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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,

\$20. \$10.

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by the cash, at club rates, will receive a Premium of \$5.00, and a copy of the FARMER free.

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Now let as see what the hosts of warm friends of the "Old Reliable," the KANSAS FARMER, can do towards extending more widely its circulation. We offer them all the profit over bare cost in the hope that they will be able to put the paper into a thousand farm homes in every county in the state, that has been organized

four years. The premium offers will remain open for competiton until February 1st, 1881, when the Special Premiums will be awarded and paid.

As soon as 25 names of subrcribers have be sent in by an agent he will be paid \$5.00, or that amount may be retained in the agents hands, remitting us \$20.00.

Send for Club Lists.

No subscriptions for less than one year car be received at club rates, but present subscribers whose time has not expired can renew through agents and have the renewal to commence at the expiration of present subscriptions.

Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. E. EWING, Editor and Publisher TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Correspondence.

Cattle and Sheep in New Mexico.

ED. FARMER: Thinking your readers would to write one. I have been trying to learn ome points about the cattle, sheep, and agricultural interests of this territory, but so knowledge thus far acquired, but such facts as I have learned will here be given.

I am not prepared to say that you can make a better start here in either the cattle or sheep business than you can in Kansas, but that it will produce returns satisfactory there can be no doubt. The difficulty in the way of gaining information is the fact that I do not speak the Spanish language, but in nearly every locality there is some one who speaks English.

The cattle business is already large; that any one can see; and I easily found that the climate is very favorable, and the grasses very nutritious. Another very important point I have learned, and that is that the grass cures itself and the winter feed is quite as good, if not better for cattle, than the summer. Now any one can see that these are strong points in favor of proof of this fact. raising cattle. These things learned, I want to know more. I would like to find out just how to go to work to invest a small amount of money, safely and profitably in cattle. How many shall I buy and of what kinds? I am informed that the large stock raisers are using grade heifers and thoroughbred bulls, most of the Short-horn variety.

I started out to look over the territory for month and investigate the subject fully. Why some one who has done this very thing, has not written their experience for publication, I do not understand. If they had done so it would make my work much easier, but I promise you and your readers that I will carefully set down every item of experience, and in future letters will give them the benefit of what an American finds out in this very old country. If I not have the slightest trouble, for I have had a dozen chances to make a fortune in that direction, and I have not been in the territory three

I was quite amused this morning with the answer a young Mexican made me, in reply to on the public square, or plaza, and seeing some mutton in the meat shop I turned to a young fellow at my side and asked him how much it cost to raise mutton in that country. He stared at me a moment and then said something in Spanish, and then it was my turn to stare, but, as good fortune would have it, a gentleman also was standing within hearing, repeated my question in Spanish and then interpreted the young man's reply, which was: "It don't cost anything." Considering the wealth of grasses and the winter feed, I suppose the young man was nearly correct: but of course it does cost something let it be ever so small.

This is clearly the natural home of the sheep, and for the last two hundred years the business of wool growing has been carried on extensively. I find you can buy fair Mexican ewes from one dollar to two dollars per head. These when crossed with Merino rams, make a good quality of sheep for mutton and wool. The price of rams depends on where you buy them and how near they are to the best strains of blood. Fair bucks can be bought in the market all the way from \$50 to \$500. The native sheep do not shear more than from one and a half to three pounds of weol, but crossed with the Merino will nearly double the fleece in weight.

Sheep growing will attract the attention of many Americans, at an early day, here. A man may, with small capital, enter this business, and if he be adapted to it, will make money from the start. Sheep need care. You must, so to speak, live with them.

While I am writing in the public room of the hotel, a party of New Yorkers are talking over their plans for a tour of the mining districts; they are truly in earnest and mean to secure a fortune each, if it be within the range of possibilities. They have chosen New Mexico not only because of the reputed wealth of the mines but for the reason that mining operations can be carried on all winter. The mild winters make such operations here quite as easy or less of the transaction, and it was a common and profitable in the winter as during the sum mer months.

The mining interests of this territory are considered equal to any section of our country. There have been difficulties in the way of de- fruit vender gave the name of John Reynolds, velopment which were hard to surmount. The but is generally known in the west as Pete Col-

Spaniards worked the mines of this territory lins. I neither know the name nor character for a hundred and fifty years but after their ex- of the confidence man further than he is repulsion neither the Mexicans or Indians would ported. interest themselves in showing prospectors the mines. The Mexican is content with his sheep and cattle and with his farming pursuits. enjoy a letter from this section, I am tempted The Indian bears the white man a grudge and no inducement will move him to show the rich mines from which the different tribes have secured the many rich trinkets in both gold and far I cannot boast of any great amount of silver, which they possess, but the white man no longer requires the Indian to point out the precious metal; the prospector is abroad and every day we hear of rich discoveries and the whole territory is filled with reports of great is certain, and that is that it is the duty of a wealth. In some of the mines lately discovered there is positive proof that they have been worked before; though to all appearances hundreds of years ago. Mining tools have been unearthed which from their make would indicate that they were in use a century or more past. These are undoubtedly the mines from which came the gold which decked the person

of the Montezumas and later still were worked by the Spaniards who enriched the Church \$10,000,000 from a single mine. There need be no doubt as to the richness of this country in minerals for every day adds additional

The agricultural development of the country is a study. For all practical purposes in the way of growing crops it might as well never rain yet it does sometimes and the more rain that falls the better the grass grows but there is not rain enough to depend on for raising anything without irrigation; by this means the implements of farming are of the most antique pattern. In all I have read of ancient agriculture, I never went back far enough to find when some of these implements of husbandry were in use but a new era has dawned for these people and the Yankee plow and oth-

tory and will be at once put in use. California boasts of her fine fruits but nothwas looking for a gold or a silver mine I would in that state can compare with some of the peaches, grapes, apples, pears and apricots grown in New Mexico and here fruits grow in

er laber saving machines are new in the terri-

the greatest profusion. Las Vegas, N. M., Dec. 4, 1880.

Confidence Men on the Rail.

ter, and is quite dry and cool, though the people here say it is very seasonable. The soil is a clay loam common to northwest Kansas, and produces abundant crops when well supplied with water. The land is badly broken where I have been, though it is not hilly, as we understand the term east. Water, wood and markets are the great wants of this country, and are rather poorly supplied. The supply of water and the lay of the land along Spring creek, in this county, pleases me the best of any place I have seen on the upper Solomon rivers. The government lands are all taken in these parts,

but there are chances to contest claims still. I wish to mention an occurrence that hap pened on the K. P. railroad, about the 12th of November, that those who run may read and

profit thereby: 1st, A confidence man in league with the conductor and peanut peddler belonging to the train, picks out his victim and manages to get a seat beside him and start a familiar conversa-

2d, The train peddler comes around with prize boxes, books, or some other device to swindle the unconscious victim, by offering a huge prize with one of the books.

3d, The confidence man proceeds to show the victim how he can secure the prize, box, or book, without a shadow of a doubt. The natural propensity of man to get more than a just reward for his money, gets the better of his judgment, and he follows the advice of his supposed friend, buying the article offered, which by a slight-of-hand performance is so changed that the purchaser invariably loses the prize.

The occurrence referred to took place on the afternoon of the 12th of November, between Topeka and Junction City. The conductor pretended to not know the parties, though he passed by repeatedly and must have seen more report among the passengers that said parties had called each other by name in the smokingcar. The conductor of that train gave out tickets bearing the name of F. S. Fisher. The

The railroad officials at Abilene told me the railroad management did not allow such things on their road, but I am informed by the citizens generally that such things are common, and the public seem to approve of it.

I think the state should protect its own pec ple, and also the strangers sojourning here, against all such things. I am informed that there is no law in the state of Kansas for the suppression of many of the tricks that are outlawed in the east. Be that as it may, one thing sample machine. common carrier to protect those that are carried to the extent of its ability, and on failure to do so, the public should give the delinquent road a wide berth till it is prepared and willing to protect the persons and property placed in its

Henry Bidenour, of Westerville, Ohio, and circular relating to Kansas wools. myself, are the witnesses to the transaction reported above, and I shall advise my friends to let the K. P. railroad severely alone for the ROBT. S. COOK.

Roscoe, Graham Co., 250 miles northwest from Topeka, Nov. 23.

About Agricultural Fairs.

ED. EARMER: I was very much pleased with your article on fairs in the FARMER, some time ago, and wish you to say more on the subject. While it is true that we see that there is so crops; consequently no one thinks of attempting many improvements around us, it looks strange that the imperfect system of "judging at fairs" good crops of corn and wheat are raised, but is about the same as the one I first attended. Why may not Kansas take the lead in regard to the fairs as well as in many other things?

1st, Judging should be done by experts. 2d. It should be done by carefully prepared tandards of excellence.

3d. In judging, the objects for which the an mals are designed should be kept in view.

4th, The condition in which the animals are shown should be considered, and all should be shown in feeding condition.

As to the first, you say we cannot get experts I propose to give your readers my views of grade bull calf get a ribbon in the thorough-"Great American Desert," as it is now. bred class. The calf showed unmistakably that This place is about 3,000 feet above tide wa- it did not belong in that class. Two of these judges did not examine that calf at all, hence the result.

I must say that the superintendent of the cattle department at Emporia, should have seen that the exhibitors were made as comfortable as circumstances would permit.

The superintendent of the cattle department at the Topeka fair, this year and last, filled his position as well as any one need wish, being on hand wherever he was needed. This was not the case at Emporia.

Before a man goes to a fair he gets a catalogue to see how much he is likely to take in premiums; also estimates his expenses while at the fair, such as the help he will need, the stall rent, the price of hay and corn, his ticket or enfairs. Last of all, but not least by any means. determines which fair he shall attend. Therefore the plan to conduct a fair seems to be plain enough in order to make it a success. The question seems to be will you improve on the past or not? Inducement and accommodation with good judges, is what makes a good show and gives general satisfaction.

M. WALTMIRE.

Carbondale, Kansas.

Jack Plane.

ED. FARMER.-I would remind the readers of the FARMER that they still have the opportunity to secure the best harrow and roller ever invented, at a price barely covering the cost. The price is put down for the sake of introduc tion, and every farmer should secure one before the spring demand commences. Several parties have secured the right to sell the Jack Plane in their counties, and I will be glad to give the exclusive right to every county in the state to as many resident, agents who have facilities for introducing it. To such I will furnish the implement as low as possible. There has been some inquiry for a two-horse implement working five feet. I am shipping them at \$12.50. They do just two-thirds the work of the three-horse, except in stalks. Any man ordering a three-horse Jack Plane, can, by send-

ing \$5 additional, have a set of hoes and cross trees for a five foot Jack Plane. He can then work a two or three-horse machine as he pleases. I wish to apologize to several friends for delay in shipping their machines. I hope they have received them all right. For a while, at least, I will be able to ship immediately. I take great pains in having every part of the Jack Plane perfect, and if any part proves imperfect, I will replace it. Agents wanted. Exclusive territory given. Agents need only to get the castings and fit the machines themselves, if they wish, after getting a J. W. MULVEY.

Kidder, Caldwell county, Mo.

Reply From Walter Brown & Co.

ED. FARMER: One of our correspondents sends us a clipping from the KANSAS FARMER, with remarks about the extract from our last

We do not wish it to be understood that we make a sweeping assertion in regard to Kansas wools in referring to artificial means as being employed to increase the weight of the fleece. The fact comes to our knowledge through some of the most promineut growers of your state, and is mentioned by more than one of them; and in alluding to it we do so for the benefit of those growers who do take the most care of their clips and market the wool in the best shape.

We have probably handled as much of the wools from Kansas this season, as any other house in the trade, and have had clips of all grades of merit, and feeling that Kansas is destined to be one of the principal wool growing states of the Union, we are interested that the growers should do all they can to establish a good and binding reputation for the wools. To accomplish this, those who are negligent or dishonest should be brought to task for their misdoings, and we sincerely hope that your appeal to the "wool growers' associations" will meet with their co-operation, and that another season will see Kansas wools as much sought after by consumers as those of our best wool growing states.

Most of the wools we have had have come to act as judges. Try paying them for their directly from the growers, and in placing them services and pay them liberally, and they will before our trade we have endeavored that each be at the fair and in time. Don't wait until clip should show on its merits and bring its relthe fair is in progress and the cattle in the ative value. This is evidenced by a clip sent ring, for that makes a drag. It will not be apt to be like it was at the Topeka fair this fall—a which at the dull priod of the season sold for 26 cents, while the heavy sandy and "doc tored" wools were selling in this and the Philadelphia market at 15 and 16 cents.

In our position as commissson merchants, (confining ourselves strictly to that business), we represent the wool grower or shipper in the east, and it is our business to do the best we can for his interests in getting full values, and saving him the various intermediate profits when he sells at home. To accomplish this, it is also our duty to call attention to any defects there may be in the method of preparing their wools for the market. This we have aimed to do in speaking of the fact mentioned in our last circular, and we hope it will not be misunderstood by those to whom our assertion does not apply. We do not deny that dishonest practices oc-

cur in other states in preparing wools, in Ohio, for instance, but the point is that Kansas is trance fee, and his expenses to and from the comparatively in its infancy as a fine wool growing state, and in a measure has its reputawhether it is pro rata or not. Upon these he tion to make, and we are solicitous that that reputation should be a good one.

By the use of the word "discontinue," instead of "discountenance," in the last sentence quoted from our remarks, you hardly give the correct impression we wished to convey.

We trust that your wool growing readers will take our remarks in the spirit they are intended, and feel that we have their interests at WALTER BROWN & Co. heart.

Boston, Nov. 29.

ED. FARMER.-Would you be so kind as to give me the address of some breeder of Poland-China and Suffolk hogs. A. E. JOHNSON. Seely, Cowley county, Kansas.

A. E. Johnson, of Cowley county, asks the address of parties who breed pure Poland-Chinas. Write to J. V. Randolph, Emporia, Kansas, or to Messrs. Randolph and Randolph of the same place, who are reliable breeders, whose advertisement will be found in this paper. We have inquiries also for breeders of Suffolks, breeders of them will do well to have their ads. in the FARMER.

Read the KANSAS FARMER'S premium offer to club agents, send for specimen copies of the paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

The farm and Stock.

Breeding from Young Bucks.

I understand that there is some kicking among the readers of the FARMER and Chronoscope, at some statements I have made regarding small farmers west of Kinsley, and also the propriety of using yearling rams and yearling ewes as breeders. I may have unintentionally trod on some one's toes, but I don't know as I have any apology to make in the matter.

In the first place, all drivers of cattle and FARMER. sheep can testify to the trouble they have had on the road, and in most cases with those having the least to be damaged. I was ordered. very absolutely, out of the highway by a man who kept water for sale, and only because my team was picking a little grass on the roadside while we ate our lunch.

In the second place, if one-year-old rams are as good and serviceable as older ones, I have that fact to learn; besides, if I injured the sale of any man's stock, I was as rough on my own, as I usually keep as many yearlings as any one in the market, and invariably advise further, if any man having experience will sheep or rams fresh from the warm stalls and high feed of the eastern states, are as serviceable and hardy as those that have been one or very dull of adprehension or willfully ignerant. Those who have not had the experience, are Larned on the A., T. & S. F. R. R. not expected to know it to be a fact. When I am asked for my opinion on any subject that I am supposed to be posted on, and see fit to give an opinion, shall I state what I think are facts without fear of any parties, even if those opinions should be likely to operate against my own interest? and as I have been asked my opinion on the two last charges by a good many new beginners, each requiring a reply, I think the best way is to give them through our papers which I think is the proper method of discuss ing such topics; then all may be benefited, and those who choose may take a hand. Those who think I am wrong will do us a favor by putting their opinions in shape, and any editor will willingly give them a place in his columns, and I will be pleased to learn of them. Come out, friends, and let the public hear what you know about sheep-raising. W. J. Colvin. Larned, Kansas.

Buckwheat.

I have been much interested in the letters published in the FARMER recently, especially the discussion between Messrs. Stahl & Butler in relation to deep vs. shallow plowing for corn. For myself I will take the side of deep plowing just as long as dry weather comes to Kansas. I write this more especially to say a word in favor of buckwheat which Mr. T. W. Henry asked about two weeks ago and which Mr. Wm. Pettes says in the issue of the 3rd, is not a success in Kansas. I will give you the result of this summer's sowing in my own neighborhood. One neighbor sowed seven bushels of seed on nine acres and reaped 300 bushels; another sowed one bushel, spreading it on three and one-half acres and got 93 bushels: another got some 25 bushels per acre from 12 acres, and in no case have I heard of a failure of the crop. We all sowed our seed about July 4th. I had been told that buckwheat was not a success here for the reason mention ed by Mr. Pettes, that it was all stock but no grain. Others said they had always been successful with it, so to settle the matter in my own mind (for I had never seen the crep growing before) I sowed five acres. I plowed deep, harrowed thoroughly and rolled the ground after sowing broadcast. I get 150 bushels for my trouble and the only cash expense was \$4.25 for seed. Perhaps a description of our method of reaping the crop may be of interest, as it is not a very common one. I took my old Cuyahoga Chief mowing machine and fastened a piece of canvas so it would drag on the stubbles behind the knives and carry the grain like a "dropper." A man followed with a potato hook and pulled the branches off to one side. This plan was much easier and quicker than cradling and did not thresh out the grain at all. I got more cash from that 5 acres of buckwheat than from 65 acres of F. P. SMITH. Wamego, Kan., 35 miles west of Topeka.

Cane Seed.

The selections of cane seed demand of the planter a careful consideration.

Purity of seed is essential, as the seed is the source or fountain of the syrup.

