

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 29, 1880.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 52.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,

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Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E.E. EWING.

Editor and Publisher, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Correspondence.

Letter from Samuel Stoner.

Having left Kansas in September and expected to have returned long ere this time, have seen but one copy of the FARMER with a notice "Stoner, come forth," to which I must reply "Here am I." As to my manger and shelter, I intended having cuts made so they can easily be understood by any one as I find a great many did not understand them from the description, and wrote me for a sketch. It further includes a cave to store roots, and a selffeeding hopper, all under a cheap roof, just the requirement for the comfort of stock in winter, all cheap and substantial. But I failed to have it accomplished, as precarious health and other incentives unexpectedly called me here to the Pacific coast in southern California, or in the extreme southwestern corner of the United States, where, I, in all probability, shall remain as long as my interests in Kansas will permit, as this country is more than I expected to find it. For healthfulness, salubrity and equitableness of climate, depth of soil, its adaptation to all the variety of fruits and nuts, both semi-tropical and northern, to which this climate is peculiarly adapted, and above all, inhabited by a social, genial class of people far

above the average for intelligence and sobriety. Some idea of the climate and the productiveness of the soil can be formed, when I tell you that rose bushes and geraniums grow into trees and are full of bloom now, in December. These and other flowers and vines bloom continually. I have seen a castor bean tree 20 feet high and from 8 to 10 inches in diameter; it trees and on small wheat fields. Boards, stones also blooms and bears fruit continuously. I have also seen the Eucalyptus tree, which is hard wood and not soft like the cottonwood, from 50 to 60 feet high and from 10 to 12 inches in diameter, which, I have been credibly informed, was not five years old yet, and apple trees two years old from the bud, with 48 apples on; grape vines three years old with 30 pounds of grapes on, some clusters weighing 7 and 8 pounds. The orange trees are now loaded with green oranges and will ripen about names over fifty, and less than a hundred, in Christmas or New Years. But this will not straw. do, as I am occupying too much of your valua-

> What the other inquiries are I know not, in proper season, a preparation to prevent raband also what led me to the discovery, as it is better to give it late than never. I am all the time more or less trying experiments, and watching the result, and knowing that a piece of a dead rabbit rubbed on a tree prevented them in a measure from gnawing it, that I reasoned thus: if a dead rabbit has this effect why not any thing else that has the same nauseating smell. So at hog killing time (which further demonstrated the fact that nothing should be thrown away or wasted), I gathered up the cast off lights or lungs with the bloody refuse from the hearts and threw them into the scalding barrel, and spinkled a few handfuls of sulphur on them, then put the kettle on the fire, and to every gallon of water added about a quart of soft soap, heated and stirred it into a strong suds, then poured it into the barrel on the lungs and stirred it all up together, then took it to the nursery and dipped the suds out in buckets, and instead of using a rag took a piece of lung which is tough, and encircled the tree at the ground, and gave it one upward stroke, then passed it to the next tree, frequently dipping into the warm suds. After a little practice I could go over them nearly as fast as I could walk, and when one piece of lung wore out, took another. This I did as before stated some seven or eight years ago, and then treated in a short time a nursery of some 7,000 apple trees, including about 500 set out in orchards. At the same time had some small cottonwoods in the same nursery, which I did not so treat, thinking that the rabbits would not disturb them, but in that I was mistaken as they were very plenty and must have been very hungry as they girdled the cottonwood as high as they could reach, and never touched or disturbed one of the apple trees in the nursery or orchard. The preparation not only prevents the rabbits from knawing the bark but promotes vigor and healthfulness, and keeps other insects at bay. One application is the fall is sufficient for the rabbit and one in the spring for turpentine added, allowing it to run down over

it is not worth hundreds of dollars to the readers of the FARMER I am much mistaken.

San Diego, Cal., Dec. 6, 1880.

Pulverizing the Soil.

"This drouthy country" is an expression used by one of your correspondents from western Kansas, and occasionally heard in every state, and the question is often asked. Can we do anything to prepare our soil to stand a drouth? The latest and, I believe, the truest theory, bearing on this question, is that the plow is the greatest rain persuader at our command. I have experimented in a small way and believe we can retain much of the rain as it falls in our soil and prevent to a great degree its evaporation during a drouth. Plow deep in the fall. Plow for corn-for sowing wheat, the fellowing year, so that water, rain or snow, will easily penetrate the soil instead of running off to the creeks, as it does from hard, unplowed

ground. I believe most of our western lands have a clay subsoil and will hold water like a cistern By loosening up the soil and keeping stock from tramping it we may store up water for next crop. The next question is, How long will this store last in a dry season; or can we carry it in the soil the season through? There is very little waste until the air becomes dry and hot in the spring, and it is dry air only that steals it. On a coarse, loose soil, dry air makes short work of it. If we could exclude the air perfectly it is plain there would be no waste except as the growing crops used it. Mulching is an old practice in gardens, around straw, &c., have been used, and successfully in proportion to the completeness of the mulch. But we cannot find straw nor boards to cover the great cornfields of the west. There is a mulch, almost as good as straw, easily procured and applied,-powdered soil. As soon as the soil begins to dry out in the spring pulverize the surface to a fine powder and the air will be as completely shut out, and the moisture shut in as any straw mulch can do it. One inch of fine soil is worth as much, as a mulch, as six of

I pulverized fine a plot of ground weekly during a drouth and any time during the summer, on brushing aside the fine soil the moist earth appeared, when coarse soil was complete ly dried out. Ground intended for wheat sowbits from gnawing trees, which I will now give, ing should be pulverized weekly till the wheat is sown. For corn and cultivated crops the same system should be pursued; implements should be used as cultivators that will work shallow, pulverize fine, leaving the surface lev-

el and firm. Spring plowing should be done as early as possible and pulverized. Pulverize! Pulverize!! should be the watchword of every western farmer. During a drouth, more moisture will be found in a hard road than in a poorly pulverized field because constant traffic leaves the road covered with a fine powder, often an inch deep. Even ground plowed after the moisture is dried out to the depth of the plowing, if pulverized immediately will be found in a week or two filled with moisture. The water in the subsoil rises and the fine soil holds it

How much truth there is in these statements every western farmer can test. They are at least of great interest to every cultivator. No doubt many of your readers have more experience than I have and many more would like to J. W. MULVEY. hear from them.

Dog Tax.

ED. FARMER: In your issue of the 15th inst., I notice a mass meeting of farmers called to meet at Topeka on January 12th, to consider various matters of vital interest to the farming community of the state. As I am at present single handed on my farm, and so will be unable to attend, I would like, through the medium of your columns, to express my opinion on one of the subjects to be under consideration, viz: a dog law for the protection of the sheep business

In this neighborhood, most of the people keep a large number of dogs-from three to six or seven in one house, and seem to have no use for them whatever but to bark at the passers-by. These dogs are almost all dangerous the borer. The strong suds alone with a little to sheep, being crosses of almost all kinds of sporting dogs, but without training or occupathe roots, with thorough tillage, is sufficient for tion. If a small tax was paid for each it would be a considerable revenue to the state, but the

they would only keep one. In Scotland all owners of dogs are taxed except those holding sheep stock, and they are only exempt from tax on dogs trained for the purpose. Because a dog is a she p dog that is no guarantee that it will not worry sheep, so I would consider it necessary that sheep dogs exempt from taxes should be those in actual work and under the eye of a master, but I am quite sure that I speak with the voice of all the Kansas wool growers when I say that they would gladly pay a tax on dogs used for sheep, that all other dogs be taxed and so reduce the number.

Another matter, as far as I can undeastand, that calls for redress, in this county at least, is that while you have only to herd cattle a part of the year, you have to kerd sheep all the venr round, the fences at no time being sheep proof. This places the sheep owners at a disadvantage. I am aware that this is only a county law, and do not know what other counties may be similarly situated, but it is a law that sooner or later must be altered if the sheep interest is ALEX. FLETCHER. to prosper.

Cottonwood, Chase Co., Kansas.

Stock Importers.

ED. FARMER: Inclosed please find check for advertisement in the FARMER. I was much pleased with the numerous correspondents that it brought forth, and thought surely it had a widespread circulation throughout the state among an enterprising set of stock breeders. But my sales were not as good as I expected from your state. There are so many longwool grades brought west from Illinois, Kentucky and Canada, and peddled out for thoroughbreds, that it is hard for our western men to discriminate between them, especially when they do not see the animals to draw the con-

trast, and only learn the price by letter. My flock of thoroughbreds number just one hundred head, which are doing well, and confidently expect a fine increase the coming spring. I am feeding one thousand head of New Mexicr grade wethers. They take to my corn as though they were used to it. I have faith in their feeding well.

JOHN W. JONES. Stewartsville, Missouri, Dec. 8th.

We publish the above letter of Mr. Jones, a

sheep, for the purpose of calling the attention of our readers to the importance of organizations of sheep breeding and wool growing associations, the only means by which swindling peddlers of scrub stock can be checked. The great and increasing demand for rams of improved breeds of sheep will make Kansas one of the richest fields for these scamps to work in. They not only ruin the business of honest breeders, but the wide-spread ruin that will result among farmers who have scrubs imposed upon them for thoroughbred, will be beyond estimate. A grade of the first and second re move, let his appearance be ever so fine, will almost invariably produce a race of scrubs, but little superior to their dams. Mr. Jones, it will be seen, has been injured in his sales by these swindlers, and every breeder of improved stock will suffer from their depredations. By thorough organization among breeders is the only means of keeping these imposters from

Cooper's Early White Apple.

pleuro-pneumonia.

inflicting most disastrous public injury on the

stock business of the state. They are but lit-

Fruit, medium to large; form-roundish truncated, regular and smooth; color-clear light straw, with a faint blush; dots-small, rather numerous, grey; stem—long to medium, often thick; cavity-wide, deep, green or russeted, regular; calyx—large, open; segmentsmedium, recurved; basin-wide, deep, furrowed; core-large, regular, open; carpelslarge, wide, hollow; seeds—large, plump, dark brown; flesh-white, crisp, juicy, pleasant subacid; quality good; use-kitchen, market and shipping; season-15th of July to 15th of September. Tree vigorous, stocky, thorny, heavy grower, spreading open head, very early and very productive and saleable.

This very fine and valuable apple is said to have originated in Iowa, but so far we have been unable to find any facts to show its origin. We procured it in 1858, of Mr. A. Bryant, of Princeton, Illinois, and was one of the first to introduce it in Kansas, over twenty years ago. Our own bearing trees are of that original stock, Now friends, try it, and report result, and if probability is that if a tax were imposed then from which we have disseminated it to numer-

ous individuals in different parts of the state. This apple, to Kansas, is worth more than a simple cut and description of the fruit. While it is almost unknown east of Kansas, never being fully described or found in any catalogue, yet to us it is one of t' most valuable apples ever introduced into he state; bearing ex-tremely young and most hofusely, large, fine, fair fruit; in season almost as soon as Early Harvest, and continuing all the time to improve until the fall apples come in. It is fit to pick clean at any time and ship or cook during its season, and always brings the highest price in the market. J. STAYMAN.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Garden Notes.

ONION CULTURE.

Any land that will raise a good crop of corn, xcept a stiff clay or gravely soil, is suitable for onions. A sandy loam, with a light mixture of clay, as it is the easiest to work and produces the best crops, is the most preferable.

Land that has been worked two seasons and the sod thoroughly rotted, should be used, and it should be clear as possible from weed seeds. If it is well manured in the fall and plowed deep and pulverized well with a harrow, it will be in a better condition. The plowing and harrowing should be done in the fall after the weeds have ceased growing. This will be all the preparation needed in the fall. As early in the spring as it can be done, the ground should be thoroughly harrowed until every lump is crushed. Stretch a line perfectly straight along one side of the ground, then with a wooden hand-marker containing five teeth fourteen inches apart, mark off the ground, running the outside tooth along the line; re_ turning, place the outside tooth in the last mark and follow it for a guide, repeating this operation until the piece is all marked.

There is a variety of drills used. I prefer the Planet Jr., No. 2, with large wheel which follows as a roller; it does good work. I use four pounds of seed to the acre. If large size onions are wanted, and the seed is good, a less quantity may be put on. Cover the seed onehalf inch deep. As soon as the onions are up so they can be seen down the row give them the first hoeing; just skim the ground between the rows. There are hoes made expresssly for the purpose. One that I have used is made as follows: The blade is 8 inches long and 14 inch broad, with a long, crooked shank set in a handle 5 feet long. The shape of the hoe allows the earth to pass over the blade without moving it from its place. In a few days after, give them a second hoeing, this time close up to the plants; after which, weeding must be commenced if any weeds appear. In ten days or two weeks they will require a third hoeing and weeding, and they will be improved with still another hoeing. Onions need constant at-

tention with the hoe. When the tops die and fall, pull them and pread evenly over the ground to dry. Leave them a few days to dry and then gather them in heaps, taking all the loose skins off while doing so. Place them in a dry, root house where the temperature is medium.

T. W. HEY.

Indignant Wool Growers.

tle less infliction, if any, than the foot-rot and ED. FARMER: By direction of the Wool Growers' Association of Neosho county, I am directed to send you the following resolution, which I think will explain itself:

> Resolved. That the circular of Walter Brown & Co., of Boston, Mass., charging Kansas wool growers with plowing and harrowing their corrals for the purpose of render ing their wool heavy, is a slander upon the wool growers of Kansas, published for the momercenary motives, and we, as an association demand of Walter Brown & Co. that they publish the names of those wool growers in the state who plow their corrals, or withdraw their LYMAN PETERS. statement.

Cor. Sec'y W. G. A. Erie, Neosho Co., Kan., Dec. 11th.

Advertisements in the Kansas Farmer.

To all stock owners and others who are ting id or skeptical about inserting their advements in the FARMER, for fear they may no "get their money back," we commend the ticle of Mr. J. M. Byram of Cedar Point, pu lished in the present issue of the paper, und the caption of "Advertising."

The farm and Stock.

Feeding Calves.

[An essay read before the Farmers' Club at Neosho Falls 7

Most of us know some way of feeding calves, (I refer to winter feeding) and I expect each one thinks his own way the best, though one will sometimes meet a man who will acknowledge that he does not take enough care of his calves, says he is not forced to do so, or gives some such invalid excuse.

to be taken, and it does not take very much work to make 10 to 20 or even more calves very comfortable, but they must be comfortable which I think everybody will agree with me. They should do so at any rate if they don't, so I shall not enlarge on that.

"What to feed and how to feed it" is the next point. I will presume that I have made the first point, and we are well sheltered by this time, and everything looks comfortable and one almost wishes one's self a calf. But before being initiated into calfeom, one's taste naturally suggest some furniture in the way of troughs and salt boxes with plenty of elbow room. This is very necessary as it is very seldom you can get a lot of calves all of one size, and the weaker ones, when it comes to a scramble for food necessarily have to go to the wall. This can and ought to be avoided by giving them afraid of black leg. Let me say that I have more trough room than you think they need, tried the plan for three years now and have and if you are a fairly liberal judge it will be only lost one calf from that disease, or any will hold corn, will answer the purpose; so nobody can say that troughs are an expense which they cannot afford. Fifty cents will buy hollow logs enough for a hundred head of calves: in fact, you can get them for nothing. Now if possible I would divide the steers from the heifers, for, unless you really want to sell them on the grass as yearlings, it will not pay to feed them as well as steer. So I will confine myself to the steer calves.

"What to feed." Feed everything. That is, feed all the steer calves. Feeding calves is not like feeding three year old steers. In the latter business it does not pay to feed a rough it can be done. Sell them by weight, and feed steer, neither does it pay so well to feed a rough calf as it does to feed a smooth built one; but and shock of corn to every ten head. I have unless you feed your rough built calf well, it two-year olds that at three cents per pound will grow worse, whereas good treatment will would fetch me at least, \$33 00, which have hill high, and the runners cover the ground as expand its frame and make a good steer of it been subjected to this treatment, but as all my in spite of its natural defects.

members who have time to see my cattle to-day I can come. or any other day, Hence I say feed everything, and feed will do to a great extent what nature has failed to do, and in course of time when it becomes a two or three year old, in place of a gaunt, raw-boned steer, you will have

have it that oats are the best, but I cannot se why, and I have objections to oats, especially tion will produce the best result the second quires a berry of southern origin to overcome In the first place they are not as handy to feed, sufficient the second winter, the balance of the and though I admit calves are very fond of ration being made up of corn and bran-10 to them and prefer them to corn, when you have 12 lbs. of the latter will probably be found to a lot of them together they eat, or rather, bolt be about right, but that depends on the degree them, and their digestive organs become impaired, and they do not feed as regularly day after day as they will on corn. Some will say at once, O! you feed too much. That is not it. amount of corn and bran to yearlings upon pas-Unlike corn, they can bolt oats, and before the smaller ones have eaten half their share, the ture should be short, 4 lbs. larger ones will have their's about cleaned up-So I repeat, feed corn.

How to feed. My plan is to feed morning and night, beginning gradually and increasing until you have ascertained about what quantity they will eat up clean, and then let them have that allowance until you turn them out to grass, or better still, until your rye, if you have any, is fit to receive them.

The corn should be chopped as small as possible, as they will eat cob and all, if cut small: and this brings me to another point. Some people say shell the corn; I say chop it up. Being told that calves did better on shelled corn, I purchased a sheller and I found it was like feeding oats; they bolted the corn and did not do as well. Neither are they as easily satisfied on the same amount of corn.

