ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 24, 1879.

VOL. XVII. NO. 52

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

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 iu 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, ane the contributions of cheese range from the "smeer kase" 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 dainty little building, a capital and in any other quarter of the globe. There and to urge that good seed is at the foundation view of which may be had in our illustration on page 1008, pretty dairy maids dispense milk "fresh from the cow" to thirsty applicants,

ns. wn ner an of on er-nat and ed

fine-looking animals, black and white. The holsteins have many good points, not the least is valuable as indicating the results which acof which is their docility, and they give great quantities of milk, but it is not so rich as that for a fixed type of corn, 3 per cent defective afforded by some others. A herd of Jerseys, ears; seed of irregular character, 99 per cent nine cows and a bull, are on the left of the en- defective ears. trance, 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 dairy- tant, and the most difficult to attain, of all the

man to appreciate.

The opening exercises of the fair, which took place on the evening of Monday, December 8, seed. In order to obtain it we must use seed had fully intended to be present, and had pre- parents have inherited prolificacy from both pared an address; but at the last moment he sides. Of course, every one knows that the justify him in encountering the necessary fa- the silk is the female organ, which is to receive effect, Mr. Thurber made a speech on the his- the conditions are such that the plant seldom my next.

tory of cheese-making here and abroad, after which Mayor Cooper declared the fair open. On subsequent évenings 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 parstate 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 tle over two bushels of crop. foreign butter; for the best butter of any kind. and for the handsomest ornamental specimens. There are also prizes for the best cheese made Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, the British Isles, on the continent of Europe are, besides, many special and conditional pre-

from the same variety of corn in field culture crue from seed selection. Thus, seed selected

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 imporconditions necessary to secure a yield of 100 bushels of corn to the acre, is this one of good lace on the evening of Monday, December 8, lace of Monday, December 8, lace on the evening of Monday, December 8, lace of Monday, December 9, lace of Monday, lace of Monday, December 9, lace of Monday, lace of Monda were extremely simple. Ex-Governor Seymour which has come from prolific plants, and whose

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

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 agraph on account of the valuable statistics it of man exercised in accordance with the laws contains: "Only one-tenth of the people of this 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 lit-

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 in New York, Pennsylvania, New England, affect more or less. Yet it is not our plan to refer to them in this connection. We only wish Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, and the Canadas, in our statements, which are founded on experience and experiments, to be well considered. of the largest crops and of the most successful miums offered by both English and American farming, and that it is poor economy not to be

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 meighbors.

So you can perceive we are keeping pace with our neighbors.

H. R. Baldwin. county, the fuel coming from Barber county, or

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 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 picketpin, 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 in early looks well. The most of it was sown with the drill, which we consider the way to sow

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, Mithell county, whises 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

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

\$1; oats, not many changing hands.
\$1 coats, 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 comgive 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 perceiv we are keeping.

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, 23c; rye, 25c; barley, 30c; prairie hay, \$3 to \$3.25 per ton; millet hay, \$4 per ton; fat hogs, 3c; fat cattle, 22c to 34c; butter, 25c; eggs, 20c.

Immigrants are still pouring into this part of the state.

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 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.

MCPHERSON McPherson Co. Dec. 15.—As

great many states.

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 shoved 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 of five months. At present she borders very closely

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 Lindsburg 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.

which may be had in our illustrations on inverted which may be had in our illustrations on inverted with the may be had in our illustrations on inverted with the man of history, and the man of history, and be had the inverted in play of machinery is made by Messer. While and S. Burn, and Burn, and Burn, and he had the interested processes of butter and been making are carried of the which had present the crop in the complete of the position. The state of the man of history, and he had the information that I could be although the crop in the complete of the position of the history of the complete of the position of the history of the complete of the position of the history of the history of the position of the history of the position of the history of the position of the history of the hi

usual, and at better figures. One week ago to-day hogs sold in Independence for \$3.75, but have dropped to \$3.25. Wheat today, \$1.04; orn, 22½ cents at Elk City.

had any experience in raising Lucerne or Al-falfa in Kansas on upland, they will confer a favor by reporting. D. W, KINGSLEY.

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 414

Anrm Stock.

Improvement in the Sheep Interest.

One of the first important industries of the country to feel the influence of the general improvement is 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 Southdown, Hamps'nire-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 nunbers. A donbled 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 tbs. of wool and yolk; but the housing, attention in feeding, shearing, and other iucidental 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 car 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 tabacco 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 en-couraged at home.—American Agriculturist.

Winter Care of Stock.

Sock-raising on a greater or less scale, is 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 "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 breeding—but such mistakes will only serve as mercy or humanity that domestic animals are useful lessons or reminders of improvement, furnished with comfortable quarters; but considerations of economy equally demand such person, turned to advantage and made of value feather-eating. Nothing but clean food should protection. It requires but little knowledge of as a guide or warning in future efforts. At be used. The above directions are for chickphysiology to understand that a live animal first, while such a point might appear an obstacannot 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 inelastic. This heat is furnshed 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 with as ample means, and who have the taste, 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 cross with the Devon Bull is a good one on any equilibrium, passing from a warmer to a cooler body, until both arrive at the same degree, if on the Short-horns I have had a cow that made this be possible.

In the case of the animal body when the air tion 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 promi nence, 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 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 i 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 buttermaking 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 dairyman 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 obtain ing 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 and in the hands of a careful and judiciou cle, 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 Dev ons 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 surpassing ly rich in all its qualities, and of most agreeable flavor, and their constitution is not impair ed. They have been greatly undervalued for dairy purposes. P. Holcomb of New Castle, Del., in the summer of 1843, made from one cow 1743 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 Macsachusetts 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 recoliection) 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 gentlemer 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 stock, and for all purposes. From this cross 19} pounds of butter per week.

Apiarn.

Wintering Bees in Box Hives.

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

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 wiuter 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 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 te carry the hives into the cellar, I would pack them about in the same way I would to leave them on their summer stands. Cnaff packing, in connection with cellar wintering, has given some of the best results that have been repeat ed. 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 should be darkened, to prevent fi ens. 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 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 examining the butter, cannot tell what salt has 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 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

high. These are convenient and large enough. particular case, be to some extent a matter of ing and washing as described.

Do not use barrels; they are the worst kind of judgment and experience as to the temperature package. Before packing, the heads should be to begin with. cut off and the blood wiped off clean. Place a little clean straw in the bottom of the boxbruised. 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 sav, they do not know how it should look or act to be good butter. Good butter is of a firm and waxy consistence, 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 oliene 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 olione 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, whelly 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 vet 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 gieat 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 Chyrning.

Prof. Arnold, a staff contributor of the N. Y. Taibune. furnishes that paper with the following rticle 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 crimination to determine whether the prefertime, and if in favor of the latter, whether the difference will pay for the valuable time, brainlabor and money spent in devising means to 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 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 rea son 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 skin tears easily, grasp with the left hand have at the beginning of the operation, because butter globules in the cream. All other circumand with the food used by the cows, and also working at all. If the churning continues, as is feet wide, two and a half feet long, and two fee degree will be better. It will, therefore, in each time, while the butter is in granules, and cool-

The churn itself is an item which enters into successful churning. It should be adapted to enough to prevent the birds from getting the work in hand. The poorest churns—those which operate by friction or merely stirringwill 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, vet 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 membraneous 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 corrness, 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 eleveted or

Well aired, sweet cream, twelve hours old, aken 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 at the same time. After allowing about an act, however, does not tell with the same effect, is taken too soon-before the envelopes of the hour for each meal, the dish should be re- and things are sometimes insisted on which are globules and the flavoring oils of the milk have moved; and, if convenient, the apartment of little or no consequence. It may make a been sufficiently affected by atmospheric action. It may well be supposed thirty-six hours, but it will require close dis- be better, both upon the churning and the flavor, when the cream was allowed to stand a litence is in favor of the longer or the shorter the too long than when taken much too soon. There is a point somewhere between the extremities at which the best results are secured, and facts seem to be fixing it a little in advance of fowls, they should have no food or drink. Take "hurry it up." Every year thousands of dollars 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 oure butter. Then the whole contents of the firmly on the under side, and with the right it is better it should vary with the size of the churn should be reduced with cold water, or what is better, cold brine, to about 55°, and stances being the same, cream from the milk of churned very moderately till the granules bethe Jersey and other Channel Island cows, in come so distinct and hard that they can be han all of whose milk the globules are large, will dled without sticking together; and the churnchurn as well at 58°, as that from the average ing needed will be done. After this it may be native at 60°, or from the Holstien at 62°. But washed either in the churn or out, with cold the size of the globules varies not only with the water brine, till the liquid runs off clear, when breed but with the individuals of each breed, it will be ready for stirring in salt without any with the length of time they have been in milk. usual, till the butter is all gathered into one, or Then again, the temperature needs to vary a few lumps, it will enclose so much buttersome with the relative proportion of liquid to milk as to require an amount of working, even butter in the cream. If we churn the whole if done in the most skillful manner, that will drawn, a string should be tied around the legs milk, a certain temperature will be required; if materially injure the grain of the butter, and and the birds hung up in a cool, dry place for the cream is mingled with half the milk then twelve hours, at least; but do not freeze themt we need another and a lower temperature; if and hurry on a stale and strong flavor. All this In packing, for chicks, use boxes about two only pure cream is churned, then a still lower labor and injury can be avoided by stopping in

any poin true trot dra whe pos

crin orec equ A

pro charothe mal ces, can ry c

his T care mon qua buy goin fast

> gro pro pric inc Jou Turknic the she

> esse "fu ans ED glau tak

doe the

COLUMN TO TO TO THE TO

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 meats 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 profitableness 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 case 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 milch 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 con-sumer, in many cases, will decidedly prefer the one which gives milk with the largest percentage of crears.

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

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 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

FURNITURE SPOTS-CLEANING STOVE MICA-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 furni-ture are readily removed by rubbing them with essence of peppermint, and afterwards with "furniture polish," or oil. [Spirits of camphor answers similarly to the essence of peppermint.— ED.] FURNITURE SPOTS-CLEANING STOVE MICA-

ED.]
Mica in stoves (often wrongly called "ising-glass,") 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

uses a small nat turnip, cut smooth, slightly dipped in lard, and has hardly a bit of paucake 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

Batrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. W. Alken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenee, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary; P. B. Maxson, Emporla, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Lev! Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn caunty.

COUNTY DEFUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county: E. R. Powell, Augusta, Buller county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wilchita, Sedgwiek county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; M. J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeft Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Werman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; Erweka, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Farnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Amy, Glendel, Pawnee county, A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; L. M. Farnest, Garnett, Anderson county; J. D. Vanoradal, Winfield, Cowley county; George Amy, Glendel, Powner county; J. R. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; E. F. Williams, Erle, Neosho county; J. O. Vanoradal, Winfield, Cowley county; George Amy, Glendel, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; F. D. Kirvin; J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; A. Huff, Rosel county; J. O. Vanoradal, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnsyn county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; F. F. Williams, Erl

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

Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, post-ge paid for \$1 00.

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

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 agriculural 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 tion of American agriculture, and invoke the new methods of cultivation upon all farming aid of the farmers of the United States in their 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

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 griculture 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 going on, and will continue. The rich and the 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 Rural. privileges to other industries. Monopolies are permitted to assume power and control and exercise prerogatives and privileges justly be longing 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 over-burdened 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

- 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

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 protecsupport, 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 degredation and sacrifice that cannot longer be

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

-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 easts, 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

The forthcoming reports from the General Post-Office Department show that during the last fiscal year fifty-nine lines of railway postoffices 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 Raitway Mail Service employs 1,091 traveling postal cars, 1,193 route agents, engers, and 134 loca 247 mail me number of letters handled and distributed by the employes of the Railway Mail Service in postal cars during the twelve months was about 1,669,000,000. There were also nearly 980,000,-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 \$219,226. 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 econom, are resting after the severe labors 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

DO YOU WANT \$25 ADAY 2 to We Wanted, & Pay th. WAKER CITY GALVANIC CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



G. W. GLICK.

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

FOR SALE.

Native Bees in Quinby beehives. Mrs. E. D. VAN WINKLE, Pleasan t Ridge, Leav. County, Kansas.

