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HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
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Letter From Florida.

We are now in the principal transplanting season for all kinds of trees. The season of rest here for trees of most kinds is very short, and we have been putting out orange, fig, olive, lemon, Japan persimmon, tea plants, a few lime trees, and some few others. Orange trees put in place three weeks since have now commenced growing. I plant three or four-year-old trees when the stocks are from an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter. I am planting sour seedlings and will graft them in their places, but would prefer having them grafted a year or two before final transplanting. I prefer the sour stocks for grafting upon because they grow faster, have more "vim" than the sweet seedlings. My sour seedlings (seeds planted last spring) are much larger than the sweet seedlings planted at the same time. One hundred and fifty orange trees will be all we can plant this year: Our working force is small (three boys and myself, about a quarter hand, owing to the state of my health) and we cannot clear up ground very fast. We use no team. I plant my orange trees in quincunx style, in rows fifteen feet apart, which brings my trees twenty-one feet apart. In the right-angled spaces between the trees I plant other trees of smaller growth that are to be taken out when the orange trees require more space. By planting this way we ill have nearly two hundred trees to an acre,

and though each orange tree is twenty-one feet from each of four other trees, if my heirs or assigns, in the years to come, should desire still more room for each orange tree, they may take out every alternate row and leave the remainder thirty feet each way.

In some of the places between the orange trees I have planted fig trees (thirty in number) that are now about as large as the orange trees, that will soon bear fair crops, we hope. In addition to the fig trees, we are putting in our nursery between three and four hundred fig cuttings, composed of about a dozen different varieties. Our nursery has now planted in it besides the figs, one hundred and fifty sour seedling orange trees nearly two years old, about the same number nine months old, and about the same number of sweet seedling orange trees nine months old, a few lemon seedlings same as the last, between forty and fifty tea plants, a few olive plant and a few other plants of less value. Taking into account time, opportunity and money spent, we may fairly claim od start made in the nine months, and less than fifteen dollars' expenditure for trees and plants. I am confident that a few hundred fig trees can be brought very soon into sufficient bearing condition to help us out in our living expenses for some time before our orange trees will afford fair crops, if we use the patent fruit evaporator, and thus send an entirely new article in dried figs to a northern market.

Olive culture, like orange culture, requires

time, and about the same length of time, for remunerative crops. The olive trees now growing in Florida, prove beyond doubt that they only need to be planted and properly attended in order to obtain good results, as long as oil is in demand even for soap-making. The production of a fruit so rich in oil must prove remunerative. And here let me say that I cannot rightly understand how a person with only a slight taste for horticultural pursuits, and has money to invest, can shut himself up inside four walls, in the towns and cities of the north, or west, when orange, fig, or olive culture, is open to him as an investment that in but a few years would yield returns as large as the most ambitious could desire, and without the pulling and hauling, pushing and crowding that is necessary to success in modern commercial and manufac turing business circles. Some few men of capital have entered this field of enterprise, but not one where there might be a hundred. There are two groves of 100 acres and 125 acres respectively, but there ought to be oranges, olives, detes, teas, etc., growing on fifty thousand acres of what is now wild lands.

The season has been, and now is, very mild The thermometer has approached, and very lightly touched, the frost mark but once as yet. The range is generally between 60 degrees at night, and 80 degrees (in the middle of the day). To-day, at 1 p. m., it is 76 degrees. The winter is our dry season. Before I came to Florida, I some way had imbibed the idea that cherry, American and European larch, Lomterrible wind and rain storms were very fre- bardy poplar, silver poplar, balm of Gilead,

wind-storms as there are farther north, say in Maryland or New Jersey, and not one in ten of driving rain storms. Since my last letter to the FARMER, written in October last, the weather has been perfectly delightful to me; bright and breezy, no shivering, chilling weather.

Our stand-over potatoes are still growing, and if the weather we are now enjoying continues, we will harvest a crop of vine cuttings for a very early crop next season.

We find that peanuts grow here well. The few hills we had planted yielded a good crop. Our boys are in the notion of planting a half acre nextseason, commencing about March 1st. If their notion holds, we will find out whether peanuts arc a paying crop in this part of

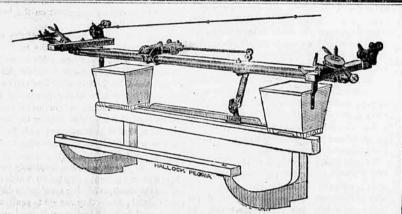
With the proper facilities for catching fish, the supply would be abundant. Salt water, mullet, sea-weed, bass, and sheephead, seem to be the most desirable kinds, though flounders are a good flavored flsh, and are usually taken by spearing. The usual way practiced in taking flounders is to procure some fat or pitch pine, (called by the natives "lightwood.") Place the pieces in an old mule, horse or ox muzzle, and set it on fire, and the torch is ready. Sometimes the spearmen take to the water on foot, with a companion to carry fish or torch, but usually a boat is used. The nights here are usually favorable in this region for this kind of fishing, as there is seldom much if any breeze after nightfall. When a boat is used, the spearman takes the boat in one hand and spear in the other, and as the companion gently pushes the boat along, the fish are easily seen in the clear water. A dexterous spearman will generally spear twenty or thirty flounders in an hour. A short time ago two young men went out in this way for flounders, and while so employed, one hundred mullet, attracted by their light, jumped into the boat. If the mullet had been large ones they would have had their skiff half loaded down, but they were only six or eight inches long. Bass and sheephead take the hook well, and it is fine sport to take them. Salt water mullet are rarely caught in nets. Almost the only net used here is the cast-net, which is so constructed as to be thrown from the bow of a boat as the boat is propelled in pursuit of a school of mullet. The net, when thrown, opens out ima circle from ten to fifteen feet in diameter, and falls flat upon the surface of the water, quickly sinking over the fish, because of weights attached to the outer circumference of the net, and when the net has sunk it is again withdrawn by a rope or cord the end of which is made fast to the wrist of the fishattached to the outside circumference of the net and when the ring is withdrawn from the water it is at the same time so drawn together from the circumference to the center as to very completely confine the fish until they are drawn into the boat. The fishing season for mullet is usually in November and December, when they gather in large "schools" near Halifax Inlet, some five miles from us. The people congregate in quite large numbers, too, encamp and proceed te catch "strike," and, with salt, barrel up their supply, and in a few days are again ready for home. These mullet are, to my taste, quite as good, fresh or salt, as shad.

Shark are plenty in both rivers (Halifax and Hillsboro) near the Inlet, and porpoises are to be frequently seen for several miles up either river. Oysters are plenty and good. Beds of what are called here "Coon oysters" are to be seen here in every direction down the rivers in passing along, and make one of the singular features of the scenery. The best oysters for eating, however, are not to be seen above the surface of the water even at low tide. B. E. L.

Tree Experience.-No. 1.

BY B. P. HANAN.

APPLES. As the time is near when trees may be transplanted, I am influenced to give some of my five years' experience and observation on trees in this part of Kansas. I brought here in the fall of 1875, and the spring of 1876, from my nursery at Clark City, Mo., 24,000 apple trees, one year old, of my own grafting, and of the leading varieties; a few thousand forest trees, 1 to 3 feet high, consisting of white ash, soft maple, box elder, white and black mulberry, white and black walnut, catalpa, wild black



The Barnes Wire Check Rower.

pine, Scotch pine, white pine, Norway spruce, vegetable mold than mine, trees of all sorts

in 1875. I prepared my orchard and nursery ground, by plowing finely, about 10 inches deep which was not hard for two stout horses to do with a common stirring plow, the ground being gray sandy loam that has proven very productive. I finished setting out my apple orchard on Dec. 11, 1877, which consisted of the follow-

5 Bevoni, 1 year; 5 Duchess of Oldenburg 3 ears; 5 Early Harvest, 3 years; 5 Early Pennock, 3 years; 5 Red Astrachan, 1 year; 5 Red June, 3 years; 5 Sweet June, 1 year; 5 Fall Wine, 1 year; 5 Fameuse, 3 years; 5 Lowell, 1 year; 10 Maiden Blush, 1 year, and 10 of the same variety, 3 years; 5 Rambo, 1 year; 25 Ben Davis, 1 year; 25 Dominie, 1 year; 10 Ella Park, 1 year; 5 E. G. Russett, 1 year; 5 Gen. Lyon, 1 year; 25 Grimes' Golden, 1 and 3 years; 15 Jonathan, 1 year; 10 Lawver, 1 year; 25 Rawles' Janet, 1 year; 25 Rome Beauty, 1 year; 25 Small Romanite, 1 year; 10 Sweet Romanite, 1 year; 25 Stark, 1 year; 25 Willow, 1 year; 25 Winesap, 1 year; and 50 Crabs,

1 year, of 9 varieties. I have since planted a few each of a great many other varieties by way of experiment. But all experienced pomologists are ready to say I have too many varieties for profit or convenience, in the list named above. I know it, but I had no one in this region to get experierman who casts the net. This cord or rope is ence from, for at that time there was not a bearing apple tree in Reno county, and but few by cords running through a ring in the center, trees had been planted. So I planted many sorts to test them here, as I have done with a great variety of other fruit and forest trees. how a farmer can grow his fuel-that from 25 to and I am willing to give my brother farmers 50 acres of corn will do it. In this article we the benefit of my experience.

I will say that before I packed my trees in Missouri to ship them here, I had every tree examined for borers, and every one found was killed and I have not seen a borer in one of since I came to Kansas.

The trees set out in the fall and those set out the next spring in orchard and nursery lived well. But few of them failed to start. Yet some of them died during August after being set out. The yearling trees died more than the older ones; and the Red Junes, Rambo's, and Rome Beauties, 1 year old, nearly all died that were in the nursery, and 40 per cent. of those in the orchard. Other varieties lived well, About all the Red Astrachan in nursery and all in orchard lived, and so did the Duchess of Oldenburg, Benoni, Early Pennock, Maiden Blush, Fameuse, Lowell, Ben Davis, and all the other winter varieties, except the Rome Beauty as mentioned before. But the Rome Beauties which lived through the first year have grown as well as an average of the other sorts.

The crabs all lived well and are as hardy here, thus far, as need be.

Trees do not grow so fast here as a general thing, as they do in the northeast part of Missouri, and in those portions of Iowa and Illinois contiguous to that part of Missouri. Neither do they grow so straight and nice. Yet in these respects there are great differences in species, and even in varieties. All trees have a more scrubby form, being more stocky, crooked and with more branches, than the same sorts are, four or five hundred miles east. My apple grew but little in 1876, made a small growth in 1877, a good growth in 1878, generally two to three feet of young wood, but a few reached four feet of new wood, and a poor growth in 1879.

and red cedar, all once or twice transplanted. grow faster than mine do, but do not seem to be I also brought a general assortment of orchard quite so hardy My crabs are the most healthy and small fruit trees, vines and shrubs for my apple trees I have, I think. Although the other sorts show no signs of disease, and ripen I set out my apple orchard late in the fall of their wood well, and most of them grow faster 1875, on very sandy, high prairie land which than the Crabs; yet the Crabs ripen their wood was first plowed in 1874, and cultivated in corn sc well, that I believe they would stand a greater degree of cold, or more sudden shock, than the common apples. The Crabs are also the straightest, except the Transcendent, and nicest formed trees.

I will state here that I head all my apple trees within two feet of the ground, and take issue with friend Templin, of Hutchinson, on can be done by cutting out a chip on the east high heading. (I may make pruning and shaping trees the subject of a future article.) The Red Siberian and Hyslep Crabs, the Red June, Maiden Blush and Ben Davis apple trees began blooming in 1878, but none of the young fruit hung on long.

In 1879, many more trees of the same varieties that bloomed in 1878 bloomed and some set full of young apples, but were killed by the late spring freeze, as were my peaches and other fruits. The 1 year old trees bloomed as young as the 3 year trees, and are as large now.

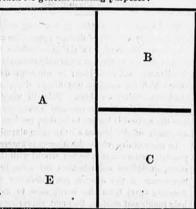
I think the cause of my one year apple trees dying, was the hot dry winds which blew very hard for several days about that time, and the great surface heat from the sun's reflected rays plus. by the sand. Since the trees have grown so as to shade the ground they grow faster on the most sandy land, probably because it retains moisture the best.

My experience with other fruit, and forest rees, will be given in a future article. Langdon, Kas.

Fuel for Southwestern Kansas.

We have already shown in our former article shall attempt to show how he can add to this supply from the cornfield, by raising timber.

We will take a square 160-acre farm, for this is what a majority of farmers in this part of Kansas own. The accompanying diagram will my apple trees, either in the nursery or orchard show how such a farm may be conveniently divided for general farming purposes:



We will suppose this to be a southwest quarter divided into four principal plots by hedges Plot A is a 60-acre pasture fild; B and C are two 40-acre fields for grain-raising; E is a 20acre plot for sub-divisions for orchard truckpatches, timber, stock-yards, barns, dwellings, etc., which may be divided as follows, or in any other manner to suit the ideas of the owner Five acres will be devoted to seedling peach trees planted close for wind-break and fuel Two acres appropriated to dwelling and outhouses, garden, sbrubbery and ornameutal trees Two acres should be planted with forest trees to form a grove for stock-yard, containing water troughs where stock can find shelter and shade A fourth division, embracing one acre, should quent, but if the year spent here can be taken and a few other sorts; a few thousand ever-as an average, there are not one-fourth as many greens, 1 to 11 feet high, mostly of Austrian lands in this past of Kansas, which have more etc.; The remainder of division E will contain

ten acres, on the south side of which subdivision should be planted a border of forest and ornamental trees, closely and compactly

It will be noticed that to fence a farm thus it will require 960 rods or three miles of hedge. We will suppose that these three miles are planted next spring, 1880, with cottonwood or gray willow cuttings. I would rather risk the cottonwood, because the willow has not been sufficiently tested in this county; cottonwood is a native here, and a very rapid grower. The hedge row should be in good order and two rods wide, one rod on each side of the hedge. This should be set with the cuttings in the spring, not over a foot apart in the row. These in an ordinary growing season will make a growth of from three to eight feet in height, and in four years from planting, with good cultivation, will be from three to six inches in diameter, and from twelve to twenty feet in height. An average season will make at least two-thirds or three-fourths of them grow. But if only onehalf will grow the plants will be thick enough by filling out the vacant spots from the parts where they are closer than two feet. This filling out of the vacant spots should be done the second spring, or at one year old from planting. At four years old they may be cut off about two feet from the ground, leaving one every eight feet. These should be splashed or laid down so as to form a rail on top of the stumps of those which were cut off, thus forming a fence about three or four feet in height. This splashing side of the fence if the fence is on a line running east and west, sufficiently to bend the tree westward, or on he north side of the tree if the

fence is on a line running north and south. One mile of these trimmings ought to furnish fuel for the kitchen for nine months, for there would be no less than 1,500 trees cut out-equal to five trees per day for nine months. Now we will suppose the second mile is treated the same way at five years from planting, which, at that age, would furnish considerable more fuel, and would furnish fuel for the kitchen for nearly a year. At six years old, the third mile could be treated the same way, and at that age would furnish ample fuel for the kitchen, with a sur-

Thus in six years from planting the farm would be fenced with a live fence in addition to all this amount of fuel. But it is claimed that cottonwood makes a very poor article of fuel. It certainly does when it is burned green, or allowed to lay out until half decayed, but if it is worked up and prepared for the stove while green and stored away in an open shed to season, it furnishes fuel that no one on these prairies need to ancer at unless he has plenty of money to spend for coal.

The farmer who is thus successful in raising his fence, after it is is three years old, with the cobs his corn crops will produce, will not need to purchase coal unless he chooses.

In another article we will show how this stock of firewood may be increased from year to year. J. B. SCHLICHTER.

The Barnes Wire Check Rower.

This implement, which is our subject of illustration this week, is very justly described as the only entirely successful wire check rower ever invented. It has now been in use for seven years, and of late has become so popular that the manufacturers, Messrs. Chambers, Baring & Quinlan, of Decatur, Ill., have been obliged to double their manufacturing capacity to supply the demand. As a matter of economy the use of a check rower is indispensable, saving labor, time and money and enabling farmers to be at work when under the old system they would be

idle.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for this over other check rowers:

Use of wire in place of rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes. The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope. The wire is as easy to handle as a rope. The wire does not cross the machine. There is no side drait. It will plant perfectly and more in check. The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field. It will work on any planter as now made. It is easy to work and to understand. It is durable in all its parts. Chambers, Bering & Quinlan are also well

Chambers, Bering & Quinlan are also well known as manufacturers of Hog Ringers and Rings, making the Champion (double) Ring and the genuine Brown Elliptical (single) ring. These rings both close on the outside of the nose, thus preventing it from becoming sore, an advantage over other rings so patent that the Ohio Swine Breeder's Association in January last in a resolution gave them the very strongest endorsement. est endersement.

The firm is thoroughly reliable and eminently responsible, and we recommend our reader needing their goods to send for descriptive cir able to make whater leater.

Harm Stock.

On the Management of Sheep.

