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E. E. EWING.

Editor and Publisher. TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Correspondence.

Life and Growth of Plants.-No. 2.

BY L. J. TEMPLIN, HUTCHINSON, KAS.

Cells vary in shape and size in different plants and in different parts of the same plant, and even at different times in the same part. By loosening in one part and crowding in another, they become distorted and misshapen. By gentle pressure on all sides they often become dodecahedral or twelve-sided, but as growth proceeds they assume various forms according to the nature of the plant and their surrounding conditions. In the stem of the water lily some of the cells are star-shaped; in most trees they are long and pipe-like, and in the bark (bast), they are still longer, more slender and flexible. Cells ordinarily vary from 1.200 to 1.250 of an inch in diameter, though in some cases these dimensions are greatly exceeded; one case of a marine plant (canterpa-prolifera) being known, which is composed of a single cell, though often a foot in length and much branched. The membranous cell walls vary greatly in hardness and toughness, being very soft in the algae, or seaweeds, hard in the oak and hickory, still harder in the mahogany, and in the vegetable ivory they rival bone in hardness. Many low cryptogamic plants, as the red snow plant, consist of single cells, which divide and thus multiply the plants. Besides this method, the reproduction of plants is accomplished in various ways-by seeds, by single celled germs or spores, by offsets, by stalous, by suckers, by runners, by tubers, by slips or cuttings, and by single leaves. Some of these methods exhibit in a remarkable degree the perfection of design and the exhaustless contrivances which the Author of nature always has at his command for the develoyment of his plans and the accomplishment of his purposes.

The most common if not the most important method of reproduction is by means of seeds. In man's successful efforts at generalization in modern times, the conclusion has been reached that all parts of plants are simply modified

According to this doctrine of marphology, therefore, wherever a healthy leaf exists there is a well known fact that the leaves of the orange, gloxinia malaxis, echeveria, etc., when fallen to the moist ground in a young and growing state, put forth roots and become independent plants. Seeds are simply leaves preserved in peculiar cerements till the return of favorable conditions for growth. A seed is one of the most interesting objects in nature. It is emphatically a product of nature. Man with all his knowledge of the forces of nature, all his control of those forces, and all his skill in manipulating her materials, has no power to construct a seed. He may bring the forces of chemistry to his aid and analyze and determine its constituent elements; he may exactly weigh and determine the proportions of each of these elementary substances, but he has no power or skill to recombine them and form a seed again, much less can he take the crude elements and construct one of these embryonic plants. And indeed this is true of all organized structure. Man, by the application of chemical forces, may disintegrate and tear down, but there is no known process by which he can build up or cause to be built up any organic structure whatever. It is only under the operation of that mysterious, invisible power known as vital energy or the life principle, that any organism whatever can be built up.

A seed is an embryonic plant with means for its preservation and with material for the sustenance of the infant plant till it has reached sufficient development to procure and elaborate the materials for its own growth. It consists of two coats or protecting envelopes, the albumen or plant-food stored in it, and the embryo or plant germ. The albumen of most seeds is very largely composed of starch, vegetable albumen, casein, etc. It differs, however, in different plants, as oleaginous in the poppy, oil bean and peanut, mucillaginous, as in the flax, fleshy as in the paeony and barberry and corneas, or hornlike as in the coffee.

In the cereat grains the kernel is composed largely of starch. The wisdom and benevolence of the Creator in this arrangement is worthy of special remark. These grains are the most important of all the vegetable kingdom as food plants for man, and, except the grasses, whose seeds are of the same nature, for Kansas were experimenting in tree growing beasts. As not only the happiness but even the without pay, and that their experience was

ent on this order of plants, the preservation of could be in western Kansas; so the recomtheir seeds under the most adverse circumstances is of vital importance. This end is largely attained by the selection of the material. starch, of which they are principally composed. This substance, while it furnishes the most important elements of animal food, is not readily affected by either wet or cold. They will, therefore, retain their vitality under anything like favorable conditions for a number of years, and then when placed in suitable circumstances, germinate and grow.

Indian corn has been known to grow after thirty years, and it is claimed that wheat and peas have grown after lying in a mummy case from 3,000 to 4,000 years. Seeds are the result of the union of two sets of floral organs. A flower is a cluster of leaves modified into reproductive organs which are of two kindsfloral envelopes and essential organs. The floral envelopes generally consist of two sets or whorls of modified leaves. The outer whorl mostly consisting of grain leaves is termed the calyx, each separate legf of which is called a sepal. The inner or upper circle known as the corolla, is usually composed of thin, delicate colored leaves called petals.

All the floral envelopes considered together are termed the perianth. It frequently happens that the corolla of a flower is wanting, in which case the sepals generally assume the character and color of petals.

Above or inside the corolla we find a set of organs called stamens, consisting generally of a slender stem or filament, at the upper end of which is a small knob or ball termed an anther. The filament is not essential to the fruitfulness

It is the office of the anther to produce a dust like powder for the fertilization of the ovaries, without which no perice eed can be produced. In the center of the flower is the pistils, consisting of ovary style and stigma. The ovary is a bulbous enlararment at the base of the pistil containing the ovules or rudimentary seeds. The style is a stem rising from the apex of the ovary and bearing on its summit the stigma, a rough knob. The style may be wanting and the stigma be sessile on the ovary, without affecting the productive character of the flower.

same relation to each other that the male and is no great difficulty in rearing a new plant. It female organs do among animals. The pollen from the anther falls or is thrown upon the stigma where it is generally held by a gummy, viseid substance with which this is covered. A fine thread or tube, pollen tube, is sent down through the style to the ovary, where it enters the ovules or rudimentary seeds which by some mysterious process it fertilizes and causes to develop into perfect seeds. It sometimes happens that the pollen tube must extend a distance of several inches before reaching the ovules to be affected by them. This is notably the case with Indian corn (Zea mays). These staminate and pistillate organs are variously arranged on different plants. On many, as the pink, apple, raddish, etc., both classes are found in the same flower, hence they are termed perfect or hermaphrodite flowers. On some, as corn, squash, oak, walnut, etc., they are placed in different flowers on the same plant or tree, and are therefore called monecious, meaning in one household. In still another class, as the hemp, willow, poplar, etc., they are produced by entirely different plants, hence called dioecious that is in two households.

Tree Growing on the Plains.

At the annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, held in Topeka, December. 1872, Prof. R. S. Elliott offered a resolution for the adoption of the society, asking congress for legislation to encourage forest tree planting on the plains. The writer of this article urged that congress should also be asked to make an appropriation sufficient to commence a thorough series of experiments in tree growing on the plains to ascertain what could be grown, the relative cost and value of the different varieties and treatment necessary to success. I urged that the people who would take timber claims were not able to make such experiments, and that neither they nor the country could afford the loss of time and money that must follow any extensive tree planting on the plains with so little knowledge of the requirements necessary to success.

Several members from the eastern part of the state strongly objected to any such appropriation on the ground that many people in eastern very existence of the higher animals is depend- worth more than the experience of one man

mendation was not supported.

Congress passed the timber claim bill and thousands of timber claims were taken by poor people who attempted to grow trees without the knowledge or the means necessary to success, and so far as I can learn all who have undertaken it in western Kansas have failed.

In eastern Kansas, and as far west as the 6th principal meridian, or Salina, on the K. P., or Newton, on the A., T. & S. F. railroads, there need be no great difficulty in growing forests, but west of that the difficulty increases rapidly, and from Great Bend westward across the plains of Kansas and Colorado. The experience of tree growers in eastern Kansas, or any other part of the United States, will be or little value, and all attempts to grow trees on the plains as they are grown in the east, must end in failure. There are seasons when the forest plantations may be started successfully. There may be a term of three or four years when the seasons will be favorable and the forest plantations will flourish, but when the dry years come again the trees will die out.

It is generally believed that the rainfall on the plains is increasing, and that as the country becomes settled and the ground plowed to any considerable extent, there will be plenty of rain and the seasons will be as favorable as they now are in eastern Kansas. I believe this to be an erroneous idea, and that if we have a correct record of the rainfall at any point for the last twenty-five years, we may safely calculate on the average for the next twenty-five years. There doubtless always was more rain on the plains than the appearance of the country indicated. The earth was beaten down and hardened by storm and sun and by the tramping of the buffalo till it had become almost impervious to water, and a rain of several days duration, would moisten only a few inches of the surface, which would soon become dry again. The subsoil rarely if ever was moistened at all from the rain, which ran off into the streams and was lost to the country, But when the surface is plowed and mellowed up it absorbs the water, the subsoil becomes saturated and retains the moisture for a much longer time and gives

the uncultivated ground alongside was dry and of business men who had invested their money hard from the surface down. This shows that cultivation does materially change the condition of the soil on the plains, but it does not show any change in climate.

I have seen old pastures in the east eaten off and trampled down till a few days of sunshine would make them appear dry and parched like

he western plains. The spreading of the tall blue-stem grass westward is given as evidence that the climate is rapidly changing, but I think it only shows a changed condition of the soil. The tramping and grazing of the buffalo seems to be favorable to the growth of the short buffalo grass and unfavorable to the growth of the taller blue stem. When the buffalo leaves, the blue stem grass finding more favorable conditions for growth, overtops and smothers the buffalo grass and spreads westward every year, even in the dryest season, a fact which shows that the westward advance of the tall grass is not altogether dependent upon an increase of rainfall. But we are told that the meteorological records in Kansas show that the rainfall is increasing. have not examined the meteorological records of the state for the last five years, but up to that time I could not see any evidence in the records of any material change in the climate. Seasons vary. No two are alike, and by com-

paring unfavorable with favorable seasons, almost anything can be apparently proven, and I doubt not but some person who gets the idea that the rainfall is decreasing, can by just as fair a selection of seasons, prove just as conclusively that the rainfall is decreasing as the others prove its increase.

By comparing the meteorological records for

a few years with the wood growth produced in those years on several varieties of trees, we find very nearly what the climatic conditions of any year will produce, and by examining the tree growth for the past 150 years, we find all the way through evidence of nearly the same conditions occuring that we find in the meteorological records of the last 20 or 25 years. I believe, then, that it is not wise or safe to depend upon the experience of tree planters elsewhere, or upon any climatic changes that are popularly supposed to be taking place. Enough has already been wasted in depending upon these fallacies, to have supported a hundred or more experimental statious where every vari-

ety of tree and every mode of cultivation could have been tested to ascertain what would and what would not succeed

Many people argue that because there have been failures, trees can never be successfully grown on the plains, that the country is not and never can be of any value except for a stock range. Nearly all the army officers I met who had been on the plains for a number of years, were of this opinion. Still I am confident that tree growing can be made a success on the plains, not, however, by imagining that there are no difficulties in the way and going ahead blindly, but by a systematic, thorough, practical study of the conditions necessary to success.

The soil of the plains is rich in all the elements needed to produce large tree growths. The summers are not too hot nor the winters too cold for the majority of trees that grow in the same latitudes east and west of the plains, and there will not be any serious difficulty from heat or cold if the trees are properly supplied with moisture. Without moisture to furnish sap for circulation, the tree soon dies from the sun or severe cold. Now if there is not a sufficient amount of rainfall every year and at all seasons of the year, to supply the necessary moisture for the circulation, then it must be supplied artificially.

I have been asked why I did not urge this matter of irrigation and test it when I was experimenting for the A., T. & S. F. R. R. company. I have to say in reply that I did urge it and insisted on making experiments at a number of points, but the company objected that it was not their theory or policy to have anything to do with irrigation. It would not help to sell their lands, and they believed that there would be plenty of rain as soon as the country was settled. I was told that the company could not afford to expend money in any doubtful experiments, and that I should plant a few large trees of only the hardiest kinds, "just to demonstrate the fact that trees could be

The little work I did do in experimenting was done under protest, and a large part of my time was occupied in exhibiting products of the the appearance of a greater amount of rainfell. soil, working up advertisements, showing land, I have observed that where the ground had looking after tax matters, etc., and of course I seen cultivated but one year that the subsoil was did but little experimental work. I do not moist for several feet below the surface, while blame the railroad company. It was composed and were investing more in building a railroad. They claimed that it was necessary to make expenses as low as possible in every department, and that though it might pay sometime they could not spare the money to experiment in any thing.

Other companies that have commenced experiments on the plains, have done even less than the A., T. & S. F. company, and so far as I know, private enterprise has done very little to solve the question. And while thousands of people can testify to what can not be done on the plains, we know little if any more about what can be done than we did ten or fifteen years ago.

As the United States government own a large proportion of the land that would be benefited by such experiments, and as it is of national importance, I still believe, as I argued years ago, that congress should make appropriations for experimental stations on the plains,

I have not written this article to find fault with anybody. I have tried to point out some of the mistakes and difficulties that are in the way of successful forest culture on the plains, and if I have not thrown any new light upon the subject, it is because I haven't any.

S. T. KELSEY. Highland, North Carolina.

P.S. I am not a candidate for experimental forester on the plains.

In an economical point of view mutton is the cheapest meat used; it is also the healthiest, at least it is claimed so by physicians who have studied the workings of various meats upon the human system. The very poor, as well as the rich, can afford the choicest parts of the mutton carcass.

Farmers well understand the profits of early lambs of the best quality for the butcher. It is one of the most interesting and profitable branches of sheep husbandry in locations accessible to market. At twelve or fifteen weeks, properly fed, they will weigh ten to twelve pounds per quarter, and readily bring from \$6 to \$8 each. The amount of lamb in the market, however, is sometimes very liberal-in fact, more liberal than the conditions would seem to warrant. But when a customer at the restaurant calls for "roast spring lamb," and gets mutton, and don't know the difference, why, it's all the same, you know.

The Larm and Stock.

History and Description of Noted Breeds of Cattle.

BY F. D. COBURN.

(Continued from last week.) HOLSTEINS.

The cattle now known as Holsteins are of a large, dairy stock, natives of North Holland, pastures, is preeminently a dairy country, They were first brought to America by the Dutch emigrants, who settled in and about New York, and afterwards at various times in lies in the richness of their milk, and the supethe early part of the present century, but at rior quality of the butter. that time were not of particular uniformity in appearance, but always valued highly for the quantity of milk they gave.