AGENTS SIZE PER MONTH, selling our nickel-plated FAMILY SCALE.

It is indorsed by the press and public for accuracy, convenience and cheapness. Sells at signt to every housekeeper. By securing territory which will be given free, you become your own proprietor of a pleasant and profitable business. Write for terms and territory.

Оцю Scalk Works, 125 Cent. Ave., Cincinnati, O.

To Bee-Keepers.

Many of our subscribers are lovers of Honey and would keep bees enough to supriy their ewn tables at least if they know how. We have made arrangements to furnish all such persons the 32 page monthly Bee-Keeper's Magazine at only \$1 a year (formerly \$1.60) or the Kansas Farmst 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 moncy direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled For Frices of Extractias, Hives. Smokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Publisher of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Durham Park Herds ALBERT CRANE,

Short-Horn Cattle Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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

HOGS. Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

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

RANDOLPH & PAYNE.

Holstein Cattle.

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

85 Send for catalogue: Prices reasonable. SMITHS & POWELL,

FARM TO BE GIVEN AWAY, Kansas

Write for particulars immediately or you will be too late.

If you have a farm write. 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,

L. E. PINKHAM, Burlington, Iowa.

Weekly Capital

THE

DOLLAR FAMILY NEWSPAPAR.

Published at Topeka, Kansas, by HUDSON & EWING.

The Weekly Capital, published at Topeka, Kansas, is sent postage paid one year for one dollar. It centains latest general telegraphic news, news from the principal efties of the state, and contributed and selected news from every county in Kansas, the decitions 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 raid 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.

HUDSON & EWING, Topeka, Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs. 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 test than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. See splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

A. H. & H. C. GRIESA.

Lawrence, Kansas,

EE'S SUMMIT AND BELITON 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, Cat-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 applicatioe. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

Physician.

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

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

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

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

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

WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TGBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure fer 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 on the animal and prevent a return, GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Me.

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 purchasers.

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

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.

Pacific Railway. Lands! Lands!

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

Kansas rises from the Elev-the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, pro-ducing 26,518,958 bushels whiter wheat, and 5,796, 403 bushels spring weat; total.

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kamsas Pacific produced 13,35,324 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.

CORNI Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1575, produced 59, 971 bushels of cern, of which the Golden Grain telt 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 ore office at the state of population in the State of the county of the state, and the county of the state of the

nest vormant eased acreage of wheat in the d to the "Golden Belt,"

A FARM FOR EVERTHODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acrees—for sale by Annas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from \$2 to \$6 per acree one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest, it don't take much secure \$60 acree on credit, or \$120 to \$800 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to \$3.1 Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is roadled free to all applicants.

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

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superin tendent

416

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Covy, Weekly, for three months,

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.
One month, " 15" per insertion.
Three months, " 12" " 12" "
The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburs securing space in these advertising columns.
Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farner.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Now Is the Time to Get Up a Club for the Farmer for 1880.

A little-exertion will secure a club of ten in every community for the "Old Reliable" for The "Hard-Pan" club offer places it within the reach of everybody. The FARMER tor 1880 will contain the latest and best information valuable to farmers, fruit growers and breeders. Our crop notes and farm letters and contributions from a hundred of the best agricultural writers in the west, will make the paper richly worth the small sum asked for it. The weekly discussions of subjects of interest to all farmers which the paper contains, is as good as a farmers' club. Every interest maintains papers devoted specially to giving information valuable to the particular business for which they are published. They gather togather all that concerns the calling, and present it in a condensed shape. A paper like the FARMER stands as the representative of the great interest of agriculture, spreading before its readers the most important information bearing upon the profit of the business, giving the most improved methods, the results of experiment, and years' of practical experience from the farmers themselves. It stands ready to warn the producers against aggressions of other interests, of adverse legislation, and so protect from misrepresentation the great profession of which it is a champion-such a journal is the Kansas FARMER, and it should be in every farmer's home.

Get up a club-get it up at once. Go to your neighbor who does not read, to your neighbor who borrows your paper and your neighbor who reads a great deal, and you can say to them: "Here, neighbor, we can get the old FARMER at a dollar per year by going into a club. You give me your dollar and I'll put your name down and send in the club so as to begin with the year." You will be sure of the farmer who reads a great deal-he and his family always find time to read one more paper. He who borrows your paper may say that now takes more papers than he can find time to read," but you can easily corner him. The man who can't read and who don't care whether his family does or not, will tax your missionary powers. He will probably say: "I don't want any book farmin' in mine," and it will be useless to suggest that possibly the paper will do the boys and girls some good. Say to him that he can probably find that lost steer of his through the stray list in the paper; that will fetch him. Give the neighbors all a chance Make up your list to ten or more and send them along. We are going to give you a live, first-class, well edited and well printed paper that every farmer may be proud of.

Get the lists in at once and commence with the first of the year.

Contributors.

Farmers and others who feel like contributing an occasional article or "farm letter" to the Kansas Farmer, will please drop us a postal to that effect, and we will send them a package of blanks prepared especially for the

Merry Christmas.

Again the festive season has arrived in its annual round; as old as Christianity, as old as our civilization, this holiday changes with the changes of time and manners of the nation, but it does not fade out or grow any the less real and enjoyable. Indeed, we fancy it is renewing its youth and growing more and more popular as the nineteenth century progresses in culture, intelligence and refinement. The day may lose some of the poetry, and romance with which it was invested in a less enlightened period not very far back in the history of our Anglo Saxon race, but it gains more in the realistic spirit of this common school and liberal church era, and is heartily enjoyed by all classes as a festive holiday. It is the day of all others that care is banished most universally, and good cheer, gifts and happy hearts enjoy a brief reign. Into this momentary millenium let us not permit the hard, stern brow of business or worldly care to intrude, but bar the door, against him for this brief period. Away out on the remote prairies where the family circle gathers, far from the gayety and glitter of the town, Christmas will be celebrated in a quieter and more humble fashion perhaps, but with the same cheerful hearts and precious presents. How will it be celebrated in those newly set-

those bounteous gifts which have been so abundantly bestowed in the more thickly settled portions of the state? We trust that all those people, who with good strong arms and brave hearts, have gone into this new country to prepare the wilds of the desert for the coming of the Prince of Peace, and homes for the jostling crowd which is following in their train, and who are without the common necessaries of life. will have been provided by those among us who are more blessed with abundance of the good things of this life, with a bounteous dinner on that day of rejoicing throughout all Christendom. People of Kansas, remember those brave spirits who suffer in silence and uncomplaining, hoping and trusting in Providence to reward their patience and perseverance with plenty in the coming year, whose birth is so near. May the old year with its cares and disappointments be left behind and forgotten in the smiles and plenty of the advancing new. Prosperity reigns throughout the country but here and there the hand of affliction has fallen upon some. Let those who have been blessed share with the destitute that all may be happy and enabled to extend in one unbroken circuit round the world the greeting of "Merry Christmas."

End of the Volume.

With the present number, 52, volume 17 of the Kansas Farmer closes. The day of publication of the FARMER is Wednesday, and the year 1879 commencing on Wednesday and ending on the same day of the week, gives the year 53 Wednesdays, No. 1 of the 18th Volume will consequently be issued on Wednesday January 7th. 52 numbers of the FARM-ER comprising the Volume, there will conse quently be no FARMER issued on Wednesday Dec. 31st. This gain of a week in the calendar division of the year into 7 days occurs in six years. There being 365 days and 6 hours in a year 52 weeks of 7 days each cover only 364 days, and the gain of a day and one-quarter, in six years of true time increases 74 days in 6 years: hence the omission of one number but our subscribers receive their full quota for the year of 52 numbers of the FARMER.

We have left no means unemployed within our reach to improve the FARMER, as the weeks rolled by, and in the future as in the past, every effort wili be made by the "Old Reliable" to keep step to the music of the young state in her rapid march upward to the position of the Empire State of the Union. New York, by virtue of her mercantile metropolis, is accorded that proud title, but Kansas by the extent of her unrivalled and unapproachable agriculture, will in a few years, justly claim, and have it willingly accorded to her, as the real Empire State of the Union, both in wealth and population, not on account of her commercial cities, but for what is far more real wealth, her millions of bushels of grain and the countless numbers of her flocks and herds.

To agriculture her citizens must look to maintain the supremacy of the state, the interest which has made Kansas all she is, and to that end her intelligent farmers should make a united effort. It is essentially their state, and they should see to it that it is less governed in the interest of, and by, other non-producing classes, in the future than in the past. To obtain this end the farmers must help one another, and to accomplish this object, concert of action must be had. In achieving this desirable result the KANSAS FARMER, the leading agricultural journal of the state, at the opening of the new volume, asks every farmer who is numbered among our readers, to interest himself to get his neighbor to subscribe for and read the FARMER for the next year. It will make him a better farmer, a better neighbor, and a better citizen. It is the increase of intelligence in the citizens of a neighborhood that increases the alue of real estate, for without a high average of intelligence industry cannot advance and improvement be developed. Every other interest is combined and works in concert to get its gains from the produce of the soil, but the farmers. Every other branch of industry gives a liberal support to papers which are published in its interests. Let the farmers more universally acknowledge this element of strength, and give a more hearty support to the papers which champion their interests, speak for them to the world and rally them to a united effort for protection from the numerous peculations which they are subject to from all sides. The farmers must hold up the arms of the journals which are published in their interest, give them moral support and supply them with the sinews of war, if they hope to break the mighty combinations which are formed to rob them of their hard earned products. A few dollars spent in agricultural papers are not lost or given away, any more than money invested in manure or useful farm machinery, but will return their cost many times a hundred fold.

With this short exhortation to our readers at the close of the old year and the opening of the new volume, we send our compliments and greeting, congratulating them on the increasing prosperity which the last year has brought, and the glowing promise of a bountiful harvest of the next, and permit us once more to remind you as you work for the KANSAS FARMER, with that measure you enable it to work for the farmers of Kansas and the whole west.

The Patrons in Kansas.

The recent meeting of the State Grange at Olathe, Kansas, brought together twenty-seven delegates, and an interchange of views among the members, proved that the order in this state is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and the prospects for the future were very gratifytled parts on our southwestern borders where ing. There had been an increase of ten gran-

not a very large gain, viewed in itself, but the tone and spirit evinced by the assembled representatives were most assuring, and all entertained most sanguine anticipations of a strong and permanent revival and healthy growth of the order in Kansas in future. It gives indications of having entirely recovered from the feverish, unnatural growth which marked the rise of the order in this state a few years previons, and the present revival has every symptom of being most healthy and enduring, which will stimulate the present membership to renewed efforts to gather into the fold brother farmers, and extend the influence of the grange.

The Great Railroad Combination and the Transportation Question.

The whole country, or that portion of i which reads the newspapers, is familiar with the great railroad consolidations that have been taking place, and are still in progress. Vanderbilt, feeling unsafe in his isolated condition, with so weighty responsibilities, and so large a railroad property resting on his shoulders, has formed a connection with other heavy capitalists of this country and England, and sold a large part of the stock of the New York Central to them, thus sharing the responsibility with others who are in sympathy as thoroughly as the royal families of the old world are. Vanderbilt has doubtless two motives for this step Public opinion was becoming jealous of his immense wealth and power, and rival capital was ever on the alert to attack him, so that he was placed in that uncomfortable position of the head that wears a crown. This new and wealthy combination now feel more secure in their position than a single man, especially as they bring to the corporation a large increase of capital.

Jay Gould, on the other hand, is the head center of a similar combination which has secured pretty much all the balance of the trunk lines running east and west. These two combinations are steadily advancing their lines and pushing their parallels against all the western roads, and have very nearly secured them within their graep. The Santa Fe is fighting gallantly to maintain its independence and freedom, and open a line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in which it has the sympathy of every intelligent man in the west. It has to fight its way at every step west, and it is the hope of every one that it may eventually succeed.

This is but an imperfect and cursory glance of the situation, but will serve as a prelude to what we wish to say. This condition of the railroad problem was inevitable under our system of railroad building.

