

ESISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 14, 1880.

VOL. XVIII. NO.

THISAS FARMER

HUDSTING, Editors and Proprietor opeka, Kansas.

Items.-No. 33.

R OF CONTRACTION.

old Westminster Abbey, in city of London, were giving brought to their original position blarge number of heavy bars of ironing cold they gradually contracted. this venerable edifice was saved i If my memory serves me right thabbey was erected by Wil-Phing over eight hundred VII made an addition to it, "King Henry's Chapel."

One por cantiful abbey is known as the admiritish poets. There you Pope, Dryden, Addison, Goldsmit of others. Lord Byron, the first o ets, was denied a niche in the " ... The Bishop of London forbade it.

ANIMAL LIFE. There is amblance, says Dr. Prenze, on the laws life, between the manner in which li highest degrees of heat are mainta. The process is one of assimilation ists respectively in the union of its Ignition does not take place from to or mutual exposure of heat, which be elements of fire. Thus wood or coal noxygen, would never inflame; but illates itself from both, and, like life, ated by the union of its elements, beforely existing, or otherwise combined as another agreement with life, namen each the elements are combined from surces of earth and air.

NIN AFRICA. The following circumstance in the anatomy of the pecies, is well worthy of consideration uently observed (says Dr. R. R. Madd Travels in Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, et 190, Vol. I,) that the administering of ic to the negro soldiers of Dongola and ces, was attended with convulsions and eath. On examining the body, I foundamenh different from that organ in wiple, both in size and

structure, it being

tion if it is a safeguainst heat, as is generally supposed. Tis no color that absorbs heat as much at. The white people of Africa are subjecte same scorching beams as the negro as little inconvenience, and I would rith less prejudice of

Dr. Madden relates other cases similar to the above, which under his observation in the Alexandrisital. KNOWLEDGE OF PRIAL OBJECTS.

Dugald Stewart, in lork on the Intellectual Powers, says: "Wat impressions made on our organs of sense, puld have been impossible for us to arrit the knowledge of our faculties, and the occas on which all our notions are formed, are fahed either imme-

notions are formed, are fashed either immediately or ultimately, by e. A being possessed of hearing and s ling alone, would have no conception of an al world." Many other able writers have ta a like view.

A man by losing his ser of sight, improves his sense of feeling, and ald he be fond of music, will, in all humanobability, make a good musician. One of the stand most skillful musicians I ever knew as a blind man who had lost his sight afters became of age. The sense of touch and sightre both necessary to obtain the shape of an object. A man losing one of his eyes after he is ac need in life, will again have to learn by experience the shape of an object and its distance fro him. The celebrated case of Casper Hauser who was confined from infancy until he becam grown to manhood, in a cell, without seeing the face of a human being, supplies a charter in human history of great interest. The information it afformation it after the sense of great interest. The information it afformation it after the sense of tory of great interest. The information it affords will always occupy a place which conjecture hitherto has supplied. We may, at some time, give a sketch of this strange character.

JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Kansas

Hardy Ornamental Phrubs.

Prof. Popence, of the Agricu Itural College, furnishes the following report to the Industri-

At a meeting of the Manhattan Horticultural At a meeting of the Manhattan Horticuttural Society, held in the horticultural building at the college, on last Saturday, the president of the society, Mr. T. C. Wells, presented the following valuable list of shrubs, climbers and perennial herbs, that he had found reliable and worthy of cultivation in this locality:

PERENNIAL SHRUBS.

Dwarf Flowering Almond.—Covered in early spring with double pink flowers. If carefully pruned to a compact growth, it makes a very desirable shrub.

Barberry.—Foliage of different colors in diferent varieties; fruit edible.

Common Elder.—When well trained, becomes a very ornamental shrub. Flowers visited by be es. PERENNIAL SHRUBS.

ited by bees.
Staff-tree, Wahoo, (Euonymus).—A valuable native shrub. Fruit bright crimson and scarlet.
Very conspicuous during winter.
Red Tartarian Honeysuckle.—Upright; flow-

ers pink, in May.

Common Buckeye.—Worth cultivation; flow-

ers and leaves come very early; easily grown from seed, but difficult to transplant. (The horse chestnut was mentioned as proving a

horse chestnut was mentioned as proving a failure.)

Bluemont Plum.—Believed to be a hybrid. Highly ornamental, when young and well cared for; branches pendant; foliage clean and bright; flowers, large white; fruit highly flavored, spicy; bright red; native of the vicinity of Manhattan.

Common Lilac.—White and purple.

Persian Lilac.—More hardy than the common lilac; flowers later in spring, and buds consequently less liable to be killed by late frosts.

Wild Thorn, (Crataegus).—A rare native; of value as an ornamental shrub.

Pawpaw.—Very desirable; easily grown from seed, but transplanted with difficulty.

Tamarix.—A deciduous, flowering shrub of considerable value.

Tamarix.—A deciduous, flowering shrub of considerable value.
Japan Quince, (Oydonia).—In different varieties; the flowers are large and beautiful, of bright colors, covering the shrub in spring.
Snowball, (Vibaraum).—Flowers white, in large globular clusters, very handsome.
Spirea.—Several varieties succeed well, prominently those known as Bridle Wreath and Elmleaved Spirea.
Lyringa, Mock Orange, (Philadelphus).—The large-flowered and fragrant varieties are very satisfactory.

large-flowered and fragrant varieties are very satisfactory.
Common Smooth Sumac, (Rhus glabra).—Foliage handsome, deep red in autumn. (This plant is frequently defoliated by the leaf-eating beetle. Blepharida rhois.)
Bladder-Nut, (Staphylea trifolia).—Foliage pleasing, light green; flowers white, in pendant cymes; native shrub.
Rose Acacia.—Highly ornamental; flowers large and crimson. early.

large and crimson, early.

Red-Bud.—Native; susceptible of great im-

Red-Bud.—Native; susceptible of great in provement in cultivation.

Jersey Tea, (Ceanothus).—Low, perennial, shrubby plant; flowers white, fragrant, in clusters, covering the whole bush.

Chokecherry.—A pleasing, native tree; flowers in racemes, white and fragrant.

Southerry (Symphoricarpus racemosus).—

Coralberry.—A low, native shrub, bearing a profusion of coral-red berries, that are persistent until severe frosts.

PERENNIAL CLIMBERS

Virginia Creeper, (Ampelopsis quinquefolia).—
A well-known and appreciated native climber.
Trumpet Vine, (Tecoma rudicans).—Fine and hardy on the uplands, but sometimes becomes troublesome, through its habit of sprouting;

flowers large, conspicuous.

Bittersweet, (Celastrus).—An ornamental and rapid climber; fruit orange and scarlet, conspicuous in winter.

Climing Honeysuckles.—All succeed, but the "Monthly Fragrant" most highly recom-

mended.
Chinese Wistaria.—Rapidly growing climber;

Chinese Wistaria.—Rapas, Sowers blue, in large clusters, Roses.—The Prairie Queen and Seven Sisters are recommended as being quite hardy, while the Baltimore Belle is not entirely so.

A native herbaceous

Apios Tuberosa.—A native herbaceous climber; gives good results as an ornamental

plant.
Wild Balsam-Apple.—A native annual, also recommended for general purposes; a climber of rapid growth; habit graceful; flowers borne in great profusion, white and fragrant.

PERENNIAL FLOWERING HERBS.

Many of the following list become more beau-tiful by cultivation:

Anemone.—Purple and white, double, native, blooming on the prairies in early spring.

Columbine (Aquilegia).—Both native and ex-otic varieties succeed and give much satisfac-

otic varieties succeed and give mich sausaction.

Larkspur (Delphinium).—Both exotic and indigenous species cultivated with success.

Dalea Laxiflora.—A beautiful, white-flowered plant, with slender; erect, graceful habit; native from Manhattan westward on the high prairies.

Union Grass, (Uniola).—A beautiful native grass, growing in shaded spots; highly ornamental, and valuable for winter decoration.

Verbena.—A trailing, pink-flowered, native variety, does well in cultivation; flowers fragrant.

Gaura.—Tall herbs, covered with pink and white blossoms in late summer; very effective in thick clumps.

Sensitive Brier (Schrankia).—Flowers rose, globular in shape, with a very delicate fragrance.
Yucca.—The native and introduced varieties are equally satisfactory; quite hardy; leaves

· Lobelia.—The blue and scarlet native species are both susceptible of cultivation, and have proved desirable.

Evening Primrose, (Aenothera Missourien

Flowers very large, yellow; native on the high ground around Manhattan.

Liatris.—Several species of this genus, all native, are well worth cultivating, and are easily

transplanted.
Asclepias Tuberosa.—An orange-flowered na-tive milkweed, that is very ornamental in cultivation.

The list contained a few others of less general

value, but of botanical interest.

The consideration of the subject will be resumed at the next meeting of the society, which will be held in the horticultural building on the afternoon of the second Thursday in January.

Occupation During Winter.

I noticed an item in the agricultural departnent of the Chicago Times, with the above heading. As it was meant for the western farmers, I will give you part of his words and few comments on it:

"As agriculture is at present conducted in the prairie regions of the west, farmers are virtually without remunerative employment from the first of November to the first of April. A few husk corn and a small number do a little teaming, but, as a rule, there is nothing done in the line of work except to deal out food for a herd of stock At the time when most farms were fenced with rails, and wood was generally employed as fuel, there was considerable work during winter, but now coal has taken the place of wood for fuel, and it requires little or no preparation, while wire has superseded rails or any kind of lumber for fencing.

'Machinery has taken the place of many things that were done through the winter months, such as threshing grain, shelling corn, working up flax and hemp, drying apples, and many other things.

"Any merchant, and nearly every manufacturer, would be raised, if he were to shut up his store or manufactory on the first of November and keep it closed until the first of April? But that is substantially what every western farmer does. Not only is he out of employment but his teams are. His working stock as well as himself are of great expense. As to the other animals they are generally unproductive, The milch cows do not afford half milk enough to pay for their feed. The other animals will weigh less and be in poorer condition in the spring than when they were put into winter quarters. In short the gains of summer are

vember, to plow for the spring crops. When the ground has become too hard frozen to plow, there is plenty of manure to haul out and put on the poorest part of the farm. When that is done there may be out-buildings to make or repair yards to build or repair, and when the weather is too severe for that, if there is a work-shop, which should be on every farm, there will be machinery to repair and repaint, harness or wagons to repair, and when not otherwise employed, the time is not wasted in looking over the accounts of the previous summer's work and plowing for the spring planting, or in reading agricultural papers and gaining the experience of others. Farming is not done by muscle alone; there must be some brain work also, to make it a success. The farmer, as a rule, generally puts in long hours during the croping season, and works hard, and if there are some idle days in winter that are not employed, he needs them for rest, and his teams need rest.

If the milch cows do not give sufficient milk to pay for their food, what has the farmer been doing all summer that he has not provided good hay, straw, corn, fodder, pumpkins and corn to grind for them. A good cow will always pay for her feed, and if she is not a good milker with good feed, sell her and get a better animals, if it pays to keep them at all, it will spring as they were in the fall.

Drilling Against Hill-Planting Corn.

We have often asked the question why west ern farmers, whose land is so smooth and clear of stones, should continue to plant corn in hills rather than in drills, and are inclined to attribute the custom to the power of old habit. We know that the ready reason given is that the corn can be worked both ways and the weeds more effectually destroyed. But this is more imaginary than real. In planting with the drill the grains are placed in a smooth line,

of dropping by hand, and the cultivators can be run so close to the young corn as to destroy or cover up all grass and weeds as effectually as by crossing, while in point of yield, drilling has always produced the largest crops when properly done. A discussion was lately held at the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, (one of the most celebrated farmers' clubs in the country.) on the subject of drilling corn, where it seems to have been handled by competent speakers, who gave their preference most decidedly in favor of planting in drills as opposed to the hill system. after she got lame in the other hind foot, and A member said:

"Ten or twelve years ago I saw an article written by John Johnston—a report of successful corn culture, the seed drilled in. It struck me as a new idea, practiced in its character, so I tried the plan and I have not planted corn in hills since. It is true I have not tested the method in comparison with hill planting in the same field, for I am well satisfied with the crops I get from drill planting. I use the Farmer's Favorite drill, and plant pumpkin seeds by the same method. The cultivation I give is like that reported by the gentleman who has just described his method. Several members of this club who visited my cornfield a year or two ago, flattered me by favorable comments on the crop that was drilled. I remember Judge Balcom, who was with the party, was disposed to rate the crop below his, and I admit it did look so, but later in the season he came again, which will be a the same and the the sum do the threshing, which he will do. Quantity per acre, from ten to twenty bushels; price per bushel, 85 cents to WM. BATEMAN. I tried the plan and I have not planted corn in tion of flattering me, that my drilled corn was really better than his planted in hills. I husked from the field one hundred and six bushels of ears to the acre. As to the stalks, my estimate is that the increase from drilling is about onehalf in amount, and there is considerable gain in quality. I do not get an ear of corn from every stalk, but from some I get two, and in favorable seasons I get fine crops of pumpkins. I drill nine quarts of seed to the acre. On smooth land, free from stones, the kernels will drop very evenly about ten inches apart.

feet apart." There is one important requisite which must not be overlooked in preparing the ground for "The membrane the outer skin, to which their blackness, is a peculiarity not to be met in the vytest people of Nubia and Abysinnia,; neas the heat of the sun anything to do with duction; and I question if it is a seteral text of the sun anything to do with duction; and I question if it is a seteral text of farm accounts.

"The membrane the outer skin, to which their blackness, is a peculiarity not to be met in the vytest people of Nubia and Abysinnia,; neas the heat of the sun anything to do with duction; and I question if it is a seteral text of ground for the during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that can be done during the winter."

In many cases the above are real facts, but on a well conducted farm there is a great deal that the plowing be well done and the ground harrowed until the surface is smooth and fine. The full the profit, or loss of the sun at the corn is all in the crib. There is generally a please of the sun at the work is done in this preliminary stage.

Communications.

ED. FARMER: Will you please inform me how soon in the spring prairie may be broken so as to sow millet (also the proper time of sowing the same,) preparatory to sowing wheat in the fall? I am a young farmer; never farmed any until last year. I find your paper invaluable to me; would not be without for several times its cost. P. E. C. B.

Break the ground as early as possible, and proceed as you would for a crop of oats. Have your ground in the best condition it can be put,

ED. EARMER: I have been thinking to ask some questions, through your valuable paper, for some time. Will you please inform some of your readers, through the FARMER, what the Rochdale system is, and if it has worked successfully where it has been introduced? also, what is the best crop, generally, to be put in on fresh broken sod? P. E. C. BLADES.

The FARMER has published the outlines of one; and all the live stock, including the work the system and the results of the Rochdale cooperative plan at various times. The system is pay to have them in as good condition in the of English origin, and probably needs some changes and modifications to suit location and business in this country. Major Sims, Master of the State Grange of Kansas, has investigated the working of co-operation on the Rochdale plan, as practiced in this locality, and could probably answer satisfactorily the inquiry of our correspondent.

Wheat is the best crop on first breaking prairie sod.

Castor Beans.

MR. BATEMAN: I have inquired in the Cansas FARMER about the culture of cae beans, and failed to get any information. Wi

there is no uneven zigzaging as in the 'old way | you be so kind, and let me know, either through the FARMER, or personally, how they are raised, when and how planted, and when ripe, how they are gathered, and how much can be expected from an acre? By so doing you will greatly oblige a new farmer. C. HAUSER. Bunker Hill, Kansas.

Sore Foot.

ED. FARMER: I have a yearling heifer that got a little lame in July last with a crack in the back part of her hoof. About two months now she is getting lame in one of her fore feet, and the first sore is extending between the hoof in front, and recently, eruptions are appearing on her nose and back. Can any of your numerous readers tell me what to do for her?

which he will do.
to twenty bushels; price per bushel, 85 cents www. BATEMAN.

Belle Plaine, Sumner Co., Dec. 27th.
What would one think to see a banker, melehant, mechanic or a grain and stock dealer doing business without keeping a set of book. Now of all business that is carried on in our nation, farming is the most extensive and important. If farming should have the wheels of machinery would stop, our crippled, banks would close by in short, business in every department fail. Why should not then every farmer be instructed how to keep a set of books? It is just as necessary for him to know what his farm and improvements, his machinery and stock, his

Where the land is stony, or otherwise rough enough to disturb distribution, there may be greater spaces, or a sudden jar to the drill in passing may throw out seed thicker in the rows for a short distance. The rows are placed four it, and I venture that at the end of one year he would find it profitable. He should not only know what his farm and improvements cost him, but should know what his corn, wheat,

The accompanying forms of farm accounts, were arranged in the customary manner of debits and credits, which are somewhat difficult to set in ordinary horspaper work. Every farmer should keep a set of books and if he has not learned the theory, he may readly do so by procuring a copy of the many systems of bookseeping, and studying it during the long winter evenings. There are blank books to be had arranged with appropriate heading and ruled for the purpose of keeping accounts. But in default of these conveniences, any farmer can keep a memorandum account of his business which is much better than no book at all. The manner of properly keeping accounts should be one of the lessons taught in every country school, and sow as early as the season will permit in for it is information that nearly every child in the course of future life is compelled to use. A great deal is taught in a smattering way in the schools that is soon forgotten because never called into use afterward, but a knowledge of keeping accounts would be of practical benefit to nearly every one. Why is it not taught in the schools and some lessons of minor importance omitted?

