capital devices for storing water out of the times of plenty against the times of scarcity. The great lakes are deep, vast reservoirs for water storage which are replenished at one season and for months thereafter maintain a local rainfall on the St. Lawrence basin. The flats and swamps and ponds of Illinois have in the past performed a similar service. But it is probable that cultivation as a whole in Illinois has hastened the escape of the water supply, thereby causing increased drought, summer's heat, winter's cold, etc., to the injury of the peach trees, pear trees. Culture of the lands in Illinois has increased the drainage rate and waters which were once detained months now escape in weeks, making streams torrents, at one time, and leaving them almost dry at others. The little lakes of Maine and Russia; those mountains which reach to the line of perpetual frost, govern moisture, and hold it back, from a too rapid return to the sea, letting it down gradually in the case of our own plains from the earliest spring at the south, to midsummer and often carrying over to next year a very respectable supply.

A country, where the lakes are undrained, or salt marshes, is dry, receiving no more water than evaporation can care for; on the other hand, a region covered with lakes from which streams flow, and emptying into many rivers, we know by inspecting a map, is a humid, rainy season of the year.

24. The principles which determine the climate of any region, are applicable in determining the weather of any special period.

By this it is to be understood that the same laws which establish cold winters or hot summers cold, or any particular summer hot, or any other period wet or dry, protanto as the princiso cold as the same solar intensity would make same summer would be if wet, under the same

25. Since the diurnal and annual variations in the weather depend chiefly upon the intensity of the solar radiation received, it seems probable that similar variations also arise

The variations of these periods longer than one year, probably depart from strict periodicin winter, and hence the dryness of the air at ity to the same extent that diurnal and annual variations depart from strict periodicity. Lest Other things being equal, the farther re- all readers may not understand me, I illustrate by saying: It is not strictly and invariably it receives and the more extreme the whole twenty-four hours from the hottest hour of one day to the hottest hour of the next; it is not the range of a water supply at all. The range strictly and invariably 365.25 days from the hottest period or coldert period of the year to cold of winter to the heat of summer. The the same period in the next year: So if a longer period should be established, it need not be expected to be invariable in length.

These twenty-five propositions do not embrace all the interesting laws of physical geography, but they appear to me now to embrace substantially all upon which I predicate a system of anticipating the general character of the seasons. In the articles to appear, some of them will be repeated, and some repetition will occur in the series-a condition of things inevitable in periodic composition where the inter-

vals are so separated the memory cannot carry along what a written and what is not.

If the resider wishes to find where the average center of drouth upon the plains, is situated, let him take any good map and find the largest area of land he can where there are no creeks and brooks, and in the center of it stick a pin; that is the center of the driest land upon the plains. It matters not if the Red witer. the plains. It matters not if the Red river Arkansas, Cinnamon, Smoky Hill, Saline, Solomon, Republican, Platte, or Missouri, runs through it, bearing the waters dropped elsewhere, if the region receives more water than saturates the air, it will flow out, by streams, or gather in lakes, and if there are no streams, or the few there are low and thread-like, without branches, the area is dry, whatever the rainfall may be, whether five inches or forty. The center of drought being found, we may trace its major axis and minor axis, and its prongs, by the same principle.

Forests being the product of heat and humidity, which never pass definite limits, the distribution of upland forests, define the limits of periodic, destructive droughts, and extreme, dry, cold winters. From the center of drought, periodic droughts reach out their fingers in the direction of abundance. Or, to state it in other terms : In average years the desert shrinks into narrow bounds along the foot of the Rocky mountains; in dry ones it extends its width some three to five degrees, projecting farthest east opposite the center of maximum humidity.

We may find good farmers who never read book or a paper. Some of the best-farmed localities in the country are occupied by such. They farm by rote, as their fathers worked and taught them. They plant by the moon, and their wives and daughters work barefoot in the fields and barnyards. They have fine barns, and stock, and crops, and live in hovels, and have bonds and mortgages hid away under the rafters. They are good, practical farmers—I have lived among them and know them—but I want a farmer to be able to answer all the questions put to a student of an agricultural college on his graduation, and then use that knowledge in a good business way; and I will call him a scientific farmer, and his wife and daughters may enjoy all the comforts and ease that cul ture can afford, and never be called to do more than they wish to do of the farm work .- Rural New-Yorker.

Is it a fact, as published, that between seventy and eighty pupils are educated at the Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville, Texas, free of charge, to become teachers in the public schools? The legislature has appropriated \$14,000 of the school fund for this purpose, and the Peabody fund gives \$6,000 more, making \$20,000 a year for this beneficent work.

#### The Weekly Capital for 1880.

The WEEKLY CAPITAL for 1880 will be found one of the most desirable family newspapers. The present enlarged form will be preserved, giving the readers a clear, clean faced, easily-read type, and the large amount of interesting news, political, summary, literary and domestic matter, the best ever offered in Kansas for the low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

The CAPITAL will be bright, fresh and spicy, independent and outspoken in its opinions. The editors will seek to make for the people of Kansas the most

COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER. The "Commercial Department," giving latest commercial and financial news and telegraphic markets, will alone be worth the price of the paper.

"The State News" will be a prominent fea-All important conventions, mass meetings, and state gatherings at the capital, will be reported in the CAPITAL. No part of the paper will be of more interest, especially to the mothers and daughters who read the CAPITAL,

THE HOME DEPARTMENT. which will hereafter contain a good story, articles upon the fashions and subjects of household economy.

The CAPITAL will be sent to any address, in or out of Kansas, one year, postage paid, for ONE DOLLAR.

OUR LOW CLUB RATE.

Ten copies, to one or more post offices, for \$9.00, and an extra copy to club agent. Names must all be sent at one time.

A sample copy sent free to any address. HUDSON & EWING,

Topeka, Kansas. P.S. In writing for a sample copy, send the names of half a dozen of your neighbors who read or who ought to read, and we will send them copies to examine.

The enlarged WEEKLY CAPITAL, the best family paper in the west, is sent one year for One Dollar, Sixteen hundred and sixty-four long columns of reading matter for one dollar, Send for a sample copy. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, Kansas.

A sample copy of the enlarged WEEKLY CAPITAL free to any address. It is a family newspaper, bright, cheerful, entertaining and useful. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, Kansas.

Three Hundred Dollars Worth of Pictures for Fifty Cents!

We have concluded an arrangemennt for the illustrations of the American Young Folks for 1880. Three hundred dollars' worth of engravings illustrating historical incidents, bio-We have concluded an arrangemennt for the

graphical sketches, travel, natural history, scenes in foreign lands, puzzles, rebusses and numerous other subjects, will be used in making the American Young Folks the most beautiful as duces the labor of churning one-half. Gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by country. Notwithstanding the great advance in paper and printing material; the price for 1880 send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y. the American Young Folks the most beautiful as year, to any address. Send your name, get a copy and make up a club. The new pictures commence with the January number. Remember you get \$300 worth of pictures for 50 cents. Address American Young Folks, Topeka, Kansas.

Louisville Cement.

The popularity of this superior brand of Cement is too well known to need comment. We merely desire to call the attention of dealers to the fact that the Louisville Association have an 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, Hamibal Lime, Fire Clay, etc.; also manufacture Drain Pipe—all sizes—Chimney Flues, Well Tubing, etc. Quetations furnished with pleasure. Addresss pleasure. Address

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

### Water Supply.

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

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for constipation, indigestion, headache and liver complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family

For bronchial, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints, and coughs and colds, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" manifest remarkable curative properties. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are sold only in boxes.

#### The Youth's Companion.

For judicious editing, select and popular contributors, and sprightly, entertaining reading, the Youth's Companion has no superior among the youth's publications. It has twice the circulation of any similar publication, and unquestionably merits its success.