The wars among the petty states of Greece prepared the way, and time was sure to raise up an Alexander. History is only repeating itself in a civil garb in our American railroad policy. The petty strifes among the roads by cutting rates and forming pools (treaties) to be broken and the fight renewed, all tended to prepare for the railroad empire, which is now being founded in this country. The property of the people was at the mercy of the men of arms in the olden time, but not more so than it is at the present day, or will be when the empire is completely established, to the plutocracy of capital.

This reign of conquest among railroads, as we have said was made inevitable. Some were bankrupted by competition, others by dishonest officials, and others again by bad management. Like weak, rotten states, they naturally fell into the hands and under the power of the first Bonaparte that advanced against them. These Napoleons in railroad conquest seem to be, at present, Vanderbilt and Jay Gould. These men receive a great deal of unmerited abuse, but the present condition of our transportation facilities was inevitable. Nature gave the couquering heroes administrative ability and organizing brains. They, like Alexander and Napo leon, found the harvest ripe, everything prepared to their hand, and they entered in and possessed the prize. Any other man with the same opportunity and ability would have done likewise. It was only a choice between these men and somebody else. If they do not move forward, the onward march of events will speedily push them aside and raise up other generals and conquerors.

Jay Gould said to the board of trade at St. Louis, who stood around him gaping with open mouths, that they ought to utilize their great river, that he proposed sending large quantities of grain to their city next year, but he did not see how they would be able to handle it. This flattery tickled the St. Louisians hugely, but no doubt Gould was no less tickled. Gould's speech was full of wisdom but he did not care a rush about the river. It would be against his power to have the river improved, but he, like consummate courtier, knew it was the thing to say then and there.

The river ought to be improved in such a manner that ocean steamers could come from Europe direct to the wharves of St. Louis and unload and lead. This would simplify the transportation question. It would not only simplify the question of transportation and put millions into the pockets of western farmers, but would protect farmers of the eastern states against the great competition in farm produce from the west. By the river the western surplus would go direct to Europe shorn of the heavy expense it now incurs in freights across the country to the seaboard.

The two most important eyents in political economy bearing on the future prosperity of American farmers, are the opening of the Mississippi to ocean navigation, and regulation of railroad traffic by national law. This can be trade in a small, retail way, but it has proven an utter fallacy when applied to railroads. The circumstances and conditious are so entirely diferent that the system will not apply at all to railroads, as has been proven by the railroad empire which is now steadily and rapidly being established in this country. If the intelligence and wisdom of the people prove incompetent to lav hold of and master the empire, it will crystalize in the next generation and establish a plutocracy which will be as stable, and distinct from the laboring millions, as the royal families and aristocracies of the old world are. The families who owned the railroad properties would have as complete control of every branch of industry in the country as the landed aristocracy of the British isles, with greater power to collect such rates of rent as the condition of trade might permit, which would only be restricted to that amount between the necessary cost of production and the market price at the place of cousumption.

While it is well to point this danger out and compel the public to become familiar with it, we have no apprehension that the freedomloving and intelligent people of this nation will submit to become the serfs of a plutocracy created and strengthened, by holding unrestricted control of the transportation of the country. A people whose infant voice proclaimed not one cent for tribute but millions for defence, will not submit to be taxed at the will of irresponsible power, let that power present itself and its claims in whatever shape

The railroads require the care of nationa government to pretect the weak from the strong, as well as the people to protect them in their property. The strong need the influence of just laws regulating traffic to protect them from rivals which are constant and unceasing in their efforts to divert trade from its natural and most direct course by surreptitious schemes among agents and underbidding for freight and passengers. This course has been the means which is now resulting in what may properly be called the railroad empire. With a department of government to oversee the transportation of the country, compelling true reports to be made of all business, with a schedule of rates adjusted on the basis of the business done by the road, restricting the tolls to what would earn a fair and steady profit on the money invested, would make American railroad prop erty the best and safest investment in the world. Stock that would pay six per cent. clear of all taxes and that was known to be protected by the strong arm of government from being plundered by bulls and bears on "change," would prove the most desirable of properties. On such a basis as this the people of this country will be compelled, in self protection, to estab lish the transportation business. It is a business which the public have a greater property interest in than the hypothetical owners of the roads. The real owners do not and cannot control the roads, but their agents, hence the greater necessity that government should interfere in behalf of justice and equality to all.

It is not against a few fortunate wealthy monopolists that the government is petitioned to move, but in the interest of every man in the country, by systematizing the whole transportation business of the country. This question is now before the people for discussion and settlement. It presses on the new west particularly hard. The railroads being built here must be protected from the power of the old lines or be swallowed up as fast as they are built, and the peoples' substance swallowed up with them. It remains for them to instruct their representatives in congress to give their united efforts to opening the Mississippi and putting the railoads under government regulation.

The Debtor Law and Its Evils.

Debt making and repudiation in th as wide asunder as the poles, but in reality they are so near each other that they often walk hand in hand. Repudiation by corporations is sure to follow prodigal debt making by stealth, which has grown into such a giant abuse in western corporations, towns, cities and other municipalities. The subject is one of the most prominent at present. The debt owners anathematize the debt payers, and the fashion is to say amen, but after a few twinges of conscience the public becomes more reconciled to the crime. Like sin, it becomes less hideous with familiarity. The probability is that the southern states will eventually repudiate every debt of a municipal character before the malady runs its course, and the disease threatens to invade many neighborhoods in the west. Moral maladies are as con tagious and spreading as physical epidemics, and the pressure of hard times is favorable to their development.

The practice of allowing municipalities to vote a debt on the property of the corporation is one of the most destructive laws to prosperity and honesty that ever blackened a statute book. No individual's or community's property should be at the mercy of a popular, fickle vote. The average voter who has nothing to lose will vote to borrow money every time, which the more frugal may pay. If in the future he is asked to cast his yote for repudiation he complies as readily, and shows his willingnes to release his more wealthy neighbor from the obligation he helped to place upon him. The matter is one of total indifference to him. He neither gains nor loses, and this loose system of voting debt is bound to be followed by repudiation in the future, where it aggregates any considerable amount.

It is questionable whether any municipality is ever in the long run benefited by borrowing. municipalities in debt should be prohibited by done with advantage to railroad property The interest it is compelled to pay eats up the state law, as recommended in the article above and immense advantage to the public at profit derived from the intended improvement. quoted.

an unfavorable season has denied the settlers ges within the year, and of membership 210, large. Competition is a good regulator of The Heavy taxes cripple industry, and turn capital aside from the place. If debt is propos ed, then those alone who have it to pay should decide the question, and not the loosefooted, floating population, who are here to-day and gone to-morrow, with all of their worldly goods in a grip-sack or on their back.

The better plan, however, would be to prohibit all borrowing by municipalities. If an improvement is needed, create a fund for it by an annual tax, and when the amount has been aised, let the improvement be made. Cash would buy labor and material at a very large discount on credit, and the community would be clear of debt, interest and a devouring tax. The "bloated bondholder" is the natural child of the silly bond maker, and it is little less than impious for him to curse his legitimate offspring. Debt making, both public and private, tempts to immorality and dishonesty, and should be avoided and discountenanced by every means possible. Capital is drawing immense sums from the fruitful west on millions of investments that are a dead loss to the people who are staggering under the debt. Had the state legislatures withheld the power of making municipal debts except by special act of those bodies, the property of western corporations would be free from millions of utterly profitless debt. Debt making leads to dishonesty among indi viduals, and is a potent element for lax morals in the community.

The Patrons of Husbandry established their order on the right basis when they proclaimed cash payments as the rock of safety for farmers. We have advocated the abolition of all laws to collect debts by seizure and sale of the property of the debtor by the officers of the state. It is the potent cause of misfortune to buyer and seller. If the state did not propose to guard and recover property which the trader lets go out of his hands without security, which it does not do except in a very bungling and imperfect manner, the owner would protect it more effectually himself. There is no law to compel the payment of gambling debts, but the very want of law makes their payment a point of honor, and such debts are almost universally paid.

There is a great reform demanded in the laws relating to debt making and payment. The practice of requiring a disinterested party to stand as security for a borrower is a great wrong to society. The borrower and lender should be compelled to settle the transaction between themselves, and not allow friends to ecome involved.

In its efforts to be lenient to the debtor, the state has shorn itself almost wholly of the power to collect from an unwilling debtor, but it maintains the shadow which answers little else than a delusion to the ereditor. Let it abolish this last shadow of the law, and the laws of trade will soon devise means of protection for the creditor much better than the state ever provided. Sweep from the statute books all laws for collecting debt by execution and sale of property, along with those which invest municipalities with power to bond by popular vote the property of the community, and millions will be saved by the industrious and frugal which is now lost, and the occupation of a certain idle class will be very largely diminished.

Sale of Clydesdales.

Smith & Powell. Syracuse. N. Y., breeders and importers of improved stock, and whose advertisement will be foudd in the FARMER, write us as as follows:

Last week we concluded a sale of a Clydesdale stallion, Sauter Johnnie, and mare, Maggie, imported last September, to L. S. Follett, Hastings, Minn . These animals are of wonderful beauty, fine form, action, large bone and musele, and can but be a great and lasting benefit to the district to which they have been taen. Clydesdales are continue favor, and the demand for them is something astonishing.

Debt Making and its Natural Consequence.

In speaking of the "readjusters" of Virginia Land and Home, very pertinently remarks:

"Virginia has followed other states in the wild mania of paving municipalities with borrowed dollars. From 1866 to 1876 the local debts of 130 cities in the Union increased from \$221,313,009 to \$644,378,663. While the property of these cities increased at the rate of 75 per cent., and the population 33 per cent., the debt increased about 200 per cent. While making most extravagant demands uyon posterity, it handicapped the latter by not at the same time increasing the birth list. It is true of many cities that the interest on the local debt is as large as the annual expenses of the local gov-"Virginia has followed other states in the large as the annual expenses of the local government. It seems incredible, but the tables show that the volume of the local debt of the country is more than one-half the war debt of the nation. Here is a point for the influence of farmers to be felt in politics. Let them send only such men into the legislative halls—New York or Virginia, Maine or California-who will limit the appropriations of city government to the moneys in city treasuries, and who will fight for such changes in the state censtitutions as will prohibit the extravagant contraction of local debts. There has been not a few cities completely bankrupted this year under their burden of debt, and since the evil effects are not confined to the city limits, the matter should be regulated by the state."

This is a bad picture. No other word expresses the case so well as bad. The mania for voting bonds too prevalent in many parts of Kansas, should be discountenanced on all occasions, and the unlicensed privilege of voting

ırn

roay ay

an

by

sh

J. W. Wright, Esq., Springboro Co., Pa., requests us to furnish him the names of the respensible curserymen and the extent of their

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 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 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. 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, exceptmuch 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 estate and immense immigration make lively times in Jewell county. This county is well watered, has a soil of excellent quality and timwatered, 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 requiring \$20 to \$40. School teachers are receiving \$20 to \$40 per month owing to ability and experience. J. S. F.

J. S. F.

Venango, 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 prefaratory 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.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

FLEMINGTON, Hunterdon Co., N. J.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three menths ago I was broken out with Three menths ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my bod—nmbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, 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. Ittells 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 former and delivers about 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 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 fashien. 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 razor-seller's razors-to sell, rather than to

KILLMORE, IND., March 20th, 1878. De. 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."

1,1-1

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

Fifty cents will buy the Marsh Ague Cure nurseries in this vicinity.

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

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. Blakburn,

Great Bend, Barton Co., 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. 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 bron-chitis 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 cunce of prevention is worth a pound of cure; don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—Boston Globe.

A sample copy of the enlarged Weekly

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.

Wholesale cash prices bysalers, corrected by T. A. & & Bro.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring.

"Fall No 2

Fall No 3.

"Fall No 3.

"Fall No 4.

CORN — Per bu.

White Old

"Yellow

OATS—Per bu.

SANELY—Per bu.

ELOUR—Per bu.

SANELY—Per bu.

SA

The Weekly Capital for 1880.

The Weekly Capital for 1880 will be ound one of the most desirable family newspapers. The present enlarged form will be preserved, giving the readers a clear, clean faced, assily-read type, and the large amount of intermal literary and 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 feet 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 reasonings 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 sentfree. 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.