From 1852 to 1861, Mr. Winthrop W. Chenery, of Boston, imported a limited number of these cattle from the best dairy herds in the vicinity of Beemster and Purmurend, in the Province of North Holland, with a special care that they possessed all the most highly esteemed qualities of the race, and these were by him named Holsteins. Since then, animals of similar character have been brought from Friesland, and are called by their owners Friesland cattle. In color they are generally black-andture is frequently rather coarse, and as a class drooping in the rumps; for beef production markets the calves are said to be valued highly for veal. It is for giving a large quantity of a fair quality of milk that Holsteins are most famous, and for milk and cheese dairies they are rapidly growing in favor, as many recent and large importations and sales attest; for the disease is sometimes epidemic. Hard driving features named they promise to continue a useful and popular breed; as a class they have from the vein at the corner of the eye is recomproved healthful and fairly hardy, and of good temper, with quiet dispositions. Like all large be operated upon between his knees and place cattle, they are large eaters, but return in milk its rump against a fence or wall so that the aniproduct a satisfactory equivalent for all they mal can be held securely. Press upon the vein consume.

The Devon is one of the oldest and best established breeds of cattle in existence. From time immemorial they have been bred in the northerly part of Devonshire, and in many sections are designated as North Devons. They are bred in many counties of England, and are favorites on hilly soils, where their lighter weights and activity of movement are better adapted to grazing and labor than the more sluggish cattle of the heavier breeds. All importations to America have been of the North Devons, and are the cattle referred to when the word Devon is used. It is believed this breed of cattle was introduced into New England by the early colonists, but the first importation of which there is authentic information was made in the year 1817, by Messrs. Caton & Patterson, merchants of Baltimore, Md. In different years since that time small importations have been made by parties mainly in the states of Maryland, Massachusetts and New York.

In size they rank as medium, though some ticeable characteristic of the Devons is their bright-red color, and it is one firmly fixed. The brush of the tail may be white, as well as a part of the belly, but other white markings the republican party in sustaining the present the cow and steer it is rather long, with uppointed. The bulls have heavy horns, extending forward rather than up. The head is short, forehead wide, and muzzle fine. The neck is back straight, crops unusually full, the ribs full as the forward parts. The bones of the out giving them some assistance in a matter legs and tail are fine. Those most familiar de- that all are equally interested in. scribe them as medium to good milkers, and docility and activity.

JERSEYS, ALDERNEYS, OR GUERNSEYS.

considered their cattle superior to those on the latter part of the season. other islands, or any foreign-bred cattle. If It seems that prices in Chicago are about as their descendants in America were designated good as at the seaboard, which is a good sign the Wilson holding the same relative position. as Jerseys and Guernseys, considerable confu- that our western markets are not overstocked The county of Cherokee, in which Mr. Childs sion as to names and breeds might be avoided. and will have to draw on the eastern markets resides, voting (page 330) the Wilsons the lead-Owing to lack of size, and having for many for their spring supply, as they have done in ing variety, while Charles Downing follows as years been bred to another purpose, they are former years, which will give those who second best. not usually regarded as beef animals, though shipped to that point the benefit of the freight the cows when dry, and the bulls when well and commission back, if they hold long four members of the Society, thirty-seven voted fed, fatten quite readily. The Jersey cow is enough, and we have some as safe and good for the Wilsons as the leading berry, and seven small, fine-boned, with small, fine head, and men in Chicago as are found in Boston or Phil- giving the preference to the Charles Downing; crampled horns; the hip bones are often adelphia. rather prominent, the sides flat, and the romp

drooping; the skin is thin, and well covered with fine soft hair; the udder is usually well formed, but not excessively large, with teats of medium size. In color, Jerseys vary much; formerly, white markings were most common, being mixed with a light fawn; of late years animals of uniform, or "solid" color, and black extremities, have become very popular; the general appearance of a Jersey is delicate, graceful and deer-like. The Guernsey is usually about one-fifth larger than the Jersey; is coarser, heavier, less graceful or beautiful. which, with its moist climate and luxuriant With them, less attention has been paid to color as a fancy point, and cows with considerable white are as highly valued as those with solid colors. The chief value of these breeds

Sheep with Sore Eyes.

I have just commenced sheep farming in this country this season and bought some fairly graded Cottswold sheep from a man in this county. They are three and four-year-old ewes and wethers, strong, healthy and in good condition, but now that cold weather has set well in I notice a few of the strongest wethers have sore and inflamed eves, and in one or two cases, bordering on total blindness. I also bought a lot of ewes from G. H. Wadsworth. Esq., of Larned, and I observe that some of white-spotted, or "listed," and were it not for them in all probability have suffered in a their color many of them would, in appear-similar manner. They are provided with good ance, be accepted as Short-horns, which are shelter, and fed with hay, corn and corn-fodnearly or quite equal in size; their bony struc- der. As I never observed anything of this sort in Scotland, where I came from, could you inthey are inclined to be flat-sided and somewhat form me through your valuable paper if this is a common experience in this country, what is they claim a medium rank, though in some the cause of it and the best method of treatment, and oblige, ALEX. FLETCHER. Cottonwood, Chase Co, Kan.

> Sore eyes at this season of the year are not an uncommon affliction among sheep, and the is apt to cause sore eyes in sheep. Bleeding mended. Let a man take the sheep that is to with the left hand, about two inches from the angle of the jaw, and opposite the third grinder. The vein will rise as it descends from the corner of the eyes and runs along the cheek. Puncture it about an inch from the corner of the eye and give the sheep a purgative drink composed of 2 oz. epsom salts and 1 oz. powdered carawa, mixed in warm, thin gruel, sufficient to dissolve the salts, and repeat if necessary in three or four days. This is probably all that will be necessary, but the eyes may be washed with a lotion composed of a teaspoonfull of laudanum mixed with half a pint of water. Wash the eye frequently with this preparation blood warm. Separate the afficted animals from those in health and keep them sheltered from storms or exposure to dampness and severe cold.

About Wool.

Farmer says: "One of the most remarkable re- they settled on the Charles Downing, and that sults of the recent presidential election is the strawberry was therefore raised one peg at the The natural ground soon gets tainted unless extra large specimens have been made to weigh strength which has shown itself in the markets almost or quite 2,000 pounds. The most no- for wool. This effect began to show itself immediately after the Indiana election, and is universally felt in every section of this country."

I do not give all the credit to the success of are liable to suspicion, as indicating impurity trriff. It is a well known fact that all the of breeding. The horn is also notable. With wool growers' associations and manufacturers of the east combined, have kept a strong force ward and outward curves, slender, and sharp- at Washington, during every session, to watch and guard the tariff on wool and woolen goods, and to their efforts more than to any party influence, are we indebted for the benefits derived rather long and fine, the shoulders sloping, the from a protective tariff, and it is not becoming us in the west to set still and hold our hands well sprung, and the hind-quarters not quite so and enjoy our proportion of the benefits, with-

The writer in the Stockman further says that their milk of good quality. Good success has the farmers are well pleased with this condibeen reported from crossing Devon bulls on the tion of affairs. It is unnecessary to publish common unimproved cows of the west, and in this fact. Many are determined to hold their the older states such crosses have produced wool until they are able to get the full benefit steers of feeding quality satisfactory to their of the rise, and there seems to be reason for owners. In sections of the country where oxen this feeling; for not only are our own markets are used for labor, those of the Devon breed greatly improved in tone, but so also are those of are esteemed highly, owing to their hardiness, other countries. But it may not be out of place here to remind our readers that the man who makes a practice of selling whenever the These cattle derive their names from the market offers him a fair profit, is almost unithree largest of the group of islands in the formly successful in life, while he who becomes English Channel, near the coast of France, and a speculator as well as a producer, frequently between that country and England, and it is loses by so doing. This may be true in some supposed they were formerly transported from measure but not as a rule, and particularly in the ancient province of Normandy, in France. wool. During the thirty years that I have The cattle of the three islands are of the raised and handled wool, I have seen but one same general type, and are considered gener- year that did not pay well to hold wool for the ent horticulturists over the state. In the strawally as of common origin. Alderney is a small spring market. But if a party holds his wool berry list reports were received from forty-one island of less than 2,000 acres, and its cattle so for the rise he must look out and not hold too counties. The Wilson was placed at the head nearly resemble those of Jersey that they are long, or in other words he must not be too in thirty-seven counties, Col. Cheney in one quite often classed as one breed. For many greedy to get all that ever will be in it, but sell county, Downer's Prolific in two counties, and years the farmers on each of these islands have when a good figure can be obtained, towards the the Colfax in one county. The Charles Down-

W. J. C.

Larned, Kansas.

Korticulture.

Strawberry Culture.

The series of articles under the above head, written by F. A. Childs, Esq., of Cherokee county, and which are being published in the FARMER, will be of great value to the new beginner, and are of special interest to all of us who are yet in the A. B. C. of strawberry culture.

Mr. Childs' plan of setting strawberry plants with a wheelbrrrow and spade, is certainly a new one to me, at least, and I am inclined to think it is one of the best plans where time is a consideration.

The experience of Mr. Childs with "hill culture" as compared with the matted row system, agrees with a large majority of the best fruit growers in the state. Grubs and worms so destructive to strawberry plants, are very the loss of a hundred plants leaves a large unoccupied space in a plantation.

There are many other good points worthy of of horticulturists in this as well as other states, that I am anxious, as I suppose many others

are, for further light upon these points. The Wilsons Albany bears the same relation less in comparison with the Charles Downing, a strawberry which has never been elected the favorite by any state horticultural society, (with two possible exceptions,) although having been cultivated for twelve years and extensively disseminated over the Union during this time. And right here it might be well enough to copy a part of the discussion on strawberries reported at the annual meeting of the Michigan Horticultural Society for 1879:

"The contest was over the Wilsons Albany, which was marked in the society catalogue at the highest figure, 10, in a scale of 10, as a market berry.

"Mr. J. P. Thompson moved that this mark be reduced one point, to 9. He said it was demoralizing the market. Any fool can raise it. The glut in the market which had brought the market down to three, four and five cents a quart was occasioned by this Wilson that growers were raising in excess.

"A gentleman said this was the keynote of the whole thing: glutting the market with a cheap growing variety like the Wilsons was " * The motion to put the Wilson down one peg was carried." [Report of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, 1879, page 85.]

The Society canvassed the vote for the strawberry that would fill the bill and not have that A writer in the American Steckman and bad quality of being raised too cheaply, and same meeting.

A few years ago the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, tested fifty kinds of strawberries, and in the report of the results, after years of careful experiments, the Wilson received the highest mark of excellence.

In the Report of the Indiana State Horticultural Society for 1876, page 29, and in the Report for 1878, pages 33 to 65, the Wilson is given the preference over all other kinds.

In the Report of the State Horticultural Society of Minnesota, page 79, the Wilson is placed at the head of the list.

The largest nurserymen in the world, Messrs, Ellwanger & Barry, of Rochester, N. Y., in their strawberry catalogue for 1880, after describing forty-four varieties which they raise, say of the Wilson, page 10: "The most widely known and universally successful strawberry grown." This is high but just praise.

Now let us examine the annual Reports of the Kansas State Horticultural Society. This Society is composed of eminent horticulturists, many of whom have a national as well as a state reputation among the best horticulturists of the Union.

In the Report of 1875, page 92, Mr. Robert Milliken, one of the best pomologists in the state, says of the Wilson: "So far no variety has been found to excel the Wilsons Albany in hardiness and productiveness. Mr. W. W. Tipton, of Coffey county said most varieties of the summer of 1874 (grasshopper year).

In the Report for 1877, a "Voted Fruit List" is given made up of reports from differing is first in none, but second in nine counties.

In the Report for 1878 the list is not changed

In the Report for 1880, in a vote of ferty-Cherokee county, as in previous years, casting her vote far the Wilson.

The tens of thousands of readers of the FARMER, scattered over the United States from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Florida, cherish with pardonable pride this King of Strawberries, and it will be scores of years before any other kind will win its way to the hearts of the people as has the Wilson's Albany. W. W. CONE.

Topeka, Kansas.

Apiary.

Prepare for Winter.

All through this latitude bees not yet prepared for winter should receive immediate attention. If you have any doubts that there are not sufficient stores to carry them safely through to May, or if the honey is of poor quality, you should at once place from two to four pounds of candy on top and cresswise of plentiful in the soil of the western states, and the frames. White cream candy in bars about two inches wide by four inches long, porous and soft, is the kind to use. Pile it up on top of the brood frames in such a way that the bees can nsideration in the articles referred to, but freely pass between the sticks. Over the pile there are statements and recommendations in draw a cloth tighly, and fasten all around the them so entirely at variance with the teachings edges, so that a bee cannot get outside. On the top of this, and covering the whole top of the hive, place a chaff cushion four inches thick and securely held down all around the edges, and above this should be a chamber where the to strawberries as the Bartlett does to pears, or air can freely circulate and carry off all excess the Concord to grapes, or Crawfords Early of moisture. The sides of single-wall hives among peaches, or the Peachblow among pota- may be protected in any way to secure warmth. toes, viz: it is the standard of excellence by Keep the hives well down to the ground. which all others are judged. For fully twenty Give a plain entrance about two inches wide for years it has been the standard in every state the beesto fly in and out at will. Keep the enand territory, wherever this strawberry is trance shaded from the direct rays of the sun grown, and yet in view of all these facts, Mr. and from the driving in of wind and rain, and Childs, in his article, entirely discards and all will be well. This candy being a comparasends to oblivion the Wilsons, as utterly worth- tively dry feed, acts as a preventive of dysentery .- Bee-Keepers' Magazine.

Loultry.

Care of Poultry.

Alderman Mechi, of London, a successful English farmer, claims that nothing pays better on a farm than a good stock of poultry well managed. He allows his fowls to roam his premises, and thinks they are a benefit to the grain crops. With fowls, he says, "everything is turned to good account, not a kernel, wild seed, or insect, escaping their scrutinizing eyes. Their industrious claws are ever at work, uncovering, ready for appropriation, every hidden but consumable substance. He regards grass as a necessity for them in summer, and in winter they should have Swedes or mangels. Pure water and shelter from wet are requisite for their thrift. To prevent disease he advises salting the yards, where they are confined in autumn, when the winter rains will wash it well in and, sweeten the surface." He says, broods of chickens never do better with us than with the grass browse or patches abutting upon the growing crops either of corn or pulse, into which they run either for insects or for shelter. The roof of the coop should be water-tight, and the coops should often be moved, having only the natural ground for the floor. you move the coop. You can hardly make some people good managers of poultry if they lack observation and judgment. This is especially necessary in the breeding of poultry. Your male bird should be changed often, say every second year. He should be young and vigorous. Breeding in-and-in won't do any more than with other animals. I consider game, poultry and birds the farmer's friends. My poultry have access at all times to my fields.