For rough feed I would only feed hay and corn fodder. Millet and straw are not to my mind desirable feeds for calves, though perhaps the calves would not thank me for saying so, as there is nothing they like much better than good oat straw, and I may be wrong here, but that is the only point that I will admit it might be the case. My objection to straw and millet is this: I believe, that if a man wants his calves to become scabby round the eyes and head, he cannot do a better thing than feed either millet or oat straw. Last winter I had a small stack of millet and oat straw mixed, and I looken on it the beginning of winter as a great acquisition, and fed it sparingly so as to make it last all winter, until my calves became so scabby that they ceased to do well, in fact they began to do very badly. I at once blamed the millet and straw for it, and stopped f.eding it, and the scab all disappeared in a few weeks, but one being determined to have his straw in spite of me, used to jump out and feed at the stack, and bore the scabby marks of his wilful- a foreign market. A machine has been inven-

calves have the corn. Regularity in feeding is essential. Feeding one day and not t e next is a mistake though often indulged in. Man cannot keep up animal heat in his body on a cold day on the thoughts of what he had the day before or the day before that; neither can How to get "fixed" I think is the first step it be expected of a calf, and unless you can keep his back lovel he will not do well.

Again, while they are on this high feed, they must have pure water, from the fact that even and have a dry bed to lie on if you expect on the coldest day they drink very heartily, them to do well, even though they have the and bad water would have an injurious effect best of feed; but this is one point at least on on their health. Neither should they be stinted, for by doing so, you are subject to losses from dry murrain and I believe black leg.

Salt, ashes and sulphur should be kept in boxes before them.

To curtail the expense of feeding so much corn a few small shoats will do very well, but a mixed lot will not do very well, neither would I recommend putting heavy hogs in Downing Against the Wilson Strawwith calves.

This is about all that is necessary, and about all I need say on the subject, but before concluding I should like to say a few words as to the results of this treatment. A convenient excuse for some, for not feeding their calves is, that your issue of the 8th, I found an article from they have not corn enough, or that they are sufficient. Hollow logs, anything in fact, that other, and that happened the night I weaned the calves, and before they had any corn at all. More calves die of bad treatment than of black leg produced by over-feeding, The way, and a sure way to get black leg, is to starve your calves all winter, and then force them in the spring, a few weeks before grass.

As a result of good feeding, I can show year lings weighing eight to ten hundred pounds some of which are May calves, and the earliest came on March 15th.

In place of keeping cattle until they are three years old, wold it not be better to sell them at two years old? For the same money, them well until that time, at the rate of about two-year olds will not equal that, not having There is no theory attached to this. I have had the same treatment, I have already refused

Winter Feeding for Cattle.

of bran with 150 lbs. of corn, as this proporol cold and exposure, The skillful feeder, however, will feed all the cattle will eat with a good appetite. It will pay to feed a small ture- say 2 lbs. per day to each; or if the pas-

The three year olds may be fed in the same way as last described, except that 100 lbs. of bran should be mixed with 200 lbs. of corn. When fed in this manner, the corn will be much mere fully utilized than by the old way of feeding in the shock, and only about half as many hogs will find food from the waste. Straw or corn stalk sheds and wind breaks should be provided. No feeder can afford to allow his cattle to be exposed to rain storms in winter. We have not prescibed oil meal or the large difference between the price of corn and cake; and fed in the way we have proposed, the steers will be healthy and make gain at least 21 lbs. per day per head. Oil-cake is very valuable, and should be all fed in this country, and the beef produced exported instead of the cake; but there is no such difference between the value of cake and corn as four to one, or \$28 a ton for cake and \$7 a ton for corn. But even at this rate it will pay to feed a small amount of oil meal to calves, as the young animal requires food that will grow rapidly the muscles and bones, and the oil meal and bran is rich in the elements needed for this .- Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

Drying Potatoes.

We have frequently seen it noticed in the public journals recently that a great industry is likely to grow up in California in potatoes. A process has been invented for drying the potato and grinding. when it is packed and shipped to Europe. The Commercial Herald speaking of the business says, that during the past year or two an important industry has sprung up in that state in the way of preserving potatoes for the decline of the berry crop, I have put them

could shake off his blemishes. Which one of manner that they may be dried and kept for a the two feeds was to blame I cannot say, but I number of years in any climate, No oxidizawould like to know and I mean to find out this tion or fermentation takes place in the process winter, if I do not do to before. Therefore if they retain to a great extent, their natural as I have shown calves will not do as well taste and original freshness. Shippings made with scab on them, and, if it is as I affirm, pro- to England during the past year have attracted duced by feeding straw or millet, it would be attention, and the demand for California prebetter to feed it to the older cattle and let the served potatoes in that country already exceeds the supply. The first shipment to Liverpool brought the sum of \$100 per ton over all expenses of shipment. Last year about twenty tons were shipped from San Francisco, which brought forty-five English shillings per hundred weight, or at the rate of \$3 per sack for green potatoes. At Arcata, Humboldt county, a strong company has been organized to preserve potatoes by the new process. Ventura has an apparatus in working order, and will handle a large quantity of potatoes this fall. San Francisco merchants and capitalists evince a lively interests in the enterprise, and are watching results closely. The testimony of English merchants is to the effect that the products are superior and in active demand.

Morticulture.

ED. FARMER: It was my purpose, in my last article on strawberry culture, to close the subject for the present at least, but in perusing the pen of W. W. Cone, of Topeka, severely criticising my suggestions on varieties of strawberries, and placing my statements in an unfair state records. Permit me, through your valualittle more explicit than in former articles.

Bro. Cone must be mistaken in the man. in it. Surely it was some other writer that declared the Wilson Albany strawberry "utterly worthless;" sent to "oblivion." I never thought of such a thing. I have ever held the Wilson as a grand, good berry, with but few equals in the whole list. Its carrying qualities are remarkable, and in its climate a wonderful berry. Of northern origin, it can resist cold equal to an oak. The same can be said of the Baldwin. Greening, and Northern Spy apples-noble cimens when grown in Michigan, but utterly vorthless as a winter apple here. During all my small fruit experience I never saw the Wilson grow as it does in the state of Michigan-bean a mat. It is no wonder they sell at small figures there. But how is it here in "bleeding than one quart daily during the shipping sea-Kansas," bled by more ways than one. Year practical proof of it, and shall be happy to il- that amount. In future, my steers will be sold after year, for the past fifteen years, the citilustrate it to any member or any number of at two years old and as close to 1050 pounds as zens of Kansas have opened their purse-strings freely to exchange "filthy lucre" for a berry tempting to the appetite, pleasing to look upon with an acid cooling and refreshing to the parched lips of the patient burning with wast The second winter, the yearlings may be fed | ing fever-acting like a charm to the boys and with prairie hay, in racks, with a trough on girls in reconciling them to their new-made a steer, though he may not be as round and each side, to catch the shelled corn and bran, homes—but to what purpose? The money has plump as you might wish, he will have a good which should be distributed along the top of been worse than squandered. The new-comer frame, a good constitution, and will take on the hay in the racks. If the rack is narrow at has showered on the strawberry, and his family never claimed them as their native fowl, and flesh and fat nearly as fast as a steer of better the bottom, the grain will be eaten with the has been deprived of this luxury. Why this hay, and what falls out will be caught in the failure? I answer, without fear of contradic- were when they first came to this country. Under this head comes the feed itself, and I trough and saved. As the bran and hay cost tion, they have got the Baldwin apple in the There are three varieties of color-buff, lemon want nothing better than corn. Some will the same price, it will be best to mix 100 lbs. shape of Wilson's Albany strawberry out of its and cinnamon. The buff seems to be the most bare it that nats are the best but I cannot see of bran with 150 lbs. of corn. as this proporting that nats are the best but I cannot see of bran with 150 lbs. of corn. as this proporting that nats are the best but I cannot see of bran with 150 lbs. of corn. as this proporting that nats are the best but I cannot see of bran with 150 lbs. when feeding more than five calves together. winter. 12 lbs. of prairie hay per head is the hot winds and midsummer heat of this latitude. Talk is cheap, but facts are stubborn things and figures will not lie. My experience of Kansas to whisper abroad-proud Kansas, always first in every good cause, should be first in everything—but is she ahead in strawberry culture? A little thing, to be sure, but in the language of another, "the best fruit that God ever made." Our situation is much like the college graduate that failed to get his certificate to teach a district school; he simply overreached. Are we not doing the same thing to-

> The State Horticultural Society of the state has just closed its winter meeting at Wyandotte. As to its doings I am yet ignorant, but I can imagine the great talks and windy words uttered for effect in older states; by the wise and learned professional horticulturists of the state of Kansas. They can beat the world in raising fruit, and it would not surprise me in the least cake for fattening the older steers, because of to learn that they have placed the Wilson's Albany first on the list for the state of Kansas But candidly, simmering all their proceedings down, what new light have they shed upon our great progress in fattenning. They should pathway to lighten our burdens and help us to make a success in our calling?

I will now give figures and dates for the professional to think about. The Gulf railroad traverses the entire eastern tier of counties, the Frisco" railroad the southern tier, making nearly 400 miles. On these roads there is not produce its own strawberries. Most of these cities are deprived of these luxuries only as they receive them from abroad. Can you find the like anywhere in the east? Again, I have been receiving letters of inquiry from all over the state, and I find the same state of things exists everywhere. I am not sure, but it is my opinion, formed from every source within my reach, that there is not a half dozen cities in the state that raise a surplus of berries, so that

the consumer can, during the flush of the season, purchase all he needs at five cents per quart. It was so in my own city of Columbus until I introduced the Charles Downing strawberry. Now, for the past two seasons, during on the market at those figures-and sell by the ness to the grass, and it was a month before he ted for pressing and preserving potatoes in such peck and bushel. When at 25 cents, I could

sell only by the quart. I think I am doing well at those figures-netting me, clear of all expense, \$1 per bushel on the vines. I am aware that some of the small growers around here look a little sour at these figures, but this is a free country either to sell or give away, as you

Since I introduced the new variety in Cher kee county almost every family that has a garden plants a patch of strawberries. But, says one, how about the vote from your county being cast for the Wilson first and Downing second. I am ignorant as to who cast the vote; that matters not. Whoever did so did it in ignorance of facts, or was dishonest in trying to deceive the public. In either case he is unworthy of notice. Should the balance of the distinguished horticulturists of the state that voted for the Wilson prove the counterpart of the Cherokee voter, you and I can never estimate the importance of that vote.

I am personally acquainted with every shipper of strawberries in the county, and I know of none that raise the Wilson now as the main crop. A few plant the Wilson in a small way, but all with poor success. Nine-tenths of all the Wilsons planted out two years ago are now dead. Such is Cherokee county's success in the growing of the Wilson in a climate not adapted to its nature.

I could mention a dozen varieties of strawberries better adapted to the Kansas climate than the Wilson, but among the number none have reached my ideal of a perfect strawberry, like the Downing; and were the berry as firm, and would bear shipment as well, as the Wilson. I could ask for no better. The American Agriculturist has for four years placed it at the and unenviable light, backing the same with head of the list as "best of all strawberries grown." I think that such disinterested testible paper, to make a brief reply and to be a mony is sound; and I might multiply testimony to show that there is no deception or humbug

I am not writing these articles for the benefit of the professionals, but rather for the benefit of the farmer, the laborer, and those that can appreciate the luxury of nature's best production. And now, in conclusion, I would say to my friend Cone if he will secure for me an honorable man in the city of Topeka, to whom I can consign the Charles Downing strawberry, to be sold on commission, I will make daily shipments to that city providing I can make close connections at Kansas City during the coming strawberry season. You can then compare these rivals side by side. And furthermore, I, on my part, will select the editor of the Kansas Farmer as one of a committee to test their merits, and donate to him not less son; you to do the same. F. A. CHILDS. Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kan., Dec. 18th.

Loultry,

Buff Cochins.

Although called Cochin Chinas, the Buff Cochins are the real Shanghais. They were unknown to the Southern Chinese, and they were as much astonished at their size as we

The carriage of the cock should be upright and majestic; breast very broad, forming a straight line from the crop to the thighs; back short and wide; tail very slightly raised, and teaches me a lesson that it is not for the credit the wings short and held tightly to the sides; the legs, thighs and saddles universally large in proportion to the rest of the body; head small and carried well up; a stout, coarse and vellow beak. The carriage of the hen must be similar in general character to the cock, excepting that the head is carried much lower; and a gentle, pleasing expression of face is a mark of high-bred specimens. The hackle of the cock should be very full and of a light bay color: the hen's backle should be a distinct, clear buff. free from any markings. A black tail in the cock is admirable; but the principal feathers if bronze in color, add very much to the appearance of the bird. The breast of the cock and hen should be clear buff, the feathers running somewhat lighter in color towards the tip; the legs should be very heavily feathered, short and wide apart; the wattles of the cock thin and fine, perfectly florid in color; ear lobes well developed, long, thin and fine; any white is a blemish. The eye of the cock should be of a yellow ochre color; in the hen a little darker than those of the cock. A clear, darkwinged cock throws the best chickens.

As producers of eggs the Buff Cochins do not stand very high. The quantity they lay before becoming broody is small, and being very heavy they have given us a great deal of lines of railroad north, south, east and west for trouble by breaking their eggs, and also killing their chickens after they were hatched by stepa single city or town (with one exception) that ping on them, for they are very clumsy birds. They produce heavy chickens, and are most valuable in the larder, but are not popular breeds and are rarely kept by those who make a business of producing eggs or poultry for market. Any person who is desirous of having heavy, quiet birds will find them just the kind; We have had hens which dressed seven pounds, and one cock which weighed when dressed twelve pounds. It is little trouble to make a pen which will confine them, and they will do equally as well in confinement as if allowed to roam at large, and in this respect they have few if any equals.—Ex.

> Well conducted experiments have been reorded, showing that fowls in small flocks-of 100 or less-will pay in eggs alone a profit of from \$1 to \$1.50 per head, every year.

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

THE PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT.

OPINION BY WILLARD DAVIS.

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL. Topeka, Kas., Dec. 20, 1880. Amanda M. Way, President Kansas Legal Temperance Association, Lawrence, Kas:

MADAM-By letter of the 25th inst., you submit certain questions affecting the present status of the amendment to the Constitution which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, scientific, and mechanical purposes, and ask me, "in aid of all lovers of truth and right," to answer them. Prior to the date of your letter, similar questions were submitted to me by James Grimes, Esq., the Grand Treas-urer of the Independent Order of Good Templars, and others. I answer all these

nestions seriatim.
First: Was the resolution submitting the amendment constitutionally passed? Yes. The vote on the resolution in the senate was 37 for, and none against it—a constitutional majority. The vote of the house was 119; constitutional majority, 86 (being two thirds): yeas, 88; nays, 31; not voting, 10. The only doubt intimated the critical beautiest because of the constitutional has arisen because of the constitutional provision which limits the members of the house to 125 members, when in fact, the house contained 129 members. This objection cannot avail, for the reason that if it be held that 129 members did constitute the house, de facto and de jure, then the constitutional majority voted for the resolution; but should it be held that 125 members of the house are the absolute constitutional limit for valid legislation, the resolution was carried by more than the constitutional majority. For a de-

cision bearing on this subject, see 20 Kas. 692; Second Biennial Report, Attorney General, 1879—80, p. 14, SECOND: If legally adopted, when did it take effect, and does it abrogate all and it take effect, and does it abrogate all existing licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors? Answer: The amendment was submitted under Art. 14, Sec. 1, of the Constitution, and one sentence in that provision, specially important, is this: "and if a majority of the electors voting on said "amendment shall adopt the amendment, the same shall become part of the Constitution." The evidence is clear that a majority of those voting on part of the Constitution." The evidence is clear that a majority of those voting on said amendment "adopted" it, and, independent of all defects yet suggested in the machinery by which the result has been declared, it is a valid part of the Constitution, because it was adopted as required by that instrument; and this fact could be proven if the State Board had never canvassed the returns. But if I err in this, then the machinery provided in Ch. 39, Dass. Comp. Laws 1878, under the general title "elections," in iterates substantially in fuct. if not in form under the general title "elections," in it-cates substantially in fact, if not in form, the mode of declaring the intention of the electors who vote either for things or persons. Notwithstanding its asserted deficiency, I think the machinery provided in said chapter was intended to cover all elections provided by the Constitution and because one by the Constitution; and because one section in terms requires the State Board to declare the names of persons elected, it does not not negative the idea that said Record shall also declare the manuscript. Board shall also declare the names of things elected and brought to its notice, by performance of the implied duty required of all canvassing officers, through all the stages, from the polls to the highest canvassing board in the State. Taking as a test the rule laid down in 24 Ala., in Collier vs. Frierson, in which the Supreme Court of Alabama held, that "every requirement demanded by the instrument (the Constitution) must be observed, and the omission of any one is tatal to the amendment," this amendment has been legally adopted, and, if not in force at the close of the polls by virtue of adoption by the electors, it did take effect when the result was announced by the State Board of Canvassers, November 23d, 1880, and it abrogated all existing licenses. The license does not rise to the dignity of a contract between the licensee and the state. The statute authorizing the license "was a public law relating to a public subject, within the doevery requirement demanded by the in-

relating to a public subject, within the do-main of the general legislative power of the State, and involving the public rights and public welfare of the entire com-

munity affected. (Newton vs. Commissioners, 10 Otto, 557) "The effect of a license was merely to permit a person to carry on the trade under certain regulations, and to exempt him from the penalties provided for unlawful sales. It therefore contained none of the elements of a contract." (5 Gray [71 Mass.] 598) of a contract." (5 Gray [71 Mass.] 598)
Permission to sell "is a mere governmental subject," affecting nothing but
the public interest, and over it the law-

making power has absolute control.