Purity of species is desirable, tending to uniform maturity. Like should produce like Otherwise the seed is deteriorating. Varieties are necessary to prolong the harvest, but hybrids, in general, are to be avoided as a source of deterioration. The crossing of canes from which seed is to be taken requires even more judgment than the stock or vegetable kingdom. generally. There are varieties which unite and perpetuate the unity, as the Minnesota Amber, but generally they will show, sooner or later, a multitude of variations. Other hybrids give good results for a season or two only. There are planters who claim the same right to name their hybrids as they do their children. Very well, but they should become surety for

The care with which seed has been selected for a series of years, choosing well developed heads from leading stalks instead of sucker seed or the indiscrimnate bulk; the dividing of the seed heads, planting tips with tips; the lati-

the freaks of such hybrids for a specified time.

tude where grown and the time of planting and perience with it has convinced me of the value

We have a supply of Minnesota Amber sugar source, Kansas grown and treated as above.

We will mail, postpaid, 4 pounds (enough to plant one acre) on receipt of \$1.00, from any eader of the FARMER. The postage is 16 cts per pound, which leaves 9 cts, the estimated cost of culling, cleaning and sacking. Parties receiving this seed are requested to compare the sugar or syrup yield and report to the O. W. HAWK.

White Water, Kan.

Early Amber Cane.

I used two pounds to the acre, planting with three of the hoes leaving them eqidistant. Less than half that quantity was used by my neighwithout irrigation, too. No better or lighter colored sorghum molasses was ever made than Kansas. my customers to take older ones instead; and that Messrs. Hoadley & Crow have turned out of Pierceville cane. Egyptian Rice corn has state to a customer or any other person, that done well with us this year, too. We have rain quite reasonably and I hardly think the ground can dry out before spring. It seems to me this corner of Kansas has been visited by two years in the country, he must either be timely rains as much as any portion of the state this year. We are 100 miles west of

> MRS. A. B. PRESCOTT. Pierceville, Kan.

Protection of Apple Trees.

Sometime ago there was an inquiry in the FARMER in regard to the protection of apple trees against the depredations of rabbits, and if I remember right the editor advised painting the trees, but while this might answer very well to keep the rabbits from gnawing the trees, it would, in our opinion, be an injury to the tree, closing up the pores of the bark, affecting the tree similar to painting or varnishing the human body.

The following treatment I have found very effective in keeping rabbits from injuring trees: Rub the trunk and lower limbs with the entails of rabbits, chickens, or hogs, or blood of any kind. One thorough application will answer for all winter.

Can any of the readers of the FARMER give some sure remedy for keeping borers out of apple trees. If any one can, they will place me under many obligations for so doing. If you, Mr. Editor, think proper, I will try

and give the readers of your valuable paper some more farm experiences.

Hurrah for the amendment! squelching whisky out of our fair Kansas, and the defeat of the other two propositions. G. W. BAILEY. Sumner Co., Nov. 30.

Send on the "farm experiences." The recommendation to paint apple trees was the experience of a correspondent who had practiced it several years with no injury to the tree, as a preventive to rabbits and, he thought, borers. We have no personal experience with the paint. The natural roughness and small creases in the outside bark would prevent any injury from liable breeder than from a peddler that says h closing the pores, etc., that might be appre-

The Russian Apple Tree Sell.

ED. FARMER: I want to say a few words to the fruit tree buying public of our state in regard to a swindle in apple trees, which has been carried on to a considerable extent in Kansas and probably Nebraska.

Agents for a certain Missouri nursery ar

selling what they claim to be Russian apple trees. The stock is raised and grafted in Russia, and imported in that shape; and they claim further that their's and one other, are the only two nurseries in America who have the genuine imported trees. They are hardy beyond comparison, and the fruit, a good deal more than ordinary sized according to the pictures of it, which they hawk about the country, Their price has been\$5.00 per dozen. The price would not be so great if the trees were as represented, but as they are such as could be bought at any nursery in the country for 15 to 26 cents apiece, it is outrageous. I presume numerous Mitchell county men where they operated a year ago can tell us how their Russian apple trees, pan out.

The writer of the above in a private note in forms us that the lying agents who peddle these ogus Russian trees represent a nursery located at Utica, Mo. If this nursery is sending out swindlers to rob unsuspecting farmers the fact should be published. There are no such apple trees in this country as these agents profess to sell according to the statement of the above correspondent. Let us hear further from Mitchell and McPherson counties if these scamps have been found and we will publish the names of the whole crew.

Prairie vs. Tame Grasses.

Persons coming to Kansas from the eastern states who have always had tame grasses for hay and pasture, think they cannot do without them here. And we frequently hear the remark that if tame grass will not do well here I do not wish to make Kansas my permanent home. People who have never used the wild grass think there is but little value in it and especially when made into hay. I know I thought just so when I first came here, but 20 years ex-

harvesting, these appear to be the tangible of the wild prairie grass, and that it is much points for the development of the sugar plant. superior to that which used to grow on the prairies of northern Illinois. In fact, my exane seed procured from the most reliable perience is that early cut prairie hay is equal to the best timothy and I have fed them both at the same time and found the stock liked one as well as the other, and horses always preferred the prairie hay. So I plowed up my tame meadow and now depend entirely on the wild grass. I consider it the best pasture in the right way." the world that I have ever seen, especially for making flesh. All kinds of stock do remarkably well on it while it is fresh and growing. But the great difficulty is it starts late in the spring and fails early in the fall, therefore we need some kind of cultivated grass to help out the spring and the fall feed, and in my opinion that is all the tame grass we do need at presa ten hoe Hoosier drill, by removing all but ent. And with its help, after the prairie begins to fail in the fall, that is, from the 1st to 15th of September, stock would live on it the most of bors who planted by hand. This cane has the winter, especially if it was allowed to grow proved this country to be just the place to live and accumulate all summer. I will try at in as it has done well on the prairie here, some future time to give my experience and observation on the best grasses for pasture in

Uniontown, Bourbon Co., Kan., 110 miles s e. of Topeka.

Watch the Rabbits.

Now is the time to watch the rabbits and protect the young orchards from their depredation. I will give you my plan, and I have not lost a single tree since I have followed it, (15 years). Cut a rabbit in two with an axe, and with a piece in each hand, rub up and down the tree two or three times until the blood and hair show plainly as high as you wish to protect. One rabbit will do for forty or fifty trees. Try it and I think you will never need any other protection. Once going over the orchard in the fall has always been sufficient with me.

Winter has come upon us this season much earlier and with a severity and promise to stay hardly known to the oldest inhabitant. The sheep were taken from the fields and placed in winter quarters without any preparation in the way of gradulally getting them used to grain rations. This sudden change will very likely show in effects in the fleece. We shall hear of corn loosening the fleece again this year, usually called shedding the wool. Great care should

The future of sheep products in the markets of this country and Europe has given more enthusiasm to the business of sheep raising than ever came to the average sheep man. Very advanced steps have been taken to insure the exact wools and mutton demanded by the markets we cater for. English mutton means more than sheep's flesh, and we mean to learn how it is done and produce it. Hair can be grown on a sheep's back as well as on a horse's main, and s worth scarcely more for having been grown on a sheep. A beautiful, fine, soft, elastic, lustrous staple can be grown five oa six inches long, that the manufacturer wants, on a hardy, vigorous sheep. A lamb can be grown in one year as large as we used to grow in two years. A thoroughbred costs no more to raisn than a scrub. A ram costs but little more from a reimported him from somewhere—anywhere you happen to want him from. Sheep men are learning some sense .- Coleman's Rural.

Poultry,

Dressed Poultry.

One great reason we get such low prices for our poultry is the poor condition in which we take it to market. In order to get good prices we must take more care in preparing our poultry for market. Nicely dressed poultry always ommands a good price, while poor trash can hardly be given away; or if he sells at all it

will hardly bring enough to pay the freight. There are some things that it seems to me all ught to know. For instance, I have seen poultry brought to market with their crops full of corn. It would seem as though any one would know better than to feed their poultry just before killing it. Food in the crop injures the appearance, is liable to sour and spoil the fowl. and purchasers object to paying for this worse than useless weight. Keep from food twentyfour hours before killing. The best way to kill is by bleeding in the mouth of the fowl. This is very easily done by opening the beak and with a sharp-bladed pocket-knife open the vein in the back part of the roof of the mouth. The chicken should first be hung up, tying its legs together, and then fasten them to a hook.

Poultry should be picked dry, which can ea sily be done by plucking before the bodies are cold, which always gives poultry a nice appearance. Having them nicely picked, cut their teet off at the knee joint, then cut their heads off; draw the skin over the neck and tie securely and neatly. Do not remove the entrails. If you must dress your poultry the old way-by scalding, there is a right way to do as well as a wrong one, and a great many take the wrong way, judging by the half cooked appearance of the fowls when brought to market. If you wish or prefer to scald them, the water should be as nearly boiling as possible and yet not really boil. The poultry should be dipped, so that the water will have the proper effect on the skin, then remove the feathers as soon as you can. When clean, dip in hot water and then in cold. This has the effect to make them look

plump and nice. If these direc ions are carefully carried out,

and your poultry is in good order, you can hardly fail of getting a good price for all you can raise. This is what one of the commission men has to say: "A large proportion of the dressed poultry which comes to this market is of such poor quality, or handled in such poor shape, that it is almost impossible to sellit, and the prices obtained are rarely satisfactory either to the receiver or shipper. Now all this can be done away with by a little thought and labor in

If the readers of the FARMER who have poultry to sell will try this way, I think they will be well repaid for their time and labor. Poultry prepared and sent to market according to the above directions, will always meet with ready sale, while half-fattened, badly dressed and slovenly handled stock, will always be a drug in the market and tend to keep down the price of good poultry.

Mr. Editor, I will comply with your request and tell the readers of the FARMER which breed of fowls I think best for the general F. E. MARSH Golden Belt Poultry Yards, Manhattan, Kas.

Korticulture.

Strawberry Culture.

I have read with much interest the article of Mr. Childs on strawberry culture, and while I agree with him in many things that he recommends, there are a few things that I cannot agree to.

He says "a hard clay soil, moderately rich, will produce double the amount of fruit that your rich, poplar bench lands, where paw paws thrive best, will do." He recommends a compact soil where forty bushels of corn would be a heavy yield, etc.

Now, after many years of experience on different kinds of soil, I will say that larger crops of strawberries can be produced on a light, well drained, mellow soil, thoroughly enriched, than can possibly be produced on such soil as he recommends.

failure is the result.

be taken that the sheep get regular supplies of killed by late spring frost. Last spring we had

better flavored on an open soil than on a com-

strawberries. The vines grow well on such soil, but will not produce fruit to amount to anything. Strawberries do best on a warm,

Mr. C. says: "In selecting, the smaller the plant, shorter the root, and poorer the soil where they grow, as a rule, the better will be your success." Now I would have it the other way—the longer the root the better. According to Mr. C., nearly all the plants sent out from the nurseries are too large, too well grown, to succeed when transplanted. Last spring I purchased some plants of the Crescent variety that had been shipped from Illinois to a nurseryman here. I planted them on ground highly manured. They were fine, large plants with long roots, and although they were such plants as Mr. C. condemns, they grew, though the season was unfavorable for newly set plants. I do not object to a small plant pro-

In planting, I use what is called a dibblean implement made almost the shape of a mason's trowel. A boy drops the plants. A man holding the dibble on his right hand, thrusts it into the ground, and with a quick movement to the right, makes a hole large enough to admit the roots; picking up the plant with his left hand drops the roots into the hole; running the dibble down an inch or so away, presses the soil firmly against the plant. Care should be taken to drop the roots as deep in the soil as possible, keeping the crown of the plant about even with the surface. This is the mode usually practiced by large planters, and I have not been able to improve upon it yet.

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Grant's Beet Root Sugar,
Gregory on Cabbages.

It has been my experience with strawberries on a clay soil, in case of yery wet weather in the fruiting season, that the clay subsoil would retain the water so near the surface, and the soil become so saturated with water, that

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Jacques' Manual of the farm, garden & barn-yrd 1
Jacques' Manual of the farm, garden & barn-y Another advantage is that on the kind of soil I describe above, the crop is not so liable to be a severe frost while the strawberries were in blossom. We had about an acre and a half of Downings on a light loam, mellow soil. We also had beds of the same variety on higher ground-a clay loam with clay subsoil. On the former the blossoms were but little injured, while on the clay soil the crop was nearly ruined. I was surprised at this as the plants on clay soil had the advantage of location.

Berries will ripen earlier, be sweeter and

One mistake that beginners are apt to make in selecting ground for a strawberry bed, is that because their plants suffer from drouth sometimes, they must select damp soil for their open soil, don't forget that. Lewis Practical Poultry Book, 150
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vided it has good roots.

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

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

The annual meeting of the State Grange of Kansas, will meet at Olathe, Johnson county, Tuesday, December 21st, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m.

By order of Executive Committee. W. H. JONES, Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Transportation and Commercial Relations of the National Grange.

The problem of transportation, in its relations to agriculture, confronts every farmer throughout the land. He may apply his labor with rare skill, propitious seasons may bless his efforts, and the fertile soil under these influences, may return the most bountiful crops, vet there is the necessity of a market and the means of reaching it as the prime condition of profit. There is ever increasing demand for the products of his labor. He makes the supply, but there is one intervening condition necessary to bring these two elements of commerce into profitable union-transportation. Time was when the waterways of this country served the purpose well, but new and improved highways of commerce have been provided; railways threading the continent, the lines laid in advance of the plow, reaching athwart the broad domain of an industrious people, whose restless energies have thus been led to new effort on new lands, and this country has by such means become the granary of the world. But while agriculture has been enlarged and extended through this agency working to promote its development, it has by rapid stages become were first employed to give it encouragement and support. Between it and the railways that his palm can be tickled by the favor, and it is not, one or the other must suffer. The railways depend upon the products of agriculture more than all else for employment out of which to secure profitable return for expense of operating and capital invested in construction: while farmers depend on railways to move their crops at such compensation for service as will leave them fair return for the labor and capital employed. As a question of political economy, it is clear that these relations must be steadily maintained for the security and the welfare of both interests, and it is equally clear that they will not be so maintained without

just rules to define the obligations. Experience has shown that the corporate power which manages a railroad is rapacious. It is marked by encroachments and usurpations. It does not abide within its sphere, where it is well nigh autocratic. It assumes rights that belong to the people, forgetful of the fact that its first duty is respectful obedience to the people whence it emanated. It taxes the products of labor at will, because it has usurped the power to do so, and with astonishing effrontery it warns the people against attempts to recover rights they have carelessly yielded. It makes the plea that railway property is private property, and, therefore, not amenable to the public for errors or wrongs in its management, and not subject to regulations offered by the public. As the outgrowth of this sentiment there is a system of charges for transportation dependent only on the will of railway managers, and they care [only to get from their traffic what it will bear, without reference to the interests of the owners of the property they transport. That they do so is not denied; it is admitted by themselves, and the practice defended as a right. In this they exercise power which even the state would not use without delicate regard for the interests of citizens generally, looking to their welfare, and wielding the power in their behalf wisely lest it might bring suffering. Yet this corporate railway power, irresponsible and defiant, chal- leading from the grain fields of the west to the lenges the multitude of sufferers and sneers at legislatures that attempt to impose restraints are concerned, they have a common treasury upon its rapacity or to check its assumed prerogatives. Ever alert and unscrupulous, it lotment of capital by the terms of their comgoes into the various districts, selects its supple pact. Here are all the conditions of competi-

the people, puts upon its pliant tools the seal of rily favors combination. In other cases, where authority, by which they become law-makers to betray the rights of citizens at the behest of a soulless master. Or, it the expedient of direct representation be not employed, they do not hesitate to use bribes upon legislators, for there is abundant testimony showing that they have purchased the honor of senators and representatives in many legislatures, and trampled manhood in the covetous dust of frail nature until in some states the debasement of law-makers has become a by-word and a lasting shame. Even now, while we deliberate upon the means of restraining the monstrous tyranny of railway power, those who wield it are plotting to send into the United States Senate their paid attorney from the most powerful state of this Union to forestall the day of reekoning, and in four other populous states, senators, directly in the service of railways, will soon be chosen if the people do not make prompt and vigorous protest. Already these corporations have secured powerful influence in the senate, and they have numerous willing and obsequious servants in the other branch of congress ready always to barter away our rights in the interest

of the magnates they serve. Intrenched in the several state capitals, domiciled in the central citadel, confident and strong, the railway power to-day sways the commerce of a centinent and dominates its industrirs with cold neglect of the golden rule that is the vitalizing spirit of free government, and with cynical contempt of the common honesty and homely virtues that support the structure of civil liberties. A power within the state, accelerating in growth, licensed by its own inordinate greed, usurping as desire advances, limitless in audacity-how long will it be before the state itself will be a suppliant to its creature that lays lustful hands upon the shreds of authority yet preserved, swaggers in every precinct of the legislative domain, with its mammon defiles the ermine, and has towering scorn for the people, and especial contempt for the class that suffers most by its cruel exactions-farmers?

Shall there be an organized effort by the people to recover the rights filched from them by the creatures of their generosity? Will they mark the limit of concession and threafter guard its boundaries? The time is epportune, their strength equal to the requirement-do they lack the purpose? Will American farmers join in positive, earnest, determined effort to secure just protection, through the peaceful medium of laws wise in their design and just in their operation, whereby railway corporations shall be gently but firmly restrained within the limits so defined? If they will, the day is near at hand when their industry will be free to distribute its profits through all channels of trade in just measure, according to deserts, and [they will themselves share equitably in the blessings that reward free, untrammeled labor in the primary avocation of man.

