

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors  
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### Butter and Cheese.

A year ago an industrial exhibition devoted exclusively to the products of the dairy their aids and adjuncts, was a novelty among us; but such was the success of the first dairy fair, in 1878, that the association has become a permanent institution, and it is expected that it will continue to give annual exhibitions, conducted somewhat after the manner of those of the American Institute. The fair at present going on at the rink is not likely to be less successful than its predecessor, for ever since it has been opened the number of visitors has proved that the luxuries of the palate here brought to perfection are not without interest to hosts of people in and about New York.

The first glance into the main hall of the rink suggests the thought that there are only two things in the world—butter and cheese. There is butter, butter everywhere, except where it is cheese. The domestic exhibits comprise butter from nearly every state in the Union, and the contributions of cheese range from the "smeared" of the Pennsylvania Dutch to fine specimens of cheese from Amsterdam, splendid Cheshire and Cheddar, and even the famous soft cream-cheese which the English prize so much. There is a temple of foreign cheese in the center of the hall, and near it stands an obelisk of cheese, constructed after the model of the Egyptian obelisk now in course of removal to this country.

Another peculiar and interesting feature of the fair is the "Dairy Cottage," which stands about midway in the north side of the main hall. In this dairy little building, a capital view of which may be had in our illustration on page 1008, pretty dairy maids dispense milk "fresh from the cow" to thirsty applicants.

At the rear end of the main hall a great display of machinery is made by Messrs. Whitman & Burr, and here all the interesting processes of butter and cheese making are carried on for the instruction of the public. The only thing really new in the mechanical way, however, is, if we may trust dairy experts, the recently invented process of separating the cream from the milk. In old times the system was to put the milk in deep earthenware crocks, set it in a cool spring house or cellar, and leave Nature to do the work, which she did in about forty-eight hours. Then a smart Yankee got up a way of putting the milk in broad tin pans in a refrigerator especially built for the purpose. The Yankee found he could get the cream out of the milk in twelve hours. Now along comes an inventor—or, to speak more correctly, several inventors, for several from abroad are understood to be on the way—who simply pours the milk into a whirling pan, which looks something like a turbine wheel, and by centrifugal water and caseine are slung out, leaving the cream. It is all done within twenty minutes after the milk is drawn from the cow.

The display of cattle at the fair is especially interesting to those who have a taste for fine stock. On each side of the main entrance in the front of the hall is a series of stalls, in which are exhibited some very fine milch cows that have been assigned to this place for the reason that the state law forbidding the bringing of New Jersey cattle within less than 300 feet of New York cattle, for fear of the spread of pleuro-pneumonia, will not permit them to be shown in the rear building where the other cows are placed. These cattle are considered in perfect health, but the law is inflexible. The cows on the right are Holsteins, twelve in number, large, fine-looking animals, black and white. The Holsteins have many good points, not the least of which is their docility, and they give great quantities of milk, but it is not so rich as that afforded by some others. A herd of Jerseys, nine cows and a bull, are on the left of the entrance, and attract admiration by their fine proportions. The small deer-like heads, slender delicately formed limbs, expressive liquid eyes, and bright bay color are points that the visitor does not need to be either a grazier or a dairyman to appreciate.

The opening exercises of the fair, which took place on the evening of Monday, December 8, were extremely simple. Ex-Governor Seymour had fully intended to be present, and had prepared an address; but at the last moment he decided that the state of his health would not justify him in encountering the necessary fatigue. After the reading of a telegram to this effect, Mr. Thurber made a speech on the his-

tory of cheese-making here and abroad, after which Mayor Cooper declared the fair open. On subsequent evenings addresses were delivered on various subjects relating to rural industries. From one of these delivered by Mr. Erastus Brooks, on "Agriculture and its Relations to commerce," we quote the following paragraph on account of the valuable statistics it contains: "Only one-tenth of the people of this state are landed proprietors. In 1875 there were 251,839 farms in the state, valued at \$1,221,472,227, besides stock valued at \$1,146,497,145. These farms provide work for 351,628 persons. The sales of their products in 1876 returned \$121,188,467. The growth in agricultural and mechanical occupations have fairly kept pace with our increased population. Almost every season seems to open up some new country to American commerce. There is hardly a state of our vast Union which does not bear the richest treasures either upon the surface or just beneath it. Attractive as this great city is, mighty in its men and capital, its industry, thrift, and power, I can only regret that it is a city where there is always danger of moral decay. To the young men of this generation let me say that you make a sad mistake for your country, if not for yourselves, when you leave the green fields for the dirty and crowded streets of the city."

While the fair continues there are meetings of dairymen every afternoon to discuss dairy topics, visitors being cordially invited. At its close premiums are to be presented for the best creamery butter, dairy butter, print butter, and foreign butter; for the best butter of any kind, and for the handsomest ornamental specimens. There are also prizes for the best cheese made in New York, Pennsylvania, New England, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and the Canadas, in the British Isles, on the continent of Europe, and in any other quarter of the globe. There are, besides, many special and conditional premiums offered by both English and American houses.—*Harper's Weekly.*

### How to Grow 100 Bushels of Corn per Acre.

Good seed is at the foundation of successful corn culture. This point does not seem to be well understood. Rarely do farmers question the quality of the seed they use, though oftentimes it would be profitable to discard the seed in hand and purchase anew, even at a high price. In our own experience we have had crops of 55 bushels and 110 bushels of shelled corn per acre from the same field; one half planted with seed from one source and the other half with seed from another source. We can illustrate by a statement of actual results, (1) in a field of Waushaken corn, selected seed, and (2), of an experiment with a small plot of the same corn, the seed being also selected, but in an opposite direction.

The result (1) was nine bushels of pig corn in the first three hundred bushels harvested. That is, under ordinary conditions of culture, our thoroughbred seed yielded but three per cent of poor corn. (2) On May 19th we selected three ears of six-rowed corn to plant by themselves, to obtain new varieties. These ears were imperfect, being irregular in the row, and were also "sports," being quite different from the ordinary yield. October 11th, when husked, the yield from this seed was 181 ears, of which 18 were six-rowed, but very defective. From the lot there were but two good ears; the rest were irregular in the row, deficient in kernel, soft corn, short, gnarled, twisted ears, and presenting many abnormal forms. There was one ear two-branched, one three-branched, another four-branched, one five-branched, etc.

This experiment in connection with the yield from the same variety of corn in field culture is valuable as indicating the results which accrue from seed selection. Thus, seed selected for a fixed type of corn, 3 per cent defective ears; seed of irregular character, 99 per cent defective ears.

Can it be said, in the face of these results that it would have made no difference what seed we used in our regular practice? Now we assert emphatically that the most important, and the most difficult to attain, of all the conditions necessary to secure a yield of 100 bushels of corn to the acre, is this one of good seed. In order to obtain it we must use seed which has come from prolific plants, and whose parents have inherited prolificacy from both sides. Of course, every one knows that the tassels bear the male element, the pollen; while the silk is the female organ, which is to receive the pollen and transmit it to the ovary. As the conditions are such that the plant seldom

self-fertilizes; the importance of securing pollen from prolific plants is recognized as being in accordance with correct theory and sound practice.

In order to secure these practical conditions, the good seed must be bred; it must be forced to take on certain characters, through the art of man exercised in accordance with the laws that govern growth and reproduction. This, as our experience has demonstrated with the Waushaken corn, can be readily done. Just before commencement of the bloom—before the silk was ready to receive pollen—we passed through the field and cut away every infertile stalk, or every one which did not bear distinct signs of large earing capacity. Thus, the pollen which fell a few days later was only from desirable plants—from plants bearing ears—as all others were removed from the field. By doing this we are breeding the corn, intensifying its desirable characteristics, and giving it a rare character. The corn grain, inheriting from a fecund instead of a barren male ancestry, itself yields, when planted, a kernel which has its fecund characteristics more largely developed than would have been the case had it been subject to the haphazard conditions of ordinary culture. In commencing our weeding, we found it difficult to secure one bushel of such seed as we required from a bin of five hundred bushels of ears. The next year we found it practicable to obtain a bushel of seed ears from about ten bushels of the crop. The third year a bushel of seed ears was obtainable from a little over two bushels of crop.

Do not let it be supposed that we lay entire stress on the selection of seed. Climate and culture and manuring are agencies which must affect more or less. Yet it is not our plan to refer to them in this connection. We only wish our statements, which are founded on experience and experiments, to be well considered, and to urge that good seed is at the foundation of the largest crops and of the most successful farming, and that it is poor economy not to be willing to pay \$3 or \$4 for a bushel of good seed—enough for four acres—which shall increase the crop 10, 20 or possibly even 50 bushels over what is procured from seed at present in use.—*E. Lewis Sturtevant, in Land and Home.*

## Communications.

### Pratt County.

The county of Pratt lies in the southern part of the state, in what is known as the "Trust Land," except a portion of the north tier of townships, which are government land liable to homestead. The south branch of the Neosho river rises near the west line, and running eastward divides the county into two very nearly equal parts.

The northwestern corner of the county has a few sand ridges but there are none south of the river, and the per cent. of waste and worthless land is less than in almost any other county in this or any other part of the state, while for depth and richness of soil the south half of the county is not excelled in the state (nor out of it).

About the first settlements were made three years ago by sheep raisers along the Neosho, though the "homestead land" filled up faster than the other portions. Pratt county was organized in July last with a population of 2,130, and Iuka made temporary county seat.

There are neither railroads nor railroad lands in the county, though every little town in the county expects to be an important railroad center pretty soon.

There has been but little done as yet in the way of raising fruit, though no doubt fruits and other crops that succeed in Sedgwick and other counties, and others on a line with this, will succeed here.

The past season, however, has been so dry and hot that crops were about a failure on the oldest farms, and entirely so on last spring's breaking, and as a consequence quite a large part of the settlers have left their claims temporarily, to find the means to subsist their families until another crop can be raised. There is quite an area sown to fall wheat, and at present the prospect for a good crop is excellent.

There is little or no growing timber in the county, the fuel coming from Barber county, or being gathered from the cornfield, etc.

While Pratt county is admirably adapted to agricultural pursuits, it is not adapted to extensive stock-raising on account of the comparative scarcity of streams, though there are several of the finest mill privileges in this section of the state. Of these I will speak more in detail in my next.

