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### THE KANSAS FARMER

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeks, Kansas.

#### Communications.

#### Keep Good Stock.

While at the stock-yards the other day, I was more impressed with the difference in the quality of the steers than ever. There were some raw-boned, coarse fellows that must have taken at least a crib of corn to get them even fit to ship. Then in the same car load some little "runts," or "scalawags," that were not even fit to ship, but they were not paying for the corn they eat, and their owners were glad to get rid of them at any price. I could not help thinking what a difference there would have been if they had all been a good, smooth, well fattened lot of steers. If they had only had two or three good crosses of Short-horn blood in them, the owner might have received almost double for them and would not have taken any more feed at the same age, besides being larger, better fattened, and so much difference in handling them. The difference in handling can hardly be esti-

The fine cattle at the fairs are under better control than horses, but take a lot of Texas bulls, steers, or cows, into the show-ring, if you Bless me! Texas bulls in a show-rmg! What specimens! And even if you did succeed, what a contrast in the beefy portion! and as to the quality, certainly every one would say, give me a piece of Short-horn meat, it looks so nice and savory, and certainly it is so, for they have been bred for beef purposes for over a cen-

Some one will say, oh, these fine Short-horns of yours are like house-plants-you have to take so much care of them. They must be stabled and pampered all the time to make them look like they do. It is true they pay well for these extra attentions, but it is not indispensable.

My father, who was a breeder of Short-horn stabled any of the cows except what he was milking, and the calves at night. (And right here let me say he did not keep anything but Short-horns, and there was a large family of mills, but a good flouring mill is in operation children.) I have a nice little herd, that I got on Turkey creek, which crosses the southwest the start from his herd, and I only have sheds corner of the county just enough to furnish a with hay roofs for them, and they are doing good mill site within the county. The Ninnesspring looking much better than my natives. I mile where a mill can be run nearly every day do not think they will stand as much "rough- in the year, and "no postponement on account ing it through" as those that have been used to of the weather," the water being supplied by it for years, but they will do well with any springs and is of the purest quality. A cornthrifty farmer, one that cares and provides for starch factory, or paper mill, or any work rehis stock, and you all know it saves feed to have quiring clear water, would be a success on the warm and comfortable quarters.

This "roughing it through" puts me in mind of some of ny neighbor's cattle, or, more particthe fifth row. I live a mile from him, and that until next season. . across the prairie, and they got to bothering me. After having my patience exhausted, I shut them up. He came after them on horseback, with a blacksnake whip in his hand, and took them across the prairie, with the horse on the lope, so I concluded a better name for them would be Three-Minute hogs. These hogs look like they may have been tolerable fair hogs at Pratt and adjoining counties. Of these resourone time, but in-and-in breeding, with but little care, has run them out. So it is with anything else.

I see grade heifer calves are in quite a demand. I am glad to see it. Now breed them to thoroughbred bulls, and you will soon have a nice herd of cattle, and a profitable one. By all means never use a bull that has less than four thoroughbred crosses, however nice he may look, for this is not the way to grade up your eattle.

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We were afraid of the Texas cattle trade a We were afraid of the Texas cattle trade a and we think an association of the kind will as common red clover. The few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago, but until Short-horns get to dogreatly benefit the new beginner as well as those the few years ago. ing better there than they do now, we need not who have had experience. be uneasy. But Colorado can, and they are taking fine bulls there by the hundreds. There is now there a company called the Anglo- the Kansas FARMER and report his success American Company, formed in London, with Mr. Geo. Childs secretary, and Mr. B. B. Groom, the company's manager in America, to raise beef cattle for the London market. They have your paper. It would obviate the necessity of the blue grass pastures of southern Kansas will bought 22,000 acres of land in Colorado (if I mistake not) for pasture, and have 120 ther- which is quite a tax upon such as are engaged oughbred Short-horn bulls, and are getting in the business. compete with Colorado instead of Texas, and report of the self constituted visiting commit- is no known plant equal to blue grass for con-



PERCHERON MARE ADELAIDE 519.

Registered in Rev'd Ed. Percheron-Norman Stud Book, Vol. 1, Page 171. Imported and owned by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

must go to raising steers to compete with them to ship to Europe, for it will not pay to ship poor animals. Carbondale, Kansas.

#### for thirty-five years in central Illinois, never Pratt County.-Its Water Power, Etc.

Owing to the very recent settlement of this county, there has been very little demand for came out in the mills, as good sites may be found nearly every Ninnescah.

There is a mill-dam nearly completed at Saratoga, and it was intended to put up a good sheep manure is quite an item for a farmer to ularly, some of his pigs. He calls them the flouring mill with three run of burrs, the past spread upon his land every spring in place of clover.

W. J. Colvin.

> With such manufacturing facilities and one of the finest routes to be found for a railroad for forty miles right up this side, it is only a question of short time until a road will be built from the east to west, passing along the Ninnescah valley. Such a road is needed to develop the resources (at present lying dormant) in ces I will speak further in future letters.

#### Sheep the Best Stock On the Farm.

wool men of Pawnee and adjoining counties, at Larned, on Saturday, July 17th, for the pur- to have no effect upon it, Since Mr. Kingsley pose of organizing a wool growers' association for southwest Kansas. The sheep interest is greatly on the increase in these several counties,

We will report proceedings after organizing, and recommend every member to subscribe for with any suggestions in handling or breeding, or any useful hints that he may deem of interest to others, once a month or oftener, through answering so many inquiries to individuals.

tee as published in the last week's FARMER, and a similar report once a month would be of more benefit to the sheep interest than a car load of such pamphlets as we see distributed round the country. Any and all questions can be asked and answered through the FARMER without inconveniencing any one, and at the same time be of great benefit to all concerned and make our paper more interesting.

We feel satisfied that sheep must be the pre vailing stock kept in this vast region of country. We cannot see how farmers are to keep up without some kind of stock to consume their well. Last winter I fed and kept them with cah furnishes power to run a great number of rough products and turn them into money, and at the same time keep up the condition of their land. Sheep are so easily handled in a settled district, both summer and winter, and consumers of every product, even weeds, turning all into money and manure, with so little cost for freight and transportation, that from long experience we consider them far superior to cattle or hogs, and horses we consider little else than a nuisance. From one to two hundred loads of

#### Blue Grass.

My friend, D. W. Kingsley, of this county, n a very interesting letter in the FARMER of Dec. 24, asks for information in regard to alfal-

I have a small plat of alfalfa, about twothirds of an acre, sown in March, 1875. It is on what might be termed, second bottom-s soil having the productiveness of the better qualities of upland. I have cut it twice for seed, and have grazed it with cattle to some extent : one season allowing the cattle to tramp it We are to have a meeting of the sheep and very thoroughly; it being on the way from one nesture to another. But the tramping seemed is seeking a forage plant to come in after the prairie grass is killed by frosts, alfalfa will be of little service, as it is about as easily frosted you have any doubt that blue grass will not "get a good setting," as good as any you ever saw anywhere, call on Maj. Osborne, at Coffeyville, and take a look at his splendid blue grass pastures, and be convinced. Maj. Osborne has blue grass sod as fine as I ever saw in Ken-

> If we can grow blue grass, and we can, it is but a waste of time to attempt growing timothy,

rank second to none in the Union.

tucky. And I predict that within twenty years

tinuous pasturage. It is good, properly used throughout the year. I have had fair success in growing blue grass on prairie sod, where it had been grazed closely. Where the seed is sown on plowed ground, I doubt the propriety of pasturing it until it has made a compact sod otherwise, much of it would be pulled up by

I notice that blue grass seed is quite chear this winter. A Louisville paper of last week quotes it at 55 to 65 cents per bushel.

A. A. STEWART. Radical, Montgomery Co., Kas.

#### Sheep-Raising and Wool-Growing.

BY R. S. B.—ARTICLE II.

Sheep-raising and wool-growing is fast becoming one of the principal industries of the state. From 1870 to 1878 the number of sheep in the state has increased from 17,773 to 243,760. The increase from 1875 to 1876 was 37,738, and from 1877 to 1878 the increase was 54,074. This goes a great ways to show that the farmers and stock-raisers of Kansas are beginning to realize the fact that sheep pay a much larger percentage on the capital invested than either cattle. horses or hogs.

When a man has decided to make a start in the sheep business, his first question naturally is, What breed of sheep can I do the best with? The most important breed of sheep as regards the wool, is the Merino (Ovis Hispanica), in modern times brought to the greatest perfection in Spain (its originals probably formed the flocks of the patriarchs thousands of years ago). They are excellent travelers, and possess in a remarkable degree the mellow softness under the skin which Bakewell considers an indication of a disposition to fatten in any breed.

the Saxon, Silesian and Flemish breeds, the shelled corn in the fall at seventy-five cents last abundant in France and the Netherlands, than at one dollar a bushel the following sumand are generally hornless, high on the legs, mer, and that wheat at \$1.25 in December is and mixed with the Barbary, long-legged va- equal to \$1.50 in the succeeding June. In the

When the lambs are weaned, each in his turn is laid upon a table that his form may be mi-nutely observed. The finest are selected for is not less than thirty-three per cent. nutely observed. The finest are selected for breeding, and receive a first mark. When they are one year old and before shearing them, anmarked takes place. Those in which no defect are can be found receive a second mark, and the rest are condemned. The utmost care is also taken in housing and feeding the sheep, evi- to Britain amounts to \$40

A Juvenile Corn Experiment.

When I was a boy on my father's farm, I once undertook a little experiment on my own account, and carried it through secretly, for the purpose of enjoying the surprise it might create. With this view, as soon as father got through planting his corn, I selected and marked off, unknown to him, a small space near the center of the field. To each stalk of the corn planted in this space I gave special attention, for the purpose of finding out how much each grain planted could be made to produce by giving it extra manure and extra hoeing. When the corn was gathered, the difference between my pet stalks and the rest of the field, attracted my father's attention, and I remember how puzzled he was in trying to account for it. When, at length, I disclosed the secret, he instantly inquired how much extra work and manure I had applied. Tell me this exactly, said he, and I can tell the value of the experiment. I told him I had simply doubled what he had given to the rest of the field. After examining the result and comparing it with the rest of the field, he found that his yield was at the rate of fortyfour bushels to the acre, and mine at the rate of sixty-five bushels. Now, said he, if extra culture and extra manure are good for single stalks it must be good for the whole crop. So the next year he adopted my plan for the whole crop, and found that the gain was even larger by several bushels than in my experiment; and he also found that the cost of each bushel was reduced about six cents.

This little experiment of my early life has since been confirmed by large experience as well as by observation, and I am led to believe that there is, not only in corn, but in most of our crops, a greater power of development under experiment than we are at present aware of. -Conrad Wilson, in the Elmira Husbandman.

#### German Millet.

The experience of a correspondent of the Ohio Farmer with this forage crop may be of interest to some further west who are on the outlook for the best forage plants to supply win-

to Hungarian. "The hay is of a much better quality and it yields more per acre. It is very hard to thresh the seed off of it; can scarcely be done by tramping it with the horses, does not shell off in the least in handling, and is perfectly safe in feeding, as there is no danger of getting too large a quantity together to hurt any animal by eating it. The Hungarian shells out badly, and from that cause stock are liable to get too much seed at one time, so that it may prove hurtful to them. The millet is much superior in foliage, in nutriment, and in yield. I sowed twelve acres, last spring, and owing to the cold and drouth, it made a very poor start; yet we cut thirty-five tons of good hay. It never should be sowed until the ground gets thoroughly warm, and should be in the best condition possible to give the seed a good and quick start. It is longer in maturing than the Hungarian; it is not hurt by getting wet after cutting, as is timothy or clover; does not break up and get rusty when dry. In short, it is the best hay a man can raise, and the cheapest, considering the enormous yield and its good feeding qualities."

Corn loses one-fifth by drying, and wheat onefourteenth. From this the estimate is made Other fine wool varieties of the Merino are that it is more profitable for farmers to sell uncase of potatoes-taking those that rot and are In Saxony great care is taken with the sheep. otherwise lost, together with the shrinkagethere is but little doubt that between October

> Horses contract abits very easily whenh prop erly managed, and transmit them to their off-"Tis easier to prevent than cure."

The value of imports of eggs and poultry in-

#### farm Stock.

#### The Bheep Business in Kansas.

In your issue of January 7th, the article from the Eureka Herald, "A Day Among the Sheep," is full of interest to every farmer in Kansas, whether engaged in sheep-raising or not. It clearly shows how rapidly a paying business may be brought to the front in this young state, and Greenwood county may well be congratulated for the leading part she is taking in this important industry.

I well remember when Prof. Thompson stopped here on his first visit to the state, with a view to engage in this business, to make a call on his brother-in-law, C. A. Garlick, then a resident here, and also remember the many predictions of failure gratuitously given him-by many who thought they knew about all that could be known of Kansas farming. Even after he had selected his location in Greenwood county, his friends here said, with a smile of incredulity, that he had better stick to the employ of the government and not hazard his means in a business so full of danger and uncertainty, and in which so many had made shipwreck of their capital. Remembering these prophecies of his future, I am more than pleased to hear of his success, and also to learn that his lead in this business is being so largely followed. But allow me to say, "still there is room," especially in this county, where the flint gravel in the hills of the uplands stands a a barrier to successful farming, but presenting an almost unlimited range, and in every way eminently adapted to this branch of business, and which at present is scarcely utilized to any

The annual prairie fires sweep over thou sands of acres here, destroying in smoke and flame that which might easily be converted into thousands of dollars and added to the wealth of the county and state. But this condition of things cannot long exist. The attention of capital must soon turn in this direction, and to those who are first to grasp it, will be the greatest reward. Good ranches and extensive ranges are still open to the enterprising flock-master who has the energy to step in and possess himself of them, and a golden harvest will be his, such as the plodding grower of wheat and corn has never dreamed of.

One of the most interesting items in the article as I view it, is the difference in the amount of grain fed by the different flock-masters, and which if carefully noted until spring, and the condition of the different flocks then properly given, may form two hundred per cent. in twelve months in Greenwood county, shows how rapidly flocks may be moved from the states of Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, and other states where pastures are valuable, to the broad, free ranges of Kansas. I think I hazard nothing in saying that the above increase will be still greater in this county within the next twelve months.

Take the following facts: The west part of Chase and embracing a portion of Butler and Morris counties, gives an area sixty miles long by twenty wide, of which less than one-fifth is under cultivation, leaving more than four-fifths open range. Of this more than half must be forever useless for farming purposes, but which has abundant and rich grass for grazing. Of this vast range thousands of acres pass through the summer "solitary and alone," save, perhaps, occasionally a small herd of cattle wandering over it; its rich coat of verdure only to be used as fuel for some devouring prairie fire

As I have said before, this condition of things cannot last, and we may, within the next sumfor flock-owners of the east among us seeking locations for their flocks, and to all such we extend a hearty welcome. J. W. BYRAM.

### A Test Record for Dairy Cows.

For some time past both the breeders and the purchasers of pure-bred, herd-book-recorded, dairy cows, have been convinced that something more is required to give substantial evidence of value than the bare pedigree of an animal entered in a herd-book. A few experts, who know the whole history of the best animals, may have been able to judge of the possible merits of a particular animal by her pedigree, but to the large majority of purchasers, the recorded entries were of no more significance than the hieroglyphics which Texas cattle-men brand upon the flanks of their cows. Mystery is always impressive, and although some people like to be mystified, the larger number of dairymen, who have kept pure-bred animals, have been greatly dissatisfied with the uncertainties of the herd-books. Recently some facts in connection with the shipment to the west, and sale there of some cows recorded in the Jersey Cattle Club Register, have opened the eyes of the purchasers of pure-bred cattle, for they have been assured by the best authority that although a cow may have been recorded in the register, and her pedigree may be perfect, yet she may possibly be "a worthless brute." This shock to the confidence of persons who had a profound respect for "a record," has greatly helped the impression that something more is wanted to give the pedigree almeaning and a value; and cows entered in the herd-book. It is proposed men to establish a system of tests of pure-bred

of her progenitors. This seems to be all that is needed to make a record perfect, and we think it is a happy conception.-American Agriculturist.

#### Percheron-Norman Horses the Most Profitable for the Farmer to Ruise.

We have always combated the idea of the or dinary farmer attempting to raise fast trotters or running horses; that must be left to the gentleman of leisure, who has plenty of money, and breeds horses simply to gratify his tastes, or as a recreation. But the man who depends on the proceeds of his farm for a living, cannot afford to indulge in any such expensive luxury as breeding for speed has proved to be. But there is a type of horse that farmers can breed with certain profit, and that is the heavy, blocky compact, active, quick-stepping horse, weighing from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds. No man ever raised a horse of that description at a loss, and no farmer ever raised such a horse that would not readily sell at a handsome profit. It is the little, spindle-shanked, lank, long-legged weed that remains on the farmer's hands—a drug in the market—an unsalable, useless product.

HOW SHALL WE BREED SUCH HORSES? Well, to breed anything in the shape of a norse, you need a brood mare, and the nearer the mare fills the bill herself, the better; but any ordinary good mare bred to a clean-limbed, sound-footed, active, wide awake, purely-bred, Percheron-Norman stallion will, nine times out of ten, produce just such a horse as we have lescribed, that is always salable. There may be stallions of other breeds that when properly mated, will get equally as good offspring as the Percheren-Norman, but we hazard nothing in saying that, as a race, no horses, not even the English thoroughbred, breed so true, and stamp their own character upon their pure-bred offspring with so much certainty, because they are hemselves the purest race of horses of which we have any knowledge. Like begets like, or the likeness of some of the ancestors; and when, as is the case with the Percheron-Norman race, the ancestry has for many generations been of the same character, the chances of variation from this in-bred type in the progeny are very small. This is a law which all experienced breeders know to be true; it forms the very center stone of all improvements, and when farmers understand as fully as they ought, that we have a breed thoroughly established, that uniformly possess the characteristics that make horses stable and valuable, they will not be slow to avail themselves of the services of stallions of that reed, instead of patronizing miscellaneously bred ones that have no fixed type, and whose ancestry is a mixture of everything from a Mexican mustang to an English cart-horse.