THIRD If the licenses are void, do the penalties imposed by the dramshop act stand unrepealed? This proposition deserves and has received most serious consideration I hold that the penal pertions of the dramshop act are not repealed by the amendment, not because it is clear to me that they are not repealed, but because it is not clear to me that they are repealed; and, in answering thus, I adduce such and, is answering thus, I adduce such reasons and authority as seem to forbid the idea of repeal: 1. Where there is doubt as to the repeal of a statute, it (the statute) should be sustained. 2. Courts do not favor repeals by implication. 3 "The conflict with the Constitution must be "manifest" (State vs. Ewing, 24 Kas.; Second Biennial Report Attorney General, p. 77.) The Supreme Court has already held, that "The statute pro-

hibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors without license is penal." (Haug vs. Gillett, 14 Kas. 142.) Also, that "The Sale without a license is a criminal offense and a misdemeanor." (State vs. Volmer, 6 Kas. 57.) And that the sale * * being prohibited by statute, "no action can be maintained to recover for such liquors sold on credit." (Alexander vs. O'Donnell. 12 credit." (Alexander vs. O'Donnell, 12 Kas. 608.) If the penal portions of the dramshop act were in force where no li-cense had been granted, why are they not now in force when the right to obtain the

license is taken away, if there is enough

left to sustain the fundamental purpose

of the act? The title to the dramshop act is: "An act to restrain dramshops and taverns, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." The main purpose was to and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors." The main purpose was to prohibit or "restrain." The purpose was to limit and circumscribe the power of all the tribunals and certain classes of persons named in the act, and not to require exercise of power conditionally granted. No person has a natural right to sell inno person has a natural right to sell in-toxicating liquors, and this act author-ized a sale only when the local authori-ties, in their discretion, and under the prescribed conditions, permitted it. This was the field in which the Legislature stood when it framed that act. The Leg-islature had power to "regulate" the liquor traffic, even to prohibition. (Haug vs. Gillett, 14 Kas. 142.)

If this position is sound, then the

If this position is sound, then the question whether the penal portion stands unrepealed is easily solved. The act has been held to be constitutional and the title clearly embraces but one subject—the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors, except as permitted by virtue of a license. Can this exception be repealed, and enough left to sustain the main purpose of the act, provided I am correct as to what was the main purpose? I answer, Yes; and in support of this position I cite Santo vs. State, 2 Iowa, 165. A prohibitory law had been passed in Iowa, not objectionable to the Constitution, except that the question of prohibit. tion, except that the question of prohibit-ing the sale and manufacture of intoxicat-ing liquors should be submitted to the electors of the State; and if it should ap-pear that a majority of the votes cast as pear that a majority of the votes cast as aforesaid should be for the prohibitory law, then the act was to take effect July 5th, 1855. The Supreme Court held "that this was an attempt by the Legislature to shift the responsibility from themselves to the people, and was therefore void," but that the remaining part of the act was constitutional. of the act was constitutional.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in Tiernan vs. Rinker, has just decided as follows:

decided as follows:

"A statute of Texas regulating taxation enacts:

"I that there shall be levied on and collected from every person firm or association of persons pursuing any of the following-named occupations an annual tax, as follows: For selling spirituous, vinous, malt, and other intoxicating ling ors, in quantities less than one quant, \$200; in quantities of a quart and less than ten gallons, \$100; provided, that this section shall not be so construed as to include any wines or beer manufactured in this state, or when sold by druggists for medicinal purposes."

state, or when sold by druggists for medicinal purposes.

"Held, following Welton vs State, 3 Cent. L. J.

116, that the statute is uncon-titutional, so far as it makes a discrimination against whee and beer imported from other States, when sold separately from other liquors A tax cannot be exacted for the sale of wines and beer of foreign manufacture, if not exacted from their sale when of home manufacture. In the present case, the petitioners describe themseves as engaged in the occupation of seiling spirituous, vinous, malt, and other intoxicating liquors; that is, in all the liquors mentioned, and others not mentioned. There is no reason why they should be exempt from the tax when selling brandies and whiskies and other alcoholic drinks, in the quantities mentioned, because they could not be thus taxed if their occupation was limited to the sale of we and beer."

(In error to the Supreme Court of Texas, Central Law Journal, V. I. II, No. 23, page 452.)

Here the exception was held to be void,

Here the exception was held to be void, and the remainder of the act was sus-

If every word and line in the dramshop act providing for license was stricken out, there seems to be enough left, in substance and form, to sustain the original purpose of the act. The amended Constitution repeals the exception to the dramshop act—it prohibits the sale; thus the exception which promise the sale follows. the exception which permits the sale fails. In such a conflict, the Constitution prevails over the statute, and the balance of the act, if in harmony with the original purpose of the act, stands. In support of this position, I cite State vs. Young, 17 Kas. 414: "Statutes are not considered to be repealed by implication unless the repugnancy between the provisions of the new and the former statute is plain and irreconcilable." The license provisions of the statute are repugnant to the amended Constitution, and are repealed by implication. The provisions which prohibit the sale without license, (now abolished,) are in harmony with and strongly support the purposes of the amendment.

Very respectfully,

WILLARD DAVIS.

Judge Black has written a letter to a committee of New York merchants on the subject of railroad tariffs. The Judge takes the ground

that railroad corporations have no proprietary right in the road. but that the franchises are secured to them by law on the implied trust that the public interests may not be betrayed. He claims that the corporations are the creatures of law, and that the law can always be invoked to correct any abuses that greed or selfishness may induce. He says that the common law recognizes rairoads as common highways just as much as canals, turnpikes or rivers, and that their managers are bound to consider the good of their patrons as well as their own. The logic of the judge indicates its own result-If railroads charge exorbitant rates they forfeit their franchises. He admits, however, the difficulty of framing laws to meet the trouble, and says that while state supervisors have succeeded in England, in California they have been a flat failure.

There is an old maxim something like thiswhat has been been done once can be done again. If they have succeeded in England the same can be achieved in America. Try again.

Interest Yourself.

Very often if a subordinate grange happens to lessen in interest for one or two meetings, there is a gradual decrease in the attendance; and then, if the presence of members becomes nominal, a number grow discontented. At last some declare they will not attend, and, suiting action to words, they remain away. The sum total of such a course of action is an almost lifeless and an almost altogether useless organization. Take a grange in this condition, and what is to be done with it? Simply for one of the absent members to attend the next session, note at least one absentee, and hunt him up and secure his attendance at the next meeting. Then at the next meeting note at least one more absentee, hunt him up and bring him in. Continue in this way until all the absentees are brought back, either by your own exertions or the exertions of those you first brought in. Then, as you go along, that all may take an interest sufficeint to attend regularly, first, do not have the meetings too frequently; secondly, devise ways and means to raise the standard of your particular grange. To do this learn how other successful granges manage to keep up the interest. A grange within ten or fifteen miles of you may be having perfect ovations every meeting night. Find out the reason for it, and put the same method into practice at home. But bear in mind, if you do not meet promptly on time, if you have profitless discussions continually, if your officers are allowed to drag the exercises along, if the ritualistic work is set aside or varied from, if one brother does all the talking, if patrons do not enter into the work earnestly, then, sooner or later, your grange will die down again; for there is nothing mortal that can stand all these things, month in and month out, and continue to feel an interest-other than to get away! The interest gone, bodily presence soon goes with it. Everywhere in the United States we want more active granges. Shall we have them? Let those organizations that are now becoming less interesting to their members from month to month better themselves in the manner suggested above. Then more new and lively organizations will follow, and the order will spread more rapidly than ever. What is more, the growth will be solid, healthy and permanent.—

Advertisements.

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Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in tonwood Valley /

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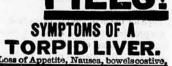
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Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. 850 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and casy in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted, KONARCH LEGENING SAW 00, 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.





TUTT'S

coss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the book part, Pain under the shoulderlade, fullness after eating, with a disinability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of nemory, with a feeling of having neglected

some duty, warnis reeiing of naving neglected some duty, wearings, Distinces, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Hestlesmess at night, highly colored Urine, IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to natquish the sufferer.

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They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourisbed, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

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MIAMI COUNTY NURSEF IES, —12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shippinfi facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 19 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings: 1,0 0,000 apple root grafts; 30,002 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a g od assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

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I have in my hera the sow that took first moties and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar understa months that took first
premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1973, 250 the sow, bost
and litter that took first premium and sweepingses over all
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All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Hor:

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form the basis of many of the ague remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better, medicine to employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of eithfor this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the cars, and depression of the constitutional health. Ayer's ague cure is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenie, nor any deleterious ingredient, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of fever and ague. Its effects are permanent and certain and no injury can require from torm of fever and ague. Its effects are perma-nent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for fever and ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all com-plaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and mias-matic districts. By direct action on the liver and billiary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous and healthy condition. For seleto a vigorous and healthy condition. For sale by all dealers.

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

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

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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs 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 FARMER.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

The Farmers as Legislators.

Let the farmers elect, (and all others) to the incoming legislature, read what one of their own class, who has had sad experience among them, says, and we think it may well make the blood tingle with shame in the face of every one of them. Farmers of the present legisla ture, are you going to justify this picture? We trust not. We believe that farmers have learned much within a short time back. The scales are falling from their eyes, and we have greater faith than ever we felt before, that they will stand together, will consult together, and then act and vote in the legislature as independent men, who, knowing their rights, dare maintain them. They absolutely own the solid acres they stand on, which insures them and their families a good living in spite of every opposing interest and power, however they may frown and threaten. There is no other pursuit or business so absolutely independent of opposing power as agriculture, and it can, if it will, throttle any domineering force which may threaten or encroach upon it. Put the organized vote and the organized brains of agriculture in the contest, and we have a power that might defy even "Satan and his angels." Read what one of your own household says of you,

"--- your alters and your fires," and keep your vow as well as young Hannibal

"They will not do this (stick together). Their interest in party politics blinds them to their personal and pecuniary interests. They disagree about trifles, are jealous of localities, easily prejudiced, lack courage enough to stand up for their rights. Now this may be and is hard language, but still it is true. A service of seven or eight years in our legislature has convinced me of the truth of my opinions. I have seen them demonstrated so often that I can hardly believe that much can be done for our farming interests. When the money loaners and usurers wanted the rate of interest raised, farmers' votes gave the required majority. When foreign corporations wanted to loan money in Kansas and take our farms as security, they demanded the right to have mortgagors waive the benefits of the appraisement law, and farmers' votes went to their support, and resulted in selling out thousands of our farmers' homes for a tithe of their value, leaving heavy judgments against the debtor to follow them to their death; when to this was supplemented a demand that any attorney fee be inserted in the mortgage, notes, etc., farmers' votes were ready to do their bidding. I might give you scores of instances of the same kind when the farmers voted against their own interests, when their friends were making vigorous and manly efforts in their behalf.

"You will have to teach farmers to be better friends of themselves than they are of the noisy, blatant party hack, and then farmers will take their true position in our legislative halls and in the nation's counsels.

"The agricultural interest of our country is the foundation of its prosperity; when it lan- language. guishes, all other business feels the shock; when it is prosperous, an impulse is given to all other kinds of business, and the new, warm blood of agricultural prosperity floats enterprises to all parts of the country.

'In the early days of the republic the educated agriculturist took his position in the front for learning and cunning for wisdom. This ranks in the councils and legislatures of our nation and the states, but this is changed now, and the noisiest politician is selected as the better man than the farmer, and the farmer, when and by sheer weight of numbers and hungry

chosen now, acts as if an election to our legisla- effrontery, overslaugh and crush the reputature was a great favor done him, for which he must humbly bow to the party 'machine' during his natural life.

"I hope for the best, but my past experience does not promise much. I hope the coming legislature will be an exception to its predecessors so far as the interests of the farmers are

A Lawyer On the Defensive.

ED. FARMER: Please send me a copy of the FARMER and I will pay for same when at Topeka next month. As I have received several numbers in which I have been interested, you may date my subscription back a month.

I must say I don't like your wholesale tirade against lawyers, in which you seem to treat them as an antagoniisic element to the interests of the farming community. I don't understand this to be true upon any rational theory. I apprehend that all professions and business interests are subserved by assisting and stimulating that source from which all supplies are drawn, and upon which rests the success of every business community-the agricultural interest.

The successful prosperity of any country can only be enhanced by harmony of feeling and pitiable condition of the political bar at the action; and every interest that engenders strife and discord becomes only a destroying element, and is capable of greater injury than we can estimate.

It seems to me there is a higher plane of thought and action that would develop more noble results and would not present the appearance of appealing to the prejudice of the farmer alone, which always results disastrously even though it become a controling power for a time. in accomplishing the object desired.

Of course I am not writing this for print neither do I expect an answer, nor do I mean to advise, but guess it is only written because I feel like saying it and may feel somewhat re-

May be our legal friend will accuse us of takingundue advantage of his confidence—taking snap judgment" he would term it in technical language, in publishing his letter. But his letter is interesting because it is quietly sincere The Approaching Farmers' Convention. and reflects his honest sentiments from his own standpoint, and is just as the situation looks, or would look, to any lawyer, although he may have left the farm but three years ago and gone through Blackstone to the bar where he has become a member of the legal fraternity, and received that free-masonry of sympathy which binds men of the same pursuit,-the farmer being almost the only class exception to this law of sympathy.

As the letter was intended for a private one, we withhold the writer's name, which is not important, as our purpose is to point out the reason of the antagonism which the legal profession is meeting with recently, and especially among farmers.

The second paragraph of our correspondent's letter shows that he has not studied the case very well, and has misconceived our position in regard to lawyers and law-makers. He styles our criticisms "wholesale tirade against lawyers," which shows a careless use of language or a careless investigation of the ques-

Our position is that the legal profession has usurped a field which does not legitimately belong to it, and by sympathy with each other and skillful management, have almost entirely approprirted the law-making power in state and nation, of this country. This is a fact which it s only necessary to st No proof is wanted. The second point is that lawyers, of all other classes, must necessarily compose the very poorest body of law-makers that could be got together. Their business most thoroughly unfits them for that duty. As professional attorneys they are divorced from the active pursuits of trade, commerce, art, and productive industry. Laws are enacted mainly to arbitrate and constrain the conflicting interests which are constantly arising among and between these classes. All of these interests are foreign to, and awake no sympathy in, the professional lawyer. He therefore becomes the most unfit among men to frame a class of rules and regulations (otherwise laws) to harmonize and fix the bounds of justice for this, the great mass of society. This is a very strong reason for remanding him from his position as a lawmaker back to his legitimate business of sifting testimony and establishing justice within the rules and regulations of the statutes.

Again the thirst for gain disqualifies a ma from acting for the good of society where that weakness of the human mind is liable to influence his judgment or his honesty. To enace laws that will make the legal profession more lucrative, is a constant menace society is ever threatened with as long as the professional law ver is allowed to be the law-maker.

A plausible delusion has generally been urged and believed that a law-maker should be one "learned in the law." Nothing is farther from the truth. A law-maker should be one learned in the needs of trade, of productive industry of commerce. A lawyer is the slave of precedents, an ingenious twister and construer of

Again, American politics have been the bane and lowering of the standard of the American bar. The temptation and opportunity of gain held out by the management of party politics, have filled every hamlet in the country with pennyless and briefless shysters, who use brass undesirable, and, to the profession, unenviable element, crowds the bar of every court of justice, fills to overflowing the halls of legislation,

ble, honorable and learned men of the profession, who are driven to shifts, subterfuges and sharp practice in self defence. They brow-beat and abuse witnesses under a pernicious license allowed by an elective judiciary, pervert truth and wrest law, not to promote, but to defeat the ends of justice. Look at the confused jumble that this class of political adventurers have placed on the statute books throughout the country. Stand in the gallery of the house of representatives at Washington, and look down on that disorderly mob. Listen to the roar that rises up from it as from the mouth of pandemonium. Who are they? Two hundred lawyers! A riotous, mutinous crew, crowding the ship of state, from deck to topgallant, from stem to stern, steerage and cabin, with a few born patriots who value liberty above pelf, manning the wheel, and in spite of the rabble, keeping the ship before the wind and steering her clear of breakers.

This is not a picture or a "tirade against lawyers," but a statement of dry, prosy facts. Let any true disciple of Blackstone who has drawn inspiration from the study of the common law, styled by a great jurist "the perfection of human wisdom," reflect upon the present, and he cannot but groan in spirit.

How shall the legal profession be restored to legislation, substituting plain, wholesome laws justice they have placed on the statute books; the hour. To those who dare belongs the vicsimplifying and cheapening the means of justice.