*Marsh's Golden Balsam, 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 Secnet Key to Health.—The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation, 300 pages. Price, only \$1. Contains fifty valuable pregariptions, either one of which is worth more and 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.

Eight and nine per centerest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city serty.

All good bonds bough sight.

For ready money and interest, call on PRESCOTT & Co.

PRESCRIPT FREE

For the speedy cure of Senl Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorder upt to by indiscretion or excess. Any Drugg as the ingredients. Addross DAVIDSON & CG Nassau St., N. Y.

Marts.

Topeka Proc Market.

Grocers retail price list, coted weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quest buying prices.

BEEF—Sirioin Steak per
Round
Round
Roasts
Fore Quarter Druper lb.
Hind By the carcass
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast PORK

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

Topeka Leer Market. Corrected weekly by H. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Talland Leather.

· Chicagobel Market.

Tub-washed, coarse dingy, 42 to 45c, tub-washed, bright, 47 to 50, washed, fine, 23 to 30c; unwashed, coarse, 28 to unwashed, medium, 31 to 35c; washed fleece, fined 48c;wshed fleece, coarse, 40 to 50c; washed fleece; bright washed fleece, coarse, 40 to 50c; washed fleece; washed fleece; washed 20c; washed fleece; washed 2 to 6c a lb. In selling small lots of usorted wool sellers have got to make concessions fi the above prices of ½ to 2c per lb, the discount ending a good deal upon the quality of the wool ofd.

St. Lowwool Market.

Unchanged. Tub-hed-medium. 54 to 56c, dingy and low 50 to 52c, ab 40 to 48c; unwashed-medium and combing nd. 27 to 36c, mediun 32 to 36c, coarse 32 to 33c; lighls 27 to 39c, Texas 29 to 32c. Burry, black and dd at 3c to 10c per lb less; southern burry world to 18c.

New YorMoney Market. MEURE. December 19, 1879. GOVERNMENTS rong and higher.

RAILROAD BON-Quiet.

STATE SECURI'S-Dull. STOCKS—The st market was irregular in early dealings, wit slight advance in some shares, but during afternoon there was a heavy pressure to sell, an ices fell off ½ to 7 per cent. The greatest dec was in the Southwestern shares, which decil 8 to 7 per cent. the latter St. Louis and Sarancisco, while the decline in the remainder oe list was 1/2 to 25/8 per cent, the latter for West Union. In final dealings there was a recover 182011/2 per cent., the St.

Louis and San Fra co leading in the advance.

MONEY-6@7 point; closing at 6 per cent.
PRIME MERC/ILE PAPER-5@61/2 per

STERLING EXINGE-B. B., weak; sixty days, \$4 811/2; sig 14 84. BAR SILVER—; 81/8. MISSOURI SIXISI 07.

GOVERNT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881..... New 5's..... New 4½'s (registe..... Coupons New 4's (registe..... Coupons....

St. LouProduce Market.

LOUIS, December 19, 1879.

FLOUR—Quiet unchanged.
WHEAT—DuilNo. 2 red, \$1 3814@1 3324
eash; \$1 3534.76 January; \$1 440@1 4034
February; \$1 4.4442 March; No. 3 do., \$1 26
60 125.5.

CORN—Duilt; oc cash; 3634c January; 3838
@3814 February; 1/2 March.
OATS—Slow; 546c cash; no options.
RYE—Firmer; bld.
BARLEY—Duolece, 856.200c.
WHISKY—Qu\$1 10.
LEAD—Steady 50.
BUTTER—Dulairy, 206.27c; roll, 15@22c;
country packed, [8c.
EGGS—Easy; h. 20c.
PORK—Duil; 5718c.
LARD—Duil; 5718c.
DAY SALT 578—Clear ribs, \$6 10@6 20
cash; \$6 20 Jan; clear, \$6 20.76 85.
BACON—Non. Louis, December 19, 1879.

St. Louilve-Stock Market.

HOGS—Nom 34@4 30; all buyers standing off: receipts, 10; shipments, 3,200.

CATTLE—Fi demand exceeds supply; choice to fancy heavy sing steers, \$4,707.4 90; good to prime, \$4,2560; light, \$3,507.4; cows and heifers, \$2,50%5; feeding steers, \$8@3.50; receipts, 800; ments, none.

SHEEP—Actind firm; \$3,25@4; receipts, 500; shipments0

Kansas F Live-Stock Market.

MAS CITY, December 19, 1879.

The Indicate oris:
CATTLE—Rots, 89; shipments, 61; market firm for good thers'; shipping cattle at unchanged figur.
HOGS—Rec: 1.354; shipments, 963; market steady in fore; but closed weak; sales ranged at \$3 5044 20 kt at \$3 9074 05.
SHEKP—Rets, 130; shipments, 418; market steady for good native muttons, which sell at \$3 850 41

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, December 10 1870 FLOUR-Nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Active, firm and unsettled; No. 2 red winter, 31 32; No. 2 spring, \$1 20% of 130 cash; \$1 30 January; \$1 324 february; No. 3 spring, \$1 1345; "elected, 06c.

CORN—Unsettled, but generally lower; 404 ocash; 414 ocash; 415 ocash; 345 ocash; 34

13 20 March.

LARD—Strong and higher: \$7 25 cash; \$7 30@
7 32½ January: \$7 45@7 47½ February; \$7 77½
@7 80 March.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, \$4 25; short ribs,
\$6 50; short clear, \$1 60.

WHISKY—Good demand at full prices: \$1 12.

Mew Advertisements.

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

Strayed or Stolen!

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

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

E. D. STOCKING.

BROKER,

176, Broadway, New York City. Specialty, exchange of Kansas farm and wild lands for

JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE WATCHES, AND CUTLERY.

For price lists and terms, address as above. 1 will attend to purchase of all kinds of merchants and shipping same to merchants. E. D. SIOCKING.

\$10 REWARD. STRAYEE OR STOLEN.

From the pra'rie east of Long creek, 612 miles east of Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, last April, one bright bay filley, three years old in June. No white hairs, marks or brands.

BOICE, BRO & CO.

Box 295: Burlington.

Pure Blooded Chickens.

I breed Light Brahmas only. Have superior ones for sale at \$5, for two pullets and one cockrel deliver-ed at station in shipping order.

P. A. NIMSKEY,

Bairingron Station. Cook Co., Ill. Beatty's Tour in Europe.

Only 10 cents. Being a cohdensed history and trav-els in Europe, over 30 engravings, nearly 100 pages, nicely bound book sent for only 10 cents, address the Author and Publisher, DANIEL F. BEATTY, Wash-ington, N. J.

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

Two Free Lectures, By PROF. O. L. FOWLER'

Opera House, Monday and Tuesday evenings, Dec 9th and 30th, on "Phrenology" applied to Life, Self-Culture, Success, etc., commencing at 8 and closing with leveral public examinations, of some of your most prominent clizens selected by the audience, consultation, as to your own and children's Phrenology, best business adaption. self-culture, etc., at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for 3 days only, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, December 30th, 81st, and Jan. 1st, from 8 a. m. till 16 p. m., each day. 100 Reserved Seats to each Lecture at 25 cents.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1889, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. 1 offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any Seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms, Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and truo to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refil the order graits. The original int oducer of the Hubbard Squ'sh, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetebles, I invite the patronage of all who are gnxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best train. New Vegetables a Specialty.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

ROSES and GERANIUMS

50,000 now ready. None better, 100 by express, \$5.50 by mail, \$3. Samples 14 for \$1.10. Lists Free. Address TYRA MONTGOME'S Y. Mattoon, Illinois.

SALESMEN 5125 A Month and Exponent WANTED SIZE CHARS WANTED SIZE CHARS CO., Chedinal, O.

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, proteedings 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 ANOUNCEMENT.

From and after January 1st, 1880 the Capital will be enlarged to a 32 collumn paper. Subscriptions taken at 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 of charge to any applicant. In sending money for the Weekly Capital, mention the name of this paper, and write address plainly.

HUDSON & EWING.

Top eka Kansas.

wanted.

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

Larned, Kansus.



A New Patent Horse Shoe, made of a "Combination of Steel" and Iron, and finished complete, with Level Spring Pistform—Continuous Calk. The best for Horse Railroads. Farm and Carriage Horses in the world. Prevents Tender and Contracted Feet, Corns, Interiering, Quarier-Unck, Lameless, and all evils resulting from the use of the common shoe. Trail set, with Nails, \$1. To measure, place for on paper, and draw your pencil around. Shoes put on cold. No heating of foot. Send for tree illustrated pamphlet. THE JUIN D. BRILLINGS PATENT HORSE SHOE COMPANY, 161 & 163 Bank

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.

In a postal card, address it to H. A. KENYON, Dwight, Illinois, and order our Club List of 800 Newspapers and Periodicals, which we send singly to any address at lowest club rates. You will get much information that we cannot give you here. Exclusive territory given to agents. SECURE YOUR READING FREE. Please say you saw this ad. in the KANSAB FAKNER.

AGENTS! READ THIS!!

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

1.000 Grand, ¿quare and Upright Pianos.
3,000 Church, Cabinet and Parior Organs.
3,000 Church, Cabinet and Parior Organs.
4,000 Grand, ¿quare and Upright Pianos.
4,000 Grand, ¿quare and Parior Organs.
4,000 And Prices lower train ever before. FIA100. (145, 1450, 1450, 1455, 1450, 1

Market Gardeners.

Fresh, Pure Seeds for you. Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880. J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

A SHEPHERD AND GOOD FARM HAND. Apply to

JAMES J. DAVIS, Evcrett, Woodson Co., Kas-

SHEPHERD DOGS.

I have for sale some handsome, pure bred imported thepherd Pups. Address A WADDELL, Topeka, Kas.

TO FARMERS AND SHIPPERS.

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

W. D. MAXWELL. H. BARTON,

General Canvassing Agent, FOR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODIGALS.

Office with the County Clerk. Headquarters in the field. Subscriptions taken at club rates. CONSIGNMENTS OF

APPLES WANTED

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

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



AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS. Published at Topeka, Kan.

Sent one year toany address for 50 cents. CLUB RATES.

Any boy or girl can raise a club. Five copies to one or more post office addresses, one year, with an extra copy to the club agent, making six copies for \$2.50. Money may be sent by registered letter, post office order or bank draft. An agent's outlit will be sent free to any boy or girl who wants to raise a club. Address

Publishers of AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS, Topeka, Kansas

Literary and Domestie.

Merry Christmas.

BY LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

In the rush of early morning, When the red burns through the gray. When the wintery world lies waiting For the glory of the day, Then we hear the fitful rushing Just without upon the air, See two sma'l white phantoms coming Cutch the gleam of sunny hair.

Are they Christmas fairies stealing, Rows of little socks to fill? Are the angels floating hither With their message of good-will? What sweet spell are these elves weaving As like larks they chirp and sing? Are these palms of peace from heaven That these levely spirits bring?

Rosy feet upon the threshold, Eager faces peeping through, With the first red rays of sunshine, Chanting Cherubs come in view, Mistletoe and gleaming holly. Symbols of a blessed day, In their chubby hands they carry, Stealing all along the way.

Well we know them, never weary Of this innocent surprise; Waiting, watching, listening always, With full hearts and tender eyes, White and golden in the sun, Greets us with the sweet old welcome "Merry Christmas, every one!"

Christmas Song.

Ring the bells out loud and clear; Closing in a plentious year, Christmas comes. Let each heart rejoice and sing Glory to our Saviour King! For his mercies freely given. Peace on earth, and joy in heaven

Ring the bells out loud and clear! Christmas comes! Closing in a plentious year, Christmas comes.

Grateful hearts can prove their love, To their gracious Lord above. By the love and truth they show

Ring the bells out loud and clear; Christmas comes! Closing in a plentious year, Christmas comes. Doubly blest we'll be indeed. Giving from our ample store, Comfort to the suffering poor.

To his wretched poor below.