My poultry have access at all times to my fields.
Fowls are very useful in clearing off flies. I have often been amused at seeing the neat and quick manner of taking them from reposing bullocks, much to the comfort of the latter."

Feeding Hens for Eggs in Winter.

If a man has a comfortable place in which to keep his hens, he can keep them laying through the winter, if he chooses to give them the necessary care and attention in the preparation and variety of food. As to variety of food, though corn and buckwheat, as well as other sorts of grain, are excellent food for poultry, still neither corn nor buckwheat alone, standard of fixellences in Pedder's Land Measurer, Pedder's Land Micasurer, Pedder's Land Micasu try, still neither corn nor buckwheat alone, meets the requirements for egg production, but either or both of them with the addition of other food of different kinds, to make a variety suited to the birds' wants, will answer the purpose, and produce a supply of eggs which will repay the expense and labor involved. I have had excellent results from feeding mainly with buckwheat, giving 1-10. pose, and produce a supply of eggs which will repay the expense and labor involved. I have had excellent results from feeding mainly with buckwheat, giving daily, in addition, some kind of cooked food warm, as, for instance, a pudding of corn meal, or some small potatoes baked, occasionally seasoning the mess well with cayenne pepper.

An occasional teeding of scraps of meat or something of that kind, is also necessary in the winter when the fowls are confined to the house and there are no insects or anything of that nature which they can procure—at any rate if this is not a necessity it will be found a very Waring's Smitary Drainage of houses and towns 2 strawberries, the Wilson excepted, died during kind of cooked food warm, as, for instance, a

efficent, the liquid is the easiest, but the dry is omical.—[Interior.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS

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KANSAS FARMER.

[Any of these books will be forwarded, by mail

post-paid, on receipt of price,]

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ture which they can procure—at any rate if this is not a necessity it will be found a very beneficial addition to their diet.—Rural New Yorker.

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Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. G.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Casolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

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Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene,
Wasunesse

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

Notice of Meeting of the State Grange.

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

By order of Executive Committee.

W. H. Jones, Chairman.

Meeting of the National Grange.

The annual meeting of the National Grange assembled at Washington, D. C., Nov. 18th. and we give an abstract of the very able address of the Master, J. J. Woodman. The Master opened his address with a concise sketch of the origin and progress of this wonderful organization, which will prove of much interest to every farmer who reflects seriously on the position his business and social status bears in relation to less important but more favored interests of the country.

Worthy Patrons and Members of the National

In obedience to the constitution of our Order, and the action of the last National Grange, we have met to-day in this beautiful city, the capital of our Nation, and the birth-place of our Order; and organized for the transaction of such business relating to the interests of our organization and the welfare of its members as is required of the National Grange; and to conthe great interests of agriculture, and the relation which agriculture bears to the general prosperity, as the exegiences of the times seem to demand.

ers of the Order, with Worthy Brother Wilwas not a Subordinate Grange in all the land, and the officers of the National organization were without a constituency, and constituted all there was of the organization.

The first Subordinate Grange was organized here by the founders of the Order as a school of instruction, and to test the efficiency of the manual. In January following a circular was issued to the farmers of the country, stating briefly the primary objects of the Order, and the necessities for such an organization.

Upon this brief but comprehensive platform of principles was our Order founded : and whatever of good it has accomplished, must be largely attributed to the wisdom and integrity of its founders.

The first dispensation to a Subordinate Grange was issued some three months after the large, some real benefits commensurate with organization of the National Grange; and the years, was but 88. From that time the work of organizing seemed to take new life, and during that year 105 dispensations were issued, and in 1872, 2,185, making a total of 1,378 in January, 1873, when the first annual meeting of the National Grange, composed of Masters of State Granges, convened in this city.

The founders of the Order were in full possession of all records and authority up to that time, all of which they generously turned over to the representatives of the State Granges, with the following request: "Make such a constitution and by-laws as, in your judgments, the good of the Order requires, and we will endorse it. We have worked to build up an institution which in our judgment, was absolutely needed, and now all we ask is that you shall legislate for its future good."

The five years experience in perfecting and systematizing the work, together with that of the Masters of the State Granges, proved to be of great value in framing a constitution adapted to the wants of the Order.

By the new constitution, the voting members were confined to the representatives of the State Granges, and this received the cordial support of all the founders.

Up to this time the progress of the work of organization had been attended with little excitement, and farmers affiliated with it only after a careful investigation of its principles and purposes. The war had stimulated wild specu-

lation in all business circles, and corporations were formed for almost every conceivable purpose, with special privileges denied to individual enterprise. Combinations were formed among dealers, shippers and transportation companies, for the purpose of controlling prices and increasing profits without regard to the ruin they were bringing upon the wealth-producing classes. The exerbitant prices farmers were compelled to pay for almost every article or implement used or consumed upon the farms honored and prosperous agriculture. or in the household, and the low price of farm produce, caused by excessive transportation rates and high commissions, combined to absorb the profits of the farms, and consequently farming ceased to be remunerative. The absence of any real co-operation among farmers for the mutual protection of their interests, made them an easy prey to the organized and incorporated combinations, operating and controlling other interests. Realizing their situation, and the necessity for an organized effort to protect their rights and redress their wrongs farmers sought the Grange as the best mode of organization ever presented to them.

During the month of December, 1873, and the five following months, more than ten thousand Granges were organized. This movement attracted the attention of the whole country, and the combined and incorporated capitalists became apprehensive that the farmers were organizing not only to correct existing grievances, but to retaliate for past wrongs, and would soon be able to assume control and carry out their purposes. Ambitious men worked their way into the Order, and in their efforts to become leaders, sought to influence the minds of members with the hallucination of a farmers' party that would crush out all others and build up an agricultural aristocracy.

Our Declaration of Purposes, adopted by the National Grange, they treated as a compilation of glittering generalities, and intimated that the real aims of the organization were hidden in its secret mysteries. While these influences had the effect to increase the suspicions, and aroused the opposition of those engaged in other pursuits, the membership doubled in 1874, and when the National Grange convened in Louisville, in November, 1875, the Secretary reported 24,900 Granges, with a membership of 762,263. a growth unprecedented in the history of similar organizations, and too rapid and crude to be healthy and permanent. A reaction was ievitable. The Order must pass through an ordeal, in reorganizing and consolidating Granges, enforcing discipline, systematizing its work, that would reveal its weakness and inefficiency or demonstrate the correctness of its principles. Through that crisis we have passed.

All there is our organization is in the subordinate granges, and with them all authority is vested. The national and state granges are but representative bodies created by them, to legislate for their good, and make such recommendations for their united action as the welfare of the order and the great interests of agriculture seem to require.

In yonder spacious hall, beneath the dome of sider and act upon such 'questions relating to the Nation's capitol, the representatives of the people annually assemble to legislate for the common welfare. In the past, but few representatives of our class have been found there, and in the legislation of the country, the great-On the 4th of December, 1367, the National est interest, (agriculture), has been almost en-Grange was organized in this city by the found- tirely neglected or ignored, while other interests, managed by corporations created by legisliam Saunders as Master. At that time there lation, have been the recipients of legislative favors to such an extent as to enable them, not only to fix the price of every farm in the land. but in the language of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, "to control absolutely the industrial and commercial interests of our country, and the value of its products."

Corporations are necessary and beneficial, just so far as they return to the people benefits equivalent to the franchises granted to them; and capital invested in such corporations should be equally protected with that employed in other legitimate business.

Congress is clothed with power to be exercised only for the common benefit, and every favor granted to a particular class, or franchise given to a railroad or other corporation which does not return to the community, or people at the privileges granted, is an act of injustice to whole number organized during the first three the people: In a constitutional government like ours, legislators, if true to their trusts, are anxious to so legislate as to meet public favor, and satisfy the popular will, and when legislation is sought to foster a particular interest, with little or no opposition from other interests affected by it, it is generally taken as the consent of the popular will, and the favor granted. The indifference of those engaged in agriculture and other industrial pursuits, to matters of legislation and public affairs, in other times and in other countries, has been the primary cause of class legislation, which has degraded labor and robbed it of its just rewards, built up a monied aristocracy and monopolies, which own and control not only the wealth of the country, but the government itself. Such a condition of affairs can only be averted in this country by educating the wealth-producing ings the most just and legitimate, we wonder classes to understand their privileges, and in the full exercise of their political rights, demand a fairer representation in the legislative. departments of the government, and equal protection to their interests.

> For this great work of educating and elevating the agricultural classes of this country, was our Order created; and its future prosperity will depend largely upon the legislation of this body, in connection with that of the several state granges. That the subordinate granges as a whole, are better organized and disciplined, better united, and have a more thorough knowledge of the work and the real purposes

we aim to accomplish than ever before, cannot be doubted; and consequently are prepared to take an advanced step, and place the Order upon a higher plane. To do this effectually, there must be a well matured system for uniform and practical work for subordinate granges, whereby the meetings may be made more interesting and beneficial to the members, and at the same time aim directly to remove the obstacles in the way of an intelligent, elevated,

SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

The aim of our legislation and recommendations should be to encourage and strengthen the subordinate granges. Let this object be kept constantly in view. Every available means for disseminating information among the members should be employed. The press is the cheapest and most effective educator of the masses; and it is gratifying to know that we have agricultural journals devoted especially to our cause, ably edited and true to every principle. Put these in the hands of Patrons and farmers generally, with a well arranged programme for discussions, literary exercises and social culture in granges, whereby the knowledge acquired by reading may be familiarized, preserved, and put to practical use; and add to these the inspiriting work of competent Lecturers, who should be constantly in the field.

Measures should be inaugurated to put a good grange paper into every family connected with the Order. Where members are not able to subscribe, appropriations to meet the expense should be made from the grange treasury. The funds can be put to no better use.

A programme for literary exercises and social recreation, with a comprehensive list of topics suitable for discussion, relating to the farm and household. education, social culture, business co-operation and political economy, should be prepared and sent to every grange in the land. To furnish a corps of lecturers sufnational grange, with its present revenue, is out of the question. This work must be mainly providedfor bythe state granges. The lecturer of the state grange should be kept in the field whenever there is work to do, and the master of the grange should be prepared to respond to every call, whenever other duties will permit. Competent lecturers should be contracted with in different portions of the state by the executive committee of the state grange. Local lecturers should be pressed into the field whenever needed, and the Lecturers of Pomona and the subordinate granges should ever be on the alert.

From almost every quarter comes the request for grange literature, public lectures, and some system for uniform and practical work; and I trust that this subject will receive the attention which its importance demands.

Equality in Purchase and Sales.

I see many subjects discussed in the Kansas FARMER, but the one most interesting to the farmer is not touched; that is equality in purchase and sales, the farmer being the only one of all trades and professions who has to offer his produce and ask, "Will you pay any money for it?" If our brother grangers would turn their attention to that particular point they could accomplish something, and then we farmers would not have to ask the merchant "Are you buying produce to-day, and will you pay any cash?" J. D. TIPTON. Ottumwa, Coffey Co., Kansas.

Farmers, Patrons-Read! Ponder!

They hold a dark caucus while workingmen sleep. They spread their vile nets where the gold dust is deep,

They measure this beautiful land by their power. And tax us till want enters in at our door, Oh. dire are the evils that loom up anear, Filling our hearts with a dread boding fear. Tuning up vices that muddle men's brains.

While Shylocks are reaping their harvest of gains." The lines quoted above express a true conception of the venturesome misdeeds, in a businees way, of monopolists, political demagogues and wild cat speculators, who are opposed to the grange and all other organizations that co-

operate for mutual protection. Now, it is impossible that farmers and Patrons must be continually reminded of such sterling truisms that should long ago have become axiomatic with them? Read the lines o'er and o'er again until it is impossible to erase them from memory dear; then, perhaps, you will fully realize the

mountains of truth in their meaning. "They hold a dark caucus while workingmen sleep," etc., should tingle in the ears of every farmer and mechanic who is alive to his own inherent rights and interests, and arouse him to repel the threatened warfare upon those inherent rights and interests by this "dark caucus" of indolent, speculative vampires in farming and industrial communities. In view of this fact, and when we contemplate the grand success and noble purposes of the Patrons of Husbandry, insuring, as it does, such exalted and beneficial results, and in its practical workat any lack of zeal or flagging interest in its members-we mean those members who leisurely saunter to the meetings of their subordinate granges and perform the work of the meetings in a listless, perfunctory way, and then to move to adjourn as early as is unreasonably practicable. If such Patrons would only fathom the true meaning of our quoted lines, we would have exalted hopes for increased activity in grange work everywhere.—Grange News.

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<u>TUTT'S</u>

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he back part, Pain under the shoulder tion to exertion of body or mind, Irri some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flutter ng at the Heart, Dots before t Yellow Skin, Headache, Restle

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 astonish the sufferer.

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A Treatise on Sorgo and Imphee Canes, and the Minnesota Carly Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1889 is now condy, and will be sent free on application. We can the the Pullic CANE SEED of the best-variety. MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O.

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PERPETUAL Sorghum Evaporator. \$15. \$20. \$25. CHEAP AND DURABLE. CHAPMAN & CO.,



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its greatly relieved by a few days use.

S. A. GLENN, Mound City, Mo., March 12, 1890,
cured in wife's Rheumatism of years' studies of the standard of the services of the It cared my wife's theumation of year's standing on first application and myself of Bryacepo and Constitution to year of the Brush.

Trainerille, Akk, April 3, 1880.

Caused bair to grow on my husband's head—he is 80 years old. Also curved Inflammation of Bowels and Stomach.