R. SPRINGER.

LANGDON, Reno Co., Dec. 16.—We had a misty day and a light shower on December 4th, since which time it has been quite cool. The thermometer run down to 5 degrees below zero on the morning of December 11th, and to 8 degrees above zero the next morning.

Winter wheat and rye still make a promising show. Times are slowly improving, but grain and pork are not so high as many persons hoped they would be by this time. No. 3 wheat, 95c; corn, 22c; oats, 28c; rye, 25c; barley, 30c; prairie hay, \$3 to \$3.25 per ton; millet hay, \$4 per ton; fat hogs, 3c; fat cattle, 2c to 3c; butter, 25c; eggs, 20c.

Immigrants are still pouring into this part of the state.

It seems that farmers need line after line to remind them of what they should do. As often as you have called their attention to the importance of preparing suitable shelter for stock, I see much stock in this section without any protection from the winds and storms. One person is trying to fatten two hogs, which he keeps tied by one foot with a rope to a picket-pin, on a high, bare prairie. One hour's work would enable him to pile up sods, prairie-hay, or straw, and make them a good wind-break. Any person can soon make cheap wind-breaks and shelters of such material, and it will pay for the cost.

B. P. HANAN.

ALCONA, Rooks Co., Dec. 8.—There was not a very large crop of wheat raised here last season, owing to this part of the county being newly settled. There has been a large acreage of wheat sown this fall. Wheat that was put in early looks well. The most of it was sown with the drill, which we consider the way to sow wheat, or in fact any kind of small grain.

There was very little corn raised here except sod corn, which turned out well.

Mr. F. W. Baker, of Naome, Mitchell county, wishes to know where he can procure catalpa seed. He can get some of Mr. J. C. Teas, Carthage, Missouri. There are two varieties of catalpa. They vary fully three weeks in time of blooming. The early, called Speciosa, also Hardy, is considered the most handsome tree, and will withstand the winters much better than the late blooming. I have over one thousand trees of this variety from seed planted last spring. I believe the catalpa is the best and will be the most valuable tree we can plant in the state. Should any readers of the FARMER wish any further information on the catalpa, I will gladly furnish it, either by letter or through the FARMER. I have been very much interested in it for the past two years, and have gathered all the information that I could obtain from parties that have grown the tree for years.

Mr. J. M. Byram asks the question in the FARMER, of November 20th: "Will wheat joint in the fall?" Yes, it will if sown early enough in the fall. I sowed nine acres of Odessa wheat last spring, and it was very short in the straw when I came to cut it, and the result was I lost a great deal of it on the ground, besides it shelled out a great deal. I think there was more than twice as much wheat left on the ground as I would have sown. In August we had a very heavy rain, and in a few days I saw it was sprouting. I harrowed the ground well, and plowed it down, and a nice stand of wheat I have not seen this fall. I was fearful of its growing too rank and jointing. I pastured it and still it jointed, and more than that, some of it headed out. I will report the proceeds of the crop (if any) after harvest. If Mr. Byram was here, I could convince him, by the evidence of actual observation, that "fall wheat will joint in the fall."

G. M. BERGER.

LEROY, Coffey Co., Dec. 11.—I have been very much at a loss for the past two weeks, by not getting my FARMER. I was very anxious to see the plan of that feed-rack, as I am intending to build one this fall, and have been waiting and watching, and still not coming to time, I thought best to let you know of the facts.

I am highly pleased to see so many good and intelligent men putting their pens to paper, to keep their many good ideas moving, as they have a tendency to attract the mind of others, as was mine on the feed-rack subject. I am in hopes I shall not be disappointed much longer.

We are having sharp weather for a few days and nights—a splendid time to pasture stalk fields, which many are doing. Corn crops nearly all gathered and yielding better than many thought for when they commenced gathering.

Corn is bringing 20c; potatoes, 75c; wheat, \$1; oats, not many changing hands.

Stock cattle are in good demand. Cows are bringing \$20 to \$30 per head, and other stock in proportion. Stock goes into winter in good condition. Good many cattle being fed through here.

The new railroad is being pushed at a rapid pace—laying a mile of track a day; will be to our town some time next week. This will give us a splendid outlet to the east, also communication in every direction. The railroad men have been paying for hay \$4 to \$5 per ton, 25c to 30c for corn, so those who have something of the kind to dispose of, are receiving some benefit from the company. This railroad company intends building machine shops and a fine sixty-horse power grist mill at our town, so you can perceive we are keeping pace with our neighbors.

H. R. BALDWIN.

ARGYLE, Sumner Co., Dec. 12.—The weather for the past week has been bad. Farmers are about through gathering corn. A great many farmers are plowing for spring crops, and others are breaking sod. Wheat looks well in this vicinity, this frosty weather being a help rather than an injury to it, as it will make a better root. I have been examining the early sowing to see if it was jointing, but I have failed to find any, and we have some very early. It

came up in August, and yet there is no sign of its jointing.

The hog crop is greater this year than in previous years, and of better quality. About one-third of them have been shipped, and have been selling from \$2.85 to \$3, but they have gone up to \$3.35 this week.

It is reported that the fly is working in the wheat in the north part of the county. Have any of the readers of the FARMER had experience in raising the Silver Chaff and Golden Straw wheat? I see by the report of the department of agriculture for the year 1878, that this variety of wheat has been a success in a great many states.

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McPHERSON, McPherson Co., Dec. 15.—As an agricultural county, McPherson is second to none in the great state of Kansas, or, I may add, any other state. It has been estimated that 120,000 acres of winter wheat is now growing in this county, and at this season of the year it never looked better. If the season should continue favorable, we expect to equal if not surpass the yield of 1875, which was an average of twenty-two bushels per acre; but I suppose our average is twenty bushels per acre, which is not unusual for this county, that will give us a grand total of 2,400,000 bushels. The arrival of the Marion & McPherson railroad, last fall, (a branch of the A. T. & S. F. railroad from Florence to this place), stimulated our farmers to greater efforts, hence the great increase in acreage of our fall wheat. The old crop of wheat is being rapidly shovelled on the market at present, yet it is believed that one-half of the entire crop of last year is still in the bins of the farmers.

The city of McPherson has more than doubled in population in the past four or five months. At present she borders very closely on 2,000 inhabitants. The Kansas & Southwestern railroad, a branch of the K. P. railroad, is being rapidly shoved forward from Lindsborg to this place. The railroad is to be completed into and through the city of McPherson by the first day of January, 1880.

Judge Usher, the attorney for the K. P. railroad company, in company with several other gentlemen, came in over the A. T. & S. F. branch to this place, on a K. P. special, to look after the right of way through the city. A special meeting of the council was called, and the right of way granted down Locust street. The Santa Fe folks have sued out an injunction before J. H. Prescott, Judge of the 14th Judicial District, to prevent the Kansas & Southwestern from crossing through their switch yards. An answer was filed last night. A lively railroad war is expected.

J.

INDEPENDENCE, Montgomery Co., Dec. 13.—Our long dry spell has come to a close. We have had two good rains that have filled up the branches so that there was almost a freshet. Wheat shows the effect of it; I never saw wheat look better at this season. I see no effects of the fly in wheat, and have returned from a round trip of 100 miles. I think most wheat was sown late enough to escape the fly. If it were not for the danger of ravages of the fly, I am of the opinion that the last of August would be the best time to sow wheat. I have a neighbor who has for a few years been sowing winter barley for feed to come on in June. He says he can raise almost as much to the acre as he can of corn. Perhaps this may do something toward solving the problem that has set itself before us: What shall we who have only upland farms raise? If we turn our attention to grazing, we must raise some grain. We shall have to admit that our land will not produce corn like the bottom lands along the creeks, and yet there seems to be nothing to take the place of corn in feeding. If we could have some tame grass to graze when the prairie grass fails, we should not need so much corn to carry stock cattle through. I would like very much to see something that could be relied upon for grazing. I have seen Timothy sown in Minnesota on prairie sod show as much Timothy the next year as prairie grass, but our efforts here seem to prove failures to get a good setting in meadow, with the best preparation of the soil. Notwithstanding the success that we have apparently met with in wheat raising, there is no doubt that we must raise more cattle and sheep to utilize this prairie grass that grows so abundantly in every part of the state.

Direct communication has been opened to St. Louis, via the St. Louis & Wichita R. R. Strong hopes are entertained that it will be controlled by parties that will keep it a competing line to St. Louis. The stock of hogs ready for market has gone off more rapidly than usual, and at better figures. One week ago today hogs sold in Independence for \$3.75, but have dropped to \$3.25. Wheat today, \$1.04; corn, 22c; cents at Elk City.

If any of the readers of the FARMER have had any experience in raising Lucerne or Alfalfa in Kansas on upland, they will confer a favor by reporting.

D. W. KINGBLEY.

A lady writes that "the girl who keeps her sweet temper and good looks up to twenty-five, is apt to retain them to old age." This is true, for on the former depends the latter. The girl who is able to retain an even, serene state of mind, gradually grows handsome, no matter how irregular her features; for in expression lies the highest beauty.

A boy who is polite to his father and mother is likely to be polite to everybody else. A boy lacking politeness to his parents may have the semblance of courtesy in society, but is never truly polite in spirit, and is in danger, as he becomes familiar, of betraying his real want of courtesy.



