## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

#### Communications.

### My Experience With Apple Tree Borers. About twelve years ago I commenced to grov

apple trees. The first orchard I planted was nearly destroyed by borers, almost before I knew what a borer was. Planting again, I de-clared "war to the knife" against the pest, and have waged the war more or less vigorously every year since. I believe I have been reasonsbly successful. My plan is to bank up around the trees a few inches in the spring after examining and carefully removing all borers with the knife. I go over the trees again in the fall, drawing a little soil from the crown of the tree to facilitate the hunting and removing the enemy. My orchard consists of 420 trees, most of which have been set six years. When I examine the trees twice a year it only takes one day each time, and I find no trees seriously damaged. If I neglect to hunt the borers in the spring it takes me nearly two days in the fall, and I am quite sure to find a few trees considerably damaged. I do not consider it a difficult task to keep borers from injuring any orchard, or at least the round headed borer, which is never found except at or near the surface of the ground. The flat headed borer works upon the trunk of the tree; sometimes may be found in the limbs. I have never seen them in healthy thrifty trees, while the round head works upon the thrifty, or stunted trees alike. I have little faith in any borer remedy but the knife, the wound left upon the tree is quite insignificant and soon heals, and the protection afforded by two thorough examinations a year, I consider

In the agricultural papers I read, I see many devices for eradicating borers, some of which I think quite ridiculous. Here is one which struck me as being funny: "Remove the chips or dust which the borer has packed in his path behind him, then with a small syringe inject a poisonous fluid (I have forgotten the substance) upon the unsuspecting worm." Doubtless this possesses the merit of being scientific, but it would be much simpler for plain people to follow the enemy up with the knife and kill him. It reminds me of the Yankee's flea powder. He warranted it to be "death on fleas." His the powder and your flea dies. "But," says a for the dry summer just passed, and met with bystander, "while I had hold of the flea I would just kill him." "Yaas," the Yankee responds with an approving nod of the head. "that's good too."

soil, and after attaining sufficient age bear beautiful crops of superior fruit. There is no adornment of the farm equal to a well kept orchard. It is an evidence of thrifty husbandry, and eloquently proclaims comfort and good cheer upon the farm. Farmers of Kansas plant orchards, and having planted, care for them, and in a few short years you will consider the orchard the most pleasant, satisfactory and profitable part to be here. of the farm. EEWIN SNYDER.

Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kan.

## Black-Leg.

I have lately lost a sucking calf by this disease. On finding one lame in the leg, I concluded to try bleeding in the hoof. The blood did not flow very freely, and it did not save its life. One of my neighbors has lost two with the same complaint. A trial was made of bleeding between the hoofs without any good effect.

Having had some experience with this complaint during the last sixty years, I have come to the conclusion that it is of very little use to attempt to cure an animal of this disease after it has become lame in the leg. I have seen many die with it, but have never seen one cured. I have concluded that the old adage holds good, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

Some forty years ago a trial was made with an admixture of salt, saltpeter and powdered sulphur as a remedy, while the animal was apparently well, given in small doses about as often as some people give salt. It did no harm but often failed as a sure remedy. I think a more sure way to prevent the disease for the first year, is to confine the calves to a diet of corn and hay from the time of weaning until in fact most of our machinery now is made the following spring. From one to two pints of very slight. If they would make some of their

corn given daily as a ration to each animal, with plenty of hay, will tend to promote a healthy growth of the animal, and whatever tends to promote a healthy state of the system large number in a herd it is very casential that they should all learn to eat corn. A little salt and meal will assist in teaching them. Having treated calves in this way for the last ten years, I feel confident that my losses have been few compared with what they would have been had the animals been allowed to run and feed on a variety of fresh feed. Out of 125 calves raised during the past ten years, only three have died with this complaint-two of them when nearly two years old and one a sucking calf.

#### THE OLD MAN OF MERIDEN.

## Irrigation in Southern Kansas.

In response to your invitation to subscribers to your valuable and ever welcome paper for correspondence from all parts of the state, and never having seen any from this section of country, I send you a few items thinking they may be of interest to some who may contem plate moving to this county.

Comanche is an unorganized county lying in the southern tier, and may be classed as a stock county, though some fine farms have been opened out in the last three or four years, and with fair success as to crops, until this year, when everything was almost a total failure.

In this, the northeastern section of the county, the Medicine river runs from northwest to southeast, with numerous small streams emptying into it at right angles, and being generally three to six miles apart, with plenty of cottonwood, elm, hackberry, mulberry, and some ash and walnut timber along the streams, and cedar in the canyons. The timber, though scrubby, is used to some extent for fencing and building purposes, and affords an abundant supply of

The land between the streams being generally a high, dry, rolling plateau, a mesa covered with a thick carpet of buffalo grass, and affording excellent range for sheep and cattle. As to its great advantages as a sheep country, I shall have more to say in the future.

The great fall to all of these small streams, affords an excellent and easy means of irrigating the small rich bottoms lying along their the most gratifying success. And right here I would say that what I have seen of southern and southwestern Kansas, I am satisfied there are hundreds of farms lying along the streams Apple trees grow luxuriantly upon our fertile that might be vastly benefited at a small outlay practicable here to use irrigation for raising small grain and corn crops extensively, as is practiced in Colorado and New Mexico, still it may be applied most successfully to a garden, orchard and meadow, or root crops, and will pay ten times over for the labor and cost, especially such a season as the past has proved

I found a very exaggerated idea existing among the farmers here as to the labor and expense of irrigating, and such I believe is generally the case, but a little practical acquaintance with the subject soon dispels that, especially when they see for themselves that it will

If, Mr. Editor, you consider the subject of sufficient interest to any of your readers who may be favorably located to experiment with irrigation, I will, in a future article, give them the results of my experiments here, with such information as experience may suggest.

THOMAS LEGGETT.

The subject of irrigation would doubtless be of much interest to many readers of the FARMER.- ED.

## Buying Farm Machinery.

A great deal of caution should be used in buying machinery. Though we may have a great deal of good labor-saving machinery there are plenty of poor imitations made which are claimed improvements, lately patented and well embellished with bright colored paints. They are in the shape of mowers, reapers, selfbinders and other machines. They are generally made in the cheapest and slightest manner

improvemente in the line of durability, it would look as though honesty was once more showing itself, for I call it dishonesty to slight the work and make a machine appear better than it is by tends to ward off disease. Where there is a covering it up with pictures and flowers in bright colors. It is said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," but it is not much joy to pay sixty or seventy dollars for a beauty drill and break it, perhaps, the first day. The farmer loses in two ways; he loses the money he paid on it, and loses by putting his crop in poorly.

There are so many so-called improved machines, that it sometimes bothers our best farmers to pick out the bost, to say nothing of many who come here fresh from the carpenter-shop, or other tradesmen.

Buying machinery on time is a poor plan, though sometimes a necessary evil

T. W. HEY.

EVERETT, Woodson Co., Dec. 8.—As I have a few questions that I am interested in, I venture to send them to you, hoping some of the numerous readers of the FARMER may be able numerous readers of the FARMER may be able to answer them. I am interested in sheep, and would like to know some good remedy for the scours, one which will not require a drng store to fill the prescription, and I also want to get a good shepherd and a good steady farm hand, one that can be depended upon.

I intended to get up a club for the FARMER, but I have been sick for two months, and my work is so behind that I shall hardly have the time to get up a club. One of my neighbors.

time to get up a club. One of my neighbors said if I got up a club he would take it, but he could not afford to pay \$2 for it. [See new rates for subscription at the head of fourth page of the FARMER.—ED.]

The crops in this vicinity were not as heavy as calculated upon, but are fair. Fruit was almost an entire failure. My bees did tolwas almost an entire failure. My bees did tolerably well, but owing to a little neglect on my part, I lost some stands by the moths. There is some complaint of poor hav, which I think is in great measure the fault of the stackers. If the stacks were carefully raked off, and after they are settled, retopped with about one and one-half feet of long, coarse green hay, I do not think there would be much complaint of wet hay.

J. J. D.

[It is probable that the scours in your sheep is owing to the falling off of nutriment in their feed, and the addition of a little grain night and morning, with a mixture of equal parts of salt and hard-wood ashes, placed in a box under a cover from wet, and where the sheep could have free access to it, would in a short time restore them to health. A tablespoonful bank. Having had twelve years' practical ex- of flax seed once a day for a week, would aid perience in Colorado and New Mexico in irri-the recovery. A dose of castor oil or epsom gating, when I located here, three years ago, I salts, containing twenty-five or thirty drops of did so with a special view as to its adaptability laudanum, in bad cases, will hasten a cure. A the juices of the sorghum and absent in the sion to the general voice of the public. The for irrigation, and having taken out a ditch dose for a man is about right for a full-grown juice of the true sugar cane which affect the podirections were to catch your fiea, pinch him from Spring creek, which has a never failing sheep, and proportionally less for a lamb, larization." Mr. Belcher gave the results of was a manifest improvement in the average grading the dose by its size and strength. Separate the invalid sheep from the flock, and keep ing the specific gravity, solid contents, polarizathem from exposure to cold and wet, and at night shelter them under a shed, or in some place as much protected as possible. Care and proper nursing is as necessary for animals as men, and will do more to restore the health of money and labor, and though it may not be than medicine. "Eternal vigilance is the price" of successful sheep husbandry and bee-keeping.-Ep.]

IOLA, Allen Co., Nov. 29 .- The summer is past, the harvest is ended, and it is time to "post up" a little in agricultural matters from

this point. this point.

The corn crop is about all secured; yield much better than was feared at the beginning of harvest. I think the average yield of the county will not fall short of thirty bushels, county will not fall short of thirty bushels, some say thirty-five, quality good, price from twenty to twenty-four cents. Feeders take most of our crop at better prices than shippers can stand. The present acreage of wheat surpasses any previous season full ten per cent, and is of superior quality, especially the early sown. The weather has been very favorable for late wheat, and the whole thing has gone into winter quarters in fine shape. Some time since I sent you my "experience" in wheat culture, and as it did not appear in your columns, I came to the conclusion that the waste basket was the proper place for it. Our wheat crop was the proper place for it. Our wheat crop for the present year was about equal to the home demand, but the trouble is, farmers sell their wheat in the fall, it is shipped out of the country, and before another harvest we are importing flour at a heavy advance. Wheat is worth mistry cents and one deller. worth ninety cents and one dollar.

worth ninety cents and one collar.

I will use pen and ink next time, and give you a more readable scribble.

D. D. S.
P. S. Some one last week inquired how to grow currant bushes. If he will plant them on P.S. Some one last week grow currant bushes. If he will plant them on the north side of a hedge or stone wall, using plenty of vegetable mould or chip manure, and protect them in winter with coarse mulching, I be will meet with success.

D. D. S.

[D. D. S.'s article on wheat referred to above failed to reach us, and that voracious monster, the waste basket, did not swallow it up. Yes, tay the pen and ink next time. We had to use a double magnifier to make out the faint lines. -Ep.1

NORTONVILLE, Jefferson Co., Dec. 5 .-This date indicates the time for winter weather, but we have had but little of it; 8 degrees above zero has been the coldest. We have had a good deal of rain the past month; on the 11th of November was the heaviest rain of this year. The cornfields have been so soft and muddy that corn could not be gathered; probably about one-half the crop yet in the field. Corn yields very well in bulk, but is not so solid and heavy as last year. The hog crop is metter.

yields very well in bulk, but is not so solid and heavy as last year. The hog crop is pretty well thinned out; \$3.50 has been paid here this week, \$3.75 in Atchison yesterday.

The wheat crop is looking fine. In going from here to Valley Falls, the other day, (14 miles), I did not see a poor field of wheat, and there is a very large breadth sown.

To-day we are having a cold, freezing rain from the north—a bad storm for the flocks. These storms explode the theory of wintering flocks in Kansas without shelter. This is not a very good time to turn cattle into cornfields flocks in Kansas without shelter. This is not a very good time to turn cattle into cornfields where the fodder is all covered with ice, and they go knee-deep in mud at every step. In this part of the state we need as good shelter fo stock as they do in Canada. Turning stock into a cornfield such weather as this does no improve the land much for next year's cultiva tion. The late rains have damaged the fodder very much, and the prospect is that rough feed will be scarce before spring.

JOSHUA WHEELER.

## The Sorghum Growers in Council.

The Mississippi ,Valley Cane Growers' Asso ciation met in St. Louis, December 3d, and vere in session two days. The convention roved highly interesting and advantageous to the cause, it is believed. Among the proceedings interesting communications showing progress in the manufacture of sorghum, were read from H. S. Close, Highland, Kansas; W. B. Griffith, of Missouri; Dr. Phares, of Mississippi Whitewater Sorghum Association, of Peabody Kansas, etc.

Mr. A. J. Russell, of Crystal Lake, made report at length on the subject generally and particularly with regard to the works at Crystal Lake, where they have turned out 45,000 pounds of good merchanable sugar.

Mr. G. C. W. Belcher, made a report of his experiments with the canes that had been sent in for polarization from a wide circuit of country and different stages of growth, aud affords, he says, only desultory and unsatisfactory results. He says: "The tests made here are simply the determination of solid contents, and the so-called polarization of the samples. What has been shown by these methods has been of a nature to greatly encourage, even to surprise us, and in view of the facts that some samples of sorghum juice have polarized so high, no pains should be spared another season to determine whether there are substances present in his investigations of the different samples, givtion, and purity co-efficient-showing some remarkably rich specimens of cane.

The exhibitions of syrups and sugar were quite large, the principal attractions being three barrels of excellent sugar from T. A. Waldner & Co., Crystal Lake, sugar faom S. H. Kenny, of Minnesota, and samples of refined syrups from the refinery at Fairbault, Minn.

The Iowa tree-planting law is amongst the latest of these. It has not yet been repealed, but it is on the high road to this ignominious end. It was enacted that for every acre of forest trees planted \$100 should be exempted from the own er's assessment, and for each acre of fruit trees, \$500 for five years. There has been spent a nice little sum already in the payment of officers to take the census, and according to their returns nearly six millions of dollars are to be stricken from the assessed value of property in the state, and to be exempted from tax on account of "tree planting." According to this there should be 60,000 acres of forest and fruit trees set out in the state of Iowa the past year; and if so, some nurserymen must have made enormous sales, and should not necessitate the frequent advertisements of the "surplus stock" at nominal rates. But the fact is no one believes there has been anything like this amount of tree-planting in Iowa; and the plain Eng-

D. D. S.
der the plea of encouraging tree-planting.
It will be found, as a general rule, that whatthem on the ever may be the facts in European countries, in ever may be the facts in European countries, in ours very little ean be done by legislation to help tree cultur. Whenever it is urged, we look for fat offices for somebody, and fat salaries for worthless men, with the slightest possible modicum of good for the purposes such legislation is ostensibly inaugurated to serve.—

Western Farm Journal.

> -While ten men watch for chances, one may make chances; while ten men wait for some thing to turn up, one succeeds, and is called a man of luck, the favorite of fortune. There is no luck like pluck, and fortune most favors those who are indifferent to fortune.

#### Miscellany.

-What we want is to find out what every one is fit for, and put them to that work which they naturally lean toward. There is a niche for every one; the trouble is, in dealing with people, we want to drive them into lines and pattallions by wholesale, instead of finding for everybody his place.

-Edison, the inventor, promises as a Christmas treat to the residents of Menlo Park N. J., where his home is located, to light their streets on Christmas eve with his newly invented electric process. He says the cost of the electric lights will be but a small part of that charged by the gas companies.

-The harvest moon is so called, quaintly says Ferguson, the Scotch astronomer, because the farmers of the old country gratefully ascribe the early rising of the full moon at this time of the year to the goodness of God, not doubting that he has ordered it so on purpose to give them an immediate supply of moonlight after sunset for their greater convenience in reaping the earth."

The Union stock-yards of Chicago occupy 350 acres of ground, and cost nearly \$5,000,000. They are the most extensive of any on this continent, and probably on the globe. They have 1,000 cattle pens, 1,200 hog and sheep pens, and stabling for 1,200 horses. Fifteen hundred cars of stock can be unloaded and cared for daily. Their repairs cost about \$150,000 annually, and it requires 700 men constantly employed in and about the yards to do the work required. They will accommodate 10,000 cattle, 120,000 hogs, 5,000 sheep, and 1,000 horses at one time.

-While other things have contributed to the revival of business and the return of more prosperous times, unquestionably the greatest contribution has been from the profits of farming. So that, when we come to the real and clear understanding of the matter, it is agriculture that supplies all the motive power of our national prosperity. Upon it depends transportation, trade, manufactures and commerce. It far outstrips mining in its results, although the latter may be the more dazzling. It still continues to be the corner stone and main stay of our national prosperity.