#### Remedy for Scours in Sheep.

Some time ago a correspondent of the FARMER from Woodson county, asked for a recipe for curing the scours in sheep. He wanted one that it would not require a store" to fill. I have a very simple and effective one which I used last season with entire success. It is especially valuable at lambing time, as I think lambs are frequently lost, when but a few days old, from scours, for want of a simple remedy promptly given. This recipe was given me by a sheep-breeder of long experience, and it is equally good for all kinds of stock, or children. It is this:

Tie up half a teacupfull of wheat flour in muslin bag, then boil it in a quart of water for half an hour. When cold, the liquid is ready for use. Give from one to three teaspoonfuls at This must be kept clean and neat, whitewashed a dose to a lamb, varying the quantity according twice a year, and the manure cleaned out three to the age of the attack. One dose is almost always sufficient to effect a cure. For a sheep the dose should be increased. Give by means of drenching.

The number of sheep in Lyons county has increased very rapidly in the last two years. So far as I can learn they are doing well this winter. I have not lost a sheep or lamb this winter. I have good shelter for my sheep and feed three kinds of food daily, viz: shock-corn and prairie hay, and with oats, millet, or hungarian, with an occasional feed of pumpkins or turnips. As I am only a beginner in the sheep business, I am always glad to see something in the FARMER on that subject.

W. T. WALTERS. Emporia, Kansas.

#### Fattening Stock.

And now another step in advance is about to be made in the art of fattening stock, in which piling on fat will be one of the least desirable ends sought. On the slaughtering test made at the Fat Stock Show in Chicago, the National Live Stock Journal says:

On the last day of the show a slaughtering test was improvised, open to all animals, without regard to sex, age or breeding. The limited time, and the consequent failure of many to witness the results, robbed this feature of the exhibition of much of the interest which would otherwise have gathered about it. The figures thus elicited afford important suggestions to the breeders of blooded animals, as well as those who feed for market. One fact was particularthat this need is a record of performances of the ly noticeable—the committee of experts who placed the prizes on slaughtered sheep, decided by some well-known and influential gentle- in substance, that the fattest sheep did not afford the best mutton-which has long been apa cow's general be associated in the rectree. Then, any uninitiated be taken as an objection to sheep of remarkable tration, the many least the fattening propensities. These are needed for tip of his tail we say be accounted by the fattening propensities. These are needed for tip of his tail we say be accounted by the fattening propensities. These are needed for reclaiming and improving the less precocious which will create a demand the coming season, should be careful to give the represents 1,372, the number of anti-herd law counties. All her each in more ways.

can be had within the range of economical pri

This slaughtering test opens the way for much information which the masses of feeders are still in doubt. Just to what condition of alternate freezings and thawings, besides furfatness, as well as to what age, sheep can be nishing a clean carpeting for plants and fruit. most economically fed, as well as to the time in How nice to walk through those green rows which the forcing shall be continued—the kind, with slippered feet it may be, and stooping or variety and quantity of that food within the reach of the average farmer-are all matters of prime importance, wholly and properly within so clean, so luscious, a feast in itsetf. He scope of inquiry barely acted upon at the late exhibition—and if the reports of the experts do not prove of great value by way of additional information in the line of cheap meat production, those gentlemen will have failed to properly improve the opportunity afforded them for accomplishing a great public good.

#### Louitry,

#### Profit From Poultry.

I am pleased to note the increasing interest manifested by the readers of the FARMER in the poultry business. I think there is no part of farm industry which yields so large a return for both time and money spent, as there is to be derived from a judicious management of a few well kept fowls.

By many it is thought these birds can shift for themselves. And it is no uncommon thing to see them stand shivering about the corn crib, with no roost but the bare limb of a tree to protect them from the wintry storm, and often, when the weather is frozen they suffer much for the want of water, with no food except what they pick up about the corn crib. This is a very scant subsistence for them, deprived as they are of a plentiful supply of water and gravel. Now is it any wonder that fowls cared for in this way should give little or no return to the owner, or if they survive the winter it is more than likely they will sicken and die when spring opens, I think such treatment downright cruel to say nothing of the loss sustained.

For the encouragement of some of the sister farmers who would like to help themselves to a little spending money, I will give a statement of what I have done the past season. In the charge: first place I had 30 common hens. I purchased two Light Bramah roosters. Beginning the first of March I had the success below stated I raised clear of all loss 500 chickens. We allow the eggs and chickens used in the family to balance the cost of keeping. It is as follows:

STOCK. Jan. 1, 1879, To 5 dozen hens at \$2.00 Feb. 1, " 2 L. R. Roosters at \$2 each. Dec. 1. " 2 the Roosters at \$2 each.

March 1, 1879, Ry 2 dozen hens at \$3 00 Get. 1, 2 2 LB. Roosters at \$3 00 Nov. 15. 2 LB. Roosters at \$1 00 Up to January 1, 1860, 30 dozen young chickens Also

Total sales
BY STOCK ON HAND. Jan. 1, 1880, 6 dozen hens at \$2 50 per dozen " 2 L. B. Roosters at \$1 00 each

\$111 67 Now let me here state that without help and ncouragement from the "gude man" it will be hardly possible to obtain the above success As a rule the chickens are mostly left to the wives and daughters. This is right, for their patience and gentle manner is most admirably adapted to the business. But they need help. The old rubbish must be removed, weeds and grass must be kept down around the places intended for the chickens to range, otherwise they will afford a harbor for rats and other vermin which will destroy the eggs and chickens. Then there must be a house built with boxes for nests. or four times during the winter. Then in spring little coops must be made for the little chicks. Now all these things cannot well be done by the women, if, like myself, they be little of stature, and not over-strong, with the house-work to do beside. Now if there be any boys large enough to assist in the work above mentioned, it is just the thing to have them help, not forgetting to give them an interest in the poultry also. Now let the "gude man" encourage and help the wife and daughters in their attempts, and they will find both pleasure and profit to be derived from a small outlay. But my article is already too long. Please let

ns hear from others on poultry.

MRS. J. P. WALTERS.

Emporia, Kan.

We thank Mrs. Walters for her interesting article, and trust it may prove an incentive to others (especially ladies) to write their experince and send it to the FARMER.

An old turkey raiser gives the following experiment: Four turkeys were fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food-mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and one-half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the factest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor .- N. Y. Herald.

#### Morticulture.

#### Mulching Strawberries.

authenticated statement of the accomplishments for all the really desirable mutton sheep that them a mulch of prairie hay, straw or chopped corn stalks sufficient to hide the plants. It is best to have it spread in December, but will now serve to save the plants from the severe strains on them during the winter and spring's kneeling without fear of dirt, pluck from under the great rich foliage the bright, beautiful fruit,

> Who can be so thoughtless, so soulless, as to fail in this provision. Another and very profitable feature of mulching is, that the earth be ing shaded and screened from the hot suns and drying winds a great deal of moisture is thus saved for the plants, which while ripening a full crop is seldom in excess. A shower of rain every two or three days from two to four weeks being essential to the best production and perfection of a crop of strawberries. Again, is the labor of mulching paid for by the enriching of the soil, fertilizing it to an extent equal to all cost of material applied. It is shortsightedness that will allow one to neglect the importance of properly mulching their strawberry beds. With the bestowal of proper time in the summer months any careful body may be pleased to see their grounds nicely covered, here enthusiasm often rests or is diverted. That the plant is not annual, that it has to pass through the winter holding to life by short slender roots liable to upheaval and exposure of crown and root, is too often forgotten. This is why the berries are dirty or small, the plants sickly, and the bed worthless, and the discouraging cry of "I can't grow strawberries" is made. If you are thinking of strawberries in season don't forget the mulch. ABNER.

Leavenworth, Kan.

#### Fruit Tree Borers.

We find the best description of the fruit tree orers, and their habits, that we have anywhere met with, in the Southern Furmer's Monthly from the pen of a new contributor to the Kansas FARMER, Prof. J. P. Stelle, of Mobile. Alabama, which will prove highly advantageous to all who have the care of fruit trees in

It is common to hear farmers speak of "the orer," when referring to some insect cutting into the trunks of their orchard trees, as it may be possible that every farmer is not aware of there being more than one species. There are three very common species, however; two infesting the apple and one the peach—each differing from the other in many particulars as

widely as a guinea-fowl differs from a goose. The two species of borer, peculiar to the apple tree, are now coming to be pretty generally known to well informed orchardists respectively as the "round-headed borer" and the "flatheaded borer." The round-headed borer is scientifically called Saperda bivittata, while the other is called Chrysobothris femorata.

Of the two insects just named the roundneaded borer is considered by far the most destructive, as it cuts deeply into the wood of the tree, causing it to dwindle and die, leaving the owner, in many cases, without the slightest suspicion as to the true cause of the trouble. The other species usually works just under the bark, though in exceptional cases I have found it deep in the wood. It is not so large as the round-headed species, and, although a veritable pest, its natural disposition to keep near the surface, renders it less injurious to the tree, and easier of destruction.

An extended description of these borers scarcely necessary, as all owners of apple trees in this country must be quite familiar with their general appearance. Borers somewhat similar are found in various forest trees; we often come upon them in cutting or splitting timber, calling them simply "wood worms." They are entirely common in dead trees, though we not unfrequently find them in green, making aoles, more or less oval in shape, from the size of a mustard seed to that of a marrow-fat pea The apple tree borers are "worms" not unlike these in appearance and character; about the only real difference resting in the fact that they work in the apple tree and its near relatives, as the peat and the quince, while the others confine their operations to certain trees of the forest.

The two borers under consideration may b readily distinguished from each other by the characteristics referred to in their common names, one having a round head, but little larger in diameter than its body, while the head of the other is flat and much larger in diameter than any other part of the insect. When fully grown the round-headed borer is about one inch in length, while the flat-headed species, in the same condition, measures in length from one-half to three-fourths of an inch. Each is the larva or young of a beetle, which, though often met with, is not so well known as is the borer, and, therefore, net so invariably dealt with in accordance to its just deserts.

The parent of the round-headed borer is cinnamon brown beetle, measuring a little more than three-fourths of an inch from end to end, and having two white stripes on its back running the entire length of the insect. "Face." feelers" and legs are white; in truth, white is the prevailing color of the entire underside of the body. It flies at night, but keeps closely concealed under bark, leaves, etc., during the day, hence one is not likely to see it often without making special search for it. During the months of April and May it makes its appearance for the season in the cotton states (later further north), and deposits its eggs on the bark, near the root of the tree. In a few days these eggs hatch out minute worms, which at once work their way through the bark and into

the wood, where they live as a worm three years, growing in size and cutting about through the trunk of the tree in various directions. At the end of the time named they change into the pupa state, and after thus remaining for a brief period, come forth the perfect beetles already mentioned, ready for starting a new generation of borers.

The beetle producing the flat-headed borer is a little over half an inch in length, of a greenish-black color interspersed with brassy lines and spots on the upper surface, and having a burnished, coppery appearance beneath. It flies by day, and deposits its eggs at the base or in the forks of the tree at about the same time in the season with the other species. The hatching and boring in of the worms, transformations, and so on, are about on the same plan, with the exception that the flat-headed borer seldom cuts much deeper than the inner bark, as already stated, and it lives as a worm but one year before coming forth as a perfect beetle.

The borer found in the peach tree has a large flat head, and looks something like the flatheaded borer of the apple tree, though it is an insect widely different in many respects. It is not even the larva of a beetle, but is produced by a little steel blue moth with yellow markings, which, with wings fully expanded, would about reach across a silver twenty-five cent piece. The female is much larger than the male, and has more yellow upon her body, but less upon her wings. The wings of both have a peculiar construction which distinguishes them from most other moths; they are very narrow, and when at full spread, give the insect somewhat the appearance of a dragon fly or mosquito hawk." The scientific name of this moth is Aegeria exitosia.

The peach tree borer werks in the forks of the tree, or at the base of the trunk near the earth-line, living as a worm but one year, and coming forth a perfect moth about cotemporaneously with the beetles of the apple tree borers. In a word, as far as depositing eggs, hatching, cutting through the bark, etc., is concerned, the natural history of the three insects is the same. The peach tree borer confines its operations mainly to the sap wood of the tree.

The symptoms indicating the presence of borers are in the apple, the cuttings or dust sifting down the bark, or, cemented together, protruding from the hole as a small brownish plug; in the peach, knots of gum accumulating over the wound. 'A sickly condition and general decline of the tree is apt to be apparent.

The usual mode of operating against these pests is to watch for their start and cut them out with some sharp instrument while they are yet in the neighborhood of the bark. When already in some distance they may still be destroyed, in many instances, by inserting a slender wire into their holes and forcing it after them until it does the work. Some persons attempt to scald them to death with hot water, but I regard this as decidedly an uncertain remedy. It might be effectual where the worms happened to be very near the surface, but in no other case, of course.

But preventive is always better than cure where it can be successfully employed, and in this case it can. An application of soft soap, made at the proper time, will never fail to keep an orchard entirely clear of borers. Rub the trees well with it about the base and in all the main forks early in April, and keep them well soaped throughout the egg-depositing season of the insects and nothing more will be needednot a borer will find its way through the bark. No eggs will be laid upon the soap, and it would make but little difference if they were, for they would not hatch; and even should they hatch the tender young worms would never live to work beyond the influence of the alkali. The application of this valuable preventive kills two birds with one stone, for while it

tree. Nothing is better for trees than a good rubbing of soft soap, for it destroys fungi and cleans and enlivens the bark, and when the rains have washed it down among the roots, it proves a most grateful fertilizer.

### Pruning of Pear Trees.

As the pruning season draws near, a few words on pruning the pear may not be amiss. I have one large Louise Bonne de Jersey pear tree, ten years old, growing six feet from my well. It grows six or eight feet of young wood every year, which I cut back in the month of every year, which I cut back in the month of February to six or eight inches, as recommended by books as well as by acquaintances besides thinning out side branches. As a consequence I had a beautiful tree, but few pears. Last spring I tried a new plan; instead of pruning in February as directed, I waited patiently until the fruit buds were well formed, and then, instead of cutting back to a certain length, I left on every fruit bud that I could see, and cut the rest as close as possible. The result was, this fall I had bushels of choice pears instead of dozens, and near the top of the tree there was one remarkable bunch of twenty-six pears on a twig eighteen inches long, the pears entirely covering the twig from the point half way down, which by the old system of pruning would have been cut off. It was voted by all who witnessed it to be the best they had ever who witnessed it to be the best they had ever

"Please to give us some instruction as to the best, method of picking apples and storing them."

best, method of picking apples and storing them."

Apples should be very carefully hand picked. A round basket with a swing handle is the best receptacle for the use of the picker. A wire hook is needed, fastened to the handle, so that the basket may be fastened on a round of the ladder or on any convenient branch; thus both hands of the picker are free to work.

A convenient way of storing apples until packing time, is to take the barrels in which they are to be picked out into the orchard as fast as needed, knock out the heads, placing them carefully in the bottom of the barrels, and each evening draw as many as are filled under cover with a stone boat. They will thus occupy very little room, and can easily be tipped out on a bed of straw as fast as they are required for culling over and packing. This is far more satisfactory than barreling from heaps in the orchard.—Canadian Horticulturtst.

1880

#### Batrons of Husbandry.

County Deputies.—J. T. Slevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Builer county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co. Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Doy, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greeuleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonis, Wilson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; T. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell County, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Summer county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, — Miami county; George Amy, Glandale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county, F. F. Williams, Erie, Nocaho county; J. O. Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. D. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; J. Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; J. Sterling, Rice county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; J. M. Sevilare, Lyon county; J. M. Santon, Lyon county; J. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cotonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed uper confused They are: Ist, Receipts or Dues. 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postge paid for \$1.00.

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

#### Public Installation of Capital Grange.

There is not a secret society in existence that is capable of conferring so much good, socially, upon its members as the grange; and there has never been a secret society organised whose members have drawn so largely from its social features as the grange.

Happy indeed is the neighborhood where there is a grange in active, working order. Thus thought the invited friends who attended a public installation of Capital grange in the city last Saturday.

The large hall occupied by this grange was crowded with old and young who had gathered there to enjoy themselves in a social, rational manner. About twenty happy, merry, laughing children were amusing themselves as only children can, and apparently enjoying the day equally as well as the older people.

At 1 o'clock p. m. a bountiful dinner was served, which had been prepared by the lady members of the grange, after which the impressive, interesting and instructive ceremony of installation was performed by Bro. John G. Otis, assisted by Bro. S. H. Downs.

The following officers were installed: Alpheus Palmer, W. M.; S. W. Wilder, O.; W. P. Popenoe, L; Sister B. A. Otis, Treas.; G. L. Flanders, Sec'y; Louis, Mullholland, Steward; C. Hutchinson, Chap. ; John Armstrong, G. K. Sisters Ella Spencer, Ceres; Alice Swingley, Pomona; Nellie Witwer, Flora; Laurella nation than those of other occupations, it is Thomas, Librarian; Fannie Cole, L. A. A. S.

The grange was then called from refreshments to labor, and opened in the usual manner for the transaction of business. The subject of efforts of the farmers in almost any state in the holding a "social" was discussed in all its Union, would control legislation, yet the most bearings, and the result was that Capital grange unaccountable apathy is seen in every direction. will hold another one of its annual "socials" some time in February next, the exact time to be fixed at the next meeting. This will be good news to many hundreds in different parts of the state who have yearly attended these noted socials. It is an institution which the citizens of Topeka are justly proud of, and to which a critical public refers with unqualified expressions of pleasure.