## Farm Stock.

## Improvement in the Sheep Interest.

One of the first important industries of the country to feel the influence of the general improvement in sheep breeding. A very marked change has occurred since last spring. There has not been a time since the unnatural excitement of twenty years ago, in which there has been a more active demand for rams for the improvement of flocks. Breeders in Vermont and New York, who make a business of supplying this demand, have nearly exhausted their stock and hundreds of fine animals have been sent to all parts of the west to sheep raisers there. Other breeds of sheep are in similar demand, and the eastern shepherds are buying up South-down, Hampshire-down, and Cotswold rams, for the production of lambs for market. There is no other industry that more deserves to flourish than this. Under favoring circumstances a well cared for flock offers a greater income from the amount invested, and a richer reward for labor, than any other interest in live stock. At the outset of this improvement it is encouraging to notice that the tendency is towards a higher breeding, and a more productive sort than the common native sheep. Every sheep owner should consider well, what an important matter it is to him to increase his income from 50, a 100, or a 1000 sheep, by improving the standard of his flock, rather than to enlarge it merely by addition of numbers. A doubled weight of fleece costs no more than the original weight, except that perhaps a little extra feed may be required to restore the draft upon the vitality of an animal which yields 16 to 24 lbs. of wool and yolk; but the housing, attention in feeding, shearing, and other incidental expenses, cost no more for a high grade Merino than for a half-bred Mexican-Merino. The larger western sheep owners are acting upon this principle, and are adding the best rams to their flocks by the ear load at a time. Eastern flock owners, who keep the larger breeds, should take a hint from the enterprise of the western men. While the demand for the clothing wool, coming from the western plains, will undoubtedly increase steadily, it is equally true that combing and worsted wools will keep pace on the market with those, for the latter are a staple raw material which enters very extensively into those manufactures which are ready to come into active demand on the very first impulse from renewed business. The business in this class of goods has suffered perhaps more than almost any other from the forced economies of consumers, but it must be evident that a forced economy—necessitating as it must a complete using up of clothes and goods in stock—will be followed by a demand all the more active, from the worn out condition of clothing and the low stocks in dealers' hands. A large increase in the production of wool can not be made so easily or so quickly as an increase in the cotton, corn, or tobacco crop, but when the business does revive, the revival is usually more or less permanent. Besides, there is an outlet for mutton abroad, and a large consumption to be encouraged at home.—*American Agriculturist.*

## Winter Care of Stock.

Stock-raising on a greater or less scale, is a part of the business of every farmer, and his success as a farmer depends, in a considerable degree, on the success with which he pursues this branch of his business.

Much of the thrift and profit of animals depends on the care and protection that is given to them during the winter season. All stock should be furnished with good, comfortable quarters to protect it from the inclemency of this season. "The merciful man regardeth the life of his beast," is the declaration of the wise man who had searched into all manner of knowledge. But it is not only on the score of mercy or humanity that domestic animals are to be furnished with comfortable quarters; but considerations of economy equally demand such protection. It requires but little knowledge of physiology to understand that a live animal cannot suffer exposure to the cold and storms without suffering deterioration to a greater or less degree. But every one does not understand or appreciate how much is lost to the financial interests of the owner by such exposure. Not only are animals so exposed liable to suffer injury in their health and constitution that, as every one knows, is liable to result in the total loss of the animal; but the cost of feeding an animal that is exposed to the weather is much greater than that of one that is comfortably housed and protected. A little attention to the physiology of the matter will show the reason of this difference in favor of housed stock. Every one knows that the animal economy requires a certain degree of warmth that does not admit of any great variation even under the most diverse conditions. This heat is necessary to maintain the liquidity of the fluids of the animal system, and also to prevent the muscular system from becoming rigid and inflexible. This heat is furnished at the expense of the food that is eaten and digested by the animal. The greater the expenditure of heat, of course, the more rapidly the food, or fuel, will be consumed, and the greater amount will be required to keep up the temperature of the system.

This animal heat is constantly radiating from the body into the surrounding air, and the rapidity with which this radiation takes place depends on two conditions: first, the difference of temperature between the animal body and the surrounding atmosphere, and, second, the rapidity with which the air in contact with the body passes over it. Heat is always seeking an equilibrium, passing from a warmer to a cooler body, until both arrive at the same degree, if this be possible.

In the case of the animal body when the air is colder than it is, there is a constant dissipation of heat that draws continually upon the temperature of the body. If the wind blow over the body, carrying away the heat as fast as it is given off, it requires still more fuel to keep up the heat of the system. From this it may be seen that exposure to cold air or blowing winds will carry off the heat more rapidly, and consequently require more food to keep up the supply. If the animal be confined to close, warm quarters, radiation is greatly retarded and less food is required. Such is the difference that careful experiments have led to the conviction that it requires one-third more food for an animal exposed to the weather than if warmly housed. Pine boards are cheaper fuel for warming animals than hay and corn.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

## A New Dairy Breed Wanted.

On this subject, which is rising into prominence, a writer in the *N. E. Farmer* remarks: "Quite recently there has been much said about the need of a new breed of cows, or the creation of a breed especially for dairy purposes, and it is understood a movement is soon to be made in connection with the approaching dairy fair in New York, towards inaugurating such a breed. The plan is to organize a society whose object it shall be to test and record the milking qualities of cows, from which, through skillful efforts in breeding, the coming 'dairy breed' shall be taken. It may reasonably be questioned, we think, considering the fate of many societies and associations which have heretofore been formed for carrying forward similar improvements, whether the ends sought will be best reached through such machinery as a society of this kind will naturally invest itself with. Still, while we would in no way oppose any plans such a society might put forward to accomplish the ends aimed at, until they have been tested and found wanting, we are fully convinced our coming dairy breed must be formed, not through a national society having milkers, milk-weighers and laboratory experts in the different states, but through the persistent, careful, patient, intelligent and long continued efforts of individual dairymen and breeders who, knowing what is wanted and how it may be reached, shall, by means of careful selection and judicious breeding, go on to accomplish it. It is beyond dispute that the best milking herds of our great dairy sections, whether butter or cheese is the product aimed at, are made up almost wholly of selected cows from all the breeds, and from all the grades known throughout the country. Deep milkers are sought for filling the great dairy herds, whatever may be the pedigree or the blood, and it is from cows of this class, and from the use of males from dams celebrated as great milkers, that our dairy breed—not our fancy butter-making cows for village use—but our deep milkers for the large creameries and cheese factories, must come. What breeder in New England, or in the country at large, almost, is known to be engaged in efforts such as these? Can the individual dairymen or breeder be found, who, having a conception of what is wanted in a dairy breed, has also the time, the means, the patience, the courage to undertake the task? We fully believe so, and we are firmly convinced that when our true American dairy breed is produced, it will be produced through this agency. The only point about which there will be any question in such a course will be that of a sufficient fixity of type or character, in the individuals selected, to be sure of obtaining an offspring which will possess the qualities of the parent or parents, and one which will perpetuate its excellencies. Some mistakes will occur here, of course, as they have occurred in all the past, in different lines of breeding—but such mistakes will only serve as useful lessons or reminders of improvement, and in the hands of a careful and judicious person, turned to advantage and made of value as a guide or warning in future efforts. At first, while such a point might appear an obstacle, it is, in reality, not an insurmountable one, but may be made an occasion of the greatest advantage."

## The Devons.

From an address of John M. Smith, of Smithfield, Mass.

General reputation does not place the Devons for gross production as high as the others that I have mentioned, but for certain uses they are unsurpassed. The most hardy and vigorous of all the classes, yielding milk surpassingly rich in all its qualities, and of most agreeable flavor, and their constitution is not impaired. They have been greatly undervalued for dairy purposes. P. Holcomb of New Castle, Del., in the summer of 1843, made from one cow 174½ pounds of butter in twelve weeks, or an average of 14 pounds and 9 ounces per week. During one week she made 19 pounds, and in three days 9 pounds and a half. I think W. Buckminster, of the *Massachusetts Ploughman*, invited through his paper, gentlemen to visit his herd, and test the quality of the milk, four quarts of which he claimed (I speak from recollection) would make a pound of butter. I would do no injustice to any class, but I believe that for some reason, perhaps it is *fashion*, this stock has not fallen into the hands of gentlemen with ample means, and who have the taste, or the facilities to feed, and test their merits, and develop their milking qualities, as has been the good fortune of some other breeds. The cross with the Devon Bull is a good one on any stock, and for all purposes. From this cross on the Short-horns I have had a cow that made 19½ pounds of butter per week.

## Apiary.

## Wintering Bees in Box Hives.

In answer to an inquiry, Mr. A. I. Root gives the following advice in his *Gleanings in Bee Culture*:

With a winter such as we had last, I cannot but feel that box hives are rather precarious property; especially where they are very large and roomy. If the hive is small, so that the bees come pretty nearly up to the walls all around, I should set them in a large box and pack chaff all around them, bridging the entrance so they could fly when the weather permitted. This arrangement, with a good roof over all, would come very near the chaff hive. If the box hive is not small, I would saw off the bottom, or cut down its dimensions in some way, until the bees could pretty nearly fill it, and allow the chaff to come up near enough to be some protection.

Should the winter prove a severe one, it will, without doubt, be a great saving to carry them in, providing you have a dark, dry, frost-proof cellar. Should it, on the contrary, prove an open winter, and your cellar is not proof against warm days as well as frost, your bees will get uneasy, come out of their hives, and often prove more troublesome and do worse than if you left them on their summer stands. Should you try half in-doors and the other half out, one winter they will do best one way, and the next the opposite way. From this you will see why I advise beginners to winter bees out of doors in this latitude. A great many times bees in box hives come through the winter strong with out any protection; but of late years this is rather the exception than the rule. Sometimes considerable apiaries winter well without care, but taking the country this is very far from proving the rule.

If there are no holes in the top of the hive, or cracks where the breath of the bees can escape, I should have some by all means; but instead of leaving them open for a draft of air to pass through the hive, I would cover them with a box of loose chaff or a 'hick chaff' cushion. If you can pry the whole top of the hive off it will be much better for winter, as well as for box honey next summer. Spread over the exposed combs a piece of old bagging or burlap, and put over this a box to hold six inches or more of chaff, and then a rain-proof cover that cannot be blown off by the winds. Close the bottom up as tight as you can, leaving only an entrance large enough to let out two or three bees at a time, and then when a day comes that bees fly see that none of these entrances are clogged with dead bees. If I were going to carry the hives into the cellar, I would pack them about in the same way I would to leave them on their summer stands. Chaff packing, in connection with cellar wintering, has given some of the best results that have been repeated. This is for all kinds of hives. When you set them out they do not feel the sudden change as they do in unpacked hives.