Ring the bells out loud and clear; Christmas comes! Closing in a plentious year, Christmas come Give all Christians as ye fare, Bounty large or smaller share ; If no more ye can bestow, Christmas love and greeting show

Ancient and Honorable Origin of Brother Jonathan and His Jonnycake.

The Christian name "Jonny" was first applied to the far-famed cake, made only in perfection in the south counties of Rhode Island of soft-feeling fine flat meal, ground from pure white floury Rhode Island corn in Rhode Island granite-stone mills. The original spelling of the name of the favorite food of the gods was "journey" cake, so called because of the facility with which it could be prepared, to gratify the impatient appetites of those heathen deities on their annual arrival at the delightful summer resorts or watering places on the southern shores of the Atlantic, the chief of which were situated where the Narragansett Pier and Newport now stand. The name (journeycake) was retained with the close of the war of Independence, about which time, in compliance tective Health Associations," such as you sugwith the prayers of memorials from the women gest. Those who want protection must, in this time, and perhaps it will be pesary to repeat of Connecticut and Rhode Island to the respect-country, protect themselves. I have little faith the boiling two or three times Indiana Farmive legislatures of the commonwealths, the term in laws which are to depend upon public offi-'journey," as applied to the favorite food of the gods and the Yankee nation, was abrogated by sovereign authority and that of "jonny' substituted in its place, in honor of Governor Jonathan Trumbull, the honored and trusted friend of General Washington, who always addressed the sterling patriot with the affectionate pet name of "Brother Jonathan." It was for this latter reason that the whole Yankee nation, and especially New England, became finally soubriqueted, characterized and identified in the person of "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull, a plain, unassuming, honest, common senseman, who resided in Lebanon, which is situated in the southeastern part of Connecticut

When in full official dress, "Brother Jonathan" Trumbull looked very much as he is now represented in what is generally supposed to be caricature. He was of a tall, gaunt form, and wore a swallow-tail homespun coat, manufactured in his family out of wool raised on his ence, carelessness and negligence, and conseown farm, and colored with maple bark procured from his own wood-pile, the dye being set be in the first handling of dangerous implewith iron filings obtained from the blacksmith ments or agents, in the course of time extraorshop in the neighborhood. The coat was cut dinary safeguards are not thought of, and great and made after the latest fashion, by the village recklessness succeeds to extreme caution. tailor, who (traveling five miles on foot) brought his own goose and shears to Brother and board, as was rulable in those primitive dol'ar for the making of a full-dress coat, fifty pitcher containing oatmeal and water, designed cants per pair for trousers, and twenty-five cents for each waistcoat, after which he (the ninth was instantly pointed out, the beverage was part of a man) cheerfully wended his way home der, a couple of pieces of salt pork slung on the ing of apprehension in regard to the employother, and his goose and shears, with divers ment of this poison by farmers. It was kept in farm products, stowed about his person. "Uncle a tool house, where also was the package of oat-adamant. He needs a tranquillud, and es-from the water; the meat of the egg will be less

wife, from flax of his own raising. His genteel, tight-fitting trousers, reaching some six inches short of his ankles, were made of striped linsey woolsey, likewise p epared and spun in his own family. His silver-buckled shoes were made by the hereditary shoemaker (who, like the family tailor, brought his own lap-stone, lasts and shoehammer on his back) from neats-hide sole leather and calf-skin tanned with white oak bark to the halves at the neighborhood tanyard, from hides of the governor's own raising, he (the shoemaker) receiving farmer's produce in exchange for his work at the rate of from a peck to three pecks of corn (or its equivalent in kind) for each pair of shoes made, according to

Adulteration of Foods, Etc.

The following extract from a letter by Prof. Martin, analytical chemist of Chicago, published in the Chicago Tribune, will serve to convey some idea of the fearful extent to which the adulteration of food and other articles is practiced. If there is any one duty paramount to all others the state owes its citizens, it is to protect their lives and health:

"At the request of a highly respectable cit-

izen of Chicago, I have examined fourteen brands of sugar, bought, as I understood, in this city: some granulated, some colored, some white, some coarse, and some fine. I tested them thoroughly for all impurities. In twelve of the samples I found tin in the form of a chloride, an active poison. The other constituents I can furnish if you desire. I have examined several syrups made essentially and entirely of glucose, and found in them chloride of tin, calsium, iron and magnesia, and in quantities which made them very poisonous. In one case a whole neighborhood was poisoned, and I was told of one death. I have in several cases found sugar of lead in vinegar. I use no vinegar myself. I look with suspicion upon our vinegar. I use fruits in place of it-lemonjuice, etc. I never eat pickles. I have found in various cases they were poisoned with lead and copper. I have tested to some extent the cheap tinware sold in our markets, and have no hesitation in saying that there is great danger in using fruits, vegetables, meats or fish put up in tin cans of any kind. They are liable to contain lead and tin, both active poisons. Terra alba is largely used in cream of tartar, confectionery, and pretty universally for adulteration. I have found in many baking powders alum instead of cream of tartar-a thing dangerous and injurious in all cases. I should say that I have come to expect adulteration, and to fear dangerous adulteration, in almost every article of the grocery kind. I have had large experience in the analysis of colored poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry goods firms in this city. I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed for other parties. In one case a child nearly died from wearing colored stockings. I would like-to add that I have analyzed numerous samples of cosmetics and powders used on the face and hair. Almost all the hair cosmetics including most of those in common use, I have found to be very poisonous, and many of the face powders and preparations I have found to contain arsenic or lead. I should not be surprised if twenty thousand people in Chicago, to-day, were injuring their health and endangering their lives by the use of these cosmetics and powders. You can hardly overestimate the present danger to public health from the large and growing sale of poisonous and dangerously adulterated articles in our markets, and you have my thanks and earnest wishes for your efforts to call public attention to this subject. I see no efficient remedy except through "Procers for their enforcement."

Poisons in Farmers' Hands.

The great increase, during the past thirty years, in the variety and number of insects which destroy the farmer's crops, has made it necessary, for purposes of defence, to purchase and have upon the premises some very active poisonous agents, mineral and vegetable. Among these may be named paris green, for destroying the potato beetle; hellebore powder, for the currant worms, rose bugs, etc.; and strychnine, for crows, blackbirds, etc., in cornfields. These comprise some of the most potent and deadly poisons known to science. By far the most dangerous is paris green, because it has come into such general use that it is found in almost every farm-house in the country. New, it is a well-known principle in human conduct that familiarity with danger engenders indifferquently, however timid and cautious one may

We were impressed with this fact by fortunately happening to observe a farmer in the Jonathan's house (the latter finding wax, thread | hurry of haying time, in July, seize a wooden stirrer, which had been used to mix paris days), and receiving in kind for his labor one green with flour, and thrust it into a stone for the men in the field. Of course the peril thrown away, and perhaps life was saved. It as he came, with a bag of meal on one shoul- was an incident well calculated to create a feel-Jonathan's" shirt ruffles and necktie were spun, meal, and here the mixing of the poison and pecially if he is an intelligent in, with a affected, it is said, than by slow thawing in cold

with the green powd nearest at hand, and its thoughtle-sly seized in the hurry of the ment.

All these conditioned circumstances show great carelessness, but it greater than that shown by others, in drent ways? We fear not. In the first plano poisons should be stored on farm premispuless it be an unused cellar or outbuilding. is better to make a tight box, large enouge hold all the poisons needed to be kept on I, together with dredging boxes, stirrers, etcad place this in a secure place away from s, foods and animals. Again, in using partreen in gardens care must be observed that peas, beans or other vegetables, are in close ximity to the pota toes, as the powder migfall or be blown upon them, and thus reach tlining-table and cause mischief. These poisore of immense benefit to farmers, but, likunpowder and other useful though dangerougents, they should be used with intelligented constant care .-Journal of Chemistry.

Making Hired Ho Responsible.

On this subject Mary gner Fisher says in Rural New Yorker:

One of the rules at "house" is to make the "help," both on them and in the house, responsible for the loss abreakage of articles confided to their care a use. The result is that the breakage of crocy is almost nothing, and other losses are in portion. I think that 'help," as a rule, like timethod of management much better than "fuss" and scold-ing that usually accome breakage. They learn a double lesson in way: to be care-ful, and to know the cond value of things. Of course, the master annistress can always make whatever allowance by think best in regard to accidents. Wheer I have occasion to introduce "new" helpto my family service, I inform her at the tset, that what she break she will have toy for, and the announcement is always go naturedly received. Not long ago, I overhear new arrival in the kitchen remark to my sekeeper: "Madame's rule is a good one at breaking dishes. I was at a place two year o, where there was the same rule, and where roke some dishes. But mind you, I haven broke any since. Some girls slam the distaround and don't care whether they break 'or not. I guess if they had 'em to pay for y would be more careful," and I was quite the same mind. It is sometimes well to know opinions of hired help on household manage

Lime in the Texettle.

Every good house wife lws that, an iron kettle used for heating waterat holds lime in solution, will in a short be become coated with that substance. This cing a poor conductor of heat, it will of case take a longer time to heat the water, that hen the kettle was new. Copper or tin ves do not become coated with lime. The reasis that iron has an affinity for lime, while their metals have not. But this affinity can be ercome by coating the inner surface of the sel with a compound of tannic acid and irowhich is insoluble in water and will not ecipitate lime. This is easily done. Take a tea kettle and put a handful of oak bark is it, fill it with water, and keep it boiling three or four hours, filling it from time to e as the water boils away. The iron will ge jet black coat of tannate of iron and will proof against lime. Care must be taken the kettle does not boil dry and become heatlo redness. A heat a little below that pointil destroy the coating. If the lime can be fremoved from an old tea kettle, it can be cold in the same manner as a new one, but will quire a longer

No Whisperi

"Well, what are you going to?" some old teacher may inquire. "We dt allow whis-pering in our schools." My ser is, Did you ever try it? Did you ever er hose despised words and allow your schola o whisper as much as they wished? If y have not the writer has, and after many despent in the school room as instructor, can it is and al-ways was, a success! Our schowas not noisy by any means, but on the corry was more quiet than many schools whethe scholars vere not allowed to communic

Many times a scholar needs encil or slate, and if not allowed to ask andr for it, will have to bother the teacher by rhg his hand or waiting until a class is throw a recitation, thereby losing valuable time h to teacher and scholar. No, let your schol whisper as much as they please, and you I see much less of it than you would suppo Forbidden fruit always tastes sweetest. Tap your older scholars when alone with them, ing them to understand how much you deperon them for keeping good order. Try it, tears, and my word for it, you will enjoy the from as much as the scholars .- A Teacher, in Kern Rural.

A Good Wife.

A good wife is to a man wim, strength and courage; a bad one is confu, weakness and despair. No condition is hoss to a man where the wife possesses firmnessecision and economy. There is no outward priety which can counteract indolence, extigance and folly at home. No spirit can leendure bad influence. Man is strong but heart is not wove, bleached and made by the hands of his the beverage took place. The stirrer, covered whole head, he needs its mornice in the water or a warm room.

was the implement conflict of life. To recover his composure, home must be a place of peace and comfort. There his soul renews its strength and goes with renewed vigor to encounter the labor and roubles of life. But if at home he finds no rest, and there is met with bad temper, jealousy and gloom, assailed with complaints and censures, hope vanishes and he sinks into despair.

Treatment of House-Plants.

In watering plants in rooms, discretion must e used. Cactus, cereus, and in fact all the so called succulents, require but little water in winter, simply enough to keep them growing Callas, and all that class of aquatic or semiaquatic plants will bear watering to saturation. As a rule, smooth-leaved and hard plants require less watering than pubescent and softleaved plants. Many small pots require water eveay day, sometimes twice a day-they dry out so fast-unless plunged into some moist material. The difficulty with amateurs is, they usually give small pots too little water, and large pots too much. Until the true habit and necessities of a plant is learned, it is better that it dry sufficiently to droop a little, rather than that the soil be kept saturated. Over saturation kills more plants than too much dryness.

Mother Goose.