SARAH POFFENBARGER, New Boston, Ill., March 26, 1880. Testimonials can be seen at our office Money Refunded if not as Represente SEND FOR OUR ELECTRO MAGNETIC JOURNAL

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It embraces a wide range of subjects of importance to all who suffer from disease, treating them in comprehensive manner, intelligible allies to the leave-of and different Common Sense characterizes in come of an Albourg Life Peerfect Henrith, and Fall Viral St. or gift are insulative Weakness. Physical Debility, and kinds Accessors Weakness. Physical Debility, and kinds Accessors Reneumatian, Partial Paranysis, Averaging Indianous, Nervousness, Byspepsin, Sleeplessness, Constitution of the Common State of the Common Address. Send your name on a postal to J. W. WEAKLEY
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HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty
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Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices
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few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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

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

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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—12th year, 160 acres
stock first-class, shippinfi facilities good. The
bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81,
consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,00,000 apple root grafts; 20,000 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have
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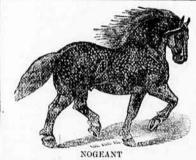
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Emporia, Kansa RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS,

Established in 1868. I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweep-stakes, and the sow and boar undersix months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 157s, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1579. Those pips are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money.

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

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

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PERCHERON-NORMAN HORSES IMPORTED IN 12 MONTHS.



M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, DuPage County, Illinois, 25 MORE ARE ON THE WAY. Being MORE than the TOTAL IMPORTATIONS of ANY OTHER MAN or FIRM during their entire





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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising column. 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. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 49 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 49 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

Congress.

The "short session" of congress convened on Monday last. The last session of a presidential term is usually not noted for the ad vance of legislative business or the introduction of new and important measures. The outgoing president and the out-going congress excite little interest in the public mind, and the feeling reflects itself on these bodies, who learn to feel little interest in the few sands of life yet remaining to them. It is a good time, nevertheless, to inaugurate some new measures while the lull of political excitement exists, and one of these measures, though not exactly new, might be brought before congress and the country with a fresh interest, and that is a department of agriculture, with a cabinet officer. If there is any one interest more than another that widens, deepens and exalts the power and enterprising gentlemen standing by at their greatness of the United States among the pations of the world, that interest is agriculture. That its influence is so sublime under a condition of partial neglect, as compared with commere, manufactures finance, etc., is the strongest evidence in support of its inherent great-

great government buildings, with its humble of it back to the producer. But the curtailcommissioner and a baker's dozen of clerks ment of the farmers' earnings does not stop and assistants, is in humiliating contrast with the immeuse building known as the Treasury go on the market, every article that it is possi-Building, with its thousands of clerks; or the ble to adulterate is mixed with some cheap, for-Post Office Department with its army of employes; or the Navy, or War, or Interior, etc. A report from each of these departments accompanies each annual message of the president and is laid before congress, and distributed farmer fair game, and lay for him at every among committees whose business it is to con- turn. sider the recommendations emanating from the heads of these several departments. But sary to the farmer's welfare to learn how to what respect does the little pamphlet from the humble Commissioner of Agriculture meet with produces as it is to multiply his crops. There among the two hundred and fifty lawyers that fill nearly every seat in congress? A commis- of agricultural papers to teach the farmer how sion and appropriation was asked for last year by Mr. Le Duc to check the cattle plague and crops most successfully, and for them to dare to proceed to stamp it out of this country, and the request was shelved by a legal gentleman who an offense as to preach politics from the pulpit. was chairman of the committee on agriculture, though what particular use a committee of agriculture is in either house of congress, under existing circumstances, is not easily to de- the men to make laws. Farmers should stick termine.

That neglect, or more properly disregard, of the legal city gentleman at the head of the agricultural committee, virtually cost the cattle growers and feeders of this country \$2,000,000 since then, in the order of the privy council of chance for gaining a crown of righteousness in England requiring all cattle imported from the the life to come than those who dressed in United States to be slaughtered on the wharves broadcloth and fine linen and fared sumptuwhere landed.

The National Grange, at its last meeting. recommended, among other measures which demand legislation by congress in the interest of the farmers have grown dissatisfied with it, and agriculture, that a department be created with a secretary, or cabinet officer, placing it on an equality with the other great branches of the government. The reason why this has not been done is mainly because farmers have made no attempt to create a moral force in the interest of their business. This force must manifest its existence and power to the world through representatives and senators in congress, and Kansas is as ood a place to begin the work as anywhere. This force must be put in motion by farmers' associations and petitions, through their granges and alliances. Let it be felt by our members and it will not be long before they will make the feeling manifest in congress. No member will long delay to move in any di-

firmers have been too individual to exert any and emanate from organized bodies that can influence a heavy popular vote. In this farmers are sadly lacking.

The movement for a national railroad law is also recommended by the National Grange. Whenever members of congress feel that their constituents are determined to have them act in good faith on this question, or stand ready with the political axe to take their heads off in alacrity.

Opening or putting in navigable condition the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, is another measure urgently demanded by the agricultural interest of the west. The farmers alone have power to push these and other measures to completion. They can never do it without organization. Our legislatures this winter will contain enough members who are farmers to give a very decided impulse to all these ques tions. A demand from them in a legislative member in either house of congress. They can only make the wishes of their constituents known by concerted movement, by taking common ground at the start, and persistently voting ogether on every measure they may agree to in their programme. The eyes of the state will be turned on the members of the legislature this winter who are practical farmers, with much more interest than ever before. We trust they will acquit themselves as men and be met with the well done, good and faithful servant, on their return home after their winter's labor.

The president's message was delivered to both houses on Monday. The message is very lengthy, a large part of it being devoted to a retrospect of his administration.

Two Blades of Grass.

When Kidd Gloves rises to address a farmers' meeting, Washington's maxim is a favorite quotation which he is sure to make use of somewhere in his speech, either at the beginning, middle, or end. He that makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before is one of the greatest benefactors of the human race. The moral of this maxim is that farmers should study to improve their practice and lands so as to double their crops. This is a good thing to do and no farmer can hope to be prosperous and neglect this furd mental principle. But he may follow this teaching to the letter and yet not succeed in acquiring fortune, tame, or honor. In the days of Washington, doubtless, this maxim was all safficient, but the world moves, and many inventions to acquire fortunes, if nothing more, have been brought out since that day. While the farmer with the steel-bladed hoe, improved plow and patent fertilizer is making half a dozen blades of grass grow where one only grew before, there is another class of ease quietly watching the farmer while the increased crops are growing, and when they are harvested, steps in and demands for their share all that is produced over and above the one blade of grass. This heavy toll is for services rendered by the middle man for transporting o market, for commissions for "handling," and The little shop in a corner of one of the for manufacturing the crop and selling a part here. When his crop is put into nice shape to eign substance that enables the middle men to undersell the original producer, while he increases his own gains. The transporter, the commission man, the retailer, all consider the

> Now we hold that it is altogether as neccs keep a liberal share of the proceeds of what he was a time when it was considered the province to care for stock, to improve his land, and grow suggest a political line of policy was as heinous Keep church and state apart. Keep agriculture and politics apart. Only those learned in the law were fit to make laws. Lawyers were to farming; and the parson's special province was to teach the farmer that those who labored hard, ate bread in the sweat of their face, and endured privation and hardship humbly and in a thanksgiving spirit, stood a much better ously every day. Now this was the very kind of religion, morality, political economy, and statesmanship, that suited the kid glove gentry; but are proposing to take measures to reserve a larger share of the products of their toil, and enjoy them in their own family. The farmer is at a loss to understand that it will make him any less a Christian and good neighbor, to have a-reasonable share of what he produces set aside for his own comfort. To this end he is consulting with his neighbors, and with them is meeting to organize associations, granges, alliances, etc., to devise means and ways of carrying their intention into practice. He is resolving to trust more to his neighbor and consult with him, than to his attorney and mercantile friends in the town. He is beginning to believe that he can devise a better code of laws

and a cheaper system of government than the

rection that the strong popular current among learned doctors, and that the railroads can af- feeling are the first essentials in the work of corporations also shall be confined within the stand up and take part in managing and admin- most enrich and ennoble life. istering the government as well as pay its expenses: and as he has to foot most of the bills. he believes that under his management he can make the money go further than those who have arrogated to themselves, in times past, the of their business, seems a little strange. case of refusal, they will move to the work with special prerogative of disbursing what they do "They own this truth and approve it too, very little towards earning.

The farmer is about the only person whom the laws ever suspected of being guilty of adulterating or cheating in weight; consequently early in the century an inspector was appointed in the cities to go around and examine every barrel of flour offered for sale, and another to go through the markets on market days with a scale and weigh every pound of butter he found exposed for sale in a farmer's wagon, and if from any cause whatever it was found short, even the weight of a penny, the butter was confiscated and sold at auction for the benefit of the city.

Now the farmers are beginning to think that it is about time these tables were turned, and are seriously considering the question of passing inspection laws that will confiscate every blades of grass where one grew before, to feed other men's stock. He believes he can improve on the "father of his country's" maxim, and keep the two blades of grass as well as grow them.

Agriculture.

The convention of Secretaries of State Boards of Agriculture, called to meet at Springfield, Illinois, called the "Inter-State Agricultural Convention," assembled in that city on the 30th ult., and held a three days' session. Eight states were represented, and the meeting was full of interest.

The desirability of enlisting all the states in the Mississippi valley in the work, was discussed, and additional vice-presidents—one from each state embraced in the territory above named—was elected.

General management of fairs, proper manner of procuring crop reports, etc., pleuro-pneumonia, and other papers of interest, were discussed. The following resolutions reflect the sense of the convention:

Resolved, That this convention, composed of delegates from the Boards of Agriculture of the principal stock and grain raising states of the west, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions:

1st, That we believe the time has finally arrived when each of the states represented should undertake the work of issuing prompt and accurate monthly crop and stock reports during the growing season.

2d, That in our opinion, uniform and concerted action among these states in this matter will secure results most valuable to the agricul- fore. tural and business interests of the country

3d, That we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors with our Boards and Legislatures to secure the necessary legislation to make this work thoroughly efficient.

Resolved, That this convention recognizes the importance of the press as a great medium of information concerning the condition and extent of the various crops.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to all engaged in collecting agricultural statistics the importance of furnishing the press at the earliest date after receipt the condensed results of the agricultural statistics collected.

Resolved, That an executive committee to be appointed are hereby authorized to prepare a uniform system of blanks for the collection of agricultural statistics adapted to carry out the work agreed upon by this Inter-State Agricultural Board.

Resolved, That in order to determine the fair market value of the annual grain and live stock products of the United States, it is necessary to obtain the earliest and most complete information as to the extent of the foreign supply of grain and live stock, and the surplus for the markets of the world

Resolved, That the proper officers of the gov ernment be earnestly requested to obtain through the consular and other service of the United States, the most complete possible data concerning the extent of the annual production of grain grown in foreign countries, and the condition of the growing crops as the season advances.

Resolved. That the information so obtained be given to the Associated Press and be forwarded to the National Department of Agriculture to the several State Boards of Agriculture, at the earliest practicable date after receipt.

Grange Anniversary.

The annual dinner of Capital Grange, which was served on Saturday last, was the occasion of much social enjoyment and good cheer (grange anniversaries are famous for both), and these are two very important factors in the sum of life's enjoyments, not only good in themselves, but they serve as connecting links and stepping stones to other and more remote interests which may be drawn together and made to perform most valuable service in the great life work of men and women.

Intimate acquaintance and a better fraternal

his constituents is setting. The wishes of the ford to carry his produce to market for much mutual help. Mutual help strengthens the reless than they do; that as he is controlled in liance on each other, and co-operation grews up public influence. It needs to be aggregated his business and actions by special laws, that and strengthens in a community that talks together and dines together; and its members limits of their chartered rights. In short the learn to esteem and respect each other the more farmer is beginning to realize that he is able to they cultivate those virtues and graces which

Why the intelligence, the social position and business opportunities enjoyed by the members of Capital Grange have not incited them to further efforts in co-operating in the direction

Condemn the wrong but still the wrong pursue." While the matrons and daughters busied themselves in preparing the feast, the brothers kept up an animated conversation on grange matters in which the subject of farmers' alliances excited a good deal of interest.

Brother Taylor and Worthy Master Sims, of the State Grange, delivered short addresses. Brother Sims, who had just returned from the session of the National Grange which was held this year at Washington, D. C., gave a brief statement of the work of the National body and the condition of the order of Patrons of Husbandry as seen from that central observatory. In some sections of the country the grange was filled with life and progress, and where this was the case members were deriving much benefit from the order. In other quarters pound of sugar, barrel of syrup, package of members were careless and indifferent, and honey, can of baking powder, terkin of butter, there everything pertaining to grange life box of cheese, and every other article of food was in statu quo. Twenty-three states were that is found on sale pretending to be what it is represented at the National Grange this year, not. The farmer is about tired growing two and the membership was larger than at any previous meeting.

At the conclusion of the Worthy Master's remarks dinner was announced, and a grange dinner is the synonym for abundance and good cheer. May the annual returns of these pleasant anniversaries bring with them many Another Good Move in the Interest of more profitable experiences in matters of business among the members, than the brotherhood have been able to realize in the past. The grange in Kansas ought to be able to do a great work for farmers. The state is blessed with a highly intelligent class of people within its

Soliciting the Members.

Members elect of the legislature are being vigorously plied with letters from all quarters, asking their support and favor, by candidates for every office that has to be filled after the session meets. We understand that candidates for the responsible office of speaker are endeavoring to get the promise of members in writing to support their interest in caucus and otherwise; and there is danger that many unsus pecting members may be committed in this way, and have cause to rue it when the session commences. We say to every farmer, especially, make no promises in writing or any other way-especially in writing-to any man, but come to the capital with free hands, determined to place such a speaker in the chair as will be friendly to your interest, and chairmen at the head of important committees, of the same class. We hope that the farmers will acquit Topeka, Kansas. themselves with credit at the approaching ses sion, and not become the laughing stock of the lawyers and professional politicians, as hereto-

Fine Stock.

In this week's issue you will find the card of M. & W. W. Waltmire, breeders of thoroughbred Short-horn cattle and Chester White pigs. The Messrs. Waltmire are reliable and have some fine stock at "Elm Run," having taken twentyfive ribbons on their stock this fall. Lambertine 2d heads the herd. He was bred by Dr W. H. H. Cundiff, of Missouri. He is deep in the Bates blood. His dam, Capitela 3d, was sired by Monarch, (14941), and Monarch was sired by the 10th Duke of Thorndale. His grandam, Capitola 2d, was sired by Oakland Favorite, (10566), a son of old Mignonette which sold for \$3,800, and was Mr. Leonard's show bull for many years.