#### Our Progress.

All stages and stage routes are quickly aban-doned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts and are warranted to cure all irregularities of stomach, liver and bowels. Sold by druggists.

#### What a Lady Says.

I am sure no cooking stove that ever was made has given so great satisfaction as the Grand Charter Oak. The arrangement of the flues is such as to always insure good draft and quick, uniform baking which enables the house-keeper to do a large amount of kitchen work with a moderate quantity of fuel; the reservoir is unusually large and supplies all the hot water required.

#### Not a Drug.

The public have suffered long enough from drug-poisoning, and have become afraid of pill and potion. "Compound Oxygen" is not a drug, and does not cure by the substitution of one disease for another, as when drugs are taken, but by an orderly process of revitalization. See what has been said before in this paper, and send for our Treatise giving full information. It will be mailed free. Drs. Starkey & Palen, 112 Girard St., Phila., Pa.

#### Bargains! Bargains!

A very large and varied stock of stylish mil-linery for thirty days at Mrs. Metcalf's, where you will get the most nobby styles, and all qualities to suit all tastes and purses.

#### "I Don't Want That Stuff."

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."

#### Women Never Think!

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this entiment could but witness the intense thought, 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.

#### Grocers and Storekeepers

pay three to five cents a pound extra for butter made with Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It in-creases the production six to ten per cent. Re-duces the labor of churning one-half. Gives a field golden color the year ground. Sold her

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

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

#### Sheep Wanted.

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

The above party I know to be reliable and shoroughly acquainted with the care and breed-ing 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 who ping cough, hoarseness, sore throat and lung medicine, cures coughs, colds, croup, who ping 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 beginthas become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else.

#### The Greatest Blessing.

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

#### Given Up By Doctors.

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

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good."

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.

### 8 and 9. 3

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

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

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 well pleased with it, and it cost him a good patient.

#### PRESCRIPTION FREE

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

### Markets.

#### Topeka Produce Market.

ers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bushel. 1.20@1.40
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.25
" Medium 1.75
Common 1.50
" Castor 85
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 220 

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market ... MUTTON—Chops per lb.

Roast

PORK Roast " " ..... PORK

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro. WHEAT-Per bu. spring.

Fail NO Z	
" Fall No 3	
" Fall No 4	
CORN - Per hu	
White Old	
" White Old	
Yellow	Christin
OATS - Per bu,	
R Y E Per bu	
BARLEY-Per bu	200
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	
No 2	
" Des	LUCOP.
CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPERTY O	2
CORN MEAL	· 1006
	" Fall No 3

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

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

#### New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, November 28, 1871.

BAR SILVER-\$1 15. HAILROAD BONDS-Strong. STATE SECURITIES -Dull.

STOCKS-Business was resumed on Stock Ex-change to-day amid great excitement, the buoyancy growing out of Vanderbilt's sale of the New Central stock. There was a perfect rush to buy stocks, both for long and short account, which carried prices up 1/2010 per cent., as compared with the closing quotations of Wednesday. The greatest advance was in Wabash and St. Louis & Pacific shares, the upward movement in these securities being accelerated by the rumor that Vanderbilt was to buy and hold a certain amount of them. There were several reactions during the morning, which were quickly followed by rallies: but toward 1 o'clock there was considerable pressure to realize profits, and prices declined 1/2@6 per cent., later on Wabash and St. Louis & Pacific preferred. Toward the close, however, the market became active and buoyant, and under the leadership of the Erie the entire list advanced.

MONEY-5@7 per cent., closing at 5 per cent. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-6@7 per cent. STERLING-\$4 88; firm; sixty days, \$4 80%; sight, \$4 8314.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. ..10814@

#### Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, November 28, 1879.

CHICAGO, November 28, 1879.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; Ne. 2 red
winter, \$1 25; No. 2 spring, \$1 214; cash; \$1 213;
bld December; \$1 223; 671 23 January; No. 3
spring, \$1; rejected, 92c.
CORN—Good demand and a shade higher; 303;
638145c cash; \$304; December; 304; January;
437; 644c May; rejected, 37c.
OATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; 333;
cash; 323; December; 33c January; 344; c May;
rejected, 294; 6730c.
RYE—Fair demand and firm; 73c.
BALEY—Firmer; 84c.
POKK—Excited and higher; \$11@1150 cash;
\$10 50 December; \$12 20 bld February.
LARD—Strong and higher; new \$7 cash and
December; \$7 224; January; \$7 314; bld February. ary.
BULK MEATS—Strong and higher; shoulders,
\$4.05; short rib, \$5.95; short clear, \$8.05.
WHISKY—\$1.10.

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, November 28, 1879. The Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 11.328 bushels; snipments, 8,231 bushels; in store, 643,770 bushels; firm:
No. 2, \$1 17 bid; No. 3, \$1 05@1 051g; No. 4, \$1 0416.

8.231 bill.

No. 2, 81 17 bid; No. 3, \$1 Uba 1 the bill.

\$1 0445.

CORN—Receipts, 44,348 bushels; shipments, 27,608 bushels; in store, 128,198 bushels; weaker and lower; No. 2 mixed, 2014c; No. 2 white mixed, 2845c bid; rejected, 25c asked.

OATS—No. 2, 31c bid; 34c asked.

OATS—No. 2, 31c bid; 34c asked.

BUTTER—Steady; choice, 17@18c; medium, 12

@14c; common, 8c.

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

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, November 28, 1879.

CATTLE—Fair supply: values easier, not quotably lower; expert steers, \$4,80/25; choice, \$4,50/2,475; good to prime, \$4,25/26,440; feeders, \$16,3/25; coonf-fed Texans, \$2,70/2,700; shipments, \$60/2,27,00; shipments, \$60/2,27,00; shipments, \$60/2,27,00; shipments, \$60/2,27,00; shipments, \$60/2,27,27,00; shipments, \$60/2,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/26,27/

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, November 28, 1879.

KANSAS CITT, November 28, 1879.
The Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,193; shipments, 577; market fairly active and steady; no prime shipping steers on sale; the bulk were westein cattle which sold at previous figures.
HOGS—Receipts, 4,538; shipments, 585; market excited and 15@20c higher; sales ranged, \$3 30\tilde{30} 77\tilde{16}; the bulk at \$3 50\tilde{50} 80.
SHERP—Receipts, 48; no shipments; quiet; natives, good; \$3\tilde{30} 25; medium; \$2 75\tilde{30}\$.

### 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 FOOD FOR INVALIDS

C. H. BARTON General Canvassing Agent, FOR

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODIGALS. Office with the County Clerk. Headquarters in the field. Subscriptions taken at club rates.

WATCHES! CLOCKS! **JEWELRY!** SILVER--PLATED WARE

Large Stock and Low Prices, at JAMES DOUG LASS, 205 Kansas Avenue, Topeka Kanses.

### KANSAS LAND OWNERS Raise Walnut Timber.

it is becoming scarcer and 'dearer each year, and will make your lands very valuable some day,

We will furnish walnuts for planting while our stack lasts at 75 cts.

per bushel packages included; cash with the order.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, SHEDSMEN,:

Kansas City, Missouri.

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

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

Oll Paintings, Steel Engravings, Picture 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.

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,

DLIDAY PRESENTS, The greatest opportunity ever offered to the readers of this paper to purchase at manufacturers' cost the following unrivaled world-renowned goods. Finest quality, best workmanship, latest patterns and richest finish:

One set nickel and silver Tea Spoons, 100

Table Spoons, 100

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

THE ELECTRO PLATE COMPANY, Northford, Ct.

## AGENTS SIZE PER MONTH, selling our nickel-plated FAMILY SCALE.

Dublic for accuracy, convenience and cheapness, sells at signt to every housekeeper. By securing territory 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.

J. BERNARD.

### BERNARD & YQUNG.

NO. 200, Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, 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.