## Poultry.

## Preparing Poultry for Market.

However well the fowls may have been fed while at liberty, they will be greatly improved by being shut up for a week or ten days and carefully fed and watered. About a dozen should be confined in a warm, well ventilated apartment about four feet square. The feed may consist of boiled potatoes and corn meal mixed in the proportion of two of meal to one of potatoes, and fed warm three times a day. The feed-dish should be such that all can eat at the same time. After allowing about an hour for each meal, the dish should be removed; and, if convenient, the apartment should be darkened, to prevent fighting and feather-eating. Nothing but clean food should be used. The above directions are for chickens. The poultry, at the end of ten days, should be fat enough, if in good, healthy condition when shut up.

On the day on which you wish to dress the fowls, they should have no food or drink. Take the chick, with the legs held firmly under your left arm; with your left hand open the mouth; then, with the right hand, insert a narrow bladed, sharp knife about as far down as the ears; then give a sharp, quick cut across the roof of the mouth. If done neatly, the chick will bleed and die as soon as if decapitated, and there will be less dirt about. Now, go to work and pick it as rapidly as possible, without scalding. Nothing but experience will enable you to dress it handsomely. Commence at the head and pick clean as you go; do not go over the bird any faster than you can go clean. If the skin tears easily, grasp with the left hand firmly on the under side, and with the right hand pull a few feathers at a time perpendicularly, until the tender place is passed over. In drawing the poultry, make a small incision above the vent, reaching down into it, and remove the intestines cleanly up to the gizzard, which should be left untouched; the crop, too, if empty, should be left in. The small feathers on the last joint of the wing may be left on and the wing brought forward, lifted over the neck and turned back over the shoulder. A little experience will enable one to do this in a second. It gives the birds a plump appearance and they pack better in the box. As soon as drawn, a string should be tied around the legs and the birds hung up in a cool, dry place for twelve hours, at least; but do not freeze them. In packing, for chicks, use boxes about two feet wide, two and a half feet long, and two feet high. These are convenient and large enough.

Do not use barrels; they are the worst kind of package. Before packing, the heads should be cut off and the blood wiped off clean. Place a little clean straw in the bottom of the box—enough to prevent the birds from getting bruised. Next pack a row of chicks lengthwise of the box, on their backs, with the feet towards the middle of the box and the necks turned under the backs. Put as many as you can in a row. Now pack another row opposite, with the feet of each row between the breasts of those in the opposite row. Put a little more straw, or coarse cloth, on top of these, and fill up the box in this way, putting on top straw enough to make the cover fit down tight. Ship to your consignee so that the consignment will reach him at least two days before the holiday for which it is intended. Send an invoice by mail; another in the package.

## Dairy.

## Butter.

Many people do not really know what good butter is, that is to say, they do not know how it should look or act to be good butter. Good butter is of a firm and waxy consistency, and it will scarcely dim the polish of a knife blade. If, on the other hand, it is soft and leaves greasy streaks of buttermilk on the knife, it is not good butter, and there is some defect in the process of manufacture. Such butter, for very obvious reasons, becomes rancid very much sooner than good butter.

The chemical analysis of butter is: Pure fat or oil, 82.70; caseins or acid, 2.45; water, with a little salt, 14.85. Total, 100.

In winter the oil or fat peculiar to butter is more solid than it is in summer, and is called margarine fat, while that of summer is called oleine fat. The proportion in which these are found in ordinary butter has been stated as follows: Solid or margarine fat, summer, 40; winter, 65. Liquid or oleine fat, summer, 60; winter, 35.

As the proportions of oleine fat increases, the appearance of winter butter becomes richer, and the proportion is dependent, probably, wholly upon the food.

We wish that all farmers would pay more attention to the matter of butter making. The dairy is of too much importance to be neglected, and yet because of the careless manner of making a great deal of our butter, thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually lost. Dairy conventions talk about the matter and resolve upon it, and yet the carelessness continues. One trouble no doubt is that the village grocer will persist in paying just as much for poor butter as he does for good, and as it is a great deal easier to reach the grocers than it is to reach all the farmers, perhaps it would be better to bring a pressure upon them. If the maker of poor butter knew that he was not going to get as much for it as he would for good butter, he would try to have a better article.—*Western Rural.*

## A Scientist on Churning.

Prof. Arnold, a staff contributor of the *N. Y. Tribune*, furnishes that paper with the following article on churning:

"Every step in the production of fine butter requires care and correct observation, intelligent thinking and skillful hands to notice, understand and perform well the various items which are comprised in the expression 'butter-making.' Every little act, from feeding and watering the cows to packing the butter for market, has its significance, and requires to be done with skill and at the right moment, or the product will be depressed in merit. Every act, however, does not tell with the same effect, and things are sometimes insisted on which are of little or no consequence. It may make a difference whether the cream is raised in six or thirty-six hours, but it will require close discrimination to determine whether the preference is in favor of the longer or the shorter time, and if in favor of the latter, whether the difference will pay for the valuable time, brain-labor and money spent in devising means to 'hurry it up.' Every year thousands of dollars are expended in trying to convince the world of butter-makers what salt is best for seasoning it. But what does it matter when experts, by examining the butter, cannot tell what salt has been used?

Perhaps no single item tells more effectually upon the product than the churning. I believe more injury has been done by faulty churning than by any single act in the process. One reason for this is that it is impossible to say definitely just what ought to be done in all cases. For example, there can be no precise rule laid down as to the exact temperature cream should have at the beginning of the operation, because it is better it should vary with the size of the butter globules in the cream. All other circumstances being the same, cream from the milk of the Jersey and other Channel Island cows, in all of whose milk the globules are large, will churn as well at 58°, as that from the average native at 60°, or from the Holstein at 62°. But the size of the globules varies not only with the breed but with the individuals of each breed, and with the food used by the cows, and also with the length of time they have been in milk. Then again, the temperature needs to vary some with the relative proportion of liquid to butter in the cream. If we churn the whole milk, a certain temperature will be required; if the cream is mingled with half the milk then we need a pure cream and a lower temperature; if only pure cream is churned, then a still lower degree will be better. It will, therefore, in each particular case, be to some extent a matter of

judgment and experience as to the temperature to begin with.

The churn itself is an item which enters into successful churning. It should be adapted to the work in hand. The poorest churns—those which operate by friction or merely stirring—will churn cream made up of large globules, especially if from well fed cows not long in milk, because such cream churns very easily. But when the globules are small and from cows long in milk, and particularly if the cows are poorly fed so that the globules are not well filled, the friction churn, or stirring machine fails. The butter comes with difficulty and imperfectly, or not at all. What is wanted for such cream is successive shocks of strong pressure or percussion, which will operate upon the entire contents of the churn at once and alike, such as can be obtained in the old dash churn with a large dasher, or by lifting the cream and letting it fall with a thud, as when dropping from side to side in a rectangular rotating churn with deep sides in the direction it revolves, or by the blow given by the cream against the end of an oscillating churn as it suddenly reverses its motion. The large and small globules are then all affected alike and come at the same time, which they would not do in a simple stirrer. Owing to the fact that cream is generally made up of large and small globules mixed, stirring machines are commonly inefficient and unprofitable. They churn the larger sooner than the smaller globules, and either leave the latter unchanged in the buttermilk, or if churned till all come, the butter which comes first is worn out and becomes greasy before the last is churned.

A very common error arises from allowing the cream to become too sour. The excess of acid decomposes the butter fats into fatty acids and glycerine, inclining it to become ropy and stale in flavor, and the stale taste to be transferred to the butter. The churning, too, is more difficult as the souring increases. Early churning will avoid such faults. It should not be delayed beyond the first appearance of acidity, and it is better if the cream or milk has been well aired, to churn just before acidity begins. This will secure higher flavor and better keeping quality to the butter, and the churning will be quite as easy. Though it is notorious that in common practice sour cream churns easier than sweet, and makes a more desirable butter, yet it is by no means certain that souring the cream adds anything to ease in churning or is any benefit to the butter. Recent observations seem to point to the corrosion of the delicate membranous envelope of the butter globule by the free oxygen in the air as the cause of making the envelope to tender as to be easily ruptured. Cream churns easily not according to age or sourness, but according to the atmospheric exposure it has received and the temperature at which it has received it. Facts are also tending to the inference that the fine aroma and flavor acquired by giving the cream some age are due to a similar oxydation of the light oils in the milk, and that the effect upon flavor is finest when the oxydation is pretty rapid as it is when the exposure is somewhat elevated or not below 60°.

Well aired, sweet cream, twelve hours old, taken from milk heated from 80° to 120° or 130° and then cooled down to 60° within the twelve hours, churns as readily and makes as fine and better keeping butter, than cream lightly soured at forty-eight hours old and taken from milk of the same quality and kept all the time at 60°. Such facts which have often been noted, and many others of a similar character, go to corroborate the inference that the free oxygen in the air has been doing the work we have all along been ascribing to acidity. The common observation that sour cream churns easier than sweet, does not militate against such a conclusion, because the sweet cream, in the common practice, is taken too soon—before the envelopes of the globules and the flavoring oils of the milk have been sufficiently affected by atmospheric action. It may well be supposed that the results would be better, both upon the churning and the flavor, when the cream was allowed to stand a little too long than when taken much too soon. There is a point somewhere between the extremes at which the best results are secured, and facts seem to be fixing it a little in advance of the appearance of acidity. The presence in milk or cream of acid as the product of fermentation is indicative of incipient decay, a condition of things not very likely to contribute to the welfare of such a sensitive product as butter.

One of the largest errors in churning is in doing too much. Not one in a hundred stops when he has done enough. To get the best butter and bring it into the best style for cleansing it of buttermilk, the churning should be steady rather than violent, and stop when it has come enough to rise and separate distinctly from the buttermilk, and appear in fine particles or granules which, though soft, will be nothing but pure butter. Then the whole contents of the churn should be reduced with cold water, or what is better, cold brine, to about 55°, and churned very moderately till the granules become so distinct and hard that they can be handled without sticking together; and the churning needed will be done. After this it may be washed either in the churn or out, with cold water brine, till the liquid runs off clear, when it will be ready for stirring in salt without any working at all. If the churning continues, as is usual, till the butter is all gathered into one, or a few lumps, it will enclose so much buttermilk as to require an amount of working, even if done in the most skillful manner, that will materially injure the grain of the butter, and make it appear greasy and lessen its fine flavor, and hurry on a stale and strong flavor. All this labor and injury can be avoided by stopping in time, while the butter is in granules, and cooling and washing as described.