Heretofore the proceeds of these socials, which have aggregated hundreds of dollars, have been expended in the purchase of books, until now the grange has a large and varied collection of books, comprising probably the largest grauge library in the state. The proceeds of this social, however, will be used as the commencement of a fund for the erection of a grange hall, at some future time.

After a very interesting session, the grange closed. Peace and harmony prevailing. SADDLEBAGS."

#### Farmers as Law-Makers.

From the address of Judge George, at the laying of the corner stone of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Starkville, Mississippi, published in the Southern Live-Stock

In a free government, the true emanation of the popular will—the laws and policies should be the result of the average interests, and average thought, and average aspirations of the people. Among the Anglo-Saxons and their descendants, there seems to be an aptitude for free institutions, and this aptitude seems to consist, in a large degree, in the capacity to ascertain what this common and average opinion is, and then to give it effect. This is what may be termed the common sense of the community. and the government-its tendencies and poli- alloy of copper and zinc; the law provides him cies-can rarely be higher, nobler or wiser than this common sense demands. In the formation of this average and common opinion—in giving it voice and force in the government, the agriculturists of the state, constituting four-fifths of the people, should exercise a potential influence. They are usually conservative. The methods by which they acquire pecuniary independence are prudence, patience, energy and economy. As a rule, they are opposed to a wasteful and extravagant administration-as tax guilty; yet what is known as the free and indepayers, and not tax receivers, and their influence would be to cut down expenditures to the lowest possible limit consistent with administrative efficiency. Unskilled in political and

party machinery, they would be against all jobs chartered monopolies and those who are stranand rings-and bounties to favorites-all expenditures not for the public good.

#### Farmers' Insurance.

Land and Home gives a synopsis of the last report of the insurance committee of the New York State Grange. There are fifteen associations in the state, each confined to a single county, excepting one, which embraces three small counties. The total amount of risks carried last year was \$5,171,650, and the total expenses and losses for one year and a half were \$4,418.75, making a premium of eight onehundredths or about one-fifth as much as is charged by stock companies. The expenses of organizing and printing are included in the above amount, and from facts now in possession, it is quite certain that the premium rate will be less this year than last.

The Seneca County Association may be taken as an illustration of how the county organizations work. It was organized in February, 1877, and has now over \$600,000 at risk. Only one a sesiment has been made; it amounted to \$1,400, and was paid promptly. The association was organized without legal enactment, trusting to the honor of members to pay their assessments. If any should fail to pay, their policies would be cancelled, and they would be expelled from the grange. The plan of organization adopted by the New York Grange provides for the annual election of a president, secretary, treasurer, and board of directors by each county association, the directors to have the entire management of the association, and to be its only authorized insurance agents-the directors to receive two dollars per day for each day's actual service, the salaries of the other officers to be fixed by the board of directors. Each county organization must render a yearly statement of its business, which is published in the annual report of the state grange; further than that the county association is independent. Grangers have an advantage in co-operative enterprises of any sort; the order gives them a cohesive power, without which success is more difficult. But in this matter of self-insurance, farmers can succeed if they but organize rightly and honestly, and upon a simple basis. .

#### Farmers to the Front.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the grange organization, it must be admitted that it has already accomplished more to advance the farmers' interest than any ether society or asso ciation ever established in this country. If it has failed to solve all the knotty problems that ver society at large. . If it has failed to accomplish all that was expected of it, the failure has re sulted largely from the lack of that unanimity of action so desirable in a popular cause, or from that lack of interest and support which spring from indifference. If farmers, as a class, are a long-suffering people, if they have less influence in shaping the policy of the state and principally because they have never asserted their rights and privileges. The agriculturists are in the majority in this country. The united The cities, through their awyers and capitalists, carry the statute books about in their pockets. A majority of the farmers of any of our states will march to the polls and cast their ballot for a lawyer, a politician, a minister, or any one as their representative, rather than vote to place the best farmer among them in the legislative halls. It is folly to complain of the greed of corporations, of the monopolies of chartered rights, of the unjust discriminations of railway companies, or of unequal and burdensome legislation, while farmers themselves voluntarily permit the yoke to be placed upon their necks without a murmur and without an objecting voice.

An examination of the legislation of this state reveals a singular state of affairs, fully illustrating our point, that the farmers are willing to lie down upon their backs, so to speak. before the capitalists and non-producing classes. and have their legs and arms tied in such a or remunerative reciprocity. For instance, the laws of this commonwealth place an expert between the farmer and his customer when he goes to market, subjecting him to insult and annoyance, depriving him of the privilege which is granted to all other classes of men to put up, weigh, measure and assort his own Why should the farmer be thus degraded before his fellow men? If the farmer desires to purchase a pair of shoes or boots, the law makes no provision for an expert to stand between him and the dealer to inform him whether the goods are of standard material, weight, or manufacture. If his daughter buys dress or shawl, she must run her own risk as to the shopkeeper's representation. His son may purchase pants or coat at full prices, though made of shoddy, or a gold watch, though an with no expert or umpire or even protection. On the other hand, let the farmer come to market with a load of hay, a cord of wood, a can of milk or a barrel of apples, and some broken down politician, under sanction of the law, will follow at his heels with a pair of balances, a four-foot pole, a lactometer, or a peck-measure to see fair play and to earn his legal fee. It is the genius and glory of American jurisprudence to presume all men innocent until proved pendent yeomanry are presumed by the law to need close watching.

Again, in the great battle between vested Again, in the great battle between vested consideration with the deprights and the rights of the people, between tablished.—Prairie Farmer.

gled in their grasp, the farmer has taken his portion in the background. Even if the very railroad that cuts across his farm transports a car of grain from Chicago to the seaboard, a distance of one thousand miles, at a less rate than the same corporation would contract to carry the same freight one hundred and fifty miles, yet he enters no protest. If the state spends thousands of dollars in publishing agricultural reports that the newspapers would publish free, and which not one farmer in one hundred ever sees, no cultivator of the soil, no taxpayer in the rural districts, disputes the appropriation. If an agricultural college is founded and an extravagant board of trustees purchase a cheap farm at a high price; if they erect, at enormous cost, accommodations for one thousand students, when they graduate less than twenty-five per year if they spend all their appropriations in unnecessary outlays, having nothing left for practical work, yet no dissenting voice resounds in legislative halls. However it is apparent to the most casual observer that farmers are now coming to the front in far greater numbers than formerly, and with an increase in zeal and earnestness which bids well for the future. Every dweller in the rural districts should resolve to sink local prejudice, to banish petty jealousies and join in associated efforts for the advancement of the common interest. The good work must be commenced in local clubs, farmers' neighborhood gatherings, and in town meetings at the polls and in the primary meetings and caucuses. Little reliance should be placed upon pretentious schemes and great associations for the benefit of practical farmers, where politicians, merchants and patent-right venders are in control. Farmers associations should be such both in name and nature.—Cultivator.

One of the greatest hindrances and drawpacks to the intellectual development and mental activity of the farmer is his isolation. He is seldom thrown into the society of his neighbors, and is so little brought into contact with society that the mind settles down into a kind of self-satisfied inactivity. There is a need of some stimulus to mental activity, something to awaken thought. The absence of this often leads to a self-possessed, dogmatic way of thinking and speaking, hardly consistent with the fact that there is more to be learned about farming than there is now known; the world is waking up to the fact that farming is a science as well as a routine of toil, a theory as well as a practice.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### Depth to Break for Wheat.

Not having lived long in a prairie country, and being desirous of making a contract for breaking prairie next spring for sowing wheat the following fall, I was at a loss to know how deep to bind my contractor to break, and consulted with my neighbors. Some said plow deep; others affirm that medium depth is preferable, and yet others tell me that breaking prairie for wheat should be very shallow. Now were I back in the old Empire state, summer following clover sod, I should be capable of deciding this question myself, but as it is I know no better course than to appeal to those of the readers of the FARMER who are experienced in wheat-growing on prairie sod.

I have taken the Kansas FARMER but a few months and have already found that the investment pays well, and should I get a satisfactory answer to the above, through its columns, I should more than ever believe it necessary to take the FARMER to get on in Kansas.

M. MERRICK. Snokome, Kansas.

To insure a good crop of wheat the first seaon, plow the prairie sod as early in summer as possible, and as shallow as a sharp plow will turn the furrows. The plowing should be done carefully, the sod all cut and turned over, leav. ing no breaks or "galls." By early shallow plowing the sod is thoroughly rotted, forming a fine seed bed of rich mold for the young wheat. manner as to prevent any attempt at fair play If plowed deep, the air and sun, in the short time between breaking and the cool weather of fall and winter, do not sufficiently decompose and areate the mass of sad earth which has lain in a primttive state for a long period. As a principle in cultivation, deep plowing is correct. But if a crop is expected on new prairie, it must be plowed shallow, for the above reasons. Deepening a tenacious soil without injury to present crops, must be accomplished gradually by deepening the furrow about an inch each year. By this mode a deep, mellow soil will be formed which will resist drought in seasons of little rain, and in wet seasons will drain a large portion of the surplus water from the surface, allowing the roots of plants to spread through the warm upper strata of soil .-

The day is far distant, may it be very far distant, when we shall cease to be an agricultural people. Our pride would revolt at the suggestion that we are not an educational if not an educated people. The progress of the nation introduces to the attention of statesmen complexities that were not dreamt of at the founding of the republic, where three departments, one of war, one of money, and one of diplomacy, were considered sufficient as executive wheels in the machinery of government. This development this governmental evolution, has been recog-nized in the organization of four additional de-partments, and it is high time that it should be further recognized and accepted in the raising of agriculture and education to equal rank and consideration with the departments already es-tablished.— Proise Royner.

#### 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.

#### SHEEP WANTED.

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

### WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagions disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for seab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the floece 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.

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

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

# THE CENTRAL KANSAS BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,

Offer FOR SALE,

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

A. W. ROLLINS. Secretary Kansas Central Breeders Association

# **Durham Park Herds** ALBERT CRANE,

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

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

# HOGS.

SouthernKansas Swine Farm.

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

# Holstein Cattle.

The largest importers and breeders of Holstein Cattle in America. \$100,000 TO LOAN of Clydesdale horses, and breeders of Hambletonian horses of the most In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on approved strains.

SMITHS & POWELL,

Syracuse, New York:

# **Dairy Cattle.**

I want to sell my entire herd of thoroughbred Ayrshire cattle, fourteen fe-males and four males. My nursery and fruit farm repuires my undivided atten-tion. I will sell those cattle at a bargain. Address A. A. ADAMS.

Garnett, Kas.

If you want to sell

GRAPE VINES.

**SMALL FRUITS** 

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

commission, I:will give you the **Most Liberal Terms** 

of the age. Park Narmery & City Garkens, Lawrence

#### Breeders' Directory.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, Here-ford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall ount y, Kansas. Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

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

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

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 2000 pounds. Choice bulls and helfers 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, all the standard and choice varieties of Apples, Peaches, Cherrics, Pears. Plums and Quinces. Small Fruits, Vines, Shrubbery, and Ornamental Trees. No. 1 Apple Seedlings. Prices to all applicants. Send stamp for samples.

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

EFS SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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

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

#### Dentist.

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

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

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

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

#### FOR SALE.

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

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Theroughbred Short-Hern Cattle and Berk-G. W. GLICK,

#### POULTRY BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE.

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

#### To Bee-Keepers.

Many of our subscribers are lovers of Honey and would keep bees enough to suprily 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) \$1.00 or the Kansas Faransa and Magazine for \$2.00. Also all bee books and articles used in Bee-Keeping at very lew prices. The Magazine gives beginners just such information as the must have to make the business successful and profitable. Send the money direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled. For Frices of Extract-1s, Hives, Smokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Publisher of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum. THE

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

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

Beantfull Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its milies, forests and prairies; its mountains, cataracts and canyons; its valleys, dales and streams; the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the rarest fragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song. Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairles, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its genitest swell stood still with all his rounded billows, fixed and motionloss for ever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led throthe finest and richests portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led throthe finest and riches portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle raches. What wonderful marks of progress we saw! Our earnest advice to those poing to Texas, its be sure and take the route through th

#### THE KANSAS FARMER.

BROSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeles, Kaness.

TERMS: CASE IN ABVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Covy, Weekly, for three months, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per time (nemposels) 20 cents.
One month, " 15 " per insertion.
Three months, " 12 " " 10 " "
One year, " 10 " " 10 " "
The greatest case is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotteries, which ky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, carmot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule accepted to in the publication of The Warmen. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

#### Clubs. Agents.

To the many agents who have sent in clubs for the FARMER we desire to tender our thanks for the interest they have taken to extend the circulation of the "Old Reliable" among their neighbors. We believe that in no other way could they confer so great a benefit at so small cost, as to aid in discominating useful information, touching all branches of agriculture, among farmers.

Agents who have sent in clubs may continue to take names for subscriptions at club rates, and for every ten additional names sent in will be entitlted to an extra-copy free to any address they may designate. Partial lists will be received at club rates, but will not entitle the agent to an extra copy. Our clubbing offer will remain open until April first.

#### Dependence the Surest Road to Indepandence.

Let us suppose that ten farmers, or a larger number, whose farms lie contiguous to or join each other, who are exen of intelligence, who are reading and thinking farmers, should con clude to form an association and conduct their business on a limited copartnership plan, or on a system of mutual assistance. By such a system the company would be in the best condition to render mutual aid, the strong would prove a constant support to the weak without drawing upon their individual means, but by merely using the knowledge and experience of all for the benefit of all. Joint councils would determine the crops most profitable to grow and procure the best seed, which last is one of the most important matters in achieving success, and is alwost universally overlooked, to the great loss of the farming interest. The best time to sell could be more accurately determined, and the needed assistance in holding on to their produce till such time as the best price could be obtained. The cheapest and best tools could be selected and bought by a common fund, as one half the number would suffice that is required where every man is for himself and floundering on by himself. There would be infinitely less danger of being cheated when an association dealt with large dealers or the manufacturers, paying cash, than isolated farmers buying from agents or peddlers on credit at enormously high prices, and often getting inferior implements and being without proper places to house them when not in use, speedy destruction overtakes them even before they are paid for. In an association of this kind it would be the

duty of the officers to investigate and ascertain such facts as to guard against being defrauded country and do an extensive business by derauding unsuspecting farmers. A constant reliance on the community would benefit all. Officers would be chosen to serve without salaries, and the best men required to assume these duties in rotation, and the company be at no other official expense than such as actual outlay in traveling on business for the association, etc. There would then be no treasury to rob and no incentive to those who are borne with a hankering for office and are innate demagogues. The majority would always determine the line of action to be pursued in all matters affecting the welfare of the association.

The very best of breeding stock could be owned by such an association, and a member best fitted for the business selected to take charge of it. They could afford to employ a specialist to plant, prune and direct the proper care of orchards and vineyards, and the gathering and preparation of fruit for market. An expert dairyman could be employed to insure the best dairy products at the least cost. Numerous similar advantages would accrue to an tances, which makes this species of food very association of intelligent farmers banded together for mutual profit, which would widen by experience every succeeding year. Wrongheaded, stiff-necked, ignorant men would have to be excluded from such an association. A man who doesn't "go anything on book farming," and never reads an agricultural journal, is far below the plane of such an association, and could never be a desirable or profitable member.

The influence of such an association in its immediate neighborhood would be many times greater than its members could exert, acting singly, and in many directions, notably in buying and selling, and socially. Men, single handed, cannot effect much, compared to the results that may be achieved by combining their efforts, "In union there is strength" is

#### Petitions to Congress.

The following petitions, through the action of the National Grange, are being circulated throughout the country. The movement looks to the checking of those two sources of oppression to the agricultural interest by national laws, which will act with uniform effect throughout the entire country. In remedying the evils of transportation state laws, it is believed, can produce but a partial and not a very salutary effect. The fact is, to remedy the evil wholly is not within the power of the railroad companies themselves; and it is also worthy of note that no very strenuous exertious are made by them in that direction.

The patent right laws have grown to be a refuge for knaves as well as a protection and encouragement to honest inventors, and a reform is loudly demanded:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Bep-resentatives of the United States of America

resentatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Whereas, innocent users of patent articles are frequently threatened with prosecution as infringers; and whereas, the existing patent laws are ineffectual in protecting such parties from the threats of the patentees, or owners of patents, or from the speculations of imposters; therefore we, the citizens of —— county, state of ——, do respectfully petition your honorable bodies so to amend these patent laws as to make the practical control of all such articles. bodies so to amend these patent laws as to make the manufacturer or vendor of all such articles

alone responsible for the infringement.

And turther so to amend them as to protect from penalty any person manufacturing for his own use any article previously patented; pro-vided, such manufacturer was not cognizant of the existence of the letters patent.

And your petitioners would ever pray. To the Honorable the Senate and House of

laws as will alleviate the oppressions imposed upon as by the transportation monopolies that now control the inter-state commerce of our country. Railroads, or railways, as they are severally styled, exact fluctuating and excessive rates of transportation both for freights and passengers, and in all such arbitrary exact are a law unto themselves, being beyond the reach of state legislation, and therefore unre-strained by congressional enactments.

While general prosperity pervades the land, agriculture, the corner stone of our national progress, is depressed. The surplus of our farms is wrenched from us to enrich these giant monopolies. A buoyant market instantly en-hances the freight rates of transportation, robbing the producer of well earned profits, and bing the producer of well earned profits, and levying upon the consumer unjust taxation. A depressed market maintains the previously en-hanced freight rates, and in neither case do these common carriers attempt to promote the

The patience of an industrious, law-abiding people is sorely tried, and with anxiety they look for relief to your honorable bodies, from whom alone relief can come. That it will come in the near future, we have every reason to hope. To hasten its coming, we respectfully urge upon your bodies the enactment of such laws as will prevent fluctuations in freights, and unjust discriminations in transportation charges.