-The second annual Fat-Stock Show of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, at Chicago, is a thing of the past; and when we say that it was, in each of its departments, better than the inaugural show of 1878, we only give expresquality of the animals on exhibition. The attendance also was considerably larger than that of last year, with a corresponding increase in the cash receipts; all of which goes to prove that our annual Fat-Stock Show may now be regarded as permanently established.—Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

-We are in constant need of the horse that can plow, draw a load, or travel easily upon the road. We are also in constant need of an animal that is worthless, or comparatively so upon the road, but which can draw heavy loads. We are not in need of fast horses. That is one thing the farmer needs to be convinced of. A few weeks ago we heard a half dozen farmers talking about their success in raising, or attempting to raise fast horses. Every one, except a single one, recognized that he had failed : and the one who was not yet certain of failure had about come to the conclusion that he 'would not get a thousand dallars" for a celt that he had hoped to get that amount for on account of its supposed speed. To use a common expression, trotting stook does not "pan out well" with farmers. The "fancy" in this world is not what the world wants after all. It wants the useful. If a man is a drayman in the city, he wants a strong horse, and for his purpose he would not give a dollar more for it. if it could trot a mile in 2:14. If he had a horse that should develop into such a trotter. ten chances to one it would ruin him. A farmer does not want a trotter to work or drive, and if he had one, the chances of ruin would be about the same as in the case of the other man."

To the above truism from the Western Rural. we will add that the 2:14 and 2:20 horses are little less than gamblers' tools:

Coleman's Rural, published at St. Louis, says: The wheat prospects in this section are poor. The weather has been so dry that it has made very poor growth, and much seed that was sown has not grown. With a hard winter there will be a very poor easy of wheat harea-bouts, and with a favorable winter the crop must fall far below an avarage."

## farm Stock.

#### Polled Cattle for America.

The editor of the Banfishire Journal and Northern Farmer, of Scotland, writes on this subject as follows:

Mr. A. B. Allen writes from New York, under date 14th September, to the Agricultural Gazette, London, in praise of Polled cattle, but desiderating the formation of a new race of Polls with the colors of the Short-horns He savs: "The black Scotch Polls, though admirably suited for breeding bullocks on the ranches of our western plains, cannot be made generally popular among us, on account of their color and usual deficiency for the dairy."

The objection to the Polled race on account of their "usual deficiency for the dairy," is, As a race, they may not be celebrated for milking properties; but there are many instances of Polled cattle possessing high milking qualities. It is not to be overlooked that you do not, as a rule, find first-rate milking properties and highest beef-producing quality in the same individual. The one quality has generally the pre eminence, unless both are carefully fostered in the rearing. For the past score of years it has been so profitable to produce beef, that in Scotland (save in the dairying districts of the southwest, where the Ayrshire breed predominates,) the farmers have rather neglected the milking properties alike of Short-horn, Polled and cross cattle. It is now understood that where the tendency to fatten is permitted to develop in the yearling, it is difficult to arrest it.

Wherever care has been bestowed on the milking qualities of the herd, the yield of milk has been eminently satisfactory. Thus the Earl of Airlie, writing to the North British Agriculturist, under date 26th December, 1878, says:

"I have at present 17 pure Polled Angus milch cows in my dairy. The greatest number of these give from twelve to fourteen, and sometimes sixteen Scotch pints for a considerable time after calving. The milk is admitted to be much richer than that of either the Short-horn or the Ayrshire. As regards the length of time for which they will continue to give milk, my cow Belle of Airlie (1959), dam of Belus (749), as pure a Polled animal as any in the herd book, used to be milked all the year round. Last year, when I was from home, they left off milking her about a month before she calved, and she died of milk fever, induced, as I believe, by the circumstance that she had not been relieved of her superabundant milk. The cow Miss McPherson (1252), of the Erica tribe, which I purchased recently of Mr. Adamson, is now giving six Scotch pints a day, more than nine and a half months after calving. The dairy cows referred to were selected by me with a view to their milking qualities; and whenever I found the produce turn out bad milkers, I drafted and fed them for the butcher, except in a few instances, when, from their shapes and blood, I thought them likely to produce a valuable tribe of cattle."

With Lord Airlie's practice, we have no doubt his experience could be paralleled in every Polled herd. The check to the price of the manure as pay for the trouble. beef in the country will lead breeders to give increasing attention to the yield of milk by the stock. We have no doubt that if the farmers of the west desire to have Polled cattle with good milking properties, the breeders in this country will be able to meet their orders. Perhaps the breeders will do well to take the hint which Mr. Allen's letter affords.

But there is the color! Mr. Allen says that Americans do not like black cattle. There is no accounting for taste, De gustibus non disputandum. Yet does not taste on this matter very much depend on association? The eye gets accustomed to particular colors in certain animals, and is disappointed if it sees something different. We do not believe that Mr. M'Combie would ever come to see beauty in the 'coat of many colors" of the Short-horns or the Avrshires. We are sure he does not believe that "motley is the only wear" for cattle. In his eyes there is no beauty save in the rayen gloss, the "black and black." The breeders of Polled cattle are not singular in their affection for a dark skin; for have they not high authority for it, that one may be " black but comely?'

However much the breeders of Polled cattle may be disposed to meet the views of the Americans in improving the lacteal qualities of the breed, it may be feared, therefore, that it will be difficult to persuade them to endeavor to change the color of the stock, even if that were possible. It is to be apprehended that the true Poll, like the Ethiopian, cannot change his skin. Perhaps, if Jacob's plan were tried, it might be found efficacious, and by and by a race of "speckled and spotted" Polls might appear in our show yards. With their present views, breeders of Polled animals would be apt to set down Jacob's cattle as a lot of crosses. So anxious are they to preserve the true color that. in most instances, breeders of Polls carefully exclude "spotted cattle" from their farms, for fear of an incidental operation of the law which the Hebrew patriarch turned to his advantage.

Mr. Allen is not ignorant of the existence of the red Polled cattle of Norfolk and Suffolk; but, while accepting the colors of the English Polls, he rejects the race as "too small for profit, except in the more hilly and sterile parts of the United States." Mr. Allen is somewhat fastidious. He is not satisfied with size and milking, or color and milking; he must have all three-size, milking properties, and color. Is he not seeking the "Faultless monster that the world ne'er saw?"

Mr. Allen looks for help from the herds of white Polled cattle referred to in the work of the ate Mr. Storer on the "Wild White Cattle o

Great Britain." Mr. Storer found extant only three herds of these white Polled cattle. One of these, at Woodbastwick, in Norfolk, had been a good deal crossed with the Short-horns and by the red Polled bulls of the county. The other two herds only contained small numbers. The herd in Blicking Hall, in Norfolk, consisted of a bull, thirteen cows and six heifers, and a heifer calf. The remaining herd of Somerford Park, Cheshire, comprised two bulls, nine cows, three heifers and a heifer calf. These six and twenty females constitute a slender stock on which to build up a race of Polled cattle of variegated colors that is to please the eye and stock the pastures of the American farmer. Moreover it is doubtful if the experiment would have a satisfactory result. Even the selected stock, small as it is, Mr. Allen does not consider suitable without its being crossed. The results of crossing are so uncertain that even in Mr. Allen's own opinion, not universal. the prospects of the experiment, even on the small scale suggested, seem the reverse of cn-

If the Americans largely decide on Polled cattle, they must accept the black skins of Scotland. The Polled cattle of this country have size and constitution, accredited pre-eminence as beef-makers, and have in some instances well developed, and in all cases the latent capacity of making good milkers. Color is, after all, only an affair of sentiment. If the black-skins Try it for Christmas .- G. O. Brown, in Amerido not at first please the unaccustomed eye, they will fill the purse of the owner, who will by and by come to wonder that he ever allowed his fancy to be engaged by hues in no single instance identically reproduced, to the exclusion of one uniform color, the durability of which is the guarantee of the permanence of the rec ognized excellencies of the race.

#### When to Feed Corn for Fattening Hogs

This question has been asked and answered many times, with varying results, according to the breed, the care and attention, the shelter time of year, etc. Store hogs in a healthy condition and of good breed should lay on a pound of additional weight for every five and six teenth pounds of merchantable corn fed to them, and will do it on the average, with reasonable care. When they do not do it we think there is a defect somewhere.

If the above statement, which in our experirience we have verified, be true, one bushel of corn—a part meal and fed as slop, and a part, all the animal will eat, in the ear or shelled, changing frequently.-should make ten pounds addition to the weight. Ten bushels of corn will then represent 100 pounds in pork. The following conclusion is then reached: It pays. when corn is worth 30 cents per bushel, to convert it into pork when it sells for \$3 per 100 pounds, as the manure will abundantly pay for the care, when properly saved. So when corn is 40 cents, pork should sell at \$4 per 100 pounds; corn at 50 cents, pork \$5; 60 cents, pork \$6; corn 75 cents, pork should sell at \$7.50. When corn is worth \$1.50, pork must sell at \$15 per 100 pounds. If the pork sells for less than is thus represented by the corresponding price of corn it is fed at a loss; if more, the advance is profit-in each case regarding

Fattening is accomplished most profitably as the cool weather of autumn advances, the animals having plenty of water or mud in which to roll when they choose, with good shelter and warm quarters in which to lie. The feeding place should be kept clean, and corn in the ear or shelled fed night and morning, as much as they will eat up clean, and slop of mcal at noon, with pure, clean water night and morning. The fatter they become the closer their quarters may be. In the early stages of fattening they need room for exercise, with wheat bran, charcoal and sulphur occasionally to keep them in condition and increase the size of bone and the usual size, and even its excellent flavor immuscle, for when quite heavy they need only

## Poultry,

## Cheap Chicken Coops.

A "Jerseyman," in the Tribune, describes his neighbor's cheap arrangement for raising chickens:

"For coops, he used tight old barrels laid lengthwise on the ground, with the front head taken out. On the bottom of each for nests he placed some dry earth, and then a little straw or leaves from the woods, if early in the spring if later, the earth alone. There is nothing better on which to set a hen than a dry sod laid with the grass side down, and just enough of the soil scraped off from the center of the top to make a hollow to hold the eggs. In these barrels the hens laid and sat. When the chickens were hatched the barrels were cleaned, and narrow sticks enough driven in front to keep in the hen and allow the young to run out at pleasure, which they would only do in dry weather. To let out the hen to sun and for ex ercise it was only necessary to roll the barrel a little on one side, or withdraw a stake or two from the front. When the chickens got to be a few weeks old the hens were allowed to come out at will. Each generally kept a remembrance of its barrel, and went back to it for food and water with her brood during the day and to hover in it at night. If likely to rain, it was necessary to see that all got into their coops for shelter before it began to fall. As the staves were set tight, the barrels shed the rain perfectly."

## Fattening Fowls.

Fowls to be palatable and tender should be

sufficient. Place the birds in a roomy coop in delicacy, more grateful than the best fall grape granulated condition the buttermiik will drain some outbuilding where they will be free from ing food should be given as early as possible, and should consist of good, sweet yellow corn meal, mixed with one-third its quantity of heavy wheat middlings; mix with boiling water, and in the water should be chandler's scraps sufficient to make the water quite greasy. To every two quarts of feed, every other day mix a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal before the water is poured on the feed. Let it stand covered up; after being mixed for twenty minutes, then feed. At noon use the meal, leaving out the middlings, and in its place put in all the table-scraps you can get, and some finely-chopped cabbage. Use the charcoal only in the morning feed. At night feed corn that has been boiled until it has swollen to twice its natural size. Every other day add to noon feed a little buckwheat, (in grain.) Give water after each feed. Warm sweet milk is best if you have it to spare ; give during the day, but always give water for drink at night. Do not feed anything for at least twelve hours before killing, and let the last feed be soft food; and if you would like a nice gamey flavor to the meat. let it contain a good proportion of chopped celery. Fowls fed in this way fatten very rapidly, and their flesh is tender, juicy and tempting.

Cooked vegetables of all kinds, but more especially boiled potatees, turnips and carrots, are found to be economical food for fowls, and conduce to their health. These should be mashed with thoroughly scalded corn or oatmeal, and occasionally with shorts or wheat middlings, for laying hens.

Farmers should attend poultry exhibitions and see the different breeds for themselves. Don't believe all the wonderful stories interested exhibitors tell you.

## Korticulture.

#### Grapes for the Table.

Among the small fruits grapes rank first in mportance as a healthy and delicious fruit and no farm is completely provided for in fruit if 1 think Mr. Welch is growing some other sort the grape is not found among the collection. An experienced grower in Country Gentleman recommends the Delaware as superior to all others if proper attention is given to its cultivation. The Delaware produces well in latitudes far north of Kansas, and doubtless would do well in this region. Kansas, in soil and climate, seems well adapted to the grape.

The difficulty with those who set out grapes for home use is that they seek for the largest and most showy kinds, with little regard to quality or flavor. The Concord, Isabella, Hartford and other similar coarse grapes are selected, none of which can be endured by those familiar with the better sorts. A good grape may as well be grown as a poor one, as it requires no more labor and expense to grow it. The Delaware is one of these, and stands at the head of all as an eating grape, and it has no fault if properly managed. What it inexorably demands is a rich soil, and to have the fruit thinned out. These two requirements, although vital to this sort, are generally neglected. Without them the vine becomes a weak grower, sometimes unable to mature its fruit; besides, the bunches will be small, and the berries lack in flavor. With a rich soil, in good condition, including drainage, the fruit thinned to one, or at the most two clusters to a shoot leaving the largest it will show thrift almost equal to the strongest growers, its bunches reaching full medium size, its berries double proves. It has, besides, hardiness to recommend it; it is early, ripening yearly as far north as 44°, if a favorable locality be given it. Here in Central New York, it follows close upon the Hartford, maturing with Rogers' No. 4, a grape that exhibits no faults here, and ranks above the average in flavor, being a good sort where only one sort or several are grown, but still inferior to the Delaware. The latter, with the treatment required, ranks first as a single or family grape, having showy fruit of a clear wine color. It will do, however, only for autumn use, as it is no keeper.

Keeping quality can be secured, in localities here it flourishes, in the next best grape, the Diana, which will keep well during the winter, retaining its briskness. With us here it is in its best, and has the advantage over the Delaware in that it requires little thinning out of its fruit-though sometims more-and is just the reverse of Delaware in requiring a poor soil, in fact no attention to the soil, which may be kept in sod. Pinching off the shoots after the third or fourth leaf, and removing all bunches except one to a shoot, the vine will show large clusters crowded with large, light-colered berries of improved flavor, very little below the Delaware, and ripening only a little later. But it wants a warm locality; that is, it wants the sun from its rising to its setting, and its wood must be all sound and unstrained (therefore carefully handled in putting down) so as to mature its fruit and ripen well. Unfortunately, all localities is less so than is supposed, as the treatment is at fault, the ground being too rich, and not sufaware it has been greatly abused.

Where the Clinton can be ripened so as to develop its sugar, it is a desirable sort, on acfattened quickly. From eight to ten days is proving its flavor till that time when it is a rare pact mass. If the butter be taken out in the hearts of those who have wool to sell:

in its season, and pleasantly distinctive from the sorts may be grown, such as the Adriondack, Iona, the sweet, delicate rebecca, (a good keeper, requiring care and favoring locality), and for those who like, some of the Rogers' hybrids. particularly No. 15, which, when in its best, is a very fine grape, a strong grower, the vine making a handsome show, with its large, haxdsome berries, thick bunches and quality approaching the best, answering well for a single ort. It is also a good keeper.

An experienced taste will reject all but a few orts. I say nothing of the later grapes which require farther testing. What are wanted among farmers and others not much acquainted with grapes, are a few of the best sorts. These, and not the coarser kinds, will improve the taste, and from their superiority extend consumption, and thus add to health and enjoyment. The Delaware, properly treated, will do this as a fall fruit, the Diana and Clinton for winter and spring use. I should perhaps have mentioned the Creveling, which answers well, being a strong, healthy grower, and an abundant bearer of good fruit, large and showy, as is also the vine. Of course only such sorts are to be planted as experience in the locality has shown to do well. The important thing in all cases is to give room on the trellis. The stronger growers, like the Clinton, Creveling and Rogers' No. 15 can be made, in a few years, to fill a trellis from 30 to 40 feet in length, and as high as is convenient to work. Let the Delaware be first, however, as with proper treatment it is the best grape in the country. It also (with a strong soil) extends well on the trellis, showing to advantage its fine colored clusters among its foliage, the short joints of the vine making its bunches numerous, so that this best of our grapes can also be made ornamental, and very highly and satisfactory so-a point that is no econdary importance to a person of taste.

## Strawberry Culture.

In looking over the report of the state horticultural society for 1878, I notice the following in the course of some remarks by H. P. Welch. on Strawberries: "Col. Cheney is the first in the market, but is discarded as soon as other varieties appear, on account of its poor flavor." for the Col. Cheney. The true Col. Cheney is not early or of poor flavor, but ripens medium to late and is large and of very delicious flavor.

I notice that most of our herticulturists advise cutting off the runners, which requires a great deal of work, and as most of our farmers cannot take time to do this, they think that they must get along without growing strawberries. Now I claim that the better way is to let them run and form matted rows, which requires less labor, and which is a very successful mode of cultivating the strawberry.

Persons who contemplate planting strawberes, should be careful to secure good plants of the best varieties. Many growers set their plants so close that different varieties run together. In this way good varieties become mixed, and these are sold by dishonest nurserymen, and failure is the result. The highway to success is to get plants of the best varieties, pure and unmixed. Early planting, thorough culture, and mulching in winter.

JOSHUA TAYLOR. Richland, Kansas.