DECEMBER 24, 1879.

## Quality or Quantity.

Our judgment as to the merit or demerit of anything depends very greatly on the standpoint from which we view it. This is notably true of live stock. To the admirer of a fast trotter, neither a running horse nor a great draft horse will be especially attractive. Even when the animal is designed for but one purpose—as meat production—there will be much difference in the judgment of the feeder, the butcher, and the consumer. The latter would decide in favor of the animal which produces the best possible quality of meat, with but little regard to its profitability to the feeder. The butcher naturally gives his preference to the animal giving the largest proportion of saleable meat with least offal and inferior meat. The feeder tends to prefer the animal which will consume the greatest quantity of food, and from this produce the largest quantity of meat and bone—anything not positively objectionable which will increase the weight. Some discrimination is made by buyers; but very often the difference in price in favor of the well favored animal, or that with the best flesh, does not fully offset the greater ease with which an equal weight of undesirable quality is produced.

Another forcible illustration of this difference in judgment is found in the case of the milk cow. The dairyman who sells his milk to a dealer or to a cheese manufacturer will naturally prefer the cow which gives the largest flow of milk for food consumed; while the consumer, in many cases, will decidedly prefer the one which gives milk with the largest percentage of cream.

At the fat stock show the judging was all professedly from the butcher's standpoint; and it is doubtless true that the prize winning animals, in several cases were not of the type most profitable for the feeder to select in his purchases or in his breeding. In this, as in many other problems in breeding and caring for animals, it is impossible to unite several excellences, in their highest degree, in any one animal, but fortunately, here, as in most other cases, we can combine in one individual a very satisfactory degree of merit in each respect. As a rule, the prize-winning cattle in this show would have been counted good feeders, and nearly all of them would give steaks or roasts quite satisfactory even to a man "very particular about his eating."

The tendency in our markets is towards more careful discrimination as to quality. Meat buyers are growing more particular—if not much more willing to pay higher prices for superior quality, they are unwilling to buy inferior qualities at any price. Butchers, and those who buy to sell to butchers, are also becoming more careful and discriminating in their purchases. The progress in this direction is slow, but it is going on, and will continue. The rich and the fastidious will continue to be particular as to the quality of the meat bought; as, indeed, all sensible persons ought to be. Butchers will grow more, rather than less observant of the proportions of meat to offal, of high and low priced meat; and the difference in price between good and poor "butchers' beasts" will increase rather than diminish.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

**FURNITURE SPOTS—CLEANING STOVE MICAS.** TURNIP GRIDDLE GREASER.—One whom we know to be an excellent housekeeper, sends to the *American Agriculturist* the following, which, she writes, were new to her, and may be to some others at least: Spots on varnished furniture are readily removed by rubbing them with essence of peppermint, and afterwards with "furniture polish," or oil. [Sprits of camphor answers similarly to the essence of peppermint.—*Ed.*]

Mica in stoves (often wrongly called "isinglass") when smoked, is readily cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing with vinegar, a little diluted. If it does not come off at once, let it soak a little.

For a turnip griddle greaser, my new cook uses a small flat turnip, cut smooth, slightly dipped in lard, and has hardly a bit of pancake smoke in the kitchen. After a few times, she does not dip it into the grease at all, but uses the same turnip as long as she can.—*American Agriculturist.*

## Patrons of Husbandry.

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

Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

## The National Grange.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

**WORTHY MASTER:** Your special committee, raised "to take into consideration the state and condition of American agriculture, and to report such measures and policies as in their judgment will tend to afford relief from the weights, hindrances and difficulties that may beset it, and to suggest such methods as will restore to American farmers greater prosperity and promote their political and material welfare," have given the subject such consideration as opportunity and circumstances allowed, and present the following report:

Agricultural progress has never been more rapid than within the last decade. The modes of agriculture have been vastly improved. The invention of labor-saving implements and farm machinery has multiplied the powers of farm labor and accelerated the forces of production. In that period the increase of raw production has been augmented. The appliances and facilities for profitable farming are in the hands of every farmer, and the highest degree of agricultural progress is exhibited in the marvelous abundance of harvests. From 1875 to 1878 the amount of newly-settled lands in the United States was 18,755,115 acres. The tendency is towards the increase of raw production, and the new methods of cultivation upon all farming lands give additional and enlarged powers of production. From these additional resources agriculture yields a larger annual wealth, and, taking a general view of its progress, it might be accepted as evidence of a general prosperity among those who are engaged in its fields; but when applied to the individual farmer the reverse is presented. Surrounded with such advantages, and notwithstanding the stupendous efforts of the agricultural people to keep abreast with the onward march of other trades, occupations and employments, farm capital and labor receive less remuneration than equal capital and labor employed in other departments of life.

American farming is growing less profitable and less encouraging. In a country possessing so many facilities of cheap production this discouraging aspect of agriculture must be and is the result of other and natural causes. The annual additions of wealth under the enlightened system of agriculture are numerous, but from the unequal divisions of the profits of labor and the unjust discriminations made against it, the enlistments of property show that the farmers of the United States are not prospering. While it is rapidly extinguishing all debts and restoring an equilibrium to the currency of the country, its votaries are deprived of a just share of the rewards of their toil. Capital concentrates to make corners and form rings to fix prices. Transportation companies are allowed to make and unmake prices at will by their unjust and discriminating tariffs and freights. Subsidies and tariffs are created to protect other industries to the prejudice of agriculture. Commerce is shackled. American productions are denied the markets of the world through partial and restrictive laws. Agricultural property is made to bear an unequal and undue proportion of taxation to afford exemption and privileges to other industries. Monopolies are permitted to assume power and control and exercise prerogatives and privileges justly belonging to sovereignty. Encouraged by legislation and stimulated by power they have grown dictatorial and imperious in their demands, unrelenting in their exactions, and cruel and unmerciful in their impositions. Society has become extravagant and is now a heedless spendthrift of the painful earnings of labor. Government has become proud and autocratic, while her toiling laborers are humiliated in their poverty. States are lavish and prodigal with the people's money. Cities and towns grow rich at the expense and impoverishment of the country. Laws are ingeniously formulated to make justice tardy, and thus tend to encourage crime and disorder. In view of the well established fact that the productive industries must bear the burdens of society, chief among which is agriculture, the natural nursing mother of all the occupations, trades and professions of our people, it is found that it is overtaxed and overburdened with unnecessary, unjust, unequal and flagrant impositions, that a just sense of right would transfer to where they justly belong.

The farmers of America have on all occasions shown themselves to be a patient and enduring people, and further submission to wrong and injustice will be a sacrifice of manhood and an exhibition of cowardice. Stirred with a just sense of right and supported with the integrity of our purpose, the National Grange of the patrons of husbandry, in the name and interests of the farmers of the United States, sternly demand—

1. That the department of agriculture shall be made an executive department, and the commissioner a cabinet officer.
2. That the agricultural department shall be sustained and supported by annual appropriations commensurate with the importance of the great and permanent industry it represents.
3. That commercial treaties shall be made with all foreign countries, giving to American products equal and unrestricted intercourse with the markets of the world.
4. That governments be administered in a cheaper and simpler manner, consonant with the conditions of the people.

5. That a more rigid economy in the expenditures of public moneys be re-established.

6. That the laws shall be plain and simple, to the end that justice shall be speedy, crime punished, and good government maintained.

7. That the creation or allowing of monopolies to exist is in violation of the spirit and genius of a free republican government.

8. That the tariffs of freight and fare over railroads and all transportation companies shall be regulated, and all unjust discriminations inhibited by law.

9. That taxation shall be equal and uniform, and all values made to contribute their just proportion to the support of the government.

10. That the revenue laws of the United States shall be so adjusted as to bear equally upon all classes of property, to the end that agriculture shall be relieved of the disproportion of burdens it bears.

11. That the patent laws of the United States be so revised that innocent purchasers of patent rights shall be protected, and fraudulent vendors alone held responsible for infringements of rights and violations of law.

12. That a system of elementary agricultural education shall be adopted in the common schools of the country.

15. That we are entitled to and should have a fair representation in the legislative halls of the country, chosen from the ranks of the farmers.

Emphatically asserting our unalterable determination to support and maintain these principles, we demand that they shall be incorporated in the laws of the country for the protection of American agriculture, and invoke the aid of the farmers of the United States in their support, regardless of party affiliations and party mandates. To follow the dictation of partisan influences whilst our earnings are spirited away, and our families beggared, is a degradation and sacrifice that cannot longer be endured.

With manly dignity we boldly declare our rights and interests, and with unwavering devotion will maintain and defend them on all occasions, and this warning is defiantly thrown to the world.

—At the last anniversary of the Maine State Institute, a class of thirteen, exceptionally smart young men, all farmers' sons, were graduates, but not one of them proposed to ever go back to the farm again. Why? Because they were ambitious, craving distinction in the world, which they believed never could be reached if they remained in the ranks of farmers; because farmers, in obedience to the mandates of others, invariably give their support to men of other classes, for important positions. The larger portion of the great men of which our country boasts, were raised on the farm; but they deserted it because they found promotion could only be attained by a change of profession.

Shall our young men always find their occupation an embargo on their aspirations, that can only be removed by leaving the farm. To keep our young men on the farm we must make our profession respectable. And to do this we must honor those who belong to it by bestowing on them such positions of trust and honor as are in the hands of the people to bestow. Why should the politician be permitted to use up everything and leave the farmer nothing but hard fare and hard work when the farmers themselves have in the hollow of their hands the ballots that will rectify these evils.—*Dirigo Rural.*

The forthcoming reports from the General Post-Office Department show that during the last fiscal year fifty-nine lines of railway post-offices have been operated, over 17,340 miles of railway, performing about 50,000 miles of daily service and nearly 18,000,000 miles of service annually. The Railway Mail Service employs 1,091 traveling postal cars, 1,193 route agents, 247 mail messengers, and 134 local agents. The number of letters handled and distributed by the employees of the Railway Mail Service in postal cars during the twelve months was about 1,660,000,000. There were also nearly 980,000 newspapers, showing a total increase of about 40,000,000 pieces, or nearly 20 per cent. in the amount of work as compared with the preceding year. The total receipts from stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards were \$28,145,074, and from box rents, \$1,381,162. The net revenue from the money-order business was \$210,226. The aggregate gross revenue at the eighty-eight free delivery post-offices was about \$18,000, and the gross expenses (including the pay of letter-carriers, etc.) amounted to little more than \$5,000,000. The number of domestic money-orders issued was 6,372,243, amounting to \$88,254,541.