And your petitioners would ever pray.

#### Plowing Prairie Sod.

In giving a hasty answer to a young farmer is our last issue in regard to the proper time to plow prairie sod, we advised him to break the ground as early as possible. This advice is literally true but needs qualifying in order that our young friend may not be misled. His object in breaking the prairie is to sow millet, to be followed by wheat in the fall. This rotation is the worst possible. In the first place the prairie will not break well till it is too late in the spring to sow millet, in order to insure a paying crop. Again, wheat does not do well to follow immediately after millet. The two crops on the same land in one season are not practically profitable.

If it is determined to plant a spring crop up on the freshly broken sod it were better to risk corn. If a good crop of wheat is the object, the conditions most favorable for its realization on first breaking, is to break the sod as early in the spring and summer as possible, plow shallow, and the sad will be well rotted by the time to sow wheat, and if the season is at all propitious a heavy crop of wheat will be the reward. If millet is desired, plant sod corn and the following spring plow the stocks under and sow millet seed as soon as the weather is favorable for early vegetation.

## The Want of Vegetable Gardens.

One of the wants which should be supplied in the new regions of the country, which virtually embraces all that vast territory lying west of the Missouri river, is good vegetable gardens in the vicinity of towns and cities, which increase so rapidly in population that the caterers for the stomachs of the citizens are compelled to ship vegetables in from long disexpensive, when it should be the cheapest of all others in a new and fertile country. In the rich soil of the prairies the vegetable crop should be made a sure and abundant one. To achieve certain success in this branch of husbandry, two things are necessary, besides the ordinary culture and care, which are a supply of water at all seasons, and thorough protection from the strong winds and drying atmosphere. A good well with wind-mill pump and tank, will place water at the command of the owner; nedges, closely-set shelter-belts, and mulching, will make him master of the situation. These pre-requisites, with deep tillage, will make suc-cess, let the season bring what weather it may. For all root crops and berries, mulching with

an old and true maxim. Dependence on one By a heavy mulch the earth is protected from another is the surest road to independence by the scorehing rays of the sun and loss of moisture by evaporation, while all shading of the soil serves to keep up its fertility and add to its producing capacity. Some plants, notably strawberries, require abundance of water at some periods of their development, and a windmill, pump is capable of supplying a large quantity of water, which can be conducted by ditches and hose to considerable distances, and will suffice to supply such plants and vegetables as demand an abundance of water, while a good mulch is the cheapest and best economizer of moisture.

Protection from strong winds of both winter and summer, is very necessary, if the best results are to be expected in raising any crop that comes under the familiar name of "truck." This can only be accomplished by good hedges, dense copses and well extended wind-breaks of

When the most common vegetables are shipped long distances from Chicago and St. Louis to supply the towns and villages of Kansas, and other west-lying states, it would surely pay a handsome profit to establish vegetable gardens or farms at their very doors, and retain the money at home that is sent abroad for these supplies of vegetable food.

#### Debating Societies as Farmers' Clubs.

There is probably no simple, inexpensive litle institution more interesting to rural populations of a literary turn of mind than the old lyceum or debating society. Nearly every neighborhood has its debating society or lyceum in the winter season where the youthful aspirants for oratorical honors congregate to air their rhetoric and display their stock of information. While they serve in some measure as training schools in the art of public speaking, the subjects generally chosen are barren of any results which their discussion might elucidate. This custom of holding lyceums in country districts might be directed to the development of much useful knowledge, while the end for which they have been principally held, amusement and exercise in declamatinn, would be as well, and probably much better, served. In a word, pleasure and profit, in a high degree might be combined by the discussion of a series of ques tions pertaining to the advancement of agricul tural knowledge. The sharp conflict of opinion would not fail to stimulate investigation and create an interest in the neighborhood previously unknown or dreamed of. Such farm debating clubs exist in some parts of the country, and their usefulness in leading farmers to investigate and become more familiar with the natural laws which produce important results in their every day business, cannot be overestimated. The following series of questions have been selected by an eastern farmers' club, and they form a very fair list for a winter's discussion, but subjects are almost endless in extent and variety.

Selecting soils for crops-what are the evidences of a naturally productive soil?

Pruning fruit trees and grape vines. Improvement of dairy stock. Butter making.

Potatoes-their cultivation, cost of production, best varieties, &c.

.How can we make farm life attractive to the

young? Manure-its production and preservation.

Application of manures, including commer cial fertilizers, to the soil.

Planting shade and shelter trees and selecting varieties for locations and soils.

Swine—their management and profit. What books shall we read, and how shall we

A farmer's or mechanic's life-which offers

the more inviting prospects? Our buildings-best methods to warm and

ventilate them. and best?

Culture of flowers and shrubs.

Plowing and plows, How shall we feed for milk?

Cultivation of small fruits.

Poultry-the best methods of feeding and the est breeds for general use.

The grass crop-seeding, culture and harvest-

Lawns and walks-making and keeping in

Insect enemies and friends of the farmer how can we control them? Corn growing and the best way to feed out

for profit. Root crops-cost of growing beets, mangolds

and ruta-bagas, and comparative value for feed-

Management of children. Can oxen be profitably used on farms in this

What improvements can be made to lessen he labors of housekeepers?

# Saving Seed Corn.

The importance of good seed in order to secure good crops, is generally well known though not as highly appreciated by many as it should be. The quality of the soil and its preparation for crops are important as essentials to success in farming, but without good seed these will prove of little avail. The seed is the future crop in embryo. The seed is the culmination of the plant's growth. The only object for which a plant grows seems to be to reproduce itself-to propagate its species. And when it the character noted is bad. There is earnest deproduces seed it lays up within its covering the sire by farmers for such revision of the patent

that it produces. But in addition to this each plant has an innate power to change within certain narrow limits. The surrounding conditions, as the amount of heat, and moisture, the fertility of the soil and manner of culture, may exert modifying influences that may produce slight though permanent changes in the character of the plant. These minute changes, if preserved and carried forward for a few generations, will sometimes so modify the plant as to give it very desirable qualities ,that were not possessed by the plant from which it sprang. Thus a plant may be greatly improved in size, vigor, profitableness, hardiness, etc., as to make it far more desirable than it was before such improvements had been made.

This is a matter of far greater importance in

the selection of seed for a crop than is generally known. But little attention has been given the subject of pedigree in plants, although that of animals has long held a prominent place in the science of the day. But recently a few intelligent men have given some attention to the improvement of some of the cultivated plants, that has resulted in what are called "pedigree" varieties, such as "pedigree wheat," "pedigree corn," etc. These have been produced by individuals selecting some particular variety and by careful culture and severe weeding out of all inferior specimens, and a sharp selection of the most promising specimens, thereby securing and making permanent every step in improvement. This improvement has been carried on so far in some instances for so long a series of years, that the latter qualities seem to have become indelibly stamped on the very constitution of the plant. Thus corn has been produced that will give a a yield of 75 to 100 bushels per acre, while other varieties differing but little if my in appearance, will not give more than half that amount with exactly the same chances. And this difference in productive power is more frequent than is generally supposed. Many who never gave any thought to the improvement of their grain on any scientific principles, have, nevertheless, fallen into the way of selecting, with care, the best of every season's crop for seed, and though guided by no well understood scientific principles, yet a fair degree of success has crowned these efforts.

The difference in the product of different farms is probably frequently owing as much to the difference in the quality of the seed as in that of either soil or culture. Much has been done in this respect but the work has hardly been commenced as vet.

To no crop does this apply with more force than that of the corn crop. With none of our cultivated crops, probably, can a greater improvement be made than with this. Should every farmer adopt some method of trying to improve his corn, and pursue it year after year, there can be but little doubt that the productive capacity as well as the quality of the corn crop of the country, would be greatly improved, for while, doubtless, many would fail to secure any marked improvement, many would secure such advance in quality as well as quantity, as would have a very important effect on the statistics of that crop. The more a man knows of the pathology and physiology of the vegetable kingdom, and of the laws of chemistry and meteorology, and the more care he exercised in the management of his experiments, the more certainty there would be in valuable results.

But any farmer of ordinary intelligence may, by adopting some course of either selection or culture, or both, with a view to securing a better variety, and persevering in such a course for a series of years, obtain very valuable results. There are many different methods by which such improvement may be secured, but of these I do not propose now to speak, but probably shall have something to say on that subject in the near future. L. J. TEMPLIN.

# Swindling by the Aid of Patent Right

A great deal of trouble and costs has been fastened upon the users of patented articles and devices, even in cases where they have been procured regularly by purchase, or through proper license. The hardships incurred by nonest men who unwittingly infringe upon patents are continually repeated through the connivance of men who expect to reap profits from the violation of legal rights they have secured by their patents, but which in many cases they have kept carefully concealed. The driven-well scheme that has cost infringers millions of dollars is a notable instance of the shelter afforded by the patent laws for rascally operators. Nearly all men who have submitted to the exactions of the driven-well sharpers, and paid the royalties demanded, had in the first place paid full price for driving their wells, and added fees for the patents. Chat is to say, they were owners in good faith. They had violated no law in procuring their wells, so far as they could judgenot even in the judgment of legal advisers: but the courts decided otherwise on cases brought by collusion, the defendants, users of the patented process agreeing to be beaten, and sharing in the royalties collected. It is quite apparent that in this case the courts were used to promote a swindle that had in its operations all the sanction of legal authority. This is but a single instance of many. Collectors of royalty on a farm gate in extended use for a period ante-dating the patent, had like protection-a license from the United States to defraud citizens who used the gate. Any system that can be made a protectorate for extended villainies of

cept in these absurd patent rights. They cannot see why they should be liable constantly to penalties for acts perfectly regular, and proper, except when measured by patent laws. They have been bold enough to ask that the system, which works thus iniquitously, should be corrected in any way that shall leave them with ordinary freedom to buy and use patented articles, without being pre-judged guilty of wrong, and liable to summary process ending in fine.-

#### A Few Popular Errors.

If, in summer, an Italian queen is placed in black stock, at the end of eight weeks the black bees have diminished considerably in number, and that at the end of three months the colony is completely Italianized, showing that bees live but a few weeks, at times of active out-door life. In winter bees live several months, for the obvious reasons they are not worn out by daily excursions, and that they meet with no accidents. Their death can be caused, then, only by cold or starvation.

I have often been amused by the fanciful natural history that some people create to suit their own ideas of the manners and life of bees: For the benefit of those who have not the opportunity or the patience to study a treatise on ees I will mention a few more mistakes.

It is generally supposed that bees carry wax dready to mould, to their hives, when the fact is they generate wax after eating honey. Anyone can ascertain this by the following experiment: After a swarm of bees is hived, close the hive so that no bee is allowed to leave it. Af-36 or 48 hours examine the interior of the hive and a piece of comb will be found. From what did the bees obtain the wax? Certainly not from anything outside; and they had with them only the honey with which each filled her honey-bag before starting. Close observations have shown to bee-keepers that the wax comes out in little scales from the rings of the abdomen of bees. Many people still believe that wax is the vellowish or grayish or otherwise colored substance that bees carry in little balls on their 'hind legs," while this is simply pollen, the powder secreted by the stamens of flowers.

Another error is that the working population is male or neuter, the truth is that a colony of bees can be in a prosperous condition without masculine inhabitants. The queen, or more properly the mother, is a well developed female, and the bulk of the population, the workers, are females, whose abilities are for work only. The drones—the male element, in a swarm of bees-live a life of idleness.

Still another mistake is that each bee has its life work assigned to it, some having the direction of home affairs exclusively, while others have to deal with outside objects only; while really, the younger working population alone attend to household matters, and the old and toughened bees get food and water. (Old in this case means above two weeks of age) .- Cor. Prairie Farmer.

#### Questions for Sheep Men to Answer.

We have received the following letter of inquiry from Buffalo, N. Y. Will some of our sheep breeders who have recently brought flocks into Kansas please answer?

January 13.

ED. KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kan:
DEAR SIE—Will you please answer the following questions:
Which are the best counties of Kansas for

When a sheep raising?
Where is the best place to buy sheep in the east or west? How is Ohio and Michigan?
What kind of sheep are the best for Kansas?
What can they be delivered in Kansas for per

If you have any papers or books on sheep raising in Kansas, please forward and I will re-mit. Please answer and oblige.

Mun.-A correspondent of the Indiana who has been traveling through the "cotton belt" of Mississippi, says the people are forced to cut off the tails of their hogs, close up, to prevent the accumulation of a ball of earth sufficiently large to anchor the animal on level ground!

D. M. Ferry & Co. send out to the press nice packages of seed. The assortment could not well be improved upon. Vegetable and flower seeds number among them 'phloxes, pansies, pinks, etc., and of vegetables, Acme tomato, cucumbers, melons, etc.

### To the Readers of the Kansas Farmer.

The readers of this paper are cordially invited to attend the Breeders' and Farmers' Institute to be held at Manhattan, Kansas, January 27th and 28th. Prominent breeders from abroad will be present and take part in the exercises. Those wishing to attend will pay full fare to Manhattan and return on the Kansas Pacific railway at one-fourth regular fare.

A. W. ROLLINS, Sec'y Cen. Kan. Ereeders' Association.

The castor bean crop of Kansas is estimated 10,000,000 bushels for 1879.

It is not exactly true that Mr. Bonner paid nore for Rarus than he ever paid for a trotter pefore, although there is but one in Mr. Bon ner's stud that cost him more, that one being Pocahontas, which Simmons sold to Bonner i \$45,000, eight-ninths of which was in actu money, and the remainder in trade. Star cost him \$20,000; Dexter, \$33,000 and Grafton \$15,000. Goldsmith Maid and Jay Gould represent \$35,000 each; Lady Thorn, \$30,000; For all root crops and berries, mulching with hay or straw (and this material can always be had in abundance) is the sine flux non to success.

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is called to the advertisement, in of Mr. Geo. D. McGill, of some offered for sale. Parties in need

I. Downs, of Topeka, advertises in the his extensive establishment of farm and machinery. Parties in want any kind would find it advantagedress Mr. Downs. He keeps osage millet, castor beans, and other seeds s which are in demand by farmers, give directions how to grow those not use, if requested by purchasers.

#### More Blooded Stock.

med Optic says: "Mr. Vinton Allen, ua, county, New York, has recently into Pawnee county a herd of seven-oughbred cattle, at the head of which elebrated 'Billy Boy,' who weighs hundred pounds, and is undoubtedly bull ever brought into Pawnee county, bly into the Arkansas valley. With a five of these cattle, he took fourteen prizes last fall, among which was the es prize of a silver cup taken by Boy' at the Union fair, in Warren Pennsylvania, and the sweepstake prize ollars taken by the same animal at the estern Fair Association, of Pennsyl-me of the largest fairs held in that state, hich he had to compete with some of st blooded stock in the United States la. At present his herd is located in shborhood of Brown's Grove, and the these fine cattle will repay any one the of a visit. Mr. Allen's object is to estock sales of his blooded cattle in this and if he is successful will ship others herd in New York. The introduction ed stock into the county will be a great o our farmers, and it behooves them to effort to encourage Mr. Allen's under-He will furnish the very best referd he has the record pedigree of every in his herd."

quantities of tobacco are raised in Rused from which it is grown being obhiefly from this country.

ed corn is exceedingly injurious as horses, because it brings on inflammahe bowels and skin diseases.

HILL, Mitchell Co., Jan. 15.—A short dication from this portion of Kansas, to be amiss. I feel it is a duty incumbathe farmers, at least those who have do to contribute something, to aid in the FARMER as interesting as possible. are many of our brother farmers feel cutly do, that we cannot write inteland therefore let others who are more and the writing and talking for them. the farmers have a profession they not be ashamed of. They have just be proud they belong to the yeomanry. country. We all have one common in-all should feel equally interested in the ment of that interest by communica-om the different portions of the state, armers additional knowledge as to the de of cultivating the different articles a the different soils of Kansas.

he the different solis of Radsas, he soil from three to ten feet deep. All hand is underlaid with magnesia limehich can be sawed with common saws which can be sawed with common saws, shape you may desire; also a harder ilmestone, which is from six to ten nick, all well suited for building pur-Mitchell county has all the conveni-w that any of the older counties have. ence to the map you will see that our facilities are now complete, with d foundries sufficient to answer the

and foundries sufficient to answer the of the people. have had a fine winter so far, with mild, it weather for the last twenty days. No as yet; very little rain; roads fine. prospects are better than they were days previous. The ground has been in breaking order for the last twenty days, of our farmers have just finished sowing especially that kind called Grass wheat, does well sown any time between the of September and March.

is worth 20c to 25c; pork has been all marketed at an average of \$3; wheat

all marketed at an average of \$3; wheat arly all been sold at prices ranging from \$1. S. B. FLOYD.

CASTER, Atchison Co., Jan. 16 .- I have equested by a correspondent from Hutch to give the price of stock, in this vicinity, the Farmer: Steers coming three in ring, in good stock order, \$28 to \$35; com-vo, \$20 to \$25; cows, coming fresh in \$25 to \$35; good mules, per span, \$200 0. Good butter, 20c. SAM'L STONER.

BYLE, Sumner Co., Jan. —.—We have great variety of weather of late. The inds about the 1st of December, injured heat fully ten per cent., but the damper of last week has helped it greatly, and owing finely at present. g. nearly all marketed, with but little adin price. Corn is bringing 20c to 21c in helled, 23c; oats, 20c; potatoes, 75c; No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 87c.