Errata.

In the extract from the Report of the Michigan Horticultural Society, in W. W. Cone's communication on Strawberry Culture, in this week's issue, is an error. The sentence should read. "glutting the market with a cheap growing variety like the Wilson's, was killing the

ED. FARMER: What will prevent rabbits protect them. Other say coal tar will injure the tree. What say you?

Where can I get mulberry seed? Ruesell, Kansas.

Wrap the trees as high as the rabbits can reach by standing on their hind legs, with strips shape, and wound spirally round the body of the tree from the ground up. Secure the bottom end by overlapping, and pass a cotton wrapping cord two or three times round at the top, tying tightly. Warm the gas-tar, and a coat of tar. Stout paper will answer the rabbits from the bark. A twisted rope of damp

is in Dimmitt and Webb counties, Ter as. It get through the winter. has 300,000 acres, and pastures 300,000 he p As for Mr. Poor's forty-acre field of corn

Read This.

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

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 doth for \$2 00 and well give as a price to each yearly subscriber under this clubbing arrangement any of the following num-bers he or she may select; postage prepaid on plants and papers—plants to be sent in open spells through the winter or in early spring:

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

2. Twelve plants of either of the following new choice strawberries: Sharpless, Miner's, Great 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 famous new black rasp berry, the Tyler, the earliest and most productive large black cap sort grown; or three plants of the Gregg, the most prolific and largest late black cap grown; or two plants of each.

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

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

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

7. Two strong, well rooted Roses--most beautiful and hardy sorts.

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 16 page monthly paper, exclusivly confined to the sub-ects 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 number must be ordered at the same time the papers are subscribed for. A specimen copy of the "R may be obtained by addressing A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. y., and a free specimen copy of the Kansas Farm-ER, can be obtained by addressing KAMSAS FARMER,

E. E. EWING. Proprietor.

P. S. Club agents can make use of the above offer n securing names for their clubs, and the FARMER

Communications.

Reply to Mr. Poor.

We are having fine weather and considerable fall plowing is being done; the ground being n good order. Winter wheat looks well.

In regard to E. W. Poor's attempt in your ssue of October 27th, to substantiate his statements in regard to the condition of the crops and people in this county and township, I have only to say that surely the endorsement of my letter by twenty-three citizens of our own township (any one of whom stands as high in the community as does Mr. Poor) is sufficient to refute his word unsupported except by two men, and one of them has gone back to Illinois because he has no crop. I could have had many more endorsers had I asked for them, and I still declare that I gave a truthful account of the crops and people in this county and township. I have not heard a half dozen people say no aid is needed, but all unite in saying that unless help comes, many will have to suffer this winter. I know of families here who for weeks have not had any kind of provision in their house except meal and water, and will be out of meal long before spring; and even peeling catalpa trees? I am told coal tar will had they plenty of that, how many of the readers of this paper who daily feed on dainties and have their little ones well clothed and fed, would like the prospect of sitting down with those dear ones, three times daily for mouths, to nothing but corn meal mixed with water and baked. A father, a sober, hard working man, told me a few days since, with tears in his eyes, of old bagging or any cheap cloth cut ribbon that this is the condition of his family. He has six little children, the eldest not more than ten years old. There are numbers of such cases. I tell you it means no less than starvation before spring. With no food nor clothing, God pity those who will have to sufwith a brush give the outside of this wrapping fer here this winter because aid is kept by the representations of a few men who are personsame purpose, or anything that will keep the ally interested in making a good report of the county-" keeping up the credit of the county," hay or straw wound tightly round the body of as they term it, and some out of revenge, knowthe tree will protect the bark from all intruders, ing they can send to their friends in the east and get enough for themselves. It is only by the The largest sheep ranch in the United States most rigid economy that those the best off can

that he speaks of as giving 30 bushels No. 1 corn per acre, the man who is husking it says the best of it is going 12 bushels per agre; the remainder will probably yield 6 to 8 bushels

He gives the low price of corn to prove that it is plenty. He knows as well as I do that the reason of it is, those who have corn are obliged to sell it-some to pay debts, tothers to get food and clothing; and those buying corn knowing the circumstances, put the price down to the lowest notch, which they could not do were they able to hold it. Corn is also very cheap in eastern Nebraska, and can be shipped in here and sell for 20 and 25 cents per bushel; but to And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing those who have nothing to buy with, it is as much out of their power to get as if it were \$1 per bushel.

I repeat that Mr. P. made his statements from purely personal motives, and he does not attempt to deny it-only thinks it in bad taste to charge him with it. Had he given anything like a truthful account, no objections would have been made, and I intended nothing personal when I wrote my answer; but since he reiterates by making personal charges against me which are false in every particular-and he cannot help knowing it-I feel like ventilating the gentleman a little for the benefit of those who do not know him as well as do his neighbors; as well as setting myself right before the readers of your paper.

No wonder he intimates he wishes the matter to end here by saying in his lofty manner that he will take no further notice of anything appearing except through the advertising columns. As he suggested the idea, let him set the example by using that medium, and I can follow. But you, Mr. Editor, I believe to be too just to print such an attack and then refuse to give room to an answer. It is not necessary to weary your patience nor take up valuable space by answering each charge separately, but I will mention one or two.

As to the aid business, I never said to Mr. Poor, nor any other neighbor, what he charges. Knowing his circumstances, I called in passing and asked if he wished to sign his name for old subscribers who want one of these Scales aid, at the same time remarking: "You will can send us a new subscriber or have an addineed aid before spring." His answer was, "I tional year added to their subscription. Ee expect I shall, but will not sign for any now." I made inquiries as far as I could as to who needed aid in the three school districts assigned to me, but never signed my own name for aid as charged by Poor. I think for independence of character I at least compare favorably with Mr. P., for during the grasshopper year, 1874, I never asked nor received any aid-went east and worked through the winter and returned to my claim in the spring. Mr. P., by writing innumerable petitions to different places and persons, received from different quarters an immense amount of aid-provisions and clothing. What he and his family did not wish to use or pack away for future use, he sold to his destitute neighbors at a high price, having them work for him, as they had no money. I, as well as a number of the neighbors, can testify to having bought clothing of him and working it out. His "friend Gen. Sheridan's" coat brought him a nice sum. He went through the same performance again in 1876, when the grasshoppers left us a better crop than we have raised this year. He has had but very little clothing to buy for himself or family from that time until now. He admits in his letter to your paper, that he received aid from unknown friends, and declares in his usual gushing siyle, that he is not ashamed of it, when it has not been more than a month since, in my presence and that of others, he denied ever having received anything except from his own family relations. It is not necessary to repeat the oaths with which he emphasized his denial.

As to being opposed to the lodge, I am not further than this-that I doubt the usefulness of any secret society-think open temperance meetings would be more useful. Surely one can think thus without being opposed to temperance. It is the opinion of the majority of the people here that this township wauld have given a much larger prohibition vote (there were eight) had Mr. P. not been working so much with "tongue and pen." A good cause is often injured by an advocate in whom no confidence is placed.

He seem to doubt the sincerity of my joy over the renomination of Gov. St. John, by saying I am opposed to prohibition. Surely one can vote for the Governor (as I did) without being a prohibitionist. I had no idea (as he seems to intimate) that the two were insep-

those "further west" who have lost their crops, if it were not so "cheeky" it would be really amusing. All who know him can imagine how much they might expect to receive from him by judging of the past.

GEO. F. GRUNDY.

GEO. F. GRUNDY.

Phillips Co., Kansas.

The letter accompanying the above, from another party, related solely to a personal neighborhood "squabble" which the general public care nothing about, and would be out of place in our columns. That there is a great deal of destitution and suffering in a large number of families in the frontier counties, is an established fact, all denials from interested parties to the contrary netwithstanding, and ample aid should be afforded them. One of the first acts of the legislature should be to make an appropriation for their relief.

We have received other letters from the same county, reiterating in substance what Mr. Grundy has said, and the whole burthen of evidence seems to be on that side.

About 231,000 cattle have been driven across the Red river at Doane's store, into Kansas from Texas, thus far this season.

READ THIS!

THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

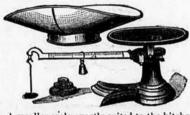
Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing,

from 1-2 Ounce to 240 Pounds,



Believing there is not a family in the counry who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from ½ ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All 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.

JUNCTION CITY, Davis Co., Nov. 25 .- Cattle and hogs doing well. Rather cold for this season of the year. I had a cow this season that had a calf that weighed 120 pounds at thirty hours old. Have commenced making un chi for the Kansas Farmer. Corn selling from 20 to 23c per bushel. Davis county had a good fair this year, and a great many farmers in this county are making an effort to improve their stock. I have a Short-horn bull twenty-one months old, that weighs 1,290 pounds.

JOHN WALLACE.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat 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 entire 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.

MARENA, Kan .- Will you please inform me through the columns of your paper what effec sorghum has on a milch cow. I think it drys up; think rice good. FRANK P. HEIMEN.

Those who feed sorghum to stock pronounc As far as his being ready and willing to help it excellent feed, but if milch cows are permitted to eat all they will of any kind of very nutritious food, inflamation will be apt to result and their flow of milk decrease: If your cow

A Good Holiday Suggestion.

For sixty years the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia, has been a welcome weekly visitor to thousands of American homes, and it is still bright and interesting as ever. To those who are not familiar with the pieneer family paper, their advertisement, published in the last issue of the Farmer, will give additional information. The Post is, and always has been, a paper that parents like to have their children read, and a half year or a year's subscription would be an acceptable holiday present for any-body.

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

Easton, Pa.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu, No, 2...

"Fall No 3...

CORN.—White...

"Yellow...

New...

OATS — Per bu, new...

BARLEY—Per bu... Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

Read the Kansas Farmer's premium offer " No 2.
" No 3.
" Rye.
CORN MEAL.
COEN GIOP
RYE CHOP.
CORN & OATS.
BRAN.
SHORTS. to club agents, send for specimen copies of the paper, club lists and go to work canvassing.

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

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this; "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles, Don't fail to use it.—[Traslated from the New Yorks, Williams, 1987] Yorker Zeitung.

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

The Friend of Delicate Ladies.

Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure is the remedy that will cure the many diseases peculiar, to women. Headache, neuralgia, disordered nerves, weakness, mental shocks, and kindred ailments are effectually removed by its -The Mother's Magazine.

Real Estate Loans

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

Building loans made on Topeka property.

Correspondence solicted. T. E. BOWMAN, Topeka, Kas.

8 and 9 -

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

All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on
A. Prescott & Co.

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

The Chicago Times says: Warner's Safe Kid-ney and Liver Cure is highly endorsed by ministers, judges, physicians, surgeons, by men of literary and scholarly distinction, and by individuals in all the walks of life.

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.

Bad Breath



arises from the stomuch, and can be easily corrected if you take Simmons Liver Regulator. It is peculiarly adapted to the stamach, or recting acidity, destroying foul gases and allaying inflammation. Take after cating a highest stamp of the pelaware Democrats ays. "For the cure of dyspepsia bilious complaint and headache, Simmons Liver Regulator has no equal. It rarely falls to effect a cure, and never, in giving relief. There is no ingredient in its manufacture that can injure any one. It has been tried for many years, and, unlike many other medicines, is steadily gaining the confidedce of the public."

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

X	Produce.	
ie	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at prices.	y W. W. buying
	NEW CABBAGE—per doz	.50@60
ct	NEW BEETS— " "	40
78	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	2270.25
18	CHEESE—Per lb	.15
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	22@.25
	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	1.90
	" Medium	1.75
e	" Common	1.50
	E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	.75
t-	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	.75
1-	TURNI'S	.75
9000	APPLES	.60@.75
lt	ALL MAG	.0000.10
78		
816	Butchers' Retail.	
r-	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	121/6
	" Round " " "	
	" Roasts " " "	10
	" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
	" Hind " " " "	7
	" By the carcass " " "	61/2
	MUTTON—Chops per lb	10
of	" Roast " "	10@121/4
	PORK	
i-	VEAL	121/4@15
is		

HIDES—Green do No. 2..... Poultry and Game. cted weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue. CHICKENS—Live, per doz...... PRAIRIE CHICKENS..... . 2,00@2.50 . 2,25@2.50 . ,90@1,15 PRAIRIE CHICAGAS
QUAII,
WI D DU KS—
MALLARD, per doz
TEKI,
RQUIRRELS,
RQUIRRELS,
RABBITS,
JACK RABBITS

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.

New Advertisements. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHOLESALE.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 30 to 32c; washed fleece, light, 35 to 37c; washed fleece coarse31 to 33c; washed fleece, medium, 37 to 41c; Unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to

St. Louis.

Demand Imited, and prices easy; Tub washed—choice—to 47c, No. 2 medium 45 to 46c,dingy and low 37c 40c,lamb 42½ to 43c. Unwash ed—choice mixed combing 29 to 33c, coarse do 24 to 26c, choice medium 28 to 39c, low do 23 to 24c, light fine merino 18 to 20c, lamb 24 to 26c; Kansas 25 to 26c, well grown fall clip Texas 23 to 26. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 15c ¼ B less—Southern burry sells at 12½ to 13c.

Markets by Telegraph, December 6.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SECURITIES

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Recelpts, 618; shipments, 1,412; market firm for good to choice; common slow; native shipping steers, averaging 1,320 to 1,447 pounds sold at 1 60 to 5 09; stockers and feeders, 3 00 to 3 50; common to good, 2 50 to 2 75; Texas steers, 2 50 to 2 75; Colorado steer, 2 80 to 3 50.

HOGS—Recelpts, 4,367; shipments, none; market weak but active; average, 390 to 4 55; bulk at \$1 35 to 165.

weak but active, 1905, 1905, 1906, 1

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

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

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

SHEEP—Firm; \$3 00 to 4 25; receipts, 700; shipments, 75.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

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 packing, \$4 39 to 4 69; light, \$4 30 to 4 50; choice heavy, \$470 to 4 50; closed weak.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,900; receipts for the week, 35,000; market steady; good to choice shipping, \$4 60 to 5 00; common to fair, \$2 40 to 2 90; butchers steady and easy; common \$2 00 to 240; good \$2 80 to 3 30; Texans, \$2 85 to 3 15; through Texans, \$2 85 to 3 50.