Like the cereals and the meat growing business of our country, wool growing is as much a necessity, and is the sheet-anchorage of much of the wealth of Australia and South America, and also is becoming a trade in Europe and North America that is supplying a demand in plenteousness which would cost otherwise vastly more, had it to be supplied from other countries. Never, while unwashed wool is worth from 20 to 30 cents per pound and a corresponding price is paid for manufactured goods, need farmers fear to engage in sheep raising. Let every farmer keep as many as will not mow down his pastures too closely, at the expense of just necessary working animals of other classes and milch cows, and my experience proves that the spring, summer and autumn will be redolent with the smiles superinduced by the profits of this little trouble and pleasing occupation. Sow timothy on your wheat fields, with clover and orchard grass, and if well taken in sod, although it may not rain for weeks and the luxurious top dies off the grass, and in such case that the cow and the horse will pine for water, then it is that sheep grow fat and drop among the sods such manure as will vastly improve the soil. Although better to have a constant supply of good clear water, yet, where other stock would die they will flourish, and we have known them to go without water for weeks. Allow no stagnant ponds, where geese and hogs have access to puddle and mire, for we believe that from such cause many flocks become diseased.

If your grass fields are scant, prepare your sheep for the winter by feeding with a little grain and hay; keep out of cold rains and storms; in fact, keep them fat and they will yield a great deal more wool and raise more lambs. It is poor economy to starve them, for in many instances on account of deficiency of strength to raise a lamb, a mother will disown her offspring, which is instinctive, and also is a far greater loss than the expense of feeding extra. We do not advise every one to breed thoroughbreeds, as the cost in doing so will be immensely more, except for breeding purposes. A thorough bred ram is always advisable. The cross between thoroughbred rams and native ewes will make as good mutton, and will shear good fleeces; ard if you kave any bare-bellied ewes, breed first to an improved Merino ram, and breed up then to Cotswold, and you will have a densely-covered woolled as well as good mutton tentionally made, and improve the appearance of their young stock by keeping nothing but fine looking specimens on their premises, if the above theories be correct.-American Farmer.

Winter Calves.

A Wisconsin dairyman asks if there can be any profit in raising calves in winter, or late fall calves? This question is now very pertinent, since winter dairying is becoming common. Butter bears a higher price in winter; and this induces dairymen to have their calves dropped in the fall. Let us examine the expense account. Some think the cold weather will add much to the cost of keeping the calves; but this is probably a mistake, as the following considerations will show: The milk, after making butter in winter, is in better condition than in summer, as it is seldom sour, and may always be fed sweet. Calves kept in warm quarters will make more growth upon the same quantity of milk in winter than in summer, on account of its better quality, and because, being fed on hay, they seldom scour or have any trouble of stomach.

same quantity of milk fed to calves in winter and summer. Six calves, fed through January February, and March, on an average of 25 pounds of skim-milk each per day, starting with an average weight of 80 pounds, made an average weight, on the 1st day of April, of 305 pounds, or a gain of 21 pounds per day. They had, besides the milk, what rowen hay they

In feeding ten calves for four months, beginning May 1st, starting with an average weight of 100 poands, and feeding 25 pounds of skimmilk with pasture, they reached an average weight, September 1st, of 346 pounds, in 123 days, or an average gain of two pounds per day. It is almost impossible, on sour milk and grass, to keep calves from scouring to some extent. We have made better weight in summer by allowing them to run in a yard and feeding good hay in racks. The hay seems to counteract the acidity of the milk. We have no hesitation in saying that calves, well cared for, will make a better growth on sweet skim-milk and hay in winter, than on sour skim-milk and grass in summer. Then it must be profitable to raise winter calves for beef; for, as we have seen, they will be heavier, and cost no more. And if heifers are raised for the dairy, and come in at two years old, they will cost less raised from fall calves than spring calves; for, in the former case, as we have seen, the first winter costs no more than summer keep, and so there is only the extra cost of one winter before the heifer drops her calf and becomes a producing cow. Most dairymen who believe in full feeding, and, therefore, raise heifers of good growth, also believe in early maternity, that the milking habit may be developed early.

The general online of the best delivered is The general opinion of the best dairymen lis, that a cow, at four years old, will give more milk if she comes in at two than three years old. There can, therefore, be no valid object

has been kept for half a year .- Nat. Live-Stock

The Farrmer's Station Record.

This is the title of a new agricultural venture published in New York, the first number of which is received and is full of good things. We make the following extracts from a leading article pointing out how agricultural journals benefit the farmers :

It will be found, on examination, that most of the large products in husbandry are obtained by farmers who are accustomed to read and think, and who are not only wise enough to profit by reading, but who select the best part of their material from books and papers devoted to their interest, and in which they find recorded the facts and the experience of successful men.

In confirmation of this view, there are many brewd and practical men who have discovered in their own experience, and who do not hesitate to emphasize the fact, that the best investment they have yet made in their business is the money paid for agricultural papers, and who also make it a point to read them carefully, and to write for them often. These are the men who win the surest prizes of husbandry, whose success proves that farming can be made to pay, not only in the broadest and highest sense of the word, but also in its money aspect, and whose example kindles the faith, and aninates the zeal of other farmers even in remote and unfavored sections.

So clearly and palpably have the journals of this class demonstrated their value, that it is often possible in passing through a rural district to discover by uumistakable signs the farms on which such papers are taken, and where they have found a welcome home; and it is easy to see that in the presence of these sheets of useful knowledge, the whole aspect of the farm is changed, and all the results improved. Manures and fertilizers are more efficient, as well as more abundant; the latest and best methods are adopted; a new impulse is given to vegetation; the very roots of the crops strike deeper and spread wider than before, and even the meadows assume a brighter shade of green, and the cereal grains a deeper tinge of gold. And finally, as a crowning evidence of what is here claimed for the influence of the press, along with this new vigor of vegetation and more abundant yield, we find also a reduction of cost that is even more important than all the rest.

But the great facts of experience in farming are not bounded by an acre, and do not expire in one application. On the contrary, they are developed by use, and grow by repetition. They spread and multiply from farm to farm, and from year to year, until a continent is made richer by them, and posterity hails them as a treasure.

Now, farmers, this is not a long sermon, but it has a moral and a purpose, and the meaning for each individual is this. If you are not already a subscriber to an agricultural paper, lose no time in securing the benefit of such a journal, for you are certainly losing every year far more than the cost, and sooner or later you will find this out. If you are already taking one or more such papers, don't be satisfied until you make the number three or four. Depend upon it farmers are too generally under a mistake on this subject, and it is time to take up a new departure.

The timidity shown by many in applying a sum so limited as two or three dollars to obtain the priceless knowledge, on which depends the whole value and final profit of their business, is more than surprising. The trifling sums, often lavished without a thought on objects comparatively of little or no value, if applied to such a purpose as this would be sufficient to supply variety of journals and valuable books that would at once create a new atmosphere of thought in the house, and, while thus rounding out the education of the family, would also enlarge the yield and the profits of the harvests to come.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

The infection works slowly, but very surely, and before symptoms of disease appear the animal is past recovery. In six cases where the date of the exposure was accurately ascertained, the disease manifested itself in nineteen days, after which the earliest was fifteen days, and the longest thirty-six days. This, in view of the fact that the disease becomes contagious before the animal is known to be sick, renders the approach of the disease all the more alarming.

In the vicinity where the disease is known to prevail, farmers cannot be too careful with their stock, excluding animals from any other herd-Symptoms of the disease are indolency and standing apart from the herd, slow to more, hair rough and staring, frequent shivering and a cough, grunting and indications of pain, with an increased temperature of the body. When the ear is applied to the chest harsh sounds are noticed in one or both lungs, with quick and labored breathing. The flew of milk is lessened, though sometimes increased through the animal drinking large quantities of water, to allay thirst occasioned by the fever. Saliva drips from the lips. Some cows have given the dis-

The Diseases of the Digestive Organs in Horses.

taste seems to prefer fresh butter to that which fasts, and sudden changes of food, a scanty sup- winter than in summer. - Ohio Farmer. ply of food of an inferior quality, such as being kept on short, dry pasture, and by jumping or otherwise getting into a field of green crop, which they eat greedily; over-leading the stomach, causing fermentation, evolution of gas, and violent indigestion, which frequently uns on to a fata! termination

Frrmers' horses are often exposed to long fasts, more especially during the plowing season, when, after a hard and exhaustive day's work. they return to the stable hungry and fatigued. where they speedily devour their food, without subjecting it to mastication and insalivation. and, consequently, this unprepared food causes lerangement of digestion in the stomach.

No uncommon cause of indigestion in horses s, what has already been pointed out, allowing them to drink large quantities of water immediately after being fed, which washed the semiligested contents of the stomach into the bowels before they have undergone the necessary solvent process by the gastric fluids. This unligested food acts as an irritant on the bowels, and causes indigestion.

In young horses derangements of the stomach are frequently caused by the mastication organs, the teeth not being capable of properly grinding the food, especially from two years old o four and a half. The shedding of the first set, and the growth of the permanent teeth keep the mouth tender, and in many cases, if bolting it, that is unmasticated, and, in them, this is a fertile source of derangement of the organs of digestion.

In older horses the teeth frequently become irregular and present sharp points which prick or cut the cheek, rendering mastication difficult and painful, hence they are apt to swallow unmasticated food. A broken or diseased tooth is another common cause of imperfect mastication. Food of an inferior quality, such as musty hay or oats, readily deranges the digestion and gives rise to disease of the stomach and bowels, and frequently of the urinary organs as well.

Symptoms of Indigestion.-In the acute form where fermentation and evolution of gas takes place, as when an animal eats a large quantity of any food, especially green food or damp, succulent grass, the symptoms are sudden and violent. Distention of the belly with gas, acute pain which is more or less intermittent, and profuse prostration; the animal rolls violently, the breathing is quickened, increases the flatulence and the violence with which the animal throws himself about, threaten rupture of the stomach or bowels.

In the sub-acute and chronic forms the danger to life is not so great as the symptoms are less violent. Arising as it does from a variety of causes, we find a corresponding difference in the symptoms. In all cases there is a loathing of food, an irregular appetite, loss of flesh, a dry, harsh, unthrifty coat—the condition known as hide-bound. In some cases we have a morbid appetite, the animal licking the walls, especially lime or plaster, or any cold surface, preferring soiled litter, which he picks out of his bedding, to good, sound food. Thirst is a common accompaniment to this condition, and profuse urination which induces weakness and renders him totally unfit for work. The breath is sour and fœtid; he is subject to colic, the attacks of which may be slight but frequent.

Prevention.-Some horses, like some men, are constitutionally subject to indigestion. In most, however, like man, also, it is the result of errors in diet, and can be prevented by close observance of physiological laws, especially by avoiding long fasts, overeating, sudden changes of food and food of bad quality. When it arises from parasitic irritation, it must be got rid of by medical treatment.—Coleman's Rural

Boultry.

Winter Feeding for Fowls.

Boil a heaping half peck of potatoes, mash them, add two quarts of a mixture of bran and shorts, a tablespoonful of salt, hot water enough o mix into a stiff mass, and you have a breakfast for your forty fowls. For a change-renember that fowls don't like to eat one kind of food all the time any better than you wouldoil turnips, and mix them with corn meal; boiled carrots are good, and even pumpkins can be used in the same way. Don't use corn meal to mix with very often; oat meal, bran and shorts, and buckwheat meal are better for laying hens. Don't mix their food so thin as to be sloppy; a good deal of it will be wasted, and besides the fowls don't like it that way : mix stiff enough to "stand alone." Give your fowls a warm meal every morning: they need it during cold weather; it warms them up and makes der to keep the ground constantly stirred. All them teel good right off. Give it to them early; cultivation should be done in fine weather and the days are short and the nights are long, hens get up hungry, and don't like standing around waiting for breakfast any better than some men I know of. It is best to cook the breakfast the quality of the fruit or wine be improved evening before and then it can quickly be thereby. warmed up.

A heaping teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, well mixed in the dough, is enough for your flock of forty, and do not give it oftener than have given them their breakfast, throw a few and if the fowls do not seem to care whether fast next time. And don't fall into the other

likely to extend year by year; for the general of the stomach; such, for instance, as long they are well fed, and it takes more food in that it may still remain higher after settling.

A correspondent inquires of the symptoms, cause and cure for roup. This disease of fowls is a very disagreeable disease in all respects. It is produced by having too many fowls in a small place, dampness, sudden change in the weather, lousy birds, etc. Birds late in moulting are often affected with it, being very susceptible to the changes. Its first indications are difficulty in breathing, a very offensive breath, running discharge at the nostrils, swelling of the eyes and head; the head becomes very feverish-often a rattling in the throat. Sometimes there is a loss of appetite and sometimes not. Often the affected bird will become blind. In mild cases wash the head and mouth out with warm vinegar or soda water; keep in a dry, warm place; feed soft foot seasoned with stimulants. Isolate all cases from other fowls, as by drinking from the same dish the disease cure is the hatchet.

A flock of hens will pay for themselves becared for. You can then sell them, if you choose, for a good price, and raise another lot; but it is not advisable to do so, as the second year is the most profitable; but do not keep age they do not pay well.

Apiary.

Bees .- Natives and Italian.

It amuses me, somewhat, to sit still and read he different opinions of men, (perhaps editors) on bees. In your issue of the 14th Inst., I find quite a eulogy on the Italian bees. The author eems to be quite visionary, I think, for he says they are hardier than the common or native bees; also says that an expert bee-keeper can tell Italian eggs, etc. Now let me say that this is not the kind of hash (so to speak) that should be fed to young bee-keepers, for we certainly must acknowledge that we are Americans, and you know that as such we are willing to compare native Americans against the world. I think that the native bees are as hardy, comparatively, as anything else, yet I do not say that they are more hardy than imported bees. I will agree with him upon the beauty of the Italians, for they are real beauties; and we find that some of the young queens of both kinds are surprisingly prolific layers, and often fill a hive with young bees in an almost incredibly short time; but there is not so much difference as there is in their size and strength, for the Italians are much larger and can bear up a greater load against our strong winds, and can protect their stores better against robbers, than the natives. As to disposition they are naturally more quiet, yet when aroused they are nearly as bad as yellow jackets. I would advise all bee-keepers to try them, and you will find them, if gently handled, to be real pets.

Now, Mr. Editor, what I want to get at is this, that we should not overdraw the line in favor of anything, but have the unvarnished truth, and that is this, that the Italians will not quite fill the expectations of beginners, measured by the article from the American Agricul-HIRAM J. WARD. turist.

Farmington, Kansas.

Korticulture.

Rot and Mildew of the Grape.

The precautionary measures largely adopted by leading fruit growers, consist in a free use of sulphur, applied by dusting the vines occasionally from the time the seed is formed until the coloring is at least half completed.

Vineyards with southern exposure are generally considered more nearly exempt from rot than many others, especially if the soil is naturally a well-drained one and so situated that no stagnant moisture can exist upon it. A correspondent writing on the treatment of grapes to avoid rot, in the Farmers' Advocate, urges the use of the spade instead of the plough in the preparation of the land for planting. He says: When one knows how to use a spade it is a very simple method, much more rapid and less costly than would be thought. An acre dug to the depth of twenty to twenty-four inches costs little relatively, the vines find ample support in a soil thus worked, and the grapes will not rot."

It is further suggested that the soil about the vines be thoroughly worked in the spring with a spade, followed by four or five koeings in the summer, whether there are weeds or not, in orwhen the sod is dry. Keep the ground worked as deep as may be done with the hoe. It will then remain cool, the vines will thrive and the

In garden culture, for a single row, the border should be eight or ten feet long and about four feet wide. An approved mode of preparation is to dig out the natural soil to the required once a week when your fowls are in good depth and length and width necessary. If the health. Don't waste food; give your fowls no soil be stiff or damp small stones, brush and more than they will eat up clean. After you rubbish must be laid at the bottom as a sort of drainage. On top of this deposit the compost handfuls of grain among the leaves on the floor, for the border. This may consist of two parts of good, fresh, friable loam, one of old, well they scratch it out or not, give them less break- rotted manure, and one of ashes, shells and broken bones, all mixed together. The top of tion to raising winter calves where it is found profitable to make winter butter. And this is extreme and starve your fowls-you will find it the border when finished ought to be at least a

When a southern exposure which gives the vines the benefit of the sun's rays all day can not be gained, an eastern exposure will often be found successful, especially with the early ripening varieties. A northern exposure ought to be avoided if possible, and if used the hardy, early-ripening varieties only should be planted.

Miscellaneous.

Trees for the Prairies.

Having seen the treeless prairies last fall, I wish to add my say to so important a question. My first notice was of the few scattering trees along the side of streams, that they were more scraggy, crooked and less thrifty than trees east or in eastern Kansas. Especially was it the case where trees grew alone, or at a distance from others. I saw cottonwoods and box elders is contagious. In severe cases the only effective growing nearly alone, or by the road side that had the appearance of old age, or as if they had suffered neglect, yet neither was true, and it was to an extent surprising; and I saw the same fore they are one year old, if they are rightly kinds of tress grow in closely planted groves, that were decidedly vigorous. I observed it so often on all kinds of trees that I came to the conclusion that trees must be planted closer to produce the best results. Were I to advise on the ed on hard, dry food, they acquire the habit of them after they are two years old, for after that distance should say twice as close as required on timber claims. They will grow more erect, more vigorous, make a better wind break, and produce more and better trees per acre.

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There is no tree indigenous to this state, but that deserves a place on the planters list. The cottonwood takes the lead, and should be followed by the black walnut, white ash and other hard wood trees.