Perhaps the writings of no one author have been read and committed to memory by so many persons, as the melodies of "Mother Goose," yet how few of those who have been entertained by them in infancy and youth know anything of their author. The National Repository savs:

Mother Goose is curiously unknown in literary circles. No English bibliographical work contains her name; she is not either by the name of Goose or Vergoose, in Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors." She was, however, a veritable historical personage Elizabeth Foster was a woman of Boston town, and became a goose by marriage, July 5, 1692. What with the children of her husband by a former marriage, ten in number, and her own, six in number, and subsequently her grandchildren, and the ditties she gave to the public, she seems to have stood for the portrait of the old woman who had so many chi!dren she didn't know what to do." The first edition of the Goose Melodies was published in Boston, entitled "Songs for the Nursery;" or, "Mother Goose's Melodies for Children," in 1719. A very large goose with a very long neck, and a mouth wide open, ornamented the title page.

Martha Washington handkerchiefs in black net with jetted frills are stylish.

Beetles and bugs in natural tints have taken the place of the reptiles popular last winter in adding the finishing touches to bonnets and hats.

Silk handkerchiefs are favorites for neckwear. They are manufactured in rich, dark and brilliant colors, both plain and figured, the designs being noticeable for their oddity and

For evening entertainments, matrons who wish to wear dark colors will choose a costume of all dark or garnet, as much handsomer by gaslight than deep gray, blue, brown, green or any of the similar shades.

For your piano cloth fashion demands that it shall be white or cream-colored velvet, handpainted in water-colors, or wrought with the finest silk brorderie in wreaths of holly, in fronds of fern, or in garlands of violets and smilax.

GOOD PRESSED BEEF .- We commend to our many new house-keeping readers, the following, which has been partly given in former years. Take any fresh, lean beef-the cheaper pieces, as the upper part of the leg above the "soup pieces" answers very well; that containing tendons or plenty of gelatine is even preferable, and some of the round steak or any other lean portion may be used with it. Boil closely covered until so tender that the meat will fall from the bones. (It is better to keep a closely fitting pan of cold water over the cooking kettle, to condense and cause to fall back the rising steam containing the escaping flavor.) Use only so much water as is needed to prevent burning. Take out the meat, mix and chop it fine. Put it into a tin pan or other deep dish. Skim off any excess of grease from the cooking liquor, and add to it a tablespoonful of Cooper's or other good gelatine for each three or four pounds of meat. When dissolved pour it into the chopped meat; put it on a large plate or tin that will fit into the dish, and place upon this twelve to twenty pounds weight-flat-irons will answer. When cold it is a solid mass, from which thick or thin slices may be cut, that are marbled in appearance, and are very excellent for sandwiches, or for a tea or breakfast dish, and it will keep several days even in warm weather if set in a cool place. It is tender, uicy, digestible nourishing, convenient and economical withal.—American Agriculturalist.

MINCE MEAT .- A simple rule is, one cup of meat to two of apples, with a tablespoonful of chopped suet; three teaspoons of ground cinnamon, two of allspice, two of cloves, two of salt, one of pepper-all even full-mixed with a cupful of brown sugar; a cupful of seeded raisins, half as many currants, a cupful of cider, with a little vinegar and a tablespoonful of molasses, or, instead of cider, use cider-vinegar, molasses and water mixed.

To RESTORE FROZEN EGGS .- Drop them in hot water and in a few moments remove them

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

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

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine \$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit, free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

18 Eiegan* New Style Chromo Cards with name 10 postpaid GEO. I REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

50 brilliant, chromo, and tortoise shell cards in case with name 10c; outfit 10c Hall Bros, Northford Ct.

80 samples photo duplex etc. cards, 10c; Autograph 1 Gilt-bound autograph album 15e; 75 styles chrome cards 10e; CHROMO CARD CO, Northford, Ct.

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

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

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

\$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$5.0. \$4 Outlit free. E. G. RIDE@UT & CO., 218 FaltonSt. N. Y

ORGAN BEATTY PIANO New Omlant 33 More. Best Golden Tongue Reviel, 55 to Kneedwells, Walnut Case, Avanti G. Spers, Stook E. London, New Planess, Stool, Cover & Revi. 51 + 13 to 15 Case, you by hears, to write me. Heartrette New sweper and Address DANL, F. BEATTY, V/ashinoton, New -

\$1425 profits on 30 days investment of \$100 Proportional returns every week on

\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars fice Address, T. POT-TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 W 11 St., N. Y.



O Superb, snowfiske, marble, chromo, transparent etc., CARDS, no 2alike, 10c. 20 samples, agents' terms, type, etc., 3c. Agents wanted. Large cash commission. Full outift 10c. All cards are fine stock and neatly printed. No imperfect eards sent out, Write plainly.Addess C A VICK, Arbela, Michigan.

Wanted.

By a Practical Sheep Breeder of more than twenty-five years' experience, both in the east and west, a partner with a cash capital of two thousand dollars or more, either with or without experience in the bus-iness; or will take one to three thousand head of good young Ewes Sheep on shares for two or three years, Address W. J. COLVIN & SON, Larned, Kansas,

FARMERS and SHIPPERS

pefore disposing of their produce, broom corn. seeds, beeswax, tobacco, furs, hides, skins, game, etc., will find it to their advantage to correspond with S. H. BULLARD.

Commission Merchant, 206, E. 54th St., N. Y. Cash advances. Ecnd for Price Current.

ESTRAY.

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

MARTIN HEISEL,
Carbondale, Kansas,

Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Londers, Riffes, & Revolvers, OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send slamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue. ON, 238 Main Street, CINCINFATI, O.

A trial box (\$1 size) of Universal Pile Pills sent free on receipt of five 3-cent stamps. A Sure Cure, 'Try them and be convinced of their merits. Name this paper. Agents wanted. F. E. SMITH & CO., P. O. Box, \$21, Middlebury, Vt.

A J. Thompson & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

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

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

"The best Thing in the West," -IS THE-

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

11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 2014 PER CENT, DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A. T. & S. F. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address,

A. S. JOHNSON,

Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

Still owned and offered for sale by the
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF
RAILROAD COMPANY

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

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL
AT DATE OF PURCHASE.
For Further Information Address
JOHN A. CLARK,

Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER.

\$25 REWARD,

Strayed or stolen from the pasture, June 18th, one chestnut sorrel horse, about 15½ hands high, has brand on left hip, the letter (Z) rather dim, mane and tail rather heavy but not long. Said horse is 4 years old. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said horse or any information leading to his recovery.

A. D. HOWARD, Beaver City, Neb.

1879.

aph

Strays for the week ending Pecember 24.

seer with right horn a little the lowest, no artificial marks remains.

STEER—Taken up by Robert H Hart of Pleasant Grove to me the 1st day of November 1870, one small red two year old seer with white on belly and flank, small roan patch inside f hock, swallow fork in left ear and crop of right, no rands, valued at \$2!

PONY—Taken up by Noah Taylor of Salt Springs tp, on he 26th day of October 1870, one grey horse pony, shod all round, saudle marks and about years old, glasseyed in the 1ght, valued at \$30.

PONY—Also, by the same, one black mare pony three curs old with white strip in forchead, heavy mane and tail, alued at \$20.

and white tail, no other marks or brands visible, 2 years out valued at §5.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Brown of Washington tp, November 24, 15%, one red steer with white in face and end of tail white, marked with hole in right ear and smooth crop off left ear, one year old, valued at §16.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Nichaus, Clork.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Lewis of Sherman tp, one 3 year old red steer, white face and both hind legs white, branded on the kip but can't tell what the brand is, valued at \$18.

construction of the constr

STEER—Taken up by John Duncen, Meund 1p, (Mound reek PO) one yearling steer wite red head and neck and ostly red from knees down, some white in face and red obts on body, no brands, valued at 85, STEER—Taken up by C N Barker, Middle Creek tp, (Jon-burg PO) November 1, 157,0 nor yearling steer, paig red.

mostly red from sinces down, some white all fice and respots on body, no brands, valued at \$15.

STEER—Thaten up by C N Barker, Middle Creek tp, (Louisburg P O) November 1, 1879, one yearling steer, paire red, in the steer, square crop and slit in left car and brand on righthip. The two steers valued at \$30.

STEER—Thaten up by Geo Meng, Ritchland tp, (Hillsdale P O) November 1, 1879, one steer two years old, red and white spotted steer, square crop and slit in left car and brand on righthip. The two steers valued at \$30.

STEER—Thaten up by Geo Meng, Ritchland tp, (Hillsdale P O) November 1, 1879, one steer two years old, red and white spotted, white back and white face, left horn drooped, tail white, swallow fork and under bit in right car and swallow fork in left car, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by John Walton, Middle Creek tp, (Louisburg P O) November 1, 1879, one roam yearling steer, and crop at right car and at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A M Taylor, Middle Greek tp, (Louisburg P O) November 1, 1879, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, values at \$15.

COW—Taken up by B P Young, Miami tp, (New Lancaster P O) November 10, 1879, one yearling steer, red and white spotted, values at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Fred Halmfield, Miami tp, (New Lancaster P C) November 4, 1879, one white cow dyears old, no marks or brands, both valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Fred Halmfield, Miami tp, (New Lancaster P O) November 4, 1879, one white cow dyears old, crop off left car and silt in right ear, common size, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by A Marker Millsdale P O, November 1, 1879, one red cow dyears old, white face, white spot on left shoulder and white helly, crop of right ear, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by J M Mannen, Stanton tp, November 1, 1879, one red cow dyears old, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by J M Mannen, Stanton tp, November 1, 1879, one red cow dyears old, white spot and white spot on have and belly, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by J W Marker, Hillsdale P O, Nove

75.
FILLEY—Taken up by C H Fennechole, Stanton tp. (Stan on P O) Nov — 1879, one bright bay filley 2 rears old, 15 anbs bigh, dark mane and tall, no other marks or brands.

Mitchell County.—J. W. Hatcher, Clerk.
PONY—Taken up by G. W. Lemmons, Custer tp, one Tex
as horse pony, five years old, dark brown, three white feet
no other marks or brands, valued at \$18.

Remaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

Kemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by F D Hill, residing in Harrison ip, Nov 2, 1873, one brown two year old filley, left bind foot white, some white on right fore foot, left hilp knocked down, valued at £30.

MARE—Taken up by Johanna Gorman, residing in Wetmore tp, Nov 3, 1873, one bay mare 2 years old, no marks or brands visible, valued at £40.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Porter, Granada tp, Nov 7, HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Porter, Granada on right hip with letter R, the two years old past, branded on right hip with letter R, the two years old past, branded on right hip with letter R, the two years old past, branded on right hip with letter R, the two years old past, branded on right hip with letter R, the two years old past, branded on right hip with letter R, the two years old past, branded on right hip with letter R, the two years old past, branded on right hip with letter R, the step to the mark of brands visible at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by John Drancy residing in Relimond tp, Nov 1, 1870, one year old dark red steer with white spot in forehead and white on end of tall, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by A Hall, redding in Red Vermillion tp, Nov 5, 1879, one roan yearling steer with crop in left ear and swallow fork in right ear, valued at \$22.

Nov 3, 1879, one light bay filley 2 years on past, according to the right shoulder, no valuation given. COLT—Taken up by Henry Honeyman, Richmond tp.Nov COLT—Taken up by Henry Honeyman, Richmond tp.Nov 14, 1879, one dark tay horse colt I verr old past, black mane upd tail, sar in forchead and right hind teg white up to an

Strays for the week ending Pecemb'r 24.

Butler County—V Brown. Clerk

COU.T—there my by 1B Pillmere, Glerce tp. Nov 7s.
Shoulder and both flanks, unlatelligible brand on left Bits present lot be three years of a valued at 15s.

Bugnesed lot be three years of a valued at 15s.

Brigged lot be three years of a valued at 15s.

Brigged lot be three years of a valued at 15s.

Brigged lot be three years of a valued at 15s.

Brigged lot be three years of a valued at 15s.

Brigged lot be three years of a band high, right him for white white the most of the state of the white, that in forchead with con nose, no brands and valued at 15s.

Brigged lot be three years of a lot with a lot of the three years of the state of the three the state of the three thre

Osborne County—C. G. Paris, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by F V Oburg, Tilden tp, one large bay mare mule, 14½ hands high, silt in left car and harness marks, 14 years old, valued at \$25.