## Dairy.

## Making Good Butter.

The following abstract from an address of Hon. E. S. Lewis before the State Agricultural Society on the subject of making good butter we find in the N. E. Farmer.

"Only the high grades of butter are free

from competition with oleomargarine, of which as high as 260,000 pounds have been made in the United States in a single day. At least fifty per cent. of our dairy butter is none too good to compete with this counterfeit article. Exporters eyen are demanding our best grades. Butter makers will be compelled to improve the quality. We cannot afford to make a poor article. In my opinion a great amount of butter is spoiled, first, by uncleanliness in manufacture; second, by too much acid in the cream; third, by caseine in a decomposed state in the stables, impure water, odors from decomposing matter, all affect the quality of the milk. There is over a pound more sugar in a hundred pounds of milk than there is of butter. Sugar acid is the first sign of decomposition in the milk. It destroys the sugar. The second, or lactic acid, destroys the oils that give butter its fine aroma-When these two acids are fully developed, destroying the sugar and aromatic properties, we have what may be called the natural oleomargarine butter-it is scarcely better than the patent article. Cream should be churned while in the first sugar acid. The best butter is made from sweet cream, but that made from sweet cream is more susceptible to odors than sour cream butter. Mr. Lewis related careful experiments that he had made in raising cream at are not suited to this excellent sort. But this different temperatures and under different treatment, the general conclusion being that it will rise the fastest on a falling temperature. He ficient care taken with the vine. Like the Del- did not believe that all the cream could be got out of the milk, but what is left is of little value for butter making. It is the cream that separates readily under good treatment that makes count of its hardiness. It can remain on the good butter. The churning should be stopped

from it readily. The butter should be put in a draughts, and in a modified light. The morn- Diana. When more variety is needed, other fine hair sieve and the buttermilk thoroughly washed out by pouring clear cold water on to it. In this way it can be thoroughly freed from the caseine and sour buttermilk, with scarcely any working, and the less working, that is necessary the better. In working, the ladle should never be permitted to slide or slip on the butter to injure or break down the grain."

#### Butter-Making Begins at the Stable.

The best butter-maker in the world will fail get first quality of butter if the cows are milked in a dirty stable. It is not long ago that a New Jersey farmer asked me how he could best market his butter, which he said was exceedingly good. He enlarged upon his high-grade Alderneys and the quality of his pastures and water. Afterwards I went out to see a cow I wanted to buy, and he sat down at milking time to let me judge of her flow. I certainly never saw a dirtier pail of milk. Specks of dirt, dust, dandruff, hairs, etc., peppered the top, and swashed about on the bottom as the pail was emptied. He got only eighteen or twenty cents for his butter, and I think it was worth no more. Does not this filth flavor the milk, the cream, and the butter? Most assuredly it does. This is only obvious filth; the invisible and more potent volatile exhalations from the manure and the urine-saturated floors, and all the mal-odorous surroundings of most cow-stables, usually have a still greater influence. When milk is once contaminated, noth ing can be done which will entirely do away with the effect. Part of the evil may be removed by thorough airing of the milk as it is cooled before setting. Shallow setting no doubt favors the removal of these odors, and aeration during churning has an important effect. But here as in many other things, the fountain-head is the spot at which reform should be commenced .- American Agriculturist.

## Apiary.

#### The Best Fuel for Smokers.

The best fuel possible, not excepting rotten wood, is saw-dust, if it is used in just the right way, which was discovered by Prof. F. K.

Mitchell, of East New York, L. I. First make a tube of fine mesh wire-cloth. one-half inch less in diameter than the barrel of your smoker. Bend one end shut and fasten it by sewing together with fine wire. Next make a big cigarette of saw-dust, by wrapping a lot of it up as tightly as possible in a cover of old cotton cloth, and stick this into the wire tube; next light the open end thoroughly at a stove or with a match, and put it into the smoker, and you will be armed with smoke for the day. You may set it down and go to your dinner, and take a long noon-spell afterward, and when you go back to your smoker, you will find it still going; and the only way to stop it is to put a cork tightly into the nozzle and lay it down .- Bee-Keepers' Magazine.

## How to Make a Bee-Veil.

Take a strip of coarse wire-cloth about nine, nches wide and three feet long. Turn over a nem along each edge, and sew the ends together, making it a hoop, which, while it stands on your shoulders, will reach a little above the brim of your straw hat, and be kept away from your face and ears by it. Next sew a piece of cloth over the top to hang it on the top of your hat. You will yet need a curtain of white thin stuff around the bottom to keep the bees from flying under the wire-cloth, and you will have a veil that will scarcely obstruct your sight, or the cool breeze, and not soil your collar, and which you will never leave behind you go to call on your bees .- Bee-Keepers' Magazine.

## Miscellaneous.

On January 1st, next, the Illinois state treasury will be in funds to the amount of about \$400,000, from the seven per cent., payable from the gross earnings of the Illinois Central railroad, in lieu of taxes. The state of Illinois is practically out of debt: she owes \$713,477.39. The reason why this is not liquidated at once is butter; fourth, by too much friction on the but-ter in churning and working. Foul milking 1881, and the holders consider the securities too good to surrender them. It is hoped that \$300,-000 will be liquidated on January 1st. Whether this is so or not the whole debt will be paid at maturity. Then the Illinois Central fund, an ever increasing one, should about provide for the current expenses of the state. The Illinois Central railroad management have always steered clear of snags. They pay their debts promptly and are an honor to the state.— Prairie Farmer.

## Broom Corn.

I notice in the FARMER of December 3d. D. H. Budd, of Cresson, Rooks county, asks if broom corn is a certain crop. etc. I have seen it grow every year since 1875, and no matter how dry the season or how thick the grasshoppers, I have not known it to fail. It can be planted on sod recently broken, and make a sure crop. I have not tried it myself here, but am satisfied that it will pay as well as any other crop, with the same skill in handling and preparing for market.

-The wool market still continues to hold out grand inducements to those who have a taste trellis during the winter, (thus avoiding all while the butter is in a granulated state. It is for sheep husbandry, and are favorably situated straining) and its fruit will keep till spring, im- a mistake to churn until it is gathered in a com- to enter upon it, as well as to carry joy to the

#### Wasteful Husbandry.

Consider the annual waste on the average farm of one hundred acres. First, the rats and mice that overrun the country; it is not so much what they eat as what they destroy. Every part of the house and out-buildings is instalks are made offensive to stock by their mice at thirty dollars. A little poison will slight annual sprinkling of salt is also good. frighten away those it fails to destroy. Next, the destructiveness of domestic fowls. In the garden and field at planting and sowing their when properly cared for, trimmed and cultivawork begins. As harvest approaches few are seen about the buildings-they have found a for the lawn. For what is more beautiful than bonanza in the grain fields; when the grain is its charming blossoms in spring? And what is stored in the cribs, stacks or barns, their jubilee season is in full blast. The amount of grain consumed at this season by fowls is beyond belief. The stacks and mows are scratched over at every available point. On one mow of unbound grain I have seen a full load eaten. Their droppings are mingled with coarse grain and removed with great difficulty. By roosting near cattle and horses they are the medium for the distribution of the lice that often afflict such stock. Not one farmer in five hundred confines his fowls at any season. Estimated waste from this source (deducting benefit derived from the same by the fowls), \$35.

Next, unruly stock. I have seen large droves of neighbors' cattle browsing in grain fields nearly ready for harvesting; hogs that no ordinary fence could bar out of cornfields; horses that leap five-barred gates and dash about, head and tail erect, with snorts, in the soft earth among small fruits and newly sown fields; sheep that would go over the country like fox-hounds. Estimated waste from this source, \$35. Next the waste of fertilizers by exposure and mismanagement. There are few who save and make the best use of all their home-made fertilizers. I advise farmers to buy a few tons of phosphate at \$40. If I mistake not, as they drive home with those barrels that cost \$5 a more economical fertilizer at home by adding to the compost heap items previously omitted; some method of preventing their yard manure from being leached by exposure, and more rational methods of application to crops. Estimated waste from this source, \$45. Next, the waste of grain in harvesting. Look over the grain fields that have been ploughed soon after harvest. Has not more grain come up there than would be sown for the crop? Two bushels per acre would be a low estimate of the grain lost at harvest time. Estimated loss from this source, \$50.

Next, the waste in threshing. Year after year I have been amazed at the green mass growing up among the straw with which I mulched my pear trees; I have seen the fowls digging into the strawstacks perseveringly. No thresher pretends to secure all the grain. The loss here is much greater than is imagined. I estimate it at \$20. Without attempting to exhaust the subject, I will give the total estimated waste on the average farm of one hundred acres, so far as the items have occurred to me, each year, \$215. It is not possible to prevent all of this, but I doubt not that there is wasted in the whole country annually, in produce and fertilizers, at least \$100,000,000 that could and should have been saved. What other line of business can endure such waste without wrecking all concerned? That our agricultural interests do withstand such a loss is a fact that should silence those who argue that farming cannot be made profitable, - Charles A. Green, in N. Y. Tribune.

The practical farmer will say there is a great deal of theory in the above indictment, and so there is, but there is much truth, which should arrest the attention of farmers and lead them to practice a greater degree of care and economy in their business habits. Cureless and slovenly habits is a besetting sin among farmers, and there is nothing so expensive about farming as half-done work and a disregard of neatness These two faults go hand in hand with waste which amounts in a few years to a large sum

## Raising Quinces.

The following was read before the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, by Mr. Catt:

In order to have thriving trees and fruitful seasons for the quince, it will be necessary to plant them in rich soil, or rather in that which has been made such by deep cultivation, and the addition of well-rotted well-commingled the attention of the National Grange which stable manure The quince is somewhat impatient of drought, to prevent which, and to afford an equable supply of moisture, deep cultivation is necessary previous to planting. If properly prepared, the soil can hardly be too rich for the quince. Flat bottom lands and deep ravines should be avoided, however, on account of the destructive cold which frequently prevails in such localities.

The root of the quince, in regard to the soil, is exceedingly superficial; it seeks its food nearer the surface, perhaps than any tree of its size. Many of its fibrous roots are found within half an inch of the surface of the soil. The form of the root will suggest a few hints as to the proper mode of its cultivation. He who cultivates all trees alike, mentally, does his work blindfolded. The standard pear will, as a general thing, bear a deep cultivation, and is the better for it; while the quince, on account of its very differently-shaped root, emphatically objects to any such treatment.

di.

Much of the cultivation given the dwarf, though suited to the pear as a standard, has been too deep for the quince roots, mutilating

and destroying that which was necessary to the support of the plant.

The best method, in our estimation, in pre venting all growths of grass and weeds is by an effectual mulching, which will nourish the plant, preserve the roots, and go far to counteract their impatience under drouth. A good thrifty fested, clothes, bags, harness and grain-bins are quince tree cannot long exist in a strong grass gnawed, the sweetest part of the grain is eaten sod. If the sod is allowed, the tree becomes and much more is tainted by odors. Corn- stunted and scrubby, and soon falls a prey to the borer. It needs good cultivation, and pays presence. I estimate the loss from rats and for it as well as any of the plant family. A

> The quince has generally been regarded as a scraggy, ill-shaped and unsightly object. But ted, it is even an ornament (by way of variety) more satisfactory than its golden fruit in the

As a general rule (except in particular localities) the head of the tree should start at about two feet from the ground, giving it as much as possible the cabbage-head form. If suffered to branch from the ground, it makes it very inconvenient to attend to its proper cultivation; if allowed to head four or five feet from the ground, the trunk is very liable to be injured by the exposure and to become a victim to the borer. Not much trimming is necessary, except to prevent rubbing and chafing of branches, and the shortening in of new growths, to produce strong, fruit-bearing shoots the following year.

It should be borne in mind, in trimming, that the fruit is produced on wood of last year's growth. All water sprouts should be removed, except where necessary to fill up vacancies in the trees, which may have become thin from any cause. A mode of trimming sometimes seen, by which the tree is made to produce long, lanky arms, bare of all shade, with a tuft of foliage at the extremity merely, is to be decidedly condemned.

With regard to varieties, the kinds most cultivated, and the only kinds worthy of general cultivation, are the apple and pear-shaped quince. The former is generally most esteemed each, they will devise some method of making is a good bearer, and should be most extensively cultivated. The true pear-shaped quince is not much inferior, a good grower, a good bear-er, and a longer keeper than the apple-shaped, and hence it may be of importance to cultivate a limited quantity.

> -Wherever charcoal has been occasionally placed in the food of hogs they have usually been healthy. This is the experience of all wh have thoughtfully followed this practice.

## Latrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treaswier: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indians; D. W. Aiken, of South Carollina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohlo. 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.

Ra, Shawhee county; Treasurer: W.P. Popenoe. Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

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

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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, 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.

## Co-Operation

This subject seems to have engaged much of met November 19th, at Ganandaigua, N. Y.

The committee on co-operation, through Bro. Blanton, reported, that if anything is accomplished toward carrying out the aims or purposes for which our Order has been instituted, it must be done by an aggregation of individual effort, all moving in one direction; that it is the proper work and duty of the National Grange to do all in its power to diffuse information in the subordinate granges so that the members may be thoroughly instructed as to the nost suitable, practicable and ample means of ameliorating their condition; that it should be impressed upon our members that joint stockism is ever fruitful of great mischief and sure disaster, and that true co-operation, justly and the public with groceries, provisions and merintelligently applied, leads to success, and above all they must adhere unflinchingly to the cash system, as the anchor, both sure and steadfast.

This is epitomized in a cursory manner, the history of the action of the national grange, This is to be conducted on the Rochdale plan, and the views held by its various advocates, of equitable distribution, in England. This down to the present time. Now, what are the facts and conclusions of to-day?

Local stores organized in the interests of

the order are in successful operation all over the country, saving money in purchases and in sales because the members "buy together and sell together." State agencies are established, whereby the ubiquitous middlemen are chiefly dispensed with, orders for merchandise are aggregated, produce disposed of in bulk, and efficient aid and support are rendered to tributary associations. By co-operation the products of a state are conveyed to market without suffering from excessive rates. By co-operation the decision of the supreme tribunal of our country has been obtained, affirming the right of the people to regulate through their legislatures, to a healthful extent, the tariff imposed by transportation corporations. By co-operation oppressive local exactions have been subdued, and the burdens of general government more equitably distributed. By co-operation, aid societies have been formed in various parts of the country, so that families of deceased members reap the benefits resulting from real insurance, and are no longer subjected to the losses and robbery of bankrupt societies and defrauding officials By co-operation the grange press is sustained its subscription list is increased, its usefulness extended, information pertaining to our organization imparted, the editorial corps encouraged and paid, and proprietors made jubilant. By co-operation the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry was instituted, its aims and purposes promulgated, its members strengthened, enlightened and united, and only by clear, rational and comprehensive views of its principles, and by stern adherence to its teachings will success and perpetuity be assured.

The Executive Committee reported that they had published and distributed several thousands of copies of co-operative rules; that they would discourage the indiscriminate conversion of farmers into merchants, at the same time they would heartily commend to our organization the study and practical application of true cooperation; that they are convinced to secure success the principles must begin and be practiced among the subordinate granges; they recommended the election of three salaried officers to be located at New York, New Orleans, and St. Louis or Chicago, whose duty it should be to purchase supplies and fill orders of state agents only; and they further say, our efforts should be to convince the most arrogant as well as the most humble Patron that self must be forgotten for the benefit of the many, before we can hope to bulid up successful co-operation through the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

### How the Grange Can Be Revived.

Under this caption, R. O. Roach, a prominen member of the Order of Patrons in Missouri says some good things, a few of which we selec from the Journal of Agriculture.

The grange has learned by dear experience to let outside issues alone. Many of us in the beginning expected too much and tried to do too much. If we stand up to and carry out our own principles we will have our hands full. We want entangling alliances with nobody, no more than we want to make enemies of nobody. We ought particularly to guard against being used by politicians, to further their own selfish aims or the aims of their parties. Neither do we want to merge our faith in the organizations of other classes, no difference how worthy they may be. Some of our over-zealous brothers almost committed us at one time to a coalition with the Sovereigns of Industry, and almost lost sight of the farmers' interests in advocating the interests of another elass. In a word, we do not want to mix the grand Order of Patrons of Husbandry with anything which is foreign to its own objects and purposes.

To the master, also, patrons ou undivided and cheerful support in his onerous labors to build up the educational and ritualistic features of the order. Whatever is cheerful and instructive and useful in the grand teachings in our ritualistic work is committed to his

If we want to build up the grange on a firm basis, our weekly and monthly meetings must be made so attractive that it will not only be a duty but a pleasure eagerly sought after, to be prompt and always in attendance. I know grangers where even our young people look forward to the grange meetings with as much or more interest than to the usual young peoples' festivals. Sometimes they have an organ and a good leading performer, and often spend hours in practicing charming musical exercises and in social conversations, with the old folks to look on and enjoy also the social chat, the music and the happiness of the young people; and our harvest feasts are proverbially occasions of great enjoyment. Good eating always opens the generous impulses of the human heart and predisposes us to feel kindly towards all mankind. And then how instructive is it to both young and old to learn the parliamentary rules which govern all public bodies-to become ready and fluent debaters and able to tell to others in an attractive manner the thoughts which are passing in our own minds. Here the grange is the best school ever devised to make farmers think for the aselves and ready talkers and debaters.