\$2.80 to 3.30; Texans, \$2.85 to 3.15; through Texans, \$2.80 to 3.00. \$1.80 to 3.00. \$HEEP—Receipts, 200; common to medium, \$2.20 to 3.60; good, \$3.90 to 4.15.

Kansas City Produce Market.

St. Louis Produce Market.

do 94c CORN—Easier; — to 43½c cash; 42c December; 43½ to 43½c January; 43½ to 43½c February; 45 to 45½c

May.
OATS—Firmer but slow; 34e cash; 33e bid December; 33¼ bid January.
PORK—Dull; \$13 00.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—In good demand and and at full prices WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2 red \$1 99; No. 2 spring, \$1 09!4 to 1 09!4 cash; \$1 0894 November; \$1 09!5 December; \$1 09!4 December, \$1 09!and prices of the control of the control

\$12 49 to 12 45 November, and Joseph St. 49 to 12 45 November, and higher; \$8 80 cash; \$8 30 December; \$8 20 asked a year; \$8 2½ to 8 35 January. BULK MEATS—Steady and unchanged.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.] [By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.
FLOUR—98 6d to 118 9d.
WHEAT—Winter, 98 8d to 98 10d; spring, 8s 8d 6 6d.

s 6d. CORN—New, 5s 9d to 5s 93 (-OATS—6s 2d. PORK—67s 6d. BEEFF—69s. BACON—Long clear middles, 41s 6d; short clear, 44s

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

HAY—Upland, 8—10 25; second bottom, \$22 to 23; 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 35.
MKAI—Bolled corn meal, \$1 60,
WHEAT—new \$2 20 % cwt.
CORN—1 10 to 1 35 % cwt.
OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 10; state, \$1 85 to 2 00 % cwt.

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES. PRODUCK, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 37c firm; state, 32c.

BUTTER—Ranch, % b, 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 37c;

cooking, 10 to 20c.

ONIONS——to 4c % b,

CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 40 to ——; young, 121/4c

per b.

LARD-P. W., Cwt. 458 6d.

BARLEY-2 25 to --- F cwt

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

NEW-\$1 30. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS-\$1 1434. UNION PACIFC BONDS-firsts, \$1 1434. LAND GRANTS-\$1 1314. SINKING FUNDS-\$1 19.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

11174 to 112 11174 to 11214

Demand limited, and prices easy;

Coupons of 1881....

New 5's.... New 4½'s registered.

New 4's registered...

MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 10.

ST. JOE.—\$1 08!4. PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 130, NEW—\$1 30,

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.

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

1881.

Harper's Magazine. Illustrated.

"Studying the subject objectively and from the educational point of view—seeking to provide that which, taken altogether, will be of the most service to the largest number—I long ago concluded that, if I could have but one work for a public library, I would select a complete set of Harper's Monthly.—Charles Francis Adams.Jr.

Its contents are contributed by the most eminent authors and artists of Europe and America, while the long experience of its publishers has made them thoroughly conversant with the desires of the public, which they will spare no effort to gratify.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

IARPER'S MAGAZINE, One Year 4	00	
ARPER'S WEEKLY, One Year 4	00	
ARPER'S BAZAR, One Year\$4	00	
he THREE above publications, One Year 10	.00	
ny TWO above named, One Year 7	00	
ARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, One Year 1	50	
Postage Free to all subscribers in the United Sta	tes	

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the Number for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number. A Complete Set of Harpers Magazine, comprising 61 Volumes, in neat cloth blading, will be sent by express, freight at expense of Purchaser, on receipt of \$2.25 per volume. Single Volumes. by mail, postpaid, \$3.00. Cloth cases, for binding, 38 cents, by mail, postpaid. Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cot-

parallel, the favored latitude of theworld, free from extreme short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

A. S. JOHNSON, Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

5000

Enamel Blackboards

For Introduction into the Public Schools

ATHALF PRICE

The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 12,331 bushels; shipments, 8.078
unshels; in store, 379, 689 bushels: market steady; No., 974%; No. 02, 281 to 894%, No. 3, 804% bid.

CORN—Receipts, 10,825 bushels; shipments, 18,642
unshels; in store, 75,651 bushels; market firm and igher; No. 2 mixed, 32% to 32%; No. 2 white mixed, 43% asked. Accashed.

OATS—No. 2, 311/2c bid; 313/c asked.

RYE—No. 2, 77c bid.

EGGS—Market steady at 27c per dozen.

BUTTER—Receipts moderate and choice tirm at 18c

Western School Supply Agency, FLOUR—Higher; XX,\$\\$3 to 4 10; XXX \$4 50 to 4 65 family \$4 90 to 5 10; choice, \$5 15 to 5 40; fancy \$6 50 to 5 75. WHEAT—Higher, No. 2 red. \$1 03½ to 1 03½ cash; \$1 09½ to 1 10½ December, \$1 06½ to 1 06½ January; \$1 10 to 1 00½ February; No. 3 do. \$1 04 to 1 05½. No. 4 do 94c



THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. B50 cash will be given to two men who can saw as fast and easy in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted, Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted. 163 Randelph St., Chicago, Ill.

I am closing out my stock of Clothing and Queensware in order to make room for other goods. Parties in need of Clothing can save from 20 to 26 per cent by baying of me as I must close this stock out within the next 60 days. Do not buy until you have examined my stock. W. G. NORRIS, Opposite Palace Hotel, N. Topeka, Kas.

Farmers

Can get Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, and Queensware in exchange for your produce at W. C. NORRIS'
North Topeka.

WANTED

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

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

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Literary and Domestic

Autumn Woods.

Mountains bending Steep ascending, Clad in colors bright and blending, Windy woodlands-never ending Flaming flods on every slope; Fiery blushes Tawny flushes; od is in the burning bushes,

And the vision on us rushes Like the rosy heights of hope!

Crimson, yellow.

Misty, Mellow, How the forests bow and billow!

Maple, ash and oak and willow Shed the trophies of the year; Thus we render All our spleador, Leaf by leaf in sad surrender. Pomp and pride and pleasure tender: When our days are in the sear.

Down they shiver! Quake and quiver! On the swift and silent river, Where the current glides forever To the wide and windy sea! Sifting, sowing, Drifting; blowing; Now they're floating—gaily going Like the lives of man a-flowing To the life that is to be,

The Long-Lost Ten Tribes Found.

Prof. Sachau, who has lately returned from the east, brings news of a discovery that cannot fail to prove interesting to all Bible students. In II Kings, xvii, 6, we read that "the king of Assyria took Samaria, and carried Israel away into Assyria, and placed them in Halah and in Habor by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes." In the 18th chapter and 11th verse this is repeated. From the context in both places one gathers that Shalmaneser carried the Israelites away; although he did in reality die during the three years of the siege, which was brought to a successful conclusion by his successor, Sargon, in 720. In I Chronicles, v. 26, the deportation of the Israelites is ascribed to Pul and to Tilgath-Pilneser, both, probably, names for the same person, the predecessors of Shalmaneser. The Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh are mentioned as those whom he deported, and Hara is added to the places mentioned in phoretic. They may be used for secondary Kings. It may be well to recall, in passing, that Tiglath-Pilneser actually did wrest the trans-Jordanic territory from the king of Israel. In the apochryphal Book of Tobit we find the Israelites spoken of as dwelling in the cities of the Medes, and a city, Rages, is mentioned, a place in the neighborhood of the modern Teheran, south of the Caspian Sea. Shortly after, or about the time of the capture of Samaria, Sargon conducted some campaigns in Babylonia and Elam, on the Persian Gulf, and Affects the nervous system powerfully. from these regions he brought inhabitants to supply the vacancy caused by the deportation of the Israelites.

Halah was a portion of the city of Ninevel. the capital of the country, which had apparently, at the time of Sargon's accession, been bears black berries; ripe in the fall. The root somewhat depopulated by civil strife. The is a pleasant, bitter tonic, laxative and alteracities of the Medes were southeast of the Sea of tive. It possesses great power and is entirely Urmin and south of the Caspian. But where innocent. "Notwithstanding the unmerited was "Habor, a river of Gozan?" Both names | neglect which it has suffered, it possesses propappear twice. Habor appears as a tributary of erties of a highly sanative kind, which must the Euphrates, and Gozan as part of Mesopo tamia. For a long time this was supposed to be the region meant. There had, however, been no wars or disturbances of any sort to cause the depopulation of this part of Mesopotamia, and it is difficult to see why Sargon should have made room for them there. Further, to settle them in a place from which they could so readily return to their home would have been contrary to the Assyrian policy. There was also a scarcely known Habor and Gozan in the neighborhood of the Sea of this plant in western Kansas and Colorado. It Urmia, and there is yet a Valley of Habor west of that sea. The expeditions of Tiglath-Pilneser and Shalmaneser against Namri, about the Sea of Urmiah, and against a land that is is employed as a hydragogue cathartic in yet find time for idealisms. unknown, because the inscription is defective, but which lay apparently in the same northeasterly direction from Nineveh, would have made room for the importation of people from Semariah; and we find, in point of fact, "the cities of Medes" mentioned as a place into which the Israelites were settled. This locality would have been far enough removed from Samaria to prevent the possibility of return. It satisfies, further, the close connection in the Bible narrative between Gozan and Media. West of the Sea of Urmiah, among the

mountains, dwells the small remnant that still speaks Armean. While traveling in this region, Prof. Sachan heard of some valleys inhabited by Jews. After some difficulty he succeeded in visiting them. He found a people plaints. speaking the Turkish tongue but retaining the that they had been brought thither by the of the alimentary canal, pulmonary and uri-Assyrians. There seems no reason to doubt the nary organs, etc. truth of their tradition. The Israelites in Nineveh and in the cities of the Medes, naturally shall call it Prairie Flax.) Have found it to tion is the thing to be at once applied. were lost in the population about them; but these Israelites, so isolated among the mountains, would just as naturally have preserved O. violacla. Either of these can be used with- with or without sugar and swallowed at a gulp, their identity in the same way that the Arameans have preserved their language. Hebrews they certainly are. They could not have come out of Babylon unless a body of commercial Jews suffered an impossible metamorphosis into agricultural Israelites. Unless you derive arrhea, and cholera infantum. them from the ten tribes of Israel they remain unexplained.

It is a pity that Prof. Sachan, not being an Old Testament schelar, did not interest himself as to the Hebrew text they use, nor as to

any divergency of rites or ceremonies from those now in use among the Jews. It is, of course, probable that they came under the influence of the ubiquitous mercantile Jews, accepted their texts and were rabbinized; but it is, nevertheless, possible that a search among them might be richly rewarded.

It is interesting to trace the fate of the different tribes. A part of Simeon was absorbed in Judah. A part, as we learn from I Chronicles, iv, 42, migrated to Mount Seir, and ultimately were lost among the Arabs. The Rachabites seem to have taken the same direction, toward Arabia. Reuben appears to have lost itself in Moab. Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh were absorbed in other peoples. Of Ephraim, probably Issachar and the other half of Manasseh the well-to-do people were deported by Sargon; the poorer classes, with settlers from Babylonia and Elam, formed the Samaritans, so hated by the Jews. Asher, Naphtali, Zebulon, and the greater part of Dan, so far as they were not lost in the neighboring Phoenician and Armaeic population, formed with some admixture from the Jews proper, the despised Galileans, Judah, Levi, Benjamin, a part of Simeon, and a part of Dan, with stray families from other tribes, are the modern

Among the Jews of Habor, or some of the Jewish tribes of Arabia, it is not impossible that valuable discoveries may yet be made,-

Epitome of the Medicinal Properties.

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

I present to the readers of the FARMER list of the indigenous vegetable therapeutic agents of Kansas, and a summary of their medicinal properties. The description will not be given, as it would require too much space for

it. The various works on botany can be consulted. The botanical name will be given, first (in italics) and following it will be the common or vulgar name or names, when there are such. Clematis Virginiana. There are several species of this family here.

C. Viorna, Leather-flowers. These are climbing plants. They are diuretic and diasyphilis, cancerous and other foul ulcers. These plants have not received the attention they deserve.

Rauunculus repens, Crawfoot. Powerful rubefacient and epispasti. When swallowed in the fresh state, produces heat and pain in the stomach.

Delphinium Consolida, Larkspur. The seeds and the roots are the parts used. Diuretic, emmenagogue, vermifuge, emetic and cathartic

Asimina triloba, Papaw. The papaw is a well known shrub. A tincture of the seeds are emetic.

Menispermum Canadense, Yellow parilla, Moonseed. A common climbing plant. It ultimately secure to it the favorable attention of the profession." This remedy stands unrivaled for many diseases.

Podophyllum peltatum, May Apple, Mandrake. The root, properly prepared, is the best cathartic known. Alterative in small doses.

Sanguinaria Canadensis, Blood-root. Emetie expectorant, diophoretic, acro-narcotic, seda tive, alterative, and in small doses tonic and stimulant. This is a useful plant.

Argemone Mexicana, Prickly Poppy. I found is a showy herb with a large flower-yellow, varying to white. It has not found its way into but a few works on materia medica. The juice dropsy. An injusion of the herb is used as a sudorific.

Sisymbrium officinale, Hedge Mustard. The herb is diuretic and expectorant.

Brassica nigra, Black Mustard. Laxative and it has acquired some reputation as a rem edy in dyspepsia.

B. alba, White Mustard, can also be used fo the same diseases as the black mustard. Hypericum perforatum, St. John's-wort. As

tringent, sedative and diuretic. Its medicinal agency was held in high repute, especially among the ancients. Malva rotundifolia, Low Mallow. Demulent

and emollient. Boiled in milk and water it may be used as a constant drink in bowel com-Abutilon Avicennae, Indian Mallow. Abound

contain tonic properties. Oxalis stricta, Wood Sorrel, Sheep Sorrel. out disadvantage, as they possess about similar it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the properties. These plants have been used for inflammation of the stomach and intestines, cancerous affections.

Impatiens fulva, Touchmenot, Jewelweed, Balsamweed. I pallida. These two species have nearly the same properties. An ointment | er the diet otherwise, and the quieter the pamade is used with great advantage in piles.

(Continued next week.)

True and False Economy.

I think we often make a mistake on the secret of economy in the matter of home made articles. We are apt to congratulate ourselves on the great "saving" we have made in some such enterprise, when in fact, it was a pretty dear bargain.