It is not the purpose now to mark with precision each step of the beneficent work, nor can this be done at once by any legislation; for there must be nice adjustment of the great forces engaged on the one hand in production, and on the other in transportation essential to the development of all useful industry. There must be wholesome growth of common honesty, so that a legislator will spurn the bribe subjected to the very power whose kindly offices insidiously covered in a railway pass, a judge long controlled their interests and a dependbe abashed and ashamed when the hint is given there is close inter-dependence, reciprocal obli- a senator of the United States execrated when gation that must be honestly observed; for, if he betrays the honor of his high position by accepting a fee to carry the case of a railway corporation against the government he has sworn to serve before a judge whose appointment he has procured, and by the damnable prostitution of honor mulcts the people he is unworthy to serve. It is not yet enough that there must be honor and honesty in high places. Power will not be more pure than its source; the people must be honest and delegate their power only to those who are worthy of the trust.

In answer to the assumption of private rights, vociferously proclaimed by railway attorneys, there is the opinion of Chief Justice Waite, delivered from the bench when rendering the decision in the famous "Granger Cases," so-called, carried to the Supreme Court upon this very point. These are the words quoted from the decision: "When, therefore, one devotes his property to a use in which the public has an interest, he in effect grants to the public an interest in that use, and must submit to be controlled by the public for the common good, to the extent of the interest he has thus created." This is a complete refutation of the charge that the people assail private rights when they try to regulate the methods of transportation in the interests of the whole public. They have an undoubted right to establish regulations for the conservation of their private rights, and they ask nothing more in the restraints they would place on railway management. They do not lose sight of the interdependence of their interests and the corporations created by the state to render a public service, but they would regulate and establish these relations on the basis of common justice

It may be said that all the evils of railway transpertation will in due course of time be remedied by competition. Not so. A distinguished authority, whose interest was principally in railways, has said, truly, that where combination is possible, competition is impossible. Witness the pooling by the trunk lines seaboard. So far as the earnings on that traffic from which they draw pro rata, according to al-

servants, and, by defrauding the suffrages of tion inoperative, because joint interest necessacombination cannot be maintained and rates are therefore reduced at competitive points, the abatement is sure to be restricted to those points, and corresponding additions are made at other points more than compensating all concessions. In this there is an alarming power of discrimination. Citizens of one locality are compelled to pay for the support of industries in another lecality, equally favored by nature and artificially aided by a power that should distribute its benefits with impartial regard for all concerned. It is the power to make or unmake, to tear down or to build up, an inequality abhorrent to active enterprise, and at variance with the fundamental principles of free government.

What shall we do? Let us exert the force inherent in our numbers. Direct this through the ballot in such manner that every legislature, state and national, shall reflect the will of the people and all their interests rather than of corporations. Secure in these bodies due representation of the chief industry of the land. Let farmers organize, in utter disregard of the restraints that political parties impose, and let them keep steadily in view the governing purpose to purge the body politic of the venalities that handicap material progress. They may cooperate with all persons and all associations that work in the interest of free and enlightened administration of justice, but for themselves they must move for the protection of natural rights against the monstrous greed of corporate power that riots in the chaos of principles overturned and confused by its wanton assumptions. They must invoke order, law, peace, justice for all, lest revolution intervene to clear away with rude hand the fabric of tyranny that now fetters industry and retards development.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, N. Y., J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio, J. N. LISCOMB, S. C.,

А. В. Ѕмітн, Ку, B. R. SPILMAN, Cal., Committee,

Unanimously adopted.

The Gods Help Those Who Help Themselves.

Though farmers do all the work, if they exend no protection or care to their own interests, another class will assuredly step in tomanage affairs, take the profits and make farming a most unsatisfactory business. But what will these discouraged farmers do to improve their condition? Will they pull up stakes and go west, only to experience the same difficulties, or will they hold on where they are, trusting the assurances of party leaders that the desired change will surely come if their party succeeds? Or will they condemn farming, make an unconditional surrender of the business and advise their sons to try something else? All of these things have been tried, over and over again, and still do not bring the hoped-for relief. The gods help those who help themselves is as true of farmers as any class and there is hardly any request that they might earnestly and unitedly make that would not be granted. Then if they will understand what they do need and insist that their wants shall be respected better days are in store for them.

Independence of the classes who have so ence upon themselves will benefit them immensely. Nothing is easier than the accomplishment of the much-needed reforms if farmers will only act for themselves, in unity. If they never take the management of their affairs into their own hands they will never learn: they will never be able to take care of themselves? When would a child learn to write who never took the pen in his own hand, but only watched it trace the characters when moved by the hand of another? Would the boy ever learn to skate by simply watching the merry skaters from the shore? Farmers need a great deal of training to be able to secure a ust proportion of the gain that results from their labor, and there is no place where this valuable discipline can be so easily, so cheaply, and so effectually acquired as in a well regulated subordinate grange.—Dirigo Rural.

Grange co-operation is making rapid headway throughout the western and southern states of the union, and, in fact, in the north and east. Never, since the country had a history, have the farmers been so active in their endeavors to secure their true standard as citizens of the republic, and determined that their interests shall not only not be trampled on as heretofore by corporations and capitalists, but be protected and promoted equally with any and all others.—Journal of Agriculture.

Advertisements.

I am closing out my stock of Glothing and Queensware in order to make room for other goods. Parties in need of Clothing can save from 20 to 25 per cent by buying of me as I must close this stock out within the next 60 days. Do not buy until you have examined my stock.

Opposite Palace Hotel, N. Topeka, Kas.

Farmers Can get Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, and Queens-ware in exchange for your produce at W. C. NORRIS' North Topeka;

Will pay Cash for Choice Butter at W. C. NORRIS';

WANTED

A Partner to take a half interest in my business with from 5,000 to 10,000 dollars capital. One who under-stands the Dry Goods business preferred. W. C. NORRIS,

TUTT'S

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

css of Appetite, Nauses, bowels costive, ain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part. Fain under the shoulderome duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flutter og at the Heart, Dots before the eyes cllow Skin, Headache, Restlessness a

IF THESE WABNINGS ARE UNHEEDER
SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BEDEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to
such cases, one dose effects such a change
of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT; Dear Sir; For ten years I have been martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last pring your Filis were recommended; I used them. am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion erfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained orty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in pold Ray, R. L. SIM FSON, Louisville, Ky.

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Office, 35 Murray St., New York

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A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1886 is now ready, and will be sent free on application. We can ady, and will be sent free on application by PURE CANE SEED of the best varie FALVINEE MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O. Sugar Cave Machinery, Steam Engines, Circular Sav Mills, Portolic Grain Mills, Church and School Bells, &c.

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.



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine 11110 HUHUGHIII IIIIJIUVTU DON RIGHIIIIG is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and moore cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.

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PERPETUAL Sorghum Evaporator.

\$15. \$20. \$25. CHEAP AND DURABLE. Send for Circulars. Address CHAPMAN & CO., Madison, Ind.

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GEORGE PAYNE & CO., 47 Third Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers te go east. Four Millional Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property. B. SWEET, President. GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

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Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous de bility, premature decay, etc. having tried in vain ev-ery known remedy, has discovered a simple means o self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-suffer ers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

Breeders' Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas. BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, breeder of thoroughbred Hereford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kan. High grade Bulls and thoroughbred Rams for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

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

POR SALE. Scotch and black & tan ratter pupe, \$10 Cach: shepherd pupe, \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka.

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KANSAS HOME NURSERY

for sale Home grown Frult and Ornamental, Viues, Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the The largest stock of Apple Seedlings.
A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—12th year, 160 acres

stock first-class, shippinfi facilities good. The
bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81,
consists of 10 million osage hedge plant: \$50,000 apple seedlings: 1,000,000 apple root grafs;80,0002 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have
also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price
lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.



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

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

Emporia, Kansa

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS, Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweep-stakes, and the sow and boar undersix months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County, Agricultural Society in 1872. Thase pigs are all of my own breeding, and are completely controlled the con



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The Oldest and Most Extensive IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made elev-en importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1890, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878, Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and marces, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

tion.
All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses.

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If you want Taxes paid, or Real Estate bought or old, anywhere in Kansas, or to loan money on good improved property at good rate of interest, correspond with J. R. Swallow & Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents, Topeka, Kansas,

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the markin of their papers. All those marked 5 | expire with the next issue. The part is all ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clnbs. The greatest offer to club agents ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work. Every agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER knows that he is working for Cash! And every agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoffice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instruction sen to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

The Farmers' Convention.

It will be seen by a call published in the present issue of the FARMER, that a farmers' mass meeting will assemble at the capital on the 12th of January, the purpose of the proposed convention being mainly to consider the transportation question. The excitement on this subject is becoming intense throughout the country, and to meet this question is the principal reason for the organization of Farmers' Alliances all over the land. The railroad corporations throughout the country have, by lobbies and bribery and concentration, managed to warp legislation in their favor, and by taking unjust advantage of these secured privileges, have monstrously oppressed the people and robbed the business of the country, under the plea that railroad transportation is indispensable to the present condition of the commerce of the world. The very plea of necessity is the strongest reason that can be presented against this system of transportation inflicting any shorn of all shility to work evil in nerson and property to the citizen. There is no syllogism plainer than that.

We are informed that the people even in some parts of this state, are almost ready to take up arms to oppose what they denounce as railroad exactions and oppression. We can hardly believe that the excitement reaches this point in Kansas, but it approaches this condition in many parts of the country. Railroad officials who occupy commanding positions must be aware that the popular excitement increase every day, and that the notes of preparation and organization mean that the people are determined to bring these transportation corporations under subjection to equitable and just laws. Seeing this, it is passing strange that they do not approach congress and the legislatures with an amicable proposition for a just and equitable code to regulate, on business principles, the whole railroad system of the country. If the people are confronted at every step by a determined opposition which resorts to the lobby and bribery, that stubborn, sturdy nature of the Anglo-Saxon, which asks for nothing but what is right, and resolves to submit to nothing that is wrong, will eventually become so thorougely aroused as to confiscate every shere of watered stock, and take measures to collect back every million from the roads that have been filched from states, counties, municipalities and individuals who were original stockholders and bondholders, and whose claims were repudiated through clever manipulationa system of wrecking-practiced by professional railroad builders.

But there are other important questions to be considered by the Farmers' Convention that is called to meet at Topeka on the 12th of Janu ary next. A law for the state inspection of wheat is demanded by the interest of our farm ers who are systematically swindled, we are in formed, at Kansas City, by having their No. 2 wheat classed as No. 3. Inspection depots should be established at Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Atchison and Ft. Scott. As at present the trade of Kansas is building up the city at while they are denied representation around the mouth of the Kaw, and the robbers of the executive council board of the republic. Kansas industry ply their nefarious trade se cure from punishment in another state.

The creation of a wool board to establish market grade for wool so that Kansas, which can grow the very best quality of wools, shall be known the whole world over as a wool state. and buyers will be attracted from all quarter knowing that they can find wool graded and

classed on its merits and commercial value. Some such regulation is highly important to develop the wool interest of the state, and protect honest dealers and wool producers from the result of frauds and poor wool.

A dog law for the protection of the wool and sheep business is also demanded; but no effective dog law can be made unless neglect or re fusal to pay the tax is made a penal offense No ordinary tax law will reach the evil. We witnessed this tried for twenty years or more with no beneficial results.

Greater protection against infectious disease by our farmers and stockmen, is demanded than they have or can have while the Kansa City Stock Yard Company is allowed to do as it pleases. The present season cattle with Spanish fever reached Kansas City Stock Yards, and large numbers died while in the yards, but it was kept quiet, and these stock yards are one of the principal places of resort by Kansas farmers to purchase stock cattle Any one can comprehend the danger and risk incurred by our people of spreading infectious diseases from this distributing point. Cattle coming from an infected district, or points south where Spanish fever is liable to prevail should not be admitted to the yards but have a separate depot provided for them, and an offi cer of the state should be appointed to inspect cattle and enforce these regulations.

By a little judicious legislation the great volume of Kansas trade which is building up and enriching Kansas City, Missouri, can be halted in this state, and its benefits be secured to the state which creates it, while our people will find protection under our own laws that are unable to reach the organized bands who systematically rob our farmers under the protection of another state.

Our congressmen also need pushing up or the question of a law of congress to stamp out pleuro-pneumonia, and further the water trans portation project and other questions which vitally concern the agricultural interest of the

By this cursory glance at some of the leading questions which demand the attention of our egislature and of congress, it will be seen that ent readers of the FARMER. the farmers' alliance and grange organizations have work and plenty of it before them of the most vital importance, to employ them this winter, and probably many subsequent winters, and the business that will present itself to the Farmers' Convention to assemble here, is not so much what is to be done, but hew to arrange matters so as to work most effectually. Farmers, you have the public business of a generation on your hands, and you must wake up to the importance of doing it at once. Time presses, and the generation in which you live lemands it of you. There is nobody else to do it. It is your work and you are morally bound to perform it, or the curse will rest on you and your children for having left it undone.

Dead-Beat Swindles.

The Union Central Insurance Co., 171 Supe rior St., Cincinnati, act very much like frauds. An agent by the name of A. D. Fisher, came to this city last summer, and inserted their ad. in the FARMER and other papers, effering to hardship upon the community. A power cre- loan money, but soon "dug out," leaving his ated for the public good should certainly be bills unpaid. He directed the bills to be fordrafts came back unpaid and no response was had from them. We have the best of reasons for believing that the whole outfit are "dead

The associated press dispatches of Nov. 17th,

publishes the following: "FRAUDULENT CONCERNS.

"Postmaster General Maynard has sent an order to the postmaster of Cincinnati to refuse the payment of money orders and refuse to deliver registered letters addressed to Byron H. Roff and other proprietors of the Singapore Tobacco Company, the American and Europoan Secret Service Company, the Monitor Lamp Company, and other enterprises that are extensively advertised."

Petitions to Congress.

Worthy Master of Kansas State Grange, Wm. Sims, sends the following for insertion in the KANSAS FARMER, and it is desired that all farmers and others will lend their aid in circulating the petitions-a copy of which they can make from the printed form, or write to Mr. Sims, at Topeka, for printed forms-and procuring signatures:

To the Patrons of Husbandry and Farmers of the United States :

The National Grange, at its recent session held in Washington, D. C., from the 17th to the 27th of November, inclusive, determined to make further persistent efforts to relieve the productive industries of this country from the unjust burthens which oppress them.

Agriculturists, more than all other classes of our citizens, suffer from the discriminations made by railreads in their freight rates of transportation; nor are they less imposed upon by fraudulent vendors of patents. And while those who fare sumptuously every day off the net income from their surplus investments, control our national finances, and contribute but little to our country's revenue, the farmers of the land are subjected to the brunt of taxation,

The National Grange, therefore, calls you arnest attention to reports upon these subjects which were discussed at their recent session and ordered to be printed in their proceedings. And they urgently request your co-operation as follows :

1st, Have these reports, when printed, pub lished in your county papers, and discussed be

fore public assemblies in your county, called for this purpose. 2d, Urge members of your grange, and farm-

ers of your neighborhood, to sign the petitions accompanying this letter.

3d, When all the signatures possible have been obtained to your petitions, forward them without delay to your representative in congress, and ask his active co-operation.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Hon. We, the undersigned citizens of the con ressional district which you have the honor o represent, respectfully submit: That the carrying trade of our country, as at present controlled, is an oppression to the people. Near ness to market, though a natural advantage, cannot be profitably utilized by either produ cer or consumer. And through rates of transportation always discriminate in favor of those

who can and do combine to oppress the public. We, therefore, respectfully but urgently request you to favor such congressional legislation upon the subject of inter-state commerce as will secure equality of privileges for all our citizens in the matter of transportation, and require freight rates to be in proportion to services rendered.

Friends,

A great many of your subscriptions expire with No. 50-the present number of the FARMER-to No. 52. Send in your renewals pefore the time is out, and thus save us a great deal of labor in dropping your names from the printed list, and in a short time be called upon te replace them by receiving your subscription. We request all who intend to continue the FARMER-and we trust every subscriber proposes to do so-to renew at once, that no numbers may be missed, and if every present subscriber would get his neighbor to subscribe for a year, we would feel like the farmers of our land meant business in earnest. Surely the majority of our subscribers could add a new name to our lists if they would speak a word in time to their neighbors who are not at pres-

The Movement of Farmers in Butler County.

There was a farmers' mass meeting called by farmers of Butler county to assemble in the court house at Eldorado, the county seat of that county, November 29th. The "call" did not reach us in time for insertion in the FARMER. and hence the failure of the KANSAS FARMER te make mention of the movement. The meeting was held according to programme, and by the information we have had of it, was a very enthusiastic gathering. Our informant represented the only disturbance to come from an ex-member of the legislature who was sent to Topeka at the last session and sold out, or traded off, or deserted, the farmers' interest who sent him. He was a lawyer. After persistent failures to run the meeting aground, he was remanded to a back seat, and proceedings were had looking to legislation in the interes of the farmers of the state of Kansas in the approaching session, which will assemble in January next.

The proceedings of the mass meeting were to have been sent to the KANSAS FARMER fo publication last week, but sharing the fate of the original call, they have never reached us. They were published, however, in some other paper, or papers, as we learn from the secretary, who informs us, in the following note, that the proceedings and resolutions have not been correctly published, and he has forwarded us a correct copy and requests its publication. It will be seen that the proceedings embrace a series of pretty strong resolutions, and a call for a mass meeting of tarmers from all parts of the state to assemble at Topeka on the 12th of Jannary, when the district alliances of the state propose to inaugurate a state alliance. The following is the secretary's letter, together with a correct copy of the resolutions and call for the mass state farmers' convention:

ED. FARMER: I find that there are some mistakes in the published account of our convention. Some resolutions that were tabled, are published, and some other proceedings are not reported correctly. The following are the resolutions that we wished published:

Resolved. That it is the sense of this conven tion that the transportation question is paramount to all others, and we demand of our legislators and members of congress that they use all honorable means to secure such legislation as will secure justice between producers shippers, and transportation companies, and in our opinion the most practicable method of securing the above object is by the appointment of commissioners, both state and national, similar to the commissioners provided by the laws of the state of Hlinois.