Articles of incorporation of the Cincinnati Co-Operative Trade Society were filed on the 12th ult. Its aim is to supply members and chandise of every description, and of the best quality, at market prices, and to divide the profits between the purchasers pro rata, accordin to the amount they contribute to the business. Society is the result of the visit of Mr. Holyoake, the English Co-operator. Now for the

range Co-Operative House .- Grange Bultein.

## 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 dvertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm



shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-G. W. GLICK,

POULTRY BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE. I have a few choice Plymouth Rock and Brown æghorn fowls for sale at reasonable figures if applied or soon. Address Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Kansas.

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# Weekly Capital Kansas Pacific

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Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

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

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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 Great Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Solid for the Edition 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, 403 bushels spring weast; total, 32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,534 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, 4 in the Union in 1878, produced 89,

971 bushels of cern, of which the Golden Grain
belt 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 ore-coluz facts show conclusively why
ber cent of the funct ase of population in the State
ring the past four; arg; and
Gp: (http://ease in population during the
past volume.)

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

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY, -62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on \$6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. Interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific \$26 to \$850 in cash will buy it outright.

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A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rails 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 distontinued 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.

#### Now Is the Time to Get Up a Club for the Farmer for 1880.

A little exertion will secure a club of ten in every community for the "Old Reliable" for 1880. The "Hard-Pan" club offer places it within the reach of everybody. The FARMER tor 1880 will contain the latest and best information valuable to farmers, fruit growers and breeders. Our crop notes and farm letters and contributions from a hundred of the best agricultural writers in the west, will make the paper richly worth the small sum asked for it. The weekly discussions of subjects of interest to all farmers which the paper contains, is as good as a farmers' club. Every interest maintains papers devoted specially to giving information valuable to the particular business for which they are published. They gather togather all that concerns the calling, and present it in a condensed shape. A paper like the FARMER stands as the representative of the great interest of agriculture, spreading before its readers the most important information bearing upon the profit of the business, giving the most improved methods, the results of experiment, and years' of practical experience from the farmers themselves. It stands ready to warn the producers against aggressions of other interests, of adverse legislation, and so protect from missepresentation the great profession of which it is a champion-such a journal is the Kansas FARMER, and it should this advanced stage of the world's progress, even be in every farmer's home.

Get up a alub-get it up at once. Go to your neighbor who does not read, to your neighbor who borrows yeur paper and your neighbor who reads a great deal, and you can say to them: "Here, neighbor, we can get the old FARMER at a dollar per year by going into a club. You give me your dollar and I'll put vided for their nightly amusement, light diyour name down and send in the club so as to begin with the year." You will be sure of the farmer who reads a great deal—he and his family always find time to read one more paper He who borrows your paper may say that "he now takes more papers than he can find time to read," but you can easily corner him. The man who can't read and who don't care whether his family does or not, will tax your missionary pewers. He will probably say: "] don't want any book farman' in mine," and it will be useless to suggest that possibly the paper will do the boys and girls some good. Say to him that he can probably find that lost steer of his through the stray list in the paper; that will fetch him. Give the neighbors all a chance Make up your list to ten or more and send them along. We are going to give you a live, first-class, well edited and well printed paper that every farmer may be proud of.

the first of the wear.

## Renewing Subscriptions.

It is a good time to renew subscriptions to the FARMER before the new year enters in. Of course those who renew without waiting for their time to expire, will have their subscription extended for a year from the time it would expire. It is a good time to renew before the rush commences, which always occurs about the beginning of the year. We expect to add at least ten thousand new names to our subscription list in 1880. Kansas is a rapidly growing state, and her peculiar soil and climate requires peculiar modes of farming, and no other agricultural paper understands these modes and is competent to teach them so well as the Kansas FARMER. With our reduced rates of \$1.50 for single subscribers, or ten copies one year for \$10, and one copy free to the getter-up of the club, we have placed the paper within reach of the most economica farmer in the state, and the instruction its pages contain for western farmers, makes the Kansas FARMER a necessity, if they wish to achieve the best success in their chosen business.

(The following article was prepared for last week's issue but crowded out in the make up.)

## How Plants Live.

This was the subject of Prof. Snow's lecture delivered under the auspices of Capital Grange, on last Saturday evening, at Odd Fellows Hall, in Topeks. The lecture was deeply interesting, and was delivered in a conversational way, in which all technical terms were avoided as much as possible, and the discourse made doubly in-

surface description of leaf, bud and stem, but ble butter cows in existence. went direct to the life of the plant and described the tremendous forces exerted in the process of feet. When it is remembered that the pressure of the atmosphere on an ordinary sized man is about thirteen tons, some idea may be formed of the tremendous force exerted by the roots of a tree in pumping water into the stem and branches from the soil. This is one of the results of numbers of experiments which have been made in the line of investigation by scientists into the nature of plant life, related by the Professor in the course of his lecture. Another serses of experiments was made with a growing squash, by an ingeniously arranged iron harness and a beam similar to a weighing beam. The squash, when it had attained its full size, weighed about fifty pounds. It was proven that in the act of growing it exerted a force sufficient to lift 5,000 pounds when near maturity, and this resistance did not seem to have any perceptible influence on the plant. The property of forests and thick grasses in evaporating water from the earth, and by their shade and leaf mulch, of storing the rainfall, was cited in connection with the climatic changes which are taking place on our western plains, produced by cultivation.

The lecture was exceedingly interesting and instructive, and those who neglected to attend. and for whose benefit it was mainly prepared, will not understand how mubh of pleasure and profit they have lost, unless they have some future opportunity of hearing a similar discourse. The lecturer remarked at the beginning of his discourse that it was important that an engineer who had charge of an engine should understand the construction and use of every valve, cock, rod and screw about his engine, and how to manage them; and that it was equally important that persons whose occupation was the cultivation of plants, which embraced all those engaged in farming, gardening and fruit culture, should undeastand the processes by which plant life is conducted. There is a fascination in these higher branches of botany which is not easily appreciated by those who have not entered this field of practical science.

It is a matter of profound regret that the audience which assembled to hear so interesting a lecture was so small as to cause those who have the agricultural interest of the state at heart, to almost despair of ever arousing it to a realizing sense of the importance of learning what it is most important to know to make, at a decent living. The night was dark and roads muddy, which doubtless prevented persons living at a distance in the country from attending the lecture, but, nevertheless, many of those stay-at-homes would have attended a circus and paid fifty cents to laugh at the stale jokes of the clown; while the town's people have proversions, which interest them much more than the most lecrned lecture on any subject.

The course of lectures provided by Capital Grange for the winter are free to all, and they will prove most invaluable to farmers and others who are not immediately interested in the occupation of cultivating the soil. We trust that farmers, from a feeling of self respect, will consider it their duty to attend the course of lectures the present winter, and when they have of all farmers. But this class of stock can not once tasted the real pleasure derived from this source of valuable information, they will not business to breed for the highest point attainsbe easily persuaded to absent themselves.

## Useful vs. Fancy Stock.

The ornamental in breeding all kinds of stock has been running away with the useful for some sign of the times is that a halt has been called time, till the true purposes of improvement in in the monomania for "point" breeding. Let breeding is threatened with entire pervertion to the future improvement of farm stock of all mere fancy, eye pleasing taste. This abuse of kinds be in the direction of the greatest utility breeding has become most conspicuous in all of by professional breeders. They have run speed the most popular breeds of cattle, hogs and fowls mad, fat mad and feather mad. Now let us and in the trotting breeds of horses. Sheep have something useful, from which the farmer breeding has probably been less effected with can profitably improve his stock. It is a great the fancy "points" mania than the breeding of any other stock, the wool interest dividing the attention of breeders from that of mutton, has served to divert them from "the fat stock" ambition which has possessed the breeders of animals principally designed for food.

In breeding a stran of horses combining strength and action, the main purpose, which is the useful purpose, has been almost entirely lost sight of, and everything is being sacrificed to obtain an unnatural and useless degree of speed, for the purpose of producing a machine for gambling, or to exhibit as a show and to bet on. The really, useful horse of this class, which insludes fine size, combining superior muscle, action and carriage, to be used in driving to spring same class, his lambs will be no better than vehicles of the various denominations in use, is their parents, and will bring him the ordinary almost wholly lost sight of, and every farmer who can procure a colt of one of the trotting families, has his head full of training the animal for the race course, and often fools away the price of two good horses, and has for his outlay and pains, at the end of three or four years, an animal that is only second or third rate for any purpose horses are designed, and conse-

quently a low priced beast. In the dairy, the Alderny, or Jersey cow has been bred for 'points' so persistently, that many of her breeders seem to have entirely forgotten that the chief point in a dairy cow is to produce rich milk and a large quantity of it. But instead of milk and butter, black neess, black tongues and black horns have been the main object, till many of these famous Jerseys are teresting to persons unaccustomed to the lingo not worth their feed, where, if bred for milk

subject botanically, as taught in the schools, by gard of colored points, they are the most valua- brought him in. This, however, is the mini- In this zone early spring frosts, which are so

had proved that the power exerted by the cir- on fat, till the taste of the public has become culation of the sap of a tree is sufficient to lift disgusted with this unwholesome fat beef and own herd, if less than this number, he will pay a column of water in a tube eighty to ninety pork, and they refuse to buy it at any price, while grease from a variety of sources, has be- for service at a mederate sum on neighboring come so plenty that the superabundance of fat farmers' stock. Every calf of such a bull will on thesse fine bred animals will not sell, pound sell for at least five dollars more at a year old for pound, for as much as the gross weight of than a common scrub. By keeping the best the animal alive. The blanket of useless fat on heifer calves a herd will soon be formed which the prize animal has had its day, and has grown into an abuse of the true principles of breeding. The largest amount of lean meat and a healthy constitution are the points which future breeders of food animals will have to address themselves to, and the breeder of improved stock who leads off in this direction will command the patronage of the public.

This step will involve early maturity in those animals which are intended for the shambles, for the period of growth is the period when least fat and the largest amount of flesh are produced in a healthy, natural growth. The moment the animal reaches maturity the surplus food commences to store fat in larger proportion than muscle. "Marbled" meat is par excellent, and the family of cattle which can be made to produce the largest per cent. of this class of "butchers' beasts."

"The "fat stock" shows which have been inaugurated at Chicago, promise to work a reform in fat stock. In commenting on the recent fat stock exhibition, the Drovers' Journal very properly remarks:

"It is admitted that neither the Short-Horn, Hereford, nor the Devon steer (slaughtered in connection with the recent Chicago Fat Stock Show) had marbled flesh, a quality rarer than any other, and more difficult to secure than any or all others combined. A family who ate of the meat of one of the prize steers are said to have all been made sick, owing to the extreme fatness of the meat. Extreme fatness will not produce quality. This can only be done by testthat belong to families known to cut up well upon the block. Anybody can feed a beast to fatness, but to breed one that shall take its fat in such manner as to have the fat and lean well intermingled, is the more difficult thing to do, and we hope the future fat stock shows may be the means of riveting the attention to those more difficult and highly necessary essentials."

But amongst all the run mad "point" breeders, the poultry fanciers "take the rag off the bush." In every feather, wattle, comb and toe nail, the enthusiastic chicken fancier sees a breeding fowls for the table are entirely lost ton says: sight of in this mania for breeding true to feather," etc. Feathers, wattles and comb are unimportant, and at best serve as mere guide marks for the different breeds. The primary bject should be to breed fowls with large fleshy breasts and thighs. and short, stout legs, with finegrained, juicy meat. As cattle are divided into two families, the dairy and the beef families, so fowls are classed as layers and sitbe combined in one, but a happy medium may be obtained, and this happy medium fowl or animal is the best suited for general purpose steck, and hence the best suited to nine-tenths be obtained of professional breeders. It is their ble in one of these qualities, and it devolves on the farmer by a judicious use of the best males obtained of professional breeders, to make a general purpose stock which will serve his interest best. But the most encouraging deal cheaper for a farmer to buy a perfect ani-mal from a professional breeder than to lose time in trying to grow one.

## The Value of Pure Bred Males to the Farm.

This imporant subject is receiving more attention latterly than heretofore among a large class of farmers, but still a much larger class has scarcely given it a thought, much less that careful consideration which the importance of the subject demands. Let us consider the subject a moment from a purely money standpoint. If a farmer has fifty common ewes of fair quality and he breeds them to a ram of the price of common lambs if he sells them to the butcher. The meat will be passable, and dressed weight probably thirty pounds. If he keeps them for stock sheep, the fleeces will run from two and one-half to five pounds of passable wool. If he disposes of his common ram and purchases an animal of either of the improved breeds he has determined will best suit his purpose, the lambs from those fifty ewes will, at four months old, sell for at least a dollar a head more than the common breed stock, if he places them on the market. This increased value will pay for the ram, and he will have as much clear money as he would have had if the common stock ram had been kept. A ram will do service until six or seven years old, and his owner will be the gainer at least to the amount of a dollar a head in each lamb, over what the

for his trouble and keep, if a first class animal, will bring in yearly income to its owner double the amount that a herd of scrubs would bring, and cost no more in feed and care than the former should cost.

A boar of any of the pure bred families will be able to serve more stock sows than any farmer will keep over, and his pigs will in a short time be worth each a dollar more than any common, rough-boned, slow growers.

If farmers would more generally pursue the wise economy of spending a liberal sum, or what is sufficient, to procure pure bred male animals from reliable, professional breeders, and never, under any circumstances, be tempted to use their own half bred or crosses for this purpose, the imprevement in, and income from, their farm stock in a few years would be matter of agreaable astonishment to themselves. By flesh will undoubtedly take the lead as the best selling or changing the males every second or and the constitution and vigor of the stock strong and healthy. If the subject were properly considered by farmers generally, the advantages of such a system are so self evident that no man with ordinary enterprise, it seems to us, would fail to adopt and profit by it.

#### Is Sugar to Become One of the Principal Products of the Country?

The stir which is being made in the sugar and syrup business threatens to place the United States in competition with tropical countries and overwhelm the West Indies with its own native products, as we are doing the grain, beef ing the killing qualities of the best strains of and dairy countries of Europe with their home the different breeds, using those males only produce of the soil. The Yankees are girding up their loins, so to speak, and preparing to launch into sugar manufacturing from beets which threatens to make the Frenchman shrug his shoulders and the Teuton exclaim "donne na' blitz!" And while the eastern states are preparing to test the capabilities of that quarter of the country for producing beet sugar, the west is developing the sorghum industry in a manner that bids fair to destrey the business of sugar cane growing in Louisiana utterly, and rob Cubs and Porto Rica of one of their most profitable markets for sugar. Dr. Colver, chem-'point" to improve on. The main points of ist of the Agricultural Department at Washing-

"If Congress will give me ten acres of ground to experiment on next season, I will return twenty tons of raw sorghum sugar fully equal to the best raw cane sugar or forfeit my reputation: that is, two tons to the acre, and is a much better result than they reach on the average in Louisiana with the sugar cane. The corn crop of Illinois, is worth about \$75,000,000 annually. If they will devote one-tenth of the acreage to ters. The greatest perfection of both cannot sorghum, of the variety best suited to that latitude, they can raise sugar in amount equal to our whole annual importation, which is about \$109,000,000 worth, and even this will only equal 50 per cent. of the most favorable of my experiments."

It is to be hoped that the Doctor in present ing such glow possibilities before the imagination of our western sorghum growers, may not, like his chief, prove a visionary, and be made the butt for ridicule of the press of the country. In the meantime the cane growers association of the Mississippi Valley are pushing the experiment of manufacturing sugar from sorghum, and we are disposed to place more faith in the sult of their experiments, than any which may emanate from the Department at Washing-We hope however that Congress will place the ten acres at the Doctor's disposal with an accompanying proviso that an exact expense account will be kept, and every item charged up against the sugar patch in a business .like manner; and if the "twenty tons of raw sorghum sugar" don't cost Uncle Sam a dollar a pound the country will consider it a remarkable achievement for our Agricultural Bureau.

## Protection for Fruit Trees.

on every farm. Peaches and grapes come next in order, but their season is comparatively short-

While the apple has its favored locations distributed over a wide range of country, the peach and grape, especially the former of these last named fruits, is profitably cultivated in much more contracted limits. On the islands and on the shores of the lakes in Michigan, are favorite locations for these fruits. The trees and vines are protected from the severe cold of winter in that region by the heavy blanket or mulching of snow which falls early in the season and buries them, completely excluding them from frost until the late spring, when the broad expanse of water in the lakes tempers the atmosphere so evenly as to prevent the starting of sap prematurely, and sudden changes, so destructive to fruit buds in other and less favored regions. This effect is secured in some parts of the Blue Ridge mountains, where there is what is called a no-frost zone, lying about three of the schools. The Professor did not treat the and butter production alone, with a total disre- progeny of the common ram would have hundred feet above the valleys on the hillsides.

mum of profit. If he selects his best ewe destructive to fruit buds, never appear, and the So also with the beef producing families of lambs every year and keeps them to form an tenderest of grapes and peaches never fail of cattle and swine. The sole object in the breed- improved flock, the gain will be corresponding- being abundant crops. The favorable condibuilding up plant life. Experiments, he said, ers has been to produce animals that would pile ly greater. A bull will serve fifty cows if tions afforded by these localities, is owing to properly managed, and in addition to a farmer's protection from spring frosts. This is secured, as we have seen, on the lakes, by the mulching of deep snows that fall early in the winter and lie on the ground until late in spring, and the large body of water affording a nearly uniform temperature until the growing season has fairly commenced. In the Blue Ridge the same effect is produced by the cold air rolling down the mountain sides and displacing the warm air in the valleys, which rising forms what may, for illustration, be called a neutral ground on the belt named the fruit or no-frost sone. It is probable that in all hilly countries similar zones could be discovered at certain points above the valleys which, though not so distinctly marked and defined as the fruit zone in the Blue Ridge mountains, would, in the majority of years, afford sufficient protection from spring frosts to iusure good crops of fruit. A southeast slope is the most favorable as being the only position which will receive the benefit of the winter's sun from rising to setting.