Nortonville, Jefferson Co., Jan. 3.—Kansas still keeps her reputation for being a climate of great extremes. Cold weather commenced with us December 11th Up to the 29th it was clear and cold. On the morning of the 25th the mercury stood 16 degrees below zero. Many were complaining that their wheat had dried up and blown away. On the night of January 3d, the rain came in the shape of a young deluge, so that the roads have been almost impassable. The cornfields have been turned into quagmires, and every feed-lot into a mudhole, and every hoof of stock that can't get under shingles, wallows in the mud.

The dry, cold weather of last month was well improved in getting in the corn, so the crop is about all harvested. I don't see that wheat is damaged much by the dry, cold weather, except some pieces of late sowing.

Fat hogs are about all gone into the market; \$4 is the highest paid for hogs at this point. More beef cattle being fed than last year. This kind of weather is very hard on them; as few have good shelter. We shall year to the property of the standard of the shall year that you have good shelter. We shall year to the property of the standard of the shall year that you have good shelter and ground feed in the standard of the shall year.

. Stock.

f the Suffolk Hog.

hog, as it was generally known venty years ago, was a very diminuamal, scarce weighing, in most cases, two aundred pounds at maturity, being nearly devoid of hair, and very apt to choke up while being fattened; and it was represented by those who were unfavorable to the breed, that it was almost useless for breeding purposes. The sows were said to have been poor milkers, giving birth to very small litters. A great many people throughout the country seem to have an idea that while other breeds of hogs have been changed by breeding, the Suffolk is still the same animal it was years age. The fact is, that the Suffolk has been improved as much as any other breed. The Suffolk of the present day, while retaining all its fattening qualities, is a good deal larger than formerly, weighing at maturity from three hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds, and in some instances as high as five or six hundred pounds. They now, generally, have a good covering of soft hair, although once in a while an individual specimen of the breed will be thin-haired. They do not choke up by getting excessively fat any more than any other breed. When not allowed to get too fat, the sows breed well, and are prover-bigly kind and gentle mothers, allowing their

pige to be handled without resenting it.

The color of the Suffolk being white, is, in my udgment, a strong quality in its favor, and wer you get one dressed it has a very attractive appearance, being of a delicate pinkish white. The meat of the Suffolk hog is very sweet, tender, and fine grained. They almost invariably weigh more than a person would suppose by their looks. Formerly the demand was for a heavy, coarse hog; at present the demand is for a hog which can be put on the market at any age, and at the same time, be fat. A run on the clover pasture through the summer, with a finish off of three or four weeks' cornfeeding in the early fall, makes the cheapest pork a man can raise. Another fact which the writer has often noticed while at fairs, is the eager appetite of the Suffolks. At feeding time they are always anxious for their meals, which they eat up clean, and then lay quietly in their pens until the next meal time. The demand for the Suffolk is constantly on the increase, and breeders are as yet unable to supply it .- S. H. J., in Prairie Farmer.

Shelter for Stock.

In my farm notes of December 24th, I rerred to the need of shelter for stock, and iend Templin, in an excellent article in the me number, shows the great loss of animal heat when exposed to cold, therefore, enough has been said, I think, to convince the thoughtins that stock should be sheltered.

Some who read L. J. Templin's article may say, All right, but I cannot get pine boards to make shelters. Well, you can use many other articles which make warmer shelters than boards. In most prairie regions, not in full cultivation, prairie grass can be mowed in the fall, or at any time before it is burned off, which may be used for building the walls of stock stables, by stacking it in ricks four or five feet thick, and of the desired height and length. Then put poles or scantlings on top the walls or posts to support the roof, which may be of the same material. Where straw can be had it answers the same purpose.

If the roof be made thick enough to turn the rains and snows, such stables are warmer than those made of lumber, as we generally see them made. In fact it is generally necessary to give some ventilation, or they will be too tight.

walls like stones, without mortar, and make a warm stable and a good wadbreak.

Straw and hay walls must, of course, be protected from cuch stock as will eat them. Such may be made by placing poles or other material so as to prevent the stock from reaching the

I have often made cheap wind-breaks by piling up my coarse manure.

Straw, hay and sod will last many years with a little repairing each year, and when well made into barns, sheds and wind-breaks, are more effectual in keeping out wind, cold, rain and snow than most of barns made of lumber, especially in Kansas and other windy regions. It is necessary to fasten the roofs down with weights, poles, ropes made of hay or other material. But galvanized or coppered wire is the best and cheapest article in the end.

Of course every tasty farmer will wish for something more beautiful and durable than such stables and wind-breaks as I have been describing, but as so many in the west cannot build shelters and stables of lumber, stone or brick, on account of poverty, they had better use such material as they can and make their stock comfortable. I have seen a rich farmer, in Kansas, keep a herd of cattle in a wire corral on a high, of straw not two hundred yards distant, which broody. When one has the convenience it is he hauled out by wagon loads to feed them, when if he had let the cattle run to the straw they could have sheltered around it and saved him the labor of hauling it: Such cases are not rare by any means. B. P. HANAN.

Has It Come to This?

The Drover's Journal, of December 11th, blished the following:

Mr. Josephs is a well known and extensive per from Chicago to New York, and on, one day last week, that

was entitled to more privileges than other ship- moulting, and the reason is that they hide their heads towards the entrance, occasionally ad- from all sorts of people—people some of Mr. S. P. Hopkins, the evener at this point for cobs at them occasional y. Sometimes a hen day last week, assigned Mr. Josephs' cattle for find the same danger. I feed them plenty of other noticeable objects near by, after which New York over a certain road. Mr. Josephs fat when moulting. This gives the hen an oily they return to the hive, and start in a direct nated, but forwarded them, against the protest of the evener, over another road. Mr. Hopkins applied to headquarters, at New York; and to-day he was authorized to collect a fine of ten per cent. on the freight bill of Mr. Josephs, and to refuse to ship cattle for him until he paid the same. Mr. Josephs has probably learned by this time that he is not a 'bigger man' than Sol Hopkins, the evener, or any cattle shipper from this point.'

Has it really come to this, that a shipper of live stock from Chicago to the east cannot decide for himself what route he will patronize, wishout subjecting himself to a fine? Does it not look as though the time had come at last when congressional legislation to protect the money. You have 331 years; she has less public from railroad monopolies is an imperative necessity ?- Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

appearance to an outsider.

Poultry.

The Hens in Winter.

There is little difficulty in obtaining eggs in summer, but the winter eggs must be worked for, and the fowls managed beforehand. Hens that have laid well during the summer cannot be depended on for late fall or early winter, even if fed well, but will generally commence in January and keep it up throughout February and March, giving a good supply of eggs if not too old. But it is better not to allow such birds to go into the winter. They are generally fat, after having finished the annual moult, and should be killed for the table. After the second annual moult hens are apt to become egg-bound, especially if well fed and fat. The excess of fat that accumulates about the lower intestines and ovaries weakens these organs and renders them incapable of performing their offices. Hence the fowl suffers and becomes profitless. When left too long the bird becomes feverish and the flesh is unfit for food. The better way is to avoid this trouble, since there is no cure, by not allowing the birds to go into the second winter. Trouble of this kind seldom occurs with pullets or young hens.

To obtain a supply of winter eggs, we must have the chicks out in March or April. Legkorns and some of the smaller breeds will do in May or the first of June, but the Brahmas and Cochins must come off early, that they may have the full season for growth. The Asiatics are generally good layers in winter, and need less artificial heat, as nature has not furnished them with any ornamental appendages which suffer by exposure to frost. For them it is not necessary to spend large sums in warm buildings. What they can dispense with in this respect, they demand in feed, which must be given regularly. The feed must be kept up and varied with animal and vegetable diet. The supply in water must never fail. We must feed and feed a long time before the eggs will come. Any breed of hens will consume an enormous quantity of feed before commencing to lay, but after having once begun they will not require or even take so much grain. When laying, their great craving is for vegetable and animal substances, and crushed clam and oyster

Fowls that are regularly trained have certain portions of the day for their different feeds. My birds require their shells at night, as well

This naturally follows from its superior vig Where sods can be had, they can be laid into as their greens, and their grain in the morning, d always fresh water. When one has the time and convenience, and enjoys the petting of fowls, making warm stews on very cold days is a very good plan, and the birds relish them marvelously. Take beef or pork scraps, and put into an old kettle, having them previously chopped fine, and fill it half full of water. While stewing, throw in a dozen chopped onions, two dozen cayenne peppers, and the day's coffee and tea grounds. Thicken the mixture with corn meal, and throw it around among the hens hot. They relish it amazingly when once taught to eat it, and will look for the ration daily at the certain time. On cold winter days give this feed between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, and the chickens get their crops warmed up for the coming cold at night. If scraps are not handy, boil unpeeled petitces, and serve in the same manner, adding a little grease or cold gravies left over

from yesterday's dinner. The combed varieties require warmer quarters and sunnier exposures than the Asiatics, and are good winter layers after December and early January. They will lay in the fall if early hatched, but the change from fall to winter, and the getting into winter quarters, affects them, and they seldom commence again before bleak prairie, all winter, with no protection from the days begin to lengthen, at which time Brahmas will cease egg-production and become well to keep both kinds, in order to insure a supply of eggs. It is useless to expect many eggs from old fowls of any variety. Have the buildings ready early and the fowls of the right age and in condition to insure success. The business of our domestic hen is to produce eggs, and we must feed her for it .- Cor. Country Gen-

Another correspondent in the same paper says: "Let you hens sit, If early, on eggs; if them rest before moulting. I have no-

that effect against the directions and wishes of without any molestation except a boy throwing skin, which produces a good feather. I give also plenty of milk; also 'grinders'-sand, broken glass and dishes. Do not be troubled if and color of the hive are all noted by the your hens stop laying through November. It is a hard month for all animal-the 'toning' season for winter. The skin thickens, feathers tighten, everything fixes the bird for winter You will see them sitting on the south side of a fence or building, half asleep, or picking themselves, or even chatting over the prospect of a hard winter. That time is when they all need rest, and we must let them have it, and feed well just then. They then take on fat to be used in the cold days. Do not be so American as to want even the hens to be on the run 365 days in the year—as you are—to make than three.

"Laying hens should have a low perch. Well it does seem to have something of that They enjoy it much more than sitting on a box or anything else, and it is better for them because nature says so. A round pole, with knots trimmed off, and well fastened-not rocking about-is a good perch. A better perch is a board about two inches wide by one inch thick, with edges well rounded. On this the hen can sit down and yet hold with hertoes. Although they have a most wonderful ability to keep their equilibrium when sitting on a perch, yet every effort spent to keep on the perch is lost material. The perch must be so constructed at It must have a certain condition as to age, sweeteach end that the hen cannot be pushed off. Let the perch reach across the house, and you will be sure of no falling from pushing."

Apiaru.

Bee Notes for January.

At this quiet season, so far as regards the operations of the apiary, it is proper for those who have not introduced the Italians into their hives, as well as those who are about to commence bee-keeping, to consider the claims made for superiority of the Italians over the ordinary, or black bees. In the first place, the Italians are much more beautiful than the black, a point not to be overlooked in the choosing of anything, even if all the other qualities are equal. They are more prolific; the queens depositing more eggs than the native. The expert bee-keeper can distinguish the Italian eggs by the compactness with which they are stored in the combs. The Italians are more hardy than the natives, venturing out in colder weather and doing work while common bees remain at home. They, therefore, swarm earlier, an important factor in bee-culture—the hives become populous early in the season, thus securing a large working force by the time the flowers are

ready for them. As a natural result from what has just been said, the Italians gather more honey than the natives. Again, they work upon plants that the blacks do not visit, which, of course, gives them a wider range for honey gathering. Cases are known where Italians were gathering white honey exclusively, while the common bees were working only on the buckwheat. The Italians are notably fond of the red clover, and will gather much more honey from this plant than the natives, which derive but little from it.

As they are more vigorous than the natives they are better able to protect themselves, and to protect their stores, being more watchful and swift to discern the enemy. If harshly treated the Italian is worse to handle than the native. and more active disposition, but when treated kindly, experience has shown them to be more docile and more pleasant to manage than the others. The honey-comb made by the Italians is more compact, and presents a finer appearance than ordinary comb, the difference being so marked that experts claim that they can tell the kind of bee that produced a given box of honey, Lastly, the Italians are much longer lived than ordinary bees. This has been proved in many cases, and is a strong characteristic in favor of the foreign bee. - American Agriculturist.

How to Care for a First Colony.

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

BEES MARKING THEIR LOCATION. This is done through the sense of sight.

early spring, are those who have come into being during the winter and early spring; consequently they do not leave the hive in a straight line, but only go a few inches, then turn their late, on cobs or an empty nest—anything to heads toward the hive and oscillate back and forth in front of it; then moving further back, ed that in the tarm-yard few here die from still hovering in front of the hive, with their

vancing towards it, as if to note more particulare so unskilled and careless about making larly the place of entrance and its immediate ter that they could scarcely sell it at the railway pool. That delegated official, one will not moult in her second summer; yet I taking a survey of buildings, trees, fences, or line from it. On returning, they come directly to the hive and enter; the surrounding objects grease. bees .- Thomas G. Newman.

Dairy.

The New Departure in Cheese-Making.

In the old method, now current wherever the factory system prevails, the practice is to let the curd lie in the whey until fermentation sets in and acid becomes apparent. The fermenting whey reacts upon the curd, changing it to its detriment. It occasions, according to the extent of fermentation and development of acid, injury to the flavor, texture, digestibility and keeping quality of the mature cheese, and inclines the surface to dry up quickly and crack when cut, all of which, with other defects, tend to make factory cheese undesirable, to diminish its consumption and lower its saleable value.

It is one of the most unfortunate defects of the acid system of making factory cheese, that it cannot work milk which is much varied from a specific condition. It is unable to cope with ariations in milk occasioned by summer heat; by changes in food and drink; and by soil and climate. It fails with milk fresh from the cow. ness and quality before it can successfully proceed in making cheese which will not be seriously objectionable. The consequence has been that immense losses have annually occurred in mid-summer from cheese so imperfect and shortlived that it has been necessary to force it into consumption, or it would spoil on the hands of the holders.

In the improved process all this is changed. The acid, regarded in the old mode as a sine qua non, is discarded entirely, and avoided as ar as possible, and the ill effects of its presence obviated, securing a product at all seasons of

the year durable and in other respects desirable. Having had the honor of being selected as the expert to carry out the plan arranged by the dairymen's association, I have done what I could to execute it, and in the meantime to systematize a process of making cheese which would cover the management of the milk in all the changing conditions in which it is accustomed to be received at the factories, so that the work of the factorymen might be more simple and uniform.

How well the effort has succeeded the cheese nakers in whose factories I have worked, and the dealers, who have handled the cheese, can best testify. As might well be expected in the introduction of any new enterprise, some errors have occurred in its execution, but they have been neither serious nor difficult to correct. A few factories have undertaken the new and fallen back to the old course. When I closed my visits to factories in October last there were somewhere from forty to fifty running on the new process, and successfully making a uniform and fine product out of milk in all its customary variations, with an ease and certainty they had never been able to de before. In some of the factories where this process was run thi ough all the hot weather, when much of the milk came in in bad odor, the cheese, nevertheless, were remarkably even, and not a single one could be found to which any dealer who was a fair judge, would object, or even desire to have excluded from a purchase—a uniformity which, Johnson, of Douglas, vicient; F. Wellby the acid process, could only be reached by house, of Leavenworth, tr; G. C. Brackthe most rigid exclusion of al exact condition that process requires.

Such has been the aim and character of the enterprise. The work has not been distributed over as wide a territory as at first intended, the time I could devote to it having been greatly abridged by unforseen circumstances. It is hoped, however, that enough has been done to demonstrate the wisdom of the undertaking and to give it an impetus that will carry the improvements over the whole province. The sequel must be left for the future to develop.-Prof. Arnold in Farmers' Advocate.

Progress in the Right Direction.

Some improvements and advances are made backward, but a new creamery plan seems to have been started in Iowa which is evidently in the right direction. It is thus described by a correspondent of the American Stockman, We should judge, a similar enterprise would pay well in many locations in Kansas: 'Mosin & Co. startel the factory last May,

right in the city. It is run on the Fairlamb plan. This is to buy the cream from the farmers, going out after it with their own teams, They furnish to all the same kind of a pan, which is the Fairlamb. These pans hold seven gallons each, and have a graduated scale or glass at the top to indicate the depth. The cream is bought by the inch. They gather it up in very hot weather once a day, but mostly once in two days. They now have the cream from about fifteen hundred cows, some of which comes in by rail thirty miles. That brought in by horse teams comes, some of it, ten miles. We understand that all who sell cream are large percentage of the bees that fly out in the much pleased with the plan, and will double the number of cows next year. We examined some of the butter and found it excellent, A groceryman came while we were there, for some butter, and the price was then twenty sever but he was informed that after that he must pay thirty-two.

"Well, now, here is a man buying cream

when they did, for only four to six cer this man has, since last May, so educate cent, butter from the cream of the milk same cows that before made only

"We do look upon this new departur creamery business as a wonderful advaone that will be almost universally This plan leaves all the skim milk and sweet, ready to feed calves and pigs it does away with the necessity of takifrom the farm and delivering milk twi to the factory, as the factory man co skims the milk himself and carries cream."

Morticulture.

Kansss State Horticultural

From a report published in the Union, of January 3d, we learn thatciation held its annual meeting a some time recently. (The report dedates):

The secretary's report showed thof the society to be greatly increased id as evidence of the appreciation diness, the state legislature doubled iation, at the last session, making \$20 num. The last report of the sociis the best one yet published by the may be had by calling on the wri C. C. Kelsey, of Humboldt, or by appe secretary before the supply is exifteen cents for postage is all the pay charges.