Resolved, That this convention heartily endorse the action of the National Farmers' Alliance in their efforts to accomplish the foregoing objects, and also to secure other needed reforms, and we hereby ask the favorable consideration of such Alliance by every citizen, and the representative of every industry in the great commonwealth; and we pledge ourselves to aid the organization to the extent of our

STATE CONVENTION.

A state convention will be held in the city of Topeka, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1881, for the purpose of considering the relation that railroads sustain to the people of this state and nation, and to adopt such measures as will secure justice between producers, shippers, and transportation companies, and to transact such other business a: may

All farmers' alliances, farmers' clube, granges

and boards of trade, are requested to send dele- ized and prepared it the same as for garden gates. All farmers, shippers, and others interested in the development of our common country, are requested to be present.

A State Farmers' Alliance will be organized at the same time. J. M. Foy.

Secretary Butler Co. Alliance. Plnm Grove, Kas., Dec. 6th.

The call for the State Mass Convention is nade by the Butler County Alliance which call was endorsed, as we understand, by the mass meeting.

We are requested to ask the press of the state to publish the above call, and lend the farmers their assistance in making the movement generally known, so that a fair representation from all parts of the state may be in at-

Communications.

Those Poor Sticks.

ED. FARMER: In the KANSAS FARMER of November 17th, in your reply to "Zephyr's" question about trees and tree planting, you call the butternut a poor stick. I most respectfully differ with you as to its being of small value for timber. With your consent I will give you some of my experience about and with the poor stick.

I was partly raised where it grew plenteously and to a large size. Often it was used for saw-timber, rails and posts, and for making what we called san-buckets, in northern Ohio also troughs, spiles and shingles were made from it, and it was considered lasting and durable for those purposes. In Illinois I saw it used for finishing in building and various other uses about a farm, and it was thought to be excellent timber. It grew well there when planted out for timber, but it will not bear transplanting as it is nearly destitute of fibrous roots. In northern Iowa it was one of the best kinds of timber we had for improving a new farm for posts and rails. It was easy to split and was very lasting. It was much sought after for posts on account of its desirability. I have made shingles from it that lasted as long as pine or oak. I never used the nuts for pickles. Cucumbers are generally used for that purpose and they are not bad to take when well prepared. I always thought butternuts were fine eating by a warm fire on a wintry day. I once lived upon a farm in central Iows upon which a large quantity of butternut timber was growing, and I was veay much annoyed by the boys climbing up into the tops and cutting and breaking the branches to get at the nuts. I have seen the nuts sell in the market for 75 cents to \$1 per bushel, more than once. They are far ahead of black walnuts for eating.

I should like to say more upon this timber question, but I fear I have already said too nuch for a stranger in the FARMER family, but timber articles are sought after by me as soon as I get a new number of the FARMER, for I was partly reared in the grand old forests of the be sent you. boundless, changing west, and I often think I would much rather take a ramble among the tately chestnuts, oaks and beeches of northern Ohio than to take a ride with a coach-and-four in the grand park of New York City.

MARCES H. WRIGHT.

"What is one man's meat is another man' poison," is a vulgar old proverb, and its truth seems to be verified in this instance. Our experience with butternuts was that they were of little account where black walnut, hickory, beech, oaks-white, black, Spanish, etc.,-locust, chestnut, tulip or poplar, and other forest timber grew, and it is our opinion that all the above mentioned timbers are preferable to butternute to cultivate. Any timber can be turned to valuable account, however poor sticks it may be, and for variety sake the butternut would fill place in a timber belt as well as a persimmon pawpaw, judas-tree, etc., but beginners had better stick to cottonwoods and black walnuts.

Sunflower Seed for Poultry.

The Mammoth sunflower is the largest and est and most productive variety. The flowers measure 12 to 18 inches. I raised heads of the sunflower that were larger than a common water-pail. Single flowers will produce an immense quantity of seed. A flower exhibited at the Centennial measured 22 inches in diameter. The seed is very valuable for stock feeding. It is the best egg producing food known for poultry, keeping them in fine condition and largely ncreasing the production of eggs. It can be raised at a very small cost per bushel, and is ended to stock farmers and poulhighly recon try breeders. It may be sown up to the middle of June. The Poultry World says: "We have known for years the value of the sunflower seed in the fall of the year, and in the winter, too, as food for fowls. This plant should be grown by every poultry breeder in the country who has opportunity to raise only a few stalks, even for its properties for glossing the plumage of exhibition birds, which are altogether remarkable. This plant is a very gross grower, but it yields wonderfully, and if cultivated like other grains will more than pay for extra trouble, it is so easily oultivated. The stalk makes nice kindling-wood. Three quarts is sufficient for MARY J. COOMBER. an acre. Otho, Webster Co., Iowa.

Catalpa Planting.

In the FARMER of December 3d, Mr. E. W. Poor asks for the method and results in planting catalpa seed this year. I plowed my ground from eight to ten inches deep; pulver-

seeds; marked a trench with hoe handle two inches deep; watered the trench moderately; filled it up one inch; soaked the seeds in tepid water twelve hours; planted the seeds about six inches apart, May 4th; covered one inch, and pressed the seil with the hoe or hand. The plants appeared in about three weeks; hoed them four times, and kept them free from weeds. I have now four hundred trees, ranging from 12 to 26 inches high. The seeds are so very light and featherlike, that it is tedious planting them while wet, but that is compensated by preventing them from blowing away while handling.

Some 20 per cent, of the seeds sent me by Professor Stelle came up, and 75 per cent. of a lot got from another source. Had my ground been enriched by a plentiful sprinkling of fine manure on it, I have no doubt that my trees would now be much larger.

WALTER OAKLEY.

One mile west of Topeka.

Wormy, etc., Hogs and Calves.

ED. FARMER.-I live in Zendale township, Riley county, 45 miles from Topeka, and about 8 miles east of Manhattan. I should like to hear through the KANSAS FARMER the name and nature of a disease that attacks young calves. The feet swell a little above the ankle joint and then stop short; looks as though a string was tied where the swelling stops. After a few days the feet drop off; don't matter or run any; seems to be a dry ret, does not hinder the calves from eating and they don't fall off much. We killed them, supposing they would die from the effects of the disease.

Also, would like to know the cause of there being "worms" in the heads of hogs. They get poor, seem to eat good but are stupid. And the worms crawl out of the nose and are from four to five inches in lenghth, and after a short time it kills them. If these diseases are curable, please give a remedy with the name of M. M. McCormick.

We submitted the above inquiries to Mr. Coburn and received the following reply :

"I never saw or heard before of calves or hogs afflicted as Mr. McCormick says his are. I doubt whether anyone else ever did. If mine would close such stock out to the best and take a new start. They are undoubtedly possessed by a devil. F. D. COBURN."

Read This.

Every farmer needs Purdy's Fruit Recorder o teach him how to grow small fruits and all kinds of garden plants; and he also wants a package of small fruit or berry plants of choice varieties and that he is sure will be just what are promised. Purdy in this branch of business is the standard authority of the United States. What he sends out may be relied upon to be genuine. In ordering give No. of package desired, and the plants in that package will

Free Plants to Subscribers.

Having made arrangements to club the KANSAS FARMER with Purdy's Fruit Rocorder and Cottage Gardener, we announce that we will furnish both for \$2 00 and will give as a price to each yearly subscriber under bers he or she may select; postage prepaid on plants and papers—plants to be sent in open spells through the winter or in early spring:

1. Six plants each of the two new famous seedling strawberries, Longfellow and Warren

2. Twelve plants of either of the following new choice strawberries: Sharpless, Miner's, Great Prolif-ie, Glendale and Cowen's Seedling; or, to accommodate those who want an assortment, six each of two four kinds, each sort proplerly labeled.

3. Three plants of the famous new black rasp berry, the Tyler, the earliest and most productive large black cap sort grown; or three plants of the Gregg, the most prolific and largest late black cap grown; or

4. Six plants of the hardiest and most prolific red raspberry grown—Thwack, Turner or Brandy-wine; or two of each.

5. Six plants of the hardiest and most prolific blackberry--Taylor's Prolific and Snyder; or three of

 Two strong grapevines of any of the following: Concord, Hartford, Ives, Isabella, Catawba, or Rogers' 4 er 15 or 19; or one vine of the Worden's Seedling-similar to the Concord every way, but two weeks ear ier. 7. Two strong, well rooted Roses-most beautiful

8. One Hallenna Honeysuckle--the most beautiful sortgrown having a mass of flowers, white and yellow, for six to eight weeks in the spring, and filling the air with its delicious perfume and holding its green foliage until spring, thus making it a splendid

9. One pound of the Grange potato-one of the most productive and finest sorts grown.

10. Ten papers choicest Flower Seed, that all reponsible seedsmen charge \$1 00 far,

11. One back bound volume of "Purdy's Fruit Re-

12 "Purdy's (64-page) Small Fruit Instructor." which tells how to plant and grow all kinds of small fruits' plans for drying houses, hot beds and green illustrated with valuable drawings on nearly every page.

The "Fruit Recorder and Cottage Garderner" is a 16 page monthly paper, exclusivly confined to the sub-jects of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is edited and managed by A. M. Purdy, a life long, practical

Thus for the sum of \$2 00, you get this valuable fruit and flower paper; with the Kansas FARMER and one of the above numbers, post paid. The prize num-ber must be ordered at the same time the papers are subscribed for. A specimen copy of the "Recorder may be obtained by addressing A.M.Purdy, Palmyra, N. y., and a free specimen copy of the Kansas Farm-er, can be obtained by addressing Kansas Farmer,

E. E. EWING, Proprietor.

P. S. Club agen's can make use of the above offer in securing n mes for their clubs, and the FARMER will be credited to their lists. has moe hab tion stin crea soul and is o mor soft

the rele littl

B

Murder of the Innocents.

One day last week H. G. Allen, Ed. Gifiord and Wirt Walton, flushed three square miles of territory near Gifford's Elmwood stock farm on Madison creek, Riley county, and on "single rise" killed one hundred and seventy-one qails, seven mallards, two teals, crippled a goose and slew a dozen rabbits - Junction Un-

ED. FARMER.—The above paragraph, which I clipped from the Manhattan Nationalist, deserves a passing notice, not only from farmers and their friends but from every citizen who has at heart the welfare and prosperity of our state.

It app ars from the account (which is given with evident gusto of the heroic exploit) that these three "bloodthirsty nimrods," on a "single rise," killed among other game, one hundred and seventy-one quails, and crippled "a goose." Now, Mr. Editor, these men, two at least of whom I believe to be accountable for their actions, one of them being, if I mistake not, one of your "brethren of the press," know that they committed an offense, a flagrant wrong against the people of this commonwealth. Every school boy ten years old knows by this time that these little harmless birds are the farmer's truest, staunchest friend. Every farmer's club and grange, almost, and the press generally throughout the state, have time and again called the attention to and endeavored to enlighten the public on the importance of protecting and preserving the insectivorous birds of our lands. When we contemplate the immense damage done to our cereals by noxious insects, from year to year; when we read the hundreds of crop reports from the length and breadth of our young state, and harvests of wheat, oats, millet and corn, cut short by the chinch-bug alone; when I see the statician's estimate of the loss in dollars and cents goin; into the millions; when I observe them overrun my own farm, and damage me hundreds of dollars this year, and then reflect how helpless and impotent an attitude man is compelled to assume, I say it makes me "mad" and I can't help it, to see rational, reasoning, intelligent specimens of the genus homo violate deliberately the laws of Nature and Nature's God, and spreading the misdeed in public

Under the heading of Quail, the American Cyclopaedia, among other things, says: "The eggs are from 10 to 18, pure white; the young run about as soon as hatched, but follow the old bird till spring, when they acquire their full plumage, pair and breed; only one brood is raised in a season. They rest on the ground at night, arranged in a circle with their heads outward, so that each can fly off in a straight line, if alarmed, without interfering with the others; they are easily caught in snares and traps or driven into nets; they are difficult to raise from the egg, chiefly on account of the impossibility of obtaining the insects upon which the young feed."

This last part of the sentence speaks volumes in praise of the quail, and should smite the guilty conscience of inhuman man! Perhaps one of the above gentlemen (?) can figure out approximately the increase of the"one hundred and seventy-one" slaughtered quails, had they lived till next season had brought on the COROALLIS, Smith Co., Kansas, 175 miles usual swarms of chinch-bugs and legions of other destructive insects! While these three mighty conquerors are reposing on their dreams by night" never be disturbed by the familiar and ever welcome, "Ah, Bob White," of the murdered innocents!

But really, Mr. Editor, is it a triumph of skill, or an evidence of markmanship, to kill and maim a dezen of these harmless, confiding, unsuspecting little creatures, huddled closely together under a gooseberry bush, or trundling in close order along your hedge, or hiding in the clever or three-finger grass of our orchard? You may deem it . rather bold in me to claim so much valuable space in the FARMER, on so small a subject as a quail. And yet congress has appointed commissions composed of our most eminent entymologists to study into the habits of and look up a remedy for the destruction of very much smaller animals! But it stirs up the "Old Adam" in me when I see creatures of thought and logic, with living souls and moral obligations, make repeated and persistent efforts to destroy the equilibrium and the laws of economy in nature; and if there is one species of tramp I hate and despise more heartily than another, it is the genteel soft-handed, elegantly dressed city loafer, with the inevitable cigar in his mouth, a double-barreled blunderbuss on his shoulder and perhaps a well-filled flask in his pocket, sally out in the country to have some "fun," trespassing upon and overrunning our groves, fields and pastures, with blood in his eye, and murder and rapine in his heart, wantonly destroying God's little winged pets, and not only "crippling" a goose, but killing a tame goose occasionally as ED. SECREST. they have done for me. Cherry Glen Farm, near Randolph, Riley county, Kan.

Buy the "Skinner's Best" boot.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat sheuld be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES are certain to give relief in Asthma. Bronchitis, Coughs, Cutarrh, Consumption and Threat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an ensented. tested by wide and constant use for nearly an engeneration, they have attained well merited among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box

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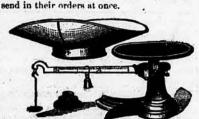
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One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing,

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 249 Pounds,



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7 00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any stricle from 1 ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Ee particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to



A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing 1 of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the KANSAS FARMER for one year for \$4.00.

farm Letters.

northwest from Topeka, Dec. 6, 1880.-The past three weeks have been the coldest for the time of year that we have ever perceived in laurels, may their "thoughts by day and this part of the state, but only about two inches of snow has fallen so far. Winter wheat and rye are looking better than ever before at this time of year. The acreage sown is not as much as last year on account of difficulty in getting seed. The Odessa and Red May are the principal varieties sown of wheat and White Russian of rye. Farmers are busy gathering corn; it is yielding better than we anticipated; a great deal of it is going into market at 20 cents per bushel. Stock of all kinds is in good condition and feeding stock is scarce and high. Fat hogs are worth \$3 60; beeves, \$1.25; poultry, (live) 3½ cents. Egyptian Rice corn is not very well received here, but little raised. It is not considered worth raising, as cane seed is equal to, if not superior to it, and in raising cane we can also make use of the stalk, where in Rice corn it is worthless. A Mr. Mason in the western part of the county, one of our largest cane growers, has threshed about 400 bushels of seed this fall which he feeds to all kinds of stock and claims they do well on it.

> MACYVILLE, Cloud county, 120 miles northwest of Topeka, Dec. 7.—Clear and cold but little snow yet. Cattle and hogs doing finely, except a very few cases of hog cholera Horses have got the epizootic, but very mild, no cases of death heard of. Wheat is looking well, not as much sown as last year. Corn will be the prevailing crop next year. The health of the people is generally good. The Grange held a picnic on the fourth, and had a good time. Advance Grange numbers 42 members and is in good working order. There was a Farmers Alliance organized here ashort time go with 21 charter members and more are added at each meeting. A. F. Macy, Secretary Alliance No. 13, P. O. address, Macyville. UNCLE GEORGE

OLIVET, Osage Co., Dec. 6.—Having been re quested to send the FARMER an occasions communication, we think this a good time t make our first attempt. The chills of winte are making us seek the fireside, and whil toasting our toes gives good time for reflection and thought, and while thus comfortably situand thought, and white this countries, and thought, and white this countries, and thought, and white this countries, and thought, and white this countries, white this countries, and thought, and white this countries, white this countries, and thought, and the countries of the countries of

garb of winter. The question is, are our cattle equally well provided and properly cared for They are our greatest source of revenue. Have they comfortable sheds, plenty of hay or good straw, with a good allowance of grain and fre access to water? If so, then we can more fully appreciate home and fireside.

The wheat crop is still in good condition Corn is considerably below an average yield but the price per bushel is above an average so the farmer will realize about the same fo his crop. There is home demand for all the corn raised here, as there are large numbers of cattle fed throughout this county. On account of scarcity of corn, farmers have sold their hogs at much less than average weight, but realized fair prices. S. B.

The "Skinner's Best" wears a year.

I have suffered from a kidney difficulty for the past ten years, accompanied with nervous spasms. Physicians gave me but temporary relief, but after using three and one-half bottles of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, my nervous spasms were entirely relieved. My age is 77 years. I recommend this great remedy to all suffering from nervous troubles.

MRS. MARY REESE. Easton, Pa.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle off Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this; "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.—[Traslated from the New Yorker Zeitung.

Womens' good heavy calf shoes at Skinner's.

Chas. L. Rossiter, 195 Summit St., Toledo Ohio, says:—I would not take one thousand dollars for my Excelsior Kidney Pad, if I could not get another. I have gained in three months thirty pounds.—[See adv.