Our correspondent's jealousy of the profession has made him mistake our position in condemning the abuse which has crept into it through the filthy channel of party politics. The legal profession has sided to corrupt politics and politics has reacted and corrupted the bar. For the interest and honor of both they should be virtually separated. One lawver to for the profession in any legislative body, and that proportion is ample for the best interests

As a preparatory step in aid of the more successful issue of the mass convention of farmers, which has been called by authority of the farmer's alliances of this state to assemble at Topeka, the capital city of the state on the 12th of January next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., a district alliance was formed by the farmers of Shawnee county on Thursday of last week, No. 37. and named Topeka Alliance. The following account of the meeting was made by a reporter of, and published in, the Daily Capital the following day :

FARMERS' ALLIANCE NO. 37:

A meeting of the prominent farmers of Shawnee county was held yesterday afternoon in Odd Fellows' Hall, and a farmers' alliance formed. The meeting was called to order by L. A Mulholland, who stated the objects of the formation of an alliance for the better protection and advancement of the farmers' interests. Mr. S. W. Wilder was then elected temporary chairman, and W. W. Cone temporary secretary. The editor of the Kansas Farmer tary. The editor of the Kansas Farmer, Mr. E. E. Ewing, being present, was called upon to more fully explain the advantages of an alliance to the farming portion of our com-

Mr. Ewing said that some of the principal objects were to create a public sentiment more favorable to the farmers; to work for more favorable legislation, and for a more thorough equalization of representation in congress. He stated that the alliance was not a secret organization all its meetings heirs. organization, all its me

ganization, all its meetings being open. The constitution was then read and adopted

after which the meeting proceeded to elect officers with the following result:

S. W. Wilder president; D. G. Jones, vice president; L. A. Mulholland, secretary; H. W. Carter, treasurer.

On motion the chairman appointed a committee of three to draft a code of hydrag.

mittee of three to draft a code of by-laws. The subject for discussion for the next ing will be the propriety of repealing the law creating a county auditor.

The next meeting will be held Jan. 4th, a

The next meeting will be neid Jan. 4th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.
The charter contains the following names. S. W. Wilder, A. C. Moore, L. A. Mulholland, H. H. Wallace, Geo, Kellam, Geo, Luddington, S. P. Beall, Chester Thomas, jr., J. Sinel, A. Hughes, T. M. James, and others.
Thirty of our best farmers signed the constitution.

At the next meeting, January 4th, arrange ments will be made and a hall procured for the accommodation of the convention which is to meet on the 12th. All alliances, granges, farmers' clubs, township meetings, boards of trade, and other industrial associations, are invited to send delegates, all parties meeting on an equal footing; and individuals without any association authority are invited to attend and take

part in the meetings. The alliances having called the meeting will assume its organization and direction; and either preceding or after the convention a state alliance will be formed. It would probably be best for the delegates from the district alliances to assemble on the evening previous to the day named for the meeting, Jan. 12th, and organize the state alliance which, as a responsible and representative body, could with propriety assume the management and direction of the meeting. This would probably be the most satisfactory arrangement to all who wished to take part in the discussions.

We hope that the railroad companies of the state will be represented at the meeting by some of their ablest and coolest-headed men, and that the opposing parties in the railroad question will compare views and ascertain the difference that exists between them if in fact there is any difference - for the substantial interests of both there should be none except on minor points and modes to best

attain a common end. It is useless for the Brown & Co. published in the railroad companies to longer seek to antagon15th inst., explains the position ken by them, ize this general movement throughout the country, to fix bounds to their power and confine and restrict them by specific laws which will well define their powers and privileges, so that the public and railroad official alike will understand the privileges and prerogatives of both, which neither do at present. To systematize and consolidate this movement on the which calls for the information. part of the public is the leading object of the proposed convention, and the time appointed for holding it is at the opening of the legislature, so that all parties interested may meet face to face, and the members may be led the better to understand the wishes and opinions of their constituents, as developed by this cen ference at the capital of the state.

There are other questions, local and national, to be considered, of vital importance to the agricultural and stock interests of the state; in fact such questions are too numerous and farreaching in their influence to admit of examination and discussion at a single meeting, and will be subjects of future work for the alliances and granges. With so many subjects of pressing importance involving the interests of the farmer, it is strange there are "dormant granges"--sleeping farmer associations-when so much work is awaiting their action. We trust and believe that the forthcoming farmers' its ancient grandure? By driving this pack of convention will give an impulse to this work legal political adventurers from the halls of such as has never been felt in the state heretofore. Let farmers shake off their characterfor the mass of conglomerations and snares to istic timidity and boldly face the questions of tory, and fortune rarely fails to smile upon their efforts.

The Holidays.

Since the FARMER last greeted its readers, Christmas, the great Christian holiday, has passed, and is recorded among the things of time that were. In the hurry of the hour, the FARMER neglected to extend the usual greeting ten of other callings is a large representation of "Merry Christmas" in advance, but now effers its congratulations on the happy event passed, while joining in the hopeful anticipations which the new year that we are on the eve of, promises.

As a class, the millions who draw their subsistence directly from the soil, have much to hope for from the [present outlook, both in public and social point of view. Farmers all over the land are saying to one another, "Come, let us reason together," and from their great weight of numbers, their conservative habits, the justice of their demands, and the great aggregate wealth which they own absolutely and control, give their every movement toward concentration and co-operation, a sublime importence, when contrasted with any other class or interest. We can, therefore, with the fullest confidence in the future, say to the class which the KANSAS FARMER is proud to represent, be of good cheer; the day is not far distant when agriculture in the United States, as a representative business, will occupy, not in name alone, but in reality, a higher plane than ever before. Speed the coming of this newer and better era which is freighted with hopes of glad tidings to mankind.

Annual Address of Worthy Master Sims Before the State Grange.

We have been furnished with a copy of the ast week, but our grange page having been made up before the receipt of this paper, we were unable to publish it in the present edition of the FARMER, a circumstance we regret exceedingly. The address is an excellent one and should receive careful examination by every farmer in the state. Our legislature will do well to bear in mind the sentiments exthought of that class is fast crytalizing on those questions treated by the worthy master, and if their servants don't take heed to do their bidding very seon, it will be forever too late for a number of them two years hence.

We will publish the address in the next issue of the FARMER.

Appointing Delegates.

From the letters of inquiry we are receiving rom all parts of the state, we infer that much interest is felt in the farmers' forthcoming convention. In some neighborhoods where no farmers' organizations exist, township meetings are being called to appoint delegates. This is a good move and will serve to concentrate attention on the movement, and delegates attending as representatives of the farmers assembled in neighborhood meeting, will serve to give weight and importance to the proceedings of the meeting, which will be reported by the associated press and published throughout the country, and if the farmers will send their best men the meeting will not fail to create a profound impression beyond the bounds of the state. The farmers of Kansas can't afford to fuil in this movement. Kansas is already looked upon as a "leader in Israel."

Walter Brown & Co.

This old Boston wool commission house publish their card this week in the EARMER, and the irate wool-growers association of Neosho county pay their respects to the firm in a way that should make the wool-growers and the "down-east" commission house better acquaint-ed. The letter of explanation from Walter

and goes far toward extenuation ken by them, ment in relation to the alleged practice of sanding wool in this state. The ociation, through their secretary, make a forma demand on the house for the names of the or ading parties, and if they can speak definite, we trust they will forward them to the association

The American Bee-Journal.

Friend Newman, of the Bec-Journal, published at Chicago, has made a new step in journalism, which marks also the rapid advance in the bee industry of this country. The Bee-Journal which has for twenty years been published as a monthly, appears with its initial number for the new year as an 8-page weekly. We welcome this evidence of the healthy growth of the apiary and the enterprise of the veteran editor. The Journal stands at the head of bee periodicals of this country, which includes that of the world, for America leads the world in the science and industry of apiculture. The Journal is among our most welcome exchanges.

The Hour of Meeting is 10 A. M.

In the call for the meeting of a tarmers' convention at Topeka, on the 12th of January next, by an oversight no hour for the meeting was named. 10 o'clock a. m. has been fixed upon as the hour, which will necessitate the arrival of delegates the day previous, as all the trains do not reach this city till the middle of these short afternoons. This will enable the delegates representing the district alliances to assemble and form a State Alliance on the evening of the 11th, if they think it best to do so. Such a step might facilitate business the next day.

A Correction.

ED. FARMER: In your list, published last reek, of those members of the incoming legislature who are connected with or engaged in farming, you have doubtless through an oversight—omitted the names of Hon. W. B. Bass, of Ottawa, and Hon. C. P. Crouch, of Rantoul, both of Franklin county. These gentlemen do not belong to the class who call themselves farmers for political effect, but are the genuine article and a credit to their chosen profession. Dec. 24th. F. D. COBURN.

ED. FARMER: In the issue of the FARMER of the 22d inst., we notice a list of the mempers of the Kansas legislature who are farmers. You may add to that list Woodson county's representative, Gen. D. E. Clapp, who is a farmer and stock-raiser, and whose interests and sympathies are with the farmers.

WOODSON.

Tree Seeds.

We are constantly receiving inquiries for different kinds of forest tree seeds. Why do not some of our enterprising seedsmen advertise a catalogue of the various kinds of seed they have for sale? A correspondent wishes to know where the American holly seed or trees can be had. Almost every week we receive similar inquiries. Advertise your seeds and very able address of the worthy master of the plants, gentlemen, and let the people know Kansas State Grange, delivered before that where they can be supplied. A live seed man body, which assembled at Olathe, in annual in this part of the universe could soon make a fortune if he knew how to tell the public what

Clydesdales and Holsteins.

These two famous breeds of stock are imported and bred by the Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N. Y., whose advertisement will be pressed in the address, and receive them as a found in the FARMER. This firm ranks among very fair reflection of the wishes of the agricul- the first in the United States as breeders and tural population of the state of Kansas. The importers of the famous Scotch draft horse and the no less famous Dutch cattle, both of which are becoming more popular as their merits are proven by experience and they become better known among the users of heavy draft horses and dairy farmers. Both these breeds of stock rank among the largest animals of their class.

Capital Grange.

At the regular annual meeting of this grange held in their hall in Topeka, Dec. 25th, it was decided to have a public installation of officers on the 4th Saturday in January. This grange now number 116 members. It is desirable that every member be in attendance.

Wrong Name.

Inthe list of farmer representatives published in last week's issue, the name of C. S. Millington of Crawford county, inadvertently read Wellington.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

L. B. Smith, of Faribault, Minn., says:— I am still wearing an "Only Lung Pad," and it has helped me; I intend to have another of extra strength soon.—See Adv.

needs Purdy's Fruit Recorder w to grow small fruits and all den plants; and he also wants a of small fruit or berry plants of choice ctics and that he is sure will be just what re promised. Purdy in this branch of business is the standard authority of the United States. What he sends out may be relied upon to be genuine. In ordering give No. of package desired, and the plants in that package will

Free Plants to Subscribers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Two strong grapevines of any of the following: Concord, Hartford, Ives, Isabella, Catawba, or Rogers'4 er 15 or 19; or one vine of the Worden's Seed-ling-similar to the Concord every way, but two weeks earlier.

7. Two strong, well rooted Roses--most beautiful

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

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

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

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

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

The "Fruit Recorder and Cottage Garderner" is a 1 page monthly paper, exclusivly confined to the subjects of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is edited and managed by A. M. Purdy, a life long, practical

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

E, E, EWING, Proprietor.

P. S. Club agents can make use of the above offer in securing names for their clubs, and the FARMER will be credited to their lists.

Coming to Time.

The committee on agriculture in the lower house of congress have gone earnestly to work to consider what can be done in the way of legislation to crush out plenre-pneumonia among the cattle of this country, and to prevent it in the future. A telegram from Washington states that all other business of the committee will be laid aside till something can be agreed upon and recommended to the house on this important subject, and it is said that the committee will probably find serious constitutional obstacles in the way of the setails of a general L. H. Burdick, law to be effective in all the states.

Such is the news from Washington. It is refreshing to know that the Solons at the nation's capital, so long deaf, have began to hear at last. If the farmers will continue to pitch their voices in a still higher and sharper key, they will hear very distinctly that they are expected to lay aside a good deal of lobby businesss and take up legislation demanded by farmers. The question that seems to puzzle the wise men is whether the written forms or the living men shall suffer when there is a con- this neighborhood quarrel had better be flict for precedence between them. This was dropped. the strong point so confidently relied on to support secession. It now promises to form a league with the cattle plague, and will be invoked by corporations to retain their hold on the pockets of the people. Farmers, stand together and speak out. Let your servants know that you hold the political sword and that "it is easier to strike than ask."

ED. FARMER: I promised, a long time ago, to tell my experience with the catalpas. Have I done it? If so, then let this go "where the woodbine twineth."

One man asks, "Shall I let the seedling ca-talpas stand in the nursery row?" I planted in the spring of 1879, and had 1,000 trees, and left them out without any protection whatever. If they would not stand it, I did not want them. They came through all right. In the spring of 1880 they were 16 to 20 inches high; two rows eight rods long. I speat two hours rubbing off the side shoots and cutting off all but one top sprout. I returned, after an absence of three months, and found trees four to eight feet high, straight and smooth. They are still out in same rows, and if they go through all right, will ship the most of them to Burton, Kansas, next spring, and shall try a couple thousand

The same

more. I got my seed of E. Y. Teas and Barney, who first called attention to the catalpa speacea.

I am satisfied that no satisfactory result can be obtained without pruning off all side shoots, as the tree puts out many branches, all of which will start every spring with a crotch, making a cragley tree with very short body.

I am very favorably impressed with the tree and design setting them out on the fence line and running a gooseberry hedge between, then stretch on two wires over the bushes on the trees. The bushes will show stock where the fence is, and will keep small stock from crawling under; also horses from pawing their legs over the wire. More horses are ruined in that manner by wire fences than in any other.

My observations, and information gained by several thousands miles of travel in both Kansas and Nebraska, has led me to form a very poor opinion of the cottonwood as a timber tree to be planted in large blocks. As a quick tree for first planting about the homestead, it is very useful, and for those who want to stick down a stick and get a big tree with no more care or thought about it, it is just the thing and fully as good as the Lord could afford to give in encouragement to idleness.

Don't plant too much. Five acres, 8x8, is big job if done well, and if of good, hard woods, worth more than fifty acres of cottonwood.

I believe the chestnut will do well on very deep, sandy soil, no matter how poor. They will not thrive on a near hard-pan.

E. A. PECK. Sycamore, Illinois.

Our correspondent overlooks the first principle in successful tree growing on the dry plains, and hence discards the cottonwood. Slowgrowing, hardwood timber trees will never survive in that section without protection and nursing, as one of our correspondents puts it. The cottonwood grows quickly, shades the soil, breaks the force of the wind, assists materially in modifying the climatic influence and adapting it to the life of other species of trees on the plains, and the cost of procuring the slips in thousands, setting out and cultivating till they produce a good grove or timber belt, is, compared to that of other species, as nothing. The cottonwood is the nurse and natural forerunner os other and better woods.

Defence of Mr. Poor.

ED. FARMER: Please publish the following statement, together with the names subscribed, in vindication of Mr. Poor's character as a temperance worker. The names are mostly those of the members of the lodge here to which he belongs, while at a meeting of good templars in which four or five neighboring lodges were represented by some of their prominent members and officers, this paper was read and signed by them. We could procure many more names if necessary, but consider these sufficient, presuming you will hear from other of Mr. Poor's friends who are indignant at the unwarranted attack.

L. W. HUBBARD. Myrtle, Phillips Co., Kas., Dec. 20th.

We, the undersigned, having read the articles in the FARMER signed G. F. Grudey, attacking Mr. E. W. Poor's character as a temperance worker, would hereby state that we nish one of these Scales and the Kansas have entire confidence in his sincerity and symbols are supported by Edson & Beck.

FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. pathize with him in his endurance of persecu- the usual price of the Scale alone. Every tion at the hands of the "whisky ring," and Scale is made of the very best material, nicely furthermore would make this statement; that while Mr. Poor was in sympathy with that "ring" he was the acknewledged leader in political matters in Walnut township, and it is only a change in his views in regard to this matter that has changed their attitude toward him:

Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago "Fall No 3." Fall No 4.

CORN — White.

Yellow.

OATS — Per bu. New OATS — Per bu, new, RYE—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu.

BARLEY—Per bu. him:

B. B. Hubbard, Dr. L. S. Whitney, L. L. Whitney, S. R. Whitney, L. W. Hubbard Geo. A. Way, O. H. Maryatt, J. B. Forbes, Edwin Woodrard, John Willsey, Joe Caswell. J. C. Swart, Arthur Caswell, Asa M. Page, Ida W. Kanne, M. A. Swart. Mate Swart, R. A. Swart, eo. F. Breck, John Swart. Manda E. Kennedy, A. B. Lang, Al. Mende, Minnie Page, Solomon Bodle.

All parties having had an impartial hearing,

Danger of Feeding Dry Stalks.

It may be of service to some of the numer ous readers of your valuable journal to know that it is a very dangerous practice to allow stock the free range of the stalk field at this season of the year. I know a good many old farmers will say they have always fed their cornstalks down and never saw any bad results, but this does not change the record. Cattle are dying by scores in Kansas this winter, from the effects of esting dry corn husks and an insufficient supply of water. There has been about thirty head of all ages, from yearlings to cows and three-year-old steers, died in this county within the last month from this cause alone. Some persist in calling it dry murrain, but an examination of the stomach, that is the "first stomach," shows it full of dry corn husks "balled up."

The symptoms are the same as dry murrain. The animal only lives about six hours after being taken. Ordinary murrain remedies have no effect.