The treasurer's report showed of debt and over \$100 ahead at th A new departure was taken in to the constitution, which makes to board, which is composed of elect an "ad interim" commit urpose of this is to make it their wer in person á call from some locaral society, or persons about to orga to the secretary for assistance is in some other matter of unusual

ticultural matters. On the second day "Orchard quite earnestly discussed during noon. The points generally on by men of experience, were as fo best time to plant apple trees, considered, is in the spring just before begin to start. However, there we ho pre-ferred the fall. Peach and as were ferred the fall. Peach and decided upon unanimously for lanting, except in rare cases. Corn wht to be the best crop to grow in the of the first five or six years. Then seed or orchard grass, and scatter a plentiful manure every year or two as a top. To plow up and resow to grass after altivation, was advised. Small grain and was severely condemned in an orche distance apart to set apple trees was But those who now have large beathards, find thirty feet, or over, to be no It was also highly recommended to set saring kinds, like Winesap and Missou ns, between the permanent orchard tree in them out as the space was needede other trees. This affords protection of t by each other, and is very little more ex d quite profit-

Election of officers occur the afternoon: E. Gale, of Riley counsident; G. Y. ett, of Douglas, secreta W. Robson, of

Dickinson, H. E. Van h, of Allen, and Judge Newman, of Wya, trustees. Discussions on Entime ccupied a portion of the time of the thir An interesting

essay on "The Peach" ad. flowers. Mulching unanimously] pro-nounced necessary in grg any kind of ber-ries to the best advanta Prairie hay is the best material and may blied at any time of the year, Coarse mi was also recom-

mended. It seems to us that the horticultural society could be made m more valuable to the public as a branch of state agricultural sopublic as a branch of ciety, with head quartet the capital. Af the most, horticulture is an adjunct of agriculture—a very importa ranch—which should be encouraged and for d. But when it sets up on its own hool is like the ambitious snail of the fable, wh set up housekeeping n an empty lobster's

State Histical Society.

The fourth annu meeting of the Kansas will be held in the sen-State Historical Soci ate chamber, at Top a, on Tuesday evening, January 20, at 7:5 p. m., for the object of choosing eighteen numbers of the board of directors, and the transction of such other busi-ness as may come bore the society.

A full attendance of members is desired.

F. G. ADAMS, Secretary.

Will correspondents please write their post office address at the top or bottom of their communications. In a separate letter or a private note they are apt to be mislaid. We often have inquiries for addresses of correspondents, and if not published with their communications we cannot always readily give them. We often receive inquiries for the post office address of correspondents several weeks after their communications. munications ar published, when the "copy" en destroyed.

80.

For allays roat it is rial Troche

ial ...

This you ygen To ha unive e, when sical a sents full a italize "cool nost ... At rd St

The kt drain su unte ving lebte m thenty

RATED.

AX

7. Dissensions, the introduction of personal and partizan political differences. Forgetting "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

Having found the above to be some of the main causes resulting in dormant granges, we would offer the following as some of the means that, if properly applied, will, we believe, re-

Ins of Husbandry.

h to extracts from the proceedings los-Worthy Master Sims, of the nge, which we published in last

mit for your consideration and may deem proper, the followmay deem proper, the follownent of the United States, adational grange at its last ses-

is grange recognizes the imports undertaken by the departmere of the United States govern's of American farming and armest purpose of the commission sistematically and importance of the become in scientific investigation, which may propose the become in scientific investigati mentation, which may properly of this department of the
Unit mment, and deplore its lack
of my the men and facilities imperatior the work.

W great industry of agriculmaterials and the second agriculmaterials and the second agriculweakity, is practically without

weal varied oundation of our national weal ty, is practically without representational legislators have national legislators have national legislators have or appreciation of the useful error by the department of agritual with rests, and shedding new light rests, and shedding new questions which are agitating the gressive farmers. There-

effective our best efforts to make effective of our farmers in securing partners. States government.

Resol. States government.

Resol. The security of the se

Resol militee be appointed to prepare leading in crular setting forth the ing the work undertaken by the di showing its importance to the ing the work undertaken in the country le of the work that ought to be done were the eans furnished, showing also how been the government appropriation compared appropriations made in behalf of appropriations made in distance.

behalf of ad objects of political significance.

Resolved rovide for placing this circular inf twenty or more leading and interest in each congressional district wises of this body to them that they personal letters to their representations and an anate and house, or have personal cith them, urging upon their attentificance of increasing the appropriation of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties.

Rosolved, atter should be brought before each after should be brought before each after should be brought attention which is meeting with a view to giving all the the country a more adequate concerts importance and securing their leads of the principles of the pri

I also desire information and guidance, to call yion to the following report of the co on dormant granges, adopted at thession of the National grange, to-wit:

The committemant granges respectfully submit thing report: We consider this one st important questions that can employ ght and investigation of all true patron of all true patron of all true patron of our order of in neighborhood, county, state and upon active, working organizations. Aword itself signifies sleeping, we show the state of th ive life. "Where life there is hope," therefore we shoul apon all the importance of investigat causes, then seeking and applying those that will bring them once more into an ajorking condition.

After au existenc uring that time oventire land, and enlisting many thousar our best and mest progressive farmers, rder is no longer an experiment; its princhave been tried and thoroughly proven as ed on the basis of truth, justice and rightefore we must come to the conclusion that rue out by the facts, that the causes that rea dormant granges are almost without exca local. And, as our order and its principle the same everywhere, the same causes produce effects in

Some of these causes ormant granges we find to be:

1. Organization of thange with wrong material; getting in an cent whose interests

are in conflict with our pass.

2. Improper persons ead for officers, who, as 1 aders, were not quali for their positions.

3. Want of proper instrons, through carelessness of deputies, and refore the grange work was not properly urstood or carried

4. Failure of experimer business and otherwise, resulting in discourament and loss of

5. Want of education in true objects and aims of our order; never pierly understanding the real purposes of the range, they have not been able to put them in actice, and therefore have received no reward

6. Disregard of law, violing the rules and regulations, bringing about forder and chaos. The minute books of dorman granges, almost without exception, will show but by disobedience to law, they themselve have there recorded the gause of their dorman condition.

the beautiful lessons of charity inculcated by our order, and proving the Scriptural truth that CURES SUGGESTED RE MEDIES.

vive, and once more make active, progressive and prosperous granges of many that are now dormant.

1. On page 89, paragraph 9, defining one of the duties of a master of a state grange, it reads: "It is especially enjoined on masters of state granges to use all diligence in restoring dormant granges to an active working condition." Not only the master, but all officers should feel it a part of their duties to labor in this same direction, seeking to restore the lost sheep to the fold. "It is they that are sick that need the physician, and not they that are well."

2. Reorganization of the grange with proper material, impressing upon all the importance of remembering that ours is a farmers' organization, and that when a person's most important interests are in that direction will he be most earnest and active.

3 Careful and thorough instruction by the deputy or other person sent to reorganize or revive the grange.

4. Education; urging upon all members a careful study of our "Declaration of Purposes," and all the plans provided for carrying them into effect. Our best members every where are those who have by study the best knowledge of the true purposes of our order and the more they are inquired into the more the importance of sustaining an active, working grange in every community will be realized.

5. Encouragement. Those who have become indifferent because they did not succeed in putting into practice and at once receiving all the rewards our order offers should be encouraged and cheered by all proper means-taught that, even as the farmer is sometimes compelled to plant and replant before securing a crop, so should all patrons remember the lesson that perseverance in a good cause always brings success

6. Competent deputies should be appointed in each county—not appointed because they wish the position, but because of their known fidelity and zeal, proven by their works, they are qualified to become teachers of all that pertains to the grange. They should be expected to give special attention to the grange that is, or may seem inclined to become dormant. They
should insist that all laws, rules and regulations
are strictly complied with—visits and words of
PARK, Marion County, Kansas. may seem inclined to become dormant. They encouragement from a good deputy always results in good.

7. Visits should also be made to the neighborhoods where the dormant grange is located by committees appointed by some neighboring grange, or the pomona grange of the county or district, or of good patrons who have the success of our order at heart, whose words of council and encouragement will cause the sleeping ones to awake and once more gird on their

8. We believe that a good, active pomona, county or district grange exerts a reviving influence upon dormant granges, and tends to keep others from becoming so. The attendance at a meeting of a pomona grange, composed as it generally is of the best patrons in the county, by members of granges partially or entirely dormant, or the appointment for a meeting of the pomona grange in the jurisdiction of a dormant grange stimulates the inactive members to renewed exertions.

9. Lecturers. The importance of lecturers, both public and private, is now so well understood by all that it is not necessary more than to allude to it here, but even a church could not exist without its preachers, or any cause prosper without its advocates, so the lecturer generally has an influence for good. Pomona granges, in many counties, arrange for visits by lecturers to those parts of their jurisdiction where enlightenment or a revival of interest are needed.

ans of education. a prevention and cure for dormant granges, these are among the most valuable. A dormant grange where a dozen or more grange papers are read, is among the things that might almost be called impossible. Encourage their circulation by all proper means, and good will result.

11. Thus we find that we must lirst organize, then educate, and last and most important of all, every member of this order must be taught to work, to put into practice the lessons learned; success will never come without it. Our members must be taught the individual responsibility that rests upon each and every one. . The individual member of a subordinate grange is the unit of our whole order. The county, state and national granges but mark out the way, devise the plans and unite the individual efforts of our members, and thus through the united efforts of individuals, properly organized and educated, we can advance the great work which we have undertaken to do, benefiting the individual, the state and the nation.

These few thoughts and suggestions your committee would offer with the hope that they may assist at least in reviving a few of our dormant granges.

Advertisements.

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

Shannon Hill Stock Farm GRAPE VINES,



G. W. GLICK,

POULTRY BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

I breed Light Brahmes only. Have superior ones for sale at \$6, for two pullets and one cockrel deliver-ed at station in shipping order.

Wanted.

wanted.

To Bee-Keepers.

Many of our subscribers are lovers of Honey and would keep bees enough to suprly their own tables at least if they know how. We have made arrangements to furnish all such persons the 32 page monthly Bee-Keeper's Magazine at only \$1 a year (formerly \$1.50) or the Kansas Farmar and Magazine for \$2.00. Also all bee books and articles used in Bee-Keeping at very low prices. The Magazine gives beginners just such information as the must have to make the business successful and profitable. Send the money direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled For Prices of Extractas, Hives. Smokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Publisher of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

ALBERT CRANE,

Short-Horn Cattle wool-GROWERS

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm

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

RANDOLPH & PAYNE.

Holstein Cattle

The largest importers and breeders of Holstein Cattle in America. Also large importers and breeders of Clydesdale horses, and breeders of Hambletonian horses of the most approved strains.

Send for catalogue. Prices reasonable.

SMITHS & POWELL,

GET READY FOR THE GREAT SALE,

400 Short-Horns WANTED.

Books will be opened for the great combination sale of Short Horns at Kansas City on the 1st of March, and close the 1st of April. Sale to take place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of May, 1880. For condition of entry address

P. C. KIDD, Lexington, Ky.

Write for particulars immediately or you will be too late.

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

If you wish a farm write.

If you have a home write.

If you have no home write.

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

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

If you want to sell

SMALL FRUITS

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

mmission, I will give you the **Host Liberal Terms** Park Nursery & City Garkens, Lawrence P. P. PHILLIPS. M. W. DUNHAM

POR HIS OAKLAWN STUD OF

More than 200 Stallions & Mares,

Imported from best stud stables of France

SS-N. B. All imported and pure native bred an-mials recorded in Percheron-Norman Stud Book

Berkshire

PERCHEROn-NORMAN

Mative Bees in Quinby beehives. Mrs. E. D. VAN-I NKLE, Pleasan t Ridge, Leav. County. Kansas.

Has Just Imported 36 Head Pure Blooded Chickens

P. A. NIMSKEY, Baaringron Station. Cook Co., Ill.

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 errience 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, Kensas,

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

W. J. COLVIN & SON,
Larned, Kansas.

Imported from best stud stables of France.

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

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

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

Durham Park Herds

Berkshire Pigs,

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

HOGS.

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

American

General Canvassing Agent, FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODIGALS. Office with the County Clerk, Headquarters in the field. Subscriptions taken at club rates.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

RECORD.

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.

Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age.

"The best Thing in the West," -IS THE-ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. B

LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 33% PER CENT, DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R. perinded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address.

A. S. JOHNSON. Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansa

BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,

Offer FOR SALE,

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

W. ROLLINS

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—, ford Catule and Cotswold ounty, Kansas. Choice You

G. B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, J. Spanish or Improve dAmerican of Hammond stock, noted for hardin fleece. 250 rams for sale,

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

D.R. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Moreoder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Caule 5 fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale Correspondence solicited. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs. Several choice young bulls for sale.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

A. H. J. C. GRIESA.

TEES SUMMIT AND BELTON NUMBERS, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Aprile 7 res and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBY, VATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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

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

Physician.

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

Dentist.

A H THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, Ne, 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas,

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

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

THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Lini ment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horses aved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand and one other blessings and mercies performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cored by the

MEVIOAN MEAIVAN

the state of external distist the greatest remedy for the disrders and a coidents to which the
sure Cheating are subject that has
ver been known. It cures
Sprains, Swimpy, Stiff Jointe,
ounder, Harmes Sores, Hoof Bisses, Foot Hot, Screw Worm, Scab,
ollow Horn, Scratches, Windsils, Spavin, Parcy, Ringbone,
ils, Spavin, Parcy, Ringbone,
ils, Spavin, Parcy alinent
which the occupants of the
able and Stock Yard are liable.
A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican
stang Lindment kas often saved a
lumble horse, a life on crutches, or
are of forture.

t heals without a Sear. It goes to very root of the matter, penetrating a the bono. i the bono. cures everybody, and disappoints one. It has been in steady use for a than twenty-five years, and is

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST





FARMER.

Editors & Proprietors.

-CMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. بر eekly, for one year, بر Weekly, for six months, در Cooy, Weekly, for three months

RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15 " per insertion.
Three months, " 12 " "
One year, " " 10 " " "

One year, "10" 10" "The greatest care is used to provent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time yeur subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is disc entinued 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.

Clubs.

We have sent out club lists to many of the agents who have made up clubs for the FARMER in former years, and will be pleased to send to any others who will make up clubs for 1880. There are a great many eastern farmers settling in Kansas, who need just such information as the Kansas FARMER contains weekly, to save them from irreparable blunders and loss in their farm operations in Kansas. The modes they have been accustomed to practice in their old homes, very often require considerable modification to produce the best success in the new country to which they have immigrated, and they may learn all this in advance by reading the Kansas FARMER, and thus avoid the dear school of experience with its losses and regrets. The past season's good crops make it a favorable time for getting up clubs. Try it, friends and aid us in widening the circle of our readers.

Agriculture in the Common Schools.

The French nation is taking action on the subject of teaching agriculture in the common schools as arithmetic and other useful branches are at present taught. Governor Andrews, of Connecticut, recommends that systematic instruction in farming be taught in that state in the public schools, and the movement once inaugurated is likely to go forward at the expense of the dead rubbish which chokes the seminaries and schools of all christendom to the hindrance of more useful and usable education. Nine-tenths of the minaries in the country, ostensibly for the purpose of teaching girls to make useful women, are storehouses of flimsy taash, where gewgaws of learning are provided to trick out bright girls, and make of them fine, useless ladies. It would be amusing if it were not deplorable to see a class of young ladies gravely tracing up the genealogy of Casar, and other Romans of bloody renown, while there is so much living, important knowledge to be acquired, which would aid them to be independent, useful and happy in the days that are to come. Precious years of youth are squandered in our colleges, high schools and seminaries, laying the foundation of airy nothingness, whose graduates are professors but never performers. And our common school studies are fashioned and directed, in a great measure, as preparatory for this injudicious finishing work.

Encouraging the Boys.

Stillman B. Allen, of Boston, who was raised in York county, Maine, and has grown wealthy by other ways than farming, offered last spring a prize of \$200, divided into seven prizes, as follows: one of \$100, one of \$50, and five of \$10 each, to the boys under seventeen years of age, of his native county, who should produce the most corn on one-eighth of an acre. The president of the agricultural society was selected to manage the affair and award the prizes. One hundred and thirty-eight boys contested for the prizes. The first prize was awarded to Moses Milliken, of Biddeford, for 160 bushels per acre; 2d prize to David S. Morrill, of Cornish, 153 bushels. The next five prizes went to A. O. Bennett, of Waterboro, 145 bushels; Cyrus H. Smith, of Dayton, 144 bushels; Willie B. Moore, of Limerick, 142 bushels; Charlie G. Austin, of Lebanon, 141 bushels; and Arthur M. Deering, of Waterboro, 140 bushels. Six boys raised 131 to 137 bushels per acre; twelve raised 120 to 127 bushels; twenty-three raised 110 to 119 bushels; twenty-four raised 100 to 109 bushels-making seventy-two boys who grew 100 bushels and upward. Twenty-two others produced from 90 to 99 bushels per acre. Twenty-nine obtained 75 to 89 bushels, and only 15 fell below 75 bushels of shelled corn per

This exhibit is worthy of more than a passing notice. It proves that much more than one hundred bushels of cern can be raised on an acre when the most prolific seed is used, the ground highly manured, and the crop worked in the best manner. It proves that one-half the plowing and breaking, if supplemented by the highest state of cultivation, (which includes manuring,) that is usually done, could be made to produce much more grain than is at present grown, and thereby save the wearing out and impoverishing the soil which is the result of the wholesale breaking, which is the custom ong farmers. Grass is a great protector of issue artility of soils, and is also a great enricher intelligence, and new features would be constantly developing as the association progressed

But the most important feature of the comendable example of Mr. Allen, is the encour agement and stimulus it gave to the boys of the whole county. Agricultural societies could not contribute to the cause of farming in any manner which would be likely to produce such abundant good results as to follow the example set by Mr. Allen. So well pleased is he with his experiment that he will offer \$200 in prizes next spring, and throw them open to the boys not over eighteen years of age, of the whole state of Maine, for competition. If the precious sums which are squandered by agricultural societies in encouraging betting on horse-racing and cultivating a taste for gambling in the boys, were appropriated in such ways as to encourage them to become thinking, energetic and enthusiastic farmers, stock-raisers, horticulturists, etc., the lack of attendance and interest at the annual fairs would cease to be the terror of managers.