Real Estate Loans in Shawnee county and adjoinging counties at 81-2, 9 and 10 per cent, and No Commis-

sion.

Building loans made on Topeka property.
Correspondence solicted. T. E. BOWMAN, Topeka, Kas.

8 and 9 3 Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county. Ten per cent, on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call en

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.	
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at prices.	W. W. buying
NEW CABBAGE—per doz	.50@60
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	40
CHEESE—Per lb	.20
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.15
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	.80
" Medium	1.90
" Common	1.75
" Common E. R. POTATØES—Per bu	1.50
D D DOTATONS Per by	.75
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	.75
TURNI'S	.75
	.40
AFF MBO	.60@.75
- /	
Butchers' Retail.	
BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	121/6
" Round " " "	10
" Roasts " " "	10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
Aind	7
" By the carcass " " "	6

•	MUTTON—Chops per lb. 10 Roast 16@122. PORK 7@10
5	" Roast " " 10@123
	PORK 7@10 VEAL- 1234@11
	VEAL121/4010
,	and and desired a second as the second and as a second
3	Hide and Tallow.
١	Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.
	HIDES—Green
ı	do No. 2
•	Green, calf
ı	Bull and stag
l.	Dry flint prime
	Dry damaged
,	TALLOW
ı	SHEEP SKINS
ı	the second secon
١	Poultry and Game.
1	Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 234 and 92 Kanses
SA.	wastown needs by money blus, 251 and 72 Kansas

PRAIRIE CHICKE QUAIL, WILD DUCKS—	er doz
MALLARD, per doz TEEL, SQUIRREIS, " RABBITS, " JACK RABBITS"	1.75@2 1.00@1
Wholesale cash price	Grain. S by dealers, corrected week Edson & Beck.

WHOLESALE.

		_
e ?	CORN — White Yellow	30
e	New. OATS — Per bu, new, RYE — Per bu.	.30 .30
d	BARLEY-Per bu	.50
e	RETAIL.	711
,	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	2.90 2.70 2.40 2.90
n.	CORN MEAL. CORN CHOP. RYE CHOP.	1.00 .75 1.25
e,	BRAN.	1.00
r	SHORTS.	.70
	WOOT WADDEN	100

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 35 to 37c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 39c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; Unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.

St. Louis.

Demand limited, and prices easy;

Tub washed—choice 49 to 47c. No. 2 medium 45 to 46c,dingy and low 43to 40c,lamb 42½ to 43c. Unwash ed—choice mixed combing 29 to 30c, coarse do 25 to 27c, choice medium 28 to 27c, low do 25 to 24c, light fine merino 23 to 24c, lamb 24 to 26c; Kansas — to —c, well grown fall clip Texas 23 to 26. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c % B bless—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 13c.

Markets by Telegraph, December .13

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Coupons of 1881	104
New 41/2's registered	111 to 11112
Coupons.	11212
New 5's. New 4\2's registered. Coupons. New 4's registered. Coupons.	111% to 112%
SECURITIES,	
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 10.	

MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 10.
ST. JOE.—\$1 08½.
PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 180.
NEW—\$1 30.
CENTRAL FACIFIC BONDS—\$1 14½.
UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, \$1 14½.
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 19.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 618; shipments, 1,412; market firm for good to choice; common slow; native shipping steers, averaging 1,320 to 1,447 pounds sold at 450 to 5 07; stockers and feeders, 3,40 to 375; common to good, 2 50 to 2 75; Texas steers, 2 50 to 2 75; Colorado steer, 2 80 to 3 50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,367; shipments, none; market weak but active; average, 3 90 to 4 50; bulk at \$4 35 to 40.

8HEEP—Receipts, 90; shipments, 98. No sale and market quiet.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOG8—Fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4 00 to 4 15; mixed packing \$4 40 to 4 60; butchers to fancy, \$4 65 to 4 80; receipts, 10,000; shipments 700.

CATTLE—Fair demand for all grades above coumon and prices steady; supply small and altogether of butchers stock, which sold readily at \$2 25 to 3 25 good cows bringing outside figures; good to choice butcher steers command \$3 50 to 4 00; Texans range \$250 to 3 25; best shipping steers wanted at firm preces, say at \$4 50 to 5 5; receipts, 700; shipments, 350.

SHEEP—Firm; \$3 75 to 4 25; receipts, 700; shipments, 575.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 25,000; shipments, 2,500; receipts for the week, 208,000; the most ever received; some sales lower; mixed pacaing, \$4,30 to 460; light, \$4,30 to 450; choice heavy, \$6,70 4 50; closed weak, CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 3,200; receipts for the week, 35,000; market steady; good to choice shipping, \$4,90 to 60; common to fair, \$6,30 to 450; butchers steady and easy; common \$2,00 to 2,60; good \$2,90 to 3,90; Texans, \$2,80 to 3,00; SHREP—Receipts, 200; common to medium, \$2,20 to 3,60; good, \$8,90 to 4,15. The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 12,934 bushels; shipments, 8,078 bushels; in store, 379, 680 bushels: market steady; No. 1, 97c; No. 2, 88 to 88½; No. 3, 81½ bid.

CORN—Receipts, 10,825 bushels; shipments, 18,642 bushels; in store, 75,631 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, 32½ to 32½c; No. 2 white mixed, 32½ asked.

OATS—No. 2, 37c bid.

EGGS—Market steady at 27c per dozen.

BUTTER—Receipts moderate and choice firm at 18c

St. Louis Produce Market. FLOUR—Higher; XX,\$3 80 to 4 10; XXX \$4 56 to 4 65 amily \$4 90 to 5 10; choice, \$5 15 to 5 40; fancy \$6 50 to

575.
WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red. \$1 03½ to 1 68½ cash;
WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red. \$1 03½ to 1 06½ cash;
\$1 09½ to 1 16½ December; \$1 06½ to 1 06½ January;
\$1 10 to 1 00½ February; No. 3 do, \$1 04 to 1 06½. No. 4 lo 94c. CORN—Easier; — to 43½c cash; 42c December; 43½ o 43½c January; 43½ to 43½c February; 45 to 43½c to 43/4c January; 43/4 to 45/4c each; 38c bid De-May, OATS—Firmer but slow; 34c cash; 38c bid De-cember; 35/4 bid January, PORK—Dull; \$18 00.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—In good demand and and at full prices
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher, No. 2 red \$1 63;
No. 2 spring, \$1 03½ to 1 03½ cash;\$1 03% November;
\$1 03¾ becember, \$1 04 January;
CORN—Active, firm and higher;
\$2 0 cash;
\$2½ to 3½½ December; \$30 January;
\$3½ to 3½½ ceash;
\$2½ to 3½½ December;
\$3½ becamber;
\$35 January;
\$35 January;
LARD—Active, firm and higher;
\$38 80 cash;
\$38 30 December;
\$45 to 12 45 November,
and December;
\$35 30 asked a year;
\$352½ to 835 January.

BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged:

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

HAY—Upland, 8— to 25; second bottom, \$22 to 23; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 19 50.

FLOUR—Colorado, \$8 00 to 3 50; Kansas, \$2 25 to 3 35.

Graham, \$3 10 to 3 25.

MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60,

WHEAT—new \$2 20 % cwt.

CORN—1 15 to 1 35 % cwt.

OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 10; state, \$1 85 to 2 00 % cwt.

BARLEY-2'25 to -- F cwt PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES. -Per dozen, ranch 37c firm; state, 32c. sn-Ranch, \$\mathcal{P}\$ 1b, 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 87c; ooking, 10 to 200 ONING. 10 to 20c.
ONIONS—— to 4c 等 b.
CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 40 to ——: young, 12½c

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.

The Cincinnati Weekly Times.

THE BANNER WEEKLY OF THE WEST.
An eight-page paper only ONE DOLLAR a year, and a magnificent engraving "two feet wide and almost three feet
long" free, and postage paid to every subscriber. Address
WEEKLY TIMES, Cinclinati, O.

\$50 REWARD. Active agents can easily earn \$50 per month canvas-ing for LE18URE HOURS, cheapest lilus'd Magazine published. Send 3 cent stamt for sample copy & circular. MERSHON & CO. 111 Broadway, New York. WIN IT.

160 Acres Land for \$1000

New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water, and pasture, four miles from V. Falls, Address CHAS, OS-GOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS kets Choice Flower Seeds for 25 cents, 20 packets one dollar. Large packets of Manmoth Sun-is, 15tts; pint 20 cents. Bhose wishing seeds send clease save this for reference, Address Mary J. Otho, Webster Co., Iowa.



Wanted, at Once.

A middle aged man to occupy a good farmhouse and act in the capacity of Herder and Shepherd. Must be strictly temperate and of good moral habits, and understand Sheep Husbandry in all its details.

Address, J. HOLLINGSWORTH, Garfield, Pawneo Co., Kas.

Or JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 Lasalle St., Chicago.

LOST STOCK.

Seven yearling Heifers and Steers with holes in each car. are been on the range all season. One dollar per head will be paid to any person giving information where the owner can find them

J. P. HEIL,

Topeka, Kas.

FARMS TO RENT.

R. Harrison has during the past summer. improved 20 qr sections farms, of fine land, on White Water, Butler Co., 15 miles 8E of Newton. There are yet 8 or 9 of these farms to rent, good houses, 30x20. Apply to R. HARRISON, Newton.

FOR 1881.

F. W. BUTTERFIELD & SON, Publishers and Proprietors.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., REN. HENRY C. BROWN, C. G. COUTANT, Agricultural Editor.

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The proprietors of the Mid-Continent take pleasurein announcing that every arrangement has been made which will justly enable them to claim for the "Mid Continent" a place in every family. The constant and rapidly increasing circ 'lation has encouraged both publishers and editors to mase the paper in every department, worthy of the respect and confidence of those who desire a frat-class religious, literary, agricultural and family newsparer. The aim is to make the "Mid-Continent an indispensible part of every family circle and to this end we have engaged the assistance of a large number of the best writers in the country whose productions will appear regularly hereafter. The "Mid-Continent" appeals to the Uhristian element of the west and it is not unfair for us to believe that this appeal will not be in vain. Sample copies sent free on application. Address

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FREE 8 Sk sples and Catalogue of best sett-ing articles on earth, World Mrg Co. 122 Nassau Sr. N.Y.

LM RUN HERD.—M. & W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughred Short-Horn Cattle and Chester White Pigs, Stock for sale.



Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. \$50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and casy in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted, Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted. MONARCS LIGHTNING EAW Oc.

About Cloaks, Dolmans and Walking Jackets

Telling Reductions in our

READY MADE CARMENTS.

The Whole Department to be Closed by the first of January. CLOAKS.

75 Cloaks at \$1.50, 1.75, 9.00, 3.00, 4.00; Former price 2.25, 3.00, 3.76, 4.50, 6.00. 50 Cloaks at \$5, 7, 8, 10. 12, 15; Former price 7, 9.50, 11, 12.50, 15, 18. DOLMANS. 50 Elegant Dolmans at \$6, 8 50, 12, 15, 18; Former price 8 50 11, 15, 20, 21 50, 1 Let Superior Quality at 20, 22 59, 27 50; Former price 25, 17 50, 32 50.

A full line of Misses' and Children's CLOAKS AND ULSTERS.

Ladies' Walking, Jackets.

The above goods are artistically gotten up and superior in fit to anything in the city. S. BARNUM & CO., 197 and 199 Kansas Avenue.

Literary and Domestic

Barbarie Frietchie.

NEW VERSION

Id was droo der streeds of Fredericksdown Der red hot zun he vas shine him down.

Bast der zaloons all filt mit bier, Der rebel vellers valked od deir ear.

All day droo Fredericksdown so fast,

Horses, und guns und sogers bast.

Der rebel flag he shone him out so bridt, As if, by Jinks, he got some ridt.

Vere was the Onion flag? Der zun He look him down not on a von. Up jumped dot old Miss Frietchie den,

She grabbed up der old flag der men haul down

Und fastened it guick by her nidtgown Den she sot dy der viudow vere all could see,

Der vas vone vot lefe dot flag so free. Purty soon come ridin' up old Stonwall Jack.

Rittin' from der mittle of his horse's baok

Under him brow he squints him's eyes, Dot fleg! dot make him great surprise

Halt! each feller, make him sdill! Fire! vas echoed from hill to hill.

It busted der strings from dot nidtgown, But Barbarie Frietchie, she vas arount,

She grabbed der flag again so guick Und oud of der vindow her arms did sdick

"Obuse, if you would, dis olt bald head, But leave alone dot flag!" she said.

Zo zoon, zo guick as Jack could do,

"Who bulls a hair out of dot bald head, Dies awful guick, go aheat!" he said,

Und all dot day, und all dot nite,

Till effery rebel vas out of site. Tind leave behind him dot Fredriksdown,

Dot flag he vas sthickin' by dot nidtgown,

Dame Barbarie Frietchie's vork is done,

Bully for her! und drop a tear For dot olt vomans mitout some fear.

Woman's Rights.

ED. FARMER: You have so often urged the ladies to write for the FARMER, that at last, I have concluded to take advantage of the opportunity to have a little chat with the women on the subject of womans suffrage.

Now that the election is over and men can think without having their minds biased by political prejudice, I think it a good time to place our cause before them. I think the time has arrived when we may consider the feasibility adding another amendment to our state constitution, securing to women the right to vote: and. I believe that when this subject is propery presented to the men of Kansas by the women themselves, they will no longer withhold from us the rights they hold so sacred to themselves. But we can never hope for anything in this direction, unless we make the move ourelves; for if we would be free we must our

selves strike the blow. The object of this article is to call upon the omen of Kansas to put their shoulders to the wheel and work untiringly and unceasingly until our object is secured. Is there not at least one woman in each county, who will take upon herself the task of organizing her county And to the men we would say come and help us. We do not ask this as a favor, but because we think it your duty to help undo the mischief you have done, and, on the higher ground, that "what if worth doing at all is worth doing well;" and history teaches us that what has theen well done in this country, has been accomplished by the united efforts of both men and women. So we say come. If you can't come with anything else, come with your objections and let us discuss the question. And now my sisters, I would say gird on your armor, and by our united efforts, we will at last bring to bear such a force that will break through the incrustations of tyrany and prejudice in which conservatism has encased itself, and ere the dawn of another century America will stand before the world a Republic in fact as well as in name.

MRS. L. K. WILLET. Independence, Kas.

The ladies have often been called to "buckle on the armor" and put their delicate "shoulders to the wheel," and throw off the "galling yoke of tyrany," but they seem slow about putting on the war harness, or lifting at the wheels; and as to getting rid of the tyrany of man, the silly creatures act as if they rather liked it. We hope, however, that this appeal of Mrs. Willit's will induce them to furbish up their rusty weapons and fall in line. But we have

The Medical Flora of Kansas, and an Epitome of the Medicinal Properties.

grow rusty and was always ready for use.

BY DR. J. H. OYSTER, MEDICAL BOTANIST, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Kantherylum Fraincum, Prickly Ash. Stim ulant, diaphoretic, carminative, sialagoyue, alterative and rubefacient. This is an excellent

Rhus glabra, Sumac. Astringent, tonic, diuretir, antiseptic, alterative and refrigerant. Used in diarrhea and dysentery.

R. aromatica, Sweet Sumac. This species of sumac is used in diseases of the kidneys and various affections of the genito-urifary organs. Fragaria Virginiana, Strawberry. Astrin-

gent and diuretic. R. Toxicodendron, and R. radicans appear to be possessed of the same medical properties. The first of these two are called Poison Oak, Poison Ivy. Tetanic, stim-

ulant, narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic and lax-

Ptelea trifoliate, Shrub trefoil. Pure, unirrialterative, astringent, and diaphoretic. This article, like many others, is unknown to the

profession at large. Staphylea triflia, Bladder-nut. Antiperiodic and tonic.

Asculus glabra, Ohio Buckeye. Tonic, astringent and narcotic; but seldom used. It is dangerous article.

Sapindus marginatus, Soapberry. This tree grows near Medicine Lodge. Have seen only the berries which were brought to me from the tree, and I am almost certain they were the berries from this tree. This article is not found in any botanical work that I have had access to. The berries and bark possess excellent tonic properties. I predict a wide medicinal range for it, when it has been investigated. The berries are harmless and bitter, and remain on the tree during the winter. Color, yellow.

Celastrus scandens, Bittersweet, Staff-tree.
The Bittersweet is well known by almost everybody. This is truly one of the best remedies that we are blessed with. As an alterative in scrofula, glandular-swelling, secondary syphilis, mercurial cachexy, chronic cutaneous diseases Euonymus atropurpureus, Wahoo. Tonic, aperient, alterative and pectoral. This is one

our state. Ceanothus Americanus, Red root, Jersey tea. Astringent, expectorant, sedative, anti-sparmodic, and anti-syphilitic. It is used with good effect in dysentery, asthma, chronic bron-

chitis, whooping cough, and consumption. Rhamnus Lanceolatus, Narrow-leaved Buckthorn. This species of buckthorn, which is the basket shop, and these are much lighter than one found in the state, has never been used by any of the medical profession. I have found it to contain tonic properties. I use the bark of the root, which is very bitter. It grows in the woods and along fence rows, resembling somewhat wild cherry, and produces a black berry.

Polygala Senega, Seneca Snakeroot. Expectorant, diuretic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue, stimulant, sialogogue, alterative, emetic, cathartic and resolvent. This is a useful plant. Very rare in the state. The P. polygama, P. Sanguircea, are also medicinal.

Cassia Chamacrista, Sensitive Pea. C. Marilandica, American Senna. These two species may be used for the same purpose. They are among the most important herbal cathartics furnished by America, but they have to be used in one-third larger doses than the senna of the drug-shops. Common.