3 Printing Press

The Purestand Best Medicine ever made A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, and Bandellon, with all the best and most curative properties of all other litters makes the great still the desired parties, Liver Regulator, and Life Mediano or all health can possibly long exist food propositions? used, so varied and perfort rather populations. They give new life and vigor to the aged and laster To all whose employments cause irresultant To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetiter, fonds and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are lavaluable without into cleating. To Ko matter what your feelings or symptoms are Boundary what your feelings or symptoms are some and the state of the state of the state of the boundary was a state of the state of the state of the boundary was the butters at once. It may save your life. It has ved hundreds. p. Do not suffer nor let your friends suffer, and urge them to use Hop Bitters, emember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine de; the "Inwalld's Friend and Hope," person or family should be without them. Get some this day. CURE is the sweetest, safe e Hop Pap for Stomach, Liver and Kidney is superto all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist

CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever furnished Agents.
FORSHER & MOMARIN. CASH PREMIUMS

I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drun enness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics:

by druggiats. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Roc Send for Circular.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

#### **APPLES** WANTED

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.

If you want to sell

WALNUTS! WALNUTS! GRAPE VINES. SMALL FRUITS

> PEACHES. PEARS. CHERRIES, PLUMS. ETC., ETC.,

> > en commission, I will give you the

**Most Liberal Terms** 

of the age. Park Nursery & City Garkens, Lawrence, P. P. PHILLIPS,

#### Literacy and Domestie.

#### Janette's Hair.

Oh, loosen the hood that you wear, Janette. Let me tangle a hand in your hair, my pet— For the world to me had no daintier sight Then your brown hair veiling your shoulder's white, As I tangled a hand in your hair, my pet.

It was brown with a golden floss, Janette It was fairer than slik of the flose, my pet;
'Twas a beautiful mist falling down to your wrist,
'Twas a thing to be braided, and jeweled, and kissed Twas the loveliest hair in the world, my pet.

My arm was the arm of a clown, Janette. It was sinewy, bristled and brown, my pet-But warmly and softly it loved to cares Your round white neck and your wealth of tress, Your beautiful plenty of hair, my pet.

Your eyes had a swimming gloss, Janette. Revealing the dear old story, my pet,
They were gray, with that chastened tinge of the sky, When the trout leaps quickest to snap the fly— And they matched with your golden hair, my pet.

Your lips-but I have no words, Janette They were as fresh as the twitter of birds, my pet, When the spring is young, and the roses are wet With dow-drops in each red bosom set, And they suited your gold-brown hair, my pet.

Thus ever I dream what you were, Janette With your lips, and your eyes, and your hair, my pet; In the darkness of desolate years I roam, And my tears fall bitterly over the stone, That covers your golden hair, my pet.

#### The Capture of a Devil Fish.

An officer of the flag ship Pensacola furnishes a California paper with the following graphic account of the capture of a "devil fish" in the Gulf of California.

The most exciting event of our cruise thus far was the capture to-day of an immense devil fish. Ever since our arrival in these waters several huge fish have been observed in the vicinity of the ship, and much speculation has arisen as to what they were. One making his appearance this afternoon, our gunner, Geo. G. Cush man, decided to establish his identity, if possible, and accompanied by assistant engineer Edwards, midshipmen McDonald, Wood and Craven and paymaster's clerk Spaulding, gave chase in the dingy. The fish, swimming slowvery clear here, looked like a great shapeless brown mass, frequently throwing above the waves the thin white tips of its sides like the dorsal fin of a shark. It allowed the boat to approach within a few yards of it without showing symptoms of alarm, when it suddenly sounded. The harpoon, thrown by Mr. Cushman, struck, but not with sufficient force to hold, for the fish freed itself and disappeared after dragging the boat with great velocity for several seconds. Another was seen, however, after a short search, and was approached more successfully. As it showed an indifference to our presence equally great to that of its companion, we pulled the boat directly over, and no more than a foot or two above it, and Mr. I did not confine myself to the single experi Cushman, standing in the bow, plunged the harpoon firmly into its flesh. Instantly that seemingly passive mass was transformed into an infuriated monster, which first threw itself bodily out of the water, and then settling down to business, sent the harpoon line whizzing out at a rate that would have made it decidedly un-

comfortable for us had it become foul. The strain soon came upon the dingy, and as we were whisked along with the speed of an express train, we felt as though we had applied the match to some mine or that we had been taken in tow by the gentleman in black himself. It was a ride that for novely and speed could rearely be equalled. Imagine our situation, in a light boat with such a monster attached to it, which, as it rushed along, now on the surface, among the sharks, and you can realize the intense excitement of the moment. The only available thing in the boat, a bucket, had been made fast to the harpoon line to offer some additional resistance, but the fish seemed to regard it no more than a feather, and with the bucket out of sight under the water, continued to draw us up and down the bay at full speed. During all this time its efforts had been confined to an attempt to escape, but as its load became heavy it became belligerent, and sever-times turned upon the boat, exhibiting the full capacity of a month some two feet in diameter, and lashing the boat with its sides. We made up our minds that if the fish decided to jump into the dingy, we would quietly slip out over one side as he appeared at the other. But a vigorous resistance from boat hooks and oars induced him to resume his flight in each instance. By this time all hands on the ship were watching the struggle, and the whale boat was sent to our assistance, but for fully an hour both boats, lashed together, were towed without signs of exhaustion from the fish, the thrusts of boarding pikes seeming only to accelerate its speed. Finally its immense exertions told upon it, and it came to the surface directly between the two boats, where it was placed hors du combat by blows from an ax, and dyeing the water crimson with its blood, was towed ashore and dragged upon the beach. It required the united exertions of nearly forty men to accomplish

A more formidable looking monster than this devil fish could hardly be imagined. It was shapped somewhat like an immense bat, measuring 15} feet in width by 11 feet in length; it was 29 inches thick, and weighed probably 2,000 pounds. It had but one fin, unless the winged shapped extremities by which it propelled itself can be considered such, or that at the base of a long, thin tail, similar in appearance to a riding whip, and which is preserved

this undertaking.

a man whole, was destitute of teeth, but furnished with solid bones, that in the dying agonies of the fish, ground large pieces of coral as a stone crusher would stone. The skin of the fish was erough as a coarse file, and of a dark greyish hue on the back with white patches toward the head, and pure white on the underside.

Several Mexicans present viewed the capture with great satisfaction, as they affirm that this creature is one of the most dreaded enemies of the pearl diver.

The capture of a devil fish seems to be an event of rare occurrence. One was caught by the officers of the Narragansett several years ago in this very harbor, but with that exception, none of the old salts on board had ever before seen one captured.

#### Teaching Children to Cook.

It is generally supposed that small children, from their volatile temperaments and forgetfulness, cannot be taught or trusted with cookery. Miss Corson has proved quite the contrary Last year she had a class of children from the New York Home for Soldiers' Families; this year ten of them do the entire cooking for the inmates, at least 150, in that institution. in all the classes of the New York Cooking School no pupils are more industrious, helpful and intelligeut than the little children from the mission schools and charitable institutions.

In point of fact, the children's classes are the nost charming and useful and important, for the wholesome effect they will have on the strata of society they represent. The artisan course of instruction for these little folks and elder girls comprises the preparation and cooking of simple dishes, setting the table, bringing in the dinner, waiting at table, removing and washing soiled dishes, and regulating kitchen and dining room.-Harper.