The osage hedge and the honey locust found growing along our streams, make fine durable trees, and wood; and the tree perhaps forever doomed by H. Greeley could fill an important place in the farm economy of the west, as a tree for fencing material-1 mean the Lombardy poplar, and believe, if people will plant them. where their stock yards are to be, in rows three or four feet apart and eight inches in the rows, they will make a wind break forthwith, and when five or six years old, will make poles to use as rails, and nail on, or weave in, between those standing for a fence, and then people can quit using long ropes to fasten their stock to hay or straw stacks. If cut and peeled in summer they will make light and durable poles for years, and others are growing for shelter and more poles; so we can have a perpetual supply of timber in a short time. They can also be planted along road sides one foot apart; when strong enough, weave through them a barbed wire and you have plenty of shade, fence, wind break, and fire wood. The poplar wood is not durable unless it is peeled in summer, and then have seen it last well. A. H. G.

Has No Faith in Sorghum.

A correspondent of the Cultivator having made "some remarks" in regard to that paper's scepticism in regard to the prosperous future of sorghum, replies as follows: (The Cultivator is a strong advocate of beet sugar.)

"We have said and do say there are serious obstacles against its successful use as a sugaryielding plant; and that Mr. Le Duc and other gentlemen engaged in pushing its sugar capacty upon the public, by advertising sorghum machinery in government publications, were misleading the people. We still insist that such is the case. The success of sorghum works at the west, particularly the present season, as reported by several of the local papers, is not unknown to us; but such reports written up by enthusiastic reporters. do not fairly represent the business. That, for instance, giving an account of the making of sugar at Woodstock, Ill., possesses no significance whatever. It states that sugar has been made from sorghum. Everybody admits that this can be done-but what is of more consequence is, what did it cost? How much sugar was vielded by an acre of sorghum cane, and what was the polarizing value of the product? Until these facts appear it is not fair to call the enterprise a success. There are difficulties and obstacles in the successful working of sorghum which do not appear in the case of the sugar beet. It has a flinty, sileceous structure which is difficult to break down, and the large amount of glucose which it contains is a troublesome matter to handle. On the contrary, sugar beets contain almost no glucose, if properly treated, and they can, therefore, be worked to great advantage by refiners. Samples of melardo, raw sugar, from the beets worked up by the Maine Beet Sugar Co., have been analyzed in this city this fall, and show as high as seventy-six per cent. of pure cane sugar; one house having lately purchased fifty hogsheads of this product from this company. There can possibly be no rivalry or jealousy between our sugar refiners and the sorghum syrup manufacturers, for the farmer would be very glad to purchase the raw sugar of the latter at a paying price to them."

Among the influences that have largely contributed to unfold and expand the husbandry of this country, the steady, earnest, and persistent work of our agricultural journals,-even if not the most conspicuous—is probably the most valuable and important.

Victims of wasted energies will find sure relief in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is the most po-tent purifier and a fountain of health and

The Best Way of Making Butter.

A great deal has been written of late about

difficult art of making butter well. Now to one accustomed to this work there are some very delicate points to be observed, which if strictly adhered to will ensure success to every one who has even moderately good cows. All this past summer and fall our butter has come in from two to five minutes, except once or twice after I had been unable to attend to my milk. During the warm weather I skimmed my milk twice or thrice a day, according to the weather, never allowing it to lopper if it could possibly be avoided. When it could not be I either churned at once before the curds hardened to show in the butter, or threw a handful of salt over the cream. The first way is best, the second sends the curds to the bottom of the dish, and should be left behind when one churs. We made our butter at morning of one day, at night of the next, as a rule, and always had rich, sweet buttermilk fit for use. Our milk room is on the north in summer, away from any fire heat and well ventilated. Many times in succession butter came in a minute and a half, hard and nice, in our crank churn. Later, when cold weather set in, I removed the milk to a warmer place. where the heat from the kitchen could help a little on cold days, and when frost appeared I set the milk, when a day or two old, on the stove, to heat slowly to a scalding point, after which I set it away to stand a day and a night before skimming. . There is no way I have ever tried or heard of that ensures such an amount of cream as to set a stove full of pans as the fire declines at night, leaving it to cool off with the stove. In the morning, if the heat was just right-and experience will teach any thoughtful person about the degree of heat-coals only being needed, and not a great abundance of them, usually, it depends upon the capacity of the stove for equalizing each part of its surface, then will all the cream of any value be raised, if not absolutely all that will ever rise. Skim the milk and have done with it provided it was two days and nights old at the heating. The cream will be as thick as leather and usually flake off in a mass. There will be no more leng churnings, no more curds in the butter, no bitter buttermilk. All will be first-class, and those who have despised winter butter-making will laugh with delight over it as surely as they try this way. Do not buy coloring powders for your lack of color; try the. wholesome, healthful root that hurts no one and that you do not fear. Grate your pared carrots into a strong cloth spread over a quart pan; three large ones to six pounds of butter is about right, wring the juice through the cloth, pour into the cream already in the churn and made a little warm, wring out again dipped in a half cupful of warm water, add that also and try if you can, by slow or fast churning, hinder the butter from coming quickly. Our butter is pronounced firstclass by all, and so may any one's be if only the same process is adopted. Pour out the buttermilk, leaving the butter in the churn, add two or three dippers of pure cold water and churn a minute more; if too warm, or if any little white flakes appear, pour out and rinse again. It will ensure solid, perfect butter. Salt with Higgins' salt; look out, for it is twice as strong nearly as any other, and will never fail to keep the butter well. Let the butter stand one night, then work over just once, spat it until t is solid and compact-no more, else it will be oily-and keep it, if you please, till June. If butter boxes are to be used, fill them first with boiling water, cool, make a strong brine of rock salt and fill a box, after it is strained clear, full to the brim. Set it in a pan or pail, and as it lowers fill with water, so that it cannot harm the top of the butter when the rest is fresh. Prepare the box beforehand when you need to use it, and as soon as the butter is worked rinse the box in cold water and pack it down with a mallet made for the purpose. Smooth off with butter stick, cover with a cloth dipped in the brine, and you are through. The brine can serve well for three months by adding an occasional handful of salt, and can save trouble if the next box is scalded and ready to pour it into when it is necessary to empty the first one. I have been very explicit in this article for the benefit of the young makers that find their work a toil, and know not all the best methods of securing desired results. It will not hurt some older ones if they read it too .- Auntie Dee; in Record and Farmer.

The Drive-Well Monopoly.

The hired agents of the Drive-Well monopoly are again turned loose upon the farmers and others who are so unfortunate as to have one of those contrivances upon their premises, as will be seen by the following notice, which we clip from the Fremont Herald:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"Time having expired to allow discount on royalties for driven wells (pumps), all infringers must pay the full amount of ten dollars after December 10, 1879, in this county, for a license on each and every well of such construction in use. Ample notice having been given, all who neglect to pay will be liable, without notice, to suit for damages and injunctions, restraining them from use of such wells.

"Agent for Dodge county."

But the citisens of that propinquity do not propose to submit to the will of the so-called patentees" of the drive-well, and at once called a meeting at Frement on the 8th of December, over which Dr. Abbott presided, and R. Bridge, Esq., acted as secretary. A committee, consisting of W. A. Marlow, R. Kittle, and

Geo. Messenger, was appointed to investigate the matter (the right of the self-styled agents to royalty for simply using a system that is as old Vermont butter making, each article abounding as Methusela's goat); a committee was also apin criticisms, as if the state had wholly lost the pointed to collect fifty cents from each person using one of these wells, with a view to meeting all necessary expenses incurred in fighting of importance in politics. the matter to a successful end. We ask the committee, of which Mr. Marlow is chairman, to apprise the Farmer of the result of their investigations, to the end that we may spread it all over the state. One firm of these "patent" cormorants which attempted to collect money from farmers in Iowa were met with a decision of the courts to the effect that they had no right to demand, and that parties using drive-wells were not compelled to pay royalty. That the assumption of a right to royalty is an outrage no decent man denies, and we hope none of our patrons will pay a cent to the "agent for Dodge county" or any other county of the state. Or- Home. ganize yourselves for action-as the Dodge county people have—and turn a bold front upon the enemy. Millions for war, but not a cent for tribute.—Nebraska Farmer.

Batrons of Husbandry.

Country Society.

Young people in the country suffer most of all from being deprived of the kind of society they need. It often happens that the 3Hly society they have access to, is of a character that makes it worse than none. The conversation of the circle that meets in the evening at the country store, or bar-room, is rarely of a kind that tends to improve the minds of young men, and the classes that assemble at public houses and elsewhere for midnight dances, do not promote refinement in either sex. It is here that the grange has proved the greatest blessing. It provides a place where the young of both sexes may meet and cultivate the graces of society, in a moral atmosphere and at seasonable hours. It is a misfortune that every rural community is not blessed with a grange. The most intelligent and moral young men and women in the country, finding no socioty that is congenial to their tastes, too often forsake all company and become recluses in their own houses. Being willing and apt at their work they always find plenty to do, and so become drudges in their incessant toil, narrowing and darkening their whole lives. "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy;" and it is a great pity to find as we often do, a farmer whose acres are numbered in hundreds, who is able to give his children excellent opportubities, but whose sons have been doomed so long to drudgery that they know nothing but their work, and are surpassed in address by the average newsboy.

Farmers and their sons must of course work hard, but winter affords little opportunity for relaxation, and our boys and girls should be encouraged to cultivate a kind of society that will benefit them. In many neighborhoods the houses are not so remote as to prevent the young people from forming miniature societies for social improvement. One who has not tried it does not know how much pleasure and profit may be obtained from little meetings of this kind, even if they have but four or five members. Let them meet each week and one member bring a selection to read, another a story to tell; iudulge occasionally in a little debate and add singing, games or any innocent amusement at pleasure. Evenings spent in this way, will pass pleasantly and bring pleasure and profit to all who participate in them .- Husbandman.

The Farmer in Politics.

Next year will be an eventful one to the farmers of this country in a political way, and thee "machine" men are already kindly advising the cultivators of the soil to tend to crops and herds, and not think of caucuses or elections. Of late years the opinion has gained ground in rural districts that candidates are of quite as much importance as platforms, and that attention to the primaries is the duty of every citizen. In not a few instances this conviction has made a commotion among the wire-pullers and log-rollers, especially of the west; and if a judicious and common sense view of politics is taken by farmers, they will have more representatives among the national and state legislators next year.

The time has gone by for intemperate criticism of law-makers by those who do not lift a finger in the affairs of state. Why does the farmer go into his grain lot or dairy, and complain that the freights are ruinously high, and all the politicians of the land fit only for the prison? Whose fault is it? Is not the farmer cittzen, and are not the citizens the source of all political power? The farmer who indulges in tirades against political hacks, yet keeps away from caucuses, is not worthy to be a citizen. Perhaps farmers would not relish the charge of being the ultimate cause of political corruption. But in a measure it is true. Indifference to the public welfare is as dangerous to the state as sedition and dishonesty. All that any thief asks is to be left alone. A Virginia writer recently congratulated the granges of that state for keeping out of politics. Perhaps if they had "dabbled" more in it, the recent repudiation agitation would not have placed the Old Dominion in such a false light before the world. No one can doubt for an instant that the land-owners, and intelligent people of the state, desire to pay their debts. Why, then, were not the land-owners found in

the thickest of the fight when the honor of the state was at stake?

It should be remembered that Cincinnatus, that old Romau farmer, was erlied to do state service, not because he could hold a plow, but

All who love the nation should cheerfully aid all those influences which make a nation grest. "The grange, as we view it, is one of the mightiest of these; and this it will continue,—what we as an outsider believe it now to be,—an institution whose aims are all for 'good, for God, our Country and Truth."

because he knew something about state-craft aud if the farmers have no remedy for acknowledged evils, they will not secure the public vote by a simple hue-and-cry. Well digested synopses of public questions, with a definite plan of operations, is what will make the farmer

Wherever men gather together to discuss public matters, there let the farmer be; wherever candidates are to be selected for public offices, let the farmer try his hand in selecting men that will represent him; and wherever monopolists plan to get rich at the public expense, let the strong agricultural wrm be raised against speculation, fraud, and injustice. The The farmer should be more than a nominal quantity in our polttics. He should dictate measures, and not limit his duties of citizenship to choosing between the bad candidates of city bosses and machine politicians .- Land and

The Elevating Influences of the Grange.

[Extract from the report of the Master of the Maryland State Grange.]

Again we are urged to discountenance the credit system, the mortgage system, and every system tending to prodigality and bankruptey. Could any advice have been more needed in 1873? (a period of depression following the inflated prices and extravagance engendered by the years of war through which we have passed,) and could any community have made greater progress in these most important matters than the farmers of Maryland? I feel sure that none can truthfully assert that the grange ed in a recent article of E. G. D. Holden, who, though not a member of our order, has so thoroughly caught the spirit of our teachings, that I cannot refrain from quoting some of his words, He says:

"Associations of mutual interests and community for mutual relief, operating through friendly channels of fraternal regard, necessarily improve the condition of every member. A better knowledge of the world is reached. Selfishness to a large extent, is rubbed out. The heart is enlarged. Men come to know each other better. Each member feels that he no longer stands alone; he feels that others are interested in him, and he in turn is interested in them. And this interest among the Patrons, if we have read them rightly, is not by any means confined to the purchase of a bushel of wheat, a reaper or a ton of plaster, nor yet to the hearth of his neighbor's family. These things are included among the good it does; but its true greatness after all is not measured in dollars saved or dollars earned. It rises so far above that that all right minded men have come to regard the grange as a national help. It is the backbone of the country, and has become a most important factor in the advancement of states. It is all this because it has educated many minds that waited only for opportunities. The eagerness with which it was embraced but too plainly proved that it was long-looked-for come at last.

"Our observation has proved that this institution has not only been of great benefit to its members, but also to the states and nation. The one proposition proves the other. Anything that benefits the people benefits the state. They are one and can never be divorced. The one is the other, and nothing can ever be taken away

buying and selling, taught them lessons in domestic and political economy, and opened up new avenues of thought and progress within its gates, it has also made the state wealthier and happier,-in that it has thereby improved the condition of the people. As we view it, the grange has accomplished all this; but even then, grand as the result may be, is not all. The grange hall and the session become not only the place where social greetings are extended, where those formerly far apart have been drawn close together, but it has also been made the school for literary and scientific research; all the time educating and all the time bettering every one privileged to sit within the shadow of its mystic fold.

"More than this, the grange has given a new dignity to the position of the farmer. It has taught him that he is no longer the one always to work, but the one to be served. He commands the situation. It has given him new ideas of his independence, and has the more impressed upon his soul the truism, that the soil is the source of all wealth, and that in the prosecution of business affairs others must depend more upon him than he upon them. The very causes which brought the grange into existence, and its rapid growth during the few years of its life, are a stronger proof than any thing else can be of the necessity for its organization. It has taken a firm hold upon the affections of the people. It benefits them and thus benefits all. Narrow, indeed, and ill-educated. must be the mind and heart that do not extend to it a hearty hand and wish it God speed and good prosperity in its glorious mission. We de not believe it will take any step backward. We do believe that it will hold to its steady dignified way, and become every year more a power for good in all our broad land, All, therefore, who love the state, whose material interests the grange in every way advances, though not permitted to become members, should ex-tend to the Patrons their warmest sympathy. All who love the nation should cheerfully aid

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.

WOOL-GROWERS

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

Berkshire American 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.

FOR SALE.

Registered Jersey Bull.

Ourny, A J C C II R, No 4355 out of celebrated cow "Patty Morse" No 5905. "Imbden Geese, White Leg horn Fowls, Fancy Pigeons, 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.

has not accomplished great good wherever its purposes have been carried out in the true spirit. My thoughts have been so happily express-

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

A. W. ROLLINS. Scoretary Kansas Central Breeders Association.

Manhattan, Kansas

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.



Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

from itself.

"If, therefore, the grange has taught its members better business habits, better modes of its little business habits, better modes of its little business habits, better modes of little business habits, but habits and little business habits. RANDOLPH & PAYNE.

Holstein Cattle

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

SMITHS & POWELL,

Syracuse, New York:

If you want to sell

GRAPE VINES,

SMALL FRUITS and choice varieties of

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

en commission, I:will give you the

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

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS.

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

W. D. MAXWELL, CONSIGNMENTS OF

APPLES

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

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.

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

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The buil at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and helfers for sale Correspondence solicited.

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs. everal 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 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Murserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas, Catalogue of Greenhouse and Budding Planta sent

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortments, stock first class. Osago 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. Dentist, No. 189 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas,

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

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

60 new styles chromo and floral cards in case 10c:

FOR SALE.

Native Bees in Quinby beehives. Mrs. R. D. VAN-WIN KLE, Pleas ant Ridge, Leav. County, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Theroughbred Short-Hern Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-dress 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 supply 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 \$1.0) or the Kansas Farsher and Magazine for \$2.00. Also all bee books and articles used in Bee-Keeping at very low prices. The Magazine gives beginners just such information as the must have to make the business successful and profitable. Sead the money direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled For Frices of Extractals, Hives, Simokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Publisher of the Kansas Farner, Topeka, Kansas.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.