Passing by the vexed question with regard to the matter of rag carpets, I can't help thinkto the matter of rag carpets, I can't help thinking my friend's home made, white countepane was a rather costly affair. There was the first cost of the maierials used, coarse, unbleached muslin, and balls of candle wick—the sum ing my friend's home made, white countepane would certainly have been half enough to buy a pretty Marseilles spread which would have been handsomer and more serviceable and far more easily laundried.

Then came the long, tedious process of making. If a woman's time has any money value, it would be for more than the remaining cost of the bought counterpane.

So the many pieced quilt, which so abound in country places-are not really so economical as seems at first glance, nor really so comfortable as good woolen blankets.

Where they are put together as a pastime, they make very pleasant fancy work for leisure minutes.

If any one "takes comfort" in these home made manufactures, then they become really valuable, even though they are expensive lux-

The way to take our recreation is in the man-The Medical Flora of Kansas, and an ner we like, not in the way that suits some other person.

> But young ladies, anxious to save time for self improvement, would do well to buy, rather than make most of their fancy articles. It takes almost as much money to buy the wool for a knit shawl, as to buy the article itself; and every one knows how nearly endless is the task of knitting one. So, too, of the many trimmings wrought so laborioussly with the crochet needle, you can buy prettier Hamburg edge at almost the cost of the materials.

> A few neat collars and cuffs bought at a trimming store will have a style and finish that-cannot be given them when manufactured at home and more real satisfaction is gained and days of worrying saved.

Learn to take the value of time into the ac count in estimating the comparative economy of home made articles over those you buy.

What is economy for one person under some circumstances, is extravagance in another,

Cases in point may readily be recalled. For ome housekeepers with neither a chick or a child to take up their time, it may be all very well to sit down day after day to the piecing of silk quilts and chair and sofa covers, but for busy, over-taxed mothers, it would be too expensive a luxury.

When working women learn to buy ready made clothing more generally, they will have taken an advance step towards their emancipation, and will no doubt, add years to their lives Rural New Yorker.

What to Teach Girls.

To darn stockings and sew on buttons. To say no, and mean it; or yes, and stick to

Teach them to regard the morats and not the

To keep a house in neat order, with every-

thing in its place. That the more one lives within one's income

the more one will save. That tight lacing ought to be prevented by

law as opium smoking in China.

That the further one lives beyond one's income, the nearer one gets to the poor house.

Teach them every day some item of dry, hard, practical common sense, and they will

That any amount of tight lacing and pinch-

ing of corns cannot improve a form that the Almighty made in his own image.

Give them, if possible, a good substantial education, and as many of the accomplishments as you can afford, but never neglect their home training.

Medical Use of Eggs.

For burns or scalds nothing is more southing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is sotter, as a varnish for a burn, than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil and cotton," which was formerly supposed to be Jewish religion. They had a tradition that in a mucilage which readily imparts to water. the surest application to allay the smarting they belonged to the ten tribes of Israel, and It is exhibited in irritated and inflamed states pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything Linum Sulcatum. (As a common name I which excludes the air and prevents inflamma

The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly and by forming a transient coating of these or-Geranium maculatum, Crane's Bill. Power- gans to enable nature to resume her healthful ful astringent. Used in chronic dysentery, di- sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day would be all that are required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighttient is kept, the more certain and rapid is the recovery .- Boston Journal of Chemistry.

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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

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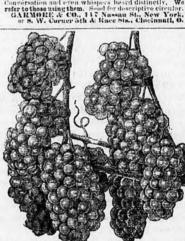
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How to Make Sauerkraut.

The best kind of sauerkraut is made of the little drumhead cabbage, ripe in October. Hollow the spindle, cut the cabbage in slender ribbons, which are put on a cloth exposed to the air for about two hours, in order to dry a little, to soften and to be more easily compress ed in barrels. The best barrels are those empty of wine or brandy. If new barrels are used they must be washed with lime water, put in a cellar, one flat bottom lying on pieces of timber, the other open. The cellar must be fresh and sheltered from frost.

The quantity of salt is two pounds for twenty cabbages. To fill the barrels: put a bed of salt one-fourth of an inch deep in the bottom, then a bed of sauerkraut six inches thick. That bed must be compressed until the six inches are reduced to three inches. Then a second bed of salt and sauerkraut, compressed the same way, and so on, until the barrel is full. (In Germany they generally compress with the foot.) The barrel must be filled only about two inches from the top edge, so as to receive a strong and heavy cover loaded with rocks.

After a few days the sauerkrant sinks under the great weight, the water comes above the cover and must be taken away and substituted by new brine every three days, until the water remains clear and free of bad smell. It is very important to have the sauerkraut always loaded and covered by about one inch of brine. The Germans mix in the sauerkraut some juniper berries (two pounds per twenty cabbages), some dill (herb), some cummin and other strong smell.

The English sauerkraut is mixed with carraway seeds, which have a more pleasant taste, a great nutritive property, and specially that to give back to nurses the milk which they have lost.

In France, people prefer the genuine taste of the sauerkraut when well made. For that purpose men keep a hole in the bottom of the barrel for taking off the old brine before putting the new on, and for family use make the sauerkraut in grit stone crocks, which are much better than wooden ware.—Dirigo Rural.

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quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removed the mind to health and sound memory, removed and the mind to health and sound memory, removed the mind to health and sound memory, removed the mind to be detailed the mind the mind to health and sound memory, removed the mind the mind

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The author refers, by permission, to Hon. P. A. BIS-M. D., president of the National Medical Asso-

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Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street,
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may be censulted on all
diseases requiring skill and
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Painless, Powerful. It CYTE ES where all else fails. A REVE-LATION and KEVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorp-tion or direct application, as opposed to unsuits actory inter-nal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, \$2.

ADDRESS

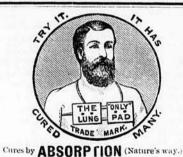
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Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness alife-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a Treatise and a Free Bottle of my infailible remedy. Give Express and Post-office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address.

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It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.
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JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,

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farm Betters.

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 they write.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 24.-My sheep seem to be free from scab, but I notice wool on the ground where they have rested, and see it starting from some of their backs. Can you tell me cause and remedy?

I shall be glad to see explicit articles on the care of sheep, etc.

They claim that clover does not do well in this part of the state, (Eak and Greenwood counties). Why not?

S. K. GEORGE.

Subscribe to the Kansas Farmer and read it carefully for one year and you will know all about stock farming and grasses. We can't teach von all in one or two numbers. Friend Colvin will probably tell you what makes your sheep shed their wool. It looks like they were troubled with scab.

Plow deep and sow orchard grass and clover together; six quarts of clover seed and a half bushel of orchard grass to the acre. Ground should be ready to sow early in spring, as soon as danger from frost is past. A hard freeze will kill clover after it sprouts.

There is no hand machine made for grinding curn and cob together that our correspondent inquires for. It requires a good deal of power for that purpose.

RAY, Pawnee Co.-For several days past we have been enjoying stormy weather. It has snowed for part of two days and during the time there may have fallen two inches, enough at any rate to make a good blanket for our wheat, which by the way is looking very fine. I believe I can say with truth that wheat nevlooked better. At any rate our prospects look favorable for a good crop.

Corn crop nearly all gathered and the aver age on the whole number of acres planted would not make more than five to eight bushels per acre. Many fields were nearly ruined by the cut or army worm, others by chinch bugs and others by dry weather; while again you would occasionally find a field that might yield forty bushels to the acre.

Rice, or Eyptian corn has been a more profitable crop, averaging perhaps twenty bushels to the acre. Quite a number of large fields of it in this vicinity are yet ungathered. I believe that if it was properly managed, that a much larger yield could be obtained. My experience in raising rice corn is to plow in spring and plant about the middle of May. My winter plowing and early planting did not make as good a yield as that plowed in the spring and planted in May. I had a field of fourteen acres, ten acres I plowed in the winter and planted in April, the balance-four acres, I plowed the first of May and planted about the middle, and I have harvested more from the four acres than from the ten acres and with one third less cultivating.

I am fully convinced from three years experience that winter plowing for crops in Pawnee ask the practical farmers of Kansas to give their experience on winter plowing in Kansas; not in Illinois, Ohio, or Maine, for what may do there wouldn't perhaps do here.

F. F. Downs.

COPE, Jackson Co., Nov. 23 .- 16 miles NE of Topeka. For the past ten days we have had real stern winter. It came on so suddenly that many of the farmers had not finished digging their potatoes, and hence will lose them. Fall wheat is looking remarkably well. There has been a large breadth sown here this fail. The corn crop in the south half of Jackson county is light; in the northern part it is much better Horses have all got the epizootic. Cattle, hogs and sheep are doing well. New comers from Ohio, Indiana and Iowa are coming in and settling down on our fine prairies. The hitherto unbounded range for stock will soon be all under fence. Wheat is \$1 00; corn, 30c; flax seed, \$1 00; hogs, \$4 to \$5 and market active and prices tending upward.

J. J. WILLIAMS

TROY, Doniphan Co., 70 miles northeast of Topeka, Nov. 22 .- I am only an amateur farmer having only commenced for myself last spring, but have succeeded first-rate so far. I have a desire to raise good hogs. Have lately purchased some young sows for breeders. They are of the Poland China breed and seveneighths blood. Will some older farmer please to inform me at what age to breed them to get the best pigs?

We have had quite cold weather for a week, the thermometer being as low as 8 degrees below zero, to our knowledge.

Corn husking is in full blast. The crop is splendid in this vicinity. I have one piece of thirty acres that will yield seventy-five bushels per acre. Wheat looks well for the time of year.

We have elected a farmer to the legislature in this district and "left" the lawyers.

The FARMER is a most welcome visitor t us, my wife taking great interest in the domes tic, poultry, and dairy items. But I will close, as this is my first letter. F. A. HENRY.

We would like to have our young "amateur farmer" write often, and believe that ere long he will leave some of his older brothers in the business behind. Men who are amateurs gen-

erally make master workmen, as they are most likely to make good use of their brains. We have hopes, also, that Mrs. H. will become interested enough in our domestic page to send some of her experiences for the benefit of her sister housekeepers.

MYRTLE, Phillips Co., Nov. 17,-What weather! Snow in October, and this morning, the 17th, ground frozen six inches deep, and cold enough for Christmas. Combining our drouth this summer with our cold spell now, it makes a season remarkable for its severity to the crops and the farmers of Phillips county. What wheat was sown looked splendid before this freeze; amount of acreage small for lack of seed.

Corn is not husking quite as well as we hoped, the early frost in September injuring the late planted. Prices are, however, low, ranging from 15 to 25 cents, according to quality; enough raised, however, to fat hogs and feed teams. Some pieces are exceptionally fine for this year, my neighbor, C. J. Lewis, Esq., telling me he has corn that husks 45 bushels

Stock of all kinds is looking exceptionally well. Young cattle are entering winter fat, as a rule. Horses fat and healthy. Stock hogs growing finely. We all feel encouraged in thinking that the season of 1881 will be a good one for us farmers.

Have just finished planting five acres of black walnuts on timber entry. No. of bushels planted 261, as picked from the tree; cost per bushel, 50c; cost of plowing, \$5; harrowing and marking, \$2.50; planting with hand hoe, \$5; total cost, \$25.67. Now I await successful

Our season past was hard on soft maple and catalpa; only half of the number received from nursery making winter quarters alive. I failed to sprout a single plant from the catalpa and other seeds kindly sent me, last spring, by Prof. Stelle. I took extra pains with seed bed, but the spring drouth here was too severe.* I hope to hear, through the FARMER, how others in Kansas who received seeds, succeeded. Those successful, please give us your methods Write for your paper, brother farmers. Tell us what you have done this season and how E. W. Poor. you did it.

"You should have tramped the bed firmly after planting if the ground was dry.-[ED.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., 260 miles southwest of Topeka, November 28,--You will see we are in the dry belt of the last two seasons, and after hearing all the discouraging reports of us, you will certainly excuse us if we do not say much of interest or give a flattering report. Times are somewhat dull, but farmers are in good spirits, and those that went to work in the spring with a will, see their labor crowned with a fair degree of success. Wheat, oats and barley were a failure, owing to the drouth in the spring, but rice corn, broom corn, sorghum, millet, etc., proved a good crop, and Indian corn, where well cultivated, is a fair crop.

The prospects for a wheat crop next year are exceedingly flattering, the early sown being extremely good. (I think most of our farmers sow too late.) Varieties sown are Red May and Turkey. A fair acreage sown. Ground is in good condition to go into winter quarters. Our county is being largely taken up b sheep, which are being brought in this fall from Colorado and New Mexico, by thousands.

Sheep are generally in good condition, and with proper care must prove a good investment in this part of the state.

Weather has been uncommonly cold for the past ten days, (colder than I have ever known here at this time of year). About four inches of snow on the ground and snowing rapidly while I am writing.

Immigration is setting this way again, (being temporarily checked by the drouth,) and come they will, for we are in the most beautiful part of the state. (If any of your readers doubt this let them come and see, and they will return home satisfied as to the truthfulness of my remarks). Those who come are almost invariably favorably impressed with our state, and the southwest part in particular

Stock is generally in good condition. There are a few mild cases of epizootic among the horses: otherwise healthy.

Prairie hay is selling at \$2 to \$3 per ton in stack; millet hay, \$3 to \$3.50 in stack.

PATRON.

AGNES CITY, 40 miles northwest from Topeka, Nov. 30 .- Wheat is looking splendid; never looked better at this time. Winter is setting in earlier than usual. Stock is looking well and there is an abundance of feed in this vicinity. I would say that about eight-tenths of the corn was cut for fodder.

This is strictly a stock country. The farmers are engaged in raising cattle and hogs, and the major part of them are breeding from purebred males, and have reached the conclusion that it is profitable to pay one hundred dollars for a pure-bred Short-::orn bull, knowing that the increase from 25 to 30 cows will amply pay the difference in one year. Such is the opinion of all that are well po-ted and are willing to keep up with the times, knowing that it will pay better for money invested, to raise one highgrade that is worth \$30 to \$35 at two years of age, than it is to raise a scrub that at the same age is worth only about \$18 to \$20. Let any that are in doubt try, and I am sure that they will be convinced. It is impossible to estimate the real value of a pure-bred male. Just let the intelligent farmer see his neighbor raise a calf that will weigh 800 to 1,200 pounds with the same care and feed that he has given his,

that will only weigh half as much, he will be-

come convinced that blood will tell if it only has the opportunity.