#### Coal Oil For Insects.

A correspondent of the California Horticulturist, having exhausted all the known remedies for destroying plant lice and other minute forms ly and near the surface of the water, which is of insect life which prey upon plants, resorted to coal oil which proved a complete exterminator. He says:

I procured from a druggist an atomizer, and filling the bottle with kerosene, sprayed over a Camellia to be experimented upon. It was a very dirty plant, branches and leaves covered not only with scale, but with black fungus; a very small quantity sufficed to vaporize and cover the entire plant. After the fluid had evaporated and the plant was dry, the scales were found dead, shrivelled, and partly detached, and with the slightest touch fell off; the black fungus, also, which everybody knows is so tenacious on the leaf, was dried up into a loose powder, which a shake sent to the ground. ment; but have since used kerosene in the spray on several other plants pestered and disease with these parasites, orange trees, etc. I have also tried atomized kerosene to destroy aphis on pelargoniums and on the soft and tender flower buds of greenhouse roses. I destroyed the aphis, but the new and tender growth of my plants was destroyed also.

#### To Cut Up a Hogs Head.

Lay it on its side and take off the jaw (or lower jaw); then saw down across the face, just above the eyes, being careful to run into the eye sockets, and on through, leaving the eyeballs with the snout end, so that there is no further trouble with gouging the eyes from the face piece; then without further separating of the parts, starting between the ears, saw up-anddown-wise, not caring to extend further down toward the snout than to the saw mark across the face, but clean through to the other end. Now, having done with the ears for handles, cut them off, then take out the brains for pickling, skin the snout and take off the flesh for scrapple, and throw the nasal organs away. The faces are to be corned. Use a saw, but never an axe, in cutting up a hog, consequently the meat is clear of splinters and chips of bones In "chinning a hog" to cool, saw down the ribs instead of hacking them with a hatchet A small sized hog hook flattened answers very well for taking off the hoofs and toe nails of a porker, or you may use a pair of pincers.

#### Recipes.

CREAM CANDY .- Two cups white sugar, onehalf cup butter, one-half teaspoon butter, two tablespoons vinegar, one teaspoon vanilla. Use butter pans or buttered plates, and when cold pull until white.

MOLASSES CANDY .- One cup molasses, one oup sugar, two tablespoons melted butter, one tablespoon vinegar. Boil without stirring until it hardens in cold water, then stir in one teaspoonful soda and pour on buttered tins; when cool, pull.

CRULLERS.—Three eggs, six heaping tablespoons of sugar, three tablespoons melted but-ter. Mix hard and in lard the same as doughnuts. Flavor with nutmeg.

MATRIMONY CAKE.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup milk, five eggs, three and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoon soda, two teaspoons cream tartar.

#### Corn Bread.

The cheapest food in America is corn bread properly made. It is also very healthful and satisfactory results."

as a memento of the adventure. Its eyes are invigorating. It is the main dependence of the placed in flexible projections which seem to very poor. It requires but a trifle over a pound have been used to grasp and convey food to its of it per day to keep the human system in mouth. The mouth, large enough to engulph health and vigor, and this pound costs only one cent. Of course a little salt, lard and chemical preparation is used to make it light and savory, but the cost is trifling. Eggs, buttermilk, etc. added make a great improvement. The oldfashioned, New England johnny-cake, made just right, is a treat in any family.

#### The Training Girls Need.

Mrs. Abba Goold Woolson, in a paper read before the Moral Education Society, of Boston, pronounced ill health a luxury that enormously increased the cost of living. She advised mothers to keep their girls from their own fate, and she asserted that girls should be made to lead a quiet life on a simple diet until they are fully grown, that they should exercise freely in the open air, that housework should be done by them in carefully ventilated rooms, that their dress should be radically changed so that no longer shall their vital organs be compressed or their hips weighed down with a mass of cloth that no man would willingly carry. Compliance with these rules, she believed, would give to the world a nobler, healthier race of women The object of a girl's mental training should be, she said, to enable her to reason, not to fill her brain with superficial ideas. The processes applied to women's minds that are now devoted to the education of men, she considered would bring about the same results. She advised that girls pursue with thoroughness the disciplinary studies. Next to this she would place the perceptive faculties, in which woman is now much more proficient than man. Women should more proncient than man. Women should also be acquainted more or less intimately with CENT DISCOURT FOR CASH. Fare over A, T. & S. physiology, natural philosephy, the laws of megiving full information sent FREE. Address, chanics, chemistry, political economy, the characteristics of a republican form of government, rhetoric and natural sciences, all of which are far more important to the girl than the modern languages. First of all parental duties, Mrs. Woolson placed that of fitting children, especially girls, to earn an honorable living, no mat fer how wealthy their family may be, since no one is beyond the reach of possible poverty.

#### Splitting Paper.

It is one of the most remarkable properties of that wonderful product, paper, that it can be split into two or even three parts, however thin the sheet. We have seen a leaf of the Illus; rated News thus divided into three parts, or three thin leaves. One consisted of the surface on which the engravings are printed; another was the side containing the letter press, and a perfectly blank piece on each side was the paper that lay between. Many people who have not seen this done might think it impossible yet it is not only possible but extremely easy, as we shall show.

Get a piece of plate glass and put it on a sheet of paper; then let the latter be thoroughly soaked. With care and a little dexterity the sheet can be split by the top surface being removed. But the best plan is to paste a piece of cloth or strong paper to each side of the sheet to be split. When dry, violently and without hesitation pull the two pieces asunder, when part of the sheet will be found to have adhered to one and part to the other. Soften the paste in water and the pieces can be easily removed from the cloth.

The process is generally demonstrated as a matter of curiosity, yet it can be utilized in various ways. If we want to paste in a scrapbook a newspaper article printed on both sides of the paper, and possess only one copy, it is very convenient to know how to detach the one side from the other. The paper when split, as may be imagined, is more transparent than it before being subjected to the operation, the printing ink is somewhat duller; otherwise the two pieces present the appearance of the original if again brought together.

Some time ago the information of how to do this splitting was advertised to be sold for a considerable sum. We now impart it to all our readers gratuitously.-Design and Work.

#### Encouragement to Sorely-Tried Butter-Makers

Prof. Arnold, who is acknowledged to be one of the leading scientific authorities on dairying, encourages the perplexed butter-maker to pur sue the following course:

"The 'distressed butter-maker,' who, with a 'nice milkhouse' and 'cool, running water,' can neither make good butter nor gather it in any other form than 'fish-eggs,' may be well assured there is something radically wrong in the management. My advice is to skim the milk early-as soon as sourness is perceptibleand not to delay the churning until the cream gets old and very sour, and to begin churning at 60 degrees instead of 70 degrees. When the butter comes into the form of 'fish-eggs' it is time to turn into the churn cold water or cold brine enough to reduce the mass to about 55 degrees, and then by churning a little while slowly the 'fish-eggs' will become hard and distinct, and the butter will be in its very best condition for washing the buttermilk entirely out of it and getting it all ready for salting without any working at all. Then work the salt in with as little labor as possible, and when it has stood long enough for the salt to become all dissolved and to strike in, it will not only be in condition to pack, but will be good. If success is not reached in the first attempt, try again and again if necessary. Perseverance in this direction will in the end be rewarded with

#### Advertisements.

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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 ou, fi

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

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

18 Eight. New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpaid. GEO, I REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. \$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfait \$650, \$4 Outfit free. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 FultonSt. N. Y

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

"The best Thing in the West,"

-IS THE-

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

A. S. JOHNSON.

Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

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

On Credit, running through ten years, at seven pecent, annual interest. 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

Further Information Addre

JOHN A. CLARK,

Fort Scott, Kansas \$1425 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 proportional returns every week on Stock Options of

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

FAITH IN FELLOWMEN 1:
No Pay Asked till Seen and Triedi
\$25 for s. N. T. Bhajer as shown in cut.
Trained 5 years and kept in order feet. Warrained 5 years and kept in order feet. Year
to before an pay a count plant for circular

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

#### ESTRAY.

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

MARTIN HEISEL,

Carbondale, Kansas.