Whisky and Revolvers.

Government places a high tax on whisky, whose principal use is the destruction of the human racc. In Kansas there is a proposition before the people to prohibit its manufacture and sale. Revolvers are designed, principally, for killing people also, but are not taxed. As we can illy afford to lose active, industrious citizens, would it not be well to levy a tax on every revolver that is carried, or else provide a constitutional amendment that these useless but dangerous weapons should not be manufactured. sold or carried in the state? Idle young men and half-grown boys go about with their pockets stuffed full of revolvers. Men who have disagreements and spites at each other carry revolvers, each because he fears his enemy will 'lay for him," they both allege. If the law prohibited the practice unless a license was taken out and the fact recorded, the one would be shorn of the excuse that he feared mortal harm from the other. Boys and idle young men would not parade the streets, walking arsenals. The very fact that revolvers are carried is presumptive evidence that the intention of the carrier is to kill. The plea of self defense is but a thin veil, a flimsy excuse. A householder may very properly keep a gun or revolver in his house. Burglary is one of the common practices of our modern thieves. This involves invading a man's premises at night, and he can scarcely go amiss by firing on the intrder, but in daylight, and on the open street, there is no reasonable excuse for carrying revolvers. There is a senseless law forbidding persons carrying concealed weapons. It is never obeyed and seldom thought of beidg en-

Whisky is dangerous and almost useless in ociety, and a movement is being constantly agitated to entirely exclude it. Revolvers are dangerous and utterly useless as appendages to hip and breast pockets, and should be banished also, or the privilege to carry them be heavily licensed.

Farmers' Association.

ED. FARMER: Can you send us information s to what manner a farmers' mutual association can be successfully conducted? If not, send any address of any association that you may know of. A number of farmers here have clubbed together for buying their goods at wholesale rates, and wish to form an association LAPAYETTE BALL. for that purpose. Belleville, Kansas.

liar with any associations of chasing in quantities at wholesale rates, many of the granges have arrangements which answer that purpose very well. By conferring with the masters of some of the most thrifty granges, the desired information could doubtless be had. Farmers associations are in their experimental stage, and there are but few, and those or ly partial precedents in this step in progressive farming. Honest business men and the good judgment of the farmers will have to be consulted, and the subject deliberately discussed among themselves, and any enterprise of the kind that is undertaken should proceed, in the beginning at least, on a strictly cash basis. It does seem that ten, twenty or more farmers ought to be able to form an association by which very nearly all of their business could be transacted at a great saving in expense, and considerable profit in selling produce and conducting their farm work. Salaried officers would have to be avoided, the mutual benefit being the sufficient compensation for any member to do his best in the "pull altogether." Such combinations, associations, or corporations, as the case might be would exert great influence in their neighbor-

whole acting individually. There are communities holding property in common who have one or more large central establishments where they compose, as it were, one family, living in a kind of hotel manner. This reduces boarding and household expenses to the minimum, and presents some social advantages, but it breaks up and destroys that freedom of action and "elbow room" which should ever remain a marked feature of country life. An association of farmers could profitably have a central establishment, where their public business was transacted, their machinery stored where one general dairy and fruit-drying, stor ing, etc., establishment was located, and improved breeding stock properly taken care of. A great many economies could be practiced by such an association if the members were men of

d that in the rection

Stoner's Combined Manger and Stock hours. A farmer can build as many as will ac-Shelter.

(There has been so much interest manifested to learn the plan of the following manger and shelter for stock, invented by Mr. Stoner, that by request we republish the article in the pres-

It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Samuel Stoner, of Lancaster, Atchison county, Kas., in November last, stated that he had invented a manger and pig shelter which for cheapness of construction and utility, he thought superior to anything of the kind which had ever been constructed. He premised, if our readers desired a description of the structure, that he would send it to the FARMER for publication, with drawings to better illustrate his plan. A number of our impatient readers have made inquiries about Mr. Stoner's shelter and manger, and we are pleased to be able to announce that we have, this week received the drawings and description of the same. As the engraving cf wood cuts and casting electrotypes would consume considerable time, and cost as much as the building of a great many shelters, we will describe it in our own language, from Mr. Stoner's notes, so that any farmer who is at all handy with tools, can readily construct the building. In order to give the reader an idea of the structure at the start, we will say that it to scale, and in describing its construction, very consists of four panels of a three-board fence. forming a square, or rather paralelogram 14 by 16 feet, with a roof supported by four pairs of strong rafters, the heels of which rest in shallow holes in the earth, inside of this fence pen. On top of this hay is stacked, which constitutes the roof and the cattle stand round the pen and feed from the stack, reaching the hay between

This is the general plan of the structure, and almost any farmer, doubtless, could build one without further description; but we will give Mr. Stoner's more detailed description of his manger and shelter, with the bill of stuff necessary to build one of the size named, omitting reference to drawings:

Eight stout posts 71 feet long, and eight other similar : posts 7 feet long; six commen inch boards 10 inches wide and 16 feet long; six similar boards 14 feet long; six others 12 inches wide and 12 feet in length, and four boards 6 inches wide and 12 feet long. This is all the lumber necessary. If the ground is flat where you propose to place the building, form a slight mound by using a scraper or other tools. Lay off the foundation of the shelter 14 by 16 feet. Dig four post holes on each side which will be near five feet apart from center to center, and one at the middle of the end intended for the back, and plant the 7 feet posts. Select the stoutest boards and nail to the posts about three feet from the ground. Nail the bottom board six inches below the middle one and the top board near the top of the posts. Now your pen is complete.

The next move is to erect the triangular frame or roof support, inside of this pen. Proceed by laying a straight edge, or stretching a line on each side of the pen inside about one foot from the line of the posts. These side lines, as laid down on the diagram, are but twelve feet long, leaving a space at the back end of the pen and between that and the gable end of the rafters, of about four feet, which will be filled with hay. Divide these inside lines into four spaces, and sink beveled holes about 6 inches deep, in which to place the heels of the 71 feet posts which are to compose the rafters. Make the first pair of holes on a line with the front posts of the outside pen. Lay a pair of posts with one end in each post hele and the kind, but for the purpose of simply pur- drawing their tops together cut bevels to fit as in framing rafters. Use one of these as a pattern to cut the remaining six by. Raise the two front rafters in position where they are to stand, placing the end of one of the 6-inch boards which is to serve as a ridge board, between them, and nail the rafters firmly to the front boards of the outside fence pen. Place the remaining three pairs of rafters in position and nail firmly to the ridge board and finish by nailing a few boards on to answer as sheathing, and board up the gable ends as seems sufficient to answer your purpose. There will remain one post unused. Cut it in two and place the pieces under the front rafters, forming a door frame, which nail tight to the front boards of the pen and by cutting away the bottom board between the door posts an entrance is made for calves or pigs. After this structure is covered with hay, it will be very close and warm. In order to ventilate it, make two spouts out of inch boards open at the ends. Fix these spouts from the back gable end of the roof, extending them horizontally to the outside of the outer pen. In cold weather these ventilators can be shut up by stuffing hay in them. And now we are ready hoods and wield a much greater power than the to roof the shelter. Cover it first with long grass about a foot thick and proceed to build or stack hay on it, building the rick in the usual manner. Green hay may be stacked on these shelters and it will cure perfectly without moulding.

Turn the cattle into one of these stack shelters and they will eat in as far as they can reach. With a hay knife cut the hay in a straight line from above down to where it has been eaten by the stock, and push it down into their self-constructed manger. Continue to fill up from the sides and top of the stack till all the hay is consumed, then replace from ricks.

Mr. Stoner has used these shelters for five years, and finds them the most comfortable places for sows and young pigs in cold weather, that it is possible to make, also for calves; and if made 20 by 24 feet in size they make excellent cow stables, also store houses for farm implements. They cost but a few dollars in arsenic. money to build, and one can be put up in a few

commodate his steck and the cost would be but a trifle more than fencing his stacks, and they will last for a number of years.

In concluding the description of the manger and shelter, which we have tried to make very plain without the use of drawings, Mr. Stone addresses the following to his brother farmers and the readers of the Kansss FARMER, and we hope that many of them will try this evidently excellent and economical shelter, and report their experience and impressions of it :

I new submit to the readers of the FARMER if I have made one extravagant statement in any of my communications to the FARMER in reference to my manger and shelter, if so I want them to let me know wherein.

I should like to say one word more in refer ence to the durability of the invention as well as the utility of the manger, but space forbids, and I will only add that I have had one in use for five years, and I would not give it for any rack I ever saw, as I had different kinds of racks at the same time, and they are all broke, but this manger is as good as it ever was, and the truck the cattle leave is much easier cleaned

I have now spent a good deal of time and taken a great deal of pains in making a drawing minutely in detail, as well as its utility, so that any ordinary farmer or farm hand who can drive a nail, can put them up without making a blunder, and I cannot afford to do all this for nothing, hence I am now thinking of applying for a patent, but let this be as it may, I will do as I said I would, whether letters patent are granted or not. All who are subscribers to the FARMER, or may subscribe for the year 1880, are at liberty to construct one or more of them for their own use, and all I ask is a report from all such-what they think of them, and what they consider them worth to the farmers of the west, and if they consider them worth a year's subscription to the Kansas FARMER, or not. This much I shall ask of all the brother farmers that try them. If it is only a postal card it will satisfy me, but I shall insist on that much from all who may construct or use any, with their names and post office address.

SAMUEL STONER. Lancaster, Atchison Co., Kansas.

It is needless to add that we feel very grateful to Mr. Stoner for the hearty interest he takes in the Kansas FARMER. His good words and efforts in its behalf will serve as a stimulus to renewed exertions to make the weekly vists of the FARMER more profitable and its pages more entertaining to every reader.

To Some Inquiring Friends.

Although we stated in the FARMER, of December 24th, that there would be no paper issued on the 31st of December, a number of our subscribers seem to have entirely overlooked that notice. Weekly papers issue fifty-two numbers for the volume or for the year's quota. There were fifty-three Wednesdays in 1879, the day on which the FARMER is published. This occurs every six years, when papers which issue with the calendar year either have to omit one issue or increase the volume to fifty-three numbers. We closed the volume of 1879 with the usual fifty-two numbers, which will account for the omission of an issue December 31st, 1879. Our subscribers received their full quota of pa-

articles on sheep and wool growing, you men-

We have inquiries for Bronze turkeys and other fowls. Why don't poultry breeders insert their cards in the FARMER? Kansas is a fine poultry country, and we anticipate that it will prove a good field for the sale of good stock to

Delancy A. is misatken in her supposition that she saw in the FARMER that we had seed of the sour-wood tree for distribution. It is a correspondeni, Mr. J. P. Stelle, Mobile, Alabama, who has the seed.

Arsenic for Rabbits.

One of the greatest pests horticulturists have o contend with at this season of the year is the rabbits. They not only eat the bark off of young apple trees, but we have had our raspberry nes, osage orange plants and blackberry plants eaten off by them. Many remedies have been suggested. I have tried nearly everything that has been recommended, or that I could imagine, but nothing has proved so satisfactory as to kill the rabbits, and the best way to do this is to poison them with arsenic. To do this, I use pieces of apple about the size of a silver half dollar, spread the poison on one side, and then stick them on the ends of short pieces of apple sprouts, or other green sticks with the poison side down. Place one of these where you can find signs of rabbits in your orchard or fruit grounds, and replace them as fast as they are eaten, and you will soon be rid of rabbits. Strychnine is bitter and the rabbits will not eat

Keep small children out of the orchard while the arsenic is there. If you have a valuable dog keep him out too, but for "runabout dogs" or dogs that have bad habits, there is no surer or more lasting cure than an allopathic dose of JOSHUA TAYLOR.

Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

Black Leg.

I see in the FARMER of December I see in the FARMER of December 1 article on "Black Leg," and also the of written by an old man. Now, I do not alking the with him, but will say this, upon taking ject I do not think there is any necessity at ing stock with this disease. From all certains and there is a not stock with the stock of the s ject I do not think there is any necessity ing stock with this disease. From all quiries, and my own, and my father's ence, the cause of the disease is an over of blood in the system, and consequent always the young and thriving cattle attacked, and a further reason of the over all and the system of blood is an inestable of the system of the over the supply of saltpetre in the vegetation country. This I gather from inquiry, sexperience. My method of treating is subject to black leg, is to give them all erty possible and plenty of all kinds of if it be possible) and a regular feed tree once a week, say one-half or a telestother once a week, say one-half or a tele toms. The capsicum I do not giv weather. As to feed I think a few or with corn are a great deal better corn, as corn is nearly all heat an oats have the bone and muscle.

Blue Rapids, Kan.

The Whitewater Sorgo Asso

The Whitewater Sorgo Association The Whitewater Sorgo Associative mber 27th, at the factory and re M. Rugg, where the proprietor wing a fine syaup from one end or rels and a fair sugar from the or eties Amber Liberian and Lilberian Amber), in sufficient quantity a similar experience of all more sent to point out a second plan. present, to point out a second plan local mannfacturer reducing to a sugar and syrup,) in addition to the as recommended by the Crystal Liftnery, viz: that auxiliaries suprefinery with the semi-syrup.

The topic Sorgo Seed was the topped, bound and shocked as

refinery with the semi-syrup.

The topic Sorgo Seed was thopped, bound and shocked as grain. The seed was thrown of chickens and sheep; steeped in logs, and the remainder threshed it to be ground and fed to hogs of a server made into buckwheat call.

to be ground and red to nogo of was even made into buckwheat cad. The germ value, as the source of sugar, was considered, hybridized O. W.

E. M. Rugg, Pres't.

Rock, Cowley Co., Jan. 7.—Vhe midst of a regular January that the foggy mist has taken all the findiground, leaving the roads in a dition. Wheat, though turned the frost, has a strong, vigorous grofom-

frost, has a strong, vigorous gro omises an abundant crop, an unusuage being seeded last fall.

Steek is coming through the good condition, notwithstanding the weather about Christmas. Stones till commanding four cents of the condition of their breeds of stoal importations of thoroughbred calcently been made into this county, will be followed by others in the transfer of their breeds of stoal importations of thoroughbred calcently doubt, will be followed by others in the face of the conditions of their stoad of time.

There are a number of large do, pay a handsome profit upon the rested. In fact in addition the conditions are considered to the conditions of the conditio

a handsome profit upon the thus invested. In fact, in addition the facilities vested. In fact, in addition the state, facilities ral lands as are in the state, for stock-raising not surpasse selection east of the Arkansas. The elif of this county is hilly and mountain cepted by beautiful and fertile valleys, rous clear, running streams, which affor the stream are rapidly taking up this section.

9.—Coldest MAYVILLE, Cloud Co., weather that has been her years; no snow but clear, cold weather not all in yet; sells from 16 to 22 per bushel. Wheat nearly all sold. He he so-called cholers; however Cat. Our subscribers received their full quota of papers, fifty-two numbers, in 1879, and those who keep files will understand that they have not missed a number from their last year's volume.

B. S. A.—We would be pleased to receive the

The above date brings to another year is at hand. of them pass away. But more than the end of any other. or them pass away. But more than the end of any other year serush of memory home to me that I never efore. Looking back through sixty-one yt pleasures, asery, prosperity and adveall badly maked up, but more of the latt versity, than all the balance. I will leav memories and try to tell you of the year 1

the balance. I will lead to tell you of the year 1.79 was very dw,
The winter of 1878 at 79 was very dw,
but little snow and no revery little rain
before the 9th of May, the got a good webefore th before the 9th of May, the got a good was ting. From that date to ust lst, we had a abundance of rain. The left us until September 11, two inches of and it has been followed with about 11 thes of rain to this time, well scattered ale the three and one-half months. Our droud on the damage crops to the extent that farm hought it had. The most it did was to give old growlers and fault-finders a chance il us what we had to see, of course it was 15 over again; but they all find corn solid on cob and weighing as heavy as ever, 50 to sushels per acre; fall wheat from 20 to 38 hels per acre; fall wheat from 20 to 38 hels per acre; spring wheat 12 to 26; oats 30 45; barley 25 to 40; I rish potatoes from 75 200 bushels per acre; sweet potatoes I think eraged about 200. Of fruit, some had of a se about half a crop, from that down to new nothing. Small fruits—grapes, raspherries of strawberries, a full crop.

-grapes, raspberries and strawberries, crop.

Produce is selling a follows: wheat, fall, \$1.05; spring, \$1; α, 23 to 24 cents; rye, 55; barley, 35; butter, 2 ents per pound; eggs 15 cents per dozen; Iri potatoes, 50 cents bushel; live hogs, \$4.10; oples, \$1.

Wheat went into inter quarters in splendid condition, never bets, the ground well soaked with rain, with an ibrease of acreage from 25 to 40 per cent. over last year. We have had some cold weather, an the 24th, 14 below zero. Hermitades.

MYRTLE, Phillips Co., Jan. 5.—Warm weather here, frost all out of the ground; plows running; some wheat sowing; everybody cheerful and hopeful; stock of all kinds doing well; no disease; hogs on the boom, \$4 in Republican City, our nearest railroad market; wheat 90 cts; corn 30; oats 35; potatoes \$1. Allow me to tender for myself the compliments of the season to you Messrs. Editors, and also to the many readers of the FARMER. Kansas forever!