## A Good Suggestion.

An enterprising patron of a New York grange makes the following suggestion in the *Husbandman*, which might be applied equally well in every other state:

"In every grange in New York, I am sure there must be at least half a dozen good housekeepers, in many there are a great many more. Each of these ladies has her own methods of domestic economy, and it seems no more than fair that she should share them with the rest of us. My plan is that we first compare notes in our granges as to the best ways of doing our housework, cooking, etc., and then that we lay siege to a half column, or more if it can be spared to us, in the *Husbandman*, and there ventilate our ideas.

"The advocates of greenbacks and hard money, and all the other questions of political economy, are resting after the severe labor of the fall campaign, and now is the time for us to have a little chat together."

## 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.

**DO YOU WANT \$25 A DAY?** We want to pay for your ad. WALKER CITY GALVANIC CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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Native Bees in Quinby beehives. Mrs. E. D. VANKWILE, Pleasant Ridge, Leav. County, Kansas.

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NEVER FAIL TO MAKE \$125 PER MONTH, selling our nickel-plated FAMILY SCALE. It is endorsed by the press and public for accuracy, convenience and cheapness. Sells at sight to every housekeeper. By securing territory which will be given free, you become your own proprietor of a pleasant and profitable business. Write for terms and territory. OHIO SCALE WORKS, 125 Cent. Ave., Cincinnati, O.

## To Bee-Keepers.

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

## Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF

## Short-Horn Cattle

## Berkshire Pigs,

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

## HOGS.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

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

RANDOLPH & PAYNE, Emporia, Kansas.

## Holstein Cattle.

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

Send for catalogue. Prices reasonable.

SMITHS & POWELL, Syracuse, New York.

## FARM TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Write for particulars immediately or you will be too late.

If you have a farm write.

If you have no farm write.

If you wish a farm write.

If you have a home write.

If you have no home write.

Married men, single men, write.

Married ladies, single ladies write.

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

## THE

## Weekly Capital

THE DOLLAR FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

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

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

From and after January 1st, 1880, the Capital will be enlarged to a 32 column paper. Subscriptions, taken any time for one year, and the paper discontinued at the end of the time for which it is paid for, sample copy sent free to any applicant. In sending names to the Weekly Capital, mention the name of this paper and write address plainly.

Address HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kansas.

## Breeders' Directory.

B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 300 rams for sale.

JOSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, breeder of the best strains of imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 3 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

## Nurserymen's Directory.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer a superior and Large Variety of trees for Western Planters, all the standard and choice varieties of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums and Quinces. Small Fruits, Vines, Strawberry, and Ornamental Trees. No. 1 Apple Seedlings. Prices to all applicants. Send stamp for samples. A. H. & C. GRISPA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent free.

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

## Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D. Office West side of Harrison St., 1st door south of Sixth St.

## Dentist.

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

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

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

60 new styles chromo and floral cards in case 10c 80 styles samples 10c; Stevens Bros., Northford Ct.

## WOOL-GROWERS

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

## THE CENTRAL KANSAS

## BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,

Offer FOR SALE,

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

A. W. ROLLINS, Secretary Kansas Central Breeders Association.

Mannhattan, Kansas.

## American Berkshire

## RECORD.

Notice is hereby given that entries in Volume IV of the Record will close December 1, 1879. For entry blanks or further information address

PHIL M. SPRINGER, Sec., Court House Square, Springfield, Ill.

## Kansas Pacific

## Railway.

## Lands! Lands! KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas Harvest of 1878 was

Solid Golden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the limestone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

**WHEAT!** Kansas rises from the Elev. 1000 feet Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796,403 bushels spring wheat; total,

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,324 bushels, or over 41 per cent. and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent. of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

## CORN!

Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent. nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The following table shows conclusively why the percentage of the increase of population in the State is the past four years; and

the cause in population during the

ceased acreage of wheat in the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acre—one-quarter of for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It doesn't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific: \$25 to \$80 will secure 80 acres on credit, or \$120 to \$300 in cash will buy it outright.

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

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

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent







J. W. Wright, Esq., Springboro Co., Pa., requests us to furnish him the names of the responsible nurserymen and the extent of their nurseries in this vicinity.

There are no extensive nurseries in this vicinity. The following are the only nurseries within ten miles of this city.

E. R. Stone, 25 acres, located two miles south west of Topeka. Cecil Bros., 10 acres, joins city limits on the north west. S. S. Taylor, 8 acres, seven miles north east. E. H. Harrup, 8 miles east, one acre.

A large majority of the trees that are raised in this state are sold at the age of two years. Rabbits are very severe on the young stock, but perhaps not more so than mice are in the eastern states. Fully four-fifths of the trees that are planted in Kansas are raised out of the state and sold here at more than double the price that trees raised in the state are sold for.

**JEWELL, Jewell Co., Dec. 6.**—A few weeks ago I gave you a short communication and not much of interest has transpired since, excepting some fine rains which have been a great help to the fall wheat and rye, which looks better now than I have ever seen at this season of the year. Our corn is most all in crib or sold, bringing 20 cents per bushel at Jewell City, and all the surplus corn is being bought up by feeders and fed to cattle and hogs here. Wheat in home market is selling for 70 cents to \$1.00 per bushel. Fat hogs are selling to shippers for \$3 to \$3.10 per cwt. Stock of all kinds is looking well. Farmers feeling well; immigration coming in fast and real estate changing hands daily with an upward tendency. Farms that were dull sale one year ago at \$600, sell now quickly for \$1200. This advance in real estate and immense immigration make lively times in Jewell county. This county is well watered, has a soil of excellent quality and timber interspersed evenly over the entire county. Wood sells for \$4 a cord delivered in town; coal from \$5.50 to \$7 per ton at railroad station; mechanics' wages from \$1.50 to \$2 per day and in demand. Farmers are paying from \$16 to \$20 per month for hands on their farms. School teachers are receiving \$20 to \$40 per month owing to ability and experience.

**J. S. F.**  
**VENAND, Ellsworth Co., Dec. 10.**—I, as well as others in this county, was much gratified at the vigorous protest you made against the decision of the assistant secretary of the interior against cottonwood as a timber tree. Had it not been reversed it would have led to the loss of many claims to the holders thereof, and many men depending upon the cultivation of cottonwood on their claims as the means of securing to themselves a home for their family. This ruling has been reversed and many a home is made happy.

I have read, with much interest, the prefatory article of Professor Johnson on Physical Geography, and shall look with anxiety for those which are to follow. The subject is one of deep interest to every Kansas, as it embraces, almost without limit, everything in earth, air, or water, necessary for us to understand in order that we may successfully develop the wealth of our soil.

**W. S. GILE.**

#### "A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

**FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J.**  
**DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.**  
Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pills, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers having healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write.

Yours truly,  
**JAS. O. BELLIS.**

Hints to butter-makers is the title of a valuable little pamphlet, sent free to any address for one stamp. Address Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y. It tells you how to increase amount of butter from given amount of cream 6 per cent, improve quality of butter 20 per cent, make "gilt-edge" or golden colored butter the year round. Every farmer and dairyman should send stamp for it.

#### The Ladies' Favorite.

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

**KILLMORE, IND., March 20th, 1878.**

**DR. R. V. PIERCE:**  
Dear sir—Your favorite prescription has restored me to perfect health.

Yours truly,  
**GRACE CHOATE.**

**422 Eutaw Street, BALTIMORE, MD.**  
June 10th, 1878.

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

Dear sir—My wife was a hopeless invalid for 20 years. Your favorite prescription has cured her. Thankfully yours,  
**R. T. MCCAY.**

Down Down with high prices, Genuine Singer or St. John, two drawer, drop leaf sewing machines for \$35 at Frost Bros', Silver Lake.

#### Cure for Cough or Cold.

As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

#### A Sample Bottle Free!

Marsh's Golden Balm, the great throat and lung medicine, cures coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis and consumption. Try it. Sample bottle free. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. For sale by all prominent druggists.

**THE SECRET KEY TO HEALTH.**—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only \$1. Contains fifty valuable prescriptions, either one of which is worth more than ten times the price of the book. Illustrated sample sent on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Dr. W. H. Parker, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

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

Buy "SKINNER'S BEST" BOOT.

#### Sheep Wanted.

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

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

#### Woman's Wisdom.

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

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

#### From the Hub.

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

A sample copy of the enlarged WEEKLY CAPITAL free to any address. It is a family newspaper, bright, cheerful, entertaining and useful. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, Kansas.

#### The Weekly Capital for 1880.

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

**ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.**

**OUR LOW CLUB RATE.**

Ten copies, to one or more post offices, for \$9.00, and an extra copy to club agent. Names must all be sent at one time.

A sample copy sent free to any address.

**HUDSON & EWING,**  
Topeka, Kansas.

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

The enlarged WEEKLY CAPITAL, the best family paper in the west, is sent one year for One Dollar. Sixteen hundred and sixty-four long columns of reading matter for one dollar. Send for a sample copy. Address Hudson & Ewing, Topeka, Kansas.

#### Farmers!

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

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

#### Look At The Evidence.

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

#### The Next President.

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

#### Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your

colds, coughs and bronchial affections before they run into consumption that you can not stop.

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

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

Eight and nine per cent interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.  
Ten per cent on city property.  
All good bonds bought sight.  
For ready money and interest, call on  
**PRESCOTT & CO.**

#### PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Scurvy, Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indigestion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address **DAVIDSON & CO.** Nassau St., N. Y.