No. 3, 90c; No. 4, 87c.
k of all kinds in good health. Mr.
Sturkel, one of our leading stockmen,
tely brought to this township some fine
o rams to cross with his other sheep,
has between seven and eight hundred head ep. Mr. S. has also some of the finest gs in the state, one hundred head of will average 600 pounds each. Who can his?

its?

we been in the same fix as your Leroy pondent, in my FARMER not coming to n due time, but I suppose the blame lies ome of the mail officials between Topeka

is place.

link that the FARMER is just the paper western farmers, as it is a western enterand as a class we should help support it toble calling.

INDEX.

STOCKTON, Rooks Co., Jan. 5.—I am a new-comer in Kansas, and became acquainted with and was induced to become a subscriber to the Kansas Farmer, through the courtesy of Mr. Kansas FARMER, through the courtesy of Mr. J. H. Mitchell, the popular clerk of Rooks county. Having been a constant and varied reader of agricultural journals for the past fifteen years, I consider the Kansas FARMER the best of them all, and indispensable to new-comers and a great help to all farmers. And now, considering myself one of your great family of readers, I hereby take the liberty of asking you a question of great importance to all farmers of western Kansas: What, in your judgment, is the feasibility of daming the ravines for the purpose of making ponds for wavines for the purpose of making ponds for wa-tering stock? Has it been done successfully in this part of the state? We are in the calaceous formation, and the banks of the ravines are composed of magnesia. Will that hold water as well as clay? By answering the above you will gratify me and many others in this part of

> We do not think the project of daming ravines to form reservoirs would prove a succes without the work was done under the direction of a practical engineer.—[ED:

#### "Now You See It."

Gilt-Edge Butter Maker takes the "witches out of the churn" and turns tedious, unsatisfac tory churning into gratifying success. Sold everywhere.

Hamburg, N. Y., May 28, 1879.

John E. Pierce, Sec'y World's Dispensary,
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Medical Association, Buriato, A. L.,
Dear Sir—Yours asking as to reputation of
"Gilt-Ekge Butter Maker" received. We
have never kept it until lately. Have sold one
case (3 doz. boxes) and it has given the best of
satisfaction.

Yours respectfully,
T. L. Bunting.

#### Danger Signals.

Five eminent men have died within the past few weeks of Bright's Disease, and many more will soon die of the same fearful destroyer be-cause they do not take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the only sure remedy for this and other kidney and liver diseases.

Coughs .- "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are used with advantage to alleviate coughs, sore throat, hoarseness, and broachial affections. For thirty years these Troches have been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire gen-eration, they have attained well-merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age.

#### Important Testimony.

"There is no doubt," says the Boston Journal of Commerce, "as to the genuineness and positive results of the 'Compound Oxygen Treatment.' From what we learn of this new cure we are well satisfied that its general use would annually save thousands from untimely graves, and give healt to full or comparative health tons and give back to full or comparative health tens of thousands of weary or suffering invalids to whom life is now a burden." Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen" sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard St., Phila.,

## From Hell to Heaven.

Sometimes the pains of disease are so grea Sometimes the pains of disease are so great that it seems as if they could not be borne, and sometimes the minor pains worry men and women into the grave by preventing rest and sleep. Then the soothing influence of Warner's Safe Nervine is like a translation from hell to

Mr. Frank Ford, of Ravena, Ohio, has a new Tomato, very much earlier than any other good variety, and of the very best quality. He will send his circular of prices and testimonials, on application to any address. See advertisement.

Before mortgaging the farm get the besterms by applying to T. E. Bowman, Topeka Good parties having first-class security can ge extra favorable terms. Send application direct with full particulars.

Down Down with high prices, Genuine Sing-er or St. John, two drawer, drop leaf sewing ma-chines for \$35 at Frost Bros'. Silver Lake.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

#### Sheep Wanted.

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

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

J. K. Hudson, Topeka, Kansas.

#### The Weekly Capital for 1880.

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

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. OUR LOW CLUB RATE. Ten copies, to one or more post offices, for \$9.00, and an extra copy to club agent. Names

must all be sent at one time. A sample copy sent free to any address. HUDSON & EWING,

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

A SEWING MACHINE LUNATIC.—S. R. Shepherd, of Troy, Kansas, (an old newspaper man, from '55 to '64) is shipping hundreds of the best sewing machines over the state for \$20, on trial. He must be crazy.

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

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

them copies to examine.

#### Marsh's Golden Balsam.

Cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, sore throat, croup, whooping cough, horseness, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. Don't fail to try this wonderful medicine. Sample hottles free. Parallas in 50 ple bottles free. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. Thousands of bottles have been given to the afflicted to prove its extraordinary merit. You can have one. Ask your druggist for it. Two doses will give relief. A large bottle will do wonders. For sale by Swift & Holliday, and W. N. Angle, Topeka, and prominent druggists

#### 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 expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—Ed.

#### From the Hub.

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

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

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

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 ingred ents. Addross DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

#### Markets.

Topeka Produce Market.

9	Country produce quoted at buying prices.
5	APPLES—Per bushel 1.25@1.60
,	BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 2.25
,	" Medium
- 1	" Common 1.00
	" Castor 85
	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
	" Medium
	CHEESE—Per lb 10@12
t	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
ı	HOMINY—Per bbl 5.25@5.50
1	VINEGAR—Per gal
î	E. R. POTATOES—Per bu50@60
1	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu
8	SWEET POTATOES 1.00
,	POULTRY-Chickens, Live, per doz 1.25@1.75
5	" Chickens, Dressed, per lb08
m.	" Turkeys, " "09
10	" Geese, " " "10
V	Chickens, Dressed, per lb
1	CABBAGE—Per dozen
i	CHICKENS—Spring
A.	Manada Dutak and Datati Manhat
n	Topeka Butchers' Retail Market
E.	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb
•	" Round " "
.,.	" Roasts " " " 10
st.	# Pana Outsides Decemed man 1h #1/
١.	Fore Quarter Dressee, per 10   6/21   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
	" By the carcass " " " 712
t	MUTTON—Chops per lb 1212
t	" Roast " " 12
	PORK 8@10
	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0	Married Date 11 Courts Warbert
-	Topeka Retail Grain Market.
١-	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring	.55 1.05
" Fall No 2	.95
" Fall No 4	.85
CORN — Per bu	24
" White Old	.28
OATS — Per bu,	.30
RYE Per bu	.50
BARLEY-Per bu	20@40
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.25
" No 3	3,00
" Rye	2,50
CORN MEAL	.90
CORN CHOP	.80
CORN & OATS	.80
BRAN	.60
SHORT	.75
Topeka Leather Market.	
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.	Hides,
HIDES Green	.07
Green, damaged	,51,6
Green, kip and calf	.05
Dry flint prime	.12
Dry Salted, prime	.10
Dry damaged	5(6)7

#### Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed bright 55@60c P B; do dingy and coarse 50@ 55c; fiecce washed medium 48@52c; do fine 45@48c; do coarse 45@47c; unwashed medium 35@37c; do coarse 33@35; do fine bright 28@31c; do heavy 24@23c; bucks' fleece 20@

## St. Louis Wool Market.

Lower, weak and drooping. We quote: Tub-washed-choice 536556; medium 50@52c; low and dlugy 436:17c. Unwashed-medium 336@55; coarse 286.30; due 256/28c. Burry, black and cotted 3c to 10c 74 to less.

#### DENVER MARKET.

\$20 % ton. CHOPPED FEED-Straight corn, \$1 30; mixed chop, \$1 45 BRAN-Fer cwt., \$1 15.

BRAN—Per cwt., \$1 15.

PRODUCE, POULTRY AND VEGETABLES.

BUTTER—Ranch packed, 28@30c % b; roll, 28@32c creamery, 58@40c; dairy, 30@35; cooking, 10@12]gc.

CHEESE—Per b; 17c.

PGGS—States, 24c; ranche, 40c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 5@16c; chickens, 5@ 8c; ducks, 8@
10c; geese 10@12c.

YEGETABLESE—Potatoes, Greeley Early Rose, \$2 50 F
wt; Greedey Peerless and Morton White, \$2 16; Divide Karly Rose and Morton White, \$2 00; E-stern Peach Blows, \$2; cabages, 44gc; carrots, \$c; onlons, 3@33cc; beets, 3c; turnips, 2c 74 b.

#### New York Money Market.

New York Money Market.

New York. Jan. 19—Governments steady for 6's and 4's; 14 per cent, better for 1881's and 15 per cent lower for 414's. Silver Bar, \$1 13% tallroad bonds, irregular during the day, and weak in late dealings. State securities, dull. Stocks, the market was irregular, but fluctuatious, except in a few instances, were confined within comparatively narrow limits There was a decline of 140 per cent., followed by an advance of 140 2'/2 per cent., but the improvement was generally lost at the close. Money, 526 per cent. Frime Mercantile Paper, 500 per cent. Sterling Exchange, B., B., duli, stxty days, \$482\$, sight, \$4843.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. ...10784@1071 New 4's (registered)..... ....95: new...

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—The provers' Journal this atternoon reports as follows: Hogs, receipts, 28,-000; shipments, 4,000; slow, and generally 569 [10c lower, on heavy; weaker on light; mixed packing, \$4,2564 50; Iight, \$4,5064 80; good hogs mostly sold. Cattle, receipts, 4,000; sinpments, 1,200; good cattle, fair supply, good demand and firm, \$4,0065 8794; common to medium shipping, \$3,6064 20; butchers, only fair supply and firm; cows, \$2,1562, 40; common, slow and easy; stockers fairly active and scarce, \$2,6063 40; Teeders, firm, \$3,4028 70. Sheep, receipts, 2,100; shipments, 140; good, active and lirm; \$526; common, declined 12½625c, \$3,6064 50. August 25 solie from London says: Cattle, all firm, and some sales higher; good clearance. Sheep, chall; che, \$5,75; others heavy, dull and unchanged, and hard to sell at a reduction.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City Froduce Market.

Kansas City, Jan. 19.—The Indicator reports: Wheat, receipts, 5.365 bushels: shipments, 4.183 bushels; in store, 785,274 bushels; market quiet, but higher: No. 2, 81 16 bid: No. 3, 81 05520 10534; No. 4, 81 0445 bid. Corn. receipts, 34,469 bushels: shipments, 35,750 bushels: in store, 168,959 bushels: steady, but quiet; No. 2 mixed, 284c; No. 2 white mixed, 326324c Oats, No. 2, 30c bid. Rye, nominal. Barley, nominal. Eggs, weak and slow at 1162 2cper dozen. Butter, weaker; choice, 16c; good, 14c; medium, 1261242; common, 8c; grease, 216c.

#### Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, Jan. 10.—The Indicator reports: Catle, receipts, 85: shipments, 217; market steady, with very light offerings, native shipping steers, averaging 1,173 pounds, soid at \$4.00; as tockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.40; cows, \$2.60.23.25. Hogs, receipts, 777; shipments, 112, market steady and activo; sales ranging at \$3.60.427\(\delta\_1\); bulk, \$4.10@4.20. Sheep, receipts, none; shipments, none; market steady and unchanged.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago, Jan. 19—Flour, dull and nominal.
Wheat, unsettled and lower; No. 2 red winter.
St. 24; No. 2 spring, \$1 224% cash; \$1 234%
1 2356 February; \$1 244% 248 March; No. 3 spring, \$1 09; rejected, 91 0992c. Corn, irregular and active, but weak and lower; \$858,6038% cash; \$344 February; 444,4486 May; 42% June; rejected, 344; Oats, dull, weak and lower; 383% Cash; \$346 February; 834% Alay, Ryc, easier; 761% Barler, easier; 85c. Pork, unsettled but generally lower, \$12 85 cash; \$13 256 13 90 February; \$18 024,2013 05 March, Lard, steady and fair demand; \$7 500 February; \$7 700 February; \$7 30 February; \$7 30 February; \$7 30 February; \$8 400 February; \$1 800 February; \$1

#### Atchison Market.

Atchison, Jan. 19.—Hogs, receipts, 435; market moderately active but lower; light bacon, \$3 tb:@ 3 75; mixed packers, \$3 75@4 00; choice heavy, \$4 00@4 15.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, Jan. 19.—Flour, unchanged. Wheat, opened lower, but advanced; closed lower; No. 2 red, \$1 281-291 2719 cash; \$1 2918 February; \$1 2518 61 2228 March; \$1 30\times 01 356, 3414 April; \$1 86\times 1 329 Marg, No. 3 do., \$1 23140 1 238. Corn, easy; 36\times 136 cash; 36\times 1 29. Corn, easy; 36\times 137 kg as 274 kg a

## 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.

5000 Bushels seed potatocs. Orders booked now both sweet and Irish. Directions for making FIRE HOT BEDS in free catalogue. E. TAYLOR, Armstrong, Kus.

#### Wanted

On shares four or five hundred good healthy sheef from three to five years old. Plenty of good range. Good references. A. T. DRAKE. Americus, Lyon Co., Kas.

## FARM TO RENT. In Harper Co., only two miles from Anthony the county seat, 85 acres in cultivation. Good frame house 16x14; good well of water. B. H. STEDMAN.

### A Chicago Screw Harrow for Sale.

I wid sell a Chicago Screw Harrow, with latest improvements, nearly as good as new. Present price in Chicago \$220. Will sell for \$120 cc sh, delivered on cars in Emporia, W. J. HIGGINS, Emporia, Kas.—Reference, 1st National Bank, Emporia,



EVANS.

A full line of staple & fancy GROCERIES.

Fine Teas a Specialty. Country Pro-duce bought and sold. E. W. EVANS, Manager. 101 1-2 Kas. Ave.

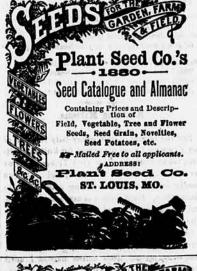
#### FOR SALE. Registered Jersey Bull.

Onray, A J C C H R, No 4335 out of celebrated cow, "Patty Morse" No 5905. \* mbden Geese, White Leghorn Fowls, Fancy Pigcons, Scotch Colley and Scotch Terrier Dogs, all of whom are from strictly standard and imported stock. For particular description and price address GEO, McGILLS' SONS, Leavenworth.

### THE C EESE FACTORY

## **ALPHA TOMATO**

12 to 15 days earlier than any other. The best in flavor and shipping qualities: very productive, fine size form and Color: no one can aford to do without it. Packets of seed from extra select July fruit, 25cts each 5 for \$1 00; from August fruit, 15cts each, 8 for \$1 00. Set stamps taken for change. For Hendquarters, seed, testimonials and particulars address the originator, FRANK FORN, Ravenna, O.





Send for our Seed Catalogue, containing descriptions, prices, etc. Mailed Free to all. Plant Seed Company,



My Jannuai catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1889, rich in engravings from photographs of the originars, will be sent FRLE 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 nortion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to mame; so farthat should it prove otherwise, I will reflict the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squ'gal, Phinnoy's Melon. Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and socres of other vegetebles, I invite the patromage of all who are gratious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a Specialt JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, May



HIGH CLASS POULTBY, C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo. (NEAR SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING nd for Illustrated Catalogue, Pres.

ROSES and GERANIUMS.

50,000 now ready. None better, 100 by express \$5, 50 by mail \$3 Samples 14 for \$1.10, Lists Free, Address TYRA MONTGOMERY, Mattoon, Illinois. Kansas Pacific

## Railway. Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Creat Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Solid for the Golden Belt. 4

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

WHEAT I standard from the Elevthe First WHEAT state in 1877 to the First WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26.518.958 businels winter wheat, and 5.796, 403 bushels spring severat; total, 32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt, of the Kansas Pacific produced 18,285,221 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89, 271 bushels of erior, of which the Golden Grain Cortematics produced 27, 309,055 bushels, or 31 per cut, nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, attn an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The arricular tiets show emeinstrefy why occur of the 187 color, arrival ar

eased acreage of wheat in the

A FARN FOR VARIATEDRY.—62,590 farms—5,00,000 acres—by sale by sansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent, interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific \$25 to \$50 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$30 in cash will buy it outsight.

Send to \$3.4 Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas. for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Ratez, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

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

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superin tenden

#### Biterary and Domestic.

#### Some Time.

Some time I think you will be glad to know That I have ever kept you in my heart, And that my love has only deeper grown In all the time that we have lived apart.

Some day when you have slipped away from care, And idly fall to dreaming of the past, And sadly think of all your life has missed, You will remember my true love at last.

Or it may come to pass some dreary night After a day that has been hard to bear, When you are weary, and heart-sick, and forlorn, And there is none to comfort or to care,

That you will close your tired eyes to dream Of tender kisses falling soft and light, Of restful tender smoothing back your hair, Of sweet words spoken for your heart's delight.

Oh! then you will remember and be glad That I have ever kept you in my heart And that your heart's true home will still be bright, Although we wander silent and apart.

#### Knitting Mittens.

Eor the benefit of the many lady readers of the FARMER I send directions for knitting mittens, taken from the New York Tribune. They are knit lengthwise of the hand, and only two needles are used. The knitting is the common plain stitch. Each mitten is made in one piece, and the edges are sewed together down the line where the thumb is joined on.

Cast on 65 stitches, and every second time across cast on 1 additional until you have 75; then every second time across narrow 1 until there are only 65 left. Then the same process must be gone through again. This makes all the widening and narrowing at one end of the needle, and keeps the wrist edge straight.

For the thumb commence with the stitch or your needle, widen at one edge, 1 stitch every second time across, until you have 5. Then on the straight edge cast on 11 stitches, every second time across cast on 1 additional until you have added 5: then narrow down every second time across until you have bound off the 5. The other end of the needle must have 1 stitch cast on every second time across. This forms one-half the thumb. By reversing the process-casting off where one was cast on, casting on where one was cast off, you will have at last one stitch. Draw the end through and you will have an odd looking piece called the thumb. The long slant, of course is the part where it is to be joined to the mitten.