ENOCH.

STRA BO. broad for the week end in RATED. Id's Dispense Golden a county—T. S. St. at a literative n County-T. S. Ste

into county—T. S. St. a literative ken up by John Clear the property of alterative property of alterative into into one year old last say objectively all humors coulder and with Pupside siew—seekilions, king's founded at \$20.

It is the same, one bay mimber—I low swellings, hilly one year old last springs and same one light ba complete vital mass goodle year old last springs and Ansatt les sugarinks itll white spot in fts of Europeast cleans do not year old last sence of the same, one dark bay, ributed by facilitation and the same, one blight so, convert and kind and the same, one blight so, convert and kind thered branded as above desired the same, one blight so, convert and kind thered branded as above desired, was also proved the same, one blight so, convert and kind there is a same, one blight so, convert and kind the province of the same, one blight so, convert and kind the province of the same, one blight so, convert and kind the province of the same, one blight so, convert and kind the province of the same, one blight so, convert and kind the province of the same, one blight so, convert and kind the province of the same, one blight so, convert and kind the province of the same, one blight so, convert and kind the province of the same, one blight so, convert and kind the same, one blight so, and kind the same same, one blight so, and kind the same same, one blight so, and kind the same same, one blight sa

y DS For allaying hoa tion of the ot whroat it is daily Iwn's Bronial Troches" are yet very up by W wheat tter

STEER—A. We would advise all our resthink SFERE AT WE WOUld advise all our ret think teer, while in making a vegetable or flow this inside a rint! making a vegetable or flow this wender is, it is send to D. M. Ferr etroit, wender is, it ich, and get their valuable an! Seed which are the returned on the send of the return and it. The house is entirely and if years old, root wish to get exactly what r, you crop of right not do better than to entrust ers to

pony 12 yes marks, val HEIFEH Before mortgaging the farms best yearling hrms by applying to T. E. Bowpeka.

COW—food parties having first-class sem get broken of the full particulars.

STEER—roan steer!

roan steer COLT-Down Down with high prices, (Sing-COV) or St. John, two drawer, drop leg ma-red and wines for \$35 at Frost Bros'. Silve red and w

Leav Jackson's best Sweet Navy,
MAREBRY "SKINNER'S REST" BC hew Jackson's best Sweet Navjo.

Sheep Wanted.

January affock of from 500 to 1,000 sl. keep post shares. Have plenty of feed, t and Cawker Br. J. A. BLAKB!

Great Bend, Barton Co., as.

HEIFE | above party I know to be rea and yearsold, sheep. He has had large expect in MARE. ss east and west,

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, la

1879, one 3 years of HEIFI Dec 3, 187 Weekly Capital for 18

Dec 3, 18; Weekly Capital for a long white an white an white an end the most desirable family spansing on The present enlarged form will prepared by the present enlarged form will proposed the present enlarged form will proposed to the present enlarge amount capital proposed to the present end to beautiff, giving the readers a clear, cleared, inct of read type, and the large amount of the like of the large amount of the like of the large amount of the like of the large amount of the low price of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. OUR LOW CLUB RATE. Ten copies, to one or more post office or .00, and an extra copy to club agent. N ust all be sent at one time.

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

P.S. In writing for a sample copy, send to names of half a dozen of your neighbors ho opies to examine.

be wing Machine Lunatic.—S. R. Shep-f Troy, Kansas, (an old newspaper man, 5 to '64') is shipping hundreds of the best machines over the state for \$20, on

and nine per cent, interest on farm loans nee county.

per cent, on city property.

food bonds bought at sight.

ready money and low interest, ca.

A. PRESCOTT

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.

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that possesses as much real intrinsic 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.

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

state of the series of the ser

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.

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

Markets.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee

	Country produce quoted at buying prices.	8
	APPLES—Per bushel. 1.20@1. REANS—Per bu—White Navy 2. " Medium. 1. " Common 1. " Castor. 1. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 1. Medium. 1. CHEESE—Per lb. 10@1 EGGS—Per doz—Fresh 1. HOMINY—Per bbl 5.25@5. VINEGAR—Per gal 2. E R. POTATOES—Per bu 5.0@1. SWEET POTATOES—Per bu 5.0@1. CHICKENS—Dressed, per lb 7. " Chickens, Dressed, per lb 7. " Geese, 0. ONIONS—Per bu 5.0@1.0 CABBAGE—Per dozen 5.0@1.0 CABBAGE—Per dozen 5.0@1.0	2758211254570700113
ì		٦
ı	Topeka Butchers' Retail Market	ľ
П	REFE Simoin Steels was It	

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.

Round
Roasts
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.
Hind
By the carcass
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast
PORK Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro.

by T. A. Beck & Bro.

by T. A. Beck & Bro.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.

"Fall No 3.

"Fall No 3.

"Fall No 4.

CORN — Per bu.

"White Old.

"Yellow

OATS — Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

"No 2.

"No 2.

"No 2.

"Rye

CORN MEAL.

CORN CHOP

RYE CHOP.

CORN & OATS.

BRAN & OATS.

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

Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green, damaged
Green, kip and calf.
Bull and stag
Dry finit prime
Dry Salted, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 42 to 45c, tub-washed, bright, 47 to 50. Unwashed, fine, 23 to 30c; unwashed, coarse, 28 to 33c; unwashed medium, 31 to 35c; washed fleece, fine 35 to 48c;wshed fleece, coarse, 40 to 43c; washed fleece, medium, 40 to 50c. Fall Colorado, 25 to 33c. For damaged, poor-conditioned or burry wool, these prices are shaded 2 to 5c a lb. In selling small lots of unassorted wool sellers hava got to make concessions from the above prices of ½ to 3c, per lb, the discount depending a good deal upon the quality of the wool ofiered.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Unchanged. Tub-washed—medium. 58 to 53c, dingy and low 45 to 47c, lamb 40 to 43c; unwashed—medium and combing mixed 27 to 30c, mediun 33 to 35c coarse 28 to 30c; light fine 27 to 30c, Texas 28 to 32c Burry, black and cotted at 3c to 10c per lb less.

New York Money Market.

New York Money Market.

New York Jan. 12—Governments. strong and higher. Bailroad Bonds, active. State Securities, dull. Stokes: The stockimarket was 1/261/2 per cent. low er in early dealings, but the decline was followed by an active buying movement, under which an advance of 1/2 to 6% per cent. took place. During the afternoon there was a reaction of 1/20 1/26 per cent. but shortly before the close the market was again buoyant, and the decline was generally recovered. Money, 5/20 per cent. closing at 5 per cent. Frime Mercantile Paper, 5/60 per cent. Sterling Exchange, B, B., strong; sixty days, 24 824; sight, 24 844.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Jan. 12.—The Indicator reports: Cattle, receipts, for 48 hours, 66; shipments, for to-day, 15; market firm for good cattle, butchers' stuff scarce; feeders and stockers in fair demand; native shipping steers, averaging 1,168 lbs., sold at \$4.26; cows, \$2.2562 80; stockers and feeders, \$2.66380. Hogs, receipt, for 48 hours, 208; shipments, for to-day, 59.

St. Louis Live-Stock market.

St. Louis. Jan. 12.—Hogs, Good demand; light shipping, \$4 15.04 25; packing, \$4 35.04 50; butchers to fancy, \$4 50.04 80; receipts, 9.300; shipments, 700. Cattle, active and higher; supply moderate, choice to fancy heavy fat steers, \$5 10.05 25; good to prime \$4 60.05 00; light steers, including butcher grades, \$4 15.44 50; cows and heiters, \$2 50.06 821; feeders, \$5 50.08 90; corn-fed Texans, \$3 25.04 00; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 100. Sheep, scarce and wanted; light muttons, \$5 25.04 25; heavy, including extra, \$4 25.05 25; receipts, 200; shipments, 300.

Chicago Produce Market.

Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 12.—Breadstuffs. Market unchanged. Flour, 10s@12s 6d. Wheat, winter, 11s 14@11s 6d; spring, 10s 2d@11s; California, 10s 8d@11s 6d; California club, 11s 5d@11s 10d. Corn, eld, 5s, 7d@6s, 7lgd. Oats, 6s, 2d. Pork, 60s. Beef, 82s. Bacon, long clear middles, 36s, 6d; short clear, 88s. Lard, 41s.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, Jan. 12.—The Indicator reports: Wheat, receipts, 9.879 bushels: ahipments, 7,428 bushels: in store, 765.524 bushels: satisfaction of the first stand lower; No. 2.812 4 saked; No. 3,81 0844; No. 4, \$1 07. Corn, receipts, 31,318 bushels: shipments, 29,458 bushels: in store, 185,099 bushels; weak and quiet; No. 2 mired, 2946c; No. 2, 30 bid; 324c asked. Rye, nominal. Barley, nominal. Eggs, quiet with large receipts, at 15c per dozen. Butter, steady and unchanged.

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.

R. Swallow & Co.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS. LOAN

75 SIXTH AVENUE EAST. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Real estate bought, sold, and exchanged; property ented: rents and all other collections made: Taxes aid; titles examined and abstracts firmished. Cor-espondence solicited.

City property, improved and unimproved. Can commodate the man with large or small means.

UNIMPROVED LANDS

at low prices, on long time, and low rate of interest in counties having Railroads, Churches, Schools, and all advantages of old settled states.

ASTHMA CURED!

Trial Packages sent free. Regular size \$1.00. Ask your Druggist, or address Dr. E. G. SMITH, Kentland, Indiana.

SHEEP WANTED.

I want two hundred grade cotswold or Merino
ewes, from two to five years old. Must be warranted
perfectly sound and healthy. State lowest price and
address
Richmond, Franklin Co., Kas.

CASH PAID FOR-

MILLET

Flax Seed and Castor Beans. Sacks furnished for the delivery of any of the above seeds. S. H. DOWNS, agent for Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka, Kansas.

Farm Machinery.

Browne and Canton Sulky Plows, Stalk Cutters, Harrows, Drills, Cultivators, Climax Mowers and Reapers. Call and see the Rockford Combined Drill and Planter, Iron Turbine and Stover Wind Mill.

SEEDS.- All kinds of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. Fresh and true to variety. KANSAS IRON FENGE.-Cheaper

than board fence. Call and see it. S. H. DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka,

Dairy Cattle.

I want to sell my entire hera of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle, fourteen females and four males. My nursery and fruit farm repuires my undivided attention. I will sell those cattle at a bargain. Address

A. A. ADAMS, Garnett, Kas.



D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

80 ACRES of land given for break g 160 acres in Grage Go. At you blat, Sweet, then by the it years old, color bay with white spot i

DECEMBER

BERRIPS.
QUEEN of the MARKET
the largest and best.
9,000,000 Sharpless Strawberries. 1,000,000 Miner's
Great Prolift, 19acresother
choice varieties. 2,625 bushels
Berries grown at Bessen in

choice varieties. 2,625 bushels Berries grown at Pemena Nursery in 1879. A new race of Pears, Kieffer's Hybrid, Blight-Proofs hardy and productive, bears early, fruit large, and of good quality. \$2 - Send for Catalegues free. WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

HOP BITTERS

HOP BITTERS

HOP BITTERS

HOP BITTERS

HOP BY A STATE OF THE RESERVE OF THE

KNOW THYSELF.



THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Boston, entitled THR SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, SELF-PERSERVATION. Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth, price only \$1, sent by mail, post-paid.

The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor."

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cts. for postage.

The author refers, by permission, to JOS S. FISHER,

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cts. for postage.

The author refers, by permission, to JOS S. FISHER, president; W. I. P. INGRAHAM. vice president; W. I. P. INGRAHAM. vice president; W. PAINE, M. D.; C. S. GAUNTT, M. D.; H. J. DOUCET, M. D.; R. H. KLINE, M. D.; J. R., HOLCOMB, M. D.; N. R. LYNCH, M. D., and M. R. O'CONNELL, M. D., faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; also the faculty of the American University of Philadelphia; also Hon P. A. BISSELL, M. D., president of the National Medical Association.

Address Dr. W. H. PAR-RER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be censulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.



The Victory Corn Mill will grind corn meal coarse or fine, shelled or on the cob. Self shar ening Plates. Made entirely of IRON AND STREL. Very strong, durable, and warrented in every respect. Capacity, 10 to 20 oushels per hour. Send for

address THOS, ROBERTS, SPRINGFIELD, O. STRAYED.

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

FRED J. GRAY,

Topeka.

STRAYED.

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.

ESTRAY.

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

MARTIN HEISEL,
Carbondale, Kansas,

ESTRAY.

Taken up by the subscriber in July last, one red and white steer, three years old this fall, no marks or brands. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Carbondale, Osage Co., Kas.

\$20 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for any information leading to the recovery of the following horses; A dark sorrel broad mare 9 years old with short mane and tail, with no marks except a small white spot in the forehead, her weight, I think, is about 1300 bls Also her colt, a large norse 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 the three, or a proportionate price for one or two of them.

Auburn, Shawnec Co., Kas.

Strayed or Stolen!

On July 1st, two black horse colts, one three years old, marked with letter N on right shoulder not very plain, one 4 years old, a white spot in face down to the nose, white bind feet, white extending up the legs about 5 inches, one a little higher than the other.

A suitable reward.

THOMAS O'HARRA,
Briggs, Davis Co., Kas.

\$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

SEEDS Our large Illustrated Catalogue of everything for Farm and Garden mailed free to all. It will pay you to send for it. BENGON, MAULE, & CO. 223 Church St., Phil'a, Pa.

A Rosewood Piano for \$165.

A Rosewood Plano for \$175.

A Rosewood Plano for \$185. A Rosewood Plano for \$200.

A Rosewood Plano for \$225.

A Rosewood Piano for \$250.

A Rosewood Piano for \$325.

A Rosewood Piano for \$500.

** The above Upright and Square Pianos are on exhibition and sale TO-DAY at our ware rooms, and aac worth double the money.

They are NEW, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

We are selling First-Class Church and Parlor Organs at half-price. No such chance as this for the purchase of a RELIABLE instrument has ever occurred before.

*So We are receiving no new shipments from the East, and those buyers who can first have the se lection of our stock. * Old Pianos taken in exchange at their CASH

A. REED & SONS. TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

191 & 193 State St., Chicago. III. **TOPEKA** Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works,

Wholesale and Re-tail Dealer in

PAVEMENTS

Chimney Flues.

CEMENTS,

Factory and Office on Kansas Ave., be-tween 2d and 8d Streets,

M. A. Spear, P. O. Box 170

E. D. STOCKING.

BROKER, 176. Broadway, New York City. Specialty, exchange of Kansas farm and with lands for:

JEWELRY, SILVER-FLATED WARE

AND CUTLERY.

WATCHES,



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any Seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package, All seed warranted to be both fresh and truo to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refil the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squ'sh, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are gaxlous to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best train. New Vegetables a Specialt



In eliminating the impurities of the bloomatural and necessary result is the cure of sealtons and other Skin Eruptions & Bisenciading Cancers, Ulcers, and other so, it is the best Blood Purifier, and states every function to more healthful ac and thus a benefit in all diseases. It is a medicine which should be in every family, and which, wherever used, will save payment of many doctors' bills. Bottles of two sizes; prices 50 cents and \$L.



WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists & Dealers in Med-icine everywhere. H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y. SS Send for Pamphist and Testimonials.

Sold by Stringham, Barnes & Co., Swift & Holliday, and Jones Bros., Topeka, and by W. N. Angle, and Arnold's Drug Store, N. Topeka.

Publication Notice.

Ayed of Stolett.

st, two black horse colts, one three years with letter N on right shoulder not very years old, a white spot in face down to hite bind feet, white extending up the inches, one a little higher than the other, eward.

THOMAS O'HARRA, Briggs, Davis Co., Kas.

IO REWARD.

AYED OR STOLEN.

AYED OR STOLEN.

Though the state of Kansas are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court in the County of shawnee and state of Kansas by Lucy E. Rix, and that unless you, answer the petition filed against you on or before the 18th day of February, 1880, the said petition will be taken as true, and indigenent rendered, quieting the idle of the said Lucy E. Rix to the following premises, viz. the north high of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (34), in towiship number thirteen (18) of range seventeen (17), situate, lying and being in the county of Shawnee and state of Kansas, and forever ended the property of Shawnee and state of Kansas are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court in the County of shawnee and state of Kansas by Lucy E. Rix, and that unless you, answer the petition filed against you on or before the 18th day of February, 1880, the said petition will be taken as true, and indigenent rendered, quieting the idle of the said Lucy E. Rix to the following premises, viz. the north high of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (34), in towiship number thirteen (18) of range of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (34), in towiship number thirteen (18) of range of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (34), in towiship number thirteen (18) of range of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (34), in towiship number thirties (18) of range of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (34), in towiship number thirty four (34), in towiship number thirty four (34), in two ships and the property of the said of the s

Philopena.

There was once a beautiful princess who had a great fondness for almonds, and ate them constantly, but nothing would induce her to marry, and in order to rid nerself of her suitors, of whom there were a great number, she invented the following device: To every prince who sought her hand she presented the half of a double almond, while she ate the other half, and said: "If your lordship can succeed in getting me to take anything from your hands before I say the words 'I remember,' then I am ready to become your bride. But if, on the contrary, you receive anything from me, without thinking to speak these words, then you must agree to have your hair shaven entirely off your head, and leave the kingdom."