P. O. Box 170.

Lowest prices over known on Mercels Loaders, Raffes, & Revolvers, OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN P. POWELL & SON, 300 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

A trial box (\$1 size) of Universal Pile Pills sent free on receipt of five 3-cent stamps. A Sure Cure. Try them and be convinced of their merits. Name this paper. Agents wanted. F. E. SMITH & CO... P. O. Box, 821, Middlebury, Vt.

A J. Thompson & CO.,

### COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Poultry, Game, Butter and Broom Corn Special ties. Wo.196, South Water St. Chicago. —References; Hide & Leathea Bank, Chicago, Hall Pattersen & Co., Wnion Stock Yards, M. D. Stevens, Chicago.

O superb, snowflake, marble, chromo, transparent eterms, type, etc., &c. Agents teached. Large easth com-mission. Full outfit 10c. All oards are fine stock and neatly printed. Ne imperfect cards sent out. Write plainly Addess C A VICK, Arbela, Michigan.

#### Wanted.

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

Hest paper on fruit and flowers specimes free, speaks for treet, Address PURDY, of Falmyra, N. Z.

#### STRAYED OR STOLEN

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

#### **FARMERS** and SHIPPERS

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

Commission Merchant, 206, R. 64th St., N. Y.



Our latest improved sawing machine cuts off a 2-foot log in 2 minutes. A \$100
PRESENT will be given to two men who
can saw as much in the old way, as one man
can with this machine. Circulars sent free.
W. GILES, 741 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

CAUTION.—We are stopping all infringements up-on our patents, and have sued W. W. Bostwick and farmers' Manufacturing Co. for making machines the ours. We have also sued W. H. Clark of Star My, Ind. for using and selling said machines.

#### LOST.

On the 24th day of October, 1879, one red cow with one hom knocked off; one red cow with white spots and calf alike, One white and two red yearling steers with white spots. The finder will piesse 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 1sc; outfit 10c Hall Bros, Northford Ct.

#### TAKEN UP

A two year old heifer, spotted red and white, taken p 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.



Gilt-bound autograph album 15e; 75 styles chrome cards 10c; CHROMO CARD CO, Northford, Ct.



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

### TOPEKA Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works

**PAVEMENTS** 

Chimney Flues,

M. A. SPEAR.

SALESMEN \$125 AMOUNT AND THE CHARS WANTED STORY

62 Gold, crystal, lace, perfumed & chromo cards,

M. W. DUNHAM

Has Just Imported 36 Head

PERCHEROn-NORMAN HORSES



## 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 Mednis 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 proviness of New Brunswick, Cadada, and the states of New
Vork, Pennsvivania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan
Wisconsin, Mimnesota, Towa, Nebraska, Karias, Texsas, Louisiana, Colorado, California, Nevada, and Oregon and Utal; Washington and Idaho Territories
have drawn supplies from its stables.

100. page Catalogue—dinest thing of the kind ever issued, 250 pictures of stations and marcs, sent free on ap
plication. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill

Mark. B. All imported and pure native bred aumials recorded in Percheron-Norman Stud Book

### THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

YYAN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 21, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description featlestrays, the day or which they were taken up, their paids of the containing a complete feet laker up, their paids of the contained to the contained of the contained to the contained to said notice.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately adve-ise the same by posting three written actices in as man laces in the township, giving a correct description of suc-tray.

stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Juntice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such that was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive cause it to be driven there, that he has avertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from het ime of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any ut fee of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom roof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the wher, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs.

If the owner of a kiray fails to prove owners the swelve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall swelve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall swelve months r-ter stray is taken on, the Justie of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summer that is served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them that is served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them that a syon return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost 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 Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the shall be guilty a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value o, such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

lars.
Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
thead of cattle,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to KARSAN FARMER,
TO KARSAN FARMER for publication as above
that Blaced, for each animal valued at more intendence, for each animal valued at more than \$18.
ustice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

Strays for the week ending December. 3.

Atchison County—Chas H Krebs, Clerk
NN—Table up by James Caughlin, Grasshapper in
else P. O., Oct. 16, 1879, one way the more pony, colir
s, few white hairs on forehead, body and feet white
stile heels, about 12 hands high, in years old, Value

across the heels, about 12 hands high, 10 years old, Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Robert Hillyer, Grasshopper tp, Muscotah P. O. Nov. 4, 1878, one bay horse colt, few white hairs on forehead, 2 years old. Valued at \$35.

COLT—Taken up by T. B. Tonlinsson, Lancaster tp, Huron P. O., Nov. 11, 1878, one iron grey horse colt, right, hind foot white, some white on left hind foot dark an ame and still, of the cold of the cold of the cold of the cold. Valued at \$15.

MULE—To cold. Valued at \$15.

MULE—To Nov. 2, 1879, one black roare mule, 2 years old. Valued at \$48.

COLT—Taken up by B. A. Mewis, Grasshopper in, Huron COLT—Taken up by A. Mewis, Grasshopper in, Huron Taken uy bp H A Mewis, Grasshopper tp, Huron . 10, 1879, one fron grey colt about 1 year old. Val-

P.O. Nov. 10, 1878, one from grey colt about I year old. Valued at \$30, STEER—Taken up by C Taylor, Center tp. Pardee P.O. Nov. 1, 1879, one roan steer, red neck, inderbit la left ear; crop of right ear, slit in brisket, I year old. Valued at \$13. COLT—Taken up by A W Fletcher, Center tp. Pardee P.O. Nov. 1, 1879, oue iron grey colt, star on forehead, about 6 monts old. Valued at \$12.50. STEER—Taken up by H.H. Krum, Center tp. P.O. Nortonville, Jefferson county, Nov. 5, 1879, one red steer, some white in face, hole in left ear, 18 months old. Valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by James Kennedy, Shannon up, Atchison P.O. Nov. 5, 1879, one red and white cow, underbit in face, hole in left ear, while the cow, underbit in face, both of the cow, with only one good teat, 6 yrs. vid. Valued at \$18. O. W. Albelson B.O. Now, S. 1879, one will not you good teat, 6 yrs. vid. Valued at \$20.

d. Values at \$18.

COW-Also, one white cow, talk rather short, 5 years old.

alued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by Martin Baker, Shannou tp, Atchison
O, Nov. 12, 1879, one bay mare pony, two fore and one hind
of white, 9 years old. Yalued at \$20.

Anderson County—Jas J Houston, Clerk
COLT—Taken up by A J Reyeal, Reeder ip, Nov. 14, 1879,
ue yellow mare about 3 years old, medium size, pony built,
to marks or hrands. Valued at 49,
HEIFER—Taken up by P. Agnew, Reedertp, Nov. 13, 1879
HEIFER—Taken up by 10 marks or brands. Valued at 40,
PON—Taken up by 10 marks or brands. Valued at 40,
only gelding about 4 years old; some white in face, saddle
and harness marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at
20, 17.

\$20.

COLT—Also, by same person, one clay bank horse colt 2 years old, some white hairs on both hind feet, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$15.

BTEER—Taken up by [as Hil], Reeder 1p, Nov. 6, 1879, one red and white snoted steer 2 years old, notch out of under part of left ear, no other marks or brands. Valued at 820.

STEER—Taken up by D Hitchcook, Reeder tp, one 3 year old light roan steer, branded P on right hip, no other marks or brunds. Valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Isoo Sutton, Washington tp, No. 15, 1879, one red and while cow with white face, crumpled horns smooth crop off left ear, 6 years old. Valued at \$16.

Butler County-V Brown. Clerk

dp. Valued at \$40.

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C. Hessler of Pleasant tp, Nov. 1,

579, one black two year old steet with white stripe shong

ack. branded our right hip with letter X, small crop silt and
inder bit in right car with crop and allt on left. Valued at

20. STEER.—Taken up by K. W. Ferruson of Shu ip, Nev. 4, 1879, one light roan steer 2 yearsold, branded on left born CI and branded on right hip not legible. Valued at \$25.