The mulching protection may be secured by artificial means, by covering the orchard with straw or other material which will serve as a protecting mulch, and shelter the roots nearest the surface alike from severe frost in winter and third year, the grade could be kept improving the quickening rays of the sun in spring, the latter causing the sap to start and the blossom buds to swell prematurely.

In all prairie countries shelter belts are most beneficial to fruit trees, and the more perfect screen that can be constructed, the greater the advantages the orchard will derive from it. The wind-breaks constructed on the prairies by tree-planting for this purpose have, as far as we have observed, been of a very meagre character, and serve to afford protection from the wind to a very small area. The hedges afford much greater protection than the timber belts because of their greater extent. Timber belts, to have the best effect, should be planted in quintuple rows running east and west across the entire farm, these belts being interspersed with evergreens. Such belts would afford the best possible protection from the south winds in summer, which are destructive to fruit and growing grain, and shield all parts of the farm from the fierce, icy blasts of winter from the north. Belts of this description thirty feet wide and four hundred yards apart, would necessarily occupy considerable space, and curtail the cultivative land of a quarter section some eight or ten acres, but their protection would enable the sheltered areas between to produce more grain than the whole extent would yield exposed to the driving wind which whips many of the blades of wheat and corn to shreds. Every blade thus broken or bruised while the corn is growing, serves to diminish the yield at harvest. To orchards such belts of tall timber afford the most grateful protection from the strong winds of winter and summer which sweep these southwestern prairies, as also from severe frost. Modern appliances for preserving fruit bid fair to make the apple crop one of the most important of the farm crops, and the settlers on our treeless prairies have literally the making and shaping of their farms entirely under their own control. They can determine where timber will afford the greatest advantage to the farm, and where the orchards, which will be a conspicuous and valuable part of the farm property, had best be located, and having carefully matured the plan, no time, and labor should be wasted by planting a tree or vine in the wrong place or of an unprofitable variety.

## Galls on Working Animals,

Saddle and harness galls are often great afflictions to work animals, and are in nearly every instance caused through either ignorance or of work animals where harness and saddles bear most constantly and the hardest, should be washed with cold water and the skin kept clean. When the harness becomes hard, oil freely with neet foot oil, after removing the gummy dirt with warm soap suds. The skin of the animal where symptoms of chafing are manifested, should be oiled also. The collar or saddle should remain on the animal while wet with sweat, till tee sweat dries and the skin becomes cocl, which serves to toughen and keep it soft. It proper attention is given to these hints, work animals need not suffer from galled shoulders or The apple is by far the most important of all backs. Though this is not a season when chafthe fruits of the temperate zone. The apple is ing or galls are apt to afflict the teams, it is a general, produced in any location or neighbor- good time to prevent their occurrence when hood, in fact on every farm from Maine to warm weather and hard work makes it impera-North Carolina, and from the Atlantic to the tive that the team should be kept in the best Rocky Mountains, but special locations can be condition, and no animal can work in comfort selected, where it will be found to thrive best, or thrive while afflicted with harness sores.

## Swindlers.

We are constantly reading, in the agricultural papers, accounts of swindlers robbing unsuspecting farmers by representing themselves as agents for some manufacturing company, and persuading the farmers to act as agents for the sale of the supposed goods in their neighborhood, for in consideration of a good per cent. Contracts are signed, which contracts and represented receipts prove to be promissory notes. These notes are sold to some sharp moneyshaver and the farmers have them to pay.

Don't sign any paper for a stranger, no matter what they represent to you. In nine times out of ten they are swindlers.

Farmers and produce dealers will do well to correspond with the reliable firm of A. J. Thompson & Co., general commission mer-chants, 196 South Water St., Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column,

The state of the s

#### Special Notice.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital and American Young Folks are distinct publications, each carefully edited by different persons, and the reading matter appearing in one is no used in another. The three papers are sent to one address one year for \$2.50. Address HUDSON & EWING.

Topeka, Kas.

Send your friends back East semething that advertises Kansas. Either the Weekly Capital or KANSAS FARMER does this-they give a large amount of information about the state. Just add the names to the club making up at your nearest post-office or by some neighbor. If no one has yet begun a club, send for a sample package of papers and club lists and go to work and make one up. You will do your neighbors a favor and us too by placing in their hands a splendid paper at about the cost of white paper. We will send you agent's outfit by return mail.

#### Gilt Edge Butter-Maker.

We have been presented with a print of butter by one of our best dairymen, who has been experimenting with the "Gilt-Edge Butter Maker' advertised in the FARMER, and the sample was rich in color-the golden June color without streak or speck-and of fine flavor. The maker is highly pleased with this preparation, and commends it as a valuable adjunct to winter dairying.

#### Contributors.

Farmers and others who feel like contributing an occasional article or "farm letter" to the Kansas Farmer, will please drop us a postal to that effect, and we will send them a package of blanks prepared especially for the

If you want to send your father, brother, uncle, consin, or your old neighbor back East something from Kansas that will give him full and complete information about Kansas, its soil, products, farmers and farming, send the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER. The crop notes long columns of reading matter for one dollar. and farm letters are from every part of the Send for a sample copy. Address Hudson & state. You can have his name put in the club Ewing, Topeka, Kansas. which you will find being made up at the postoffice or by some neighbor.

### Fowl Fanciers, Take Notice.

We have inquiries for pure-bred fowls-White Leghorns, Games, etc. The first to advertise their stock in the FARMER, will get the cream of the trade which is opening up in the country west of here.

We do not recommend that any one branch of industry be followed to the neglect of every other branch, but a judicious combining of several; but if we were compelled to choose one to be followed as an exclusive and permanent business, most likely to prove successful, we would tie to sheep husbandry, with confidence that in the vicissitudes which every industry is subject to, that it would suffer the least in a se-

See in another column the advertisement of the Moline Scale Co., reliable manufacturers at Moline, Ill. All scales warranted five years.

## Obituary.

geon was the first secretary of the Kansas State Grange, and a very active member of the order.

-The farmers of the country may be divided into two classes, according to age and experience-the old and the young. While there are many exceptions, as to each class, it must be admitted that the old are too prone to continue old ways and methods, and the young are too ready to disapprove of the old, and risk their interests on what is comparatively new. The true policy is, to cling to any custom until something better is learned; but to be sure, while clinging, to be on the alert for any improvement. Much of the life and interest of farming arises from its being a progressive work. Many important truths have been developed during the last few years, causing important during the last few years, causing important changes in the means and methods of agriculture. Those who disregard these developments must, of necessity, fail to compete successfully with producers who judiciously adopt what is good in the new, and hold to that only which is good in the old. A plain, middle-aged farmer tells us that, in his community, the younger men are succeeding much better than the older, because the former are using more of the fruits of recent experience.—Rural New-Yorker.

## The Ladies' Favorite.

Among the many thousands of ladies who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and pronounced it their favorite remedy, because so efficient in the diseases and weaknesses cause so efficient in the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, are many who are well and favorably known in the world of letters, as well as artists, musicians, and a whole host of names from the brilliant ranks of wealth and fashien. It is pre-eminently the ladies' favorite prescription, its use while being far more safe and efficient, exempting them from those painful, caustic operations, and the wearing of those mechanical contrivances made like Peter Pindar's razor—seller's razors—to sell, rather than to razor-seller's razors-to sell, rather than to

KILLMORE, IND., March 20th, 1878.

DR. R. V. PIERCE:

Dear sir—Your favorite prescription has restored me to perfect health.

Yours truly,

GRACE CHOATE. 422 Eutaw Street, BALTIMORE, MD. ]

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear sir—My wife was a hopeless invalid for
20 years. Your favorite prescription has cured
her. Thankfully yours, R. T. McCay. June 10th, 1878.

#### 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 feature. News from the Capital City of the state. 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 house hold 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

#### Three Hundred Dollars Worth of Pictures for Fifty Cents!

We have concluded an arrangemennt for the llustrations of the American Young Folks for 1880. Three hundred dollars' worth of engravings illustrating historical incidents, bio-graphical sketches, travel, natural history, scenes in foreign lands, puzzles, rebusses and numerous ether subjects, will be used in making the American Young Folks the most beautiful as it is the most useful boys' and girls' paper in the country. Notwithstanding the great advance in paper and printing material, the price for 1880 will remain as heretofore, viz: 50 cents for one year, to any address. Send your name, get a copy and make up a club. The new pictures

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 Bulinch street, Boston, Mass. commence with the January number. Remember you get \$300 worth of pictures for 50 cents. Address American Young Folks, Topeka, Kansas.

Farmers! If you want dry feet for the winter, buy 'Skinner's Best" Boot, at 212 Kansas Ave., (opposite this office.)

State Senator G. W. Spurgeon, of Neosho county, Kas., died on the 3rd inst. Mr. Spurgeon was the first secretary of the Kansas State

Nervous people should avoid the temporary relief of tea and coffee. A cup of pure Cocca will be found nutritive as well as sedative. Instead upon your grocer furnishing Walter Baker & Co.'s preparation.

## A Paper For Young People

The "Youth's Companion," of Boston, employs the same writers as the best English and American magazines, and no other publication for the firmily furnishes so much entertainment and instruction of a superior order for so low a price. Its illustrations are by our hest artists, and it has recently been greatly enlarged.

## Look At The Evidence.

A retired physician in the state of New York says: "I have read with care your Brochure and many of the cases given and treated by the Compound Oxygen Treatment," and freely say the testimony from so many different persons of reputation and character, and your reasonings and facts, ought to influence the most incredulous to take the treatment—in such cases, at least, as have baffled long perseverance and skill." Brochure sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## The Next President.

The politicians are anxious on the subject, but a much more important thing for all who have poor appetite, or impaired digestion, or skin diseases, or an enfeebled constitution generally, is to know that Warner's Safe Bitters will cure them. One thousand dollars will be paid to any one who will prove that there is a better medicine of its kind.

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your colds, coughs and bronchial affections before they run into consumption that you can not

## From Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D.

June 19, 1879, the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., of Washington, D. C., certified as follows: "I have known of several persons who regarded themselves as greatly benefited and garded themselves as greatly benefited and some of them as permanently cured of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs by the medicine prepared by Charles Craig, of Chariotte, N. Y. I have known, too, of its use in similar cases by physicians of the highest character and standing. I do not doubt that it has great virtue." In a previous communication to the Congregationalist, Dr. Rankin referred at length to the beneficial treatment of a case in his own family, pronounced Bright's Disease by six physicians, with the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and said: "This treatment I want, in the interest of humanity, to describe and commend." interest of humanity, to describe and commend."

#### Woman's Wisdom.

"She insists that it is of more importance that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way." Ed. expense, care and anxiety. All women s exercise their wisdom in this way."—Ed.

In 1850 the "Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and from that time up to the present their success in colds, coughs, asthma and bron-chitis has been unparalleled. No household should be without 'Brown's Bronchial Troches,' as by their early use most troubles of the throat induced by cold can be overcome.

#### From the Hub.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An cunce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—Boston Globe.

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,

#### Bargains! Bargains!

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

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

Buy "SKINNER'S REST" BOOT.

#### 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 ieed, shelter and water.

J. A. BLAKBURN,

Great Bend, Barton Co., Kansas.

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

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

## A Sample Bottle Free!

Marsh's Golden Balsam, the great throat and 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.

#### # 8 and 9 器 Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

Eight and nine per cont.

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

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

## Markets.

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

APPLES—Per bushel	1.00.01 40
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.25
" Medium	1.75
" Common	
Castor	85
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.20
Medium	
CHEESE—Per lb	10@12
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.20
HOMINY-Per, bbl	
VINEGAR-Per gal	.20@40
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	.50@60
P. B. POTATOES-Per bu	.70
SWEET POTATOES	75@80
SWEET POTATOES. POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per dos	1.25@1.75
" Chickens, Dressed, per lb	.08
" Turkeys, " " "	.09
Chickens, Dressed, per lb. Turkeys, Geese. ONIONS—Per bu.	.10
ONIONS-Per bu	1.00
CABBAGE-Per dozen	.40@.50
CHICKENS-Spring	1.50@2.00
Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.	
BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	. 121/2
" Round " " "	. 10

Roasts Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb...
Hind By the carcass MUTTON—Chops per lb...
PORF PORK

Tepeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by T. A. Beck & Bro. 

" Fell No 4	.85	
" Fall No 4	.00	
CORN — Per bu	.23	
# TIPL 11 - OLA	000	
" White Old	.23	
" Yellow	.23	
6 t mg	120	
OATS — Per bu,	.25	
R Y E — Per bu	.85	
A L D L CI DU		
BARLEY—Per bu	20@40	
FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	3.25	
2 100 10 100 105		
" No 2	3.00	
" No 9	2.75	
" No 8		
" Rye	2.50	
CODY MEAT		
CORN MEAL	.90	
CORN CHOP	.70	
DAM CITOR	.00	
RYE CHOP	.80	
CORN & OATS	.80	
DD IN	,00	
BRAN	.50	
SHORT	.6	
DATOMATICAL	.0	
Topeka Leather Market.		

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. Furs, Tailow and Leadier.

HIDES—Green, damaged
Green, kip and calf.
Bull and stag
Dry fint prime
Dry Salted, prime
Dry damaged.

TALLOW

#### St. Louis Wool Market.

The light receipts meet quick sale at firmer prices, Tub-washed—mdium 55 to 57c, dingy and low 50 to 54c, lamb 40 to 43c; unwashed—medium and combing mixed 27 to 30c, mediun 35 to 37c, coarse 82 to 13c. light fine 27 to 30c, Texas 28 to 32c. Burry, black and cotted at 3c to 10c per lb less; southern burry worth 15c to 18c.

#### Chicago Wool Market.

The demand for all qualities is good, and the sup-ply is light. There has not been very much shipped into this market during the past week, and the feel-ing on the part of the dealers is to hold for higher prices.

Tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 42 to 45c, tub-washed, bright, 47 to 50. Western Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota—Unwashed, fine, 24 to 25c; unwashed, coarse, 35 to 30c; unwashed medium, 31 to 34c; washed fleece, fine 35 to 46c; washed fleece, coarse, 34 to 38c; washed fleece, medium, 40 to 43c; fall Colorado, 28 to 33c.

#### Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, December 15, 1879.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Duil, weak and lower: No. 2 red winter, \$1 82; No. 2 spring, \$1 29%671 29% cash; \$1 303671 31 January; \$1 3234751 32% February; No. 3 spring, \$1 15 rejected, \$76.

CORN—Duil, weak and lower; 40%67404c cash; 40%674034c January; 41½6 February; 40%67 May; rejected, 38c.

OATS—Juil and a shade lower; 35½6 cash; 34½634%6 December; 34%6 January; 39%6 May.

RYE—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Steady and unchanged.

BORK—Heavy; far demand at lower rates; \$13 75 cash; \$12 87½6012 90 January; \$13 100 18 12½ February; \$13 82½6013 95 March.

LARD—Active, but lower and heavy; \$7 25 cash; \$7 3507 37½ January; \$7 50 bid February; \$7 62½ March.

BULK MEATS—Fair demand and lower; shoulden, \$4 25; short ribs, \$6 50; short clear, \$6 60. CHICAGO, December 15, 1879.

#### St. Louis Mye-Stock market.

Bt. Louis IAV6-Stock Market.

St. Louis, December 15, 1879

HOGS—Slow, packers standing off; light to heavy shipping. \$4,10@4 60; packing, nominal, \$4,20@4 45; butchers' to fancy, \$4,40@4 60; receipts, 12.000; shipments, 6,000.

OATTLE—Firm; supply only moderate; choice to fancy shipping steers, \$4,70@4,90; fair to prime. \$3,50@4,50; cows and helfers, \$2,256 at 25. feeders, \$4,60,50; cows and helfers, \$2,256 at 25. feeders, \$4,60,50; cows and helfers, \$2,256 at 25. feeders, \$4,60,75; cows and helfers, \$2,256 at 25. feeders, \$4,70; \$50; cows and helfers, \$2,256 at 25. feeders, \$4,70; \$6,70; cows and helfers, \$2,256 at 25. feeders, \$4,70; cows and helfers, \$2,256 at 25. feeders, \$2,256 at 25. feeders,

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market. KANSAS CITY, December 15, 1879

KANSAS CITT. December 15, 1879. The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts for 48 hours, 54; shipments, 154; market steady, with a very good demand for good butchers' cattle; native steers, aversiging 1, 390 ibs, sold at \$4.25; cows, good, \$2.75;693.25. HOGS—Receipts for 48 hours, 892; shipments, 1.11; market unsettled quring the forenoon, and 50 i0c lower in the afternoon, closing weak; sales ranged at \$8.92½64.85; bulk at \$4.1074.20. SHEEP—Receives for 48 hours, 350; shipments, 350; quiet and unchanged.