This is an ordinary sized mitten. More stiches can be added or left off; according to the size. The wrists are to be crotcheted and three rows of feather stitches improve the appearance of the back.

A very pretty pair is knit of black and white yarn, the feather stitches and crotcheted wrists are of dark blue zephyr.

Another mitten is made in the following manner: Cast on 60 stitches, widen at one end of the needle every time across until you have 70 stitches; then knit plain until you have 9 ribs, or 18 times across; then narrow where you have widened, or reverse until you get back to 60 stitches. This is one-half of the mitten then repeat. For the thumb cast on 1 stitch, widen at each end of the needle until you have 10 stitches, widen at each end of the needle un til you have 32 stitches. Then narrow at the end of the thumb 4 stitches and widen at the other end of the thumb, that is, half of the thumb. Then widen 4 stitches at the end of the thumb and narrow at the other end of the thumb. Then narrow at both ends of the needle until you have 20 stitches. Cast off 10 stitches and narrow back to 1 stitch, and you have your thumb.

For the wrist set up 62 stitches, widen at each end of the needle every third time across until you have 27 ribs outside, then narrow as you have widened, or reverse, and put in any color you wish for lining. It makes a gauntlet wrist and of course the part that is sewed up goes on the outside of the hand. Sew in the thumb to fit the hand; also sew on the the gauntlet.

These are knit on two needles. The yarn used should be rather fine.

#### BRAMBLEBUSH.

## The Music of the Spheres.

Rev. H. W. Warren in Recreations in Astronomy, says: Light comes in undulations to the eye, as tones of sound to the ear. Must not light also sing? The lowest tone we can hear is made by 16.5 vibrations of air per second; the highest, so shrill and "fine that nothing lives 'twixt it and silence," is 38,000 vibrations per second. Between these two extremes lie eleven octaves; C of the G clef having 2584 vibrations to the second, and its octave above 5171. Not that sound vibrations cease at 38 .-000, but our organs are not fitted to hear beyoud those limitations:

If our ears were delicate enough, we could hear even up to the almost infinite vibrations of light. Were our senses fine enough, we could hear the separate key-note of every individual star. Stars differ in glory and in power, and so in the volume and pitch of their song. Were our hearing sensitive enough, we could hear not only their separate key-notes, but the infinite swelling harmony of these myriad stars of the sky, as they pour their mighty tide of united anthems in the ear of God.

#### Cement for Lamps.

The Rural New-Yorker says that a good recipe for a cement for kerosene lamps is: Three who will cheat will also lie. Could the facts be characterized some of the most prominent purparts resin, one of caustic soda, and five of divulged the community would be astonished at suits common to American agriculture, and still water. Mix this composition with half its the magnitude of the manufacture. Were it of-

The cement commonly used is simply plasterof-Paris, which is porous, and quickly penetrated by the kerosene. The above mixture is said not to have this defect.

#### Pre-Historic Remains.

In making un excavation for sand one and one-half miles northeast of Hays City, we came upon a tooth of an elephant, Martin Allen says young, because not fully developed. It lay at the bottom of the sand or clay, ten feet below

Yesterday we exumed a part of an elephant's tusk three feet long, probably about a foot gone, making a four-foot tusk. It came out of the bank whole, but after exposure to the air it began to crumble, and the tip is now in small pieces, but enough left to show its length. How came they here? I as told that west of here it was once inhabited by such animals, but that they have not been found so far east. We find numerous bones in the sand.

P. W. SMITH. Hays City, Kansas.

#### Drying Fruit.

Charles Alden, of New York city, is the inventor of the process by which green apples are evaporated. His first experiments in this direction were conducted in California about twelve years ago. Coming east, a company for evaporating dried apples was formed by Mr. Alden in New York, about 1870. Machines were sold for the process in New York in 1872: but it was as late as 1876 when the evaporated apple was first introduced into the Boston market. The agent of the business found it up-hill work making our trade believe that the evaporated dried apple was much superior to the old-fashioned dried article.

The process by which the evaporated dried apple is produced is no longer a secret. Briefly stated, after the apples are pared and sliced, they are placed in the bottom of a chimney-sort of structure, about eighteen feet in height, and are made to ascend to the top of the chimney, the fruit and the time being subjected to a heat equal to 200 degrees. The fruit is required to occupy about four hours in making the ascent, during which time it becomes thoroughly evaporated. The fruit is arranged on a scale of shelves which are attached to an endless chain. This tall chimney is called an evaporator, and the water (which causes all fruits to decay)

drawn from the apple, and the sliced apple itself is, during the process, cured in the vapor of its own fruit. At the end of the time required for evaporation the fruit is taken out and carefully cooled and packed in neat cases for the market.

By this process a barrel of green apples is made to produce about fifteen pounds of evaporated dried apples, and one pound of these is equal to half a peck of the fruit before it is pared or sliced, the former being subject to no loss in any way. Refrigerated evaporated apples will keep the year round. Apples sliced saccharine properties by exposure to the atmosfruit undergoes. By the patent process the fruit loses none of its saccharine, but Is improved in some respects, besides being free from water, and is always clean and ready for immediate use.

There is now a large export trade in evaporated dried apples, and the business is increasing constantly. In fact the business promises to become a leading industry of the country. any lady reader may think proper. Good apples being higher this year than they were a year ago, dried apples of all kinds are the market, and prices are still improving. Patent evaporated apples, choice, in cases, 131 and 14 cents; do. fair to good, 12 and 13 cents; cents for common and old .- Coleman's Rural.

#### The Glucose Swindle.

With more than 200,000 hogsheads of sugar made in Louisiana, 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 gallons of cane molasses, sorghum molasses valued at eight to ten million dollars, some maple sugar and a small product (thus far) from experiments with beet and sorghum sugars, still the foreign sugar imported amounts to nearly seven-eighths of the entire consumption. Until recently less than one pound in, ten of these sweets was produced at home. In a volume so immense a small percentage of adulteration means millions of money. It is known that many mills are kept busy grinding minerals for this adulteration. It is fearful to think of the clays and starches, glucose and pigments, that will be swallowed by innocent infancy during these Christmas holidays, and of the doctors and undertakers who will share the profits with the candy makers.

Of these adulterations, glucose, which is generally assumed to be innocent in a sanitary point of view, is becoming one of the most unmitigated and successful swindles of the age. With corn at 20 to 30 cent per bushel, it is almost as cheap as clay, and the large percentage of adulteration possible makes it the favorite and most profitable means of perpetrating fraud in sugar and molasses. It is said to be used by sugar refiners, by manufacturers of syrups, by makers of confectionery, for mixing with honey, in making sweet wines, and in all the arts There is constant progress in the methods and and products into which cane sugar enters.

may not be fully revealed by the census. Those and careless management which has so largely

and at the same time little sale. The manufacturer shares with the maker of sugar products the gains of this nefarious business, while the consumer unwittingly pays for a substance of trifling value the price of real sugar. New York, Euffalo, Chicago and St. Louis, and possibly many other places, are centres of this manufacture, which is kept as secret as possible, like the manufacture of illicit spirits, which plunders a vigilant and powerful government only, while this trade oppresses millions of poor and unsuspecting people. Swindles like this should be by law a felony. - N. Y. Tribune.

We have often read of thumb-pots for plants. An egg-shell is a very inexpensive one, and answers its purpose well; break one end a little larger than you do the other, making simply a small hole; then fill with earth, and if you wish to put plants in them, set in a box the height of the shell; fill the spaces with earth; the plants start splendidly, and can be taken out and handled very easily. As the shell is much lighter than pots, they are more desirable for shipping; fill the space with moss, or any light substance used for that purpose.

Unadulterated, undiluted, anskimmed and properly treated milk, taken from a healthy cow in good condition, and produced by the consumption of healthy and nutritious grasses and other kinds of food, contains within itself in proper proportions, all the elements that are necessary to sustain human life through a considerable period of time. Scarcely any other single article of food will do this. When we eat bread and drink milk, we eat bread, butter and cheese, and drink water-all of them in the best combination and condition to nourish the human system. All things considered, good milk is the cheapest kind of food that we have for 3 pints of it weighing 33 pounds, and costing 43d, contain as much nutriment as 1 pound of beef which costs 9d. There is no loss in cooking the milk as there is in cooking the beef, and there is no bone in it that cannot be eaten; it is simple, palatable, nutritious, healthful, cheap, and always ready for se with or without preparation.

To utilize feathers of ducks, chickens and turkeys, generally thrown aside as refuse, trim the plumes from the stump, inclose them in a tight bag, rub the whole as if washing clothes, and you will secure a perfectly uniform and light down, excellent for quilting coverlets and not a few other purposes.

To Cook A RABBIT.—As our prairies are amous for rabbits, we give the following recipe for cooking them, which we find in one of our exchanges. We will add that the stew will be found delicious. Let the rabbit be skinned and disemboweled cleanly. Care must be taken to remove the lower bowel with the rest, clear to the tail, without breaking it. Wash the carcass in salt water, if discolored by shot. Cut it into eight pieces without the head; put these, according to the old method lose much of their with the head, into a stewpan, with as little water as will cover them, and with a few slices phere, perforce the chemical changes which the of the best thin salt pork. Make a paste of flour as for biscuit; cut it in strips and add a dozen strips to the stew; add sufficient salt, pepper, a very little onion, and whatever spice may be desired, such as three or four cloves, and stew the whole gently for two hours. It is then done. This is the grand piece de resistance, which may be served on toast, soda biscuits, or with any other garnishment or addition that

GOOD BREAD.-The following recipe for naking bread, is furnished the Husbandman by now higher, and there is some excitement in a lady. "The loaf at the fair was made of refined flour, or the new process, as it is called by some. I mix the bread sponge the evening before I wish to bake, using one pint of new milk common dried apples are quoted at 8 and 81 for one large loaf of bread, and one half cup of cents for New York; sliced, new, at 4 and 43 soft yeast; stir the sponge well after the yeast is added; place in a warm room over night, and in the morning mix well, taking care not to have the dough too hard with flour, let rise make out in tins, let it rise again, and bake with care. I think bread made with this flour requires more time to bake than that made from the kind commonly used. The yeast is made by boiling potatoes mashing, and adding water, in which hops have been steeped; white sugar, one cup; salt, one teaspoonful, and two veast cakes.

-The annual meetings of various societies and associations for the promotion of different rural industries will shortly occur, and we would impress upon those who are either nearly or remotely interested in any of the pursuits which these various organizations are intended to advance, that they can hardly devote to be:ter advantage the time occupied by the proceedings than to attend such meetings. As a rule, it is true that during prosperous periods in any branch of industry, these gatherings are better attended than during seasons of depression, but even then many persons fail to attend them who might be benefited, and at the same time impart some valuable facts or experience which would be of advantage to others. Herein lies the value of these societies. They are an aggregation of the experience and knowledge of men engaged one way or another in this or that pursuit, and by an exchange of thoughts and views pertaining to the business they have in hand, each and all are mutually benefited. processes by which the best results are secured Unfortunately the extent of this manufacture in all branches of rural pursuits. The slip-shod weight of plaster-of-paris. It will set firmly in fered as glucose to the ultimate consumers, at longer answer, and he who fails to discover bout three quarters of an hour. this fact will be left behind.—Provide Furmer.

#### Advertisements.

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

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

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt \$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.

50 brilliant, chromo and tortolse shell cards in case 80 samples photo duplex etc, cards, 10c; Autograp Album 13c; Globe Print Co, Northford, Ct.

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

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

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 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 circular and 80 samples. Seavy Bros, Northford Ct

62 All-chromo and Glass CARDS 10c. 80 Agents Samples 10c. CHROMO CARD CO. Northfield Ct

# DO YOU WANT \$25 ADAY 9 LW W. WAKER CITY GALVANIC CO PARTIES OF THE PROPERTY OF

\$1425 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 onal returns every week on Stock Optier

\$90, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars free Address, T. POT TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, & W 11 St., N. Y.

## AGENTS! READ THIS!

We will pay agents a salary of \$100 a month and argenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say, Sample Free. Address Sherman & Co..., Marshall,

#### FARMERS and SHIPPERS

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

S. H. BULLARD. Commission Merchant, 200, E. 54th St., N. Y.

"Cash advances. Send for Price Curren t.

#### SHEPHERD DOGS



#### TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS.

The undertigned pays cash for dead hogs, grease, nides and tailow at his slaughter house, a half mile outh of Topoka.

W. D. MAXWELL.

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

A J. Thompson & CO.,

# COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

PATTO NEVER PAIL TO MAKE AULINID Selling our nickel-plated

It is indorsed by the press and 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 territory.

Ohio Scale Works, 125 Cent. Ate., 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.

E. D. STOCKING,

#### BROKER 176, Broadway, New York City. Specialty, exchang of Kansas farm and wild lands for a

JEWELRY, WATCHES,

AND CUTLERY. For price lists and terms, address as above. I will attend to purchase of all kinds of merchants and shipping same to merchant. E. D. STOCKING.

H. BARTON General Canvassing Agent, FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODIGALS.

Office with the County Clerk. Headquarters in the

# SEEDS





ACENTS WANTED For the handsomest CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever furnished Feagure & MONARIE. CASH PREMI

CASH PAID FOR

### MILLE

Flax Seed and Castor Beans. Sac riax Seed and Castor Beaus, Sack nished for the delivery of any of the seeds. S. H. DOWNS, agent for Tru Reynolds & Allen, Opposite Shawnee Topeka, Kansas.

## Farm Machine

Browne and Canton Sulky Plows, Cutters, Harrows, Drills, Cultivators, C Mowers and Reapers. Call and se Rockford Combined Drill and Planter Turbine and Stover Wind Mill.

SEEDS.— All kinds fof Field, G and Flower Seeds. Fresh and true KANSAS IRON FENCE .-

than board fence. Call and see it. DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mills, T

# CASH

A Rosewood Plano for \$163 A Rosewood Plano for \$175

A Rosewood Plano for \$183

A Rosewood Plano for \$200 A Rosewood Plano for \$225

A Rosewood Plano for \$250 A Rosewood Plano for \$325

A Rosewood Plano for \$500. The above Upright and Square Planos are chibition and sale TO-DAY at our ware room ase worth double the money.

They are NEW, and warranted to give pastishection.

We are selling First-Class Church and Pagans at half-price.

RELIABLE instrument has ever occurred

We are receiving no new shipments fre East, and those buyers who call first have lection of our stock.

Fold Planes taken in exchange at their Value.

A. REED & SONS TEMPLE OF MUSIC,

YOU Want a FARM or HOME with independence and plenty in your old are.

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

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

A. S. JOHNSON.

Act'g Land Com., Topeks, Kinsa

Land! Land! Land! SILVER-PLATED WARE HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee

CO'S, KANSAS,
Still owned and offered for sale by the
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND SULF
RAILROAD COMPANY

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

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN PULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

JOHN A. CLARK,

# THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY BY AN ACT of the Lagislature, approved Feb 27, 1886, secno 1, when the appraised value of a stray or stays exceeds
a dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days
for receiving a certified description and appraisement, to
ward by mail, notice containing a complete description
ald strays, the day on which they were taken up.
As a containing a complete description
and strays, the day on which they were taken up.

exc. animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be faken up at any time in the year,
Univoken animals can only be taken up between the lat
day of Noveman and, the lat day of April, except when
No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up
a stray.

apprisenion:

Il cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall it cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall it cases where the county Thessary, deducting all costs of taking exting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the stach stray.

Just of such stray, person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the out of the state before the title shall have vested in him experient in a misdementor and shall forfiel deadle of such ay and be subject to a fine of (wenty do).

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shee of such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dolare.
Free as follows:
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I head of cattle,
O county Clerk, for seconding each certificate
and forwarding by Respis farmers,
Assays Farmers,
Assays Farmers,
Assays Farmers,
I have been been continued and twenty
mentioned, for each animal valued at more
than 410.
The Justice of the Peace shall receive the sum of thirtyvecents for makingout and recording such certificate of apraisement, including the eath administered to the appraisx whether such certificate contains a freater or less number
animals, and forty cents for each cented copy of all procedings periating to such stray or steed copy of all procedings periating to such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating to such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating to such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating to such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating to such stray or steed copy of all proanimals, and forty cents for each center of the containing to such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating to such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating to such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating to such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating to such stray or steed copy. Forvided, that
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The such stray of the such stray or steed copy of all prodings periating the such stray or steed copy.

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Allen County T. S. Stever, Clerk.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk,

it \$12.

Johnson County—J Martin, Clerk

Taken up by W C Andrews, Clathe tp, Dec 8, 1879, illey, 2 years old, a few white hairs in her forehead w white hairs on right hip, valued at \$25.

Also, one sorred horse celt, one year old past, value. Taken up by A W Crawford, Aubry tp, Dec 29, prown horse mule 13 hands high, supposed to be 2 brown horse mule 13 hands high, supposed to be 2, valued at \$20.

Also, one brown horse mule, 12 hands, high, suppose two years old, valued at \$30.

ifferson County—J. W. Insley, Clerk.

—Taken up by Wm Cowan, Rock Creek tp, Nov 14, bay mare of uncertain age, star in forehead, collar brands, valued at \$20.