MULE—Also, by the same, one large black horse mule 14½ hands high, with harness marks, a few white spots on rump about 15 years old, valued at \$20.

Steen account white, no marks or brands, and the stee, age -, color white, no inarks or brands the brands are steen as the steen account white spotted, brands are steen as the steen and white spotted, brands are steen as the s

or orands, valued at \$10.

STEER—Also, by the same, one steer, color light red samal size, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

Shawnee County—J Lee Knight, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up Nov 18, 1870, by Hiram A Whitlow of Tecumseh th, ane bright bay mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, valued at \$40.

COW—Taken up Nov 9, by George Windle, Soldier tp, 1 small red cow, branded on left hip with a large letter 8, sup posed to be 5 years old, valued at \$18.

STEER—Also, one small red yearling steer, white face, some white on belly, bush of tail white, valued at 18.

HEIFER—Also, one small red yearling steer, white face, some white on belly, bush of tail white, valued at 18.

HEIFER—Also, one small red yearling helfer, some of the control of

MARE—Taken up by A A Phillips, Newbury tp, Nov48, 1870, one bay mare 2 years old, bald face, one glass eve, right fore foot and both hind feet white, branded B on right shoulder, valued at \$40.

In EIFER—Taken up by Geo Berroth, Wabaunsee tp, Nov. 24, 1870, one white helief with red ears, under bit in right ear hole through left ear and end off, valued at \$5.

CDLT—Taken up by Chas Kreiger, Wabaunsee tp, Dec 8, 1870, one mare coil, light sorral color, 2 years old past, white or prands, valued at \$5.

STEER—Taken up by W H Smith, Maple Hill tp, Dec 3, 1879, one red steer, white in face, white on each flank and bush of tail, valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Xayler Delonais, Maple Hill tp, Dec 3, 1879, one horse pony colt 1 year old, color bay, stripe in face, one white leg, no brand, valued at \$13.

MARE—Also, one mare two years old, color dun, no mark of the color of the color

Washington County—J. O. Young, Clerk, MARE—Taken up by B Church Clifton tp, Oct 29,1879, one ay mare about 17 years old, small star in forchead, has col-ar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands, valued, at

Woodson County-I. N. Holloway, Clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by P Scott, Neosho Falls tp. Nov 14, 79, one iron grey filley 2 years old past, no marks or brands 579, one iron grey filey 2 years old past, no marks or orange, slued at \$30.

Alace Taken up by J S Brown, Owl Creek tp, way 21.

579, one iron grey mare, light mane and tall, star in fore-ead, both hind feet white, no marks or brands, and valued head, noth that leet white, no late as of blands, and taken at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by John Light, Liberty tp, Nov, 7, 1870, one dark bay mare 2 rears old with a star in forehead, about 15 hands high, valued at \$95.

COW—Taken up by William Peck, Toronto tp, Dec 1, 1870 one brindle and white cow seven or eight years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Wilson County - S. McFadden, Clerk.
MULE—Taken up by G. W. Daniels, Nov. 24, 1879, one
earling hore mule, mouse color with black stripe on back
nd across shoulders, mddium size, valued at 244, P. O.,
tloona, Kansas.

ma, Kansas. Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk. Wyandott County—D. B. Emmons, Clerk.
COW—Taken up by E K Blanton. Pomeroy, Nov 7, 1879
one cow 4 years old, red with some white on head, lower
part of body and hip fred with some white on head, lower
wallow fork and two notches in old the point off of horn
notch in lower edge of right car valued at \$20.

BULL—Taken up by C Peterson. Delaware tp, one dark
ed roan bull about 4 years old, valued at \$15.

Taken up
HEIFEE—Taken up by George Filot, Wyandott tp, Dec
1879, one dark red and white spotted heifer.
1879 one dark red and white spotted heifer,
1878 and the spotted heifer of the spotted heifer.

The file Also, one light red and white spotted heifer,
and the spotted heifer of the spotted heifer.

Strays for the week ending December. 17.

Anderson County—Jas J Houston, Clerk
COLT—Taken up by W J Bell of Walker to November 5,
1878, one bright sorrel mare colt one year old, small white
spot in forehead, no marks or branch, valued at \$2.
COLT—Also, one dark bay mane colt, blind in left eye and
wart on right finals, branded with letter H on left shoulder,
valued at \$15.

alued at \$15.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

STEER—Takenup by C C Gregg of Irving to (White Cloud

P O., Doniphan O November (date not given) 1879 one red yearling the face marked with swallow fork in right ear and a op off left, also some white on bely and end of tall ar marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken & Hobbins of Walnut tp (Carson P O) November 10, by horse cold 2 years old, 12 hands high, no marks og valued at \$50.

CALE—Taken & Hobbins of Walnut tp (Carson P O) November 10, no yearing sther call, red, some with the control of the contr FILLEY—Take Eli Zimmerman of Hiawatha tp (Hiawatha P) Ar 1, 1859, one roan filley 2 years old, no marks or salued at \$50.

Bourbon Co James H. Brown, Clerk.

(Hlawstha P.) Jan. et al. 12. Jumerman of Hawas and the control of a mes H. Brown, Clerk.

MARE—Taken a A Everset, Marion to, one bay mare 2 years old, and hind feet, brander ent feet, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken a B on front feet, valued at \$22.

HORSE—Also, o buy mare 2 years old, white on hind feet, brander ent feet, valued at \$22.

HORSE—Also, o buy mare 2 years old, white in fore head, branded B oset, valued at \$20.

Chase Co-S. A. Breese, Clerk.

MARE—Taken a Carson, Bazzar to, November 11, 1879, one bay mare size, a little white in forchead, durk mane and tal sears old, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken a Lonelson, Bazzar to, November 11, 1879, one bay mare size, a little white in forchead, durk mane and tal sears old, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken L. Donelson, Bazzar to, November 15, 1879, one Texas or 1 ke/s, Bazzar to, November 15, 1879, one Texas or 1 ke/s, Bazzar to, November 15, 1879, one Pay mas G Browning in Bazzar to, November 15, 1879, one dead on riQ, crop and slit in left car, valued at \$48.

COW—Takeu up has G Browning in Bazzar to, November 15, 1879, one last search of the tone one white about a state of the search of the

Coffey County—V Throckmorton, Clerk. STEER—Taken up brasile, Liberty tp. November 379, one red yearling signarks or brands, valued a

Co, one real yearling so marks or brands, valued at PONY—Taken up byh W Lankerd, Pottowatomie p, November 21, 1879, ear old light bay pony, star in orchead, some white or de of nose and hind rest white alued at \$80.

STEER—Taken up by Shawver, Burlington tp, Deimber 3, 4879, one red yg steer, dim brand on right ip, valued at \$13.

HEIFER—Taken up ink Cayot, Star tp, November 1, 1879, one light roan yg heifer, no marks or brands getble, valued at \$12.

about 15% hands high, in both eyes, has white spot on the left hind foot, no otrks or brands, valued at \$10.

Douglas Coun\$, F. Diggs, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by sompson, Lecompton tp, October 18, 1850, one bay 15 hands high, no marks or MULE—Taken up by hompson, Lecompton tp, October 18, 1879, one brown 14 hands high, branded R on right shoulder, piece end right ear, valued at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Sanders, Willow Springs tp, November 26, 1879, over marc, 2 years old, star in forehead, right hind face, valued at \$45.

MARE—Taken up by Sanders, Willow Springs tp, November 26, 1879, over marc, 2 years old, star in forehead, with the same of the same property of the same of the same property of the same of the same property of the same property is the same of the same property of the same property is the same of the same property is the same property in the same property in the same property is the same property in the same property in the same property is the same property in the same property in the same property is the same property in the same property in the same property is the same property in the same property in the same property is the same property in the same property in the same property is the same property in the sam

\$15. E-Taken u.5 R Star, Wild Cat tp, October 28 light brown mare, head white below the even

Wabannsee County.—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up Nov 1, 1879, by F P Warring, Alma tp, one red steer, one year old, under bit in right ear, bush of FILLEY—Taken up Nov 15, 1879, by Wn Smith, Washer Spotial Steep one of the Steep on on Steep on Steep on Steep on on Steep on on Steep on on Steep o

small white spot in fleed, valued at \$20. COLT—Also, one Aborse colt 8 months old, medium sized, lett hind foods, yalued at \$25. HORSE—Also, one year old strawberry roan horse, 14 hands, valued at \$2

Jefforsonanty—J N Insley Clerk
STEER—Taken 'J A Owen. Rock Creek tp, November
12, 1879, one red year steer, crep off left ear, unknown
brand on left hip, 'v dat \$17.
HEIFER—Also, 'cst yearling heifer, valued at \$15.
STEER—Taken 'J Albert Teebler, Rock Creek tp, one
cut two year old sterby and underbit in right ear, upper
sit in left ear, valuet \$20.
STEER—Also, bet same, one red, and selvice. HEIFER—Also, "ee vearing nearer, where as the STEER—Taken by Albert Teebler, Rock Creek tp, one red two year old sterop and underbit in right ear, upper bit in telt ear, valued .

STEER—Also, be same, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, eadd under bit in right ear, upper bit in left ear, valued .

STEER—Taken .

STEER—Taken .

JEAN—Taken .

JEAN—Taken if Alex Hughan, one light bay mare 2 years old, star in redeal right hind foot white, black mane and tail, valued at .

ONA—Taken up Jacob Stilt, Kaw tp, November 7, 1879, one white cowtwe re sold with red ears and calf by her side, valued at .

STEER—Taken by G A Patterson, Oskaloosa tp, November 3, 1879, of the star of the

inule, one year old, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken
by J W Foreman, Oskaloosa tp, November 14, 1573, one
and left hind fo
STEEL—Take
by J W Herr Henry, Sarcoxie tp, November 10, 1570, 1 re
on end of tall at her the belly, valued at 15.

COLT—Take by J W Davis, Sarcoxie tp, November 7, 1570, one dark if frey cott one year old, right hind foot
white and star tychead, valued at 220.

FILLEY—The pub by Emmett Coptly, Kentucky tp, November 3, 1579, or own filley two years old, 14 hands high
valued at \$20.

vember 3, 1879. by hydroxy rears old, 14 hands high, yember 3, 1879. by hydroxy mare 3 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet 87. BER-Th 1879. by hydroxy mare 3 years old, 14 hands high, both hind feet 87. Bernard 1879. by hydroxy mare 3 years old, 14 hands high, which was a specific state of the stat

Johan County—J Martin, Clerk
HEIFER—hen up by O J Graham, McCamish tp, Noember 12, 18 me roan heifer one year old past, valued at verifier 12, 18

MTEER—T
be 14, 1870,
MULE—11
to south of Ola
years old las
to left they
STEER—T
to be the two years old, valued at \$30.
MULE—11
to be 10, 1870, one horse mile about 3
to left they
STEER—T
to be 12, 1870, one horse mile about 3
to lead or noise color, valued at \$40.

MULE—11
to be 12, 1870, one to be 13, 1870, one to be 14, 1870, one to be 14, 1870, one of the telept 12, 1870, one of the telept 12, 1870, one of the telept 12, 1870, one of the telept 14, 1870

Leavenworth County. J. W. Niehans, Clerk. I MARE—Taken up by John W. Mouldon, Sherman tp, November 27, 1579, 1 bay mare, 14 hands high, with star in forehead, 4 years old, MULE—Also, 1 dark bay horse mule, 14 hands high, 3 years old, both apparently unbroken, no marks or brands visible, both valued at \$70.

COW—Taken up by Joss. P. Sewers, Sherman tp, November 27, 1879, 1 black and white cow, 3 years old, right car apparently frozen, valued at \$18.

MARE—Taken up by John C. Cullesin, 'Sherman tp, November 27, 1879, 1 black mare, 16 hands high, white spot in forehead, 10 years old, sweenled in both shoulders, valued at \$18.

STRAYED.

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

STSAY .