#### kansas City Produce Market. KARBAS CITT, December 15, 1879.

The Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 12.418 bushels: shipments, 8.254 bushels: in store, 672,971 bushels; weaker; unsettled and fraction lower; No. 2, 81 26 bld; No. 3, 81 104,691 104; No. 4, 81 044; CORN—keeeipts, 53.368 bushels; shipment, 44,237 bushels; in store, 158,735 bushels; a fraction lower; No. 2 mixed, 304; OATS—No. 2, 42e asked.

EYE—Nominal.

EAGES—Steady, at 20e per dozen for fresh.

BUTTER—Choice selections firm, at 21e; choice 18&20e; good, 15e. The Indicator reports:

## New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, December 15, 1879. NEW YORK, December 15, 1876.
BEEVES—Receipts, 8,860; market slow but firm, especially for good, prime and premium steers; very poor to strictly prime steers, \$4,75\tilde{0}10.25; extra and premium steers of show cattle, \$10.50\tilde{0}1.50; exporters used 850 fat steers at \$8,50\tilde{0}1.50; exporters used 850 fat steers at \$8,50\tilde{0}1.50; including 150 at \$10.25\tilde{0}1.50; lambs, firmer and higher; sheep, \$4\tilde{0}1.50; lambs, \$5,50\tilde{0}7.25. SWINE—Receipts, 11,500; no change in live; fair to good westerns, \$4,80\tilde{0}4.90.

## St. Louis Produce Market.

85. LOUIS, December 15, 1879.

\$7. LOUIS, December 15, 1879.

\$\$\frac{5}{16}\pi 6 05; \text{ family, \$6} \tau 10\color{6} 05; \text{ family, \$6} \text{ family, \$6} \tau 10\color{6} 05; \text{ family, \$6} \text{ family, \$6\$ \text{

WHISK T—Quiet; \$1 11. LEAD—Stead; \$5 50. BUTTER—Unchanged for dairy, 20@27c; roll, lower, 14@2c; country packed, 8@18c. EGG8—Steady at 20c for strictly fresh. FORK—Easy; \$13 cash; \$18@13½ February. LARD—Nominally lower; \$7 20 bid. DBY SALT MEATS—Dull and nominal; \$4 10 \$4 20, 6 10@6 20, 6 20@6 80. BACON—Dull, \$6, \$7 25@7 50.

## 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.

## ROSES and GERANIUMS.

50,000 now ready. None better. 100 by express, \$550 by mail, \$3. Samples 14 for \$1.10. Lists Free, Address TYRA MONTGOMERY, Mattoon, Illinois.

## To Bee-Keepers.

Many of our subscribers are lovers of Honey and would keep bees enough to supply their own tables at least if they know how. We have made arrangements to furnish all such persons the \$2 page monthly Bee-Keeper's Magazine at only \$1 a year (formerly \$1.50) or the Kansas Franksr and Magazine for \$2.00. Also all bee books and atteles used in Bee-Keeping at very lew prices. The Magazine gives beginners just such information as the must have to make the business successful and profitable. Send the moncy direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled For Prices of Extractis, Hives, Smokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Publisher of the Kansas Farmer, Topcka, Kansas.

THE CHEAPEST BOOK IN THE WORLD! The New American Distinuary.



nnining 30,000 Words. Bouble-Column ages, and illustrated with 20 engravings. Orthography, Prouncisation, and Definitions around to the best English and American extension property of the column and a column and the couling to the best Engage.
Lexicographics. Very bandsonedy bottom of the Lexicographics. Very bandsonedy bottom describes and the spon receipt of \$7 Cents to pay postage and other appears. This great offer is good for \$0 days only, and is made solely for the purpose of introduction. But two Dictionaries will send to one address for Fifty Cents. Order now. Enclose \$7 Cents in rurrency or postage stamps, now the property of the paper, and address.

## Strayed or Stolen

On the 14th of November from my farm, three miles north of Osage City, Kansas,

## THREE HORSES.

One light grey Horse, branded D on left shoulder and other indistinct marks, tall cut square. One bay Mare, black mane and tail—very small tail—and had on a headstall. One little black Pony, saddle sore on back.

\$10 REWARD for information leading to their recovery, SWAN GUNNASON, Osage City, Osage Co., Kansas. Box 116.

## DO NOW WANT \$25 A DAY? IF W. WAKER CITY GALVANIC CO Philadelphia, Pa.

## ASTHMA GURED!

The latest and most successful ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC CURE ever offered to the suffering, Gives relief almost instantaneously. Has no equal for promptness in action. ATTrial Packages sent free on application. Regular Size, \$1.00. Address E. G. SMITH, M. D. Kentland, Indiana. Use Smith's Cough Syrup for Consumption.

#### INVEST ONE CENT

In a postal card, address it to H. A. KENYON, Dwight, Illinois, and order our Club List of 800 Newspapers and Periodicals, which we send singly to any address at lowest club rates. You will get much information that we cannot give you here. Exclusive territory given to agents. SECURE YOUR READING FREE, Please say you saw this ad. in the KANSAS FAKMER,

## AGENTS! READ THIS!!

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1,000 Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, 3,000 Church, Cabinet and Parior Organs, My own manufacture, in the properties of the My own manufacture, in the Properties of the 450, 165, 165, 1628, 4250 and spwards, including Cover, Stool and Book.
ORGANO, \$45, \$62, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$100, \$120, and wards, including Stool and Book.
All instruments failty warranted for SIX YEARS and shipped on IS DAYS TEST IN IAL. Send for instruments fail you are not succeeded by the stool of th

### Market Gardeners. Fresh, Pure Seeds for you. Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880. J. B. ROOT, Seed-Grower, Rockford, Ill.

A SHEPHERD AND GOOD FARM HAND, Apply to

JAMES J. DAVIS. Everett, Woodson Co., Kas-

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs, everal choice young bulls for sale.

# 130 Printing Press

SHEPHERD DOGS.

## I have for sale some handso Shepherd Pups. Address TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS.

The undertigned pays cash for dead hogs, grease, hides and tallow at his slaughter house, a half mile south of Topeka.

## W. D. MAXWELL.

\$20 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for any information leading to the recovery of the following horses; A dark sorrel brood mare 9 years old with short mane and tall, with no marks except a small white spot in the forehead, her weight, I think, is about 1300 lbs. Also her colt, a large horse colt of about the same color of the mare, having a small white spot also in the forehead, he is 6 months old. At the same time a roan colored horse colt of fair size, 2½ years old. These strayed or were stolen from my place, 2 miles south-east of Auburn P. O., Shawnec Co., the last of September. I will pay the above for information of the three, or a proportionate price for one or two of them.

Auburn, Shawnec Co., Kas.

### C. H. BARTON, General Canvassing Agent, FOR

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

## W. L. TRUMBULL,

Successor to C. A. Sexton Wholesale and Retail dealer in Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Pict-ure Frames and Mouldings. 3 doors north of Post Office, Topeka, Kansas;

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#### 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 Saleamen, 23 Brunswick St., Liverpool, Eng.

# TREES and PLANTS.

If you want to sell

GRAPE VINES.

SMALL FRUITS PEACHES. PEARS.

> PLUMS, CHERRIES. ETC., ETC.,

en commission, I will give you the

**Most Liberal Terms** 

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

## Biterary and Domestie.

#### The Blue Bell.

There is a story I have heard, A poet learned it of a bird,
And kept its music word by word.

A story of a dim ravine, O'er which the towering tree-tops lean, With one blue lift of sky between;-

And there, a thousand years ago, A little flower, as white as snow, Swayed in the allence to and fro.

Day after day, with longing eye, The floweret watched the narrow sky, And fleecy clouds that floated by.

And through the darkness, night by night, A gleaming star would clinb the hight.
And cheer the lonely floweret's sight.

Thus watching the blue heavens afar, The rising of its favorite star, A change came to the simple flower

And softly o'er its petals white There crept a b ueness, like the light Of skies upon a summer night.

The bonnie bell was found to hold A tiny star that gleamed like gold.

And blue-bells of the Scottish land Are loved on every foreign strand, Where stirs a Scottish heart or hand.

#### Home Entertainment.

"John, will you go over to the store to-night with me and hear old Bill White tell some yarns?"

"You must excuse me, Sam, but I had rather stay at home evenings."

"Stay at home? Why, I think the evenings are the lonesomest part of the day. Father always takes a newspaper and sits and reads until he is ready to go to bed, and hardly ever speaks a word unless he tells Johnny and me to shut-up and not make so much noise; just because we try to have a little fun, while mother sits and darns stockings, or mends, and looks about as sour as father does. If I try to study or read, and move near to the light, she says, There is no room for you here. Young eyes are better than old ones; you can see just as well over there.' Unless I have a good light I changeable. do not care about reading."

"Well, Sam, I will tell you what to do. You come over to my house, to-night, instead of going to the store, and I am sure you will have a nice time. Will you come?"

"Yes, I'll come, just to see what makes you

think it so pleasant at home." Promptly at seven o'clock Sam was on hand, and as John's mother told him to sit down, and pushed a low, cushioned chair towards him, he thought to himself that it looked real cozy in there. The square table drawn out into the middle of the floor so that all might sit around it if they wished; the large lamp that gave such a bright light that even the old rag carpet that Mrs. Forest was afraid would not last through winter, looked better to Sam than did the new carpet that his mother had just put down. The fire, too, seemed to burn better than it did over ive, from weakness to strength, and thence to in Sam's house. How it did snap and burn.

Mrs. Forest, "when the fire snaps like that," at which they all laughed at mother's still wholesome laws. Thus the beginning of the clinging to all the old signs.

father. John brought the book, and then Mr. in introducing gold into the treasury of the Forest explained to Sam what he had been read- state instead of her own money. But was this ing, and after they were all seated, mother with her knitting, Dora with her canvas and zephyrs, haps a single vote in the senate decreed its while John got out his crochet work; even if he adoption, and therefore another suffrage might was a boy sixteen years old, he knew how to have saved or long postponed the downfall of knit and croshet, and he was not ashamed of it, the commonwealth. either.

Then Mr. Forest proceeded to read how Mr. Pickwick, with his friends, went to visit Mr. his eyes so full of tears, that it made every one

else laugh to look at him.

At half-past nine the book was closed until another evening, and Sam, after having promised to come again the next evening, went home and went to bed happier than he had been for a long time. As he jumped into bed, he said, aloud, "I wish my father and mother were like John's. It was a great deal better than listening to Bill White; he swears so."

Fathers and mothers, make the long winter evenings pleasant and happy for the boys and girls. Let them have plenty of light, and ge them good books to read, and if they are a little noisy, let it pass, and remember that these same noisy boys and girls will soon be men and women, and when they go forth from the old home, they will take with them the remem-

There are too many homes like Sam's, and too few like the one I have been telling about. BRAMBLEBUSH.

## Literary Items.-No. 32.

THREE STYLES OF WRITING.

speak philosophically.

LITERATURE. the most beautiful writers of the past genera- investigation it was discovered that the peddler

tion. His style is not unlike the late Washington Irving's. Here is what he says of Homer away, and that two children had been sick and and Ossian: "But Ossian, my dear friend, is he not the great fountain of the north, whence all before. The bed had been laid away in an open the bards have intoxicated themselves with chamber till the family sold out their place to gloom, as the ancients painted Homer under the move away, and they sold the bed to a travellikeness of a great river at which all the petty ing peddler for a trifling sum—thus distributing rivers came to fill their urns? I love to represent to myself these two blind men, the one the disease spread in every direction, and beseated upon the rugged mountains in Scotland, with his head bald, his beard wet with dew, the diately after the death of the first children been harp in his hand, dictating his laws from the thoroughly renovated, it would have been safe midst of his fog to all the Gælic tribes of Ger- to be used by any one; but as it was it carried many; the other exalted upon the heights of grief and desolution into many households. Of Pindus, surrounded by the muses, who hold course it was not a premeditated wrong, it was his lyre, raising his venerable head toward the a case of ignorance, or carelessness. Diphtheazure heavens of Greece, and with a scepter of ria has been conveyed by using beds in the same laurels in his hand, giving laws to the country of Tasso and Racine."

HISTORY.

"History." says Dionysius, of Halicarnassus, is philosophy teaching by example." "While wandering in imagination" says Washington the evil. Common sense will show that it is Irving, "amongst the gigantic ruins of states and empires, and marking the tremendous convulsions that wrought their overthrow, the mind of the melancholy dwells with sympathy commensurate with the surrounding desolation. Kingdoms, principles and powers have each their rise, their progress and their downfall-each in its turn has swayed a potent scepter-each has returned to its primeval nothingness."

Volney says: "Ignorance and the love of accumulation! These are the malevolent beings who have laid waste the earth; these are the decrees of fate that have overturned empires; these are the celestial maledictions that have struck those walls once so glorious, and converted the splendor of a populous city into a sad spectacle of ruins."

THE FATE OF NATIONS.

"Accustom your mind," said Phocion to his friend Aristides, "to discern in the fate of nations that recompense which the great Author of Nature has annexed to the practice of virtue. No state ever ceased to be presperous, but in consequence of having departed from those institutions to which she owed her prosperity."

This sentiment of Phocion was uttered over two thousand years ago. It is as true to-day as when first spoken. Moral precepts do not change with time-they are immortal and un-

The following from Tyler's "Elements of common received observation, that the constiperiod of growth, maturity, decline and extinction. But arguments from analogy are ex- and your moths have found their way to your tremely deceiving, and particularly so when the feathers to leave nothing but the stem, of what analogy is from physical and moral truths. The human body is, from its fabric, naturally subject to decay, and is perpetually undergoing a change from time. The organs, at first weak attain strength, and then by a similar gradation, proceed to decay and desolation. This is an immutable law of nature. But the springs of the body politic do not necessarily undergo a change from time. It is not regularly progressdecay and dissolution, nor is it under the in-"That is a sign of a cold night, father," said fluence of any principle of corruption which may not be checked and even eradicated by corruptions of Sparta is attributed to the breach Come, John, where is the book?" asked his of Lysander, of the institutions of Lycurgus, a necessary or an unavoidable measure? Per-

The Roman republic owed its dissolution to the extension of its dominion. Had it been a capital crime of any Roman citizen to have Wardle, and when he came to where they were proposed to carry the arms of the republic beyond the limits of Italy, its consti pond, Sam laughed until his face was so red and have been preserved for many years beyond the period of its duration.

History has shown that all states and empires have had their period of duration; but history instructs us in the causes which have produced their decline, and inculcates also this salutary lesson, that they themselves are in general the masters of their destiny, and that all nations may and most certainly ought to aspire to immortality. JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

## Cleansing Beds and Pillows.

This is a more serious subject for reflection than it appears to be at first thought. If there has been sickness of any kind in a family, es pecially if it has been of a contagious nature the greatest care should be taken, to have beds brance of happy evenings when they were all and pillows perfectly cleansed before being used by any other person. A moment's reflection will convince one of the truth of this, even if there should be no stains upon the pillows or bedticks, all the vapors and exhalations of the invalid are communicated to the bed, and therefore are very liable to be communicated to the next occupant. Two little children were almost simultaneously attacked with a canker rash in There are three different styles, or modes of its worst form. There had been no cases in the expression, in which the same idea may be con- vicinity for years, and they had been kept enveyed. To say that the sun rises in the east tirely at home for the whole winter so there was and sets in the west, is to speak colloquially. no possibility of their having taken the disease To say the sun performs its course through the from any outside exposure to contagion. It was heavens like a charioteer, is to speak figura- a mysterious Providence, the clergyman said tively. To say that the apparent motion of the when he was called to perform the burial sersun from east to west, is occasioned by the di- vice. Afterwards it was ascertained that the urnal revolution of the earth on its axis, is to mother had bought a feather bed of a peddler a few weeks before, and used it on the trundlebed for her little ones, to make them a comfort-Chateanbriand, a French writer, was one of able nest for the cold weather. Upon further

had bought it at a house some twenty-five miles died of scarletina upon the same bed the year sickness and death through a distant town for came a regular epidemic. Had that bed immemanner, and if people would only consider for a minute how much suffering might be prevented, they would be more careful. There is never an effect without a cause, but perhaps the cause may not be discovered till too late to prevent advisable to have your beds renovated, even if no siek person has lain on them. It is a fact admitted, by exposing an article, of febrile texture, as a feather, to the hot sun, it loses its elasticity, and becomes dry and hard, and is very easily broken. For instance, expose wood to a certain degree of heat, and it becomes brittle. But use steam and it can be bent in many different shapes. A drop of water, contains many animalculæ; likewise does a drop of oil a different nature. These animalculæ have life. Now reflect for a moment: you are taking your rest on innumerable quantities of living insects. They all breathe, creating that offensive gas, so apparent when you rise from your slumbers. Nor is this all. Your body is "a machine' put to work by different motions, all of which work in unity. Your skin is composed of many pores to the square inch; some of these little pores have also their duty to perform; at times they inhale, and at other times they exhale. When they inhale and become overtaxed with this aforementioned gas, some of the pores of the outer cuticle become clogged or stopped up, and the work between the outer and inner cuticles, ceases to move in harmony, and creates sickness. Whereas, if your feathers were thoroughly cleansed such would not be the case. Remember your skin is composed of many thousand pores, and if disease has not already History," is also well worthy of consideration: set in it is certain to. I have often been asked From the consideration of the rise and fall of how do moths get into feathers. I will tell you. the principal states of antiquity, it has been a On plucking the fowl, more or less animal matter always adheres to the end of the quill. tution of empires has, like the human body, a Larvæ, (or eggs) are formed and hatched, (by heat of the body acting on this animal matter was once a fine and full-downed feather. By washing your feathers, you can never destroy all the larvæ on the end of the quill, as you cannot penetrate to every part with water. The feathers are of an oily nature, and repel water. But with steam there remains not a particle un done, and if thoroughly dried, are as good and will last as long as the new feathers. Besides by washing, the feather loses its bouyancy, and you will soon be convinced, 'tis worse than it G. was before.