This, however, was an artful stratagem, for, according to the court custom, no one dared to hand anything directly to the princess, but first to the court lady, who then offered it to her. But if, on the other hand, the princess should desire to give or take anything—who could re-fuse her? So it was useless for her suitors to make the trial, for when they seemed likely to be successful, and had diverted the princess so that she was about to take something from them the court lady always stepped between, and spoiled the best laid plan.

When the princess wished to dispose of one of them, she would appear so charming and encouraging to him that he would be entirely fascinated, and when he sat at her feet, overcome with joy, then she would seize upon anything near her, as though by accident-" Take this as a remembrance of me!" and when he had it in his hands, before he could think or speak the necessary words, there would spring out at him, from it, perhaps a frog or a hornet, or a bat, and so startle him that he would forget the words. Then, upon the spot, he was shaven, and away with him. This went on for some years, and in all the palaces of the other kingdoms the princes wore wigs. Thus it came to be the custom from that time.

Finally it happened that a foreign prince came upon some peculiar business, and by accident saw the almond princess. He thought her very beautiful, and at once perceived the stratagem. A friendly little grey man had given him an apple that once a year he was privileged to smell, and then there came into his mind a very wise idea, and he had become much renowned on account of his deep wisdom. So, with the scent from if came this warning :

"If thou wouldst win in the game of giving and taking, under no circumstances must thou either give or take anything."

So he had his hands bound in his belt, and went with his marshal to the palace, and asked to be allowed to eat his almond. The princess was secretly pleased with him and immediately handed him an almond, which his marshal took and placed in his mouth.

The princess inquired what this meant, and, moreover, why he constantly carried his hands

He replied that at his court the custom was even more strongly enforced than at hers, and he dare not give or take anything with his hands-at the most with only his head or feet. Then the princess laughed and said:

"In this case we will never be able to have

He sighed and answered: "Not unless you will be pleased to take some

thing from my boots." "That can never happen!" exclaimed the

whole court.

"Why have you come hither?" asked the princess, angrily, "when you have such stupid customs?"

"Because you are so beautiful!" replied the prince, "And if I cannot win you, I may, at least, have the pleasure of seeing you."

"On the other hand, I have no similar gratification." said she.

So the prince remained at the palace, and he pleased her more and more, but when the humor seized her, she tried in every manner to persuade him to take his hands from his girdle. and receive something from her. She also entertained him charmingly, and frequently offered him flowers, bon-bons, and trinkets, and finally her bracelet, but not once did he forget and stretch out his hand to take them, for the pressure of the girdle reminded him in time. So he would nod to his marshal, and he received them, saying:

"We remember."

Then the princess would become impatient, and exclaim:

"My handkerchief has fallen! Can your lordship pick it up for me?"

Whereupon the prince would fasten his spur into it, and wave it carelessly, while the princess would have to bend and remove it from his foot, angrily saying:

"I remember."

Thus a year passed away, and the princess said to herself:

"This cannot remain so. It must be settled in one way or the other." She said to the prince:

world. I will show your lordship over it to-

The prince smelt of his apple, and as the en-

tered the garden, said : "It is very beautiful here, and in order that we may walk near each other in peace, and not be disturbed by the desire to try our game, I

rangement, but he begged so strongly that she could not refuse him this small favor. So they went on alone together, with their hands fastened in their girdles. The birds sang, the sun shone warmly, and from the trees the red cherries hung so low that they brushed their cheeks | pulled out like new. as they passed. The princess saw them and exclaimed:

"What a pity that your lordship is not able to pick a few for me !"

"Necessity knows no law," said the prince and he broke one of the cherries with his teeth from a branch, and offered it to the princess from his mouth. The princess could not do otherwise than receive it from his mouth, and her face was brought close to his. So, when she had the cherry between her lips, and a kiss from him besides, she was not able to say, that instant, "I remember."

Then he cried, joyfully, "Good morning," much beloved one!" and drew his hands from his girdle and embraced her.

And they spent the rest of their lives to gether in perfect peace and quietness .- Selected.

Ironing.

In ironing there are several things to be observed before the work is really begun:

The ironing board or table should be firm and strong and immovable while ironing. For that reason it is a good idea, where there are stationery wash-tubs, to have a top-cover, or lid made expressly for an ironing board; or if one has not this convenience, a table mortised or set in the wall in a convenient part of the room and with two strong, firm legs to hold the front side, is a great comfort. The legs may be made with a flat baseso that they can be screwed into the floor. Some provide a table with hinges on one side and legs that can be turned up in fror t, so the table can be let down when not in use and hang by the wall. But this can never be a firm table, and it is of much importance when ironing that the latter does not shake while one is at work.

The arrangements for heating the irons should, as far as possible, be such that they can be kept perfectly clean, either in a pan provided expressly for that purpose, or by a stove to be used expressly for that purpose. If set on the stove they are in danger of being soiled by something cooking, or becoming rusty from some fluid boiling ever on the stove. It is of the greatest importance that the smoothing iron should be kept perfectly smooth, free from rust or burnt starch. A paper or piece of cloth should lie on the table with a piece of beeswax laid between the folds. If the starch sticks (it never will if rightly prepared) rub the iron first on some wood ashes, or salt, and then quickly over the wax, rub it on a clean cloth, and then, if not rusted in deeply, it will work smoothly. In buying sad-irons be careful and select three sizes, and all of the smoothest surface. One size, large and heavy, for coarse garments; one, a medium size, for linen and cotton, and the polishing iron for starched clothes, rounding at the sides and ends, by which, after a garment is half ironed with a common iron, a polish can be secured by a very brisk movement, tipping the iron a little on the rounded side.

For the ironing table a coarse woolen blanket is needed, which should be stretched double thickness on the table, and large enough to enirely cover it. Then draw th tight and tack them folded over the corners of the table. Four tacks are enough, which can easily be removed if the table is needed for other purposes. By thus tacking the corners of the table and drawing them tight over it a plain, smooth surface is secured on which to pin a cotton sheet doubled.

A bosom board should be about eight inches wide, from seventeen to eighteen long, and perfectly smooth and level. Cover one side of the board with two thicknesses of coarse flannel, or a piece of an old blanket drawn tightly over the board, and large enough to be tacked just over the edge of the board. Cover with two thicknesses of cotton of the same size. The other side, also perfectly smooth, should have but two thicknesses of strong cotton laid and tacked over the other side. This is to be used to put the last polish to the bosom after it has been partially ironed. Galvanized tacks with smooth heads should be used, that there may be no danger of iron rust er injury to the linen.

First, iron the shirt all over, wring a clean cloth out of clean hot water and rub over th bosom. Go over the bosom rapidly with a very clean hot iron, then with a plated knife or thin paper-cutter raise the plaits, and iron again rapidly. Then rub the bosom again with a damp cloth, turn the bosom board over, so that the hard surface with the thin cover will come under the shirt bosom, and iron with the polishing iron, expending as much strength in bearing down as possible. Rub briskly with the rounded end of the hot iron back and forth, ironing only a small strip at a time, until the whole bosom is of a clear polish. The polishing irons must be wrapped up in a flannel or paper, and kept dry and always bright.

It is difficult to give written directions for ironing. Practice is the best teacher. Things "I have one of the finest gardens in the that are to be flat when finished, such as cuffis and collars, should be covered with a clean, fine linen cloth. A towel is too coarse, or has too large threads, and will leave their imprint on the article ironed. This cloth is to be placed on the article and the iron passed over it once or twice until there is no mote or starch that will adhere to the iron. This done, remove the beg you, my lady, that for this cre hour you cloth, lay the article smooth, pull the ands and corners straight and even, and go over it firmly hands, also, be forested a 7 her week.

The princess did not feel safe about this ar- as lace and muslins, should be ironed on a soft ironing blanket with a soft, fine ironing sheet. All such articles, after a careful sprinkling, must be rolled up smoothly and unrolled one at a time. Laces, of course, are to be carefully brought into shape and all the edge or purling

In ironing silks-cover them over with paper or fine cotton, and use only a moderately Leated iron, taking great care that the iron does not touch the silk at all or it will make the silk look glossy, and show that it has been ironed. Any white article, if scorched slightly, can be in part restored, so far as looks go, but any scorchng injures the fabric, and no effort can entirely control or counteract the mischief.

As far as possible iron by the thread -that is, pull the material straight and endeavor to move the iron in the same line with the thread of the cloth .- Christian Union.

To SOFTEN HARD WATER. -Take two pounds of washing soda and one pound of common lime, and boil in five gallons of water for two or three hours; then stand away to settle and dip off the clear water from the top, and put into a jug. Can be used for weshing dishes or cleaning, and one teacupful in a boiler of clothes, put in after the boiler is hot, will whiten the clothes and soften the water, without injury to the hands or clothes. I use an old iron pot to make it in.

Hor CROSS Buns .- Three cups of sweet nilk; one cup of yeast; flour to make a thick batter. Set this as a sponge over night. In the morning add one cup sugar; one-half cup butter, melted; half a nutmeg; one saltspoon ful salt. Flour enough to roll out like a biscuit. Knead well, and set to rise five hours. Roll half an inch thick, cut into round cakes, and lay in rows in a buttered baking-pan. When they have stood half an hour, make a cross upon each with a knife, and put instantly into the oven. Bake to a light brown, and brush over with a feather or soft bit of cloth, dipped in the white of an egg beaten up stiff with white sugar. These are the Easter or hot cross buns" of the "London criers."

WHAT FRUIT WILL Do .- The fruit that ruined Adam save men, as may be seen as fol-lows. Record is made in the proceedings of the Lucas county, Ohio, horticultural society, of the cure of a confirmed case of dyspepsia, by restricting the diet to a small quantity of bread and butter, accompanied by berries-straw, rasp, and black-and peaches in their respective seasops. A friend informs us that a blackeved lady, a relative of his, invariably had a spring visitation of bilious fever whenever the winter apple supply ran short in consequence o limited yield. After this coincidence was ob served, apples in abundance were invariably provided, (and, even at high prices they proved less costly than the doctor's services), and since then, several years now, there has been no more trying periodical sickness in that family.-Minnesota Earmer.

A GOOD WAY TO COOK POTATOES .- Peel them and cut them into slices, with a little boiling water. When they are cooked add salt, a little cream or milk, and a piece of butter. Stir them often while cooking. BRAMBLEBUSH.

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these stating that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out fit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, M \$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free, Shaw a Co., Augusta, Maine \$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free Address F, O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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

50 brilliant, chromo, and tortoise shell 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, Clintonville Co

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

50 Best mixed Cards ever sold, with name for 10c Post-paid, TRY ME, J. B. Husted Nassau, N.Y. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 for \$20 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me Your Name and Address on 59 Gilt. Duplex, etc, cards, in case, 15c. David Bros, Northford, Ct. PHOTOGRAPH VISITING CARDS. Send 10c for Cardiar and 80 samples. Seavy Bros, Northford Co 62 All-chromo and Glass CARDS 10c. 80 Agents Samples 10c, CHROMO CARD CO. Northfield Ct.

\$55.66 Asents Front per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$660. \$4 Outfit free. C. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 FultonSt. N. Y

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO

\$1425 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 proportional returns every week on Stock Options of 820, - 850, - \$100, - \$500.

Official Reports and Circulars fice Address, T. POT TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 W 11 St., N. Y.

AGENTS! READ THIS!! We will pay agent alary of \$100 a month and

30 Superb, snowfiake, marble, chromo, transparent etc., CARBS, no 2 alike, 10c. 20 samples, agents terms, type, etc., 8c. Agents wanted. Large cash commission. Full out it 10c. All cards are fine stock and neatly printed. No imperfect cards sent out. Write plainly Acutes C A VICK, Arnela, Michigan.

Beatty's Tour in Europe.

Only 10 ccors. Seeing a colidensed history and travels in Europe over 3 c) gravings, nearly 100 pages, nicely bound is ck s ni to o by 1 ccnts, address the Author and cubalcter, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. i.

FARMERS and SHIPPERS

before disposible or their produce, broom corn, seeds, becswax i backe, fies Itales, skins, game, etc., will and it to their advantage to correspond with

S. H. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant, 206, E. 54th St., N. Y. & Colorenter, dere at line thire t.

Market Gardeners. Fresh, Fure Seeds for you Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880. J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford III.



DOGS. SHEPHERD

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS.

The undertigued pays cash for dead hogs, grease, nides and tallow at his slaughter house, a half mile touth of Topeka. W. D. MAXWELL.

INVEST ONE CENT

In a postal card, a.dress 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 can

at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue.

A trial box (\$1 size) of Universal Files sent free on receipt of five 3-cent stamps. A Sure Cure. Try them and be convinced of their merits. Name this paper. Agents wanted.

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.

ACTINTO NEVER FAIL TO MAKE MULITU FAMILY SCALE.

public for accuracy, convenience and cheapness, sells at signt to every housekeeper. By securing territory which will be given free, you become your own proprietor of a pleasant and profitable business. Write for terms and tarritory. own proprietor of a pleasant and profitable business. Write for terms and territory. Ohio Scale Wonks, 125 Cent. Ave., Cincinnati, O.

CONSIGNMENTS OF WANTED APPLES

for the English market, also correspondence solicited as to game and poultry for November and December supply Commission 5 per cent. Address

ALEXANDER & CO., Fruit and General Salesmen, 23 Brunswick St., Liverpool, Eng.

1880. HARPER'S YOUNG PEO-PLE. ILLUSTRATED.

The evils of sensational literature for the young are well known, and the want of an antidote has long been felt. This is supplied by HARPEI'S YOUNG PEOPLE, a beautifully illustrated weekly journal, which is equally devoid of the objectionable features of sensational juvenile literature and of that moralizing tone which repels the youthful reader.

The Volumes of the Foung People begin with the first Number, published in November of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be un-derstood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order,

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year\$4 00 HARPER'S WEEKLY, " " The THREE above-named publications, One

Portuge Free trall subscribers in the United States or Canada.

INDUCEMENTS FOR 1880 ONLY.

Ret Thirteen Numbers of Harper's Young Peo-ple will be farnished to every yearly subscriber to Harper's Weekly for 1880; or Harper's Young People and Harper's Weekly ve'd be sent to any address for one year, commencing with the first Num-ber of Harper's Weekly for January, 1880, on re-ceipt of \$5 00 for the two Periodicals.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss,

w, I do not of HARPER'S From all cer my father's lilluste is an over

"Studying the subject on of the over deducational point of that which taken altog is an ins service to the largest nuce that, if I could have inquiry, subject to the largest nuce that, if I could have inquiry, subject to the largest nuce that is contents are converted in the largest point in the larges

The volumes of the rized, and Numbers for June an erstoon nev that the subscriber will rent Number,

HARPER'S MAGAZI 4 00 no HARPER'S WEEKL 4 00 No HARPER'S

HARPEB'S BAZAR, One The THREE above-n

HARPER'S YOUNG Fostage Free to all sited State or Canada.

A complete set of F. compris-ing 59 Volumes, in naser, on ro-by express, freight ance, by mail ceipt of 22 25 per vong, 38 cents postpaid, 38 00. Clo by mail, postpaid. Post-Office Remittances sho se of loss. Money Order or Druisement with Newspapers are no need.

Address HARIS, New Yor

HARPEKLY. ILL

tits able and ons of the day. In are prepared powerful and lie mind. Always be found onment, and re-This periodical scholarly discuss as well as by its il by the best artists beneficial influent. The weight of i pronthe side of n thement.

The Volumes gin with the first When no time Number for Jam bod that the subscriber wishes nextafter receip

HARPI DICALS.

HARPE'S MA
Year h
HARPER'S MA
HARPER'S BA
The THREE ab ablications, One The THREE ab

Postage Free re in the United States The Annual neat cloth bir paid, or by expense (provided the registration) of the paid, or by expense (provided the ne dollar per volume), for \$7 00 cach fire Volumes, comprising Twenty-pt of cash at the rate of Cloth Cases ing, will be \$1 00 cach. Remittanes Money Order Money order of the condition of the cryote avoid chance of loss. Newspapers by this advertisement without the cryote APPER & BROTHERS,

BROTHERS, New York. 80.

'S BAZAR. TRATED.

is pre-eminently a jour This pop half of the interest in formation in regard to the in regard to the interest and from authentic and original tive article form authentic and original tive article from authentic and original social and the interest in the regard to the regard to

The Vol. the Bazar begin with the first Number fary of each year. When no time will be understood that the subscriber we eight of order.

HER'S PERIODICALS.

The TH ove-named publications, One

Postage to all subscribers in the United Ste or Cane

The all Volumes of HARPEN'S BAZER, near exhaults, with be sent by mail, posts paid, of spress, free of expense (provided a reight a not exceed one dollar per volume for 57, it on receipt of cash at the rate of per volume, sit on receipt of cash at the rate of per volume, such as the rate of per volume, such as the rate of per volume, such as the per volume, such as the rate of per volume, such as the per volume, such as the per volume, we sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt \$100.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

CH PEST BIBLES Ever farathed Agents.
FORM LA MOMARIN. CASH PREMIUMS Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE \$50,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford & Cheroko

CO'S, KANSAS;

Bill owned and offered for sale by the OURI RIVER, FORT SOOTT AND GIVE BAILBOAD COMPANY

redit, running through ten years, at severannial interest. 20

PER UENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FU AT DATE OF PURCHASE. Parther Information Address

15 fell acre.

109

grew

others 1

Twenty-

for the week ending January 14.

a County-T. S. Stover, Clerk. hen up by John Cleaver, tolar h.

then up by John Cleaver, tola th. Dec 4, one
pto male one year old last spring, branded with M
outler and with Pupside down on left hip, small
t valued at \$20.

"They he same, one bay mare mule, branded as
"They one year old last spring small for age, val

1.1 laste same one light bay mare, branded the spoodle year old last spring, valued at \$15.