Cercis Canadensis, Red-bud, Judas tree. This is the common Red-bud of our woods. Astringent. Used in diarrhea and dysentery. A valuable article.

Baptisia Cucophae, B. leucantha, Wild Indigo. The bark of root. The B. tinctoria is the species generally used by physicians. It is not found here. The ones mentioned here can be used for the same purpose. They are antiseptic, astringent, tonic, emetic, cathartic and alterative. They are valuable as topical agents in all kind of ulcers.

emetic and diaphoretic. Common on the prai- are swollen and redder than

erful astringent. The leaves and root are the and adjacent parts. But it may begin and parts used. I never saw the mention of this nearly end its course without alarming its subplant in any medical work.

Prunus Virginiana, Wild Cherry. This tree is well known. Tonic, sedative and astringent. Rubus villosus, Blackberry. Valuable astringent. Highly extolled for its efficiency in chronic dysentery, etc.

Geum Virginianum, White Avens. Energetic, astringent and tonic. In the New England states it is a popular remedy in diarrhea and chronic dysentery.

Pretty Holiday Work.

A pretty ornament for the center of the ceiling where one has no hanging lamp or chandelier, is an air castle made of tiny Japanese parasols. Take three of them, cut a slit in the handles, and put through them a silk thread suspending three of them below, then two above that, then one. The idea of what is meant will readily suggest itself to you if you take five of these and try the effect. The least bit of air will sway them. This is particularly pretty in the tiny boudoir that girls delight in arranging.

The birds-eye maple (or other wood) plaques with their fine graining, are pretty, even if not decorated, with two gilded pipes, crossed and tied in the center of the plaque with blue or cardinal ribbons. Whichever colored ribbou is used, the pipes should be painted inside with heard it said that a woman's weapon never did the same color.

The large ox horns, polished and undecora ted, unless with hand painting-never use scrap book picture on any of Nature's works, it cheapens them-finished at top and bottom with a gilt or silver rim and hung up with chain to match, or wide ribbon, are beautiful filled with grasses or ferns and suspended from a chandelier or under a picture.

Birch bark and rustic twig make a pretty wall ornament in the shape of a portfolio er envelope, with the sides sloped towards the bottom-that is, narrower at the top. This, filled with ferns or leaves, is both rustic and uncommon. There are many things birch bark may be used for; it is a good material to paint on, made into tiny books and painted in fern designs or tiny shells; anything that is "woodsey" looking is pretty on birch bark. The

nest, a stump or an old log covered with lich ens, mosses, sea weed are good subjects. The mind will suggest many designs that are not eye, it's strange that they will cling to old, worn out and stereotyped subjects.

A pretty basket for shopping purposes can be made of birch bark, by cutting it in the flat straw baskets that close at the top, lined with silk, shirred at the top and drawn up with a draw-string. Where the edges are joined cover with ribbon and stitch with machine. You can stitch birch bark the same as a piece

of cloth, The little boxes of thin wood which are used to carry butter or lard in, when covered with cambric or silk make pretty work boxes. Ordinary sized wooden pails may be converted into receptacles for work in the following manner (not an original idea with me): A piece of satin drawn in a frill around the top and fastened with small tacks and drawn in again with a draw string round the top and bottom, and satin twisted round the handle. A top of card board, covered neatly with a ruche around the edge and a fall of lace was attached by a ribbon on the side so that it came off and hung down when the receptacle was being used. It is not necessary to have a handle, as these pails are generally kept in one place, by the side of a chair, or in the customary place of the lady of the most useful vegetable agents that grow in who owns it, as it is heavy to move. It is extremely useful for keeping wools in, or a piece of work that is only occasionally taken up. Black satin with a ruche of gold-colored satin round the edge, with a fall of cream colored lace, looks well and suits all furniture, though all red or blue is very pretty and bright looking. Basket pails can be had or made at any the others, and can be easily carried about in the hand. These are often used for carrying croquet balls on the lawn. A piece of embroipretty cretonne. They ere pretty, also, for

> fire.
> The pretty straw baskets that flowers are offered in can, when the flowers are withered, be used for Lake Superior mosses, grasses, autumn leaves for ferns. Then the money spent for them does not seem wasted, for they can be converted into pretty objects for the center table. The smaller ones can be left filled with sand, and if dampened occasionally flower may be kept for a long time in them.

keeping wood in by drawingroom or bedroom

Irish guipure laces, four or six inches deep, with square points, make very pretty lambrequins or shelf covers, if lined with Silesia or silk. Get linen thread and tie a heavy fringe in each point. The linen can be purchased at the places where it is sold for macrame lace making, and the effect is nearly as pretty as the creamy lace mentioned.

Diptheria.

Diptheria is one of those diseases that de velops slyly and demands prompt treatment. It indicates its coming by chills, dullness and Lespedeza capitata, Bush Clover. This plant headache. In a day or two difficult swallow is not mentioned in any medical work. It is ing and stricture about the throat. The tonsils ashy specks may be seen upon the tonsils that Amorpha canescens, Lead Plant. Avery pow- in due time may extend to the uvula, palate jects or their friends. A few days delay may lessen greatly the chances of checking its rapid and fatal course. It should have at its outset efficient treatment. When it exists in any place parents should examine their children's throats and note and attack the outset of the malady. The slightest soreness of the throat is always worth attention. It is wise for the mother to consider every white or dingy patch upon the tonsils or fauces as an indication of diptheria. We have usually seen it first upon the tonsils, or have observed a redness of the throat, and that the child had a feeling of soreness and fullness, or that the mucous membrane of the throat may be swollen. The mother should not wait for white patches to appear but attempt at once to reduce the inflammation, and so check the development of the malady.

At the outset diptheria is a local malady, but neglected, it soon becomes a general one. It is a germ disease and starting into existence by Advancing years, care, sickness, disappoint germs or spores that find a proper place for growth on the inflamed mucous membrane of the throat, extend their multiplication to other and ultimately the little patient died.

The first thing to be dene on the discovery of indications of diptheria is to make some appli cations to the throat that may destroy the germs or spores and so check the extension of the malady. We usually in mild cases apply by a swab or brush a saturated solution of the chlorate of potassa or a weak solution of carbolic acid, ten drops to ten teaspoons of water. Other applications may be equally efficient, as chlorine water, one part to three of water, or a solution of common salt composed of one teaspoon of salt, two tablespoons of eider vinegar, and four tablespoons of water. Any of these may be used as gargles or may be applied by a

leaves of the book may be put between flat- swab. Cleanse the swab after each application folding shells and tied on with ribbon. A bird's The patient should expectorate the mucus that may accumulate in the mouth or throat. It usually contains the germs or spores, and so by swallowing may be absorbed and mingled with yet worn out by too frequent usage, such as ap- the blood and tissues and increase the violence ple blossems, pansies, etc. The woods and of the disease. We are apt to give every third tating tonic. It is also stimulant, expectorant, swamps give so many lovely ideas to the artist's hour a teaspecon of the saturated solution of the chlorate of potassa in a teaspoon or more of milk. It is eften useful to apply to the throat flannels wrung out of hot water. The flannels should be large enough to cover the neck. The best way to apply hot fermentations to the throat is to partly fill a woolen stocking with small bits of sponge, wring it out of hot water and apply it to the throat. This fomentation should be so large as to fill all the space between the chin and chest. It is elastic and so keeps the skin always covered. If the child bends his head to the right or left, or throws it back, this fomentation follows the head and keeps the neck always warm. It should fit closely under the chin. Whatever fomentation should be used it should be renewed every five to ten minutes or as often as it begins to cooli Inhaling vapor formed by pouring diluted vinegar on unslacked lime often gives great relief to difficult respiration. Place the lime in a coffee pot, pour on the vinegar and water, close the spot and let the child inhale the vapor as it passes through the spout. It may be wise to

> I remarked to an old farmer back in the country, whom I had not seen for several years, and whose farm, in the meantime, had improved wonderfully, that his place was so changed I hardly knew it. "Yes," said he, "I've been fixin' up a little, The old woman pestered me to death about the garden, and so slicked it up a little, and fixed about the house, and it looked so nice I went at the farm fences and the brush, and saved more manure and kept killing the weeds, and the crops go better, and so I kept going on, and things do look pretty good now. Wife takes a paper, and I take one, and I get time to read it too, and I used to think that I hadn't time for anything." And so he ran on, seemingly much pleased with what he had done, and his life and his home without doubt the happier for it. Examples of a like kind may be found all ove the country.-Ex.

lengthen out the spout and so cool the vapor

In bad cases of diptheria and membranous

-Prairie Farmer.

Advertisements.

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

Agents Wanted. CE4S 50 S. M. SPENCEI Sells Rapidly. CE4S 50 112 Wash'n st. Particulars free. 50 CHROMOS, name in new type, 10c, by mail. 40 Agts. Samples, 10 c, T. S. CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 62 Golden Chromo, Orystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10cts. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 50 New Style Cards, Lithographed in bright colors, 19ct 60 Ag'ts Samples 10c. Conn, Card Co., Northford, Ct.

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw a Co., Augusta, Maine 50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lüy, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c, Agis Outfit, 19c. Conn Card Co., Northford, Ct 50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on 10c. 26 Gitt-Edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct. 50 All Gold, Chromo & Lit'g. Cards. (No 2 Alike,) Name 50 (Linton Bros., Clintonville, Conn. 50 Chromo, Glass, Scrott, Wreath and Lace cards 10c Tryus. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct.

50 FLEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockpost, N. Y. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevei Edge cards 250. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y \$66 a week in your own thun, Terms and \$5 outfit free, Address H. HALLETT & Co., Fortland, Maine.

50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow CARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct. 50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

Ocents pays for the Star Spangled Banner 3 months Nothing like it. Nineteenth year, 8 pages filled. Specimen FREE. Address BANNER, Hinsdale, N. H. 50 Few Styles All Chromo Cards, no 2 slike 10c. 45 Agts Samples 10 c. Shelton Card Co., Shelton, Ct. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.
Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free, Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 50 New Year Cards, Elegant designs, with your 50 Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. Name in fancy type. CONN. CARD Co., Northford, Ct.

LEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages
Lillustrated with birds, scrolls, etc, in colors, and
47 Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards
(over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

Various Causes-

ment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of the minclines it to shed prematurely. Ayer's hair vigor will restore faded or gray, light or red hair the throat, extend their multiplication to other parts of the system and intensify their usual results. At first the malady may be limited to the throat but in a few days may appear in other parts, as the nose or feet, if wounded. Ayoung girl tripping across the floor, forced a needle through her foot. The wound healed well, but four days afterwards she had diptheria of the throat. On the third day a sore appeared upon the spot the needle punctured. In a few hours it assumed a dark diptheric aspect, and ultimately the little patient died. oil nor dys, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous. For sale by all dealers.

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Sample copies by mail 10 cents each. 50 cents per dozen. Illustrated chromo mottoes, 8½x21, 15 sents each, 2 for 25 cents, or \$1.25 per dozen. 9x11 chromo, 35 cents ad dozen by mail or 30 cents by express; or \$2 per 100. Send for Price List. W. L. Trumbull,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Picture Frames, Mouldings and Mirrors, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A firist-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little and kept housed, is in good repair, made by O. K. Diedrick & Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

C. P. BOLMAR & CO. 102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka Kansas.

C. H. BARTON.

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Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (Spp. 440), with newest styles, at \$61 and upward; or \$5.38 per quarter, and up. Send free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN OO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON: 48 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 148 Wabasha ve., CHIOAGO.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instru-ments, all new, for each or installments; warranted 6

14 STOP ORGANS, SUB BASS & Oct. Coupler. 4 set and upwards sent on triel. Catalogue Prags. Address Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. Y.

THE COLLEGE OF THE

SISTERS OF BETHANY. somewhat before it enters the patient's mouth. Topeka, Kas.. croup, inhaling lime vapor is often very useful.



GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils,
From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught-Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing Painting, etc.
For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$6.00 to \$20 per session according to grade.
Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880.
BISHOP VAIL, President.





Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns, Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery sporting Good, etc. Oriental Powder Company Agen-sy: Guns and Pistols repaired on short notice. No. 21 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

HOPE THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums Conversation and even winspers heard distinctly, we refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular GARMORE & CO., 117 Nasanu St., New York, or S. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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Only Line running its Entire Train to Deuver and Arriving
Many Hours in Advance of all Other Lines from Kansas (tity or Leavenworth.
Denver is 114 miles nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any other. The Deuver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Sleepers runs through

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kansas Express Train Leaves Kansas City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 302 miles West. The First-Class Cosches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs. All Persons en-route to Mining Foints in Colorado should go via the Kansas Divisor of the Marian Pacific Railway. All persons golby flow the Mining Foints through this fertile Golden Engels, and suggest the Marian State of the Marian Reclining Chairs. All Persons golby flow and fourth in rank in the an excellent was Froducing State, and fourth in rank in the first form of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act, and the Union Pacific has 82,500 fine farms for sale in Kansas.

Thos. L. Kimball, General Pass, and Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo. John Muir, Freight Agent, Kansas City, Mo. S. J. Gilmore, Land Com'r, Kansas City, Mo. B. Chantis, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. B. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. B. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. D. E. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. Charles, Mo. S. Cornella, Gen'l Supt, Kansas City, Mo. S. Charles, Mo. S. Charles, Mo. S. Cornella, Mo. S. Charles, Mo. S. Charles, Mo To Denver in 32 Hours.



BEST WASHER AND WRINGER n the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money re-unded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, 37. Sam-le to agots, 43.00. Price of Wringer, 37.00. Sample, 44.50. Breulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE PA.



Breeder of high class, thoroughbred Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. My stook is the finest in the west. I won ist in Lt. Brahma chicks, special for best breeding pen of Lt. Brahma owned in Kansas, and sweepstakes on best Breeding pen of fowls. Ist on P. Rocks fowls—only exhibit ing 7 coops—at the Bismarck Fair. My ent're fock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred form the winners at Bismarck Fair. My ent're fock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred form the winners at Bismarck Fair. My ent're stock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred form the winners at Bismarck Fair. My ent're stock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred form the winners at Bismarck Fair. Adverses Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas. SANFORD L. IVES:

Karm Betters.

DODGE CITY, Ford Co., Dec. 7.-I presume what will interest your readers most will be to kuow what our prospects are for a crop next year out in this drouthy(?) country. I don't think we could have any better prospects than we have at present. The ground is thoroughly soaked down about fifteen inches. We had a great deal of rain last fall and rain and snow this winter.

Our rice corn did not do as well last summer as it did the summer before when it was dryer. It does better in a dry season than a wet one. The millet crop was very good. The farmers are getting seven dollars a ton for it. Some of them have as much as one hundred tons of it-

Our farmers are so certain of a good crop next year that they are going to sow considerable spring wheat.

A year ago there were but a few thousand sheep in Ford county, now there are over one hundred thousand in the county, and some of them are very fine. H. P. MYTON.

TURKVILLE, Ellis Co., Dec. 8.-We have not many first-class, practical farmers here yet, owing to this county being comparatively new in agriculture, being heretofore devoted chiefly to raising cattle and horses; but for the last few years more or less farming has been done on a small scale, consequently the large herds of stock have been cut down to small ones, and I believe sheep will finally take the lead here in the stock line. I think they will be more profitable. Sheep can be handled here without interfering with farmers. Onr county is paying a bounty on wolves and wild cats, so they will soon be cleaned out here.

Our main crops here are wheat, rye, corn millet, sorghum and potatoes. The best yield of wheat I have ever known here on this (Saline) river, was raised by A. P. Mock and the Rev. A. L. King, two of my neighbors, two years ago. They had an average of 27 bushels per acre. The same year I raised 50 bushels of corn per acre, which has been the best corn crop ever raised here. The next year I raised 40 bushels per acre, which was the best crop of that year, and 13 bushels of wheat.

Our wheat crop this year was an entire failure, owing to a very dry fall, so the wheat did not get up much until spring, hence it did no good. Our corn this year is very light and chaffy, not more than 20 bushels per acre. Sorghum and late millet did splendid. Our fall wheat now shows a good prospect for the best crop we have ever had in the past. Potatoes of both kinds, sweet and Irish, were a failure this year, on account of the army worm and dry spring, but we raised the finest and best turnips I ever saw in any country.

This is one of the healthiest countries in the known world. No local causes here for sickness. Parties seeking a healthy country will do well to come and look at this before they make final settlement. Now is the best time to buy cheap and improved claims, and deeded B. N. TURK, P. M. land.

Advectisements.

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.

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One year, an 8-Page, 40-Column Weekly Paper, and

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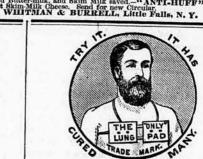
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garm Betters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to stranger and persons in the east, if correspondents would rection from Topeka at the point from which it, but one point remains as yet unanswered:

NEWTON, Harvey Co., 113 miles southwest from Topeka, Nev. 12.-Our eastern friends write that it is snowing every few days, and the thermometer ranges from 15 to 20 degrees below zero there, and want to know how the weather is in Kansas. Well, we just want to tell them that Kansas weather beats any weather in the world, Italy not excepted, for here we are, just at this time, (with snow to the east of us, and snow to the north and west, and the mercury almost frozen,) enjoying fine, healthy winter weather, and if the mercury has been below zero, I don't know it. Excursionists from the east who have been coming and going for the past month, think Kansas weather much milder than Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, and those that have not already purchased homes, say they will be back in the spring, for they want farms in Kansas.