## Domestic Recipes.

Will some of the readers of the FARMER who have had experience in the matter, please tell me if black walnut shucks can be used for coloring brown, the same as butternut shucks?

I thought the article on cooking schools was very true? Can not some of those who are well versed in cooking for farmers, give us a few useful hints in preparing wholesome dishes from the materials usually found in the farmer's larder? I have not had much experience, but will send one or two receipes that our men folks like very much :

SHORTS' BISBUITS .- One quart shorts' flour, a and milk or buttermilk, one teaspoon of soda, a tablespoon brown sugar; mix the same as soda biscuit. I use a little wheat flour on the moulding-board for rolling out. Bake in a quick

JOHNNY CAKE. - One quart buttermilk, one tesspoon salt, one teaspoon sods, (one egg, if you have plenty), a quart of corn meal sifted, one half teacup lard or pork drippings melted and stirred in the last thing. Or, if you want a johnny-cake that will melt in your mouth, take one cup of thick, sour cream, two cups of buttermilk, one teaspoon salt, one teaspoon soda, two eggs, corn meal and a little flour to make a stiff batter.

Will some one try the above and report? MRS. J. J D.

[You have forgotten to tell us how the cake should be baked. The real simon-pure "jonnyeake" (or more properly journey cake, because of the convenient manner of baking before the camp-fire) is baked on a board placed nearly vertical before an open fire. The expert johnnycake bakers turned the cake, when the side first exposed to the fire became brown, by the aid of a thread. The baking of a johnny-cake is reversed from that of a cake baked on a griddle, the outside next the fire browning first, the parnext the board retaining its soft, raw state until turned and exposed to the fire. The thread separated the cake from the board, when it was turned by a dexterous manipulation.

The hulls of the black walnut may be used for coloring when green, but they are not nearly so good as the white walnut, or butternut, which is faint praise.—ED.]

-To cure scab in sheep, rub it with plain petroleum with a sponge three times a day. Dogs can be cured of manage in the same way.

#### How To Make and Receive Presents.

There is a kind of knack in giving and receiving of presents, and very often a person offends in both ways, unintentisnally, when he or she really wishes to do the opposite. The price of a gift does not amount to anything. It is tho feeling of the giver and receiver to each other that sets the value on the article presented. An article worth only fifty cents may have more value attached to it by the holder, and may be \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made value attached to it by the holder, and may be \$72 Costly outfit free. Thur & Co., Augusta, Me. kept longer as a memento of friendship than an article worth one hundred dollars coming from some other party.

Every gift ought to represent the giver in ome way. Thus: the author should present a book; a sailor, shells and coral; the poet, his poems; the miner, a gem; the painter, his picture, and everybody else according to their

Never expect a return for the present given; and never remied the receiver of what you have given them.

The poor are sensitive, and should never have their pride hurt by any present given by the

The rich should never receive any token of regard from the poor, unless what is worked by

their own hands. Never write the name of a friend in a book hat you present them with, unless requested.

It is very impolite to ask or even tell the money value of a gift; for the real value is in from the goose or duck, the fluid being only of the friendship existing between the giver and

Hospitality always commands a present of ome sort, and a married lady can always accept a token of that kind from a gentleman who is under obligations to her in this respect.

Single ladies should never accept presents from gentlemen, unless related or engaged. A gentleman receiving a present from a mar-

ried lady, must do so in the name of her hus band and self. Never refuse a gift that is offered in kindness.

Never go beyond your means in buying a

On receipt of a present, acknowledge it imnediately, and not be too profuse with thanks. When a present is received and accepted by you, do not return the obligation in a hurry; but wait awhile, and the pleasure of receiving your present will be all the greater.

#### A Novelty In Roses.

Buds of the new Striped Tea Rose "American Banner" were worn for the first time in New York, by the ladies waiting on the tables at the great Fair of the Seventh Regiment, on the evening of Wednesday, December 3d. This rarity among flowers from its novelty and scarcity is likely to become in great demand this winter; but as it can only be supplied in small quantities, it will cost more than its weight in gold.

## How to Deal With Rats.

We clean our premises of these detestable vermin by making whitewash yellow with copperas, and covering the stones and rafters in the cellar with it. In every crevice where a rat may tread, we put the crystals of the copperas, and scatter the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect stampede of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been heard about the house. Every spring a coat of the yellow wash is given the cellar, as a purifler, as a rat exterminator; and no typhoid, dysentery, or fever, attacks the family. Many persons deliberately attract all the rats in the neighborhood by leaving fruits and vegetables uncovered in the cellar, and sometimes even the soap is left open for their regalement. Cover up everything eatable in the cellar and pantry, and you will soon have them out. These precautions, joined to the service of a good cat, will prove as good a rat exterminator as the chemist can provide. We they are so liable to die between the walls, and produce much annoyance.-Cor. Sci. Am.

## Chain Pumps for Cisterns.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, after some years' experience with various kinds of valve pumps, has discarded them all, and uses now only the old-fashioned chain pump. The constant annovance and expense of the valve pumps has forced him to this practice. The breakage of bolts, handles, tops, the losing of nuts, wearing out of suckers, and freezing up of the whole concern, brought the pump business forward too conspicuously for a man's short life. With the chain pump, by looking over the chain once in two or three months, closing any open links, or taking them out if the chain is too slack, the pump is always in working order. With these pumps the cistern is sufficiently ventilated through the spout, and the water is kept always good by agitating it with the chain, and they cannot freeze up.

With the valve pumps the cistern is shut lose and the water frequently becomes offensive, and we have been obliged to open the well and stir up the water with a long board to put life and sweetness in it.

-A correspondent of the Maine Farmer advises an inquirer for a remedy for garget, to give the cow one teaspoonful of the tincture of arnica in bran or shorts three times a day and bathe the bag thoroughly with it as often. Reduce the arnica for bathing one-half in warm water, and bathe with the hand. I have a cow that has been troubled with garget for more than four years. In that time I have given her over five pounds of saltpetre, without much effect. Last spring I tried arnica as above di-rected, and the cow has not had a sign of garget

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

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

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

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

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

50 brilliant, chromo, and tortoises hell cards in case with name 10c; outfit 10c Hall Bros, Northford Ct

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

1 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 1 Hudson Valley chromo 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct...

62 Gold, crystal, lace, perfumed & chromo cards, name in gold&jet 10c Clinton Bros, Clinton ville Ct

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

\$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$550, \$4 Outfit free. E. G. RIDEGUT & CO., 218 FultonSt.N.Y

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO New Usuane 31 Stops, 25 set Golden Tongue Reede, 45 Ur'ts, 25 Knoc Swells, Walnut Gass, warnif G. years, Stold & Book Spik. New Planson, Stool, Cover & Book, 25 425 to 26 225;. Refore you buy to anne to write me. Illustrated Newspaper and Freebadiress DANL, F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey,

\$1425 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 Proportional returns every week on stock Options of

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



Superb, snowflake, marblo, chromo, transparent etc., CARDS, no 2 alike, 10c. 20 samples, agenis' terms, type, etc., 3c. Agents wanted. Large cash commission. Full outil 10c. All cards are fine stock and neatly printed. No imperfect cards sent out. Write plainly Addess C A VICK, Arbein, 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 capital of two thousand dollars or more, either with or without experience in the bus-iness; or will take one to three thousand head of good young Ewes Sheep on shares for two or three years,
Address W. J. COLVIN & SON,
Larned, Kansas,

## FARMERS and SHIPPERS

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

S. H. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant, 206, E. 54th St., N. Y.

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 sweemed 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, Kans

## OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue. 8 Main Street, CINCINDATI, O.

A trial box (5] size) of Universal Pile Pills sent free on receipt of five 3-cent stamps. A Bure 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. No. 196, South Water St. Chicago.

References; Hide & Leathea Bank, Chicago, Hall Patterson & Co., Union Stock Yards, M. D. Stevens, Chicago.

IF YOU want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age.

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

11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 33½ PER CENT, DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address.

A. S. JOHNSON,

Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

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

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CO'S, KANSAS,
Still owned and offered for sale by the
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RAILROAD COMPANY

On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.
For Further Information Address

JOHN A. CLARK,

LAND COMMISSIONER. Fort Scott, Kansas \$25 REWARD.

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

A. D. HOWARD, Beaver City, Neb.

FYAN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds the dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to creat you mail, notice containing a complete description for add strays, the day of which they were taken up, their plained value, and the house of the taker up that set value, and the house and the stray. The set is a statistical to entained to act the same of fity cents.

Broken animals can only be taken up between the last year of the taker up. The total contained in the last of the taker up. The total contained in the last of the taker up. The total contained in the last of the fact, and the same between the last as a stray.

If an initial lable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he falls for the days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such anys, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of days, the instear-up shall go before any J

holder may take up the same.

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

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

Strays for the week ending December. 17.

Anderson County—Jas J Houston, Clerk
COLT—Taken up by W J Bell of Walker tp. November 5,
1879, one bright sorrel mare colt one year old, small white
spot in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.
COLT—Also, one dark bay mare colt, blind in left eye and
wart on right flank, branded with letter H on left shoulder,
valued at \$15.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by C CGregg of Irving to (White Cloud P. O., Doniphan Co, Kan.) November (date not given) 1579, one red yearling steer, white face marked with swallow fork in right ear and smooth crop off left, also some white on bel-ving the control of the control of the control of the valued at 81 auli, no other marks or brands perceivable, ly and end of tall, no other marks or brance percentionally valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by F J Robbins of Walnut tp (Carson P O) November 10, 1879, one bay horse colt 2 years old, 12 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

CALE—Taken up by F J Robbins of Walnut tp (Carson P O) November 10, 1879, one yearling sther call, red, some white on the end of the tall, no marks or brands, valued at

white on the end of the tail; in hands of Hiawatha tp fall. EY-Taken up by Ell Zinmerman of Hiawatha tp (Hiawatha P U) November 1, 1879, one roan filley 2 years old, no marks of brands, valued at \$50.

Bourbon County—James H. Brown, Clerk.

Bourbon County—James H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Jaken up by H. A. Eyeres, Marion to, one bay mare years on the property of the pro

STEER—Taken up by Stephen Robinson, Easton tp, November 11, dark mane and tail 2 or 3 years old, red color, right ear frozen or rounded off, left ear upper slope and hole, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by H 1. Blicks, Bazaar tp, November 15, 1879, one 2 year old, red color, right ear frozen or rounded on right hip Q, crop and silt in left ear, valication, brunded on right hip Q, crop and silt in left ear, valication, brunded on right hip Q, crop and silt in left ear, valication, brunded on right hip Q, crop and silt in left ear, valication, brunded on right hip Q, crop and silt in left ear, valication, brunded on right hip Q, crop and silt in left ear, valication, brunded on right hip Q, crop and silt in left ear, valication, brunded with the left ear, valication, brunded with the left ear, valication, and the left ear, valication, and

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by A B Castle, Liberty tp, November 79, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at #15. November 21, 1879, one dyear old light bay pony, star in forchead, some white on left-side of nose and hind feet white valued at \$\frac{2}{3}\$ and \$\frac{1}{3}\$ bits one white on left-side of nose and hind feet white valued at \$\frac{2}{3}\$ and by Jerry Shawver. Burlington tp, December \$\frac{2}{3}\$ of \$\frac{2}{3}\$ of the poly of the property of the property

Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk, COW—Taken up by John H Scott, Pleasant View tp, November 8, 1879, one cow 10 years old, pale red color, white on face in shape of heart, crop and silt in left ear, small underbit in right ear, bell on with nut for clapper.

Donphan County.—D. W. Morse, Clerk.

HGRSE—Taken up by Edward J Stocks, Wolf River tp,
November 24, 1879, one light bay horse about 8 years old,
about 1855 hands high, blind in both eyes, has white spot on
the left hind foot, no other marks or brands, valued at \$10.

about 15½ hands high, blind in both eyes, has white spot on the left hind foot, no other marks or brands, valued at \$10.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Glerk,
MULE—Taken up by 0 I Thompson, Lecompton tp, October 18, 1879, one beay mule, 15 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

MULE—Taken up by 6 I Thompson, Lecompton tp, October 18, 1879, one brown mule, 14 hands high, branded R on right shoulder, plece cut out of right ear, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by H B Sanders, Willow Springs tp, November 25, 1879, one bay mare, 2 years old, star in forchead, right hind foot while, valued at \$45.

November 25, 1879, one bay mare, 2 years old, star in forchead right hind foot while, valued at \$45.

COLT—Taken up by Wittlam Black, Palmyra tp, November 27, 1879, one black horse colt 1 year old, star in forchead, valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by S O Thacher, Wakarusa tp, September 30, 1879, one black horse colt 1 year old star in forchead, valued at \$20.

HGRE—Taken up by N C Frazder, Marion tp, one two year of hip, not intelligible, valued at \$23.

Elk Gounty.—Geo. Thompson, Clerk,

on left hip, not intelligible, valued at \$12.

Elk County.—Geo. Thompson, Clerk,

HORSE—Taken up by Benjamin Rlunt Kannaka tp, Octo
ber 23, one durk bay horse about 9 years old, small star in
forckead, left hind foot white, a bunch on the right hind leg
seems to have been branded on left shoulder, heavy shoes all

MORSE—Taken up by F Workman, Painterhood tp, October 25, one iron grey horse, 15½ hands high, collar marks,
valued at \$25.

PONY—Taken up by S R Starr, Wild Cat tp, October 25,
one light brown mare pony, head white below the eyes, one
glass eye, legs white below the knees, shod all around, and
about 11 years old, has saddle marks, valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by FWorkman, Painterhood tp, October

THE STRAY LIST.

25, 1879, one iron grey horse 15% hands high, collar marks, valued at \$435.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

FY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or stray secrets on 1, when the appraised value of a stray or stray secrets.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of send and stray. The control of the two sends in a dishert stating that such a stray for the two sends in the stray shall be added to the control of the state of the stray shall be added to the stray shall be added to the stray shall be added to the state of the sta

Johnson County-J Martin, Clerk

HEIFER—Taken up by O J Graham, McCamish tp, No-ember 12, 1879, one roan helfer one year old past, valued at wember 12, 1879, one roan helfer one year old past, values as \$12. Experiments of the property of the property

Leavenworth County.—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Mouldon, Sherman tp. November 37, 1879, 1 bay mare, 14 hands high, with star in forehead, 4 years old.

MULE—Also, 1 dark bay horse mule, 14 hands high, 3 years old, both apparently unbroken. no marks or brands visible, both valued at \$70.

Dec. 17, 1879, 1 day by mare, 14 hands high, 3 years old, right ear apparently frozen, valued at \$18.

MARE—Taken up by John C. Cullesin, Sherman tp. November 27, 1879, 1 black mare, 16 hands high, white spoint forehead, 10 years old, swenied in both shoulders, valued at \$18.

MARE—Taken up by F. F. Ricker, Alexandra tp. December 18, 1879, 1 black mare, 16 hands high, white spoint forehead, 10 years old, swenied in both shoulders, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by F. F. Ricker, Alexandra tp. December 1, 1879, 1 yearling helfer, eleep red with white spots on the sides and white spot in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$18.

FILEEV—Taken up by Jas. McMidan, Stranger 1p, November 1, 1879, 1 dark bay filey, about 3 years old, medium size, small white spot in forehead, no marks or brands per-STEER—Taken up by Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 17, 1879, 1 darby Stephen Robinson, Easton tp. November 18, 1880, and 1880.

Allen County—T. 8. Stever, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by E P Faddis, Elm tp. November 1, 1876, one red steer about one year old, sear on left hip, white in the face and on the belly, some white in the oush of the taken to the steep of the stee

Anderson County—Jas. J. Houston, Clerk.

STERE—Taken up John B. Lemon, Rich tp. November 15, 1579, one red yearling steer with under half crop in right ever, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by Sylvester Duvall, Rich tp. November 16, 1578, one pale red cow about 7 years old, some white in face and the stand finnes and bush of tall white, no marks or brands, see and dinnes and bush of tall white, no strength of the stands of t Anderson County-Jas. J. Houston, Clerk.