1.2 same, one dark bay mare, part pony, hind inks itill white spot in forehead, same brand do no year old last spring, valued at \$15.

1.2 mation e foot white, one year old, that spring, thered branded as above described.

1.3 but branded as above described.

1.4 mation the foot white, one year old, that spring, thered branded as above described.

2.5 but branded as above described.

3.6 mation the granded of the spring, the same, one black hoase, part pony, left worth, be year old last spring, small for age, scribed, valued at \$15.

scribed, valued at \$15.

unty—A. S. Johnson, Clerk,
up by Elias F Pearson, Baker tp. Noorred Gelding, nind in right eye, and
sands high, valued at \$50.
in dark bay gelding, 7 years old, 15
ind, little white in forehead, collar
yy DS Miller, New Pittsburgh, Baker
y horse, 14½ hands, 7 years old, star in
ot white, collar and harness marks,

ty—E. E. Swearngin, Clerk.
up by Win Hardesty, Meridith ip, one
be one or two years old in the spring, of a
larks or brands, valued at \$12.50.
p by B T Card, Merodith ip, chead, blind
fold, medium size, star of the chead, blind
yillind in left eye. Illing marks, small
whind feet while about half way to knees,

unty—U. A. Saunders, Clerk.

by J. D. Potter, Cherokee tp, Nov 24,

leg, 14 hands high, baid face.

in up at same time and place by J. D. Pot
tt, white stripe in face.

by S. D. Harvey, Lowell tp, Dec 3, 1879, 1

Stycars old, redish color, white line back

all in right in right ear, swallow fork in left.

small red calf, white face, last springs ounty—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

b by Goo F Soxman, Marion tp, Dec 4,
184 Jung, white, no marks or brands visible,
val

A) by A W Crawford, Aubry tp, Dec 29, 1874e mule 13 hands high, supposed to be 2

yea \$20.

Mbrown horse mule, 12 hands high, supounty J. N. Insley, Clerk.

QUANT M, by Wm Cowan, Rock Creek tp, Nov 14,

one bay mare of uncertain age, star in forchead, collar

t.s. no brands, valued at \$20.

TEER-Tace up by D T Gragg, one red yearling steer,
tite belly, two small slits in right ear, no brands, valued

\$12.

All the belly two samus all the state of the

COW—Taken up by Jas Lewis, Jefferson tp, Nov B, 1519, one red and white spotted owe 2/gears old, no mark or brand valued at \$|2.

MARE—Taken up by Geo Hensley, Rock Creek tp, one bay mare, 3 years old, pony built, white face, both hind feet will be the property of the p

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk,
MARE—Taken up by M. Henderson, Kickapoo tp, Dec 25,
MARE—Taken up by M. Henderson, Kickapoo tp, Dec 25,
MARE—Taken up by J. W. Byram, Cottonwoft, (Cedar
John P. O. November 1, 1879, noe brown marcalite stripe
in face, three white feet, branded P on ledip, supsurficial and the stripe of the supsurficial and the sup by William Denholm, Tonganoxie tp,
Mare—Taken up by William Denholm, Tonganoxie tp,
Stripking—Taken up by J. W. Stripking—Taken up on it, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by William Denholm, Tonganoxie tp.
January 5, 1830, one brindle yearling steer with some white
in the face, a white spot on each flank, also on right hip,
valued at \$11.

Mitchell County .- J. W. Hatcher, Clerk. PONY—Taken up byC O Kenworthy, 5 miles southeast of Cawker City, Dec 18, 4579, one dark bay mare pony about 5 years old, branded on left shoulder with a letter B, right hip knocked down, no other marks or brands, valued at \$12.

Neosho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

yearsold, valued at \$12.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Louis Zurcher, Neuchatel tp., Nov 19
1879, one light bey may about 3 years old, branded R on the
1877-ERE—Taken up by Goo H Guilford, Home tp., Nov 3,
1879, one red steer, white on back and flants, supposed to be
3 years old, no other marks or bransts, valued at \$25.

HEIFRH—Taken up by Henry Harpenau, Richmond tp.
Dec 3, 1879, one helfer supposed to be about two years old,
white and brown in color, star in forchead and a slit and cut
off left ear, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by W. E King, Rock Creek tp. Dec 3,
1879, one red and win by warling steer, valued at \$13.

The 11, 1879, one helfer one year old past, pale red in color,
branded on one hip with the letter A and also another indistinct brand, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Samuel Gugleman, Washington
tp. Dec 1, 1879, one yearling helfer, red and white spotted,
white head and branded on left hip with figure? or letter A,
valued at 113.

HEIFER—Taken up by Win Houser, Washington tp. Dec
5, 1870, one two year old helfer, white in color with red ears
and red special cluster valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by Vin Houser, Washington tp. Dec
5, 1870, one two year old helfer, white in color with red ears
and red special cluster valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Vin Houser, Washington tp. Dec
5, 1870, one dun and white steer one year old past, and valued
at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by John Runst, Nemaha tp. November 8, 1879, one dun and white yearling steer, and valued at
\$11.

HEIFER—Also, by the same, one two yeer old helfer, pale
HEIFER—Also, by the same, one two yeer old helfer, pale ber 8, 1879, one dun and white yearling steer, and valued at \$11. HEIFER—Also, by the same, one two yeer old helfer, pale red and waite in color, medium size, no marks or brunds; this helfer has a red call three or four months old, valued at red and waite in color, menuin size, which shelfer has a red calf three or four months old, valued at \$14.

8TEER—Taken up by John Dreese, Nemalia tp, Dee \$,1879 one yearling steer, red with small white epots around his head, white under belly, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Peter McQuald, Nemalia tp, Nov 17, 1879, one yearling helfer, white w. th red neck, legs partly red, small size, valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by E F Bonton, Rock Creek tp, Nov 12, 1879, one red and white cow three years old, mostly red, under part of belly white, valued \$18.

BULL—Taken up by Elist Edon, Red Vermillion ep, Nov 34, 1879 one red yearling bull, white spot on left flans, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Martin, Home tp, Dee 1, 1879, one light red steer with white face, three years old, valued \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Patrick Jarkin, Richmond tp, Dec 10, 1879, one roan steer three years old next spring, branded with the letter R on left hip, valued at \$25.

COULT—Taken up by E Capsey, Rellly tp, Nov 14, 1879, one by stud colt two years past, lump on right side, and valued at \$25.

LABUE_Taken up by Nicholas Pfrang, Wetmore tp, Dec.

cu

th

p4

ed wi pay end

Riley County—W Burgoyne. Clerk

COLT—Taken up by James Jeffreys, Zeandale ip, one
brown mare colt, one year old, a few white hairs is forchend
medium size with indistinct brand on left shoulder, no other
mark or brand, valued at \$25.

1879, one bay filley, 3 years old, 15 hands high, scar in forehead, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Also, taken up by the same, one brown filley, 3
years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, no other
marks or brands, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by E W Kimball, Manhattan tp, one
light roan heifer, one year old, crop under left ear, no other
marks or brands, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by A G Larson, Fancy Creek tp, Dee
18, 1679, one steer two years old, color red and white, white
star in forcheap, red ears, two slits in left ear, and valued at
\$22.

Shawnee County—J Lee Knight, Clerk.

STERR—Taken up by M N Anderson of the city of Topeka, Dee 19, 1879, one red seer with white spots, a hole in the
right ear and sit from the hole, two years old next spring,
valued at 444.

STEER—Taken up by Thos H Hiller, Soldier tp, Dec 20,
1879, one medium sized two year old steer, brindle with lino
back, some white on face and legs, crop off left ear, indistinct brand on right hip, valued at 425.

MARE—Taken up by Allen H Abbott, Tecnmsch tp, Dec
9, 1879, one dark bay or brown mare, two years old past,
about 14 hands high, has blemish on left hind leg, and valued at 450.

ed at \$50.

Wilson County - J. McFadden, Clerk.

FILLEY-Taken up by R R Bickford, Fall River tp, one thack filley, three years old, no marks, taken up Dec 18,

FILLEY—Also, by the same, one bay yearling filley, no method from the same, one sorrel yearling colt, star in forchead, no marks or brands.

All of the above five animals valued together at \$115.

Woodson County—I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Bernhard Pauls, Liberty tp, Dec 1579, one red steer, 2 years old, a small stripe under the nea and belly, crop off the right ears and under bit in left ear valued at \$18.

COW—Taken up by Edward Nichols, Everett tp, Nov 2 1579, one small red cow, supposed to be four years old, brands or marks, valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by N J M Smith, Everett tp, Dec 1579, one brown two year old helfer, with spot in forches, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

S trays for the week ending January 7.

S trays for the week ending January 7.

Anderson County—Jas J Houston, Clork

STEER—Taken up Dec 2, 1879, by Peter Hastert, Puttin
tp, one two year old spotted steer with right ear clipped of
split, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up John Rockers, Putnam tp, Dec 8, 19,
one dun cow with calf by her side, about six years ol a
large brand on left side, one on the right hip and one office back, supposed to be Texas, ears marked or frozen off, pets
broken off both horms, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Also, one roan helfer two years old, no mks
or brands, valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by A T Cook, Washington tp, N 15.
1879, one by horse with white stripe in forehead, shoch 3
feet, had on web halter, harness marked, about 7 yearsld,
valued at \$50.

An hower mare with small white spot on back part clert
shoulder and a few white hairs in forchead, supposed
years old. Valued at \$40.

COLT—Also one brown sucking mare colt, valued \$15.
STEER—Taken up by M. J. Turrell in Walker tp, N. 21.
1879, one yearling steer, dark red, bush of tail white \$15.
STEER—Also one dark red yearling steer, valued \$15.
STEER—Also one dark red yearling steer, valued \$15.
STEER—Also one dark red yearling steer, valued \$15.

STEER—Also one dark red yearling steer, valued \$15.

Bourbon County—James H. Brown, Clex
STEER—Taken up by Alfred Blosser, Scott it, one earling steer, white with red neck and head, no marks or and valued at \$41.

Bier—Taken up by R. H. Clayton, Finebeehill, one red steer with small white star in foredead, white is on each flank, and white on end of tall, supposed to be 'ear old, valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by Ellas Walker, Drywood, one brown horse mule with white nose, about 12 hands fh, supposed to be 2 years old in the spring, no other mark brand valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Ell Noel, Mismi tp, one red, about \$2 years old, some white spots on flanks and hips, by of tail gone, valued at \$17.

marks, valued at \$25.

HEIFER-Taken up by J W Robinson, Emporia tp, one yearling befor, sides, neck, head and legs red, belly white cow 4 years old, both ears cropped short, one horn broken off and tip of tail off, brand on left hip, may be intended for X, valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by J P Watson, Emporia tp, one red and white cow 4 years old, both ears cropped short, one horn broken off and tip of tail off, brand on left hip, may be intended for X, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John Red of Americus tp, one seed horse colt, white stripe in face, 2 years old, valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by J H Outtrey, Antertua township, 1 red and white stripe in face, 2 years old, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by J H Outtrey, Antertua township, 1 red and white stripe in face, 2 years old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J F Outtrey, Antertua township, 1 red and white stripe in face, 2 years old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J R Outtrey, Antertua township, 1 for the property of the property o

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorte Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Taylor, Ottua tp. one 6
year old sorrel mare, blind in right eye, left idown, scar
on same hip, small white spot in forchead, yed at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Aifred Lewis, Califot by, Nov 27,
1879, one white yearling steer with red neck apars, valued
tt \$12.

Douglas County—B. P. Diggs, rk.

STEER—Taken up Docember 6, 1879, by Rus Plimice, Eudoru tp, one roan yearling steer, scar on er jaw, valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up Nov 12 tags. ued at \$16.
STEER-Taken up Nov 18, 1870, by Ross Illagher, Willow Springs tp, one two year old red and wisster, valued at \$12.
MARE-Taken up by John Howk in Keraka tp. December 17, 1870, a bay mare, 15 hands highite spot in face, left hind foot white, 3 years old. Val at \$40.

Jackson County-J G Poterfie Clerk HEIFER—Taken up D A Norris, Nrsin tp. Nov 24, 1879, one light roan helfer, one year old, val at \$15. STER—Taken up Nov 12, 1879, by N Ziton, Douglass by, one red yearling steer, branded on leffly, brand dim and cannot be recognized, no other marks rands, valued at \$12. and cannot be recognized, no other marks at \$11 at \$12 at

hands high, 2 years old, valued at \$95.

Jefferson County—J N Ins Clerk

FILLEY—Taken up Nov 25, 1879, oprrel filley, two
years old, valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Also, one light roan helfer
red ears, and red on lower jaws, valued 1.

HEIFER—Takey up on the 11th day November, 1879,
by J W Owens, Rock Creek tp, one palcelefer, two years
old, white under the belly, valued at \$2 ember, 1879, by
STEER—Taken up on the 1st day ovember, 1879, by
W C Brunton, Fally, valued at \$2 ember, 1879, by
FILLEY—Taken up on the 2d day fovember, 1879, by
John Montagne, Kentucky 1p, one chef sorrel filley, two
years old, left hind foot white, no bravalued at \$2.

COLT—Also, one black horse colt, dear old, valued at
\$15.

STEER—Taken up on the 10th day fovember, 1879, by
C V Peterson, Rock Creek (p, one on d white yearling
steer, red head and neek, crop and slf right ear, valued
at \$15.

Labette County.—L. C. Hard, Clerk.

Labette County.-L. C. Hard, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J D Jones. Houry tp, one mare colt, color black, 18 hands high, 18 ris old, gray hairs in flank and top of fail, valued at \$30. MARE—Also, black mare, 15 hankth, 19 years old, left shoulder bally injured, probably reveney, and valued

is 1879, one roan steer three years old next spring, branded with the letter R on left hip, valued at \$29.

COLT—Taken up by E Capsey, Relly tp, Nov 14, 1870, one bay stud colt two years past, lump on right side, and valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Nicholas Pfrang, Wetmore tp, Dec 14, 1879, one bay mare, about four years old with small white spot in forchead, both hind feet white, valued at \$30.

Pottawatomic County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A L Stallard, Vienna tp, Nov 23, 1879, one yearing steer, mostly white, dark sides, right ear cut off, no brands, valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by A L Stallard, Vienna tp, Nov 23, 1879, one yearing steer, mostly white, dark sides, right ear cut off, no brands, valued at \$10.

MARE—Taken up by Oliver Meskimen, Vieuna tp, Nov 23, 1879, one sorreit roan filley 2 year with stripe on nose, which is the proposed of the proposed at \$30.

HIJFED—Taken up by Glv A Liberty tp, Nov 23, 1879, one sorreit roan filley 2 year with stripe on nose, which is the proposed at \$30.

HIJFED—Taken up by Glv A Scott tp, Dec 3, 1879, one way of the proposed at \$30.

HIJFED—Taken up by Glv A Scott tp, Dec 3, 1879, one way of the proposed at \$30.

HIJFED—Taken up by Glv A Scott tp, Dec 3, 1879, one way of the proposed at \$30.

HIJFED—Taken up by Glv A Scott tp, Dec 3, 1879, one way of the proposed at \$30.

HIJFED—Taken up by Glv A Scott tp, Dec 3, 1879, one way of the proposed at \$30.

HIJFED—Taken up by Glv A Scott tp, Dec 3, 1879, one way of the proposed at \$30.

MULE—Also, taken up by the same, one brown mare mule medium size, 4 years old, no brands.

FILLEY—Also, taken up by the same, one yearling pony mare, 1ron gray, no brands.

ARE—Taken up by He same, one yearling pony mare, 1ron gray, no brands.

ARE—Taken up sty JC Toothaker, Rock Creek tp. Nov 20, 1879, one white 3 year old steer, dark around the types, a few red hairs in the ears, branded low down on left hip with letter 8.

MARE—Taken up by J T Burch, Lincoln tp, Nov 20, 1879, one 2 year old steer, small, pale red, a little white in the face, branded with the letter H on right hip, and valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by T Wilson, Lone tree tp, Nov 18, 1879, one 19 year old steer, white, red cars, crop off the left ear valued at \$17.

STEER—Taken up by Chas Campbell, Stanton tp, Nov 17, 1879, one 19 year old steer, white, red cars, crop off the left ear valued at \$17.

STEER—Taken up by Peter Ipsen, Blue Valley tp, Nov 22, 1879, one two year old steer, white face, line back, branded the standard of the property of the left ears, branded the property of the left ears, branded the standard of the property of the left ears, branded the standard of the property of the left ears, branded the property of the left ears, branded the standard of the property of the left ears, branded the property of the left ears, branded the left ears, brande

BTP.H.R.T. - Taken up by GW Hays. Valley tp, Nov 29, 2879.

STEER.— Tagen up by David Johnson, Blue Valley tp, Nov 18, 1879, one year old steer, with a slit in right ear, valued at \$12.

STEER.— Taken up by GW Hays. Valley tp, Nov 29, 2879, and at \$12.

STEER.— Taken up by GW Hays. Valley tp, Nov 24, 1879, one red two 2 year old steer, face, chin and legs white, valued at \$25.

COLIT.— Taken up by John Cullivan, Belvuce tp, Nov 27, 1879, one light buy horse colt one year old, no marks or brands.

STEER.— Taken up by John Cullivan, Center tp, Dec 8, 1879, one light buy horse colt one year old, past, white stripes in the policy of the stripes of

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

COW—Taken up by Robt F Mitchell, Easton tp. Dec 9, 1879 one cow, three years old, red and white pitted with white in forehead and branded with letter M on left hip, and valued at \$15.

(OW—Taken up by George Gatchel, Alexandria tp. Nov 29, 1879, one cow, red with some white on her front legs, 3 years old, color red and white, crop off both cars, one sit in right ear, branded on left hip, can't tell what it is, velued at \$15.