Crawford County—A. S. Johnson, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Douglass Wance, Sherman tp, on or about the sit of Novomber, 1879, one white yearling steer, some red on the tip of the ears, no marks or brands. Valued at \$34.

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

be

S

ind

the

an-

HORSE—Taken up on November 3, 1879, by Edward lelds, Endora tp, one dark from grey horse, 2 years old, star a face. Valued at \$15.

in face. Valued at \$10.

Franklin County.—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. T. Spaulding, Richmond tp., one bay mare, 10% hands high, right hip knocked down, 2 years old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Payne, Ottawa, October 23, one bay mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high. Valued at \$70.

Pranklin County.—Geo. D. Stinebangh, Ulerk.

'MARE—Taken up by M. T. Shajding Richmond to, one bay mare, 10¢ hands high, 172th lip knocked down, 2 one bay mare, 3 years old, 15 hands high. Yalued at \$50.

Jackson Gonthy—J. G. Portfield, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by R. Guthrie, Cedar up, October 30, one brown hores, both hind feet white hind feet white seed on the case sprung in both fore legs and hipped in right hip, 14¢.

Jall. Yalued at \$60.

Jal. Taken up by J. H. Campbell, Jefferson ip, Nov. 1, 1879, one black galding colt two years old, white star marks nor brands wisble, 3 years old. Valued at \$60.

MARE—Taken mae, silver mixed tail, star in forehead, black legs age male, 190, and 190

Jewell County-W M Aller, Clerk PONY-Taken up by Eara Taylor of Vic-sburg tp. Nov.

1879, one roan horse pony about eleven or twelve years old, blaze face, white feet left hip branded with letter H. Valued at \$20.

Valued at \$20,

Jefferson County—J N Innley, Clerk

OLT—Taken up by A B Caselrier, Nov. 12, 1879, one dark
iron grey two year old horse colt, right hind foot white, some
white on left fore foot, height about 14 hands. Valued at

Section 18 of the property of the section of th

The an indexerouse brand on test mp. Taxon on the set of the Co. Taxon on the set of the

Johnson County—J Martin, Clerk
STEER—Taken up by S C Ashback, living 4 miles southest of Mosticello, one dark red yearling steer. Valued a 5. COW—Ta en up by John Brady, living 2 miles southwest
Monticello, one pale red cow with white on belly, about 7
ars old, valued at \$20. Ta en up Oct, 5, 1879.

Kingman County—Charles Rickman, Clerk

ORSE—Taken up by John F Goldsborough Vinita tp, horse about 6 years old, hay color, about 14 hands high, tle and harness mars, right hind foot and left fore foot te, no other marks or brands visible.

Leavenworth County .- J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by Chas. Bastian, Sherman tp, Nov. 7, one white yearling steer, crop from left ear. HEIFER-Abo one yearling helfer, red and white spot-ed, crop from left car. Both strays valued at \$23.

Linn County-J W Flora. Clerk HIRR County of Relation of the Hirr State of the August HORSE-Taken up by J J McCormack, Potosi tp, August 10, 1879, one dark iron grey horse, gelding, 1415 hands high, uning on back, harness marks, 3 years old. Valued at \$15. MULE—Taken up by Charles Japhet, Stanton tp, August 7 and 1879, one light bay mare nuite 5 or 6 years old. Valued at 350. MARE—Taken up by Wade Hampton, Liberty tp, October 8, 1879, one brown mare, star in forehead, white on the nose, buth hind feet white, 2 years old. Valued at \$40. MULE—Also, one trown mare mule, one year old. Val-ued at \$20.

outh find seet white, 2 years old. Valued at \$40.

MULE—Albo, one trown mare mule, one year old. Valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken uy by E P Vanaman, Potosi tp, September 27, 1879, one dark bay mare, white spot in forchead, about 15½ hands high, black mane and tail, 3 years old. Valued at \$40.

HEIPER—Taken up by B F Gibbs, Blue Mound tp, November 11, 1879, one pale red helfer, some white spots, white on helly, lower half of tail white, half crop off the underside of the right ear, one year old. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by E C Kenison, Mound City tp, November 17, 1879, one red ind white cow, end of and off, both ears market, 12 years old. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken to be red and white row, star in forchead, 7 yrs old. Valued, 50 of the red and white row, star in forchead, 7 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken, one red and white row, star in forchead, 7 for logs of the proper o

copin of left ear, horns bored twice, 8 or 9 years out.

at 818. — Also, one dark red cow, white belly, tail and feet,
star in forenest, swallaw fork in right ear, the other est all
scalloped one will be successful to the star in forenest with the star in forenest will be successful.

FILLEY—Taken up to be successful to be will be successful to the star in forenest will be successful to the successful to

COW—Taken up by Isaac Posennire, Valley tp, November 15, 1879, one deep red cow, bush of tail off, branded P on right shoulder and d on right hip, smooth white horns, 6 years old Valued at \$23 8TER—Taken up by W E McIntvre, Stanton tp, November 6, 1879, one white mottled steer, buish neck, head and cars, 1 year old Valued at \$12 HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas Lane, Centerville tp, November 1, 1879, one red and white heifer, 2 years old Valued at \$15

vember 1, 1879, one red and white helter, 2 yearsons at \$13 STEER—Taken up by Thomas Hardenbrook, Centreville tp, one 2 year old red steer, a little white on belly, branded on the right hip not distinguishable Valued at \$18 Labette County.—L. C. Howard, Clerk.

Miami County.—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Milor Baxteil, Sugar Creek in, one lark iron-gray mare, about 5 or 6 years old, girt mark on right side with rope, about 5 or 6 years old, girt mark on right side with rope, about 15 hands high.

MARE—Taken up by T. W. Dickson, one dark bay mare, a little white on right hind foot, small star in forehead, plint on left fore gard collar murks on top of neck, shod white the start of the start

perceivable. Valued at \$75.

Neosho County—C F Stauber, Clerk

PONY—Taken up by P. Monehan of Chetopa tp, Neosho country one bay horse pony, about 13% hands light, about 8 years old, left hind foot white, spot on forehead, a few white hairs over left nestril, collar marks on withers, shed all round as branded on left shoulder! and right hip knocked COUT—Taken up by Sarah Paddo, Chetopa tp, one sorrel mare colt, about 4 hands high, two years old, left hind foot white, large spot in forchead. Valued at \$30.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk. Nemaha Gounty—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk,
MARE—Taken up by D. C. Rising, Wetmore Village, Wet
more tp, one sorrel mare, from 12 to 16 years old, some white
in forehead, white spot behind left ear, white spot on left
idde of neck from collar mark, had on a piece of old briddle
weight from 900 to 950. Valued at \$20.
MARE—Also one bay mare from 10 to 12 years old, small
hitts strip on nose, small white spot in forehead, some white
hitts strip on nose, small white spot in forehead, some white
hit strip one of the present gambrel as though done by a
licket rogeli. An of the property of the property of the
weight from 900 to 950 pounds. Valued at \$40. The above
unimals were taken up Oct. 28, 1879.

Riley County—W. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. J. Carpenter, Madison tp, Oct.

1879, one chestnat sorrel horse about 8 years old, hind
swhite, one white fore leg; white stripe in face its inches
ing sadde marks on back, and shoes on fore feet, leather
house—Also, one light chestaft strep horse; 10 years
d, both hind legs whith, one white fore leg, white stripe in
ce, no other harks or brands. Valued at 440.