We are aware of the fact that there are

number of men all over Kansas who are constantly talking discouragingly of Kansas ever becoming an agricultural state. They say it never rains at the right time to make a crop, and if you chance to get a half crop you can't get more than half what it costs to raise it, because this bugbear of a railroad charges so outlandishly to carry it to market. For a stranger to hear those men talk, and know no better, that is to know nothing of their habits, would naturally suppose that this was a terrible drouth-smitten, grasshopper-eaten, and railroadridden country, but we are glad to find men (and we may safely say) gentlemen of experience and worth, come here from the east to see for themselves, and they do not believe everything that is told them; but they travel through the country and find the grumbler (above described) living in an unplastered shanty; ten or twenty acres broke and that grown to weeds, consequently no grain to sell, or scarcely enough be sustain himself and family. So the high railroad tariff he harps so much about, does not affect him in the least, but our eastern friend finds his next neighbor, joining farms, a thrifty, industrious husbandman, having a comfortable house, a commodious barn filled with grain and, as one friend said to me, "right good corn." This thrifty farmer says he is not making money as fast as he expected to, but he makes some improvements every year, and is enabled to live more comfortable and better hogs are the principal sources of revenue. Our despite poor crops and low prices. Therefore we say, in conclusion, to men of energy, do not be discouraged by flimsy talk of Kansas beggars in the east unauthorized to beg, for we have enough and to spare, and we heartily welcome our eastern friends to our broad prairies G. S. F. and mild climate.

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., Dec. 6 .- 200 miles NW from Topeka. December thus far has been quite pleasant except a little flurry on the morning of the 4th, but it is the coldesi in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Ground is frozen ten to twelve inches deep; plenty of ice for packing; have had quite a number of snow storms but not more than two inches at a time, and not enough to do the wheat any good. Corn husking is about through with and it has not panned out so well as was expected, there being so many false ears—that is ears that presented a pretty good appearance; but get hold of them and there is nothing inside. The average instead of being 20 bushels as appears in the Quarterly Report will not be over five bushels per acre. The idea of the potato crop being an average crop is ludicrous indeed, as there are no potatoes in this part to speak of, and I doubt if there was one hundred bushels harvested in the southern half of the county.

If we have snow enough to put the ground in good shape there will be a large breadth of spring wheat sown next spring, if the seed can be obtained. Farmers are hopeful and expect good crops next year.

My horses have all had the epizootic, but I cured them by giving sulphur and black antimony in bran mash, about a teaspoonful of each to a feed, wet oats will do as well. Antimony is the best for a cough I have ever used. Every man owning a horse should keep the following medicine on hand: For colic, laudanum, ether and spirits turpentine, one ounce each a dose for a horse. Last year I was wean ing a colt and allowed it to run in the cornfield.

the boys came in one day and said the celt was dying. On looking at it I perceived it had the colic, gave it half the above amount and it was all right in twenty minutes. In drenching always insert the neck of the bottle in one nostril, tipping up the mose, then you lose none of the medicine.

D. S. A.

In dependence, Montgomery Co., Nov. 29.—

The extreme cold that our northern friends have had has given us a slight taste. Have had snow for about two weeks, and ice about five inches thick. This will have the effect to prolong the feeding season; however stock of all kinds are doing well. Wheat has not grown during the fall months as much as usual grown during the fall months as much as usual on account of the dry weather. It has a

healthy color. Our people are learning to depend more upon stock than wheat growing. There are three times or more sheep in our county than last year. Many more men have the sheep fever. Some parties are going to start for Arkansas,

this week, for sheep. Mr. Lampman, of this township, (Rutland) had a very good stone wall built enclosing 100 square rods, but last week dogs and wolves got over and made sad depredations in his flock.

I have seen quite a number of inquiries in the FARMER as to the best method of harveststate, in their farm letters, the distance and di- ing rice corn. Some have partially answered How shall we care for it? I mean, by this, those of us who have no buildings. I sent to Mr. Dickinson for seed last spring, and from about one pound of seed cleaned up about four hundred pounds. Shall try it more extensively next year. D. W. KINGSLEY.

> CHEEVER, Dickinson county, 100 miles or more west of Topeka, Dec. 6 .- Election being over farmers are paying more attention to business, and they are all as busy as beavers husking corn. The corn crop is light in some portions of the county, but north of the Smoky-hill river where we reside, the crop is nearly equal to that of last year. On bottom lands the yield is superb. New corn is selling from 22 to 25 cents, which is a pretty good price for a starter. Winter wheat is looking fine. Some farmers are pasturing their hogs and cattle in the wheat fields. The extraordinary rainfall of the first half of September, had a good influence in producing a moist, solid seed bed for the reception of the grain, and secured a rapid germination of the seed. The area of our fields is not so large as those of former years, though there are plenty wheat fields still of 320 and 640 acres in extent. Threshing is nearly over. The stalks yielded first-rate, considering the amount of straw. Farmers generally, are most agreeably disappointed with the result.

> All kinds of stock are looking well as they went into winter quarters in good condition. The epizootic prevails everywhere throughout the county, but the type is very mild.

Winter has set in this season much earlier than usual. The mercury stood at 4 degrees below zero. J. W. R.

HIGHLAND, Doniphan county, 75 miles northeast of Topeka, Dec. 7.—Deniphan county was organized in 1855, contains about 370 square miles and is the home of about 15,000 people. The principal towns are Troy, Wathena, White Cloud, Highland, Severance, Doniphan and Iowa Point. Our county is situated in the northeastern corner of the state, in the bend of the Missouri river, which gives us about 75 miles of the river bottom of the Missouri, and Wolf river flows through the county which, with the Missouri, gives us an ample supply of timber for fuel and building purposes. The soil is a loam very deep and rich. Agriculture and the feeding of cattle and best crops are winter wheat and Indian corn. The wheat crop yielded much larger than was supposed it would, many fields averaging 30 to 35 bushels; corn also turns out splendidly with a general yield of 50 to 75 bushels. Stock is fattening well. The epizootic was very light with our horses. Our fruit crop was fair, but a great many apples were wormy. The farmers would like a sure remedy for that. Sorghum raising is getting to be quite a source of revenue and improvements in its manufacture is progressing rapidly. The early amber is spoken of as the best variety.

Mens' warranted calf boots at Skinner's \$3 50.

Wm. H. Pullen, Fowlerville, Mich., says: I have not rested better for months than I did last night. The "Only Lung Pad" has helped me wonderfully.—[See adv.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY 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 fasid strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence or the taker up, the KANSAS FAD STAND THE COUNTY OF THE

a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being soithed in writing of the fact, any other citizen and house-solder 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.

tise the same by posting three written notices in as many 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 file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor causel it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and premises, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and premises, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and premises, that he has advertised it for the days, that the marks and there, that he has advertised it for the days in the same and its cash 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 (Lerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Kanas Farmers in three successive numbers.

Strays for the week ending Becember 15. Butler county-C. P. Strong. clerk. OW—Taken up by J 8 Van Huss, Glencoe tp, one roan w five years old, scarred on branded on leit side, half crop under side of left ear.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. BOUT DOI COULTY—L. B. Wellen, Glerk.

PCNY—Taken up by A F Hicking, Scott to November 13

1886 one Texas Pony mare, color bay with white star in forehead, both front and one hind foot white, no marks or
brands, valued at \$10.

See Pony—Taken up John Fort' Middle Greek tp, December 4

none pale yellow cow with white face, branded H on left hip,
13 years old, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—uaken up by John Barker, Pawnee tp, November 15 1880 one red and white speckled heifer one year old last spring, valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by C Richards, Mill Creek tp on the 22d day of November 1880 one yearfing steer, red with white shoulders, end of switch of tall white, branded with the figure 7 on the left hip and on the right tip with a circle or a half moon, valued at \$15. COW AND CALF—Taken up by Perry Burch, Mill Creek tp on the 18th day of November 1880 one cow three years old, white with red neck, marked with slit in ear, followed by a helfer calf six months old spotted, the two together valued at \$22. r valued at \$22. COW—Also by the same one two year old, white with red ars, valued at \$15. COW—Also by the same one two year old cow, white with rindled neck and some few spots on sides, crop off left ear, inderbit off right ear, valued at \$15.

Clay county-J. L Noble, clerk. TWO HORES MULES—Teken up by Jacob Shandy Nov 12 1880 two male mules, matched, dark brown, white collar spots on the neck, shod all around, supposed to be nine years old, about medium size, taken up in Re, ublican tp, valued together at \$450

Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk, TEER—Taken up by Thomas Overman, Sedan 3p Dec 880 one clayback steer about five years old, Branded P on five, valued at \$16, COW—Taken up by William Hines, Jefferson tp Novem + 4 1880 one pale red cow eight years old, valued at \$18.

Coffey county-W. H. Throckmorton, clerk. TEER—Taken up by Hugh Scott Pottawatomie tp on yearling steer, some white on rump, in forehead and or sh of tall, valued at \$15. SLEE—Aske up by J w ratterson, Avon to one two year old red and white spotted steer, under bit in each ear valued at \$15.

MARK any mare, white spot in forehead small white stripe on nose, valued at \$25.

COLT—Taken up by Samuel Remer, Hampden to one yearling brown horse colt, white on left hind foot and white spot in fouchead, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by the same one roan yearling steer, red ou neck and head, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Howard McDaniel, Otjumwatp, one iron grey mare eight years old, 14 hands high, anchor brand on left hip, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by the same one brown 5 year old mare, 14 hauds high, ao marks or brands, value at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Soulerhalter, Liderty tp one 2 year old helfer, while back, branded Won right hip, valued at \$16. year old helfer, white back, branaca it on a successful and at \$16, MARE—Taken up by J P Ivy, Ottumwa tp one black mare two years old, star in forehead, left hind foot white above pastern joint, valued at \$30.

HEIFER—Taken ud by C A Custer, Pleasant tp one red yea-ling helfer, crop and notch in right ear and slit in left, yearling at \$124.

alued at §14.
STEER—Also by the same one red and white yearling
eer, crop and notch in right ear and slit in left, and valued year old dark iron grey colt, no marks or blanks, we dark iron grey colt, no marks or black to COLT—Taken up by Howard McDaniel, Ottumwa tp one black horse colt 1½ vears old, small star in forehead no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by W H Keith, Pleasant tp one light roan 3 year old helfer, crop off loft ear, valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Watts, Pleasant tp, one red 2 year old helfer, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk.

Ford county-G. W. Potter, clerk.

Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clerk. COLT—Taken up on the 18th day of November by A Gieer, Kaw tp, one light bay mare colt one year old, both hindset white above the pastern joint, white spot in forehead
thite snip on nose, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up on the 18th day of November by S A
ish, Rock Creek tp, one gray mare 10 years old, 15% hands
ign, right hip down, branded letter G on leet aboulder, val-

Hish, Rock Creek up one and in a light right with his dwn, branded letter G on leet shoulder, valid at \$50

STEER-Taken up on the 10th day of November by C A Buck, Oskaloosa tp, one red yearling steer, under bit in right ear, half crop of left ear, brand of figure 2 on right hip, tag in upper part of right ear.

COW-Taken up on the 4th day of November by G C Sparks, Eskaloosa tp, one red crumpir horn cow 6 years old swallow fork in right ear and under bit in left, and valued at \$18

wantow fork in right ear and under oft in left, and valued it \$18.

HEIFER—Also by the same one white two year old helfer no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up on the 28th day of October by JD Sardner, Rock Creek tp, one sorrei filly two years old, 16 hands high, white face and right kind foot white to pastern loint, valued at \$50.

HEIFER—Taken up on the 19th day of November by Wm Meridith, Oskajoosa tp, one red and white helfer two years old, crop and silt in left ear, branded C on left hip, valued at \$15. at \$15. HEIEER—Taken up the 1st day of November by Thomas Fay, Sarcoxic tp, one dark red helfer two years old, brand-

Smith, Oskaloosa tp. one red cow ten years old, and valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up on the 23d day of November by J C Foster, Oskaloosa tp, one red roan yearling steer, under bit in right ear, dim brand on left hip, valued at \$15 STEER—Taken up on the 17th day of November by Alex Wilson, Oskaloosa tp, one white two year old steer, thick horns, no marks or brands, valued at \$15,

.Leavenworth county.-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. STEER—Taken up by David Baker, Stranger ip Novemer 1 1880 one red steer three years old, marked by an indis-net braid or light hip, valued at \$25, marked by an indis-ter FEER Taken up by Patrick Brennan, Tonganoxie ty processed in 1850 one helfer one year old, white with red pecember 1 1889 one hence were the pots, valued at \$12.
HEIEER—Taken up by Green T Wiles November 29 1880
me heifer two years old past, red or roan or mottled specaled, resemblance of brand on left hip no perceiveable, valone heifer two years and on left hip no percentled, resemblance of brand on left hip no percentled, resemblance of brand on left hip no percentled to the control of the co

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk. vember 1st 1889, one z year one g.v. at \$40. STEER—Taken up by G W Atkinson, Sheridan tp, Nov 1: 1880 one black and white three year old steer, branded or 1850 one black and white right hip W. STEER—Taken up by T H Brock, Sheridun tp, November 13 1850 one two year old steer, branded on left hip with fig STEER-Taken up by John Akins, Sharidan tp, one thite three year old steer, branded on the right hip with a

letter O.

STEER—Also by the same one black steer branded on the
right hip with the letter W.

COLT—Taken up by J. P Pendley, Blue Mound tp, one 2
year old Iron grey horse colt, Nov 1⁴, 1889.

MARE—Taken up by Weslott Elliott, Blue Mound tp, Noyember 10 1880 one dark sorrel pony mare branded on left
blue W.G. ight. FILLEY—Taken up by Allan Thomas, Blue Mound tp Nov 10 1880, one 1-year old dark brown filley,right bind foot white RE—Taken up by CH Plefer, Blue Mound tp, November 13 1889, one three year old sorred mare with blaze face, hind feet white, about 15 hands high and branded on left shoulder with letter A.
STEER—Taken up by H A B Cook, Blue Mound tp, Movember 16 1889, one two year old red and white steer, crop

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. MARE—Taken up by RE Bundeam, Waterloo to on the oday of November 1839 one light brown mare two years old to marks or brands, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Hugh Van Gordon, Center toon the Sth day of November 1890 one black mare cold; or 3 years old, branded on the left fore shoulser with the figure 7, has deep we und between the fore legs, valued at \$11, MARE—Taken up by E.J Errickson, Waterloo tp, on the 18th day of November 1890 one bay mare about three years old, 15 hands high, branded with letter Jon the left shoulder raited at \$60.

1, 16 hands aligh, pranuce with reverse to the data feet. Taken up by Sidney Putnum, Waterloo to on the a day of Noasmber 1850 one red yeyrling steer, line back, as the appearance of a hole punched in the left ear, an insertiable but a day of Noasman and the left water and the properties of the left water and the

STEER—Taken up by James Lynch, Waterloo tp, on Nov 3 1880 one roan yearling steer, red and white spots, small ize, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Hugh Van Gordon on November 7 1880 one red yearling steer, line back, some white on bely, white star in forchead, looks as though there might be a rand on right hip, bush of tail white, valued at \$14.

STEER—Takeu up by D L Thomas, Emports the on Nov 3 1850 one red yearling steer, crop off and slit under right art, half crop off of left ear, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Gallagher, Emporis tp, m November — 1850 one red helfer 3 years olp, W branded in left hip, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Stanley, Fremont tp on Dec st 1850 one dark red helfer with white stripe on the hip, mellum size, no marks or brands, valued at \$14.

COW—Taken up by A E Saffer, Fremont tp on November 2 1880 one red roan cow, point of right horn broken off, a little helfer calf with her three of four months old, valued at \$25.

Miami county.-B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

Mann Jounty.—B. 3. Sherianh, dierk.

STERR—Taken up by H Wintermute, Sugar Creek tp.
November 1, one red steer with white back and some white
in face, brand on left hip resembling letter H, no other
marks or brands visible, valued at \$18.

STERR—Also by the same one yearling red steer with
some white spots and split in left ear, uo other marks or
brands visible, valued at \$14.

STERR—Taken up by Ruth Nichoja, Middle Creek tp. No
vember—oue red steer Syears old with white face and considerable white on the thighs, white between the fore legs, tag horns silk in right ear.

COW—Taken up by Willard Fessenden, Middle Creek tp.

bec — one light red cow with a bull face, crop and under

bit in left car, swallow fork and under bit in right ear and

ranged with letter T on right hip, no other barks or brans

CALF—Also by the same one pale red calf six months old valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Taken up by H N Quincy, Middle Creek tp November 20 one two year old helfer, red and white spotted was the part of the cars to be compared to the cars to be cars to cars t hite heifer two years old, swallow fork in right ear, inside cars brown, no brands visible. COLT—Taken up by Jas Abney, Middle Creek tp. Nov 20, no light bay colt two years old past, two white hind feet, laze in face, black mane and tail valued an \$25.

Mitchell county .- G. W. Clark, clerk. Mitchell county.—G. W. Clark, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by 8 B Whitney, Glen Elder tp, Glen
Elder P O, on the 7th day of November 1880, one mouse colored pony about 4 years old, light colored mane and tail,
seed to be seen of the neee, left fore foot and
tight hind fow white need to the neee, left fore foot and
MULE—Taken up by Geo N Townsend, Glen Elder tp, on
the 20th day of November 1880 one dark Iron gray mare
male about 6 years old, about 14½ hands high, weight about
1650 bs, valued at 855.

MULE—Also by the same rnd same date one dark brown
horse mule about 10 years old, about 14½ hands high,
weight 1050 bs, valued at 850.

weight 1060 ms, valued at \$50.

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J H Leffingwell, Illinois tp, November 7 1880 one brown mare supposed to be 4 years old, bald face, left eye watch or white, both fore fest and legs white to knee and left. hind leg the same, under lip white and a state of the same, and the left of the same and left. Hind leg the same, under lip white and a state of the same and left. Hind leg the same, and the lich moment of the same and left. Hind legs the same and left of the same and left

on root of this min inside of sign and the s

HEIFER—Taken up Gybeo Callard, Valley tp November 10 1880 one red heifer one year old past,a little white on bush of tail, valued at \$12.