When we went to Texas, we picked out the route down through the finest portion of Missouri, by way of the "Queen City" Sedalia, thence to Fort Scott and Parsons, through the garden portion of Kansas, passing along the 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 from Parsons, Kansas, our route led down towards the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the Charming Indian Territory, just below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, 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 giltering 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 faircs wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its gentlest swell stood still with all his rounded billows, fixed and motionless for ever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas," From this point our route led thro' the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the grain and cattle raches. What wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas, is to be sure and take the route 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 benison. The Beautiful Indian Territory, and enter the Gate City, Denison; see that you go by way of the Great Missouri Kansa

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS; CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line (nonparsel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15 " per insertion.
Three months, " 12 " " "
One year, " 10 " "

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 5 or 5 expire stin the next issue. The paper is siways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Addressed by Mailer.

We have commenced putting the mailing lists of the FARMER in type, and subscribers in future will receive their papers with name and post office address printed on a colored label and pasted on the margin of the paper or wrapper. The label also contains the number to which the paper has been paid for, and subscribers by consulting the number on the right hand corner of the first page of the FARMER, and subtracting that from the number on the address label, can at any time determine the number of papers due them on present subscription.

As it requires considerable time to set up a large mail list, caused by delay on account of has built his long enduring monument. running short in "sorts," the list will not all be got in type for a week or two.

Death of Hon. Alfred Gray.

Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary to the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, died on Friday afternoon, January 23d, at his residence in Topeka, after a long and painful illness. His disease was consumption and asthma, a complication of two distressing maladies. His mind was active and full of work and plans for future work, to the last moment. In the death of Alfred Gray Kansas loses one of her most useful men, whose place will not be entirely filled, He occupied a place in the history of Kansas agriculture of world wide fame that no other man has reached. Among the many agricultural reports which are issued from the states of this Union and Europe, none of them ever approached the marveleus works emanating from the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, the productions and monuments of Mr. Gray's genius and untiring industry. To these wonderful reports Kansas owes her fame throughout this continent and the old world, and the unparalleled immigration which has been and still continues, flowing into her fertile prairies, more than to any other influence which has been exerted in directing the eyes, and turning the steps of immigrants from all parts of the civilized world

The following incident will serve to illustrate the untiring industry of the man whose fame is world wide and sheds so much lustre on the state he served so well.

The day before his death he had two assistants from the office with him, one in the morning and one in the evening, and directed their work for some time, even sketching the plans of benefit to Kansas, and which he hoped soon to undertake.

ing sketch of

MR. GRAY'S LIFE AND WORK IN KANSAS. Mr. Grav has been identified with Kansas since 1857, when he came to Wyandotte county intending to pursue his profession of law, but he soon after bought a farm, near the then thriving village of Quindaro, where he located, and engaged extensively in agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. He made one of the finest orchards and vineyards in the state and had one of the best improved farms and perhaps the handsomest country home in Kansas From April 1862 to March 1864 he served as quartermaster in the Union Army, when he resigned on account of ill health. He held various local officss, and was chief clerk of the last Kansas territorial legislature. The President in recognition of his ability as a statistician and a man in every way well informed upon the agricultural resources of the country appointed him one of the United States Commissioners to represent the Government at the Paris Exposition in 1878, but he declined because of his official duties at home and his precarious strength.

He remained on this farm until 1873, in the meantime taking great interest in all branches of study pertaining to his business, and assisted in organizing several agricultural societies. In 1866 he was elected a director of the State Agricultural Society, then in its infancy, and soon became one of the most influential members. He was re-elected for five years and was then elected secretary of the society to succeed Hon, H. J. Strickler. This position he held until 1872 when the State Board of Agriculture was organized and the agricultural society merged with it, and Mr. Gray elected the first secretary; a place which he filled with unexampled efficiency until the day of his death.

In 1870 he was general superintendent of the state fair held at Lawrence, and served in the same capacity at the Fort Scott fair, but his theory of the usefulness of a state agricultural association was not embodied in great home exhibitions, and he received much censure for his influence in cutting short the state fair system, and in the beginning for publishing expensive

reports, he lived to see vindicated the wisdom of the plans he had studied out for the glory of Kansas. The fame of his able and accurate works has spread over the civilized world, and to our state thousands of its most intelligent citizens. Since the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, where he was a director of the Kansas exhibit, and where he worked from the beginning to the end, and since the issuance of his biennial report embodying the history of that great work which attracted the attention of the world to Kansas, Mr. Gray has stood foremost among men who have brought konor and fame and wealth to this state.

MR. GRAY'S EARLY HISTORY.

Mr. Gray was born at Erie, Evans county, New York. His parents were both of English descent. When he was a small child his mother was left a widow with eight children, of whom he was the third. He lived to the age of fourteen on his father's farm. Then for two years he worked for wages in the summer, earning enough to pay for schooling in the winter and doing chores for his board,

In 1847 he embarked on Lake Erie, as a sailor, and at the end of two years left the ship a first mate. Before the death of his mother, about this time, she persuaded him to abandon that life and take an academic course, which he did, graduating in the law school at Albany

N. Y. On his admission to the bar he was proffered an equal copartnership with his former preceptor, Hon. N. K. Hopkins, of Buffalo, which po sition he accepted, and for two years practiced law in that city. Then, happily for Kansas, his star beckoned him westward, and here he

Self-Sustaining Education.

The question of our unsatisfactory system of education, is forcing itself daily more and more into public notice, and is receiving more attention from practical educators. The education which free-born Americans most need, is a species of self-sustaining education, an education which, like a good trade, will serve to offset the absence of capital. The education which instructs the youth in the branches of knowledge where there is little or no likelihood he or she will ever be in a position to bring into use, is virtually fornamental, a costly jewel laid away in a casket. It is the education which can be taken directly into the field or the workshop and put to immediate use which is the most pressing need of the day.

The education which is the out-growth of the cloister is not the kind of education which is demanded or is most serviceable in this day when science is coupled to art and harnessed to the wheels of progress. Brain and machinery are dispensing with the old style of manual labor, and our newer education must be made to conform more nearly to the demands of the hour. The hands of the boy and girl should be educated at the same time the brain is learning to think, to analyze and gather in the rudiments and primary rules on which must be laid every educational superstructure. Those fundamental principles have been remanded to the limbo of text books and the schoolmen who arrogate to themselves the entire business of educating the children, skim over the text books, and hurry the children forward to the multitude of new lessons, which, composed of a smattertering of many branches of higher education, possess not enough of any one to be turned to a new work which he thought would be of great profitable account, when the boy lays down his text book and goes out to take up the work of life. If retained at school long enough to obhands and habits have been untrained to manual labor, and a large part of the proper training season has passed away forever.

But the new school of educators is making a gallant fight against the tyranny of old custom, with its rubbish its smatter, and ignorance of what constitutes true knowledge.

The need of the work-shop is felt for the American boy, and of the domestic trainingschool for the girl, in the cities and towns of our country, in these days of labor unions and servant girl aristocracy. Foreign artizans and master mechanics are stepping into all the higher places opened to skilled labor, and our American boys are forced to take a lower position for the want of proper education and training in the mechanic arts. Apprentices are excluded by tyrannical labor unions, conducted by demagogues, from the factories and shops where they could acquire a thorough practical knowledge of the business, and they, if they learn a trade at all, must pick it up by piece-meal.

This abuse has grown to so great a public evil that the need of training schools conducted by the state and made a part of the public schools is demanded. It is felt that our system of public schools is conducted at a heavy cost measured by the work they turn out, that the children would be better served if a part of the time and money expended in theoretic instruction was diverted to educating the hands, so that practice and theory might join hands and supply a popular education, an education that will tell in the work of life, the struggle for bread. The time allotted to public school teaching, from six to twenty-one years of age, is an absurdity and an imposition. This mistaken policy tends to choke up the schools with a multititude, which defeats the very object for which they are established. A boy that spends all the days of his youth in school is unfitted at the age of manhood to take his place in life where the five-sixths of the public school children must begin.

While children of the cities and towns should instrumental in bringing its production up to a be instructed in the business which the populations of cities and towns must follow for a livelihood, the children in the country should have the statistics of his annual volumes have brought training schools where they would learn how plants grow, the habits and different species of be done by the co-operation of flax producers, insects which prey upon them, etc. If country as they will all be benefited by obtaining more education imparted more knowledge of the vegetable and animal kingdom, the philosophy of farm life, the next generation of farmers would occupy a much higher plane than the present. The direction in which boys and girls are educated they incline to continue in a majority of cases. We educate our boys to be lawyers, doctors, engineers, etc., and the girls to be music teacheas, or give them a smattering in scholastic lessons which incites them to become school-

Both essay to fight the battle of life with the weapons they have been taught after a fashion to use. Considered by the light they have, it is the best and most natural thing for them to do. Let their rudimentary education be in the direction of something better, and they will pursue that better employment with alacrity.

Alexander's Hay Roof.

Many of our readers will doubtless feel sufficient interest in Mr. Alexander's hay roof to try its utiltty. Straw roofing or "thatch" is very common in the British isles, and probably other parts of Europe, and it is but a few years since barns in Pennsylvania might be seen coveren with thatch, mildewed and weather-beaten by the storms of many years. Mr. Alexander, with true American tact, has greatly improved on the old style of thatch by his hay or prairie grass roof. Thatch was generally composed of rye straw bound in small sheaves about four inches in diameter. These small sheaves were laid on the wooden roof frame in courses like shingles, the course above breaking joint in the course immediately below it. This thatch was fastened to the roof frame by binding or tieing so as to make it secure, and constituted a very serviceable roof. It will be seen that Mr. Alexander dispenses with all the work of preparing and binding a multitude of small sheaves, and by using the loose grass saves much time and labor, while he makes a better and smoother roof which any handy farmer can put

In the dry air of the western prairies these grass roofs would last a long time, and no farmer who reads the Kansas FARMER, as every one should do, need have any part of his stock exposed to the inclement season of winter and spring. With a few posts, poles and shingling lath, he can, at a nominal cost, build comfortable sheds and stables for any number of cattle, horses, sheep and swine. No more dry and comfortable shelter could be provided for pigs than the one described by Mr. Stoner, while Mr. Alexander's hay or grass roof fills the bill for roofing sheds and stables, or in fact any other kind of farm buildings. Milk houses and ice houses roofed and weather-boarded with long blue-stem or slough grass, laid on to form thick walls would be perfectly protested from the summer sun and dust which fills the atmosphere of windy Kansas. The outward appearance might not, perhaps, be so pleasing to the eve of an artist, but as a protection against wind, rain, and sudden changes of heat and cold, it would be found to answer most admirably.

Flax Seed and Castor Beans.

We have recently had inquiries from farmers From the Daily Capital we copy the follow- tain a tolerable knowledge of the numerous crops, asking for information on the mode of what is needed, weigh and return the balance, branches which make up the high sounding culture and care of the crops. In answer to paying for the amount of wire used. If wilourse of the common schools, nine out of ten those who meditate trying these crops, we pub- lows can be had readily, procure a sufficient boys are unfitted for labor such as they must lish the following from the seed catalogue of number of wands about as thick as a man's meet outside the threshold of the school. Their Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, whose extensive thumb, and split them in two. If willows are latest marual published on the subject of short agricultural implement and seed house is located at Kansas City.

> First-Sow one-half bushel to the acre, which is sufficient in soil as rich as that of Kansas and Missouri. (If for lint sow one bushel.)

Second-April is the best month in which to sow it. Always wait until after the heavy frosts. It can be sown in May with good success. (And good crops have been raised from June sowing), when rains or other causes prevent its being sown in April.

Third-Have the ground well pulverized by harrowing or rolling or both.

Fourth-It is better to sow it immediately after the ground has been plowed, while it is

Fifth-Use a drill, harrow or brush for putting it in. The majority of farmers use the harrow.

HARVESTING AND MARKETING FLAX SEED. After being cut do not let it lie on the ground, for the dampness of the ground or rains injure and destroy it very quickly. Gather it up in gavels immediately after being cut and set it on the butts to dry, and as soon as cured stack it in good order, even if the threshermen have

promised to come "in a few days." Bring your seed to market clean. Western flax seed is being graded down on account of having so much dirt and foreign substance in it. We are satisfied that the coming season it will be bought almost altogether on the basis of pure seed, as most of it is shipped to the far east, and dealers and crushers find the freight on the dirt contained in the flax seed is a big item, and will begin to deduct the dirt, the freight on the dirt, as well as the cost of cleaning, so that all this expense will come off the producer. But producers can avoid it, and it will pay them to do so. Every farmer should have a good fanning mill, and clean their seed before bringing it to market. We claim to be the pioneer dealers in flax seed in the New West, and to be

point where it has become one of our great industries. We would also like to be instrumental in bringing the quality of our seed up to the highest grade in this country, and it can for their seed than any other section, just as St. Charles county, Mo., farmers obtain more for St. Charles white corn than any other white corn in market, because they keep it pure and market it in good condition. One thing we would call especial attention to, and that is the great amount of Kale and sometimes wild buckwheat found in Kansas and Missouri seed. This Kale is sometimes called rape or mustard, as it all looks very much alike. It increases very rapidly if allowed to remain in the seed from year to year, and decreases the value of the seed very much, for it injures the oil cake, and it can be avoided by going through your fields and, cutting it out before it gets ripe. It will pay you to do it. Please try it by all means. CASTOR BEANS.

Plant and cultivate the same as corn. HARVESTING CASTOR BEANS.

Begin cutting off the spikes as soon as they ommence popping, and cut as fast as the ripen. In good weather they should be cut once week, while in damp or cool weather they will stand ten days or two weeks without wasting. The spikes are taken to the popping floor and when popped are cleaned with a fanning mill. The usual method of gathering is by fixing a store box on a small sled, hauled between the rows by one horse, but a better plan is to plant every fifth row in corn, and cut the corn for early feed, thus leaving room for a two horse wagon. We would also urge the value of marketing castor beans in clean, prime order, so as to obtain the highest market price.

A Cheap and Durable Roof.

Mr. W. H. Anderson, of Concordia, Cloud ounty, Kansas, promised, after Mr. Stoner proposed to teach the readers of the FARMER how to build a cheap manger and stock shelter, to initiate them into the mystery of making a cheap and durable roof. A roof, while costing but a trifle in cash, was within the reach of every farmer on the prairie. When the following description of Mr. Anderson's grass roof is studied. we think that all will agree that he has fulfilled his promise to the letter:.

ED. FARMER: Having stated, a short time ago, that I would give the subscribers to the Kansas FARMER the benefit of my plan of roofing, which roofing, after the rafters have been placed on the building, costs even less than my estimate. If the readers of the FARMER will try it, I would be glad if they would report results through "the "old reliable", Kansas FARMER. I have passed through many parts of our state at different times, and have seen thousands of bushels of corn and other grain damaged for the want of good roofs. But to the

Having put up the building and placed the rafters on as for shingles, rip inch boards into strips two inches wide for lathing, and drive shingle nails fifteen inches apart on one side of these laths, within one-fourth of an inch of the head. Nail the strips of lathing across the rafters with heads of the nails on the under side, placing them twelve to fourteen inches apart. Out of a piece of No. 9 fencing-wire twelve inches long, have a needle made at the blacksmith shop, which will cost ten cents. Purchase a pair of wire-cutting nippers costing thirty-five cents, and procure a spool of machine who propose trying the cultivation of the above wire. Have the coil weighed, and after using not to be had, common plastering laths split in two, will answer instead. Provide a scantling, 2x5, twelve feet long, and fasten a piece of halfinch rope at each end, with a hook on one end of each rope.

Having cut a quantity of blue-stem or slough grass with a reaper, sufficient to roof the building, bind it in straight sheaves similar to binding grain, and haul to the building which is to receive the roof. Stack it handy for use. When all is ready for operations, place a boy on the stack, mount a man on the building, and have the boy pass up to him the sheaves and a willow wand or lath. Untie and spread the sheaves evenly, straight and pretty thick along the eaves for the first course. After having spread a few feet, lay the lath or switch across the spread garss, which is to answer as a binder, A man on the underside of the roof will thread the needle with wire, and wrap one end of the wire round the head of the first corner nail in the lath, and pass the needle up through the grass roof to the person on top who will draw the wire tight, and pass it over the willow binder and the needle down through the roofing to the man below, who will take a turn round the head of nail No. 2, and drive it home, which holds the wire firmly and binds the split wand or lath above, securing the roofing grass in place. With the pliers cut the wire off close to the nail and proceed to the next nail, and so continue until the course is secured. After a few courses have thus been bound on, use the two-by-four twelve-foot scantling as a foot-rest by which to ascend the roof, as in shingling.

The first roof I put on was stitched with hemp twine, seven years ago, and it was put on six inches thick. It is a good roof now, and it has never leaked a drop. My next was a shed roof, quite flat, ten-by-twenty feet, and was composed of blue-stem stitched with broom wire. was a barn forty-two by forty-two stitched according to the above plan, with machine wire, heaven.

which is the best as it is quite soft. The roofing on the barn was put on with large slough grass, and when completed was ten inches thick, and is a capital roof.

The material intended for roofing should not be cut until the frost has extracted all of the sap, leaving only the woody fibre. The roof will last much longer when thus prepared.