The only safe way to pasture a stalk field during a dry time, is to let in the cattle for a couple of hours in the morning, and then turn them out where they can have free access to water, and keep them out until the next morning.

county this winter. The horses have got business and receive more wool than any Compretty much ever the epizootic, with no serious results, By-the-way, did you think that Greenwood county was the best stock county in eral. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to Kansas? A fact. shippers.

Eureka, Greenwood Co., Kan., 100 miles south and 30 miles west of Topeka.

The Cattle for Beef.

I have been a resident of this part of Kansas for twenty years, and during all that time have been farming and stock-raising. I find that Short-horn cattle will produce one-third more beef or six hundred more pounds to the head than common cattle, with the same care and feed, and will sell for two dollars per hundred more than their poor relatives, making a difference of thirty to forty dollars per head in favor of the Short-horns. Of course the Herefords and Short-horns are nearly as good, and if a farmer's only object is milk, the gentle Jerseys give a small quantity of rich milk, but little beef and that of a poor quality. I would not like to take Jersey steers to market for beef. JOHN MALER.

Mineral Point, Anderson Co., Kas.

Not only is the blood of animals who drink impure water hable to be poisoned by the bacteria which such water frequently contains, but these putrefactive germs will impregnate both butter and milk if permitted to come in contact with them. The boiling water which should always be used in washing dairy utensils will destroy the bacteria; yet, as butter cannot be washed in boiling water it is in the first degree important that the cold water it is washed in should be pure.

READ THIS!

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

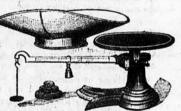
Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing,

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 249 Pounds, for Half Price.



Belleving there is not a family in the coun ry who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furthe FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Be particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.



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

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

One large front room, 137 E. 4th street, will accommodate two persons, and one small room—both furnished—for rent, with or witheut board. E. C. BURT, Topeka,

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. All kinds of stock are wintering well in this Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission mission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions lib-

W. R. Tappan, contractor and builder, To-ledo, Ohio, says: An Excelsior Kidney Pad relieved me of pain in the side of fifteen years' standing. Please send me another pad.—Sec

An Old Doctor's Advice.

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

8 and 9 -63

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

Ten per cent on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call en

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

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

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

To the state of the state of	Produce.	
Grocer Man price	rs retail price list, corrected weekly be speaker. Country produce quoted at es.	y W. W. buying
NEW	CABBAGE—per doz BEETS— ER—Per lb—Choice	.50@60 40
EGGS	BE—Per Ib -Per doz—Fresh. 3—Per bu—White Navy.	.20 .15 .30
**	Medium Common POTATOES—Per bu	1,90 1,75 1,50
8. POT	ATOES	.75 .75
APPLE	[PS	.60@.75
	Butchers' Retail.	
DECEM	Citatela Citate	STATE OF THE PARTY OF
DEEE-	Sirloin Steak per lb	1216
	Round " " "	10
	Roasts " " "	10
**	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
	Hind " " "	7
********	By the carcass " " "	6
MUTTO	N—Chops per lb	10
nonre	Roast " "	0@1214
PORK	***************************************	76010

Hide and Tallow Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. do No. 2...

Green, calf.
do frozen.

Bull and stag

Dry fint prime

Dry Salted, prime

Dry damaged

TALLOW

SHEEP SKINS.

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansa CHICKENS—LIVE, per doz.
PRAIRIE CHICKENS.
QUAIL,
WILD DUCKS—
MALLARD, per doz.
TEEL,
RQUIRRELS,
RABBITS. JACK RABBITS ".

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs ... No 2... No 3... Rye.
CORN MEAL... CORN CHOP.
RYE CHOP... CORN & OATS... BRAN... SHORTS...

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, cearse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 33 to 38c; washed fleece, light, 38 to 40c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 38c; washed fleece, medium, 40 to 42c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 24c.

St. Louis.

Quiet and easy: We quote:
Tub washed—choice 47 to 47½c, fair at 44 to
46c,dingy and low 37 to 40c, lamb 42½ to 43c, fleece
washed at 33 to 35c. Unwashed—choice 20 to 30, inferior at 30c for very poor to 28c for fair, Kansas at 23
to 26c, Texas 23 to 25c, merino—light fine at 20 to 22c,
heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12½ to
13c. Burry, black,cotted, etc., 5 to 10c off.

Markets by Telegraph, December 27.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 10.

MISSOURI FIAES 184.

BT. JOE. 21 081/6.

PACIFIC SIXES 26, 180.

NEW-81 30.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS 1141.

UNION PACIFC BONDS 1141.

UNION PACIFC BONDS 118/6.

SINKING FUNDS 21 19.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS-Fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.00 to 4.15; mixed packing \$4.30 to 4.50; butchers to fancy, \$4.55 to 4.70; receipts, 10,000; shipments' 700. CATTLE-Fair demand for all grades above coumon and prices steady; supply small and altogether of butchers' stock, which sold readily at \$2.25 to 3.25 good cows bringing outside figures; good &e choice butcher steers command \$3.50 to 4.00; Texans range

\$2 50 to 3 25; best shipping steers wanted at firm precs, say at \$4 50 to 5 50; receipts, 700; shipments, 350.
SHEEP—Firm; \$3 00 to 5 00; receipts, 700; shipments,

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 618; shipments, 1,412; market firm for good to choice; common slow; native shipping steers, averaging 1,320 to 1,447 pounds sold at 450 to 5 00; stockers and feeders, 3 00 to 3 75; common to good, 2 50 to 2 75; Texas steers, 2 50 to 2 75; Colorado steer, 2 80 to 3 50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,367; shipments, none; market weak but active; average, 3 00 to 4 50; bulk at \$4 35 to 440.

440. SHEEP—Receipts, 90; shipments, 98. No sale and market quiet.

Chicago Live Stock Market. The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 25,000: shipments, 2,500; receipts for the week, 298,000, the most ever received; some sales lower; mixed pacying, \$4 30 to 4 60; light, \$4 30 to 4 50; choice heavy, \$4 70 to 4 50; closed week, CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,000; receipts for the week, 25,000: market steady; good to choice shipping, \$4 90 to 6 00; common to fair, \$3 30 to 4 50; butchers steady and easy; common \$2 00 to 2 60; good \$2 80 to 3 30; Texans, \$2 85 to 3 15; through Texans, \$2 80 to 3 90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; common to medium, \$2 20 to 3 60; good, \$3 90 to 4 15.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas Uity Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 12,931 bushels; shipments, 8,078
bushels; in store, 379, 689 bushels: market steady; No.
1, 20; No. 2, 88 to 84; No. 3, 75246 bld.
CORN—Receipts, 10,825 bushels; shipments, 18,642
bushels; in store, 75,631 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, 2734 to 2736e; No. 2 white mixed, 28456 asked.
OATS—No. 2, 28456 bld.
RYE—No. 2, 775 bld.
EGGS—Market steady at 27c per dozen.
BUTTER—Receipts moderate and choice firm at 180

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Higher; XX.\$3 80 to 410; XXX \$4 50 to 4 65 amily \$4 90 to 5 10; choice, \$5 15 to 5 40; fancy \$5 50 to family \$4 90 to 5 10; enoice, \$5 10 to 5 40; laney \$5 00 to 5 75.

WHEAT—Higher: No. 2 rod. 570 to 97; cc. cash; \$4 093; to 1 105; December; \$1 083; to 1 083; February; No. 3 do, \$1 04 to 1 033; No. 4 094c.

CORN—Easier; — to 293; cc cash; 30c December; 394; to 305; C January; 30 to 396 February; 41 to 20 May.

OATS—Firmer but slow; 34c cash; 33c bid December; 354; bid January.

PORK—Dull; \$13 60.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—In good demand and at full prices.
WHEAT—Active, firm and higher, No. 2 red 92;
No. 2 spring, 95ct to cash; \$1.03% November;
December; 96% January.
CORN—Active, firm and higher; 36 cash; hidDecember; 40% to 40% January; 40 to 40% May.
OATS—Active, firm and higher; 83% to 32% cash;
32% to 33% December; 38c January; 28% to 28% May.
RYE—Strong and higher; \$12 00 to 13 76 cash;
312 49 to 12 45 November, and December; \$13 90 to 13 76 cash;
312 49 to 12 45 November, and December; \$13 90 to 13 76 cash;
\$13 92% January.
LARD—Active, firm and higher; \$8 80 cash; \$8 30 December; \$8 20 asked a year; \$8 32% to 835 January.
BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. HAY—Upland, S— to 25; second bottom, \$22 to 28; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 19 50. Flour—Colorado, \$3 00 to 3 50; Kansas, \$2 25 to 3 35. Graham, \$3 10 to 3 25. MEAI—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60, WHEAT—new \$2 29 \$20 ct. Corn—1 15 to 1 35 \$2 ct. OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 16; state, \$1 85 to 2 50 \$20.

BARLEY-2 25 to --- P cwt PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 37c firm; state, 32c, BUTTEN—Ranch, 7a fb, 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 37c; ONIONS—10 do 20c.
ONIONS—10 do 20 b.
CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 40 to —: young, 12/40 per b.

New Advertisements.

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

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have fer "le Partridge Cochins, Prymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guiness, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Birds, Eggs in season. I also offer for sale the A. J. C. C. Herd Register Jersey Bull, Dukzo of Lawndale No. 561. J. M. ANDERSON, Box 510, Salina, Kansay



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CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE.

Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may derire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO.

152 Federal St., Boston.

RB ZRENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston, Parker Wilder & Co., Boston, Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.



This is the King of Saw Machines. It saws off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes. 20,000 in use. The cheapest machine nude, and fully warranted. Circular free.

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend.

New and very Important Discovery.

Deodorizer, Disenfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phenyle; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks, and improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year, has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to GSWORTH,

1AMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
216 La Salle St., Chleago, III

Literary and Domestic

Work.

If some great angel spake to me to-night, In andul longuage of the unknown land, Bidding me choose from treasures infinite: From goodly gifts and glories in his hand, The thing I coveted, what should I take? Fame's wreath of bays? the fickle world's esteem?

Nay, greenest bays may wave on brows that ache, And world's applauding passeth as a dream, should I choose love to fill my empty heart With soft sweetness, as in days of old?

Nay, for Love's rapture bath an after smart, And on Love's rose the thorns are manifold Should I choose life with long succeeding years? Nay, earth's long life is longer time for tears.

I would choose Work, and never failing power To work without weak hindrance in the way. Without recurrence of the weary hour When tired tyrant nature held its sway Over the busy brain and toiling hand. Ah! if an angel came to me to-night, Speaking in language of the unknown land,

So would I choose from treasures infinite. But well I know the blessed gift I crave, Is not for this life. But life beyond the grave. For I believe there is a better land, Where will and work and strength go hand in

-All the Year Round.

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

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

E. Ageratoides, White Snake-root. Another species of the Boneset family. Tonic and stimulant. Common in our wood. It possesses active properties.

Erigeron Canadense, E. Philadelphicum, E. annuum, E. Strigosum. Fleabanes, White weeds. All of these species contain nearly the same properties. Astringent, tonic, diuretec, diaphoretic and stimulant.

Amphiathyris dracunculoides, Dr. Oyster's Plant. This plant is not described in any of Between the larger squares are narrow bands of the text books on botany. It belongs to the perforated card boards worked in Smyrna stitch Nat. order compositee. I use the flowers and leaves. They are a good stimulant, astringent and mild tonic. This article will be a valuable addition to our indigenous remedies when its medicinal properties become known to the profession. It is in no medical publication.

Solidago rigida, Goldenrod. Tonic, stimulant and astringent. There are several species of the Goldenrods which contain medical prop-

Silphium laciniatum, Polar Plant, Rosinweed. S. perfoliatum, Cup-plant. These plants are alterative and tonic. Good in chronic inflammation of the spleen. Parthenium integrifolium, Prairie Dock, Cut-

ting Almond. Diuretic and tonic. Am brosia trifida, and A. artemisicefolia, Rag-

weeds. They are astringent and tonic.

Xanth 'um Strumarium, Cocklebur, Clotweed. Used as . 'an antidote to bite of venomous snakes and voisonous insects of a decoction of the leaves inta rnally, taken in large quantities and a poultice of the boiled leaves to the seat of the bite." It is 'diuretic and styptic.

Echinacea purpure, 1, Purple Coneflower. Alterative. Not found is a medical literature. Rudbeeckia laciniata, Coneflower. For en-

of the kidneys and bladder.

Used in diseases

It is a new medical agent.

Bidens bipinnata, Span Sh Needly 8. B. frondosa, Beggar-ticks. B. con wata. A. 'ese three species have nearly the sant# proper ties and can be used indiscriminately. Emments ogue, tonic and expectorant.

Helenium autumnale, Sneezewort, Excelle errhine. Useful in intermittent fever.

Anthemis Cotula, Mayweed, Dod Ferrael. Valuable sudorific, stimulant, anodyne, emetic Achillaea Millefolium, Yarrow. Astringent,

aromatic tonic, possessed of excitant properties. Leucanthemum vulgare, White-weed. Tonic and alterative. Artemisia vulgaris, Mugwort. Tonic, anthel-

mentic, emmenagogue, dinretic and diaphoretic. This plant is possessed of real utility as a remedial agent in certain cases. Gnaphalium polycephalum, Cudweed, Life Ev-

erlasting. Astringent. A useful plant. Erechtites hieracifolius, Fireweed. Astringent, tonic, alterative and emetic. Cacalia atriplicifolia, C. tuberosa. The roots

of these plants I have found to be a good alterative. Not to be found in any medical work. Senecia aureus, Golden Ragwort, Squawweed. Emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic, expectotorant, alterative and tonic. It is one of the best remedies furnished by the vegetable world for female diseases.

Sappa officialis, Burdock. Alterative and diuretic.

Hieracium longipilum, H. Gronvii, Hawkweeds. These two species of the Hawkweed are not recognized in any medical works. They are alterative and tonic. They contain a milky

Taraxacum Dens-leonis, Dandelion. Alterative, tonic, cholagogue, aperient and diuretic. Lactuca Canadensis, Trumpet Milkweed. A mild anodye.

Lobelia cardinalis, Cardinal Flower. Anthelmintic and nervine. L. Syphilitica, Great Lobelia. Diaphoitic, diuretic, emeitc, purgative and antisyphilitic. Lobelia inflata, Emetic herb, Puke weed. This species of lobelia is the best emetic, expectant and antispasmodic

Diospyros Virginiana, Persimmon. Astrin-

gent, tonic and antiseptic.

Plantago major, Plantain. Used as an antidote to poisonous bites and stings; also said to e good for ulcers, sore eyes, bowel complaints.

Verbascum Thapsus, Mullein. Diuretic, denulcent, emollient, pectoral and alterative.

Linaria vulgaris, Common Toad-flax. Used in "jaundice, dropsy, and diseases of the skin; an ointment made with it for the cure of hemorrhoids, is now entirely obsolete." New remedy.

Scrophularia nodosa, Figwort. This too much neglected plant is a valuable alterative and vulnerary agent. It is a favorite remedy with myself for a number of diseases.

Pentstemon Cobaea. This plant and some others of this family have not been used by medical man, consequently it is not found in any work on medicine. It is alterative, cathartic and emetic. The leaves and roots are the parts used. It is a strong medicine.

(Continued next week.)

Things Pretty and Useful.

The Boston Globe gives a number of pretty articles for presents and I select a few of them for the FARMER.

LAMP MAT.

A handsome lamp mat is made out of brown velvet and cloth, two octagonal pieces, each ten inches across. Then cut out two pieces of card board the same size. In the center of the upper piece of card cut out a circle four inches wide, and cover the remaining part with brown velvet, over which is an applique of brown perforated card board. Then cut out a square of white, and a diamond of brown perforated card board; the brown is sewn on to the white with point russe and plain stiches of brown and white silks. The white cardboard is worked in plain and Smyrna stitch with brown silk. In the center of the lower piece of card lined with cloth, is a circular piece of brown stamped velvet sewn over wadding. Round the outer edge of the mat is a narrow box plaited ruching of brown satin ribbon and a border of the separate squares of white perforated cardboard worked with bronze silk in point russe. with bronzed silk.

PINCUSHION.

Circular cushion covered with blue corded silk, edged round with a ruching and box plaited frill of blue satin ribbon. The sewing on of the frill is hidden by a vandyked border of white flannel, in chain, knotted and feather stitch. The flowers are embroidered with three strands of pink silk, and the sprays and tendrils with moss green and blue silks, and with gold thread. Droppers of blue silk are then added, and the cushion is lined with black

"WASHSTAND TIDIES,"

Cloths to hang on walls behind washstands, and called "washstand tidies," are now embroidered in outline work on coarse linen, in dark blue or dark red ingrain cotton or "flosette." The design is that of tall grass and rushes, standing in water, with a stork on one side or flying birds above; the design being continued the length of the cloth. Sometimes a coarse lace forms the edge, and this is run with colored cotton with which the design is worked. The pattern is thus brought in relief with the color, and looks like Russian lace. Chair tidies are trimmed and worked now much in the same way: also covers for toilet tables.

What has become of "Kansas Girl" and Yankee Girl?" Why do not some of the ladies write? Surely they could give a little time to the FARMER, during these long winter evenings. BRAMBLEBUSH.

Your Thinking Cap.