Fil.LEY—Taken up by A Williams, Gilman tp, November 8 1880 one chestnut filley 3 years old, small size and trimbuilt, right hind foot white, had on a leather head halter valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by R E Mayhew, I linois tp November 19 1880 one buy horse six years old, white stripe in face, branded K on left shoulder, left hind foot white, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Also by the same one two year old heifer, roan in color, with roan calf by her side, valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by W T Furguson, Neuchatel tp Nov 11880 one red steer with some white ou belly, allt in right ear, br nded N on right hip, two years old, and valued at \$20.

Osage county-Ed. Spaulding, clerk. OSAGE COUNTY—Ed. Spaniaring, Cierk.

STEER—Taken up by Nicholas Alquie November 1 1880
Agency tp, one pale red yearling steer, valued at \$15.
MARE—Taken up by H K McConnell, Barclay tp, Sept 15
1880, one bay work mare, left hind foot white, is blind, valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by W H Giddings, Burlingame tp Nov 9
1880 one spotted cow, valued at \$20. COW—Taken up by W H Giddings, Burlingame tp Nov 9
1880 one spotted cow, valued at \$20.

CALF—Also by the same one red helfer calf 6 six months
old, valued at \$8.

MARE—Taken up by J H Morrison, Burlingame tp Nov
10
1880 one sorrel mare, white stripe in face, left hind foot
white, valued at \$60.

PONY MARE—Taken up by G W Markley, Fairfax tp
October 6 1850, one pony mane about eight years old, 14
hands high, three white feet and white stockings, white
stripe in face, collar marks, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by W M Kaff, Ridgway tp November 25
1880 one red and white cow four years old, slit in right ear,
valued at \$20.

COW-These up y 1880 one red and white cow four years old, such as 1890 one red and white cow four years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J H Nelson, Ridgway tp November 20 18-9 one bay mare three years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

MULE—Taken up by Alonzo Carr, Ridgway tp November 20 1889, one dark mare mule, about two years old, and valued a \$50.

STEER—Taken up by John Banning, Fairfax tp November 22 one red yearling steer, slight in right ear and valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by J D Reliey, Ridgway tp, November 15 one red yearling steer, some white on belly, crop off left ear, under bit off left ear, medium size, valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Also by the same at same time one red sorrel filey two years old, three white feet, white stripe in forehead, medium saze, valued at \$50.

FILLEY—Taken up by E T Miller, Ridgway tp November 4 one dark bay filley two or three years old, branded on the right shoulder W, valued at \$50.

COLT—Also by the same one bay horse colt, three white feet, narrow stripe in forehead, valued at \$50.

COLT—Also by the same one roan horse colt one year old, valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by Morley, Arvonia tp, November 12 one dark sorrel mare two years old, hind feet white small white spot in torehead, valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by John J Williams, Arvonia tp Nov 19 one light bay mare pony two years old, few white hairs on neck, valued at \$25.

HEIFERS—Taken up by W J Parks, Olivet tp, November 19 one red roan helfer one year old.

on neck, valued at \$25.

HEIFERS—Taken up by W J Parks, Olivet tp, November 19 one red roan helfer one year old.

HEIFER—Also by the same one red helfer one year old to the property of the same one red helfer one year old to the property of the property ear.

HEIFER—Also by the same one red heifer one year old some white in face, crop off right ear,

The above three strays valued together at \$25.

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. PONY—Taken up by E Huss, Ashland to November 23, 1880 one bay horse pony, black mane and tail, end of switch cut off, rope around his neck, some white on both hind feet scar on right shoulder that may be inteded for a brand, six years old, valued at \$20.

hawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk STEER-Faken up November 25, 1880 by Samuel Koster, fonmouth tp, one red and white yearling steer, upper bit n left ear, valued at \$14. COW-Taken up December 2 by A M Garrison, Auburn the red cow eight years old, no murks or brands and valued

me red cow eight years old, no murks or brands and valued t \$30.

FILLEY—Taken up November 5 by ET James, Rossville p one bay pony filley two year old past, star in forehead, ight hind foot white valued at \$15.

FILLEY—Also by the same one brown or dark bay pony liley two years old past, some white in face, small white may be proved by the provided by the past of the provided by the provided by

Stafford county—Frank Cox, clerk, MARE—Taken up on the 21st day of August by R J Welch Huys tp, Rutledge P O, one bay mare, black mane ane tail collar marks; scar on left side, scar on hind feet, and values

Sumner county-S. B. Douglas, clerk. PONY—Taken up on the 3ist day of October by J Ford Palls tp, one horse ponyeight years old, color brown, star in orchead, white on tip of nose, hind feet white, and valued

Wabaunsee county-T. N. Watts, clerk.

ber 2 one black filley three years out, no marks valued at \$60.

COLT—Taken up by J E Pratt, Wilmington to November

rhite spot in forchead, one hind foot white, no marks or rands, valued at \$35.

COLT—Taken up by Geo Mogge, Mill Creek tp, Novemer 2 one bay mare colt two years old, about 14 hands high, to marks or brands, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Taylor Fitzgerald, Mission Creek, Nov 16 one heifer one year old, dark roan color, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by R C Bradshaw, Maple Hill tp Nou 4 one sorrel mare, spot in forchead, supposed to be 2 years old, no brands, valued at \$25.

FILLEY—Taken up by Franklin Loveland, Wababunsee p, one light bay filley, black mane and tall, two years old good size, very poor faint bra d on left shoulder, two leters one looks the letter J the other not distinguishable, valued at \$25.

d at \$25. OX — Taken up by Milton Reggins, Wilmington tp Nev 19 e spotted ox eight years old, both ears cropped and slit, anded on the right side with the letter O, and valor test to the control of the contro

Wilson county-J. C. Tuttle, clerk, Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk,
STEER—Take, up by F. O Stout, Middleton P. O. Veliris 19, one small two year old steer marked with srop et of
the crit of wallow fork in the right ear, branded on the
STEKER—Taken up by Martin Marwell, Cliffon 19, one
dyearling steer, no maßes or brands, valued at 4—
MARE—Taken up by Michael McGrath, Center tp, one
ark brown mare about eight years old, small star in foreead, collar nacked, shod before, valued at \$40.
COLLT—Taken up by H. S McCray, Verdigris tp, one colt 1
ear old, bay onlor, left hind foot white, valued at \$25.
MARE—Taken up by Wm Bulin, Colfax tp on the 17 day
flovember one pony mare about 19 years old, color fron
ray with blaze in face, two brands on the left hip, valued
\$456. t \$15. COLT—Also by tha shme one sucking horse colt, color iron rey, valued at \$10 FILLEY—Also by the same one two year old filley, color ron gray, valued at \$20,

Woodson co nty-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by William — Perry tp, Novemer 1 1880 one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands.
STEER—Taken up by Henry Neiman, Teronto tp. Nov 17 880 one white steer 2 years old, D branded on right hip, val ed at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by Wm H Avery, Toronto tp, Nov 3 1880 one pale red heifer, a little white on belly, and valued 3 1880 one pale red heifer, a litie white on belly, and valued t \$15. COLT—Taken up by J.A. Knott, Owl Creek tp, November 7 1880, one bay horse colt, one year old, no marks or brands valued at \$25.

Wyandott county—D. R. Emmons, clerk.

HEIFER—Tuken up by T B Forrester, Maywood PO, November 20 1880, one two year old red and white helfer

STEER—Also by the same or two year old red ster, white face, crop and spli in each ear and under bit in left ear, valued at \$10.

Strays for the week ending December 8

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Margaret Beckford, Osage tp, on the 0th day of November, 1880, one bay horse colt with black

mane and tail, supposed to be one year old last spring, valued at \$20

(OW—Taken up by Fred Bayless, Marion tp. one white
cow 4 years old, branded with letter H on left hip and with
letter C on right hip, square crop off the left car, and valued

at \$12.

STERR—Taken up by J N Crouch, Marion tp, on the 18th day of November, 1889, one red and white spotted steer, two years old, branded with letter H on right hip, and valued at \$12.

STERR—Taken up by Wm T Stevens, Marion tp, on the 8th day of November 1889, one dark roan steer one year old past, marked with square crop off of the lett ear and valued at \$12.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up November 15 1880, by J N Lyman,
Walnuttp, one yearling heifer, red white with white spot
in forehead, no brands, valued at \$14.

STERR—Taken up November 12, 1880, by Joan Zancker,
Mission tp, one red steer with white on belly, white spot on
inside of left hind leg, white on end of tail, one year old
lasts ring, valued at \$18.

STERE—Taken up by John D Eyans, Padonia tp, Nov 13
1880, one red and white spotted steer one year old, valued at
\$15. TEER-By the same one red steer one year old, valued

at \$15.

HEIFER—By the same one red and white spotted helfer one year old, branded on right hip, crop off of right ear, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jasper Edde, Mission tp, Mission centre P O, Nov \$1880 one light roan helfer, about 2 years old, valued at \$16.

Butler county—C. P. Strong, elerk.

MARE—Taken up October 30, 1880 by William Smith of
Shelses to one mare colt, color black, two years no marks or
rands, valued at \$35.

OULT—Also by the same one light bay colt two years old,
odth hind feet and one fore foot white to knee, baid face, both hind feet and one fore foot white to knee, baid face; valued at \$35.

STERR-Taken up November 11880 by M M Piper, Rosalia tp, one white steer one year old, right ear split, I ft ear cropped, no marks or brands apparent, valued at \$12.

COW-Taken up November 15, 1880 by E R Powel, Augusta tp, one white Texas cow seven years old and valued at \$13.

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk Chase ounity—3. A. Breeze, value HEIFER—Taken up by Pleasant Jones, Falls tp, Nov 19, 880, one yearling heifer, rather small, color red and white, so marks or brands visible, valued at \$13.

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Cherokee county-C. A. Saunders, clerk. Cherokee county—C. A. Saunders, clerk.

COIT—Taken up November 15 1880, Shawnee tp, by J W
Broyles one bay colf about seven months with black mane
and tall, with two white spots in forehead, heavy mane and
tall, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up November 1880, by Daniel Shepard of
Shawnee tp, one bay pony mare, shod all around, three year
old, star in forehead, saddle marks and hind feet white, val
ucd at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by A H Caldwell, Spring Valley tp
On Alloc mare 144; hands high, hind feet white, wart en
right shoulder, 4 years old, valued at \$40.

PONY—Taken up October 19, Lowell tp, Galena P O, by
Jessee Cix, one black pony mare, 4 feet 10 inches high,
branded on left shoulder 250s, star in forehad, white spot
on side of nose, both hind feet white to first joint above hoof
valued at \$25. on side of nose, both hind feet white to first joint above hoof valued at \$25 50.

PONY—Taken up October 19, Lowell tp., Galena P O, by Jessee Cix one bay pony horse 4 feet 10 inches high, star in forchead, white on tip of nose, both bind feet while to first ioint above hoof, wart or lump on right nostril, and valued at \$32 50.

PONY—One sorrel pony mare 13 hands high, branded with figure 7 and H on left shoulder.

Davis county-P. V. Trovinger, clerk. COW—Taken up by Ed Gleason on MoDowells Creek, acksonn tp, Nov 6 1880 one white cow red ears somewhat narked, short tail, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, valued marked, snort unit, supposed at \$17.

OOW—Taken up by Colman P Esteson McDowells Creek, Jackson tp, one red cow, under slope in right ear, white about flanks, 3 or four years old, valued at \$16.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up on the 20th day of November 1880 by
Whitford Thurber, Ulinton tp, one dark bay horse, right
hip down, about 6 years old, no other marks or brands, valued at \$6%.

Elk county.-Geo. Thompson, clerk. COLT.—Taken upon the ist day of November 1880, by John A Wilson, Paw Paw tp. one iron grey horse colt, 13 hands high, black mane and tail, supposed to be three years old next spring, valued at \$55.

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk. COW—Taken up by Jessee Sutton. Centropolis tp, one cow about o years old, red line back, crop off the right ear and pilt in left ear, and small rope on bead, valued at \$29.

By the same one red and white spotted cow 8 years old, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$13.

COLT—Taken up by Elijah Temple, Ottawa tp, one yearing dar \(\text{taken} \) up one yearing dar \(\text{taken} \) up of the dark begs and eet, valued at \$30.

Hodgman county-E. M. Prindle, clerk. NT—Taken up by JA Whiteside, Center tp., one roan pony, 13½ hands high, white hind feet and white in

Jackson county-J. G. Porterfield, clerk elvable' valued at 318.

HKIFKH—Taken up by Samuel Stephenson, Grant tp,

Rovember 23 1880, one red yearling helfer, with some white

nt t, valued at 312.

STEER—By thesame one white yearling steer with red

seek and head, no, other marks or brands perceivable, val-HEAT FIR.— Taken up by Martin Fickle, Grant tp. Nov 24, 1830 one three year old helfer, color white except small red pois extending on side of neck and shoulders, a brand of a vour i on left hip, marked with under bit in left ear, valheure 1 on left. hip, marked with under bit in left ear, val-ed at \$50.

STEER—Taken up by I C Meyers, Cedar ip, Nov 13 1880 one two year old steer, white back, belly and face with red sides, horns a little drooped, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by G K Falkender, Straight Creek p, Nov 25 1880, one red and white yearling heifer, dim brand on left hip, valued at \$45.

Labette county-W. H. Kiersey, clerk. COLT.—Taken up by C E Wait, Richland tp, November 1880, one dark sorrel horse colt, white stripe in the face ight hind foot white, about six months old and valued t \$25.

Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing. clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by T. T. White, Fremont tp., Nov 19, 880, one light bay filley, hind feet white; a few white hairs n forchead, medium size, three years old, valued at \$50. COLT—Take up by A. Hicks, Jackson tp. Nov 18, 1880, ne light roan horse colt 2 years old, to marks or brands.

to D.T.—Also by the same one dark iron gray more controlled at \$30 with the fact white white to fetlock, white spot in forehead valued at \$30 with the same one dark iron gray mare colt one year old, both hind feet white and right fore foot white, no brands, valued at \$25.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by B Funk, Center tp. Nov 5 1890, one cow and calf, cow has left horn broken off, branded with bar on left hip, weight about 800 pounds, the calf is red and white spotted, valued at \$22.

HEIFER—Taken up by H M Wilson, Elmendaro tp, Nov 13, 1890, one red two year old helfer, horns turned in, white spotts on both finns and white on runn p valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Also by the same one red two year old helfer, wide darm, white spottly, valued at \$16.

HEIFER—Also by the same, one pale red yearling helfer, small size, horns light and straight, has a few white short small size, horns light and straight, has a few white hairs mingled on the flanks, no mar sor brands valued at \$12,

STEER—Also by the same one red yearling steer, crop off both ears, small white spot in face, two small white spots on left fore and hind legg, valued at \$12.

LOW—Taken up by D. L. Selvors, Fremant tp, November. entand one on right side, small spots on lett fore and lind egs, valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by D L Saylors. Fremont tp, November 1880 one large dark brindle cow 13 years old, not giving nilk, no marks or brands, valued at \$18.

HMIFER—Taken up by L F Sargent. Emporia tp, Nov 3 1880 one red helfer, good size, same white on belly, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by John Slack, Emporia tp, on the 20th lay of November 1880 one red cow 4 oears old, an indescribble brand on right hip, kas a fire ring halter on, valued at \$16. at \$16.

COW—Taken up by J W Canse, Emporia tp. on the 20th
day of November 1880 one red cow white in face and white
under the jaws, 5 years old, valued at \$20,

Biley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. HEFFER—Taken up by J H Worrall, Zeandale tp. one speckled roan helfer, crop off of left ear, no other marks or brands, valued at \$12,

Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk. Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

STEER—Taken up November 6 1880 by Midard Breque of
Williamsport tp, one red two year old steer, no marks or
brands, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up November 12 1880 by Thomas Heiller
Soldier tp one red roan steer a little over medium size, no
marks or brands discernible, valued at \$16.

STEER—By the Same, one white yearling steer about me
dium size, halt crop off right car and allt in same, ear crook
ed back, no other marks or brands discernible, and valued
at \$12.

ed back, no other marks of orands discernible, and values at \$12.

STEER—Taken up November 11880, by James Hees, Tocumbeh to one brindle steer, white face, 'two years old, no
marks of brands, valued at \$31.

HORSE—Taken up November 11880 by Peter Bunce Tecumber to, one dun oolt horse two years old, valued at \$35.

COLT—By the same one roan marc colt two years old, yal-

COLT—by the same one roan mare colt two years old, valued at \$25.
COLT—Taken up November 5 1850 by Martin Bowen, of Williamsport those sorreithorse colt, white star in forehead one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.
STEER—Teken up November 1 1889 by James Swann Mission to one white steer three years old, branded EF on right horn, ear marks, valued at \$25.
MARE—Taken up November 3 1850 by J H Young Mission to one bay mare two or three years old, no marks or brands visit of the color of the property of the p

Wabaunsee county.-T. N. Watts, clerk. HRIFER—Taken up by M Ingram, Mill Creek tp. Nov 2 880 one light roan heifer, eard, mouth and fore legs in ront red, icites spill; two years old, no other marks or roands the control of the control of the control of the spill of the control of the control of the control of the spill of the control of the c ILLEY—Taken up by Ben Warren, Maple Hill tp. Nov. 880, one sorrej filley, 12 hands high, no marks or brands. 1ed at \$20.

State Stray Record. Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Rec-ond for Kansavand Missouri. No money required for in-formation until stoc. Is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solitetd.

the F