#### Markts.

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

APPLES—Per bushel	1.20@1.40
BEANS—Per bu—White	2.25
" Medium	1.75
" Common	1.50
" Castor	.85
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.20
" Medium	.18
" Common	.16
CHEESE—Per lb	10@12
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	5.25@5.50
HOMINY—Per bu	20@40
VINEGAR—Per gal	50@60
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	75@80
SWEET POTATOES	1.25@1.75
POULTRY—Chickens, Leger doz	.08
" Turkeys, Dresser lb	.08
" Geese	.10
ONIONS—Per bu	1.00
CABBAGE—Per doz	40@50
CHICKENS—Spring	1.50@2.00

#### Topeka Butcher Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per	12 1/2
" Round "	10
" Flank "	10
" Quarter Dress "	12 1/2
" Hind "	12 1/2
By the carcass "	12 1/2
MUTTON—Lamb chops per lb	12 1/2
" Roast "	8@10
PORK "	10@12

#### Topeka Retail Market.

Wholesale cash prices buyers, corrected weekly by T. A. & B. Co.

WHEAT—Per bu, spring	.85
" Fall No 2 "	1.05
" Fall No 3 "	1.05
" Fall No 4 "	.85
CORN—Per bu	.23
" White Old "	.23
" Yellow "	.23
OATS—Per bu	.25
RYE—Per bu	.25
BARLEY—Per bu	20@40
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.25
" No 2 "	3.00
" No 3 "	2.75
" Rye "	2.50
CORN MEAL "	.90
RYE CHOP "	.70
CORN & OATS "	.80
BRAN "	.50
SHORT "	.6

#### Topeka Lard Market.

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

HIDES—Green, dressed	.51 1/2
" Green, kip and cow "	.64
" Bull and stag "	.63
Dry flint prime "	.12
" Dry salted, prime "	.10
" Dry damaged "	.08
TALLOW "	.06

#### Chicago Produce Market.

Tub-washed, coarse dingy, 42 to 45c; tub-washed, bright, 47 to 50c; washed, fine, 23 to 30c; unwashed, coarse, 28 to 30c; unwashed, medium, 31 to 35c; washed, fine, 48c; washed, coarse, 35c; unwashed, coarse, 40 to 50c; Fall Colorado, 28 to 32c; Febr. 28 to 32c; poor-conditioned or burry wool, these prices shaded 2 to 5c a lb. In lots of unsold wool, sellers have got to make concessions in the above prices of 1/4 to 3/8 per lb, the discount ending a good deal upon the quality of the wool.

#### St. Louis Market.

Unchanged. Tub-hed—medium, 54 to 56c, dingy and low 52 to 54c; unwashed—medium and coarse, 27 to 30c, medium 33 to 35c, coarse 32 to 33c; light 27 to 30c, Texas 28 to 32c; Burry, black and old at 3c to 10c per lb less; southern burry worse to 18c.

#### New York Money Market.

**NEW YORK, December 19, 1879.**

GOVERNMENT BONDS—Higher.

RAILROAD BONDS—Quiet.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—The market was irregular in early dealings, with slight advance in some shares, but during afternoon there was a heavy pressure to sell, and prices fell off 1/4 to 7/8 per cent. The greatest decl was in the Southwestern shares, which decl 3 to 7 per cent the latter St. Louis and San Francisco, while the decline in the remainder of list was 1/4 to 2 1/2 per cent, the latter for West Union. In final dealings there was a recovery 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent, the St. Louis and San Francisco leading in the advance.

MONEY—6 1/2 per cent, closing at 6 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5 1/2 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—B. B., weak; sixty days, \$4 11/16; sight \$4.

BAR SILVER—3 1/4.

MISSOURI SIXES 107.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....107 1/2

New 4 1/2's.....108 1/2

Coupons.....108 1/2

New 4's (reg'd).....108 1/2

Coupons.....104 1/2

#### St. Louis Produce Market.

**LOUIS, December 19, 1879.**

FLOUR—Quiet unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull No. 2 red, \$1 38 1/2; No. 1 38 1/2; No. 2 38 1/2; No. 3 38 1/2; No. 4 38 1/2; No. 5 38 1/2; No. 6 38 1/2; No. 7 38 1/2; No. 8 38 1/2; No. 9 38 1/2; No. 10 38 1/2; No. 11 38 1/2; No. 12 38 1/2; No. 13 38 1/2; No. 14 38 1/2; No. 15 38 1/2; No. 16 38 1/2; No. 17 38 1/2; No. 18 38 1/2; No. 19 38 1/2; No. 20 38 1/2; No. 21 38 1/2; No. 22 38 1/2; No. 23 38 1/2; No. 24 38 1/2; No. 25 38 1/2; No. 26 38 1/2; No. 27 38 1/2; No. 28 38 1/2; No. 29 38 1/2; No. 30 38 1/2; No. 31 38 1/2; No. 32 38 1/2; No. 33 38 1/2; No. 34 38 1/2; No. 35 38 1/2; No. 36 38 1/2; No. 37 38 1/2; No. 38 38 1/2; No. 39 38 1/2; No. 40 38 1/2; No. 41 38 1/2; No. 42 38 1/2; No. 43 38 1/2; No. 44 38 1/2; No. 45 38 1/2; No. 46 38 1/2; No. 47 38 1/2; No. 48 38 1/2; No. 49 38 1/2; No. 50 38 1/2; No. 51 38 1/2; No. 52 38 1/2; No. 53 38 1/2; No. 54 38 1/2; No. 55 38 1/2; No. 56 38 1/2; No. 57 38 1/2; No. 58 38 1/2; No. 59 38 1/2; No. 60 38 1/2; No. 61 38 1/2; No. 62 38 1/2; No. 63 38 1/2; No. 64 38 1/2; No. 65 38 1/2; No. 66 38 1/2; No. 67 38 1/2; No. 68 38 1/2; No. 69 38 1/2; No. 70 38 1/2; No. 71 38 1/2; No. 72 38 1/2; No. 73 38 1/2; No. 74 38 1/2; No. 75 38 1/2; No. 76 38 1/2; No. 77 38 1/2; No. 78 38 1/2; No. 79 38 1/2; No. 80 38 1/2; No. 81 38 1/2; No. 82 38 1/2; No. 83 38 1/2; No. 84 38 1/2; No. 85 38 1/2; No. 86 38 1/2; No. 87 38 1/2; No. 88 38 1/2; No. 89 38 1/2; No. 90 38 1/2; No. 91 38 1/2; No. 92 38 1/2; No. 93 38 1/2; No. 94 38 1/2; No. 95 38 1/2; No. 96 38 1/2; No. 97 38 1/2; No. 98 38 1/2; No. 99 38 1/2; No. 100 38 1/2; No. 101 38 1/2; No. 102 38 1/2; No. 103 38 1/2; No. 104 38 1/2; No. 105 38 1/2; No. 106 38 1/2; No. 107 38 1/2; No. 108 38 1/2; No. 109 38 1/2; No. 110 38 1/2; No. 111 38 1/2; No. 112 38 1/2; No. 113 38 1/2; No. 114 38 1/2; No. 115 38 1/2; No. 116 38 1/2; No. 117 38 1/2; No. 118 38 1/2; No. 119 38 1/2; No. 120 38 1/2; No. 121 38 1/2; No. 122 38 1/2; No. 123 38 1/2; No. 124 38 1/2; No. 125 38 1/2; No. 126 38 1/2; No. 127 38 1/2; No. 128 38 1/2; No. 129 38 1/2; No. 130 38 1/2; No. 131 38 1/2; No. 132 38 1/2; No. 133 38 1/2; No. 134 38 1/2; No. 135 38 1/2; No. 136 38 1/2; No. 137 38 1/2; No. 138 38 1/2; No. 139 38 1/2; No. 140 38 1/2; No. 141 38 1/2; No. 142 38 1/2; No. 143 38 1/2; No. 144 38 1/2; No. 145 38 1/2; No. 146 38 1/2; No. 147 38 1/2; No. 148 38 1/2; No. 149 38 1/2; No. 150 38 1/2; No. 151 38 1/2; No. 152 38 1/2; No. 153 38 1/2; No. 154 38 1/2; No. 155 38 1/2; No. 156 38 1/2; No. 157 38 1/2; No. 158 38 1/2; No. 159 38 1/2; No. 160 38 1/2; No. 161 38 1/2; No. 162 38 1/2; No. 163 38 1/2; No. 164 38 1/2; No. 165 38 1/2; No. 166 38 1/2; No. 167 38 1/2; No. 168 38 1/2; No. 169 38 1/2; No. 170 38 1/2; No. 171 38 1/2; No. 172 38 1/2; No. 173 38 1/2; No. 174 38 1/2; No. 175 38 1/2; No. 176 38 1/2; No. 177 38 1/2; No. 178 38 1/2; No. 179 38 1/2; No. 180 38 1/2; No. 181 38 1/2; No. 182 38 1/2; No. 183 38 1/2; No. 184 38 1/2; No. 185 38 1/2; No. 186 38 1/2; No. 187 38 1/2; No. 188 38 1/2; No. 189 38 1/2; No. 190 38 1/2; No. 191 38 1/2; No. 192 38 1/2; No. 193 38 1/2; No. 194 38 1/2; No. 195 38 1/2; No. 196 38 1/2; No. 197 38 1/2; No. 198 38 1/2; No. 199 38 1/2; No. 200 38 1/2; No. 201 38 1/2; No. 202 38 1/2; No. 203 38 1/2; No. 204 38 1/2; No. 205 38 1/2; No. 206 38 1/2; No. 207 38 1/2; No. 208 38 1/2; No. 209 38 1/2; No. 210 38 1/2; No. 211 38 1/2; No. 212 38 1/2; No. 213 38 1/2; No. 214 38 1/2; No. 215 38 1/2; No. 216 38 1/2; No. 217 38 1/2; No. 218 38 1/2; No. 219 38 1/2; No. 220 38 1/2; No. 221 38 1/2; No. 222 38 1/2; No. 223 38 1/2; No. 224 38 1/2; No. 225 38 1/2; No. 226 38 1/2; No. 227 38 1/2; No. 228 38 1/2; No. 229 38 1/2; No. 230 38 1/2; No. 231 38 1/2; No. 232 38 1/2; No. 233 38 1/2; No. 234 38 1/2; No. 235 38 1/2; No. 236 38 1/2; No. 237 38 1/2; No. 238 38 1/2; No. 239 38 1/2; No. 240 38 1/2; No. 241 38 1/2; No. 242 38 1/2; No. 243 38 1/2; No. 244 38 1/2; No. 245 38 1/2; No. 246 38 1/2; No. 247 38 1/2; No. 248 38 1/2; No. 249 38 1/2; No. 250 38 1/2; No. 251 38 1/2; No. 252 38 1/2; No. 253 38 1/2; No. 254 38 1/2; No. 255 38 1/2; No. 256 38 1/2; No. 257 38 1/2; No. 258 38 1/2; No. 259 38 1/2; No. 260 38 1/2; No. 261 38 1/2; No. 262 38 1/2; No. 263 38 1/2; No. 264 38 1/2; No. 265 38 1/2; No. 266 38 1/2; No. 267 38 1/2; No. 268 38 1/2; No. 269 38 1/2; No. 270 38 1/2; No. 271 3



BY LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

**Christmas Song.**

Give all Christians as ye fare,  
Bounty large or smaller share ;  
If no more ye can bestow,  
Christmas love and greeting show.