There has quite a number of the old country people examined my roofing, and they tell me that it is put on better than they do in the old country, and that it will last longer than shingles. The older it gets the tighter it packs together. W. H. ANDERSON.

The Way They Talk.

We receive scores of such encouraging letters is the following, which is in the true spirit of co-operation and the very warp and woof of that fraternal bond which cheers the strong, encourages the desponding, strengthen the weak and will rapidly elevate to a higher plain the whole rural population.

EDITOR FARMER: Please send me a few sample copies of the "Old Reliable," the KAN-SAS FARMER. I am getting up a club for your paper, and I want to do all I can to have all my neighbors take the FARMER. I can't see how any farmer can get along without a good agricultural paper. I want every farmer in Kingman county to take the KANSAS FARMER Wheat is looking splendidly here. Stock of

all kinds doing well. Farmers all busy plowng and breaking prairie. J. CLEMMER. Marshall, Kans,

Pamphlets and Magazines.

The first number of the new series of the American Entomologist, edited by Prof. C. V. Riley and A. S Fuller, and published by Max Jegerhuber, 323 Pearl street, New York, is received. All who are familiar with the works of Prof. Riley, who stands at the head of Entomologists in the United States, will understand the character of the new monthly.

FARMING FOR PROFIT, a hand-book for the American farmer. We have just received the advanced sheets of the above entitled work from their author, John E. Reed, but have not had time to examine them sufficiently to form an opinion of the merits of the forthcoming work. The book will contain 860 pages. With the flood of light shed on agriculture of the present day by the works of a large corps of scientific investigators and experimentors, with an ever active press noting every new fact and discovery as soon as made, the new work can hardly fail to make a valuable acquisition to the farmer's library.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST of Santa Rosa Nursery, Luther Barbank, proprietor, Santa Rosa, California.

DESTRUCTION OF OBNOXIOUS INSECTS by the Application of Yeast Fungus is the subject of a treatise by Dr. H. A. Hazen, Professor of Entomology at Harvard University. The investigations that are being made in the mysteries of germ life are bringing to light many highly interesting facts which promise to have important results in controlling numerous diseases which plant and animal life is subject to.

SPRING CATALOGUE OF MONMOUTH NUR-SERY .- J. J. Lovett, Little Silver, Monmouth Co., New Jersey.

PRICE LIST of Roses, green house, hot house nd bedding plants ornamental vines, etc. Joseph W. Vestal, Cambridge City, Ind.

How to Learn Short-Hand .- A neat little work on this subject by Arthur M. Baker, published by S. R. Wells & Co., New York, The author claims for his work that this is the hand writing. It does not propose to teach an entirely new and untried system, but is based on the best and most successful of the older stenographic (as distinguished from the purely phonetic) system of writing.

Choice Stock for Sale.

Mr. Vinton Allen, of Brown's Grove, Pawnee county, Kansas, advertises some extra fine stock for sale in the FARMER this week, judging from the record of their performances at agricultural exhibitions, having carried off fourteen prizes last fall at fairs where they had stock to compete with from Kentucky, Ohio and Massachu-

Kansas Seed House.

Messrs. Barteldes & Co., of Lawrence; Kas., publish their card in the FARMER this week. These gentlemen do a prosperous business, and being near to, and of, the farmers and gardeners of Kansas, have strong claims on them for a liberal share of their patronage.

A correspondent of Marysville, Kansas, wants to know something about screw-harrows. W. G. Heggins, of Emporia, advertises one for sale in the FARMER.

Adam Dixon, Belleville, Republic County, and Chas. M. Kellog, is Supervisor of Censns for the Third District, which includes Republic

From Hell to Heaven.

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 It kinked badly while stitching. My next roof sleep. Then the soothing influence of Warner's Safe Nervine is like a translation from hell to

Letter from Illinois-A Word to "Kansas Girl."

EDITOR FARMER—My object in ordering tory churning into gratifying success. Sold evome of your blanks, was to send an occasional erywhere. some of your blanks, was to send an occasional letter of inquiry to you and your noble corps of correspondents for more light on various points in regard to settling in your great state, having contemplated emigrating to Kansas next spring. I will not be very inquisitive in this my first letter to the FARMER. It is with much interest we read your valuable paper, (the good old KANSAS FARMER) and those farm letters are exactly what we prize very highly. We would like very much to hear a little oftener from Great Bend, Smith Oentre and Clay Centre, and also-but don't you tell on us-from that noble "Kansas Girl" in Harvey county. We always did (for some reason or other) appreciate her letters very much. It may be 'cause we are a bachelor-and if your state is blessed with a superfluity of "Girls" of that type, we would not be suprised in the least if we go to Kansas

We will now proceed to give you and your kind readers a few farm hints of the "Sucker State" well knowing that a goodly portion of your population hail from Illinois, who may greet a few items from the old home with marked interest, or at least, we hope so.

The past summer was a remarkably dry one and fears were entertained in the fore part of the season that crops of all kinds would turn out slim, but during the summer months rain fell in abundance, and contrary to expectation, nearly all crops turned out big. Fall wheat never was better, some patches yielding 30 to 40 bushels per acre. Spring wheat was an entire failure, owing to the ravages of the chinch bug. In this county fall wheat raising is becoming quite popular, and a much larger acreage was sown this fall than ever before, but we believe if the farmers of Illinois would adopt the plan of the Kansas farmers and put in their fall wheat with drills instead of with the broadcast seeders, they would increase the product a large per centage. This winter is a little unfavorable for our fall grains, being open most of the time, and alternately freezing and thawing every twenty-four hours, which is an unavoidable drawback on all fall grains up here, but nevertheless winter wheat looks well at this writing and we anticipate an abundant crop of fall wheat. "Jo. DAVIES."

Derinda Centre, Ill.

Grange News.

An installation meeting of Oak Grange, No. 665, located near Topeka, was held at the residence of Bro. E. Higgins, on the 21st inst., when officers were installed for the ensuing year. Worthy Master Wm. Sims, of the State Grange, assisted by Bro. Mulholland, of Capital Grange, officiated at the installation services, after which the members and their guests sat down to a well filled board, a characteristic feature ever to be commended, of these pleasant social gatherings of the frater-nity. The following are the officers installed

nity. The following are the officers installed for the ensuing year:

E. Higgins, worthy master: Thos. Whtte, worthy overseer; S. H. Buckman, lecturer; Peter Hile, stewart; Mrs. A. H. Buckman, assistant stewart; Thos. Buckman, chaplain; H. Brobst, treasurer; H. H. Wallace, secretary; Dana Hamond, gate-keeper; Mrs. E. Higgins, ceres; Mrs. Cap. White, pomona; Mrs. H. Brobst, flora; Miss M. Buckman, stewardist.

BLUE RAPIDS, Marshall Co., Jan. 19.— Finest of weather. Stock all doing finely and no diseases to trouble us. Pork worth \$3.15 to \$3.20. Wheat was injured some by the severe cold weather in December, but is looking tolerably well, however. Rye is looking very well. A larger acreage of fall grain sown in this county than ever before. Corn is pretty much all gathered, and is worth 20c to 23c; rye, 55c; spring wheat 80c to \$55c, fall wheat rye, 55c; spring wheat, 80c to 85c; fall wheat, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

The high price of corn has driven most of the hogs out of the country, leaving it rather poorly supplied, which will probably advance their price.

Let me say a word to my brother farmers upon grinding corn for hogs; I have tried it and know whereof I speak. The corn is worth one-third more ground. At the same time give them a little whole corn to pass away their time. They will eat more and consequently fatten faster; it is labor saved to them. Try it and you will be satisfied.

A. B. S.

Very Important to Sheep Owners!

THE NEW (PATENTED) SHEEP-DIP.

Little's Chemical Fluid, non-poisonous, kills "red lice," ticks, scab, insects; also ants, bed bugs, and fleas on dogs, improves growth and quality of wool. Is a perfect deodorizer and disinfectant.

The undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the sale of the above sheep-dip, for the state of Kansas, are now ready to fill orders for the same for any part of the state. This dip for the same for any part of the state. This dip is used in cold water at any season of the year, without danger to the sheep. Proportion, one gallon to one hundred of cold water. In extreme cases of scab it can be used with perfect safety, one to twenty-five. The dip has been in general use in Australia, New Zealand, California, South America, and many other countries, for the past five years, with universal success, and now comes to the sheep owners and sheep dippers of this country with a reputation only to be enhanced by trial.

G. H. Wadsworth, a large sheep owner and breeder, of Pawnee county, Kansas, is testing this fluid on a small flock belonging to a neighbor in his county. His certificate will appear in due time in the Kansas Farmer; and coming from a gentleman so well and favorably

For further particulars, and for the fluid, address, Root & Hollingsworth, Kingsley, Edwards Co., Kansas.

The state of the s

"Now You See It."

Gilt-Edge Butter Maker takes the "witches out of the churn" and turns tedious, unsatisfac-

Hamburg, N. Y., May 28, 1879. John E. Pierce, See'y World's Dispensary, Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.:

and other kidney and liver diseases.

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 best terms by applying to T. E. BOWMAN, Topeka. Good parties having first-class security can get extra favorable terms. Send application direct with full particular. with full particulars.

Down Down with high prices, Genuine Singer or St. John, two drawer, drop leaf sewing machines 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 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 them copies to examine.

₽ 8 and 9 ₩

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

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

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 bottles free. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. Thousands of bottles have been given to the afcan 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 sees to it that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expense, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way."—Ed.

From the Hub.

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

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

safety, one to twenty-five. The dip has been in general use in Australia, New Zealand, California, South America, and many other countries, for the past five years, with universal success, and now comes to the sheep owners and sheep dippers of this country with a reputation only to be enhanced by trial.

G. H. Wadsworth, a large sheep owner and breeder, of Pawnee county, Kansas, is testing this fluid on a small flock belonging to a neighbor in his county. His certificate will appear in due time in the Kansas Farner; and coming from a gentleman so well and favorably known by the sheep men of Kansas, cannot fail to set aside all doubt or prejudice against chemical preparations for dipping scabby sheep. The price of this fluid is three dollars per gellom—cans and freight from Baltimore extra. When ordered by the barrel the vessels and freight will be less than when ordered in small quantities.

For further, particulars, and far the dail.

* PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disordens 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. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

 APPLES—Per bushel
 1,25@1.60

 BEANS—Per bu—White Navy
 2,25

 " Medium
 1,75

 " Common
 1,50

 " Castor
 85

 BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
 18

 Medium
 10

 CHESE—Per lb
 10@12

 EGGS—Per dog—Erosh
 12
 Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.:

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 because they do not take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the only sure remedy for this and other kidney and liver diseases.

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.

Medium.

1.75

Cosmmon.

1.50

Castor.

Medium.

1.75

Castor.

Medium.

1.75

Castor.

Suffer—Per Ib—Choice

1.8

Medium.

1.75

Castor.

Medium.

1.75

Castor.

Suffer—Per Ib—Choice

1.8

Medium.

1.75

Castor.

Medium.

1.75

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market .. BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb......

PORK Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by T. A. Beck & Bro. WHEAT—Per bu, spring.

"Fall No 2
"Fall No 3.
"Pall No 3.
"Pall No 4.

CORN—Per bu,
"White Old.
"Yellow
OATS—Per bu,
R Y E—Per bu,
BARLEY—Per bu,
BARLEY—Per bu,
BO 3.
"No 2.
"No 3.
"Rye.
CORN GHOP
RYE CHOP
CORN & OATS.
BRAN.
SHORT

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

Furs, Tallow and Leather.

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

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed bright 55@60c P.B; do dingy and coarse 506 55c; fleece washed medium 48@52c; do fine 45@48c; de coarse 45@47c; unwashed medium 35@37c; do coarse 33@35 do fine bright 28@31c; do heavy 24@28c; bucks' fleece 20@

St. Louis Wool Market.

Lower, weak and drooping. We quote:
Tub-washed—choice 55@56c; medium 56@52c; low and
dlugy 46@47c. Unwashed—medium 33@35; coarse 25@20;
dne 25@28c. Burry, black and cotted 3c to 10c % h less.

DENVER MARKET.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. FLOUR. 93 5063 66; graham, \$3 0063 25; rye, \$3 10; buckwhest, \$9 0069 50 % bh.
WHEAT-Colorade, \$2 0069 20 % cwt.
CORN-\$1 2060 125 % cwt.
CORN-\$1 2060 125 % cwt.
CORN-\$1 2060 125 % cwt.
HAY-Baled, \$25 % bottom, \$18; upland, \$21602;
CHOPPED FEED-Straightcorn, \$1 30; mixed chop, \$1 45
BRAN-Per cwt., \$1 20.

PRODUCE, POULTHY AND YEEGTABLES.
BUTTER-Ranch packed. 286300 33 % roll 286230

BUTTER-Ranch packed, 28@330c \$\ \mathbf{b}_1\$ roll, 28@32c rennery, 38@40c; dairy, 30@35; cooking, 10@12½c. CHEKSE-Per b, 17c. EGGS-States, 20c; ranche, 28c.

GGS-States, 20c; ranche, 28c. GULTRY-Turkeys, 8@11c; chickens, 5@3c; ducks, 8@ 10c: geese, 10@12c.
VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Greeley Early Rose, \$2.50 % cwt; Greeley Peerless and Morton White, \$2.15; Divide Early Rose and Morton White, \$2.60; Eastern Peach Blows, \$2.50; Rose and Morton White, \$2.60; Eastern Peach Blows, \$2.50; eabages, 4%c; carrots, 3c; onions, 3@3%c; beets, 3c; turnips, 2c %b.

New York Money Market.

New York Money Market.

New York Jan. 26 —Governments, steady and unchanged, except for 4½s, which declined 1½ per cent. The weakness in sterling to-day, was due to the fact that the marketing of a considerable amount of New York Central stock in London is likely to lead, in the early future, to a more liberal supply of bankers' bills, and also to a general belief that a resumption of an export movement in grain and provisions is near at hand. Rallroad Bonds, the transactions in railroad mortgages were on a scale of great magnitude, and the speculative interest in this class of securities is steadily increasing. Prices advanced ½ to 6 per cent. State Securities, dull. Stocks, the market opened strong for the general list, and prices advanced ½ 20½ per cent. A weak feeling set in at the first board, and declined ¼@1½ per cent. There midday, the market again became strong and buoyant, and continued so to the close, the advance ranging from 1½ to 3½ per cent. Wabash and Erie being the chief features of the improvement. Moner, 526 per cent; closing at 5 per cent. Prime Mercantile Paper, 526 per cent. Sterling Exchange, B., B., weak; skry days, \$4 81½; sight, \$4 83½. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881...... New 5's... New 41-7's (registered).... Coupons New 4's (registered).... ...10714@10738 ...10714@10738 ...10414@10414 ...10414@1048 Coupons.
Pacific Sixes, 95; new.:
Missouri Sixes, 5t. Joe,

Atchison Market.

Atchison, Jan. 26.—Hogs, receipts during 48 hours, 1.400; market active at \$3.75@3.85 for light; \$3.85@4.10 for packers; \$4.10@4.25 for choice heavy,

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City, Jan. 26.—The Indicator reports; Wheat, receipts, 5.564 bushels: shipments, 3,933 bushels: In store, 826.898 bushels: shipments, 3,933 bushels: In store, 826.898 bushels: harket weak; No. 2, nominal; No.3, 9434c; No. 4,95c. Corn. receipts, 25,224 bushels: shipments, 11,373 bushels: in store, 172,335 bushels: weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, 275c; No. 2 white mixed, 31c Oats, No. 2, 30c bid. Rye, nominal Barley, nominal. Eggs, market slow, at 10c per dozen in single cases. Butter, weak but unchanged.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas (11) live-Stock Market,
Kansas City, Jan. 26.—The Indicator reports;
Cattle, receipts, for 48 hours, 301; shipments,
4; market steady for prime shipping steers, while
medium to good are weak; good butchers stuff
and feeding steers, steady; native shipping steers
\$4.54.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.75.64; common, \$2.00.63 15. Hogs, receipts, for 48 hours,
\$42; shipments, 95; market steady; sales ranged
at \$3.50.64 \$2.52; with the bulk at \$4.15.64.25.
Sheep, receipts for 48 hours, 8; shipments, none;
market steady; native muttons, averaging 100
pounds; sold at \$3.80.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows: Hogs, receipts, 8, 200: shipments, 3,600; generally weaker, and 55/310e lower; yards cleared; good to choice, and exceptionally steady; mixed packing, \$4 25/64 50; light, \$4 25/64 55; heavy, \$4 -55/4 80. (attle, receipts, 4,200; shipments, 2,000; generally unchanged, and fairly active; shipping, \$3 85/5/5 75; fat butchers firm, but common stock, weak and neglected; sales ohleify at \$2/8/4; stockers, large supply, and many left over from last week; market dull and weak; \$2 60/3/3 50; feeders, slow, \$3 60/6/4; many unsold at the close, Sheop, receipts, 1,200; shipments, 700; weak, and slow, but not quotably lower.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, Jan. 26.—Flour, unchanged; Wheat, cash, lower; options, better; No. 2, red, \$1 14\tilde{6} (14\tilde{6}) (14\tilde{6})

Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Jan. 26.—Breadstuffs, Market unchanged. Flour, 10a@12s. Wheat, winter, 10s 4d@11s 2d; spring, 10s@10s bsd. Corn, old, 5s, 7d; new, 5s 5d. Oats 6s. 2d. Pork, 60s. Beef, 82s. Bacon, long clear middles, 30s, 6d; short clear, 38s. Lard, 40s, 6d.