—Taken up by D T Grugg, one red yearling steer, by, two small slits in right ear, no brands, valued by, two small slits in right ear, no

Taken up by G W Gibson, Jefferson tp, Nov 23 3 and white steer, two years old, thin in flesh, disks and belly, small white spot in forehead, val-Taken up by H C Fowler, Delaware tp. Nov 3, and white two year old heafer, left horn broken so or brands, valued at \$44.

ken up by Jas Lewis, Jefferson tp. Nov 19, 1879, then up by Jas Lewis, Jefferson tp. Nov 19, 1879, white spotted cow 2 years old, no mark or brand white spotted cow 2 years old, no mark or brand the spotted cow 2 years old, no mark or brand the spotted cow 2 years old, no mark or brand the spotted cow 2 years old, no mark or brand the spotted cow 2 years old.

white spotted tow 2 years old, no mark or brand white spotted tow prens old, pony built, white face, both hind feet use eye, 14 hands high, valued at \$50. aken up by Matthew (Gassell, Jefferson tp. Nov teer, 2 years old, blue and white spots on body off ince around his eyes, end of left horn broof ince around his eyes, end of left horn broof ince around his eyes, end of left horn broof ince around his eyes, end of left horn broof ince around his eyes, end of left horn broof ince around his eyes, end of left his eyes, and had a so we had a so a left his spotted two years old helf-yith a cross on left his potted his lock Creek tp. one red and white spot fearlied at 17 had been his eyes of the left hip, valued at \$1. Taken up by John Montague, Nentucky ip, No 9, one chesnut sorrel filley 2 years old, ethind alued at \$25.

at \$20. en up by same, one black yearling horse \$15. aken up by Hiram Webb, Jefferson tp. Nov site helfer, two years old, no marks or brands

o, taken up, by the same, one white yearling, branded with a nule shoe, valued a still, or and with a nule shoe, valued a still, or a state of the same, one red yearling face, notch in under side of each car, letter Granded on left hip, valued as a still, selferson tp, No, one white heifer two years old, a little red of the same of the same

lso, taken np by the same, one white heifer, 2 neck, red cars, swallow fork in left ear and ar, valued at \$15. County-Wm. F.Ewing. Clerk,

en up by D L Thomas, Emporia tp, one horse old, 13 hands high, star in forehead, saddle at \$25, aken up by J W Robinson, Emporia tp, one r, sides, neck, head and legs red, belly white, up by J P Watson. Emporia tp, one red and red old, both ears cropped short, one horn por titled, both ears cropped short, one horn por titled, brand on left hip, may be insued at \$25. hip old at \$25. hip ol

off left are grown in color, star in forehead and a slit and cut off left are valued at \$13.

STEER—Taken up by W E King, Rock Creek tp, Dec 3, 1876. Taken up by Richard Johnson, Richmond tp, Dec 11, 1876. Taken up by Richard Johnson, Richmond tp, Dec 11, 1876, one helfer one year old past, pale red in color, branded on en hip with the letter A and also another indistinct brand; valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by Samuel Gugleman, Washington tp, Dec 1, 1876, her with the head with the head with the head with the head branded on left hip with figure 7 or letter A, valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Houser, Washington tp, Dec 6, 1879, one two year old heifer, white in color with red ears and red speekled neck, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Rogers, Nemaha tp, Nov 11 1879, one et and white steer one year old past, and valued at \$15.

HEFFER—Also, by the same, one two yeer old heifer, pale red and waite in color, medium size, no marks or brunds; this heifer has a red calf three or four mouths old, valued at

this beffer has a red calf three or four months old, valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by John Dreese, Nemaha tp, Dec 8,1870
one yearling steer, red with small white spots around his head, white Juder beily, valued at \$12.

Hilfer Juder beily, valued at \$12.

Hilfer Juder beily, valued at \$12.

OW—Taken up by Feter McQuaid, Nemaha tp, Nov 17, 1878, one yearling beiler, white w.th red near, legs partity red, small size, vg. under 1879.

OW—Taken up by 12 at \$12.

OW—Taken up by 12 Bouton, Rock Creek tp, Nov 12, 1879, one red and white white, value tag \$18.

BULL—Taken up by Ellis Eston, Red Vermillion ep, Nov 24, 1879 one red yearling ball, white spot on left flams, valued at \$15.

RA, Dec 19, 2019, 1019, 1019, 1019
right ear and allt from the hole, two years old next spring, valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by Thos H Hiller, Soldier 19, Nec 29, 1879, one medium sized two year old steer, brindle with fine back, some white on face and legs, erop off left ear, indistinguished en right hip, valued at \$23.

Taken up by Allen H Abbott, Tecumsch tp, Dec 9, 1879, on Taken up by Allen H Abbott, Tecumsch tp, Dec 9, 1879, on Taken up by Allen H Abbott, Tecumsch tp, Dec 9, 1879, on the property of the property

Wilson County-J. McFadden, Clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by R R Bickford, Fall River tp, one slack filey, three years old, no marks, taken up Dec 18, black filey, three years old, no marks, taken up Dec 10, 1879.

GOLT—Also, by the same, one hay horse colt 2 years old, 3 white feet and blaze in face.

FILLEY—Also, by the same, one bay yearling filey, star in forehead, one white feet.

FILLEY—Also, by the same, one bay yearling filey, no million of the same, one bay yearling filey, no file of the same, one of the yearling colt, star in forehead. Also, by the same, one sorrel yearling colt, star in forehead on 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 2.

Woodson County—I. B. Holloway, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Bernhard Pauls, Liberty tp. Dec 2,
1879, one red steer, 2 years old, a small stripe under the neck
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 29,
1879, one small red cow, supposed to be four years old, no
brands or marks, valued at §16.

HEIFER—Taken up by N J M Smith, Everett tp. Dec 17,
1879, one brown two year old helfer, with spot in forchead,
no other marks or brands, valued at §10.

For later strays see last page.

#### 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. (RAY, Topeka,

#### STRAYED.

A large, fat, white mileh cow, with red nose, ears 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 sweenled in right shoulder, five years old next spring. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the Mare.

MARTIN HEISEL,
Carbondale, Kansas.

## \$10 REWARD. STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the prairie east of Long creek, 615 miles east of Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, last April, the bright bay filley, three years old in June No white hairs, marks or brands. BOICE, BRO. & CO.

#### \$20 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for any information leading to the recovery of the following horses; A dark sorrel brood mare 9 years old with short mane and tail, with no mare sevent a small white spot in the forehead, her weight, I think is about 1300 lbs Also her colt, a large norse colt of about the same color of the mare, hing 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 duburn P. O. Shawnec Co., the last of September. I will pay the above for information of the three, or a proport hate price for one or two of them.

SAMUEL JOSLIN,
Auburn, Shawnec Co., Kas.

#### 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. JOHN L. CHAFER, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kas.

TOPEKA Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works,

CEMENTS,

M. A Spear, P. O. Box 170

J. R. Swallow & Co., **REAL ESTATE** 

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

IMPROVED FARMS.

property, improved and unimproved. Can modate 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.

# **80 ACRES**

of land given for breaking 180 acres in Osego Co., Kas. Address W. M. STEEL,

# **Publication Notice.**

You, Joseph Lathrop, Jr., Mary D. Lathrop, Abbey P. Lathrop, Lillie D. Whitelaw. Carrie D. Smith, Sarah G. Mack and Wm. A. H. Lathrop, heirs at law of the estate of Jos. Lathrop, deceased, all non-residents of 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 just ment rendered, quieting the title of he said butly L. Lix to the following premises, viz.; the north half of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (31), in vownship number thereon (18) of range seventeen (17), situate, lying and being in the county of Shawnee and state of Kansas, and forever enjoining you and each of you from claiming or asserting any title, estate or interest me of said premises or any part thereof, and for costs of said action.

A. L. WILLIAMS.

Alt'y for Plaintiff.

THE VICTORY



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 10 29 buskels per hour. Send for

address THOS, ROBERTS, SPRINGFIELD, O.

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

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

THE

# Weekly Capital.

The Dollar Family Newspaper.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

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

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From and after January 1st. 1880 the Capital will be enlarged to a 22 collumn paper. Subscriptions taken at any fine for one year, and the paper discontinued at the rad of the time for which it is paid for, Sample one year, free of charge to any applicant. It is noting money for the Weekly Capital, mention the name of this paper, and write address plainly.

HUDSON & EWING,

## 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 should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE OF THE: or, SELF-PRESERVA. TON. 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 hundrest edition, revised and enlarged, just published, it is a standard medical work, the best in the English lunguage; 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

HOP BITTERS HOP BITTERS HOP BITTERS

HOP BITTERS





AND Rend for Prompted 

# 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 relance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Linime at. Every main brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand-and-one other blessings and mereles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedly cored by the

ren the bone.
It cures everybody, and disappoints of one. It has been in steady use for one than twenty-five years, and is

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Address. Butter improvement Co., Prop'rs. This powder maker "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Com-Address, BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs, 17raic-mark "Butter Maker" Registered by Buffalo, N. Y.

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JEWELRY!

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NEW CASH

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

WHIPS,

Shoe Findings, etc., Wholesale and Retail. OR CASH ONLY. ノフロ

#### farm Letters.

AGNES CITY, Lyon Co., Jan. 8.-I have been in Kansas for ten years, and I never saw so mabeen looking over the wheat and it is looking well in this township. If we shave favorable weather from this on we will have a good crop. Stock is looking well. A good many calves have died of the black leg, and some two year olds.

Wheat is selling at 80 cen's to \$1 per bushel; oats 28 to 30 cents; corn 28 to 30; hogs, gross, 3½ to 4 cents, and all of the first crop of hogs are sold.

are sold.

I should like some veterinary surgeon to tell me what was the matter with my neighbor's mare. On last Friday her nose was swollen as if bitten by a rattle snake. It continued to swell until it affected the whole head. On Sunday evening death releived her from her terrible suffering. It is something new, and is so sudden a disease that I would like to know what it

I have been canvassing for a club for the FARMER, and have been surprised to hear some I thought were farmers, say they could not afford it. And yet some of those men sell their hogs for \$3 when they were worth \$3.50 to \$4; but they had no market report, had so much work to do that they could not find time to read warm when the loss on their hogs would a paper, when the loss on their hogs would have kept some of them in dailies for the next five years. E. C. EDWARDS. five years.

BUNKER HILL, Russell Co., Jan. 9-Tour-ists tell us that during the month of January ists tell us that during the month of January wild flowers are blooming on the Pacific coast; we cannot boast quite so much of our climate, yet we can say that wheat germinates and comes up during the same period of the year. Fields which were frozen bare during the cold spell which we have just experienced this winter, are assuming a tint of green. We are all interested in wheat growing to such an extent that other departments of agriculture are overlood. We need in this vicinity a practical gardener, one who will give his whole attention to the matter, which would beyond doubt prove remunerative. The idea by the inexperienced prevails that garden vegetables cannot be grown vails that garden vegetables cannot be grown successfully in the wild soil, but experience has taught us that this is only the theory of the ess frontiersman, and that after a few years careless frontiersman, and that after a few years
of culture and proper care, nearly all these vegetables can be grown. We must supply demands
from the gardens of the eastern part of the
state. This ought not to be. Will say more on
this subject in some future number of the
FARMER. A. B. M.

BEACH GROVE, Graham Co., Jan. 6 .- This is a very new county, not organized yet. Most of the government land is taken, but there is very little improvement in the western part of

I was very much interested in Mr. G. M. Berr was very much interested in Air, G. M. Berger's letter from Rooks county, in regard to the catalpa tree, and would like more information about it. Please write again. Is it a hard or soft wood? When is the best time to plant? Tell us all about it.

Tell W. H. Prouty to try as a preventative for cholera cayenne pepper, alum and sulphur mixed in their feed once a day. It will stop it for I have tried it until I am satisfied.

Long life to the FARMER. WM. P. JAMES.

PARKERVILLE, Morris Co., Jan. 18.—The FARMER contained a letter from this county semetime ago, which does not do it justice. Although our crops were not as good as in the past two or three years, taking the county as a whole, we had very fair crops of all kinds the next seem. Two many are and to indee the

whole, we had very fair crops of all kinds the past season. Two many are apt to judge the preductions of the country by their own, or that of their nieghborhood.

This township is composed of upland, yet we know of fields of corn that yielded 48 bushels per acre the past season, and we saw potatoes gathered, both early and late, that were very fine; in fact, we saw one crop of peachblows that we never saw equaled for nice potatoes. We know of one field of corn within four miles of the writer alluded to, that yielded 50 bushels per acre, and many others in other parts of the county that yielded a great deal more.

A large acreage of wheat was sown here last fall which is looking well, although the late sowing was damaged to some extent by the cold weather in December.

A correspondent asks about tame grasses, We will give the experience of C. L. Thomas, of this township in regard to clover. In the

We will give the experience of C. L. Thomas, of this township in regard to clover. In the year 1874 he had a small field of clover that was looking very nice when the grasshoppers came. They, as he thought, utterly destroyed it, so he plowed the ground and sowed wheat on it. It has been in corn and other grains every year since until the past year when it was pastured again, not having had any more seed year since until the past year water more seed tured again, not having had any more seed J. E. R.

WILSON, Russell Co., Jan. 17.—We are having very fine winter weather and farmers are taking advantage of it in plowing for corn. Wheat looks well and the warm weather has turned it green. I think there is a fair prospect for a good crop. Stock looks well. Corn is only 20 cents new, wheat 92. Farmers here are tired of raising hogs for \$2.50 to \$3 alive, and think of trying smoked bacon. I think there is some profit in hogs if farmers cure and smoke them, instead of giving all profit to shippers and those that cure them. Hogs are bought here for \$2.50 to \$3.00, shipped to Kansas City, made into bacon and shipped back here and sold for 14 cents per pound.

con and shipped back here and sout for 14 cents per pound.

The FARMER came out for 1880 in illustrated form and shows that Kaasas is still ahead in variety and quality of all she raises. There was quite a variety in the dog picture.

The FARMER is always a welcome visitor and is getting to be a popular farm paper of the west, and is in quite a good demand for our eastern friends who wish to know all about Kansas, It has been a great begefit to its readers in the past, and I wish it a prosperous future.

T. W. HEY.

There were, in 1878, 1,799 cattle in the county. There were, in 1878, 1,799 cattle in the county. The county is well adapted to sheep-raising; the face of the county being broken and having a dry, sandy soil. Some farmers have already engaged in the business and are doing very well. There was, in 1878, 3,350 sheep in the county. Persons wishing to engage in sheep hustandry, will find this a good county for the business.

husrandry, will find this a good county for the business.

I see J. W. Byram, Cedar Point, is still wanting an answer to his question: "Will fall wheat joint in the fall?" I will say yes, under certain conditions. I have never seen it do so but once. In the fall of 1870 I sowed wheat in Cherokee county, about the 20th of August. It was on first sod well rated. The weather during the fall was very favorable for wheat to grow, and there was a small branch that ran through the field, and on it was some very small, rich and there was a small branch that ran through the field, and on it was some very small, rich places, and in those places there was some of the wheat jointed, but it was not general over the field. The wheat was of the Walker or May variety, I am not positive which. I never, at any other time, have seen so rank a growth of wheat as it was, and it only yielded eight bushels per acre. Expecting to hear from Byram, I will close.

M. BUMGARNER.

Homer, Russell Co., Jan. 10.—1 am a new comer here, only have been in the state a little over a year, (am from Illinois.) We are on the K. P. railroad, 258 miles from Kansas City, and on the divide between the Saline and Smoky Hill rivers. This is a very beautiful country; soil two to four feet, and very rich and productive, but the last season was too dry for a good.crop; wheat ranging from five to twenty-five bushels per acre. The drouth and chinch bugs injured the corn crop; however, there is corn for home consumption and some to spare, and we hope for a better crop next season. We have had a few days of cold weather; the coldest day was December 24th, when mercury reached 14 degrees below zero. We are having beautiful weather now; mercury last two weeks ranging 40 to 80 degrees in daytime, and seldom reaching freezing point at night, and farmers are plowing, breaking prairie, etc., and it reminds one of April or May.

Water is rather scarce here, and timber non est, but plenty of coal; some eight or ten shafts in the county and more opening; three within Homer, Russell Co., Jan. 10.-1 am a new

est, but plenty of coal; some eight or ten shats in the county and more opening; three within three miles of Homer, and another shaft being sunk with all possible speed. Coal at the diferent beds ranges in price from \$3 to \$4.50. Wheat is selling from 85 to \$1; corn, 25c to 28c; cats, 35c to 40c; potatoes, 80c to \$1; pork, gross, \$3.25 to \$3.50; butter, 15c to 20c; cegs 15c.

eggs, 15c.
There is a good opening at Homer for an elevator, mill, general store, blacksmith shop, or almost any business. Success to the Kansas FARMER.

S. H. SMITH.

RINERTON, Reno Co.—This portion of Kansas failed almost entirely of crops of all kinds, so much so that we have our seed and bread to huy until another harvest. We had 130 acres of wheat of which we only cut and threshed 17 bushels; 50 acres of oats never cut a sheaf. Lost all our garden vegetables. Hail storms and 'hoppers were the cause. Our prospect for wheat at present is good. We have 150 acres of wheat, which all looks well. We have bought 140 bushels of seed oats; have our ground already to put them on. We will plant and seed more than ever before. The last week has been quite warm and pleasant; plows running on all sides.

I have been a reader of the FARMER for several years and like it very much.

The last Sunday in December was very windy. South of the Ninescah river a terrible fire raged most all day, doing immense damage, burning up hay, corn, stables, and several houses, the poor homestcaders being left without a roof.

ANTENOPE.—By the kindness of my neigh-

for it to blast yet before it is in the granary.

Sorghum culture is receiving more attention every year. One man, near Antelope, made forty-one barrels of No. 1syrup, last fall, with a one-horse mill, the most of which has granulated and is now full of sugar. I have heard that one man, near Peabody, has separated the sugar.

MRS. PAULINA PADDOCK.

sugar: Mrs. Paulina Paddock.