### Adulteration of Foods, Etc.

## Poisons in Farmers' Hands.

### Making Hired Ho Responsible.

### Lime in the TeKettle

## No Whispering

## A Good Wife.

### Treatment of House-Plants.

**Mother Goose.**

A. D. HOWARD,  
Beaver City, Neb.







Farm Letters.

FENWICK, Republic Co., Dec. 7.—In the last FARMER some gentleman asked the question, Will fall wheat joint if sown too early in the fall? He seems to doubt it. So do I. I have sown it in Ohio on the 20th of March, and at harvest time, say July 4, when it was about six inches high it died and did not joint. A neighbor of mine here received a small package from England, and supposing it to be spring wheat, sowed it on his premises in spring. I told him that it should chance to be fall wheat that it would never have heads on it, but would die at the usual time of harvest. Another gentleman told him that it would be all right, even if fall wheat, only a few days later in ripening, and a little more in danger of being damaged by rust. About harvest time it died jointless. As there are many varieties of fall wheat, their habits may differ, so I cannot answer his question fully. In localities where both fall and spring wheat are grown, the seed is liable to get mixed, and when the spring variety is sown at harvest, it will sometimes head out in the fall. Therefore when I hear of fall wheat jointing, I imagine that some spring variety is mixed with the fall seed.

The FARMER is a welcome visitor. A gentleman, should I dare to call him such, called at my house about seventeen months ago, with an apparently fine variety of French Hibernized cherries. They were put up in glass jars in alcohol or whisky. I was satisfied in my own mind from their appearance that his specimen cherries had been gathered from the wild plum bushes of Kansas. I have long since learned that they were even gathered in this township. My advice is, to patronize home nurseries, if you have any confidence in your nursery man. Go to the nursery yourself, get the trees, and have a care to protect the small, fibrous roots from the drying or chilling blast as the case may be, for such is the life of the tree. Subscribe for the FARMER, and it will tell you what kinds are best adapted to Kansas soil. I believe it will pay you in many ways to read the KANSAS FARMER. I was a reader for several years of the Cincinnati weekly Gazette while in Ohio. At that time it was my guide as a market reporter. My brother and I were partners in farming. The paper cost us perhaps two dollars per year, and I am satisfied that it saved us all of \$200 per year, although we were doing but a limited business. When I came to Kansas I had no education as to when or what kinds of fruit trees to plant, hence my loss in fruit trees, hedge plants, etc. I believe I am getting a little wiser annually. However some of my school lessons have cost me more than a year's subscription to this paper. It is a great pleasure to me to read the market reports from various parts, although I send none in this. D. DORAN.

LANCASTER, Atchison Co., Dec. 18.—I was not aware of your notice nor the publication of my communication in the FARMER of Nov. 26, in reference to a combined hay mangle and pig shelter until my attention was called to the fact by a correspondent from Cloud Co. In conformity to your desire and his, will say that I shall cheerfully respond and give a diagram and full description of the same as soon as my pet that I have now on hand in the shape of a felon, will allow me. I am writing better with my thumb and little finger than I thought I could. It is slow work, but I will try and get it down so you can read it. This combined mangle and pig shelter is not much of an invention, but at the same time its cheapness and its simplicity of construction is what recommends it, as it can be constructed by any ordinary farmhand, and it will not only shelter pigs, but calves, sheep, lambs, etc., most effectually, and I doubt if my friend, W. H. Anderson, of Cloud Co., can produce a roof at such little expense and labor as those I employ over these shelters. This matter, however, we will submit to the public through the FARMER, and we want his Kansas roofing, which may be something new, and better than slough grass, and should it not be one-sixth the cost of shingles, is certainly valuable information.

The prospect for farmers is rather encouraging. Wheat went into winter quarters in fine condition. Corn crop averages about 40 bushels to the acre, price 32 cents. Wheat averaged about 18 or 20 bushels, price from \$1.07 to \$1.15; oats, 35 bushels, price 28 cents; flax seed, 10 to 15 bushels, price, \$1.10; potatoes were rather a light crop, price 50 cents; hogs from \$3.50 to \$3.75; last week they were as high as \$4.25 to \$4.40; butter and eggs about 20 cents. Stock of all kinds is in good condition. There has been considerable black leg among calves and young stock. SAM'L STOKER.

NEWTON, Harvey Co., Dec. 15.—Perhaps a word from Harvey would be in place. The corn crop is mostly gathered, yielding about 28 bushels per acre. Winter wheat looks about 25 percent better, and about that per cent more acreage sown, than last year. Pork has been advancing steadily, worth \$3.70 gross. There are two small packing houses in Newton, with means and capacity to pack all the pork made in the county, although there has been a good many hogs shipped east from here. The shippers are bound to have their share of profit in the product. Farmers generally are brightening up and looking for better times not far ahead. Farm stock is generally looking well and free from disease, except poultry; the cholera is so prevalent among fowls that farmers have lost interest in that department of farm products. We raised thirteen turkeys this season; they did well until September, when they took the cholera and in a week were all dead but four. They died about the same last year. If any of your readers can give a practical preventive for this disease, so common in this country, they would confer a great favor by publishing it in the FARMER. W. H. PROUTY.

CONWAY TOWNSHIP, Sumner Co., Dec. 14.—I am situated in the northwest part of Sumner county. It has been about four years since the first settlers came in to this part of the county, and since that time immigration has flown into this part of the county until all vacant land has been settled upon and nearly every quarter section has a house built upon it, and I am proud to say there are but two sod houses in the township. We have eight two-story frame houses. A goodly number of settlers have their land all under cultivation; the average number have from ten to eighty acres under cultivation. We have had comparatively a failure in crops the past season on account of the dry weather, which was enough to give the farmers the blues, but the large average of wheat which was sown this last fall, shows that the farmers are not to be discouraged in one season, and now we can show a fine prospect for the coming harvest of wheat as was ever seen in the country, and if we are favored with a crop in accordance with the present prospects, we will have the banner and challenge the state for an equal next harvest. W. ARMSTRONG.

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

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

PHOTOGRAPH VISITING CARDS. Send 10c for circular and 50 samples. Seavy Bros, Northford Ct.

AGENTS WANTED For the home and abroad. CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever furnished. Agents, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC, CASH PREMIUMS, Cincinnati, O.

M. W. DUNHAM

Has Just Imported 36 Head

FOR HIS OAKLAWN STUD OF

PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES.



Largest and most complete establishment of the kind in the world.

More than 200 Stallions & Mares.

Imported from best stud stables of France.

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

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

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

32-N. B. All imported and pure native bred animals recorded in Percheron-Norman Stud Book.

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TREES and VINTS.

If you want to

GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS

and choice varieties

PEACHES, PRS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, ETC., ETC.

on commission, I will get the

Most Liberal Terms

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

THE

Beautiful India Territory.

When we went to Texas, we

down through the finest portion

of the "Queen City" Sedalia, the

Parsons, through the garden

along the wonderful "Valley

its rolling upland prairies, 5,000

springs of pure water, deep

corn, dotted here and there

cottages nestled under the

Going south from Parsons, our

down towards the blue waters

and we entered the

Beautiful Indian Territory, just

of resources, with its

mountains, canyons, and

valleys, the brightest

sunsets, the softest

moon and glittering

prairies, stretching in

the ocean in its gentle

rounded billows, fixed

other country on the

lands of the red man.

We crossed the Red

Gate to Texas. From

the finest richest

grain and cotton

sheep and cattle

progress we saw! Our

Texas, is to be sure

Beautiful Indian

Denison; see that you

Kansas and Texas

scribing Texas and

on cattle raising,

lands are, it will be

charge by address

St. Louis, Mo.

Texas and

Emigrant Agent,

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

BEST BUTTER

MADE BY

THE COOLEY CREAMER.

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

Extracts taken from letters received from parties using the Creamer:

"Proves to be a decided success."—"It is worth ten times its cost."—"The saving of labor is fully 50 per cent."—"Would not do without it if I had but one cow."—"Am getting from 5 to 8 cents a pound more than was made by the old process."—"I placed it in a small battened (saw) attached to my barn, where it has been worked equally well in the coldest as well as in the mildest weather."—"But the advantages are no more for summer than for winter use; have used it all winter in a room without fire."—"If I had but two cows I should use one, knowing that I can make a better quality of butter and more of it with much less labor."

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

THE SUN FOR 1880.

THE SUN will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1 to December 31 it will be published as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news of the world promptly, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape—the shape that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers. People of all conditions of life, and all derivations of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, THE SUN believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense, inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is, and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, class, clique, organization, or interest. It is good and repudiate what is evil; taking care that its language is to the point and plan, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be found by any purchaser for two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pious frauds, and deplores throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first-class, construct the second, and discountenance the third. All honest men, with honest convictions, whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE SUN makes no bones of telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which THE SUN will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It

is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress, the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, now nearly equal in strength throughout the country, the varying drift of public sentiment, will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November. Four years ago next November, the will of the nation, as expressed at the polls, was thwarted by an abominable conspiracy, the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices of the United States Government. The same men are now intriguing to restore their leader and lodge the gang and breaking its power. The same indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answers to these momentous questions. THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed, and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus, with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life, and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, THE SUN is prepared to write a truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

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