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.

ILLUSTRATED GARDEN GUIDE, of the best FLOWERS and VEGETA-BLES, with prices of seeds, and how to grow them. FREE TO ALL. It will pay to send for it.

COLE & BROTHER, Seessmen, Pella, Iowa.

JAMES A. BAYLES.

Less' Summit, Jackson County, Mo., Has the largest and best Nursery Establishment in the West. Correspondence promptly answered.

A GENT3 WANTED, We want a reliable Agent in every town in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas to sell our Medicines. No Capital Required; but we do require good recommendantons. Agenta can make fifty to one hundred dollars a month, with a little work at home. For further particulars, address BROOKS & CO., 159 Chambers St., New York City.

P. O. Box, 2567.

30 Superb snowflake, marble, chromo, transparent &c CARDS, finely printed, 10c. Best for 10c ever sold. TRY ONCE. Agents wanted. Large commission. Outfit 10c. 29 samples 3c. C. A. VICK Arbela, Mich.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. Ist-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted eyears. Illustrated catalogues free. Agants wanted T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th st., New York

Kansas Seed House F. BARTELDES & CO.,

Lawrence, : : Ks. SEEDS of all kinds and descriptions. Catalogues mailed free

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT PERCHERDN-NORMAN HORSES ?

IF SO send for a copy of the Percheron Norman Stud Book, which contains a full and concise history of the broad, of its introduction into America, sketches of famous stallions, and a complete list of all the imported and native purely bred Percheron Normans in the United States and Canada. Illustrated with 28 elegant portraits of imported stallions and mares. Price \$3.00 by mail post-paid.

Address J. H. SAUNDERS, Editor.
National Live Stock Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THOROUGH--BRED **DURHAMS**

FOR SALE CHEAP. One bull 5 years old, kind and gentle to handle. No better in the state. Has been shown twice a year and never failed of winning a prize. 1 yearling, 2 bull calves, cows, heifers and cow calves. Address UNTON ALLEN.

Brown's Grove, Pawnee Co., Kas.

Potatoes For sale in quantities.

5 of the Best Varieties. I have a large quantity on hand for table use and seed. Write the undersigned.

B. F. JACOBS, Wamego, Kas. Box 122. Sweet **Potatoes**

For Seed,

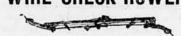
Plants in their Season.

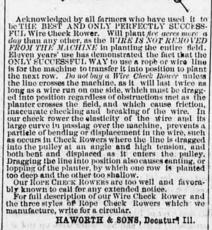
N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kansas, has about 1000 oushols of Sweet Potatoes, including 5 varieties of

Nansemond, Brazillian, Southern Queen and Peabody.

New Seedlings. Sold at low rates and in quantities to suit. Will ship to any point. Address N. H. PIX. LEY, Wamego, Kas. Will be ready by the middle of May.

HAWORTH'S WIRE CHECK ROWER.





HAWORTH & SONS, Decatur Ill.

Wanted

A married man to take charge of a Sheep Ranch: Must be thoroughly versed in every department of the business. First class dwelling and all other ap-pliances in perfect order; a small fock of good sheep on hand and 600 more wanted next month. on, hand and 690 more wanted next month.

Address SHEPHERD, Basement office 219 La Salle
8t, Chicago, III.

STRAYED.

From my residence, 2 miles east of North Topeka, near the Lime Kiin, one dark bay two-year-old coit, with leather halter on, narrow white stripe in forehead and one white hind foot; also one three-year-old coit, light from, with cord halter on when he left home. Any internation of their whereabouts will be thankfully received and rewarded by FREDRICH KOEHR.



ACRES PLANTED WITH BERRIES ACRES PLANAL PLA



HIGH CLASS POULTRY, C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo. (MEAR SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING Send for Illustrated Catalogue,

EVANS.

A full line of staple & fancy

Fine Tees a Specialty. Country Pro-duce bought and sold. E. W. EVANS, Managor.

101 1-2 Kas. Ave. Opposit Gordon House.

E. D. S TOCKING, BRCKER,

176. Broadway, New bork City. Specialty, exchange of Kansas farm and and all lands for 1

JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE WATCHES.

AND GUTLERY.

For price list, and terms, address as above. I will attend to purcha e of all kinds of merchants and shipping some to merchants. E. D. STOCKING.

-CASH PAID FOR-

MILLET

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

Farm Machinery.

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

SEEDS.- All kinds of Field, Garden and FI wer Seeds. Fresh and true to va-

KANSAS IRON FENCE .- Cheaper DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka,

Kansas Pacific Railway. Lands! Lands!

KANSAS TO THE FRONT! The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Solid for the Wasacolden Belt.s

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

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the tiolden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,385,224 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORNI Kansas, the Fourth Corn State of Corn. of which the Golden Grain tell counties produced 27,399.055 bushels, or 31 per cent., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The oregoing facts show conclusively why bercent of the inace ase of population in the State or and the past tour? Ars; and the past tour?

13 per cont., 1(1) eased acreage of wheat in the d to the "Golden Belt." A FARM FOR EVERYBOOV.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2.50 per acro one-quarter off for clash, or one for it years credit at 7 per cent. interest, it don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific \$26 to 850 will secure Soacres on credit, or \$120 to \$500 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to \$3. J. Gilmore, Laind Commissioner, Salina, Kas, for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Land, Homestead, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raissing, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to sill applicants.

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

T. F. OAKES, Cent Superia tenden

Biterary and Domestic.

(Written for the KANSAS FARMER.) WAITING.

BY PAUL H. DREME.

The plot of this story is not my own, I have stolen it. But I have stolen it from the great Drama of Life itself, of which this was but one scene, and the actors such as hardly will be missed when off the stage, unless this poor little sketch of mine gives them prominence.

I stole the plot, and I did so to show that there is as much romance around us in every day life as in all the books of fiction and fancies of the author's brain. Then, besides, I have an excuse to fly to if the story should not happen to suit you. Perhaps that was the greater reason!

My story dates back in 1782, and the scene are laid among the wild forests of Kentucky which forests were broken here and there at rare intervals, by a little opening or clearing for a log cabin and garden-and along some stream, for a fort and village. Beyond these marks of civilization, roamed only the treache rous Indian, or, occasionally a hunter, whose tastes led him into the wilderness despite dangers and solitude. (Mem. I take it, that when a man loves nature so well as to give up society for her, he is very near God, at least, drawing closer to him.)

In one of these little villages in Mercer county lived the persons of my story. Kate Hale was a true Kentucky woman, able to do the work of a household-go out and 'tend the garden-split wood if need be-and load and fire a gun if necessary. This maiden had two lovers, (for who could make a heroine out of a girl who had but one?) John Brough and Allan Guy.

For over a year each had been paying her his attentions and expressing his sentiments at the same time in a tangible form by means of a haunch of venison, a wild turkey, or, perhaps, a piece of old Bruin, dropped at her father's door on their return from a hunt. For these two lovers were firm friends and companions in the solitude of the deep forest.

On Sabbath eve they also stopped at the house on the bank of the river-ostensibly to talk to the old gentleman, really, to catch an occasional glimpse of the lithe figure within doors and to listen to the tender melody that came floating out into the twilight from two fair lips. As I said before, solitude leads one up to God, in this case the companionship of the forest truly seemed to render each heart of these two hunters, too pure for any touch of jealousy. They hunted together, they loved together, and they courted together. It may not have been the best plan in the world, but I am not to blame-I refer the critical reader to the preface at the head of this story?

After the evening work was done, Kate too joined the group and then it seemed as if all the stars came out and illuminated the place. That was Allan's thought, but both were unconscious that the true light was to be found in their hearis, and that light was Kate.

As they sit before the open door, looking out into the west, over the river and into the dark woods beyond, let me sketch the character of these two men who were laying a double seige to the heart of this fair one; it may be of use to us in a complete understanding of the story.

John Brough was a genuine pioneer-a thorough backwoodsman and a true hunter. A stout man bodily and mentally-one who could enjoy to perfection the rough life he was placed in; a man one would instinctively trust to in ime of danger as one of power and ability to lead. In one sense we might say that the animal in John predominated over the spiritual He was a hunter and a worker not a poet or s dreamer.

Allan Guy was nearly the opposite. In size, he was greatly John's inferior, yet in his slight form were sinews like catgut and a power to endure fatigue much beyond his companion. With sharp perception and but moderate continuity, he was able to see at a glance what was required and the rapidity of motion to accomplish it. But when it came to being a leader. men trusted to Brough.

Allan seemed to love his occupation, but rath er because he was placed there. Firmly organized, sensitive, idealistic, tender, he was more fitted for higher pursuits than clearing forests and hunting the bear. He was capable of executing the beautiful but not the great.

It was well that the decision of Kate was as she made it, when the two proposed. In choosing Joha she left a deep sorrow in the heart of the other, but it was in the heart of one able to turn aside and lift his thoughts to other things. With John it would have been different. Slow and steady he lacked that power of submitting to the inevitable and would have spent a life time in brooding over his misfertune

But while I have been prosing along with description and character, events fly, and with them, I fear, the patience of the reader.

The engagement was quickly followed by wedding to which congregated all the hunters for miles around. A short honeymoon of two months and then came the Indian insurrection and the disastrous battle of Blue Licks, in which the Kentuckians were defeated and greatly slaughtered by their enemy. John and Allan were both in the battle, but of late they had not been together so much as before, and had fought in different places. Two weeks after the battle Allan came home alone. Kate met him at the door of her cottage and inquired,

"Allan, where is John, have you seen him?"

"Yes, Kate."

annot be dead. Where is he?"

And for an answer Allan could only lift his hand and point upward into the infinite depths of the sky. "In heaven," he tried to say, but sobs subdued his voice till it sounded only like

And after the first burst of grief was over all he could state was, that he had seen Brough taken prisoner by the Indians-that he with a few others had followed them and after a week's journey had come upon a party of more than double their number, and that John with ten others were bound upon a log, with their faces blackened, as was the custom of the savages to do with those condemned to death.

"And you saw them shot?"

"No," replied Guy, "we looked on while five were murdered, but I could not stay and see my friend die without being able to aid him, and so we slipped away and came home." A suspicious person, knowing of Allan's love for Kate would have suspected foul play from his manner after that day. He seemed full of remorse. Perhaps he was blaming himself for not being by John's side in the fight as he

would have been six months before. However it was-only he and his God knew for he never spoke of his feelings to any one, But Kate knowing him so well, trusted him, and bye and bye when the daily routine was taken up again they seemed naturally to depend upon one another for help and consolation. And as time flew on, rumor said Allan would yet be happy in her love.

A year passed away and then two and Kate was still a widow. Suiters came to her, but were turned away with the words:

"John is alive somewhere and will return to me some day I know."

At length, one Sabbath evening, much like the ones so well remembered by both, Allan came and stood by her side in the door of the little vine-covered house.

"Katie, you have always been very dear to me-do you know that I am only happy while with you?"

And looking down into his face as he stood before her, Katie answered low.

"Yes, Allan, I know it."

"Will you be my wife?"

Very quiet was this wooing of Allan's. Where there is pure, true, deep love, it rarely shows itself in boisterous expressions.

"If I ever marcy any one, I will marry you, but I cannot but feel that John is alive. No, I cannot marry you."

And Allan was compelled to go away knowing that although he was the dearest, the nearest to her on earth, yet there was a nearer, dearer one to her in the dead husband in heaven. And that dead man stood between him and happiness.

But when Allan's love became known, he found powerful allies.

First the old father came to Kate. "Kate, I hear that Allan Guy has asked you

to be his wife." "Yes, father."

"And you still believe that John is alive?'

"I cannot but feel he is."

"Well, dear, I cannot blame you, but two years should have convinced you differently. But, Katie, if John does not come back, you cannot please me better than by taking Allan."

One by one her relatives broached the subject and plead for Allan. One recounted his goodness, his tenderness to her in affliction and his love for John. At first she silenced them by saying,

"If I thought John were dead, I should marry Allan, for I believe him a true man-but now I cannot."

Later she only said--

'Give me time to think."

So they were fain to be content to wait and hope, while Allan, in the depths of the forest. knelt and prayed that "Gcd, in his own good time, would give her to him as his own "

And while the one watched and waited, and the other hoped and prayed. God, in his own way, which is "higher and better than ours." was evidently working out their lives for the

The spring gave way to summer and summer to autumn, when Allan came to Kate again to plead the old, old story. This time October winds were blowing, and the forests were either brightly tinted or entirely stripped of their verdure. It was a sad day, but suited them both, for they had both grown into a more sober manner in the days of waiting. Still it was not despondency, but the kind of sadness which nourishes and brings out the full soul, This time the wooing was even more quiet than before, but under the quiet tones was bound down a strong passion only checked by the master hand.

"Katie, I can wait no longer. If there were any hope of John being alive, duty would conquer love. I can wait no longer? Will you be my wife?"

And placing her own small hand in his, in the same sad, quiet tone, Katie answered, "Yes, Allan, I will."

And hand in hand they walked into the little cottage, the one with sad, troubled thoughts lest she had wronged the dead, and the other with a calm happiness and strong faith that the prayers of the forest had at last been answered.

The last day of October was set as the day of the marriage, and Kate's friends, pleased at the decision, were busy preparing to make it a gala day, such as the little backwoods' village had never seen before. All the fruits of the year had been levied upon as well as the results of a week's hunting by Allan. Early on the morning of that day, long before the sun had sent his first rays of light through the trees to the settlement, Katie and her sister were up and at

"Why did he not come with you? O, he work, putting the finishing touches to all those things necessary for the enjoyment of the guests. Just before daybreak, while the morn was yet cool and dark, suddenly the sharp report of a rifle shot broke the stillness of the approaching sunlight. Instantly Katie dropped her work, and exclaimed, "That's John's gun," and rushed to the door. There came a man walking quickly and impatiently out of the forest, crushing down the low underbrush, nor letting anything hinder his approach to the cabin.

"Katie!" rang out clear and joyously, from the lips of one so long numbered with the dead. "Katie!" and there, in the semi-darkness of the morning, John clasped his wife in his arms. The dead had returned to claim his own.

Within half an hour the whole village was awakened and startled by the news: "John Brough is alive and has come home to his wife!"

Then came hand-shakings and welcoming, and amid the excited questions as to his escape, John told his story, and while he was telling it, his hearers were impressed more and more that he had indeed come back from the dead.

"Oh, John, they told me you were dead, but I never believed it until very lately." "I came as near death as a man often does

without dying." "But we heard that you, with ten others, had been blackened and killed," said a friend, and then a shiver, and the first suspicion of Allan's

treachery ran through the crowd.

"So I was. Eleven of us were brought to one place, our faces blackened, ready for death. I was the eleventh. One by one my companions were slaughtered by the Indians, before my eyes, but when they came to me they stopped and held a great pow-wow. One pointed to my shoulders, another to my arms, and at length after a great deal of talking, I was released and taken with them. They kept me a pretty close prisoner for some time, but by degrees, as they thought I was becoming used to their life, they gave me more and more freedom, until at length I was allowed full liberty, although I knew that every action was watched. It was only a month ago I succeeded in escaping with my rifle, that had been retained, and it took a month to get back home, the rascals had carried me so far west."

As he concluded, the crowd gave way in si lence for the approach of one who had just come to the house of his bride. A vacant walk was opened for him at the end of which stood John with his wife leaning on his shoul der. Even in those backwoods the rude pio neer had a feeling of sentiment in such a scene and the joy over one returned from the dead was hushed into sorrow at the silent approach of one who, coming to claim his bride, had found only disappointment as his portion.

Unconscious of the course events had taken during his absence, John stepped forward and greeted Allan as the firm friend who had come tardily it is true, to welcome him home. As Allan reached out his slender hand and took John's large one in his own, the people who were present say they never saw such a struggle in any man's face before or after. Evil and good feelings of the soul plainly spoke through the face, but in a moment the better predominated, and quiettly shaking the hand of his friend, said :

"I welcome you home, John," and turning, went out of the circle of friends, out of the village, into the deep forest in which he had prayed and hoped, to sit down and realize that the end had come, and that his prayers and waiting had all been in vain-

Alone with his grief, his burden and his conquered. But when the conflict ended, his footsteps were turned from the village which abundant, varied and wholesome. from the place of his conflict and victory, and farther and farther into the stillness and desola tion of the leafless forest. The renunciation had been made, but he had not strength to take up again the old life amid old scenes, and so sought refuge in the perils and solitude of the

Four years passed-Allan, an exile, having never returned to the settlement since his wedding morn. Occasionally John and Katie heard from him through some stray hunter or trapper who visited them, but the rough bu humane hunter knew it was best not to search for him, but that in his own time he would return when he felt that his self-driven exile could be given up.

Then came the battle which has gone down in history as St. Clair's defeat. Here the two friends met at last, but only for an instant, to be separated by death. John was mortally wounded, and when Allan found him, had only strength to say: "Allan, my friend, your days of waiting are over. I give Katie into your hands-take care of her," and died.

Tenderly as a brother, Allan took up the dead man and bore him from the field and prepared the body for burial, and after the last sad rites were performed, shouldered his rifle and set out on his return home.