The more extended my observations the more m convinced that mental discipline, which q from close application to study, is a grand p reparation for the every-day, practical duties of life. It does not spoil a girl for housekeeping to b, e a good geometrician, or at the head of her class in algebra. A knowledge of chemistry and ph ilosophy, too, comes to play admirably in the many and varied operations of every-day life. But it is not the practical application of sci-

entific principles which will be the main advantage. It will be the trained mind which can grasp and systematize duties, and, so to speak, "hold them in hand" while the working day lasts. The systematic eye runs over at a glance the table to be cleared; the articles to be taken to the pantry are classified quickly by themselves, and moved near each other; those that go to the cellar are arranged on the tea tray, making but one journey necessary; the dishes to be washed are assorted properly and set out on the kitchen table in an orderly manner, ready to be washed without further piling or scraping. Compare the time and ease with which this same piece of work is done when no order is followed, when one thing after another is caught up and rushed to its appropriate place, making perhaps three or four trips up and down the cellar stairs, and as many walks back and forth to the pantry, where one would have been enough in either case. I will venture that the systematic person will have this clearing up work all completed and the dishes set away in one-third the time that it requires the other to do it. And this one item three times a day forms no small part of women's work, and wearying work it is too, when added on to all the rest. Setting the supper table and clearing it away often seems more than the

week's washing did in the morning. "Make head save feet," is an excellent direction, and it is not so hard when you really give your mind to it. Put on your thinking cap when you first get up, and see how much it will save you in the way of weary steps during the

day. Accustom your mind to close thinking sian merchant of Dantzie, on the Baltic Sea. and you have gained much in the way of fu- His full name was Gabriel Fahrenheit. ture ease and comfort, besides a great improvement in the manner of doing work.

It was a very pretty girl who sat in the seat next to me at church the other Sunday. She had on a fresh, new suit, of a fashionable shade and a pretty "gipsey" on her head, with dainty flowers and delicate satin ribbon, and her kid gloves were as fresh as new laid eggs. But, girls, I will just tell you it as a secret to you. She had hung up that pretty suit in a closet where her soiled working dress and old shoes were kept, and then shut the door tight on them both. She might just as well have shut it up in a drawer with musk and then not expected it to take on the scent as to have expected that new suit to come out sweet from such companionship. Furthermore, I am sure she does not often throw open the windows of her room, and never the door of her closet, to the fresh air and and the purifying breezes. The stale odor of boiled cabbage and fried fish, and stewed onions and burnt saucepans, and the steam of suds and other sundry odors, combined in the grand result, which was, to speak mildly, awful. A sharp, philosophical mind could have analyzed these odors with but little difficulty; but there sat Kitty as composed and self-satisfied as possible. I suppose she was used to it and thought nothing about it. No suspicion crossed her mind that her presence was a trial to the people within three pews of her either way. It was a pity for the girl to have not been better taught. Many people who scrub a great deal have very queer notions about ventilation. They are somewhat like the Icelanders. A man was sleeping in one of their houses, when he awoke in the night half suffocated. He aroused a man in the same apartment and told him he must have air somehow. The Icelander went to a side of a room and pulled a cork out of a knot hole. He held it in his hand two or three minutes, then with system is the best, and the triumph of convena shrug declared they should all freeze to death; so he put in the cerk and pounded it down, and went to bed again. Do not cork up the rooms too closely, even in winter. Have them all aired sometime in the day, and never, never shut up dirty clothes in a closet to impart their perfume to all the rest. Such odors are "like the ointment of the right hand which betrayeth itself." - Olivia, in Housekeeper.

The Transitional American Woman.

The expression in the faces of the past and present woman indicates a change. A certain noted physician, on receiving a new case, always calls for earlier and later photographs of his patient, that he may compare the changes wrought in the course of years, which may have contributed to the present condition. Such agallery of portraits might help in a diagnosis of our modern woman. The peace and equipoise, the hauteur, united with unconsciousness of self, are all gone. The face of to-day is stamped with restlessness, wandering purpose, and self-consciousness. The religious aspect has vanished from conversation. A modern "lunch" affords opportunity for testing ordinary feminine talk, which is never bad or vulgar, on the whole not even frivolous, but is marked by superficiality in its discussion of novels and subjects, though showing great familiarity with all known and to-be-known publications. Each woman could talk far better than she does, if she were not hampered by self-consciousness. An Englishwoman said: At home politics and party measures are discussed at our ladies' lunches, but in America one must first go to a circulating library before accepting a noonday invitation." Gossip-not scandal—and illusions to conventional modes of philanthropy take the place of discussion of yesterday's sermon. If one wishes a foreigner to form a favorable opinion of women, apart from any special vocation they may have, he should be invited to a ladies' lunch, pure and simple, and he will be compelled to admit that our American women are easy, brilliant, kindly, cultivated, and altogether charming, But he will read restlessness in many a face. will notice an empressment of manner, a little hurry in the gait, quick tones of voice, a business air, suggestive of the surmise that all these women are "in" or "at something."

The leisurely, graceful element is wanting. Society has grown so complex in both town and country that it is difficult to assert any universal predicates of either without fear of contradiction. The New England woman should be taken as the largest representative of the whole country, because the southern woman is minus her driving qualities, plus an added grace and piquant depertment; and the western woman is minus the southern charm and the New England self-consciousness and morbid conscientiousness, plus an active self-assertion that has already resulted in successful individual and concerted measures. In all these women, however "progressive desire," the one characteristic that separates the human from the animal race, has made havoe, till now we have a few marked features, constituting the battle-ground on which will be fought out the results of this emancipation from old lines of conduct .- Kate G. Wells, in December Atlantic.

History of Zero.

"Zero," on the common thermometer, like the fanciful names of the constellations, is a curious instance of the way wise men's error are made immortal by becoming popular. It may be worth while to say that the word itself (zero) comes to us through the Spanish from the Arabic, and means empty, hence nothing. In expressions like "90 degrees Fahr," the abbreviation Fahr. stands for Fahrenheit, a Prus-

From a boy he was a close observer of nature, and when only nineteen years old, in the remarkable cold winter of 1709, he experimented by putting snow and salt together, and noticed it produced a degree of cold equal to the coldest day of the year. And that day was the coldest day that the oldest inhabitant could remember. Gabriel was the more struck with the coincidence of his wonderful scientific discovery, and very hastily concluded that he had found the lowest degree of temperature yet known in the world, either natural or artificial. He called the degree zero, and constructed a thermometer, or rude weather glass, with a scale graduating up from zero to boiling point, which he numbered 212, and the freezing point 32-because, as he thought, mercury contracted the thirty-second of its volume on being cooled down from the temperature of freezing water to zero; and expanded the 108th on being heated from the freezing to the boiling point.

Time showed that this arrangement, instead of being truly scientific, was as arbitrary as the divisions of the Bible into verses and chapters, and that these two points no more represented the real extremes of the temperature than from 'Dan to Bersheba" expressed the exact extremes of Palestine.

But Fahrenheit's thermometer had been widely adopted with its inconvenient scale; and none thought of any better until his name had become an authority, for Fahrenheit finally

abandoned trade and gave himself up to science. The three countries which use Fahrenheit are England, Holland and America. Russia and Germany use Ranmer's thermometer, in which the boiling point is counted 80 degress above the freezing point. France uses the centigrade thermometer, so called because it marks the boiling point 100 degrees from freezing point. On many accounts the centigrade ience will be attained when zero is made the freezing point, and when the boiling point is put 100 or 1,000 degrees from it, and all the subdivisions are fixed decimally.

If Fahrenheit had done this at first, or even had he made it one of his many improvements, after the public adopted his error, the luck of opportunity, which was really his, would have secured to his invention the patronage of the world

Advertisements.

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

Agents Wanted. C54S56 8, M. SPENCEI Sells Rapidly. C54S56 112 Wash'n st... Boston, Mass. 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10cts. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$77° Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free, Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine 50 Lithographed Chrome Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. Name in fancy type. CONN. CARD Co., Northford. Ct. 50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c, Agis Outfit, 19c. CONN CARD Co., Northford, Ct 50 Chromo, Glass. Scrolf, Wreath and Lace cards 10c Tryus. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct.

18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bever Edge cards 25c. or 26 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y 50 CHROMOS, name in new type, 10c. by mail, 40 \$66 aweek in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free.

50 Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.
50 Chromo, Torloise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards,
10 Occ. outht 10c. Hall Bros. Northford Ct:
50 Few Styles All Chromo Cards, no 2 alike 10c. 45 Agts.
55 for \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free.
\$5 for \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$6 free.
50 All Gold, Chromo & Lit'g. Cards. (No 2 Alike.) Name
50 On, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Conn.
\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outh free, Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. 50 New Year Curds, Elegant designs, with your name on each for 10c. C. E. Kay, New Haven, Ct. E. illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc. in colors, azc. 47 Select Quotations, 15c. Agent's ontilt for cards

nples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

50 Landscape, Chrome Curds, etc., uame on, iloc. 20 Gitt. Bige Cards 10c, Chixtox & Co., North Haven, Ct.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to soft the Machine ever invented. Whet is a pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in 20 minutes. It will also knil a great variety of fancy work for which there is always rendy market. Send for circular and terms to the Two mily Knitting Machine Co. 409 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

THE

FOR 1881.

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Strayed or Stolen. One Brown Mare, native stock, 14 hands high, five ears old, left forward hoof white, two slight saddle

years out, see the marks.

One light bay horse colt 6 months old, white faced, white hoofed, white spots on sides near shoulder. The mark and colt are missing since Nov. 4th. I will pay any person \$15 for the return of the animals. JOHN T. ROWLAND, Garden Gity, Kas.

For Sale Cheap

A firist-class Two-horse TREAD able for farm use, has been used loused, is in good repair, made by Jo., of Albany, N. Y. We intend ut. ir. Call on or address

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Sub-bass and Oct. Coupler, boxed and Shipped only \$07.75 New Pianos \$105 to \$1,600. Before you buy an instrumen be sure to see my Mid-aummer offer *illustrated*, free. Ad-dress, Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

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\$200 per session according to grade.

Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880.

BISHOP VAIL, President.

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

The Cincinnati Weekly Times.

160 Acres -and for \$1000 New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water, an pasture, four miles from V. Falls, Address CHAS, OS GOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.



BEST WASHER AND WRINGER is the scorld. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money re funded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, 57. Sample to agols, \$5.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.50. Sample, \$4.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAM & CO., ERIE P.



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flewer Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed werranted to be both fresh and true to rance; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refill the oracr gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash. Phinney's Melon. Marblehead Cabbages. Mexican Commands cores of other vegetables I invite the patronses of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIAL Y.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass,

W. W. MANSPEAKER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, The largest Grocery Honse in the Sta

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantites; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited. SANFORD L. IVES:

Breeder of high class, thoroughbred Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fewls. My slock is the finest in the west. It was let in it. Brahma chicks, special for best since the period of Lt. Brahmas owned in Kansas, and sweepstaked and period period by the state of Lt. Brahmas owned in Kansas, and sweepstaked and period by the state of Lt. Brahmas owned in Kansas, and sweepstaked and period for the same of the state of the state of the same of the same

Eaton's Bill.

of Connecticut, has introate the following bill: le for the appointment of a nvestigate the question of the

eted by the senate and house of repves of the United States of America congresss assembled, That a commission is hereby created, to be called the "Tariff Commission," to consist of nine members.

Low-t any opeks rates

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SEC. 2. The president of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint nine commissioners from civil life, who shall be persons having experience in and knowledge of the principal departments of industry and trade, one of whom, the first named, shall be the president of the commission. The commissioners shall receive as compensation for their services, each at the rate of dollars per day when engaged in active duty, and a reasonable sum for traveling and other necessary expenses. The commission shall have power to employ a stenographer, who shall also be the clerk of the commission, and a messenger.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said commission to take into consideration and theroughly investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mining interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff; and, for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it, said commission in the prosecution of its inquiries is empowered to take the testimony of experts and to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable.

SEC. 4. The commission, after full inquiry and investigation, shall report to congress the results thereof, together with any testimony which it may have taken.

The Eaton Tariff Commission bill passed the U. S. Senate just before its adjournment last session. It will be brought up in the house early in the next session of congress. The president of the National Wool Growers' Asso. ciation, of Illinois, A. M. Garland, of Springfield, writes to Dr. Peck, of Eureka, Kansas, that their and other associations of wool growers are strongly in its favor, as it promises to place the wool tariff in some more permanent condition than it now enjoys. The wool growers' associations of Kansas are urged to unite their efforts in support of this measure, and petition our senators and representatives in congress to give the bill a strong support.

Advectisements.

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

\$2.50

PAYS FOR-

Kansas Farmer,

Weekly Capital, One year, an 8-Page, 48-Column Paper.

American Young Folks

One year. The Popular Monthly for Boys and Girls. Sent to any part of the United States, or Canada, for \$2.50.

These three papers will be sent to any address, or to different addresses on receipt of \$2.50, by postoffice money order or registered letter.

THE KANSAS FARMER, the old reliable state Agricultural paper, the best of its class in the west, carefully edited, filled always with the most valuable reading matter for the fruit grower, gardener, farmer, breeder, aparian, and for every member of the farm household; will be a welcome visitor and should continue to be the right hand friend of every farmer.

THE WEEKLY CAPITAL is a high-toned republican newspaper, and will give the reports of the supreme Court, proceedings of the Legislature, latest markets, letters from every county, a woman's department to

THE AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS has become an established visitor in many households it is a bright handsome monthly, healthy and pure in tone, interesting, instructive and amusing Every where the boys and girls find in it an instrutor and friend,

By special arrangement the undersigned is enabled to offer all three of these publications at a very low price. Persons ordering can take one of the papers and send the other two to other addresses in Kansas or out of it. Make your order out at once. Write all names and post offices plainly. Send the amount for the three papers, \$2.50, by money order or registered letter.

These are first-class Kansas papers, published Topeka, the Capital of the State. Address,

> E. E. EWING, Topeka, Mansas.

Pictures. Agents Make \$5 Per Day

Garfield & Arthur, Hancock & English HOLSTEIN CATTLE Sample copies by mail 10 cents each. 50 cents per dozen. Illustrated chromo mottors, 8½x21, 15 cents each, 2 for 25 cents, or \$1.25 per dozen. 9x11 chromo, 35 cents a dozen by mail or 30 cents by express; or \$2 per 100. Send for Price List.

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

The Only Remedy THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME OF THE BOWELS

and the KIDNEYS. This combined action gives it won-erful power to cure all diseases.

Why Are We Sick?

Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

LIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAK-NESSES, AND NERVOUS DISORDERS,

y causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off

222ccase, Why Suffer Billons pains and aches I Why tormented with Piles, Constipation I Why frightened ever disordered Kidneys I Why endure nerrous or sick headaches!

Why have alcopless nights I Why have sleepless nights!

Use KIDNEY WORT and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make at quest Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & O., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vs.

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the pro-prietors of this celebrated remedy now preprietors of this celebrated remedy now pre-pare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in it neans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle. LIQUID AND DRY SOLID BY DEUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs.

8 × 8 × 6 × ¢ Wanted, at Once.

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

J. HOLLINGSWORTH,
Garrield, Pawnee Co., Kas.
Garrield, Pawnee Co., Kas.
Or

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 Lasalle St., Chicago.

The American Popular Dictionary. \$10 Only.



SEED HOUSE GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS Fresh and True to Name.

MILLET, FLAX SEED, CASTOR BEANS,

CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY. Orders promptly filled.

S. H. DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

5000 **Enamel Blackboards**

For Introduction into the Public Schools

ATHALF PRICE It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for ess money. Send for descriptive circular and sam-oles.

ALSO

For all kinds of new and second hand text books maps, charts, slates and all other school supplies a wholesale prices. Address

Western School Supply Agency,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES-MOSTLY IMPORTED. 60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING Largest Herd of

With largest milk records in America.

Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

SMITH & POWELL,



VERY EASILY MANAGED ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO

Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

Excelsior Man'fg Co. ST. LOUIS, MO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

-AND-EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

ADVERTISERS

Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Adv'g Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.



Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and its apparance of premature old age usually accome apparance to trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been downated to year. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is cribed in a contract the stood of the test in very severe cases, and is cribed in the second of the contract of the contr

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'C. CHEMISTS. Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, Mo.

*Book Million of your address I will



HIGH CLASS POULTRY, O. O. GRAVES, Brownsville, Ma. (HEAD SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR MATCHING



H. D. CLARK,

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow, And Manufactruer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS,

Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c.

135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

About loaks , Dolmans and Walking Jackets.

Telling Reductions in our

READY MADE CARMENTS. The Whole Department to be Closed by the first of January.

75 Cloaks at \$1 50, 1 75, 2 00, 3 00, 4 00; Former price 2 25, 3 00, 3 75, 4 50, 6 00. 50 Cloaks at \$5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15; Former price 7, 9 50, 11, 12 50, 15, 18.

DOLMANS. 50 Elegant Dolmans at **2**6, 8 50, 12, 15, 18; Former price 8 50, 11, 15, 20, 21 50, 1 Let Superior Quality at 20, 22 50, 27 50; Former price 25, 27 50, 32 50.

A full line of Misses' and Children's CLOARS AND ULSTERS. An Elegant Line of

Ladies' Walking Jackets. The above goods are artistically gotten up and superior in fit to anything in the city.

S. BARNUM & CO., 197 and 199 Kansas Avenue.



Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad. It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF, Simple, Sensible, Direct,

Painless, Powerful. ATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory interal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, ent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of rice, \$2.