Lyon County-Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk.

Lyon County—Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk,

STEER—Taken up by J. M. Cannon, Centre th, one yearthe steer, mostly white, red neck and white face, wanlsh
dots on body, no other marks or brands, valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by R. C. Doll's modern little, white on
each and white spotted heifer, two years old, dim braud on
the height no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Dickasen, Jackson tp, one
ed and white spotted heifer, two years old, dim braud on
the hip, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. Bethumen, Jackson tp, one
bite heifer 2 years old, red ears, no other marks or brands,
slued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. Coffin, Jackson tp, one red and
white spotted steer two years old, left horn broken off, no
to the marks or brands, valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by W. R. Williams, Emporia tp, one cow
212 years old, light roan, large long horns, calf at her side,
valued at \$27.

STEER—Taken up by W. R. Williams, Center tp, one
light bay yearling steer, some white on belly, small horns,
about average size, no other marks or brands, valued at \$13.

COIT—Taken up by Evan J. Williams, Center tp, one
light bay yearling steer, some white on belly, small horns,
about average size, no other marks or brands, valued at \$13.

COIT—Taken up by C. E. Saffer, Fremont tp, one two year
old colt, black, branded 77 on right phip, about 14 hands high
valued at \$45.

MARE—Taken up by M. P. Richey, Elmendaro tp, one
black mare, 4 years old, white face and three white feet, valued at \$16.

MARE—Taken up by J. H. McMillan, Pike tp, one brown
black mare, 4 years old, of the property one year old

MARE—Taken up by J. H. McMillan, Pike tp, one brown
of the property of the prop

COW—Taken up by B F Moon, Emporia tp, one large red with the series of t

MARE—Taken up by J A Stewart, on the 14th day of November, 1879, Neosho to, one dark sorrel pony mare, 7 or 8 years old, harness marks on neck and shoulder, had on an old web halter, valued at \$35.

Neosho County-C. F. Stauber, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by C B W Bennett, Lincoln tp. Dec 9, 1879, one red and white spotted heifer, about 18 months old, no marks or brands, valued at \$12. Pottawatomie County. H. P. Smith Clerk.

Pottawatomie County. H. P. Smith Clerk.

RARE—Taken up by A. J. Richmond, Centre tp. Oct. 1, 1579, a cream colored mare, white stripe in face, about 15½, and the stripe in face, about 15½, and the stripe in face, about 15½, and the shoulder, sucking colt with her of same color and white face, 'Nauet at 820, COLT—Taken up by Andrew Schwarz, Mill Creek tp, November 6, 1879, one two years old sorrel mare colt, flaxy mane and tail; both hind face white up to the ankle, star in forehead; no brands, valued at 480.

COLT—Also one hay horse colt, 1 year old last spring, star in forehead; no brands. Valued at 480.

STEER—Taken up by E. D. Gillett, Mill Creek tp, Nov. 8, 1879, one small steer; lyear old last spring, while, red cars, mill the star of the star of

with the same brand, crippled in right fore anale. Cash with the same brand, crippled in right fore anale. Cash value 50.

Taken up by Patrick Joyce, Emmet tp, Oct, 25, 1879, one dark brown pour mare small size, a few white hairs in forehead; 3 or 4 years old; bas with her a dark, iron-grey horse colt, white hind feet, white spot on forehead and on the bose, value of both 530.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Jury, Lincoln tp, Nov. 28, 79, one dark brown mure 4 years old, branded on left shoulder with figure 3; white spot in forehead. Valued at 455.

HEIFER—Taken up by Marion J. Millard, Mill Creek tp, Nov. 15, 1879, one white yearling heler, with a few red hairs, red cars and nose; no marks or brands. Valued at 812.

STEEL—Taken up by I. M. Gibson, Mill Creek tp, Nov. 17, 1879, one steer one year old past, red head, body red and white mixed. Cash value 388.

MARE—Taken up by Ira Mesthem, Vienna tp, Nov. 18, 1870, a sore plony mare, about 12 years old, white strips in 1870, a sore plony mare, about 12 years old, white strips in 1870, a sore plony mare, about 12 years old, white strips in 1870, a sore plony mare, about 12 years old, white strips in 1870, a sore plony mare, about 12 years old, white strips in 1870, a sore plony mare, about 12 years old, white strips in 1870, a sore plony mare, about 12 years old, white strips in 1870, a sore plony mare, about 12 years old, white strips in 1870, and 1870, a

RileyCounty-W. Burgoyne, Clerk. Rileycounty—W. Burgoyne, Color.

FILLEY—Taken up by J. Blodgett, on Wild Cat Creek,
Grant tp. Nov 24, 1879, one two year-old filley, color grey,
dark mane and thil legs nearly black face lighter than body,
valued of 28, 1979, one was a color of the col y W-Taken up Dec 1, 1879, by H Miller, Farmer tp, one and white spotted cow, three years old next spring, no acts or brands; a red and white spotted steer call, six Utha old sucking said cow, together valued at \$18.

10,17—Taken up Dec 2, 1879, by H J Nicholas, Newbury brae sorrei coit, color light bay, star in forehead, no mark under splitted at \$400.

GOW_TOWNER up by Nathan Taylor, Verdigris lp, (F O, in left ear, rj) white cow, 8 years old, marked with underbit ly frozen off, white are has the appearance of having been partialed at \$45.



WATCHES! CLOCKS!

SILVER-PLATED WARE!!

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

BEST BUTTER THE COOLEY CREAMER.

Farmers and butter makers of Kamsas, 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 press of this country, the fact that at the London International Dairy Fair, and at the State and County Fairs all over this country, Cooley Creamer but ther and the process itself has Always taken first premium.

Extracts taken from letters received flow and the process itself has Always taken first premium.

Extracts taken from letters received flow and the process itself has Always taken first premium.

Extracts taken from letters received flow and the process itself has Always taken first premium.

Extracts taken from letters received flow over the sum of the Saving of labor is fully 50 per cent."—"Would not do without it if I had be worth ten times its cost."—"The saving of labor is fully 50 per cent."—"Would not do without it if I had be work on the saving of labor is fully 50 per cent."—"Would not do without it if I had be work on the making by the old process."—"I placed it in a small battened leanto attached to my barn, where it has worked equally well in the coldest as well as in the mildest exacter."—"But the advantages are no more for summer than for winter use; have used it in a small battened leanto attached to my barn, where it has should use one, knowing that I can make a bette rg quality of butter and more of it, with much less labor."

To the many that have signified to us their in a rention of getting one next spring. We say, purchase note and get the benefit of it during the winter while but "quality of butter and more of it, with much less labor."

To the many that have signified to us their in a rention of getting one next spring. We say, purchase note and get the benefit of it during the winter while but "quality of butter and more of it, with much less labor."

To the many

NEW CASH SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY AT

135 Kansas Avenue, Topt. ka. Kansas.

H. D. CLARK, Manufacturer of Leanther, Saddles, Harness, &c.. aad Dealer in Leather,

WHIP

Shoe Findings, etc., Wholesale a CASH FOR Cash paid for hides, tallow, sheep pelts a

Retai!. TI. fors.

`80. THE SUN FOR 1

MARE—Taken up by J. Reckings, Center, in one dark
MARE—Taken up by A. to right hids does, some white
in breehead and sink, in right idde of face below the eye,
thesty name and tail, about it hands high, two years old,
MARE—Taken up by A. thony Zam, Elimendare to, one bay
mare higher gene and tail, south it hands high, two years old,
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare higher gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one fare for
it is one in the properties of the per
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one fare for
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south it is one hap
mare high gene and tail, south the south

"Prairie



SOMETHING NEW! The above cut represen Z NEW BREAKER. OUR which we style the "PRATRIE CHIEF." It combines more good and destrable qualities than any other Breaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It turns a flat furrow with great ease and without breaking the sod! It is made with our solid Silp-Share, which is far superior to those formerly used on Breakers. Our new upright is put on all these Breakers, which has twice the strength of any other Upright! The

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

And Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Scrofula to a chich. Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipetas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or condition, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, provided and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Rolls, Carburger, Fore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre of Thicks. If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skip, or vellowish-brown spot on face or body, frequent headache or dizzinoss, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills elicinated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from forpid Liver, or "Bilisuness." As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Goiden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures,

In the circ of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Laugs, and carly stages of Constrainting in the circ of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Laugs, and carly stages of Constrainting in the course of the case. Sold by druggists.



No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Fills) are scarcely larger than mustard seeds.

Reing entirely vegetable, no particular care is required will using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For Januarice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness; Sour Eruciations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Month, Billous attacks, Pain in region of Midneys, Internal Fever, Blendted Feeling of Midneys, Internal Fever, Bendet Geeling of Midneys Internation of Midneys

16

LYON

MARION

MARSHALL

MEPHERSON

MIAMI

MITCHEL

MONTGOMER

MORRIS

NEMAHA

NEOSHO

NORTON

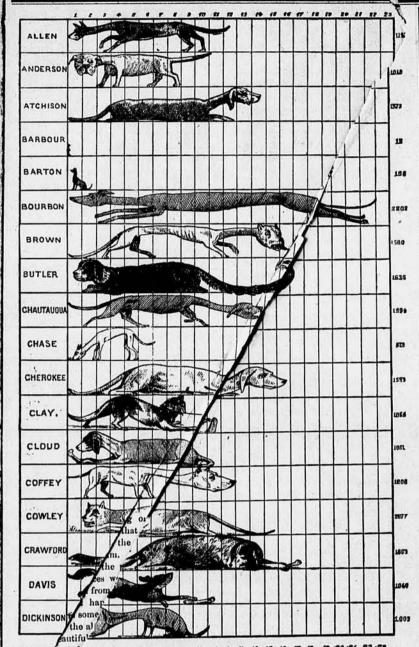
DSAGE

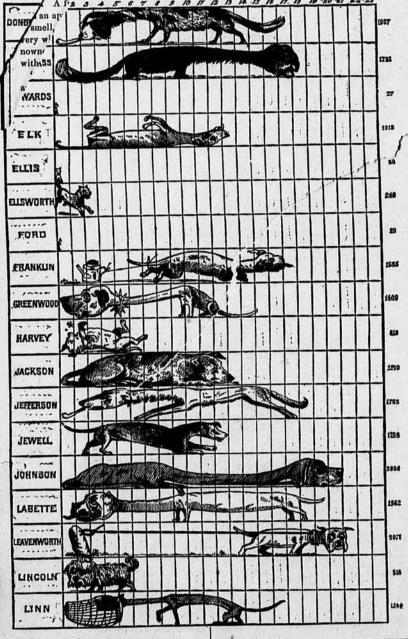
OSBORNI

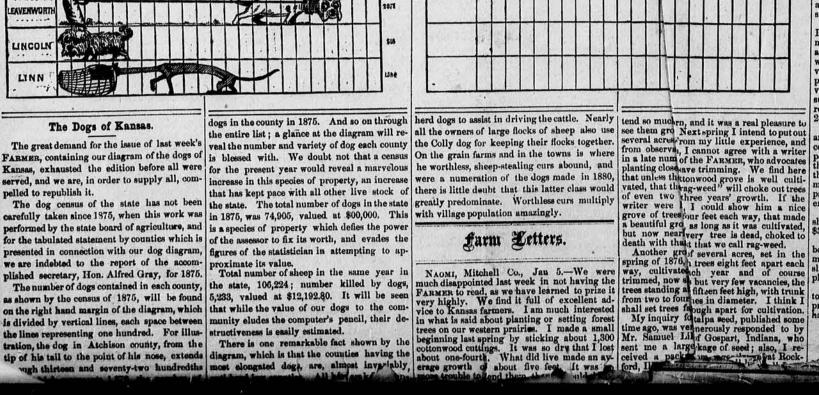
OTTAWA

PAWNER

POTTAWATON







presented in connection with our dog diagram, we are indebted to the report of the accom plished secretary, Hon. Alfred Gray, for 1875.

The number of dogs contained in each county, as shown by the census of 1875, will be found on the right hand margin of the diagram, which is divided by vertical lines, each space between the lines representing one hundred. For illus-

tration, the dog in Atchison county, from the tip of his tail to the point of his nose, extends wigh thirteen and seventy-two hundredths

young grove next year. As I know it about the cultivation of the catalpa, I wdt very thankful for information about how tivate; that, G. M. Burger, of Alconda, county, Kansas, offers to give. If he will lish the same in the FARMER, I have no others will be glad of the information.

I was so much pleased with the description of the "sour-wood" tree, given by Prof. Steele, of Mobile, Ala., and published it FARMER of November 7th, that I sent to for a package of the seed, and received a week. I hope it will be as hardy and a forage plant for bees as the professor the will.

weez. I nope it will on as hardy and a forage plant for bees as the professor this will.

Many thanks, Mr. Editor, for informand advice about the alanthus. I gasome seed in Nebraska in the fall of 187 did not know what they were at the time seed planted last spring made a good abut I shall take care to set the trees at distance from the house as you advise.

Would the paw-paw and persimmon to well here and pay for raising?

Weather, for several days, has been and spring-like. Farmers plowing. Chance were seen to be all right, but would be because to be all right, but would be because. Stock looks well and is in good Wheat, 90c; corn, 15 to 20c; oats, 25c toes, 80c; hogs, \$3; butter, 15c; egg hay, \$3.

Persimmon and paw-paw neither of them reach the proportions to them to the name of trees) are little el cumberers of the ground. The fruit of e the veriest trash. The persimmon is hard wood and makes good mallets and small articles requiring tough wood for manufacture. The paw-paw is a soft, wood, grows four to six inches in diag its best, and is a very fair specimen of weed. Neither is worth cultivating.

weed. Neither is worth cultivating.

Newton, Harvey Co., Jan. 8th.—I p
to give you a list of products I raisel
year 1879: 60 acres wheat, averaging 15
els per acre; 20 acres corn, averaging 5
els per acre; 70 acres fenced with three
wires for pasture; outside of this, the rest
under cultivation.

The second contract of 80 acres—10 acr
fruit and fruit trees; 200 bushels oats; 1,6
bushels corn; 125 bushels potatoes. After
cut the wheat I plowed less than an acre, sowed
the same with turnip seed, which yielded 100
bushels. This crop was mostly raised on first
and second sod. Locality, five miles northeast
of Newton. of Newton.

We cut down cottonwood trees that had grown four summers from the cuttings. The largest was seven inches through, solid wood.

B. BRUSH.

Russell, Russell Co., Jan. 3.—My experience in farming in sunny Kansas, began three years ago last March. Have never failed in raising good crops—wheat, corn, milletseed apploats. The first year I harvested 3,000 bushels, 2d year, 10,000 bushels, and the 3d year 7,000 bushels of fall wheat; have 700 acres in now, Have raised 2,000 bushels of millet seed. I don't think there is 10,000 bushels of German millet seed in Kansas, and there will be a big demand for the same. I expect \$1.25 per bushel for mire. I have hopes of a big wheat crop in this county. It has all come up since the big rain, two weeks past.

I think of selling all my plows, halrows and drills, and buying two screw harrows to put in my next crop, at an expense of net over 25 cents per acre, and let my neighbors find their own machinery, and I will give them one-third or one-fourth of the crop to harvest and thresh it. I will then only be out 25 cents per acre for putting in crop, and, say, \$1.00 for seed. We can expect an average of 18 bushels per acre, and if I give one-third for harvesting and threshing, I will have 12 bushels of wheat left for an ontlay of \$1.25. In other words, will seed 800 acres to wheat, and suppose it yields 18 bushels per acre, will have 9,600 bushels of wheat at 75 cents per bushel, which will be \$7,200 for an ontlay of \$1,000, not counting the use of land, and only have two screw harrows in the way of farm machinery.

Farming will pay in Kansas, if it is well followed. Brother farmers, tell us through the FARMER what you think of my theory.

Russell County.

FARMER what you think of my theory.

Russell County.

Baldwin City, Douglas Co., Jan. 2.—The new year comes in the first and second days with a heavy sleet and drizzling rain, and at this hour has every appearance of a January thaw. The wet has come in good time, as it will materially help the growing wheat, for the surface of the ground had become quite dry and dusty, consequently the wheat was needing some moisture. The stock water was becoming semewhat scarce on account of the heavy freezing; the rain and thaw-out will remedy that.

I think, in retrospecting the year just passed, the people, generally, are in better spirits and more hopeful than they were a year ago. I think we are more proud of our great state and of her record than we have ever been. We hardly have any bounds for the future. It is true as farmers and horticulturists we have not had all the success desired, but take everything and put in the balance, and we find the Kansas side pulls down the heaviest.

There is, by far, more wheat growing in Douglas county to-day, yes, all of one-third more than ever before, and every prospect of an abundant crop. The crop of the past season was better in yield than was anticipated at harvest. The price for No. 2 here is about \$1.15 per bushel. The corn crop of the past year was very heavy in this section, and there is a large surplus on hand. In consequence of high railroad tariff the price is low, too low, from 22c to 24c per bushel.

There seems to be a growing disposition among a great many farmers in this part of the county to engage more in the stock business, especially cattle. It is a fact well demonstrated that those farmers who have given attention to this business for a few years past, have been the most successful financially. We see this more particularly shown in the extreme southeastern portion of the county.

There has been a large number of hogs shipped at this point. They range from \$3.26 \$3.60 per cwt. gross.

The prospect for fruit is good; we hope for a bountiful crop, The axtreme cold

I think we start out on this new year, as a town, county and state, with more flattering prospects in regard to every interest than we have ever done before.

I am getting up a club for the FARMER.

WM. PLASKET.

Combination of April