The period of mourning was over, during which the friend had proven a friend indeed. There was a tender regard paid him from all his old associates as he mingled with them again-a little older-a little thinner-yet with a quiet happiness and peace that only comes through great tribulation.

Again it is Sabbath evening, and the two around whose feet the fates had wove such strange webs, were standing beneath the rough, old trees of the forest.

"Katie, I have waited very long. You know what John's wish was when he died. Shall it

be at an end?"
And a second time he heard the words from
the lips he loved:

"Yes, it shall end now." God, in his own way, had worked out the problem of their lives, and now, after many years of sorrow and waiting which tried and purified, Allan received the answer to his

prayer and entered into joy complete. And so they walked down the slope to the river, hand in hand, even as hereafter they were to walk down the western slope of life and on to the river of death.

A Good Minute Pudding With Shorts

Put one quart of water in a pot or stew-kettle As soon as it boils, if milk is plenty add one quart, but water will do very well add a little salt; stir in the flour quickly Take from the stove as soon as it is thick ened, as it scorches easily. It helps one of Miss Corson's twenty-five cent dinners out. It is good for supper, too. If there is enough left put it in a deep dish, or half-gallon crock ; pack it down well and put a plate on top. In the morning cut in thin slices and fry on the griddles for breakfast. We always use the shorts, or middlings. They make good biscuit, and they are wholesome, too. One-third corn meal and two of shorts make good griddle cakes.

Will you, or some one, please tell how any woman can make good butter, when she has to keep the milk in a small kitchen?

Will it be an injury to apple trees to set walnuts, or butternuts, near them?

DELIA P. CRIPPEN.

There is no way to insure good butter when the cream is kept in a small kitchen without a Cooley Creamer.

Do not plant walnut trees in an orchard, or near other fruit trees.

Fresh Fruits and Health.

The following truthful passages occur in the address of J. M. Hubbard, before the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture.

Fresh vegetables and fresh fruits are a means of sound health for which no equivalent has ever been found. There are substitutes for them, and they answer their purpose after a fashion, but none of them equal or can equal in health giving quality, ripe fruits from the orchard, and fresh vegetables from the garden with the pure crisp flavor of their earthly home still clinging to them. And as I think of the succession of fruits which troop through all the summer and autumn months, marching as they needs must do with locked step to avoid treading upon each other's heels, I feel that no words of mine can fitly speak their praise. As ministers of health, or ministers of pleasure the fruits of the earth are unrivaled, And there is not one of them that does not lose something of health and pleasure giving quality by handling, by transportation and by lapse of time. The perfection of quality which pertains to these articles as they come from garden and orchard eludes the grip of the most ingenious contrivnce for its preservation.

"Some of the staple articles of food will bear nuch handling, transportation for a great distance, storage for a considerable length of time, without serious injury. Thanks to the practical direction given to scientific investigation and inventive genius at the present day, we are constantly learning how to do this in a larger and better way, and have already greatly enlarged the list of articles which can be handled and transported without serious injury. I heartily rejoice at this fact. I would that every heartache, he struggled for the mastery, and he him to live, might be assured of a food supply,

"But this is a demand not easi Money even cannot always command it. Care at a distance from the source of supply cannot insure it, but care at the source of supply can insure it. And this is the farmer's position. He stands at the fountain head and can help himself before the stream has gathered the inevitable impurities which its lower course exhibits. However small his farm, however humble his home, however limited his means, he may have in addition to the bread and meat and manufactured dairy products which are within the reach of all—the summer fruits and vegetables in their season, and the fresh, untainted and unadulterated milk, which are not practically within the reach of many of his fel-

The Boston school committee have decided to establish an industrial school. The plan is to give each pupil an opportunity to try various kinds of manual labor, and when it is determixed which he shall make his specialty. shops will be provided where he can be instructed in the details of his work. These schoolshops are to be provided for by the public funds This is a step in the righ direction. An opportunity will be given for the training of the body and the mind at the same time, with a reasonable prospect of securing a more healthy and symmetrical development of both than by the old plan. It may be well for those who are to enter college to study Latin and Greek, but for the thousands who do not propose to pursue a classical course of study, the plan of industrial schools will have an important bearing upon the educational systems of the future, -Verment Record.

Semething is being done toward the abundant food supply of the future. Shad have been domesticated in Lake Ontario; two new kinds of fish, the pole-flounder and tile-fish, have been introduced into our salt waters. German carp flourish in American ponds; and Prof. Baird thinks a fair beginning has been made in multiplying healthy food-fish in the interior takes.

Advertisements.

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

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

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt

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

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. 50 brilliant, chromo, and tortoise shell cards in case with name 10e; outfit 10e Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

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

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

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

\$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

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Fort Scott, Kansas

LAND COMMISSIONED

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

PAY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description raid strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised vatue, and the name and residence of the taker up, the K a vasa Fairma, together with the sum of fifty cents with a virinal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the take-tup.

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

a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of my person, and he fails for ten days, arter teing notified in writing of the fact, any other clitzen and heuseholder may take up the same.

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

places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, 1 and be advertised in the KASASA FARMER in three successive numbers.

The awarer of any stray, may within twelve months from

sive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Pence of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whons proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs, If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin (ar. 1432-44).

sweye months r-ter the time of taking, a complete true smarr vestin the takes -tin. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justic of the Pence shall issue a summons to the householder to ap-pear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraise, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly valuesaid stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

They shall be takerup may have had, and report me same on benefits the takerup may have had, and report me same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the vatue or such any and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending January 27.

Anderson County-Jas J Houston, Clerk Anderson County - 185 & Houseoft, Natura COW-Taken up by N Bergan, Recept tp, Dec 19, 1879, one light red cow about 6 years old, underbit out of left car, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20. HEIFER-Taken up by J A Windey, Reeder tp, Dec 22, 1879, one two year old helfer, mostly white with some roan hairs, a split in the left car and finger brands on the left hip valued at \$14.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Edwin Evans, Hamlin tp, (Hamlin P O.) Dec 10, 1879, one white helfer calfone year old past cars red on inside, no marks or brands, and valued at \$42.

STEER—Taken up by George Mowerry, Hamlin tp, (Hamlin P O.) Dec 6, 1879, one roan steer calf one year old, large, no marks or brands, valued at \$55.

HEIFER—Taken up by A A Fyles, Morrill tp, (Morrill P O.) Nov 1, 1879, one black and white spotted helfer, 2 years old past, no marks or brands years old past, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$15.

Coffey County-W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk.

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by T C Nybro, Avon th, one pale red yearling steer, white on belly, back and tail, under bit in each ear and swallow fork in left, valued at \$15.

STEER.—Taken up by Job Throckmorton, Burlington tp, one pale red 2 year old steer, branded I on left hip, red about fianks, valued at \$15.

HORSE.—Taken up by Myron Elkins, California tp, one dark bay 9 year old horse branded on left shoulder J T, or U T, left hind foot white, harness marks and had on a web haller, about 15 hands high, valued at \$40.

HORSE.—Also, by the same, one black 3 year old horse, 15 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

HORSE.—Also, by the same, one black 3 year old horse, 15 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

STEER.—Taken up by M T White, Le Roy tp, one light gray face in the standard of the standard

Edwards County—B. L. Ford, Clerk, PONY—Taken up by Chas B McKibben, Wayne tp, Oct 24 750, one pony horse, bay, branded O on left shoulder, valued

Ron left hip, valued at \$23.

Greenwood County—J. W. Kenner, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Alexander Ilhea, Otter Creek tp, on the last day of Dec, 1870, one red Texas steer, supposed to be 6 years old, branded 0.8 on the right shoulder, also dim brand on right hip.

1870, one Taken up by H. L. Hale, Fall River tp, Dec 24, 1870, one Taken up by H. J. Hale, Fall River tp, Dec 24, 1870, one Taken up by James Lowen, Otter Creek tp, one red two years old steer, upper half crop in right ear, no mark or brande, yalued at \$87.

REREE—Taken up by R. Morgan, Fall River tp, Nov 25, 1870, one deep red yearing heiter, crop off the right ear, swallow fork in the left ear, bush of tail white, and valued \$87.

STEER—Taken up by New 1990, which is the right ear, swallow fork in the left ear, bush of tail white, and valued \$87.

STEER—Taken up by New 1990, which is two the right ear, swallow fork in the left ear, bush of tail white, and valued \$87.

STEER—Taken up by John E. Willey Engles terms and the right ear.

yearling steer, red or plue color, unit solution to yeal and at \$1.50 \text{TEER} = \text{Taken up by R L Barrier, Salem tp, one pale red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands, and valued at and white yearling steer, no marks or brands, and valued at \$1.50 \text{TEER} = \text{Text} = \tex and white yearing seer, no make, Madison tp, one dark iron COLT—Taken up by L.J Cunkle, Madison tp, one dark iron gray mare colt one year old, no marks or brands visible, val gray mare colt one year old, he maras v. ied at 22.

HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Vall, Eureka tp. Dec 28, HEIFER—Taken up by Charles Vall, Eureka tp. Dec 28, 1879, one light red yearling helfer, medium size, some white

MULE—Taken up by A Piper, Delaware tp. Jan 8, 1880, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1894, 1895, 1894, 1895, 1894, 1895, 18 one white yearling steer, under bit in left ear, and valued at \$15 EER.—Taken up by A Weyenett, Lane tp, Dec 6, 1879, one white yearling steer, under crop in both ears, and valued at \$12 COLIT—Taken up by Sarah E Holland, Janesville tp, one dark bay colt, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, valued \$15.00 COLIT—Taken up by Sarah E Holland, Janesville tp, one dark bay colt, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, valued \$15.00 COLIT—Taken up by Sarah E Holland, Janesville tp, one dark bay colt, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, valued

dark bay colt, 14 hands nigh, no marks of orange, at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by A A Baldwin, Otter Creek tp, one red or dun colored steer, branded O Son right side of back bone, 6 years old, valued at \$17.50.

STEER—Taken up by A A Baldwin, one pale brown steer with some white marks, 5 years old, branded O S on right side of back, valued at \$17.50.

MARE—Taken up by John Griffin, Otter Creek tp, one bay mare, about 12 years old, with one white hind foot and saddle marks and scar or brand on left hip, no value given,

d

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Alfred Swopes, Easton tp. Jan 5,
1880, one steer two years old past. Color white marked with
crop and slit in right ear and under bit in left ear, with a
bob tail, valued at #83.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry W Sasswell, Easton tp., one
red and white spotted helfer, with white in forehead, white
under belly, no marks or brands, perceivable, and valued
at #15.

Lyon County—Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk,
HEIFER—Taken up by CKelner, Agnes City tp, one red
and white spotted heifer, more red than white, white spot on
shoulder, no marks or brands, oneyear old, valued at \$14.
HEIFER—Taken: up by J M Kreller, Waterloo tp, one
right ear, valued at \$15.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk
STEER—Taken up by Golden Silvers, Soldier tp, one speckled steer, two years old next spring, marked with soldier, which steer is the spring marked with soldier spring, both ears cropped or frozen off, real to the spring, both ears cropped or frozen off, real to the spring and the spring has been early spring both ears cropped or frozen off, valued at \$10.

STEER—Also, one red and white steer, two years old next spring, both ears cropped or frozen off, valued at \$10.

Wiami County—B.J. Sheridan Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo Fritis, Orage tp, one two year old steer, color white with raop head and neck, both horns of the spring for the shead, valued at \$20.

Wiami County—B.J. Sheridan Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo Fritis, Orage tp, one two year old steer, color white with raop head and neck, both horns of the spring for the shead, valued at \$20.

Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts (**)

Wabaunsee th one-**

STEER—Taken up by Mart Albin Watts ()

Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John B Cotton, Dec 27, 1879, in Wabaunsee tp, one helfer, red and white, three years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$18.

Strays for the week ending January 21.

Atchison County—Chas H Krebs, Clerk HEFER—Taken up by N G Martin, Mt Pleasant tp. (Mt leasant P O) Nov 8, 1879 one white heffer, red neck, cop fileft ear and under bit in same, medium size, 3 years old, blood at \$13. Pleasant P O) Nov e, 1619
off left ear and under bit in same, medium size, o your off left ear and under bit in same, medium size, o you you do not have the same of the same t Pleasant F O) Nov e, 1079, medium to large size, ear and underbit in same, medium to large size, ear and underbit in same, medium to large size, ear and underbit in same, medium to large size, ear and large l Olw-Taken up by H B Treat. Shannon tp, (Atchison P O) Nov 18, 1879, one roan cow, red neck, 5 years old, valued at \$15.

HEIFER-Taken up by Charles Breats, Kapioma tp, (Arinston P O) Nov 7, 1878, one white heifer reddish neck and head, white face, tip of left ear off, and all in same, 2k yrs.

HEIFER-Taken up by James Linnehan, Kapioma tp, (Muscotah P O) Nov 6, 1879, one white heifer, crop off right ser, about 18 nonths old, valued at \$13.

STEER-Also, by the same, one deep red steer, crop off of right and underpide off left ear, about 18 months old and valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Robert Cleary, Shannon tp. (Atchison P O) Nov 15, 1879, one white cow, red cars. crop eff left car, 9 years old, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by John N Cline, Mt Pleasant tp. (Cummingswille P O) 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 \$7.

HORSE—Taken up by John Zimmerman, Mt Pleasant tp. (Atchison P O) Nov 21, 1879, one dark bay horse, saddle marks, scar or braind on left fore shouler, shoes on front feet marks, scar or braind on left fore shouler, shoes on front feet marks, scar or braind on left fore shouler, shoes on front feet marks, scar or braind on left fore shouler, shoes on front feet marks, scar or braind on left fore shouler, shoes on forelead, about 3 years old, valued at \$53.

COLT—Sears old, valued at \$53.

COLT—1 Also, by the same, one black horse colt about two years old, valued at \$20.

MULE—Also, by the same, one bay or brown horse mula shout two years old, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Henry McLennon, Lancaster tp, (Monrovia P O.) Nov 25, 1879, one red and white heifer, white face, half crop out of left car on under side, about 2 years, valued at \$20.

Cotah P D Nov 1, 1879, one heifer, white under belly, end of tail white, 2 years old, Muench 1579, one heifer, white under belly, end of tail white, 2 years old, Muench 1579, one white should at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Ward, Kaploma tp, (Lancaster P O), Nov 14, 1879, one white steer. Highble brand on right hip, silt in right car, crop off left car, one year old, valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Stoner, Lancaster tp, (Lancaster P O.) Nov 1, 1879, one white steer. Highble brand on right hip, silt in right car, crop off left car, one year old, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Stoner, Lancaster tp, (Lancaster P O.) Nov 2, 1879, one white short base years old, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Stoner, Lancaster tp, (Lancaster P O.) Nov 2, 1879, one dark red cow shout 2 years old valued at \$20.

Bourbon County-James H. Brown, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by J O Hornadury, Osage tp, one bay horse about 15 years old, left hind, foot white and shod all around, 156½, hands high, valued at 50. STEER—Taken up by William R Russell, Marmaton tp, one yearling steer, color white with red spots on the neck and head, cars red and some red spots on the legs, valued at 19.

812.

STEER—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 valience.

and white fice with red spots aroud the eyes and across the nose, branded on left hip but not distinguishable, and valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by GW Russel, Mill Ckt, none 2 year old heifer, white or red spotted, white head and red ear, crop off the left ear and an under bit in the right ear, and valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by S A Latterer, Mill Creek tp, one 3 year old brindle steer marked with a sit in the right ear and an under bit in the left ear, branded with a horse shoe on the left hip, valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Geo W Ward, Scott tp, one red brindle and its supposed to be spotted from the car, has on a bell, and its supposed to be spotted from the car, has on a bell, and its supposed to be two years old, valued at \$15.

MULE—Taken up by Gob in the car, 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 perelvable except harness marks about the shoulders, some white on bell yand nose, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 7 years old, valued at \$40.

Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk. Chase County—S. A. Broese, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Charles McDowell, Falls tp, (Cottonwood Falls P O) Nov 4, 1879, one yearling steer, gray white about the head and face, slit in top of right ear, valuable, and the steer of the steer of the steer, one year old last spring, red and white spotted, 1879, one steer, one year old last spring, red and white spotted, 1879, one steer, one year old last spring, red and white spotted with the steer one year old last spring, red and white spotted with the steer, one year old last spring, red and white spotted with the steer, white spring, red and white spotted with the spotted spring spring

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 milch cow, some white on the back, body a light brindle, the tip of left horn braken off. CALF—Also, by the same, one dark brindle sucking calf, belonging to the above described cow.

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

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

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinebaugh, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C Culter, Culter tp. Nov 15, 1870,
one 2 year old red and white spotted steer, valued at \$55.
STEER—Taken up by Joseph Smith, Ottawa by Dec 1, 1879
one two year old red steer with under bit in right ear, valued at \$50.
COW—Taken up by B McCullimyl, one red;cow four years
old, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.
COW—Taken up by H L Hursh, Pottawatomie tp, Dec 3d,
157, one dark red brindle cow, white back, valued at \$15.
medium sized cow with F Black, Peorla tp, one six year old
medium sized cow with head, and legs, neck and sides
white spot in forehead, white back, belly and blps, and valued at \$25.

Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D Worley, Straight Creek tp, Dec 6
1879, one red yearling steer, some white under belly and
some white on right side, marked with a crop off right ear
and a hole in the left car, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Judson B Harper, Jefferson tp, Dec
22, 1879, one white yearling steer with red neck and cars,
some spots on the body, while forchead, no marks or brands
valued at \$16.

TOPE

Tope of 1879, one white yearling steer with red neck and car,
years old, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Can Hanrahan, Washington tp,
Dec 9, 1879, one white yearling steed with an indistinct brand on
left hip, 4 years old, valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Gan Hanrahan, Washington tp,
Dec 1879, one white steer, marked with a silt and under
bit in each ear, branded with an indistinct brand on
left hip, 4 years old, valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Gan Hanrahan, Washington tp,
Dec 2, 1879, one white year long the steep with the proposed of the steep washing to the steep with the proposed of the steep washing to the steep washin

Jefferson County-J N Insley Clerk

MARE—Taken up by David Reynolds, Jefferson tp, Dec 20, 1879, one light buy mare one year old, rather large, mouse colored belly and nose, black legs, valued at \$20.

Labette County.—W. H. Keirsey, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Michael Berg, Liberty tp, Dec 30, 1879, one black pony mare, about 14 hands high, 12 years old has a star in forchead, a white snip on the nose and a white spot or collar mark on the upper part of each shoulder, both hind feet partly white from hoof up to pastern joint, also 2 small black spots on each side of the right hind foot near the hoof and also small white streaks both above and below the left eye, no other marks or brands visible.

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

Linn County-J. W. Flora, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D Stainbrook, Lincoln tp. Dec 22;1879 one three year old steer, white, crop off right ear, half crop off left ear, valued at \$22.

STEER—Taken up by James T Bunch, Lincoln tp. Nov 29, 1879, one three year old steer, dark red, a little white on the beily, point of right norn broken off, nick in right ear, valued at \$77.5—Taken up by A J Taylor, Lincoln tp. Dec 12, 1879, one two year old helfer mostly white with red specks 1879, one two year old helfer mostly white with red specks one year old helfer mostly white with red specks as mostly about one of scale are and sittle in right ear, and valued at \$12,

Miami County—B.J. Sheridan Clerk.

STEER--Taken up by Geo Fritts, Oeage tp, one two year old steer, color white with raop head and neck, both horns drop do wn with one haif of over each ear underside, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$18.

old steer, both and by Mart Albin. Wea tp, one two year old steer, both and by Mart Albin. Wea tp, one two year old steer, both and the spotted, no other mark or brand visible yalued at \$18.

STEER-Taken up by Wm Sage' Sugar Creek tp, one steer about two years old, deep red scar on left hip has the appearance of a brand, bush of tail white, no other marks or brands nerceivable, valued at \$18.

STEER-Taken up by B F Shinkle, Osage tp, one yearling steer, rol and white spotted, marked with a crop off of left ear and upper bit in the same, valued at \$12.00.

STEER-Taken up by Wm Morley, Wea tp, one yearling steer, color red, some white on forehead, a crop off of the transport of the steep with the same of the steep with the same years of the left er supposed to be an underbit, valued at \$12.

HEIFER-Taken up by Henry Grother, Jr, Mismi tp, one red helfer 2 years old, short tail, some white in finank and under belly white, stripe in forehead between the horns, common size, valued at \$15.

HEIFER-Taken up by J J Spurgeon, Osawatomie tp, one two year old helfer, medium size, color red and white spotted, no marks or brands, horns inclining in, valued at \$15.

Mentgomery County-Ernest Way, Clerk. COLT.—Taken up by M C Foot, Canoy tp, one sorrel mare colt, one year old, with white stripe in the face and two white alind feet, volued at \$15.

COLT.—Also, by the same, one brown mare colt one year old, with a small star in the forehead, valued at \$15.

RileyCounty-F. A. Schermerhorn, Clerk. STERR—Taken up by Joseph Haines, Zeandale tp. one 2 year old steer, color dark red with clouded sides, branded on left hip with letter M, no other marks or brands, and valued at \$12.

\$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 marks except 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, having a small white spot also in the forehead, he is 6 months old. At the same time a roan colored horse colt of fair size, 2½ years old These strayed or were stolen from my place, 2 miles south-east of Auburn P. O., Shawnec Co., the last of September. I will pay the above for information of the three, or a proportionate price for one or two of them.

SAMUEL JOSLIN.

Auburn, Shawnec Co., Kas.

STRAYED.

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

FRED J. GRAY,
Topeka.

STRAYED.

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

ESTRAY.

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

MARTIN HEISEL,
Carbondale, Kansas,

\$10 REWARD. STRAYED OR STOLEM.

From the prairie east of Long creek, 61/2 miles east of Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, last April, one bright bay filley, three years old in June. No white hairs, marks or brands. BOICE, BRO. & CO. Box 255; Burlington.

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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 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 judgment rendered, quieting the title of the said Lucy E. Rix to the following premises, viz. the north half of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (34), in township number thirteen (18) of range seventeen (17), situate, lying and being in the county of Shawnee and state of Kansas, and forever enjoing you and each of you from claiming or asserting any title, estate or interest in or to said premises or any part thereof, and for costs of said action.

Atty for Plaintiff.

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Communications.

Whisky and Revolvers.

The gentleman that wrote the letter in the last issue of the FARMER, on "Whisky and Revolvers," I beg leave to disagree with. I am not an advocate of the former as a beverage, but as a medicine, and think its manufacture should never be abolished. I am not a Good Templar, but, thank God, still a temper-

As for revolvers, I think they are all right as they are for men of good character, but not fit for boys and drunkards. To deprive the public by stringent laws from carrying them, would be imposing upon the innocent for self protection, as they are the ones who obey the laws, and not the thieves, cut-throats and murderers, for they still would carry them, no matter what laws were passed. For my part, l think there is too many carried by boys and men that should not have them, and not enough by men that should have them. How many times have whole trains of cars been stopped in Kansas and other states, by six or eight men, and held at bay until the last express package or mail bag was robbed, and then allowed to pass on, when if there had been a like number of men on the train with good revolvers, they could have sent the robbers on their way rejoicing, and probably have sent some of them to their long homes, where all such men ought to be, if they will not reform, and saved thirty or fifty thousand dollars from being stolen from each train. For my part, I would rather carry a revolver in Kansas than too many greenbacks, but as I don't carry much of the latter, I am saved the trouble of carrying either.

J. L. SHORE. Morris Co., Kansas.

Our correspondent overlooks some important facts. If drunkenness did not entail so much disease upon the offspring of drinking parents, there would be much less medicine needed. And some of the leading medical men of the world express the opinion that the harm resulting from the use of alcohol in medicine and as medicine, very much outweighs the good. When placed between two evils, which should be chosen? Before Colt invented the revolver, people got along about as safely as they do with the revolvers. There is not a shadow of doubt that the passengers on every train that has ever been stopped and robbed by a half dozen outlaws, had in their pockets at the time ten revolvers to one displayed by the robbers, but taken at a disadvantage they were afraid to use them. Laws forbidding theft and other crimes, do not stop them entirely, but check them to a large extent, and make them disreputable. A license for carrying revolvers and other pistols, would break up the disreputable practice in a great measure, among those "boys and men" whom, as our correspondent very justly says, should not carry them. Laws have never yet been potent enough to entirely cure the evils which affect society, but they restrain and limit them very materially.

A Plea for the Dogs.

Somebody ought to speak a word in their behalf. The criminal at the bar of justice is allowed counsel to plead for his life, and the benefit of any doubt that may come between him and death; and I therefore arise as a voluntary advocate for the dogs.

Charges have been preferred that they are "ugly," "vicious," "destructive," and with regard to sheep growers, "the greatest enemies they have to contend with;" and the general public, as jury, is expected to concur in this view, and give in a verdict accordingly.

I do not claim to be remarkably tender-heart-1 will own that when I saw that funny agram in the FARMER of Jan. 7th, and read the accompanying article on the subject, I too was ready to cry "Death to the dogs!"

"Object teaching," has a peculiar power, certainly, and I still admire the general get-up, purpose and point of this lesson; but one will have "second thoughts;" and they came to me when I went to the back door to give Our Dog his usual allowance of griddle cakes.

He came bouncing along at my call, fairly beaming with gratitude and happiness, and wagging kimself all over, tail and body, as is his fashion on such occasions.

"Poor fellow!" thought I, "you were not counted in with the 1005 dogs of Blank Co., but you will be counted next census, and what if your poor head should have to be lopped off for the sake of the sheep interest?"

Then I thought it all over again; for the mere sight of Our Dog had turned to my view another side of the subject.

Not that he is a remarkable dog at all. He is not noble in lineage, or looks, or character or manners. He is not a Newfoundland, nor a shepherd, nor pointer, nor spaniel, nor poodle, nor anything in fact but just simply a "yaller dog."

He never received a blue ribbon at a dog

He never received a blue ribbon at a dog show. He never saved anybody's drowning child. 'He never did any of those cute things that are reported for the press. And as to manners, he has none. He runs out into the public highway to bark at every passer-by without regard to age, sex or condition.

And furthermore, he is not so young as he used to be. Age has blunted his teeth and frequent pitched battles with other dogs have made him rheumatic in his motions; but his barking is fairly terrific yet; and therein lies the secret of his usofulness and the reason why our chickens sleep in peace while those of our neighbor's are deal oyed by wolves. The costant of the big noise he makes and they go elsewhere for meat.

He never received a blue ribbon at a dog show, and stone whether here but rather having years fine winter weather here but rather any in the sax part of the state. Prospect for wheat better than at this time last year. Your dog show and Stoner's manger and calf pen should take the premium, I think.

In regard to fall wheat jointing, I know the Early May fall wheat will not joint if sown in spring or summer after frost. I sowed some four acres two years ago in March, and it did not freeze after it was sown, and it came up and made a fine growth in blades. (That was our big wheat year) but not a stalk ever jointed. I let it grow until after harvest, and it was still green and growing, and I powed it under in August or September.

Success to the did Fartes. It seems to be well liked here.

S. H. Mitchell.

Now then, if we destroy the dogs for the sake of the sheep interest, what is to become of the unprotected poultry interest? Of course the value of the latter seems trifling in comparison, but it is not trifling to the many struggling homesteaders who have chickens, but no sheep and no immediate prospect of getting any. Let us live and let live. As the less of two evils we had better keep the dogs or some of them at least. Certainly I know that statistics are solid things, but do wolves never kill sheep?

Somebody give us a "tabulated statement" of the number of wolves in Kansas, and compute their destructiveness.

Why right here in sight of a thriving young city, in the "garden county of the state" as our county paper delights to call it, we hear the wolves yelp and howl of nights as if the land vere full of them.

Why it is so, I cannot find out. There are plenty of sportsmen to kill the quails and young prairie chickens, and to frighten the deer and antelope to the far frontier, and as for the picturesque jack rabbit both man and beast prey upon him, but the wolf roams his native heath inmolested except by the faithful dogs standing guard over his master's hen roosts.

No; Kansas can't spare her dogs yet. Not all of them. So for their sakes, and for the sake of the poultry of the state I protest against this indiscriminate condemnation. Or at least if they must be sacrificed, give us leave to hide Our Dog under a washtub till the slaughter is

We hope the writer of the above will often 'find something to say" and say it as well as his "Plea for the Dogs."-ED.

Sunny Kansas.

The new year has come with everything lovely-January almost as pleasant as May; makes us think that spring is nigh, The Canadians can have their good land, with snow and ice, and the Michiganders can have their fat goose for Christmas, but give me sunny Kansas. have been in sixteen states of the Union, and like Kansas best of all. With her fine climate, her fertile soil, her beautiful streams of water, and her majestic prairies, she excells them all, and I would dare to say that the child is born that will live to see her one of the wealthiest states in the Union. Immigrants intending to come west will do well to give Kansas a call, and stay six months in summer, and if you have any get-up about fyou, or a desire to grow up with an enterprising set of people, you will stay in Kansas a lifetime. I would say to the young man of the east, as Horace Greeley said, Go west, young man, and grow up with the country." This was surely good advice: To the old and middle-aged, we would say to them, If you are well fixed and contented, stay where you are, for there is nothing like comfort and

comfortably situated in the east. Wheat in this county still looks well, but the hard freezing of December has doubtless hurt it some, but still the chance is good for a fair crop

contentment; if not, come to Kansas, for it will

pay even the gray-haired men to come, if not

Stock in fine condition and healthy. Hogs sell from \$3.25 to \$3.50; cattle, 21c to 3c; corn, 23c to 25c; wheat, \$1 to \$1.10.

Plows are running in ground that is not too wet. With the ground well soaked, everything bids fair for a good crop next season. J. L. SHORE.

Camden, Kansas.

Take Care of the Sheep.

Sheep should have better care in early winter han farmers are in the habit of bestowing. Wintering sheep to make them live only, is not attended with profit, let prices rule high or low. Sheep are commonly neglected more in early winter than any other stock, for they are often the very last taken from the pasture. If sheep go into winter quarters in a declining state, the result is a demand for extra feed and care during the winter and a light clip of wool in the spring. When a sheep is thriving, wool grows rapidly; when declining, its growth is checked. If kept fat, large fleeces; if poor, light fleeces. Sheep should have a little grain every day, from the time the grass begins to fail until it has a good start in the spring. There should be one object constantly before the flockmaster, and

that is to keep his sheep in a thriving condition. Shelter is an object in wintering sheep successfully. I do not believe in having sheep shut up too closely. Too large a number should not be wintered together. I believe that four or five hundred are enough in one flock, as there is more danger of disease in large flocks than in small ones. The proportion of sheep that do not thrive is always greater in large flocks than in small ones. The division should be made so as to put sheep of about the same strength together. Lambs should be kept by themselves. No other animals should be allowed to run in the same yard with sheep. WM. CALBECK.

Peabody, Kansas.

OSKALOOSA, Jefferson Co., Jan. 20 .- The OSKALOOSA, Jenerson Co., Jan. 20.—The weather is more like April than January, and the inspiration of spring is fairly upon the progressive farmer, who may be seen every day actively putting things about his farm in order

actively putting things about his farm in order for the spring campaign.

The unimproved land in this county is being rapidly bought up and improved; prices ranging from \$7 to \$10. Very little is left now.

I believe farmers have never before been more sanguine of paying prices for their produce, and all are putting forth strenuous efforts. Wheat, of which a much larger breadth than usual is sown, is looking very fine, and commencing to grow. The fruit prospect is good, though some entertain fears that the present warm weather may swell buds and future freezing prove disastrous; but warm winters are ing prove disastrous; but warm winters are frequently followed by good fruit crops. Stock of all kinds doing well generally.

I cannot close this short letter without thanking the FARMER for its forcible presentation of

the dog nuisance, in its recent issues.

EDWIN SNYDER

KINGMAN, Jan. 16.—The weather is fine, and has been all the winter thus far. Wheat is looking splendidly, and the farmers are unticipating a bountiful harvest.

Kingman is growing as fast as any little town in the southwest. Business is lively, as

the people now have a prospect for a railroad ere long. The proposition to extend aid to the St. Louis, Wichita & Southwestern railway company, carried by a majority of eighty-four in our county. The amount of aid asked is \$105,000.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., Jan. 19.—The weather is most delightful. We have been having considerable rain, but no cold since New Year's; little or no frost; no snow or rain; just the kind of winter for stock of all kinds. Every variety of stock is looking well, sheep in particular. I have never seen a more favorable winter in Kansas

We have but very few cattle in this section, except those kept on the form for family use, with a few calves. Hogs are also scarce on ac-count of the failure of the corn crop in our section. Rabbits and moles are our greatest pest, in the young orchards and among the young

Wheat is looking finely. That sown too late to get up last fall, is coming slowly but surely, and the dry weather is keeping it back sufficiently to keep it from being frozen out if we should have any severe weather next month. The ground is in good condition for breaking new and, and many are ploughing old land land, and many are ploughing old land five to six inches deep. Our wheat is mostly allout of the country. But little corn is offered, except what is shipped by rail or hauled from the eastern part of the state, at 30c to 31c. Potatoes retail at \$1; hogs, \$3 to \$3.50. Sheep are all the rage, and none to be had at prices ranging from \$2 to \$3.

There may be some sickness in the country, but I do not hear of any.

H. COLVIN.

Advectisements.

FARM TO RENT.

In Harper Co., only two miles from Authory the ounty seat. 85 acres in cultivation. Good frame louse 16x14; good well of water. B. H. STEDMAN.

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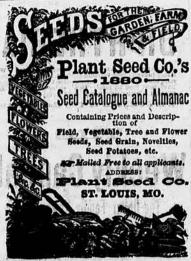
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er and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Re-mittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic pol-

Has been widely used during the last twenty-five years, in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shakes, or chills once brokens by it, do not return, until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

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

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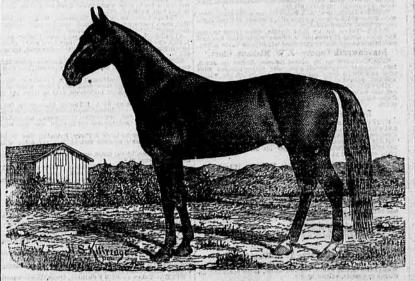


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