This is the Origi. BATES & HANLEY, and and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

Chicago, Ills. STACHE AND WHISKERS.

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

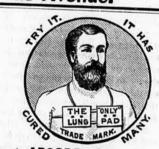
On Credit, running through ten years, at seven pe 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For Further Information Addr

JOHN A. CLARK, Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COM

CONSUMPTION CONSUMPTION

to any sufferer. Give Express and P DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., No. SHEEP FOR SALE.

Being short of Feed I wish to sell or put out or pares, 100 or 200 Sheep. Address. A. EVANS. Plum P. O', Lyon Co., Kas.



Cures by ABSORP (ION (Nature's way.) ILLUNG DISEASES.

A THROAT DISEASES. It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.
It DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

You Can be Relieved and Cured. Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and R A D I C A L L Y E F F E C T U A L Remedy.
Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, \$2.00. by Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent free.

Send for Testimonials and Our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent free.

Chicago, Ills.

THE Poultry World

The American Poultry Yard,

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50 Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

Cooley Creamer



LESS WORK, QUARTER MORE BUTTER
WORTH FROM FIVE
TO TEN CENTS PER
FOUND MORE THAN
COMMON, QUALITY
ALWAYS THE SAMM,
HOT OR COLD, NO
SOUR MILK OR DIRTY
CREAM,

"Would not try to make butter without the Creamer," so say the many who have used the Cramer the

Friend, you can make the dairy business pleasant nd profitable by using one of these Creamers.

For Circular, price lists, &c.; send to J. H. LYMAN.

State Agents, and Dealers in Dairy Goods, Higgins' etc., 263 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Karm Zetters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

It would be often a satisfaction to strangers, and persons in the east, if correspondents would state, in their farm letters, the distance and direction from Topeka at the point from which

WILSON, Russell Co., 238 miles west of Topeka, Dec. 4.-Weather very pleasant the last few days. Wheat is in good condition to stand the winter. Cold weather came so unexpected that many farmers had not got their corn gathered. They are taking the advantage of these fine days to put it in the crib.

Every one is anxiously looking for the final termination of the temperance cause. The majority of this county are warm advocates of temperance, and we all hope to see Kansas lead in the great moral advance of Christianity and morality, as she has in all her noble deeds. She is already the pride of the west.

Corn sells for 23c; wheat, 65c; hogs, \$3.75; steers, coming 2 years, \$15, coming 3 years,

There are several cases of epizootic, but it is quite mild; no deaths. T. W. HEY.

OLIVE BRANCH, Morris Co., Dec. 17 .- We abolished all liquor licenses and saloons in our county nearly one year ago, and a drunken man is a rare sight here; I have not seen one by a small majority. Many persons did not vote on it at all. The people have spoken in a voice that is heard all over the state, and the same people have elected representatives to the legislature of the state, to pass laws to fix severe penalties for the violation of the amendment, (say make all violators of the amendment serve a term in the penitentiary,) and these servants will be vigilantly watched, and any evasion or equivocation on their part to do their duty in carrying out the will of the people, will be remembered, and they will be dealt with accordingly, and two years hence will convince them.

Morris county sends you a farmer, a stalwart temperance man, in the person of O. S. Munsell, who will be a candidate for speaker of the house, and if elected, the people of Kansas will have no regrets to make, unless it be the whisky ring, or the railroad magnates, as they will find nothing in him to their liking. He is a man of thorough education and large experience, and a good parliamentarian, was president of the Illinois Wesleyan University, casion whatever for charity... at Bloomington, Ill. For nearly twenty years I have been personally acquainted with himsince 1859-and would say, Give him the gavel. He will preside with ability and dignity. He represents the farmers' interest, and is fully identified with them.

much yet save circulate some petitions to congress on the railroad question. We shall endeavor to keep awake and go forward until we see the farmers' interest cared for in all legislation, and this will be when we are represented in both houses fully as we should be.

Send me half a dozen copies of the FARMER, and also of the American Young Folks, for distribution preparatory to raising a club for each, our club's time is about out, and we want to enlarge it the coming year. Farmers must read more about their own business and inter-E. M. DIXON.

LANGDON, Reno Co., Dec. 13 .- We are having beautiful weather now-warm, clear and still. Fires are not needed for warming rooms to-day, but from the 16th of November until on this subject is to call 'e attention of the 16th of December it was disagreeably cold the readers of the FARMER to the fact that the most of the time. The cold began with a this paper is the best if not the only organ the rain which enanged to a snow, which fell about two inches deep, and did not drift any-a rare thing in this part of Kansas. There has been but little wind this fall and winter. There has been a good deal of rain, and the young wheat never looked better at this season of the year.

All kinds of stock looks fine. There is an abundance of feed in Reno county, and our farmers are engaging more extensively in the keeping of cattle and sheep.

There are about 500 cows near enough to Arlington, on the North Ninnescah, to supply milk to a creamery or cheese factory, either of which would be a good investment for capital can be devised, all the estrays in the state beat the above named point. Some man of expe- ing thus put into one paper; and in addition, rience and means might find it to his pecuniary a copy is kept in the clerk's office of each interest to investigate this matter.

B. P. HANAN.

ALIDA, Davis Co., 70 miles west of Topeka Dec. 13.-We are having dry and pleasant weather most of the time, giving farmers that are behind with their corn-husking a good opportunity to close up their fall work.

Corn will not average more than 25 bushels per acre. The tornado we had in June played in the west, at a very low subscription, still at sad havoc in many corn fields, taking from 10 tempts have been made to get the legislature to 50 per cent. of the stalks, and the chinch bugs were bad too. Corn is now worth 24@25 each county published in some paper in said

cents per bushel in Junction City. Potatoes were generally poor in quantity, whether mulched or cultivated.

Wheat looks well. Acreage about the same as last year. We had plenty of rain to start wheat into the winter in good shape, and although we are having cool nights and warm days much of the time, still it does not injure wheat because the surface is dry.

I am sorry to say there are some who are called farmers (poor farmers, too.) whose cattle

depend for shelter on a shabby board or wire fence. If the owners' conscience ever trouble them they do not show it, but I think they can have none at all, or feeling either, or they could their poor, suffering cattle. BOB BLUNT.

VALLEY FALLS, Jefferson Co., 25 miles northeast of Topeka, Dec. 13.-Winter set in here rather early and severe, but at this date the weather is very fine for winter. Tip-top weather for feeding stock of all kinds, and we never saw cattle have better appetites. They will eat with an apparent relish almost any kind of refuse hay, straw, etc.

A large portion of the corn crop is in the field yet, hereabouts, consequent upon the early setting in of winter. The corn husks out light and weighs out less. The price per bushel reached 30 cents at this place, some days since, but at present is down to 26 cents.

The wheat went into winter quarters looking exceeding well, and the winter thus far has been more favorable than otherwise. Rather larger breadth sown than usual.

We cannot raise cabbage and turkeys near together. Turkeys with us not only eat the worms and lice but also the cabbage. But lest we forget it, we desire to say here, if you desire to raise turnips and squashes without having to kill bugs all the season, plant them where the turkeys and chickens can have free access to the grounds.

Our prairies are being rapidly settled up by turdy farmers from the east, and the hitherto for a long time. We carried the amendment der fence. Clover and timothy will be more popular and the stray list will be less.

M. M. MAXWELL.

Salen, Jewell Co., 220 miles northwest from Topeka, Dec. 16.—Weather the past week just splendid, and farmers busy gathering corn, which could not be gathered sooner on account of the extreme cold weather in November and the first of this month. The crop is lighter than it was thought to be before gathering; in fact I do not credit it a half crop, and that spotted; that is, some fields fair to good, while others failed almost entirely.

Stock of all kinds in fair condition, but feed the scarcest I ever saw it in eight years past. About one-fourth to one-third crop of hay was secured, the dependence being fodder.

The extreme drouth of last season affected the finances of all greatly and the spirit and courage of many, yet we have the finest prospect for wheat we ever have had, and are hopeful of the future. We have a fair allowance of bread and fodder for man and beast, and no oc-

NORTONVILLE, Dec. 16 .- We have had cold weather since the 12th of November; the coldest November since 1872; 5 degrees below zero hat been the coldest; the weather has been dry. A good time for husking corn, which has been We organized a farmers' alliance in this well improved. Most of the corn is harvested, place among the first in the state. We obtained and it has sold freely at 28 to 30c. Fat hogs our charter from the Cook County (Illinois) are nearly all sold. Some choice lots have Alliance; are No. 12. Have not done very sold for \$4 to \$4.25, and \$4.10 has been about the market price. Stock of all kinds is ingood condition. Not as many beef cattle being fed this year as last.

The dry, cold weather has made the wheat look badly, especially the late sowing. The crop is not nearly as promising as at this time last year. Good wheat is worth 96c.

JOSHUA WHEELER. Advertising

Almost every reader of newspapers is fully aware of the fact that the most remunerative part of the publication is the columns of advertisements, and that without these no newspapers could live a year at present rates of subscription, as it would fall far short of the actual cost of publication. My object in writing agriculturists have that is published in the state. It is therefore the bounden duty of each reader (and every farmer in the state should be a reader,) to look to the financial prosperity of

their paper, as their interests are advanced in proportion to its success. It is now the medium of advertising all estray stock in the state, over the value of ten

dollars. The compensation for this service is below that of ordinary advertising, but I presume it pays for the labor of doing it. The present arrangement seems to be about the best for those who lose or take up stock, that county for the benefit of those who are too penurious, or too poor, (the last named being very few) to take the paper by subscription. Yet notwithstanding the cheapness and convenience of this arrangement, by which every one gets information of all the estrays in the state, gratis, by going to the clerk's office, or, better still, gets it each week at his own fireside, at cost, and the best agricultural paper published to so change this law as to have the estrays county, and the same thing may be brought up in the coming session. In view of this would it not be well for all the farmers in the state to instruct their representatives to "let well enough alone," and not meddle with the pres-

ent law in this respect? Who are the losers of these estrays? Farm ers and stock men only. Who is the taker-up? Farmers, almost exclusively. Each of these classes consider it much the easiest as well as the cheapest, to have the entire state record i

one publication, as it now is, than to have it scattered through all the counties in the state. If taken out of the FARMER and put in the different county papers, it would be almost an not sleep on cold, windy nights, for thinking of endless task to find a stray, as well as heavy cost compared with the present system. If this is in addition to publishing in the FARMER, it is a useless expense and needless trouble, benefitting none of the parties interested. Let us say to our legisla.ors, "Hands off! Let us

alone, if you please." In connection with this, allow me to say that it is to the interest of every farmer and stockraiser in the state to advertise what he has to sell through the columns of the FARMER. Do not for a moment suppose that your advertisement is not read. Every intelligent reader always looks over the advertisements with as

much interest as he does the market reports or the news of the day.

It is not justice, however, to the publisher or the reader, to write a communication to the paper setting forth the superior quality and yield of a certain kind of grain or seed, and the advantage of raising a certain breed of hogs or cattle, and in the same article intimate that the writer is raising the same, and has the grain or stock on hand. Such an article is in reality a first-class advertisement, and the writer, either intentionally or inadvertently, dead-heads the same on the paper and its readers. Whenever I see an article of this kind, I turn at once to the advertising column and look for his "ad.," and if I don't find it, I have strong suspicion of a design on the part of the writer to get something for nothing.

Some months ago I wrote an article on Color in Short-horns," and although I menioned having a herd myself, I thought it was so worded as not to attract attention to that fact, and yet in a short time I received over fact, and yet in a snore time I received over fifty letters and postal cards asking if I had stock for sale. To all such I answered that if I ever should have any for sale the readers of the Farmer would be duly notified by a paid advertisement.

advertisement.

These thoughts are general in regard to advertising, and not personal or individual in the slightest degree; but every reader of the FARMER has, or should have, the financial wel-

fare of the paper at heart, and do all in his power to promote its welfare.

Cedar Point, Kas., Dec. 16th.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties

for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals and only be taken up between the ist
alay of November and the 1st day of April, except when
found in the lawful enclosure of the take-tup.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

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

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and house-holder may take up the same. iother in writing of the lact, any other chizen and nouse-lodder may take up the same.

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

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

us. He shall also give a bond to the state or unuser the true of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, I shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the owner of any stray.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Pener the county, having first notified the aker up of the time of the county, having first notified the aker up of the times, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within the payment of the three of the stray fails to prove ownership within swerve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take, vin

swelve months r-fer the time of taking, a complete swelve months r-fer the time of taking, a complete swelve in the stake of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie of the swelve stray, summons to the served by the of the swelve stray, summons to be served by the pear and apprise such stray, summons to be served by the sker up; said approximation of the of the swelve swelv The same to the Justice.
They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the enemits the takerup may have had, and report the same or concerns the same of the ir appraisement,
n all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall
i into the County Treasure, deducting all costs of taking
posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of
value of such stray. the value of the state of one-mail of the remainder of Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdemeanor and sall forfeit double the value of such as any and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending December 27.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk. C-Taken up Nov 12 1880 by M C Mills, Mission to ek P O; one red one year old steer, slit in right ear COW—Taken up Nov 15 1830 by C. R. McConkey. Walnut to one while cow with black specks on neck and sides, three years old, valued at \$20, HEIFER—Taken up Nov 18 1830 by J.J. Weltmer, Hinwathat p one light roan heifer with red head, neck and cars, 25, vears old, valued at \$20, COW—Taken up by Thos Danlels, Hiawathea tp, one white brindle cow, red ears and red and white neck, 6 years old, taken up Nov 25 1830, valued at \$25, FILLEY—Taken up Nov 1 1830 by F. Miles, Clatonville, bead, and the property of the p

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Albin Brandley, Bazaar tp Nov 1880 one deep red yearling yearling helier, branded M on th hlp, valued at \$12.

Chautauqua County--C. M. Knapp, Clerk. MARE—Taken up Dec 11 1830 by J C Atkinson, Washing on tp, one brown mare two years old, white star in forced, valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up Dec 13 1830 by Wm Negl Washington ed at \$50. Taken up Dec 13 1880 by Wm Neal, Washington el mare 2 years old, i laze face, all white feet, val one sorrel mare 2 years out, 1 moved of 4 step.

OUT—Taken up Dec 13 1880 by Wm Neal, Washington treshinek colt one year old, on c white hind foot white or one black colt one year old, on e white hind foot white of nose, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up Nov 29 1839 by John W Roggess, Bell ville tp, one white helfer one year old past, black ears, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$12.

STERR—Taken up Doc 10 by C J Backus, Jefferson tp one steer two years old, pale red, ears cropped, branded 4 on the right hip, Valued at \$20.

Coffey county—W. H. Throckmorton, clerk. STEER-Taken up by John Lewis, Liberty tp Nov 27 1880 ne 2 year old light roan steer, branded C H on left hip, val-STERR—Taken up by John Lewis, Liberty tp. Nov 27 1880 one 2 year old light roan steer, branded C H on left hip, valued at \$16.

HKI FER—Taken up by S F Taylor, Pottawatomie tp, Nov 24 1880 one dark red yearling helfer, spotted face, white belly, white spots on hind legs, valued at \$11.

STERR—Taken up by M E Grimes, Barlington tp, Dec 14 1880 one light roan yearling steer, red n.ek and star in forehead, valued at \$12.

HKI FER—Taken up by S L Websier, California 1p, Dec 1880 one red and white yearling helfer, valued at \$13.

HKI FER—Taken up by Holt & Sullivan, Liderty tp Dec 1880 one white yearling helfer, valued at \$13.

HEI FER—Taken up by J W Stewart, Pleasant tp, Dec 14 1880 one two year old red spotted helfer, white spots in face, black spots on neck, valued at \$18.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. MULE—Taken up on the 28th day of October, 1880 by John Eldridge, North Lawrence' one bay mare mule 13 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$40. MULE—Also by the same, one bay horse mule 14½ hands high, scar on one hind log, valued at \$40.

FILLEY Soo by the same, on the 28th day of June 1880 one brown filley, star in forehead, one hip knocked down and tall black, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

Ford county-G. W. Potter, clerk.

rown mare mule. PONY—Also by the same one six rear old bay horse pony Greenwood county-J. W. Kenner, clerk.

PILLEY—Taken up by A J Howard of Twin Groves tp. Nov 1 1880 one two year old Iron grey illie with black mane and tail, about 15 hands high.

MARE—Taken up by James Lowen of Otter Creek tp Nov 12 1880 one light bay mare' branded 2 on left side of neck, is years old.

MARE—Alsa by the sams, one two year old brown mare with three white feet, branded 2 on left side of neck.

MARE—Alsa by the sams, one two year old brown mare with three white feet, branded 2 on left side of neck.

12 1880 one Taken up by J B Mass, Otter Creek tp, November 12 1880 one of the same one brown yearing horse mule of the property of the same, one brown yearing horse mule COW—Taken up by F A Fales, Salem tp Nov 18 1880 one red line back cow marked with two nicks in right ear, three years old.

red line back cow marked with two nicks in right ear, three years old.

8TERR—Taken up by W H Ohair of Otter Creek tp Dec 1.

1880 one two year old white steer with red speckled head and neck, branded C H on left hip y lated at \$22.

TWO MARES—Taken up by Backed Jones of Quincy tp Nov 30 1880 two light bay mares, and white spot in fore her d supposed to be two years old noo marks or brands.

FILLEY—Taken up by Geo Loop marks or brands.