COW—Taken up by Samuel McNeece, Ogden, tp, Oct 29,
N, ope cow pundhelter culf, color or tow red and white
otted, no marks or brands; color of call-dark red. Volusd

835.

oolted, no marks or orange; cool of carrians from 1283, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286, 1286

Russell County—J A Poff, Clerk

PONY—Taken up by Thomas Weaverling, Center tp, November 7, 1870, one mouse colored pony horse, one white hind foot, star in forthead; no brands. Valued at \$20.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by David C. Sarvey, Dover tp, November 10, 1879, one sorrel mare 15½ hands high, both hind feet white, flax mane and tall; star in forehead, white stripe on end of nose, four years old. Valued at \$60.

MULE—Taken up by Thomas Jones, of Dover tp, Nov. 17, 1870, one bright bay horse mulo, 12½ hands high, one year old. Valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by Thomas Jones, of Dover 15, Nov. 17, 1873, one bright bay horse mules, 125 hands high, one year COW—Taken up by H. Thomas of Tecumseh 1p. Nov. 1, 1870, one light strawberry roan cow, about three years old, medium, size. Valued at 818.

PONY—Taken up by Samuel Y. Roberts, of Tecumseh tp. Nov. 3, 1879, one bright bay horse pony, about three years old, star in corebead, little white on right fore foot, also little white on left hind foot, about 12 hands high. Valued at 2. COW—Taken up by R. J. Hibbard, of Monmouth 1p. Nov. 4, 1878, one cow, meetly red. with some white on legs, and under part of body, supposed to be five years old, logs, and under part of the letters "E. A. C." Valued at \$20. COW—Taken up by Mrs. Elizabeth Fuller, of Mission tp. Nov. 3, 1879, one red cow, with some white spots in forehead, and white spot on each flank, seven years old. Valued at \$20.

Valued at \$31.

MULE—Also, by the same at the same time, one cream colored mare mule, 13% hands kigh, branded T on left should der, supposed to be 4 years old. Valued at \$50.

MULE—Taken up by Ed. Kraup, Farnser tp, Nov. 1, 1879, or e clay bank gelding mule, brunded W. on right shoulder. Valued at \$60.

PONY—Also, one bay mare posty, take in forchead, branded M. (W inverted) on the right shoulder. Valued at \$35.

SI M. (W inverted) on the right shoulder. Valued at \$35.

Woodson County—I. H., Holloway, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Pinch, Neosho Falls tp, Oct.

S. 1876, one red and white steer, one year old; no marks or

rands.

STEER—Taken up by Ell Boyer of Perry tp, November

S. 1876, one 1; ht roan yearling steer, marked with an under

it in each ear. Valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Taken up by John L. Green of Center tp, No
cente. 7, 1879, one dark from grey filley, 3 years, branded on

see shoulder with letter G, left hind leg enlarged. Valued

4 15

Strays for the week ending November 26.

Allen County—T. S. Stever, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by J. O. Hollenstein, Rumboldt tp.
nue 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., Callbertson, Marmaton tp.
me bay horse with 2 white hind feet, 1 white fore foot,
thite spot on left side of nose, about 5 years old. Valued at
20.

by).
PONY-Taken uy by Hiram Lawrence, Osage ip, one olack horse pony, about 6 years old, ordinary size, branded on the left shoulder with the letters J.H. on left hip with 1 P, other indistinct brands the neck, saddle marks.
FILLY-Atso by the same one buy filly about 3 years old, 5½ hands high, branded on the left shoulder with the letter, v. star in forcherd. y, star in forehead, , star in forehead, PONY-Taken up by G. G. Hayward, Humboldt tp, on rown stud pony with baid face, both left feet white.

Anderson County-J. W. Goltra, Clerk. Anderson county—. W. Cousta, Anderson Reynolds, or MULE—Taken up by Charles and Norion Reynolds, or lich tp, November 5, one black mare mule with white collar sarks on both sides of the neck, and other harness marks meal y noc, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. Valued at \$50. PONY—Taken up by Delos Walker, Walker tp, October 4, one blue mare pony, 8 years old, 18 hands high, 1 glass ye and blace face, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

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

old, branded O on right shoulder, shod in front. Valued at \$15.

Doniphan County.—D. W. Morse, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Chapson; lowa tp. Noy. 5 one brindle steer about 1 year old, dim brand on left hip. Valued at \$17.

Douglas 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 rest red, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$11.

Douglas 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 rest red, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$11.

DIEER—Taken up by Joddy A. Roy, Marion tp. Noy. 4, one will be a supplied to the property of the consequence of the property of t 25, one iron-grey horse, 15½ hands high, collar marks. Yai-ued at \$35. FONY—Take up by S. R. Starr, Wildcat tp, Oct, 25, one light-brown mare pony, head white below the eyes, one glass eye, legs white below the knees, shot all around, and about 11 years old, has saddle marks. Valued at \$20.



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medicine has infallibly done s work in militions of cases for more han a third of a century; when it has eached every part of the world; when umberless families everywhere con-identifies only accomplished. erless families everywhere con-ibthe only safe reliance in case of or accident, it is pretty safe to oak

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Lin in ent. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand-and-one other blessings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liminent.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

It penetrates muscle, membrane and issue, to the very bone, banishing paint and curing disease with a power that never falls. It is a medicine needed by

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indeed every form of external disease.

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

Sprains, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Pissass, Foot hot, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Screw Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Saratches, Windensells, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other aliment, o which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are Hable.

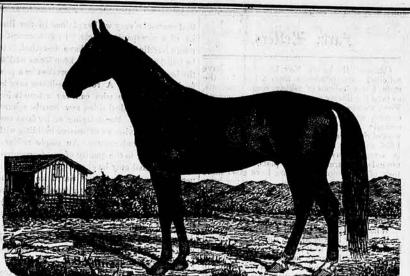
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## The Western Rural,

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#### farm Zetters.

Cresson, Rooks Co., Nov. 18.—As you have solicited correspondence from all parts of the state, I was desirous of asking come questions, so take the liberty as an invited correspondent. First, we are on the western border of Rooks county, and from what I can learn there was scarcely a furrow plowed, except a few miles west of Stockton, our county seat, prior to June, 1878, and very few claims taken. Now there is scarcely any vacant land, except some mounds, or extremely sandy plats, on the south fork of the Solomon. Some have good stone houses, mostly, however, sod. A very few have cut loose the anchor and sailed back to the eastern states. We might soy good ridance, but they were very harmless people, and we will not say it.

will not say it. Wheat that was put in last spring, was on sod, and only harrowed, and some loosely sown and nothing done to it; four to eight bushels per acre was the crop, notwithstanding the offspring. On old land, we had a fair supply of spring. On old land, we had a fair supply of rain to insure average crops. We have most all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the question all got in more or less wheat; but the all got in more or less wheat; but the question arises, what can we put in as a spring crop to realize any money from? Almost all are limited in means, and it is a serious question. Can you enlighten us? Some are meditating sowing flax. Then, the question arises, where can we get the seed? In the eastern states (Wisconsin) parties keep the seed to let to farmers, one peck interest; that is, they contract to deliver the seed to the party furnishing, giving him the first chance to buy, and if any other party offers more, lets it go, and pays the man furnishing seed to sow, the price he offered, and one-fourth more as interest. This is high interest, but better than going without. Is broom-corn considered a certain crop, and

Is broom-corn considered a certain crop, and will it pay with average skill in handling and preparing for market? Sorghum is a safe crop, but so much is raised, and no market, unless success is attained in converting it into sugar. success is attained in converting it into sugar. So we are casting about trying to get light, and know of no safer or better way than to appeal to the standard agricultural paper of the state. Any hints you can give will be thankfully received by many who are in the same predicament.

ment.