Sterling, Rice Co., Jan. 13.—The cold snap in December has evidently considerably affected our prospect for a peach crop for next season. The fruit buds of some of the budded varieties are nearly all killed. The Crawford and Hale's Early are nearly all destroyed, while the Amsden seems perfectly sound. Many of the seedlings are also perfectly sound. Many of the seedlings are also perfectly sound. The thermometer went down as low as 14 degrees below zero in some localities.

The wheat crop thus far is very promising. Our cold weather was followed by mild, misty weather, which has started the wheat to grow. While we have more fog than we have ever known before in this country, we are also having more high, southwest wind than is usual for the month of January. To-day is the third heavy blow since the first of the month. This month, so far, is more like March of other years.

Many farmers are busy plowing and preparing their ground for early spring planting. The results of last season were not very encouraging to farmers in this portion of Kansas. With some both corn and wheat were almost an entire failure. Many see where they have made a mistake—in turning over too much scd; and not leaving enough grass land for stock-raising.

J. B. S.

T. W. HEY.

CEDAR VALE, Chautauqua Co., Jan. 11.—I will again give my brother farmers some items from this county. The weather was very fine until just before Christmas it got very cold. The thermometer, on the 24th and 25th, being about eight degrees below zero, and having no snow on the ground it was trying to wheat. On the 31st it began sleeting in the morning, and by 12 o'clock there was about four inches of round sleet on the ground. There was sufficient rain with it so that when it turned cold in the evening it froze solid; but fortunately it turned warm in a few days, and thawed it off, and gave plenty of water and seme mud.

Notwithstanding the severe storm, cattle are looking fine. There are about 900 head of steers being fed in this the southwest corner of the county.

This county is well adapted to stock-raising, there being a large portion that is untillable, rough and story. It is very well sumplied with water of the very best quality. There are a great many giving their attention to eattle.

per cent., for you are then fixed to winter one hundred head of cattle as easily as three men could in the old way.

If corn-feeding your stock, make your yards hog tight, and turn in pigs and shoats intended for next fall market. Brood sows are often in-

jured by turning in with cattle.

The outlook for winter wheat is fully up to any previous year. Present prices of old crop from \$1 to \$1.10.

The past ten days have been very muddy ones, making traveling by wagons both unpleasant. I see some of my neighbors are allowing their stock free access to stalk fields while the ground is in this pulpy condition. I don't. Am I right?

Fat hogs are about all marketed, the bulk of them at good prices—from \$3 to \$3.75.

The coldest weather so far this winter, was
Christmas morning—10 degrees below zero.

D. D. S. READING, Osage Co., Jan. 19.—The weather now-a-days makes us think of commencing to plow in fact, some have commenced. The winter wheat never looked better at this time of the year since 1874, and if we have a fine March month we can depend on having a big crop. Corn is about all out of the fields now, and I would say right kere, that corn should all be out of the fields by the 20th of December. In fact some are always behind with their work. Corn made 72 bushels to the acre on the river, and 50 on the upland. There is twenty-eight and 50 on the upland. There is twenty-eight hundred head of cattle feeding in seven places on the river, which makes for corn a good market at home. Wheat is selling for \$1.10; corn 32c; potatoes, \$1.25 per bushel. Cows range from \$20 to \$35 and two year old steers \$25, yearlings, \$16 to \$20, and calves \$10 to \$12.

In my next letter to the FARMER I will give my experience of the easiest way to cure scale in sheep. Wm. Skinner.

n sheep. WM. SKINNER. STERLING, Rice Oo., Jan. 13.—Some of our STERLING, Rice Oo., Jan. 13.—Some of our farmers are giving some attention to thoroughbred stock. My neighbor, Mr. Wilson Keys, has just sold his large herd, and has formed the nucleus of another by purchasing a pair of extra fine thoroughbred Short-horns, with a pedigree showing their lineage for twenty generations, covering the space of one hundred and forty years. The dam is of the Jubilee family, and is called the 5th Jubilee of Durham Park. Her ancestry was born in England in 1739. She is a beauty. Her generous face and short, blunt horrs indicate that she never will "hook." But the "Village Blacksmith," which is the young sires name, does not get my sympathy; he is too saucy, proud and dignified. He seems to be one of those kind of creatures that has made the discovery, in his youth, that he is something extra. Of course his ancestors were all noble fellows; he kind of creatures that has made the discovery, in his youth, that he is something extra. Of course his ancestors were all noble fellows; he is proud of that. He is able to trace his record back to No. 59, on the English Stock Records; he is proud of that. He has an exra fine fur coat on him; he is proud of that. Of course he is a noble, dignified animal, and must be account for his southers.

be excused for his sauciness.

Mr. W. Q. Ellcourt has also made a similar purchase. I have not seen his animals, but they purchase. I have not seen his animals, are also said to be very fine. They made the purchase at Crane's stock ranch in Marion county, and the figures they have paid show that they both mean business.

J. R. SCHLICHTER.

When a ram butts he moves backwards to get a start. By attaching by some device—by the horns if he has any—a couple of light poles, four or five feet long and on each side, that may drag on the ground behind, the ram will find backing an uphill business. He will be "headed" and become peaceable so long as he can not get a good start. After a little time one stick may prevent as well as two, and he can handle himself better. A mean ram that is valuable has to be endured in some way. If not valuable, fat and sell to the butcher. Such a ram is dangerous. They will keep orchards safer than a dog and grow wool besides.

# THE STRAY LIST.

#### Continued from page 23.

Atchison County—Chas H Erebs, Clerk
HEIPER—Taken up by N.G. Martin, Mt. Pleasant tp. (Mt. Pleasant P.O.) Nov 8, 1879, one white heifer, red nack, crop off left are and under bit in same, medium size, 3 years old, valued at \$18.
HEIFER—Taken up by John W. Smith, Mt. Pleasant tp. (Mt. Pleasant P.O.) Nov 8, 1870, one red roun heifer, crop of left ear and underbit in same, medium to large size, 3 years old, valued at \$20.
COW—Taken up by H.B. Treat, Shannon tp. (Atchison P.O.) Nov 18, 1879, one roan cow, red neck, 5 years old, valued at \$40.

of story is, 187. Taken up by Charles Brosig, Kaploma tp. (Arington P O) Nov 7, 1870, ent-white better, seed ish neckand
head, white face, tip of left car off, and all in same, 2); yrs.
old valued at \$17.

HRIFER—Taken up by James Linnehan, Kaploma tp.,
(Muscotah P O) Nov 9, 1886, one white helter, erop of right t 18 months old, valued at \$12. —Also, by the same, one deep red steer, crop off of underbid off left car, about 18 months old and val

ETREEZ-Also, by the same acre deep red steer, crop off of right and underbid of left sait, about 18 months old and valued at 180.

CARLAN Laken up by Robert Cleary, Shaanon up, (Atchlson PO) Nov 15, 1879, one white cow, red cars. crop sell left car, 9 years old, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by John N Clins, Mt Pleasant tp, (Chmmingwille PO) Nov 15, 1879, one white and red spotted cow left horn drooped, point of right horn sawed or broken off, white face, 8 years old, valued at \$17.

HORSE—Taken up by John Minnerman, Mt Pleasant tp, (Atchlson PO) Nov 1, 1879, one dark bay bone, asada marks, scar or brand on left fore shouler, shoes on front feet small size, 12 years old, valued at \$17.

COLT—Takes up by A W Glenn's ancaster tp, (Lancaster pt, PO), Nov 4, 1879, one buy and cold, white spot on forehood, about 2 years old, valued at \$12.

MULE—Also, by the same, one bay or brown horse male about two years old, valued at \$12.

MULE—Also, by the same, one by or brown horse male about two years old, valued at \$12.

HEFFER—Taken up by Henry McLennon, Lancaster tp, (Monrovia PO), Nov 25, 1879, one red and white beiter, white face, half crop out of left car on under side, about 2 years old, valued at \$12.

HEFFER—Taken up by L M. Houck, Grasshopper tp, (Maccath PO), Nov 11, 1879, one heiler, white under belly, end of fall white 2 years old, valued at \$12.

HEFFER—Taken up by AM and J. Amberst, Mt Pleasant tp, (Mt Pleasant PO), Nov 16, 1879, one white such said black tp, (Mt Pleasant PO), Nov 16, 1879, one white seter, illegible brand on \$12.

MARE—Taken up by AM and J. Amberst, Mt Pleasant tp, (Mt Pleasant PO), Nov 16, 1879, one white seter, illegible brand on \$12.

MARE—Taken up by AM and J. Amberst, Mt Pleasant tp, Mt Pleasant pold, valued at \$22.

MARE—Taken up by AM one day the car, cap year old, allegia et \$12.

MARE—Taken up by AM one day to the car, cap year old, allegia et \$12. right can be still right can be stoner, Lancaster tp, (Lan-MARE—Taken up by Samuel Stoner, Lancaster tp, (Lan-caster PO.) Nov 1, 1879, one dark iron grey mare, light shade of color about the head and lower part of tall, about 2 years old, valued at 898 Samuel Stoner, Lancaster tp, (Lan-caster PO.) Nov 20, 1879, one dark red cow about 2 years old valued at \$22. Was accompanied with bull calf, red, with some white about head and sides.

Bourbon County-James H. Brown, Clerk. HOURDON COUNTY—James H. Brown, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J O Hornadury, Casge tp, one bay horse about 15 years old, left hind foot white and shod all around, 15% hands fall, valued at \$15.

STEARLY and the property of the

and head, care red and some red spots on the legs, valued at 12.

STERE—Taken up by Geo M Whicker, Fraedom tp, one red yearling steer with white on the belly, end of tail white and white face with red spots aroud the eyes and across the nose, branded on left hip but not distinguishable, and valued at 812.

HEI FRE—Taken up by GW Russel, Mill Ck tp, one 2 year old helfer, white or red spotted white head and red ear, crop oil the left ear and an under bit in the right ear, and variety. The control of the left ear and an under bit in the right ear, and variety. The control of the left ear, branded with a horse slace on the left hip, valued at 82.

COW—Taken up by Geo W ward, Scott tp, one ab hip cow, crampled hora, smooth cup off each ear, has on a bell, and is supposed to be 12 years old, valued at 615.

HEIFER—Also, by the same, one red helfer branded with Con right hip, crop off of left ear, and hole and underbit in right ear, supposed to be two years old, valued at \$15. MULE—Taken up by John Mitchell, Franklin tp, one brown mare mule without marks or brands perceivable except harness marks about the shoulders, some white on bely and nose, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 7 years old, valued at \$40.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Charles McDowell, Falls tp. (Cotonwood Falls P.O.) Nov 4, 1879, one yearling steer, gray,
thite about the head and thee, slit in top of right ear, valwhite about the head and face, silt in fop of right ear, "waited at \$1.5.

STEER-Taken up by John Whalen, Dlamond Creek tp, Bec. 9, 1979, one steer, one year old last spring, red and white spotted, split in right car and crop or bit off of right ear, valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by L. A Loomis, Bazzar tp, Dec 6, 1879, one small borse powy, durk bay, little white in forchead, saidle marks, o of 7 years old, pulsed \$4.5 alls tp, (Cottonwood Edit 1 to 1 be; 0 per 9, 10 per

years old, indistinct brand on right hip, valued at \$25.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk,

COW—Taken up by Win Mercer, Bolton tp, (P.O., Kansas
City, Cowley Co. Kans) one isdich cow, some white on the
back, body a light brindle, side tip of left horn braken off,

CALF—Also, by the same, one dark brindle sucking calf,
belonging to the above doscribed cow.

HEIFER—Also, by the same, ene spotted one year old
heifer.

STEER—Also, by the same, one white, one year old steer,
tip of horns black and cars red.

Franklin County-Geo D. Stinebaugh, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by C C Cutter, Gurler tp, Nov 15, 1870, me 2 year old red and white spotted steer, valued at \$45.
STEER—Taken up by Joseph Smith, Ottawa pp, Dec 1, 1870 ne two year old red steer with under bit in right ear, val-

Jackson County-J. G. Posterfield, Clerk. Jackson County—J. G. Posterfield, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. Worley, Straight Creek tp, Dec 6, 1879, one red yearling sieer, some white under belly and some white on right side, marked with a crop off right car and a hole in the left ear, valued a style. Jefferson tp, Dec 22, 1879, one white yearling sieer with red neck and cars, some spots on the body, white forehead, no marks or brands valued at \$15. etc. and the strength of the property of the strength of the strength

COLT—Also, by the same, one brown lierse colt, supposed be 8 months old, valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by Frederick West, Grant tp, Jan 2, 80, one red and white yearling Steer, no marks or brands sible, valued at \$12. Jefferson County-J N Insley Clark RE—Taken up by David Reynolds, Jefferson tp, Dec 75, one light bay mare one year old, tather large, mouse de belly and nose, black legs, valued at \$20. Labette County.—W. H. Ketraey, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Michael Berg, Liberty tp, Dec 30, 579, one black pony mare, about 14 hands high, 12 years old as a star in forebead, a white snip on the nose and a white oto creollar mark on the upper part of each shoulder, both

left eye, no other marks or brands visible.

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

MULE—Taken up by G N Piper, Delaware tp, Jan 8, 1880, one gray mare mule, 13 hands high, 7 years old, saddle marks, valued at \$40.

MULE—Also, by the same, one bay mare mile, 15 hands high, 13, years old, valued at \$50.

Lina County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

HEFFER—Taken up by J J Shinkle, Scott tp, Dec 20, 1979, one 1 year old helfer, red, with some white spots on the sides valued at \$12.

ne I year old heller, rea, who are it year old helfer, pale rathed at \$12. HEIFER—Also, by the same, one 1 year old helfer, pale ed. white back, some white in the forehead and on the bel-ed. white back, some white in the forehead and on the beled, white back, some white in the forehead and on the bel-y and legs, valued at \$12. STEER- Taken up by W H Shattuck, Walley ip, Dec 25, \$75, one I year old steer, light red, swallow fork in left ear, set under bit in the right ear, valued at \$12. STALLION—Taken up by Charles Foster, Lincoln ip, Dec STALLION—Taken up by Charles Foster, Lincoln ip, Dec STALLION—Taken up by Charles Foster, Lincoln ip, Dec STALLION—Taken up to Charles foster, Lincoln ip, Dec STALLION—Taken up by Charles foster, Lincoln ip, Dec STALLION—Taken up by Charles foster, Lincoln ip, Dec

STERR—Taken up by D Stainbrook, Lincoln to Dec 22,1870 one three year old steer, white, crop off right eav, half crop off left ear, valued at \$22.

STERR—Taken up by James T Bunch, Lincoln to, Nov 29, 1870, one three year old steer, dark red, a little white on the belly, point of right horn broken off, sick in right eav, valued at \$27.50.

812. 8TEKR-Taken up by W B Perry, Potoal tp, Nov. 20, 1879, 10 1 year old steer, swallow fork in left car, some white

nol year old steer, swallow for a line and steer, rod, asot-led face, valued at \$11. STEER-Also, by file same, one 1 year old steer, rod, asot-led face, valued at \$11. STEER-Taken up by 1 N Hutchin, Valley tp, Nov 22, 1379 me two year old steer, roan, red neck, upper and lower bit or lyght ear; brand on left hip, not distinguishable, valued

Mianti County B.J. Sheridan Clerk

Mismi County—B.J. Sheridan Clerk...

STERR—Taken up by Geo Fritis, Osage tp, ene two year old steer, coferwhite with raop head and neck, both home droop down with one half of over each ear underside, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Mari Albin, voe up, one two year old steer, black and whits spotted, no other mark or brand viable, valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Sage Sugar Creek tp, one steer about two yearrould, deep red scar on left hip has the appearance of a brand, busb of tall white, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken py B F Sbinkle, Osage tp, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, marked with a crop off of left car and upper hit in the same, valued at \$12.50.

STEER—Taken up by Wm Morley, Wes tp, one yearling steer, color red, some white on forchead, a crop off of the Taken with the same, valued at \$12.50.

HEIFER—Taken with ym Men with the small tp, one small yearling beffer, white and red spotted, small piece of the left ear supposed to be an underbly valued at \$10.25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Grother, Jr, Miamit p, one whelfer in supposed to be an underbly valued at \$10.25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry Grother, Jr, Miamit p, one whelfer in flank and un der belly white, stripe in fowelead between the horns, common size, valued at \$10.25.

HEIFER—Taken up by J J Spurgeon, Osawakomic it p, one wo year old helfer modern size, color red and white spotted, no marks or brands, horns fucilining in, valued at \$15.

Montgomery County—Bruest Way, Clerk,
COLT—Taken up by M C Foot, Canoy tp, one sorrel man
it, one year old, which white stripe in the face and two white
of feet, volued at \$16.

OLT—Also, by the same, one brown mare cold one year
old, with a small case in the forehead, valued at \$16.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, Clerk.

SIERE.—Taken up by Joseph Haines, Zeandale to, one year old sizer, color dark red with clouded sides, brandes eleft hip with letter M no other marks or brands, and values at \$12.

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The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Irvented.



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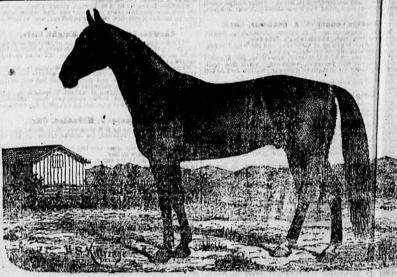


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No sharp points in the fiesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the fiesh, and produce soreness of the nose. The Champion Hogital in the above out.

ony single Hings ever invelted that close on the outside of the nose. EROWN'S EILITIDAL RING and Triple Grove Hog and Pig Ringer. This is the only Single Ring ever invented that close on the outside of the nose. If Precomes a serius defection all triangular and other rings which close with the joints together inshe files ausmid to keep the hog's nose sore.

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