FILLEY—Taken up by Geo Loop marks or determined and hind feet white, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

COLT—Taken up by Peter Riggenbar Lame tp Nov 27 1880 one dark bay one year old past may could with white stripe in noce, no other marks or brands, would with white stripe in one, no other marks or brands, would with white stripe in one, no other marks or brands, would with white stripe in one, no other marks or brands, would with white

Linn county-J. H. Martin, clerk. COLT—Taken up by TG Grove, Yalley tp Nov 19 1850 one two year old dark bay gelding, white spot in forehead, about 12 hands high, no brands, yalues at got in forehead, about 12 hands high, no brands, yalues at got STEER—Taken up by John W McGinnis of Valley tp No-vember 16 1880, one red and white spotted yearing steer, branded on the left hip supposed to be a letter D, and val-ued at \$12.

branded on the left hip supposed to the November 10 1880 and at \$12. COW—Taken up by S Barer Stanton ip, November 10 1880 one dark rot brindle cow, left, horn off about the middle, supposed to be 12 years old, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by Joseph Vyrley, Liberty tp, November 4 1880 one spoited and two year old steer, swallow cut in left ear, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Vyriey, Liberty tp. Novembor 4 1880 one spotted from two year old steer, swallow cut in left ear, valued at \$20, STEER—Taken up by 6.6 G Nevins Sheridan tp Nov 26 1880 one red 3 year old steer, branded W on right hip, crop off of right ear, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by John Hibbard, Lincoln tp Nov 9 1880 one 3 year old steer, red roan, smooth crop off of right ear, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken the hip with what is supposed to be a letter O, valued at \$25. STEER—Taken up by John Hibbard, Lincoln tp Nov 9 1880 one at \$25. STEER—Taken up by John steer, branded with figure 2 on 1880 one at \$25. STEER—Taken up by 5 of fright ear, valued at \$20. FILLEY—Taken up by S J Miller of Liberty tp November 8 1880 one dark iron govy filey, one year old and valued at \$25.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

Lyon county—wm. F. Ewing, 0161A.

HORSE—Taken up by J L Mehaffey, Elmendaro to on the 27th day of Nov one brown horse, gray hairs intermingled, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by F J Stratton. Elmendaro tp. on the 4th day of Dec 1880 one bay Texas mare, bald face, 3 white less, branded on the right hip with the figures 10, and valued at \$20.

Ath day of several description of the right hip with the figures 10, and 1820, the day of the day of Dec 1880 one cream colored Texas horse, small star in forwhead, both hind feet white and one fore foot white, branded with an indescribable brand and other Mexican brands that cannot be made out, valued at 820.

COLT2—Taken up by Thos Gordon, Reading the on the 2d day of Dec 1880 one bay horse colt, no other marks or brands while at 1810.

ie 25th day of Nov 1889 one roan neifer, red spots on flanks slued at \$1. COW—Taken up by NWBrewer, Elmendaro tp on the 18th ay of Dec 1880 one roan cow, weight about 1000 pounds, no

day of Dec 1880 one roan cow, weight about 1600 pounds, no marks or brands, valued at \$18.
STERR—Taken up by Levi Dumbauld. Elimendaro tp on the 18th day of Dec 1850 one red steer, bush of tail white some white on belly, no marks or brands, valued at \$18.
STERR—Taken up by W H Priest. Elimendaro tp, on the 28th day of November 1850, one red steer, some white on beispinads visible, valued at \$22.
STERR—Taken up by G P Griffith, Emporia tp Dec 14 1880 one white steer one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$22.

Miami county.—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

TAG—Taken up by Theo Jacobs, Valley tp, Nov 29 1850 red and white stag four years old with red neck, swalfork in right ear and under bit in left car and valued one red and white stag four years old with red neck, swatlow fork in right car and under bit in feft car and valued
at \$20.

COW AND CALF—Also by the same, one red rean cow
and calf, branded on left hip with cross, swallow fork in
left car and under bit in left valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Prothe, Valley tp, Dec 6 1880
one yellow red seer about 16 or 18 months old, swallow fork
one yellow red seer about 16 or 18 months old, swallow fork
inid feet white, ear short, white blank under belly, both
hind feet white, ear short, white blank under belly, both
hind feet white, ear short, white blank under belly, both
of the stage of the stage of the stage of the stage
STEER—Taken up by 4 Hunt, Osawatomie tp, Nov 29
1880 one to year old steer meesly red with white head and
bush of tail white, valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by T J Melton. Gsawatomie tp Nov 15
1880 one white cow 7 years old, branded on left thigh with
the letter O, valued at \$21.

COW—Taken up by the same, one reddish brindle cow 7 years
old, branded on left thigh with
the letter O, valued at \$21.

COW—Taken up with the letter O, valued at \$24.

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Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. HEIFER.—Taken up by J E Freeman Grant tp., one year ing heifer, red with a little white in face and on the hind egs, scar across the right shoulder, no other marks or branc legs, sear across the right shoulder, no other marks of obtained while.

STEER—Taken up by Mrs F Blathe of Grant to one yearling red steer white star in forchead, one horn broken, branded J. W.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Degan, Grant to, one two
year old heifer, white with red neck, branded on right hip
with letter A, no other marks or brands.

Sumner county-S. B. Douglas, clerk.

—Taken up on the 24th day of Nov 1880 by J E Ar Guelph tp. one speckled cow four years old, crop a crisht ear, crop and slit and underbit in left car, val i in right ear, crop and she one black cow four years old at \$10. COW—Also by the same, one black cow four years old you and slit in left ear, crop in right ear, valued at \$10. COW—Also by the same, one red cow 7 years old, crop and tit in right ear, crop and slit and underctop in left ear, valued at \$10. ill in right car, crop and all one black steer, four years old role in \$10.

STEER—Alss by the same, one black steer, four years old rop in right ear crop and slit in left ear, valued at \$10.

STEER—Also by the same, one light red steer, crop in ight ear, crop and slit in left ear, four years old, and valued

right ear, crop and shit in fert ear, four year over an 430.

STERE—Also by the same, one brindle four year old steer crop in right ear, crop and slit in left ear, valued at 810.

STERI—Also by the same, one white steer four years old, crop in right ear, crop and slit in left ear, valued at 810. Wabaunsee county-T. N. Watts, clerk.

Wabaunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Gustan Droege of Farmer tp one red and while spotted steer, a crop off of right ear, two years old, valued at \$50.

PONY—Taken up by John Speiker of Farmer tp Nov 6 one black horse pony two years old, white spot in forchead, left hind foot white, valued at \$50.

MULE—Taken up by Ed Krapp of Farmer tp, Dec 11, one dark iron grey horse mule, year and a half old, no marks, valued at \$35.

MULE—taken up.

Jark iron grey horse mule, year and a half old, no marks, ralued at \$35, alued at \$35, MULE—Also by the same, one gray rosm horse mule, 15, years old, no marks, valued at \$35, STERE—Takeu up by John O Brien of Alma tp. Nov 11, one red and white steer, white in forehead, white stripe runing to end of nose, unknown band on left hip, under bit is left ear, valued at \$16, SGW—Also by the same at the same, one large black sow, all legs white, white under legs, white spot in face, valued at \$12, Section 11, Section 12, Section 12, Section 13, Section 13, Section 14, Section 14, Section 15, Section 15, Section 16, Section 16,

Sigw—Also by the same at the same, one target mack sow all legs white, white under legs, white spot in face, valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Springer, Dec 10 in Newbury to one hay mare three years old, star in forchead, hind feet with the legs of the

d \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Sehmauki, Wabrunsee tp Dec 14

HEIFER—Taken up beifer, ears red inside, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by L J McGrumb, Newbury tp, onwhite heifer, black nose and ears, two years old and value.

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. FILIEY-Taken up by CWWlison of Everett tp Dec 2 18so one light bay filley, dark mane and tail, about 14½ hands high, 2 years old, valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by John Balen of Neosho Falls tp Nev 23 1880 one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, four years old, about 16 hands high, valued at \$25.

Wyandott county-D. R. Emmons, clerk. COW—Taken up by J W Grimm, of Armstron, Nov 6 1.50 one cow eight years old, white spotted, no marks or brands was accompanied by a calf about one month old, and valued (J)W—Taken up by Louis Knockstredt of Wyandott City Dec 7 1880 one red cow, the back, white forchead, medium size about 6 years old; valued at \$15.

Strays for the week?

Anderson county-Th. ber 22 1850 one white yearling busy valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by Mary J Sutt ber 11 1880 one light buy mare, medi head, ind feet and left fore foot whit valued at \$75.

MARE—Taken up by J M Stewart, Reka. 9 1889 one gray mare, flea bitten and brand:

Higet face, one front and one a find root with a 1 style of the first style of the first

COLT—Taken up by Robt Gray, Eich tp, November 2 1880 one black yearling horse colt, star in forchead, no marks or brands, valued at \$55.

If RSE—Taken up by E A Edwards, Rich tp, November 2 1880 one bright clay bank horse three years old, dark mane and tyll, an indistinct brand or scar on right; shoulder 15 has high, valued at \$40.

If SE—Taken up by J M Sutton, Walker tp, November 2 1880 one dark bay diley 2 years old, white in forchead and hind feets hite, valued at \$55.

HORSE—Taken up by J Baniel Myais, Jrckson tp, October 21 1880 one white years old, white in forchead and hind feets hite, valued at \$55.

MARE—Taken up by J H Wagner. Reeder tp, November 25 1880 one sorrel mane; star in forchead and scar on left shoulder, about 13 years old, valued at \$50.

MARE—Also by the same, one black horse mule one year old, valued at \$50.

MULE—Also by the same, one black horse mule one year old, valued at \$50.

COIT—Taken up by W P Aldridge, Reeder tp, November 23 1890 one iron gray mare cold one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$50.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

MULEY STEER—Taken np by G.W. Naugle, Marmaton ip one muley steer about 3 years old, Medium size, red and white souted, marked with crop and under bit in left car and swallow fork in right car, branded with H. C on right shoulder and right hip, no other marks or brands, valued at \$20. 6 220.

STEER—Takeu up by James Hixson, Marion tp on the 30 and of November 1880 one red and white spotted motley

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk. Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.
COW AND CALF—Taken ap by R Maloney, Diamond
Creek th November in 1880 one cow and calf, cow two years
old, roon, crop off left elefer calf, red with white forehead or face, valued at \$15.
STEEL—Taken up by Hubbard und Bros, Bazar 1d, Nov
10 1880 one yearling steer, red and white, white hind feet, cir
cultar crop in end of left ear, valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by M Gumer, Falls tp November 24 1880,
one red roan cow with white spots, 7 years old, horns about
eight inches long, no marks or brands visible, and valued
at \$25.

eight inches 1913, in mass at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by M Thompson, Falls tp November 20 1850 one red heifer, some white on belly, cope off of left car, 1 year old, valued at \$12 50.

STEER—Also by the same, one yearling steer, red with some white on fanks, valued at \$15 50.

Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. MULE—Taken up by F P Winters, Osage tp, June 3 1880 ne dark brown horse mule 5 years old, about 13½ hands igh, long mane and tall, had on a rope wound around the high, long mane and tall, had on a rope wound around the neck, harness marks, MULE—Also by the same, one dark hay or light brown mule, Spanish brant on left shoulder, white spois on left fore foot, aboutsix or seven years old, 13 hands high, had a rope wound around neck, harness mach. The above span of mules valued together at \$100.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, olerk.

Franklin county.-A. H. Sellers, clerk.

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Lewis Leigthmyer, Centropolis tp. No vember 22 1880 one white cow, crop off of right ear. Wire ring and slit in left ear, 5 years old, valued at \$13.

COW—Alson by the same, one white cow red cars, wire ring in left ear, 5 years old, valued at \$13.

IERIFER—Also by the same, one white cow red cars, wire ring in left ear, 5 years old, valued at \$17.

IERIFER—Also by the same, one yearling heifer, red and white spotted, valued at \$12.

IFORSE—Taken up by David S Eaton, Appanose tp Nov 23 1880 one three year old horse, 14 hands high, irou grey, branded with the letter Jon .he left shoulder, no other may be an early of the same year old horse, 14 hands high, irou grey, 25 1890 one three year old horse, 14 hands high, 5 years old, valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up by Dexter Eaton, Appanose tp November 23, 1890.

MARE—Taken on the same part of the s

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Sam Hackney, Highland tp, Novem12 1883 one stray Texas cow eight years old, color dan and
white, lower side cut off of left ear, top off and rotch in the
lower side of right ear, branded on the right hip with a V,
valued of N;

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk
HORSE—Taken up Nov 22 by 0 F Cunningham, Douglass
tp, one bright bay horse pony 132k hands high, a few white
hairs in forchead, stripe on the nose, left hid foot white
mane roached, 2 years old, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Michael Brown, Washington tp, Dec 1
one pale red cow, white face and belly, end of tail and feet
write, marked with smooth crop off of both cars and slit in
left, an indistinguishable brand on left hip, 4 years old.

CALF—Also by the same, one steer calf, same color as cow
The two above strays valued together at \$20.

HEFFER—Taken up by A F Nelson, Grant tp Nov 2 one
studied alte yearling heifer, no marks or brands visible,
MULE—Taken up by Thomas Dailey. Netawaka tp, Nov
12, one brown nare mule one year old without any visible
marks or brands, valued at \$25.
MARE—Taken up by John Williams, Netawaka tp, Nov
13 one sorrel mare, white stripe in face, white on both hind
feet, large scar on left shoulder, three years old and valued

1. 1875. Jackson county-J. G. Porterfield, clerk

16ct, large scar on lett shouler, three years old and valued fit \$55.

COW—Taken up by J B Moore, Cedar tp Nov 23 one red cow, mostly white on belly, points of horns off, both cars marked, might have been done by dogs, no other marks or brands, about 10 years old, valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by Alex Linton, Cedar tp, Nov 22 one red and white spotted yearling heifer, two small rings in left ear, valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Wm McAlister, Liberty tp, Nov 18 one dark bay horse colt, star in forehead, valued at \$15.

GUIT—Taken up by G D Hang Liberty tp, Nov 18 one dark bay horse colt, star in forehead, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by John Shaw, Franklin tp Nov 29 one pale brindle yearling steer with thick horns and wide between horns with spots here and there all over, and valued at \$11.

STIFICE—Taken up by John Shaw, Franklim tp Nov 29 one pale brindle yearling steer with thick horns and wide between horns with spots here and there all over, and valued at \$11.

MULE—Taken up by Con Hanrohan, Washington tp Nov 18 one brown mare mule one year old past, valued at \$50.

FILLEY—Also by the same, one roan mare one year old past, valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by B H Hagar, Grant tp Dec 13 one sor rel mare pony, baid free, both hind feetwhite, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by W A Blossom, Franklin tp, Nev 17.

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COLT—Taken up by W A Blossom, Franklin tp, Nev 17.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing. clerk.

COW—Taken up by Rees Davis, Emporia tp Nov — one dark red cow, star in face, some white on legs and belly, a small helfer calf with her and about the same color, valued sman nearer can at \$25. COW.—Taken up by L Durfy, Jackson tp. on the 6th day December 1880 one white cow with crop off right car, valued December 1880 one watte con manager, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 14 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 14 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 14 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 15 HORSE—Taken up by O C Cas at \$18.

HORSE—Taken up by O C Casler, Waterloo tp, on the 13 day of December 1880, one b own horse about 3 years old, 12 hands high, white stripe in the face two thirds of the way down to the nose and 5 white legs, valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by L Rees, Emporia tp, on the 11th day of November 1880 one sorrel horse, both hind feet white star in the forehead, did m brand or scar on right fore leg, 14 are 1880, one dark iron gray filley, star in forehead and snip on the end of the nose, about one year old and valued at \$18.

MARK—Taken up by John Langley, Waterloo tp, Novem ber \$11880, one dark its on gray filley, star in forehead and snip on the end of the nose, about one year old and valued at \$18.

MARK—Taken up by John Langley, Waterloo tp, Novem ber \$1880, one dark bay mare about 14 hands high, saddle marks and oranded on left, shoulder with what is supposed to be the letter E, has not very good eye sight, about 8 years old, valued at \$35.

Jenson and the star of the st

Marshall county.-W. H. Armstrong, clerk. Marshall county.—W. H. Armstrong, clerk, COLTS—Taken up by William A Barrett, Blue Rapids City tp, October 18 two dark brown mare colts one year old, valued at \$40.

MULE—Also by the same, one brown horse mule, one year old, valued at \$50.

MARE—Also by the same, one by mare three years old white stripe in forehead, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Also by the same, one blight bay horse 3 years old, star in forehead, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Takeu up by Don Farmer, Vermillion tp Nov 4, one two year old dark iron grey horse, valued at \$40.

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

Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight, clerk, TEER.—Taken up December 4 1880 by Joseph Casson of ver tp one red roan steer two years old, underbit in right, horns droopy, silt in left ear, valued at \$20.

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. TTEER—Taken up by J A Hale, Eminence tp, Nov 20, one yearling steer, red neck and sides, balance white, 1889, one yearling steer, red neck and sides, balance white, v lue: at \$1.48 nu pby Thomas Hicks, Center tp, November 3d 1880 ond red steer two years old, star in forehead, a little blue or green paint on rump when taken up, valued at \$25.

State Stray Record. Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Rec-ond for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for in-formation until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solited.