A large, fat, white milch w, with red nose, ears nd three red feet. Pleast deliver or leave word at T. B. Thompson's No. 83, 10th Ave., Topeka.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

About August 1st, 1879, the following stock, to wit:
One bay mare, 3 years old, large blaze in face, saddle
and collar marks, branded on shoulder and thigh
with N, natural pacer. One iron grey or mouse colored mare, 2 years old, white feet, large blaze in face,
small black spot over left eye, had on leather head
halter, branded on shoulder and thigh with N. One
bay mare 2 years old, white bind feet, branded on
left shoulderwith N. One sorrel mare, two years old,
one hind foot white, branded on left shoulder with
N. One bay horse 2 years old, few white hairs in
forchead, branded on left shoulder with letter N.
One iron grey yearling mare, star in forchead, branded on left shoulder with letter N.
A liberal reward will be paid for their return to us
or for information leading to their recovery.
Address Wilson & Norton,
Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co, Ks.

Strayed or Stolen

On the 14th of November from my farm, three niles north of Osage City, Kansas,

THREE HORSES.

One light grey Horse, branded D on left shoulder and other indistinct marks, tail cut square. One bay Mare, black mane and tail—very small tail—and had on a headstall. One little black Pony, saddle sore on

\$20 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for any information leading to the recovery of the following horses; A dark sorrel brood mare 9 years old with short mane and tail, with no marks except a small white spot in the forehead, her weight, I think, is about 1300 lbs. Also her colt, a large norse colt of about the same color of the mare, having a small white spot also in the forehead, he is 6 months old. At the same time a roun colored horse colt of fair size, 2½ years old. These strayed or were stolen from my place, 2 miles south-east of Auburn P. O., Shawnec Co., the last of September. I will pay the above for information of the three, or a proportionate price for one or two of them.

SAMUEL JOSLIN, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kas.

KNOW THYSELF.



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

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

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

An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cts

penefactor."
An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cts

oenclactor.

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

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

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

You are a man of basiness, we while the tire strained by the strainess, avoid stimulants and take HOP BITTERS HOP BITTE W HOP BITTER Have you disspensia, Ridney or writary concase of the siomach, boucks, blood, fire or new you will be cared if you will
You will be cared if you may

If you are simply weak and low spirited, try if 1
initiational Your drugsts keeps;
It may save your life. It has saved hunced in the Care it the revised, arisetabled.

Has Cough Care is the averenest, after and Lest, Ach and The Lind Paul for Someth, Liver and Kidneys, is superjot to the Lind Paul for Someth, Liver and Kidneys, is superjot to the Lind Paul for Someth, Ask druggist, and Lind Paul for Someth Liver and Kidneys, is superjot to the Lind Paul for the Liver and Liver an

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

The Deal Of Ito Airus.

This is the case with the Mexican Stratang Lintin ent. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable herse saved, the agony of an awful carled or house subdued, the horr s of rice-matem overcome, and of a thousand and-one other bressings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mexican Stories of curward disease are speedily cared by the

Mustang Lielment.

usiang Liniment has often saved a alumble horse, a list on crutehos, or ears of torture.

It heals without a Scar. It goes to be very root of the matter, renefrating yen the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints to one. It has been in stendy use for ore than twenty-five years, and is ostilvely

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

lates every function to more healthful action, and thus a benefit in all diseases.

Dyspepsin, Wenkness of the Stomneh, Constipation, Dizziness, General Debility, etc., are cured by the Safe Hitters. It is unequaled as an Appetizer and Regular Tonic. It is a medicine which should be in every annily, and which, wherever used, will save payment of many ductors bila.

Entire of the safe Hitters of the Story of the Story



Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

TOPEKA Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works,

Manufacturer **PAVEMENTS**

P. O. Box 170.

Chimney Flues.

CEMENTS, LIME, PLASTER and HAIR.

Factory and Office on Kansas Ave., be-tween 2d and 3d Streets,

M. A. FIFAR

Wholesale and Re-tail Dealer in

farm Zetters.

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 my premises inspring. I told him that if 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, ev. in 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 here are many varieties of fall wheat, their habits hay 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 Hiberdized 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 advic 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 Kansa

LANCASTER, Atchison Co., Dec. 18.—I was not aware of your notice nor the publication of my communication in the FAAMER of Nov. 26, LANCASTER, Atchison Co., Dec. 18.—I was not aware of your notice nor the publication of my communication in the FAAMER of Nov. 26, in reference to a combined hay manger 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 manger 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 cts; flax seed, 10 to 15 bushels, price 32 cents. Wheat averaged about 18 or 20 bushels, price from \$1.07 to \$1.15; oats, 35 bushels, 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.

Newton, Harvey Co., Dec. 15.—Perhaps a world from Harvey would be in place.

word from 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 20 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 did about the sam 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 inte 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 CONWAY TOWNSHIP, Sumner Co., Dec. 14,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 wave the banner and challenge the state for an equal next harvest.

W. Armstrong.

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 fee. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me Your Name and Address on 59 Gilt. Duplex, etc. cards, in case, 15c. David Bros, Northford, Ct.

PHOTOGRAPH VISITING CARDS.; Send 10e for circular and 80 samples. Seavy Bros, Northford Ct

AGENTS WANTED For the hundsomet and CHEAPEST BIBLES Extra Terms and Large Forsing & Momany. Cash PREMIUMS

M. W. DUNHAM

Has Just Imported 36 Head FOR HIS OAKLAWN STUD OF PERCHEROn-NORMAN



GRAPE VINES.

PEACHES. PRS,

ETC., ET

SMAURUITS and choice varie

CHERRIES, LUMS,

Most Liberal Ims of the age. Park Nursery & City ns. Lawrence, PHILLIPS.

When we went to Texas, we out the route down through the finest portion assouri, by way of the "Queen City" Sedalia, the Fort Scott and Parsons, through the garden po if Kansas, passing along the wonderful "Valle le Neoslo," with its rolling upland prairies, b majestic rivers, springs of pure water, deep ray ich plains of waving corn, dotted here and this pretty farm cottages nestled under the grees.

Going south from Parsons, I, our route led down towards the blue waters Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the Charming in Territory, just below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, it tible in its variety of resources, with its mine its and prairies;

WATCHES! CLOCKS!

JEWELRY!

SILVER--PLATED WARE!!

BEST BUTTER

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 14, 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 Greamer butter and the process itself has always taken first premium.

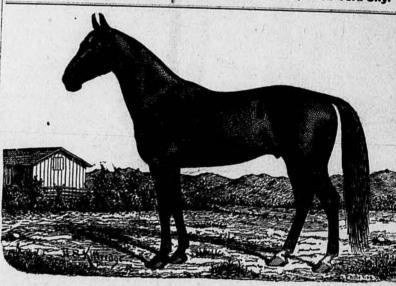
Extracts taken from letters received from parties using the Creamer:

"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 those making by the old process."—"I placed it in a small battened leanto attached to my barn, where it has worked equally well in the coldest as well as in the mildest 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 are the many that have signified to us their intention of getting one next spring, we say, purchase now and get the benefit of it during the winter while butter is high, it is equally as valuable for winter as for summer use. We want good agents in every county not taken. For a copy of Chicago Dairyman giving prices and information send to DYMAN & SHAFFER, STATE AGENTS, 100 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

THE SUN FOR 1880.

down through the relationship of the feeder of the process of the post of the control of the process of the post of the post of the process of the post of the process of the post of the process of the post of the

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher of "The Sun," New York City.



Imported Clydesdales, HAMBLETONIANS,

And other desirable strains of

Trotting Stock, For Sale Cheap and on Hasy Terms.

All Stock guaranteed to be as represented. Catalogues sent free. Address,

POWELL BROS. Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

GRAND PREMIUM GIFT OF A GENUINE OIL PAINTING GIVEN TO EACH AND EVERY SUB-

SCRIBER OF THIS PAPER! A GRAND OPPORTUNITY, READ!

Arrangements have been made with the National School of Design, of Chicago, Ills, which secure to the patrons of this paper the most valuable ART PREMIUMS ever offered in this country. These Premiums consist of genuine Oil valuable ART PREMIUMS ever offered in this country. Each Painting is a masterplette of activities work, and worth more than all the Chromo of Engraving Premiums that were ever offered. Their beauty and value may be determined by the following card.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DESIGN, CHICAGO, ILLS.—Dear Siz: Assured all subscribers that each and every fremium furnished under this arrangement will be a first-class, genuine Oil Painting painted by a first-class artist, on good cauvas, and that we are selling even inferior works every week. For from \$10 to \$25 cach.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DESIGN, On the Premium Certificate found below, and sends it to the National School of Design, 124 Wells St., Chicago, Illa, 100 Certificate found below, and sends it to the National School of Design, 124 Wells St., Chicago, Illa, 100 Certificate found below, and sends it to the National School of Design, 124 Wells St., Chicago, Illa, 100 Certificate found below is tamps, or 25 cits currency, to pay cost of mailing and destination uninjured.

Cut out this Certificate and send it to the National School of Design. It is worth \$10. PREMIUM CERTIFICATE. On receipt of this Certificate, together with 25 cts. to pay postage ORIGINAL HIGH-CLASS OIL PAINTING.

rate is good until March 1; 1880, after which 10 cts, additional will be charged. No Paintwithout this Certificate, except on receipt of **810**, the retail price for these Premium Oil Certificates must be sent directly to The National School of Design, 124 Wells St., Chicago, Ills.

NOTE THESE INSTRUCTIONS.—All Certificates should be sent in before March 1, 1880. All cale must in all cases be sent, otherwise persons not entitled to the benefits of this arrangement might reap the advantage. Each Fainting will be strongly protected by heavy wrappings, and postage will be prepaid theorem. The protected by heavy wrappings, and postage will be prepaid theorem. Some sent in. But one Painting can be obtained for each copy of the paper, this week, and ending it in for redemption. Address all Certificates direct to of cutting it out at once and sending it in for redemption. Address all Certificates direct to THE NATIONAL SCHOOL OF DENSIGN, 124 Wells N.C. Chicago, Hile.,

And you will receive by mast the finest and most valuable Art Premium ever offered in this country.

What Old Subscribers Say

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauserills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are scarcely larger mustard seeds.

Being entirely vegetable, no particular cis required while using them. They operate without dissuance to the while using t

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Rumors, from the wormmon Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever's, Scaly or Brough Skin, in short, all discases caused by bad blood, are conquered spowerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rush, s. Carbungeles, Sore Eyes, Screenlous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, et or Thick Neek, and Enfarged Glans Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, et or Thick Neek, and Enfarged Glans in the cause of the control of face or body, frequent heathche or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, interest or child alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue conted, you are fering from Medical Discovery has medical, as a remedy for all such cases of Solden In the cure of Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs, and early es of Consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians blunce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

About the "Chicago Weekly News" When They Re Their Subscriptions.

R. Cogley, Lolus, Union County, Ind., says; "I think the News the best weekly extant, and do not wish to do without it."

D. M. Savage, Flint City, Mich., says: "We can not do without the Werkety News. We are taking three other papers beside, but we get more news in your paper than the rest all put together."

Wim. McCallum, Cabot, Ark., says: "It just suits me; can't do without it."

The Rev. J. Hoberg, Monroe, Oregon, says: "I thave been a subscriber to the Chicago News for a number of years. The Naws is certainly one of the best newspapers of the land. On account of the hard times, and my limited income (I am a Methodist preacher). I thought of doing without the paper, much as I like it. But wife and childen give me no rest till I send for it again, so I inclose 75 cents."

Willie J. McKinney, Milburn, Ky., says "I think your Werkey is one of the best papers published in America, and is not confined entirely to political gews."

The above extracts are sufficient to show in what esteem the CHICAGO WEEY NEWS

The above extracts are sufficient to show in what esteem the CHICAGO WEEK NEWS The above extracts are summent to show in what esteem the Chicken is held by its old subscribers. It is a FAVORITE FAMILY NEWSPAPER, because it news, is independent and impartial in its presentation of political intelligence es all the publishes six completed stories in every issue, has correct market reports, and generally mishes a complete, trustworthy and pure family journal at the Lowest Price in the Unit States SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR, postage included. A dollar bill pays for sixty Address, VICTOR F. LAWSON, PUBLISHER, 123 FIFTH AVE, CHICAGO, ILL.