10, 157, one yearling steer, dark red, roan around head and neck, white spot on top of shoulders, also on the back, valued at \$15.

GELIDING COLT—Taken up by J. B. Tipton of Reeder in November 17, 1879 one bay gelding colt 2 years old, left hind foot white up to pastern joint, some with years old, left hind foot white up to pastern joint, some with the lair in forehead, no other marks or brands, yalued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by C Witcoph of Putnam tp, November 24, 1879, one iron grey mare pony with white spot in forehead no mark so rbrands.

HORSE—Taken up by C A Whitsel of Indian Creek tp, November 4, 1879, one black horse, right hind foot and pastern joint white and a few white hairs on the left, star in forehead, 1854 hands high and supposed to be four years old, no other marks or brands, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by August Stahl of Rich tp, one 4 year old, no white white was the stripe on nose, star in forehead, because and was the stripe on nose, star in forehead, because and was the strip of the stripe on nose, star in forehead, because and was the stripe on nose, star in forehead, because and was the stripe on nose, star in forehead, because and was the stripe on nose, star in forehead, because and was the stripe on nose, star in forehead, because and the star in forehead, because and the star in forehead, between the star in forehead, left hind foot white and unlaud at \$25.

Shawnee County-J Lee Knight, Clerk. STEER.—Taken up November 12, 1879, by J & Groshong of oldier tp, one red and white spotted yearling steer, marked vint two underbits in right car, branded on left hip with arge letter S and valued at \$16.

Nover its.—Taken up November 15, 1879, by B W Baird of Nover its.—Taken up November 15, 1879, by B W Baird of Nover its.—Taken up November 2, 1879, by S W Groshong of STEER.—Taken up November 7, 1879, by S W Groshong of oldier tp, one red and white spotted two year old sieer narked with swallow fors in right ear and crop off of left, road well shaped horns and branded with letter S on left, clued as \$55.

alued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up November 17, 1879, by J W Coberly of ionmouth tp, one light roan stier, one year old past, valued Monmouth tp, one light roan stier, one year one pass, values at \$14.

FILLEY—Taken up November 21, 1879, by Noah Graves of Rossville tp, one bay filey two years old about 14½ hands high with whitespot in forehead, brandetd with letter N on eft shoulder, ny other marks or brands, valued at \$40.

#### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

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

### STRAYED.

About the last of August from corner of 16th and Quincy streets. Topeka, one filly, bay with bluck 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.

TOPEKA Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works

Manufacturer ,

Chimney Flues.

P. O. Box 170.

CEMENTS,

Factory and Office on Kansas Ave., be-tween 2d and 3d Streets,

M. A. SPEAR.

## wanted.

By a practical Sheep Breeder of more than twentyfive years' experience, both in the east and west, a
partner with a cash capital of two thousand dollars
or more, either with or without experience in the
business, or will take one to three thousand head of
good young Ewes Sheep on shares for two or three
years, Address W. J. COLVIN & SON,
Larned, Kansas.

### HANSEN'S DANISH LIQUID BUTTER COLOR

Prepared in vegetable oil by skilled chemists. Does not color the buttermilk. Imparts natural rich color and enhances price of butter greatly. Largest and fancy butter-makers have adopted it. Sample by mail free. WHITMAN & BURRELL, Little Falls, N. Y. Wholesale Agents for America.

THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

its work in militions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywh re con-sider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. 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 Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedly cured by the

tissue, to the very bone, banishing pain and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe. It cares Rheumatism when all other applications tail. This wonderful

# LINIMENT

HUMAN FLESH as
Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff
Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns
and Scalds, Cuts, Braises and
Sprains, Poisonons Bites cad
Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old
Sores, Heers, Frostbites, Chilblains,
Sore Nipples, Caked Brast, and
haded every form of external discase.

indeed every form of external disease.

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

Spraine, Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Harness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Bot, Serew Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Serew Worm, Scab, Hollow Horn, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other slinent to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

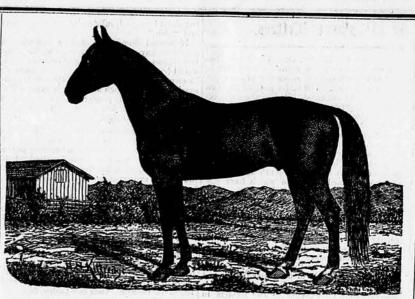
A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often sayed a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of forture.

theats without a Sear. It goes to he very root of the matter, renetrating even the bone. It cures everybody, and disappoints of one. It has been in steady use for nore than twenty-five years, and is

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

DESCRIPTION OF STREET



# Imported Clydesdales, HAMBLETONIANS,

Trotting Stock,

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

POWELL PROS.

BEST BUTTER MADE BY THE COOLEY CREAMER.

Farmers and butter makers of Kansas, we wish to call your attention to the great success of the Cooley Creamer—the submerged process of setting milk for raising cream—as evidenced by the large sales of the past 12 months, the hundreds of letters written in praise of it, the universal approval of it by the agricultural process itself eccentry, the fact that at the London International Dairy Fair, and at the State and County Fairs all over this country, Cooley the amer butter and the process level fast at ways taken first premium.

"Troves to be a decided success,"—"I because the state of the sale ways taken first premium, "Would not do without it if I had but one cow,"—"Am getting from 5 to 8 cents a pound more than those making by the old process,"—"I placed it in a small but encel leanto attacked to my burn, where it has worsed equally well in the coldest as well as in the inflidest weather,"—"We the advantages are no more for summer than for winter use; have used it all winter in a room without fire,"—"IT had but two cows I she uld use one, knowing that I can make a better quality of butter and more of it, with much less labor."

To the many that have signif at the state while unter is high, it is equally as valiable for winter as for summer use. We want good agents in every county not taken. For a copy of chicago Dairyman giving prices and information send to LYMAN & SEAFFER, STATE AGENIS, 100 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

WATCHES! CLOCKS!

JEWELRY! SILVER-PLATED WARE!!

## Large stock and Low Prices at JAMES DOUGLASS' 205 Kansas Ave , Topeka, Kas.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE



For sale by all dealers. Awarded the Medal of Honor at the Centennial and Paris Expositions. SAM'L CUPPLES & CO.. Agent for our St. Louis Factory. FRAZER LUBRICATOR CO., Chicao and New York

Largest Stock in America. Prices Extra-ordinarily Low. Also Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries, &. Price and Descriptive vict From. T. S. Hubbard, Fredonia, N. Y.

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



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

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will posi-tively prevent this terrible disease, and will pestively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Pre-vention is better than cure. Sold Everywhere. L S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

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



treet, New York.

PHOTOGRAPH VISITING CARDS. Send 10c for circular and 80 samples. Seavy Bros, Northford Co

STSAYED.

A large, fat, white mileh cow, with red nose, ear and three red feet. Please deliver or leave word at T. B. Thompson's: No. 83, 10th Ave., Topeka.

4,000 Sheep for Sale.

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

A. M. CARPENTER,
North Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

If you wish a beautiful illustrated guide book, describing Texas and kansas, and containing articles on eattle raising, and where the best and cheapest lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by addressing Texas and Kansas Emigrant Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

The Purestand Best Medicine ever made A combination of Hops, Buchin, Mandrake, and Bandellon, with all the best and most curstive properties of all other litters makes the greating properties of all other litters makes the greating the state of the st The six whose employments has aged and infraTo all whose employments cause irregularity of
the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an
are invaluable without in the six who are invaluable without in the
No matter what your feelings or mystems are
what the disease or a siment it, use they litters
bon't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel
bad or miserable, use the litters at once. It may
save your life. It has saved hundreds.
\$2500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or
the same of the six of the same of the Cet some this day.

Ior Cougn Curr is the sweetest, safest and bes The Hor Pap for Stomach, Liver and Hidney is seperior to all others. Cures by absorption. Ask druggist. D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunk enness, use of optum, tobacco and narcotics: Sold by druggists. Hop listers Mfg. Co. Rochaster, N. Y. Send for Circular.



50 Best mixed Cards ever sold, with name for 10c Post-paid, TRY ME. J. B. Husted, Nassau, NY

LYON Co., Dec. 1.—I like the advice you give in the last FARMER in regard to the burning of fire-guards. The only thing I don't like about it is the waiting for a still day. Don't wait for a still day, but put your team on to the plow and commence to plow. Don't be afraid of plowing too much. Four rods are much better than two, although two rods are sufficient unless the grass should be very high. Don't attempt to burn around stacks or buildings without first using the plow. No matter how without first using the plow. No matter how still it may be when you start your fire, nine times out of ten there will be too much wind before you are through. I favor using the plow to do the whole job. It costs but little more, is perfectly safe, and you don't have to wait and thereby run the risk of being burnt out by some one's fire getting awry from him: and last, but not least, you are sure of not setting any one else on fire.

The weather has been very fine this fall, with

plenty of rain but not too much. Fall wheat is in splendid condition. Stock is in good or-der, with no disease that I have heard of. der, with no disease that I have should like to hear more about cheap transpor C. C.

Should like to hear more about cheap transportation.

"WASHINGTON Co., Dee. 8.—It is a little moist just now, as it has been raining the past four hours, making it almost impossible to get into the fields to husk corn. About one-half of the corn is gathered and a great deal of it sold, farmers thinking that it will not be worth as much in the spring as it is now. If farmers would keep hogs to consume their corn they would find it more profitable. Take a good stock of hogs, say the Poland-China, there is more profit at \$3 gross in feeding the corn to them than selling it at 25 cents a bushel. Some farmers are getting flocks of sheep, which seem to be a good spaying investment, while others are trying cattle and hogs. This will, no doubt, with proper management be better business than trying to raise all grain. The times seem to be getting better, judging from the improvements going on in this section in the way of houses, barns, and fences. There is a good deal of wire fence built this fall. Hogs are \$3.60 and \$4.00; corn, 20 cents; cats, 18 cents; wheat 60 and 80 cents; butter, 20 cents, eggs, 15; potatoes, 50 cents, and turkeys 50 cents each. There is a good opening for a cheese factory in this vicinity.

MERIDEN, Jefferson Co., Dec. 5.—Last night

MERIDEN, Jefferson Co., Dec. 5 .- Last night and to-day we are having another soaking rain.

Probably about one-tenth of the corn remains Probably about one-tenth of the corn remains in the field. The continued rains have retarded corn gathering, so much that a large amount of corn will remain out during the winter. Corn that was planted between the 25th of April and the 10th of May, and well tilled, has come out full and round, while that which was planted later and poorly tilled in most cases, has turned out poorly. The late sown wheat has a much better appearance than usual when sown so late and bids fair for a crop. I have come to the conclusion that the deficiency in the crop of corn is in part the result of neglect the crop of corn is in part the result of neglect in cultivating after the corn has become so large that it is not advisable to use the wheel cultiva-The old double shovel and the five tooth cultivater, with too many, are in no order to use, and the consequence is the get ahead of the corn. G. J. REUTTY.

CORALLIS, Smith Co., Dec. 5 .- It has been some time since I have seen any communica-tion in the FARMER, from Smith county, and believing (as who does not?) that our county is

believing (as who does not?) that our county is equal to any in the state, thought I would "chip in" a few words for this section.

As every correspondent, of late, has spoken of the fine appearance of winter wheat in his locality, it might be well to add that we have a little wheat that—no preventing providence—may help to make Kansas the first in rank of wheat-producing states, in 1880.

We also raised a little corn this year, and looking at some of the cribs in the county, not so very little either. Average yield throughout the county, 25 bushels per acre, and worth at present from 18 to 20 cents per bushel, but will, no doubt, be from 40 to 50 cents by spring, as there is a large scope of country lying to the west of us, that has to depend on us for corn. Friday I saw teams from Decatur, Rawlins and Wallace counties, looking for corn. While we Friday I saw teams from Decatur, Rawlins and Wallace counties, looking for corn. While we are talking about corn, I would like to hear from the farmers throughout the state—their epinions on the amount of seed to be planted, number of stalks to hill, distance apart, etc. This year I planted in check 3 feet 8 inches each way, with an average stand of two stalks to the hill, and had 45 bushels of good, large, sound ears per acre, while my neighbors, who planted from three to five stalks to the hill, had from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, of an inferior quality.

Good, fat hogs (the only kind we raise) are worth \$2.80, that is the average price, varying from \$2.60 to \$3, according to the humor of the buyers. If they are on good terms with one

buyers. If they are on good terms with one another we don't get so much; if they get mad we get more; we like to see them mad. Wonder if any other locality is troubled in that

Thanksgiving passed off very quietly; in fact it was the most disagreeable day we have had this winter, as it snowed a little all day, but still was a very good day to eat roast turkey and cranberry sauce.

As so many of your contributors have spoken of "that rain," I suppose it is useless for me to suggest that you make mention of the fact that it—like the grasshoppers in '74—covered the whole state.

whole state.

As an evidence of increasing wealth, we note with pride the many new school houses that are being built in this county, not sod, or "dugouts," but good, substantial, frame buildings, where the young idea may be taught to shoot—not buffalo and antelope, as a few years ago,

Newton, Harvey Co., Dec. 6,—Winter has now fairly opened, but more in word than in deed in this county, for we see the plows going almost every day. The major part of the corn is husked and marketed. Buyers are only offering twenty-two cents for corn.

The price of wheat has advanced to ninety cents again, but the farmers hold it for a dollar, preferring to sell the corn rather than take less than a dollar for wheat.

There have been more hogs slaughtered in the communication in your issue of November 26th, would lead one to believe it is, do not keep us in suspense, but induce him (by those mild, persuasive ways by which an editor is supposed to be so well supplied) to give to the readers of the FARMER the benefit of this invention.

Long live the FARMER.

Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Dec. 15.—Since our railroad communication.

bellie than a dollar for wheat.

There have been more hogs slaughtered and shipped from Newton than any of the knowing ones could have believed a month ago. There are two packing houses heae which have disposed of about 1500 head during the three weeks past, and a great many more have been shipped east.

We have another new enterprise here in Newton which will be quite a benefit to the county as well as the town, and that is nothing more nor less than an iron foundry. A couple of enterprising young men from Ohio have started a foundry for the purpose of casting extras for all kinds of farm machinery, and doing job work generally. In our opinion this will save time and expense to our farmers in harvest or at any busy season. We hope our farmers will remember this matter and give the enterprise a hearty support.

Lyon Co., Dec. 1.—I like the advice you

this year it will exceed last by 17,000 acres, making 100,000 acres of a harvest for 1880. The prospect was never better; the crop was well put in and early. We have had rain sufficient, with good warm growing weather all the fall; it completely hides the ground and is

well spread.

Our hog crop this year will exceed 15,000 head, all first-class. We have shipped from our depot, in two and one-half months, over one hundred and seventy-five cars of hogs and grain. About one-half the hogs are marketed. There are over 20,000 bushels of grain in store for shipment. There are 900 head of cattle stall-feeding within five miles of our place, ready for the spring market.

feeding within five miles of our place, ready for the spring market.
Wheat, 85c to 87c; corn, 18c in the ear, 20c shelled; hogs, \$3 gross; cattle per head, 3 and 4 years old, \$25 to \$30.
Our farmers are all doing well; they are prosperous and happy. We think we have passed the times of a frontier life. Many are getting the second titles to their farms H. C. ST. CLAIR.

OLATHE, Johnson Co., Dec. 1.—There is more wheat sown this fall than any previous year, and it is looking well and growing finely. There is a fair prospect for a large crop. Fall wheat is now worth from 90 cents to \$1 per

bushel.

There will be a good quantity of flax sown next season, but, I think, not as much as the past year. Flax seed is in good demand by grain dealers, and they are paying \$1.30 per bushel. Flax averaged \$10 to \$30 per acre.

Corn is nearly all gathered, and is averaging 35 to 55 bushels per acre. Good shipping corn is meatly \$8 canter nor hushel.

35 to 55 bushels per acre. Good shipping corn is worth 26 cents per bushel.

The potato crop was next to none at all; only the very earliest and latest amounted to anything. Potatoes are worth from 50 to 65 cents per bushel. By experimenting, I find by putting seed potatoes in the ground and covering with straw manure, it keeps the ground damp and clear of weeds, and the potatoes have every chance to grow and not become choked with chance to grow and not become choked with weeds. I put in one patch and covered with straw, and as I did not have time, I did not cul-

straw, and as I did not have time, I did not cultivate nor hoe them, and they were the best I had. Next season I will put them all in in the way I have mentioned.

The fall has been very mild; only one light snow-fall, on the 28th. The ground has not been frozen to amount to anything. Some farmers are plowing ground ready for flax in the spring. Cattle are in good, growing condition and are doing well. Good shipping hogs are worth \$2.75 to \$3.25.

The farmers are doing considerable building

The farmers are doing considerable building this fall. Good crops next season will build lots of new houses, barns and granaries.

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WHY THIS PAPER IS PUBLISHED.

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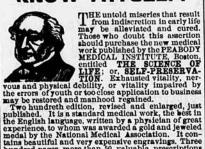
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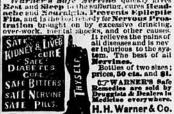
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