We prize the FARMER very much, and think it is fast improving. Would value very highly one improvement, could it be made with trifling cost, viz: cut and pasted. Read and re-read, and with so many handling it, the paper gets occasionally torn and much soiled. Then it needs an index at the close of each year; then it would be perfect. In lieu of that, we cut out the most important articles and paste in a scrapbook, taking an old ledger, already paged, and arrange all articles, each under an appropriate heading—Agriculture, Horticulture, Travels, Bees, etc., and index them for reference.

Now I will tell you how I make my paste, which is far superior to any prepared mucilage

Now I will tell you how I make my paste, which is far superior to any prepared mucilage I ever saw: Take a tablespoonful flour, make it into a smooth paste, and put into one-half pint boiling water a lump of alum the size of a hickory nut, (alum makes paste white); then after being well shaken, add a few drops of oil of cloves. Put all into a wide-mouthed bottle, and with a flat, soft brush apply to the clipping (not to the scrap-book) and the job is done. In making, don't heap spoon too full, as paste would then be too thick. This paste may freeze; if so, heat it up and it is as good as ever.

Those taking the FARMER at our office, hope to see the list much enlarged after January 1st.
D. H. Budd.

Nothing would give us more pleasure than making the improvements (pasting and indexing) suggested by our correspondent, and if each one of our present subscribers, who could do so, will send us in a club of ten names, by the first of January next, we will make the improvement. With the co-operation of their earnest patrons, publishers can do a great deal in advancing the interest of their readers. Without a kindly effort on their part, their ability in this direction is materially i circumscribed.

Doubtless many of our frontier farmer readers could give valuable information to the inquiries of our correspondent. They have met and overcome the difficulties which are at present confronting the brave hearts who occupy Rooks county.-[ED.

#### Hew to Build a Small Ice-House.

In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent, the Prairie Farmer gives the following plan to build a small ice-house:

"An ice-house simply to keep ice in for summer use may be a very simple affair. If straw is used for filling, the walls should be at least two feet apart. The interstices should be packed tightly whatever the material used. Straw is one of the poorest non-conductors, easily obtained, and sawdust one of the best. If tan bark is used, from ten to twelve inch space between the walls is left to be filled.

"Two-by-four-inch scantling are securely fastened to bed pieces in two regular lines, and about two feet apart, and of the necessary distance asunder required for the filling material. To these, rough boards are securely nailed. A house twelve feet square and twelve feet high will hold plenty of ice for family use, and for an ordinary family dairy. No ventilation is required except at the top, over the ice. The roof may be of boards and the gables may be of the same, with a window at each end for ventilation. Doors must be made at one end of the sides or end to allow the ice to be put in, and afterward be closed and filled with tan bark. The bottom must be provided with perfect drainage to allow the water from the melting ice to pass away. The first course of ice may be laid on boards, loosely laid on beams, placed closely enough together to prevent sagging. Pack the ice in perfectly square cakes, as closely together as possible, and even with the plates. Cover with eighteen inches of slough hay, or twelve inches of fine wood shavings, and the ice should keep perfectly. Have no part of the ice-house underground. Any competent car-

penter should be able to build it. "If a cooling-room is required under the ice, it will be altogether better to apply to an architect, since it will involve a very strong and substantial building, with scientific ventilation

that cannot be very well explained in the limits of a newspaper article. In fact, except a rough building such as we have described, is to be built, and such a one will keep ice as well as the best the work must be undertaken by a professional builder. A rough ice-house may be built by any one who can lay a foundation square, build vertical sides, saw boards square and drive nails. For dairying or for farm use we do not advise an expensive building with cooling-room underneath. An ample refriger ator according to the quality of goods required to be kept cool may be cheaply built, and temperature kept down, by the use of ice from the ice-house. In answer to your question as to the proper depth at which water-pipes are to be laid to prevent freezing, three feet will do, but three and a half feet will be better. Dig the ditch in which the pipes are to be laid, with vertical sides, and as narrow as possible, and pound the earth firmly, when it is filled up."

If a farmer, wanting to construct a small icehouse, happens to have a piece of sandy or gravelly subsoil, he will find an underground ice-house built in the following manner, better and much cheaper than the above. Unless in sandy or gravelly subsoil the underground house will not answer, as there would be no escape for the water from the melting ice.

On a piece of land having a porous subsoil which will drain away the water as fast as it is precipitated from the melting ice, sink a hole ten or twelve feet square and ten feet deep. If the soil is of such a texture that there is no danger of caving, the pit need not be walled. If caving is apprehended, it should be walled. Rough stone, if convenient, is as good as any material for the wall and the cheapest. If walling is not required, lay rails or something similar on the bottom, and also set them on end round the sides about a foot apart. Cover the bottom with straw six or eight inches in thickness when well pressed down, and also line the sides with straw or cornstalks as the ice is filled in. Proceed to fill the pit by placing the cakes of ice as closely together as possible, so that the whole, when full, will contain a solid mass of ice, closely packed around the sides with straw, or similar substance, to exclude the air. Cover the whole with a thick layer of sawdust, if it can be had convenient, if not use straw. Lay a frame of logs around the top, on which build a tight board roof. A double roof is best, filled in with sawdust, tan bark, or if these nonin the northern gable end, and such an ice-

conductors are not convenient use straw or chaff. If the ice is packed well and protected by a thick covering of straw, a single roof will be found to answer the purpose very well. Bank the earth around the top about the sills so as to turn away all rain and surface water, which must be led off by a drain. Fit a door tightly house will preserve ice through the summer as well, or better than the majority of expensive above-ground ice-houses. The ice-house should, if possible, be constructed where the shade of trees will protect the roof from the direct rays of the sun. If exposed to the sun's rays double roof will be an advantage. Any farmer can construct such an ice-house at a less cost than it will require to fill it, and have the lux-

#### circle, ice will often be found invaluable. Try A Man.

ury of abundance of ice for use through the heat

of summer. The value of ice in the dairy and

for many purposes in the family, cannot be es-

timated without the experience of a season's

supply. In case of sickness invading the home

A lady correspondent of the Ohio Farmer who writes herself down Sadie Ama, has been trying a man to handle the scrubbing brush and duster in house cleaning, and thinks well of the picket line of civilization on the frontier of him. This is what she says about her new

"House-cleaning is now at hand, and if help is scarce in the house, get your men folks to help you, like I did. It seemed a little awkward at first, seeing my man whitewash, and scrub, and take the carpets up; but whatever I put him at he was just capital. Now I am sitting by a nice warm fire, cleaning all donewhen with the help of a woman, I would not have been through for three weeks at least. Try a man's help once, if you have one that you can crack around any way. But they are not all alike; some are so mulish. If you have rusty stove-pipes or stoves, rub on coal oil with a rag, or pour oil in the joints of the pipe; it loosens it like a charm. If there is anything to put a man out of sorts just give him a rusty stove-pipe to fix. If you want a man to help you, I advise you not to begin on stope-pipes."

A wise farmer gives his successful method of ceeping his sons on the farm, and contented: My eldest son is near twenty-one years of age, and the other boys in the neighborhood younger than be have left their parents. Mine have stuck to me when I most needed their services, and I attribute this result to the fact that I have tried to make their home pleasant. I have furnished them with attractive and useful reading, and when night comes, and the day's work is ended, instead of running with other boys to the railroad station and adjoining towns, they gather around the great lamp, and become interested in their books and papers."

The monster orchard of Oliver C. Chapin, Ontario county, N. Y., containing over five thousand trees, was attacked by the canker worm in the interior part last year. The trees were showered with a mixture of parls green which brought the bugs dead to the ground in a few hours. The water was drawn in a box holding over two hundred gallons, in which was mixed two and a half pounds of paris green. A forcing pump and hose threw a stream high above each tree, where it broke into spray, and falling sprinkled every part.



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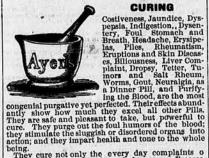
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