From the best information I can get, calves that have been grazing on oat stubble are more subject to black-leg. I would like some of the readers of the FARMER to take notice, in all cases of black-leg in their vicinity, and ascertain if there i- anything in my observations; and those that run on rye are less liable to that

disease.

Hogs are selling at 3½c to 3¾c; cows, \$20 to \$30 per head; yearling steers, \$15 to \$22 per head. All cattle are in good demand.

The election is over, and I rejoice to kn w

that the temperance amendment carried, and I regret that the \$200 exemption was lost. Try again, should be our motto. "Never say die." regret that the \$200 call. "Never say die again, should be our motto. "Never say die E. C. EDWARDS.

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

each saimal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the ist day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

No persons, except citizens and nousconteers, our tax or 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 householder may take up the same.

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

places in the townsnip, giving a correct description of ten stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor 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 shall give a full description of the same and its cash val-ue. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the val-ue of such stray. ne. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the various 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. shall be advertised in the KARSAB FARBAB II https://divenumber.ivenumber.ofany.stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Pence of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs, if the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within swelve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vestin the take di

sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a very vestific the take du.

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justic of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice. benefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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 nuisemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such

ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dol lars.

Strays for the week ending December 8.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. COLT.—Taken up by Margaret Beckford, Osage tp, on the 6th day of November, 1880, one bay horse colt with black mane and tail, supposed to be one year old last spring, valnane and tail, supposes to data \$20.

(OW—Taken up by Fred Bayless, Marion tp, one white yow 4 years old, branded with letter H on left hip and with letter C on right hip, square crop off the left ear, and valued cow 4 years out, the square crop off the tent son, at \$18.
STEER—Taken up by J N Crouch, Marion tp, on the 13th day of November, 1880, one red and white spotted steer, two years old, branded with letter H on right hip, and valued to the steep of the st years old, branded with letter H on right hip, and valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by Wm T Stevens, Marion tp, on the 8th day of November 1889, one dark roan steer one year old post, marked with square crop off of the lett ear and valued at \$12.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk Brown county—John L. moon, ciers.

HEIFER—Taken up November 15 1880, by J N Lyman,
Walnut ip, one yearlinghelfer, red white with white spot
in forchead, no brands, valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up November 12, 1850, by Joan Zancker,
Mission ip, one red steer with white on belly, white spot on
inside of left hind leg, white on end of tail, one year old
lasts ring, valued at \$18.

STEER—Taken up by John D Evans, Padonia ip, Nov 13

PSO, one red and white spotted steer one year old, valued at
\$15. \$15, STEER—By the same one red steer one year old, value at \$15.

one year old, brances on Figure 117, the valued at \$\frac{1}{2}\$. HEIFER—Taken up by Jasper Edde, Mission tp, Mission Centre PO, Nov 8 1880 one light roan heifer, about 2 years old, valued at \$16. Butler county-C. P. Strong, clerk. MARE—Taken up October 30, 1850 by William Smith of fleises up one mare colt, color black, two years no marks or rands, valued at \$35. CJIT—Also by the same one light bay colt two years old, oth hind feet and one fore foot white, to knee, baid face, valued at \$35.
STEER—Taken up November 1 1880 by M M Piper, Rosaint p, one white steer one year old, right ear split, I ft ear
cropped, no marks or brands apparent, valued at \$12.
COW—Taken up November 16, 1880 by E R Powel, Augusta tp, one white Texas cow seven years old and valued

Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk. (EIFER—Taken up by Pleasant Jones, Falls tp, Nov 19 b, one yearling heifer, rather small, color red and white marks or brands visible, valued at \$13.

Cherokee county-C. A. Saunders, clerk. COLT—Taken up November 15 1889, Shawnee tp, by J V croyles one bay colt about seven months with black man not tall, with two white spots in forchead, heavy mane an all, valued at \$25. and united at \$25.

MARE—Taken up November 1880, by Daniel Shepard o
Shawnee tp, one bay pony mare, shod all around, three yes
oid, star in forehead, saddle marks and hind feet white, va old, star in forchead, sadue mass as as well at \$25.

MARLE—Taken up by A H Caldwell, Spring Valley to one black mare 14½ hands high, hind fect white, wart on right shoulder, 4 years old, valued at \$40, PØNY—Taken up October 19. Lowell tp, Galena P O, by Jessee Cix, one black pony mare, 4 feet 10 inches high, branded on left shoulder 200s, star in forchad, white spot on side of nose, both hind feet white to first joint above hoof class of the property of the

oranded on left smooth on side of nose, both hind feet white to are joint of no note of nose, both hind feet white to a feet at \$25.0.

PONY—Taken up October 19, Lowell tp. Gadena P O. by Jessee Cix one bay pony horse 4 feet 10 inches high, star in forchead, white on tip of nose, both hind feet white to first joint above hoof, wart or lump on right nostril, and valued in the property of the prop

t \$32 50. PONY—One sorrel pony mare 13 hands high, brande ith figure 7 and H on left shoulder. Davis county-P. V. Trovinger, clerk. COW-Taken up by Ed Gleason on McDowells Creek acksonn tp, Nov 6 1880 one white cow red ears samewha arked, short tall, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, value

at \$17.
COW—Taken up by Colman P Estes on McDowells Creek
Jaskson tp. one red cow, under slope in right ear, white abou
slanks, 3 or four years old, valued at \$16. Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up on the 20th day of November 1880 by
Whitford Thurber, Clinton tp, one dark bay horse, right
hipdown, about a years old, no other marks or brands, valued at \$50.

Elk county.-Geo. Thompson, clerk. COLT—Taken upon the 1st day of November 1880, by John A Wilson, Paw Paw tp, one iron grey horse colt, 13 ands high, black mane and tatl, supposed to be three years id next spring, valued at \$55.

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk. COW—Taken up by Jessee Sutton. Centropolis tp. one cow bout 6 years old, red line back, crop off the right car and plit in left car, and small rope on head, valued at \$20. By the same one red and white spotted cow s years old, no narks or brands perceivable, valued at \$18. COLT—Taken up by Elijah Temple, Ottawa tp. one year-ing dar-bay colt, dark mane and tail and dark legs and cet, valued at \$30.

Hodgman county—E. M. Prindle, clerk. NT—Taken up by J A Whiteside, Center tp., one roan pony, 13% hands high, white hind feet and white in Jackson county-J. G. Porterfield, clerk

STEER—Taken up by Calvin Long, Grant tp, Nov 23 1880 ne white yearling steer, a dim brand on left hip, a few rown hairs around his ears, no other marks or brands perlued at \$18.

-Taken up by Samuel Stephenson, Grant tp.
3 1880, one red yearling heifer, with some white at!, valued at §12.

STEER—By the same one white yearling steer with red eck and head, no, other marks or orands perceivable, valneed at \$12.
HEIFER—Taken up by Martin Fickle, Grant tp. Nov 24
HEIFER—Taken up by Martin Fickle, Grant tp. Nov 24
1880 one three year old heifer color white except small red
spots extending on side of neck and shoulders, a brand of s

figure 1 on left hip, marked with under bit in left ear, val-ued at \$20.

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

HEIPER—Taken up by G K Falkender, Straight Creek tp, Nov 23 1880, one red and white yearling heifer, dim brand on left hip, valued at \$14.

Labette county—W. H. Kiersey, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by C E Wait, Richland tp, November
8 1880, one dark sorre! horse coil, white stripe in the face,
right hind foot white, about six months old and valued
at \$25.

Leavenworth county-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Sanders, Alexandria tp, Novem ber 15 1880 one white yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing. clerk.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing. clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by T. T. White, Fremont tp., Nov 19, 1880, one light buy filley, hind feet white, a few white hairs in forelead. medium size, three years old, valued at \$30.

COLT—Take up by A Hicks, Jackson tp., Nov 15, 1880, one light roan horse colt 2 years old, no marks or brands. valued at \$35.

COLT—Also by the same one dark iron gray horse colt, both hind feet white white to fetlock, white spot in forehead valued at \$35.

COLT—Also by the same one dark iron gray horse colt, both hind feet white white to fetlock, white spot in forehead valued at \$30.

COLT—Also by the same one dark iron grey mare colt one year old, both hind feet white and right fore foot white, no brands, valued at \$35.

COLT—Also by the same one dark iron grey mare colt one year old, belfer, ow has left horn broken off, formatically a state of the spot of the spot seed t \$16. COW—Taken up by J W Ganse, Emporia tp. on the 20th ay of November 1850 one red cow white in face and white nder the jaws, 5 years old, valued at \$20.

Biley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

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

STEER—Taken up November 6 1850 by Midard Breque of Williamsport tp, one red two year old steer, no marks or brunds, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up November 12 1880 by Thomas Heiller Aleiter and the cover medium size, no marks or brunds discernible, valued at \$10.

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

STEER—Taken up November 1 1880, by James Hees, Tecunabeh tp one brindle steer, white face, two years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up November 11880 by Peter Bunce Tecunsch tp, noe dun old horse two years old, valued at \$25.

COLT—18 the same one roan mare colt two years old, valued at \$25. COLT—By the same one roan many core two years ago at \$25.
COLT—Taken up November 5 1880 by Martin Bowen, of Williamsport to one sorrethorse colt, white star in forchead one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.
STEER—Teken up November 1880 by James Swann Mission to one white steer three years old, branded EB on right horn, ear marks, valued at \$50.
MARE—Taken up November 3 1880 by J H Young Mission to one with the control of the c MARE—Taken up or three years old, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$20. If you begin mare two or three years old, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$20. If you have the property of the second property of the prope

Wabaunsee county,-T. N. Watts, clerk. Wabaunsee county, —I. N. Walts, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M Ingram, Mill Creek tp. Nov 2
1880 one light roan helfer, ears, mouth and fore legs in
front red, leftear split, two years old, no other marks or
brands valued at \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by Ben Warren, Maple Hill tp, Nov
1, 1880, one sorrer filley, 12 hands high, no marks or brands,
rathed at \$20.

Strays for the week ending December 1. Atchison county-Chas H Krebs, clerk

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk

MARE—Taken up by James Benton, Grasshopper tp, Mus
cotah P O, Oct 20 1880, one gray mare, sore shoulders, about
12 years old, valued at \$25.

HORSE—By the same one bay horse, collar marks on both
shoulders, ab-ut 12 years old, valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Cris Blakely, Walnut tp,Oak Mills PO
Oct 25, 1880, one roan cow, white on forehead, left horn off,
7 years old, valued at \$39.

COW—Taken up by Mrs H Plummer, Grasshopper tp,
Muscotah P O Nov 1, 1880, one brown roan cow, left car
split, right ear cropped, valued at \$20.

HEHEER—Taken up by F C Herron, Center (p, Effingham
P O, Nov 17 1880, one red and white spo ted steer, 1
year old, Valued at \$30.

HEHEER—Taken up by James Andrews, Grasshopper tp,
Muscotah P O, Nov 4 1880, one red and white spo ted steer, 1
year old, Valued at \$10.

HEHEER—Taken up by T Landon, Grasshopper tp, Effingham
thite better of the process of STEER—Taken up by Brown & Roberts, Grasslon, values of the STEER—Taken up by Brown & Roberts, Grasslooper th, Mascotah P O, Nov 9 1880, one red and white spotted steer, branded O on left shoulder, two years old, valued at \$20. HEI FER—By the same one speckled heifer, red neck, right ear cropped, one year old, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by G W Carpenter, Grasshopper th, Muscotah P O, Nov 9 1880, one red steer, two sits in end of right ear, brunded A on left hip, one year old, and valued at \$12.

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. FILLEY-Taken up by G W Holt, Marion tp, one rey filley three years old, left hind foot white, and va grey micy three years old, left find loot white, and valued at \$20. STEER—Taken up by Luther Latta, Freedom tp, Nov 15, 1889 one light roan yearling steer, no brands or marks per-ceiveable, valued at \$15.

Brown county-John E. Moon, clerk.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk,

PONY—Taken up by James Dyche, Mission tp, P O address Whiting, one dark iron grey pony mare, small size, 5 year old, branded on left shoulder the letters JJ, no other marks or brands, valued at \$50.

COLT—Taken up by James Winkler, Irving tp, Nov 3 1880 one bay mare colt, right fore foot white, star in forehead, supposed to be two years old, valued at \$30.

COW—Taken up by Manuel Gladfeller, Irving tp, Nov 3, 1880 one large brindle cow marked with under bit in each ear, light under belly, branded on left hip with letter Wupside down, supposed to be cight years old, valued at \$13.

HEIFEL—By the same one dark red heifer marked with a swallow fork in right ear, two year old, valued at \$13.

COLT—Taken up by Joseph M Sewell, Walnut tp, Nov 10, 1880, one dark bay horse colt, pony stock, about 4 years old, so marks or brands, valued at \$20.

EER —Taken up by Line dat \$25.

BY EER —Taken up by E D Evans, Hamilin tp, Nov 13, 280, one dun colored horse 19 hands high, 10 years old, valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by E D Evans, Hamilin tp, Nov 24, 1886, one dun colored horse 19 hands high, 10 years old, small white spot on left faw, valued at \$30.

STEER—Taken up by Simon Fraser, Padonia tp, Nov 18, 1800 and 18

Dickinson county .- T. J. Crozier. clerk. STEER—Taken up Oct 30 1880, by Charles Fiedler, Liber-ty tp. one red steerabout three years old, white belly and flanks, valued at \$20.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk. COW—Taken up the 5th day of November 1880, by Osgood Joleman, Kauwaka tp, one small roan cow no marks or rands, valued at 290.

STEER—By the same one red and white two year old atterption to the same of the sam Coleman, Radwasa 19, one small roan cow no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

STEER—By the same one red and white two year old steer white face, round red spot in face, crop and under bit off left car and a hole through it, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up on the 5th day of November 1880 by O F Deskins, Kauwa a tp, one red cow 8 years old, crop and split in right ear, crop and under bit in left car, some whitein forehead, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By the same one white 2 year old helfer, red head and red specks on body, valued at \$12.

MULE—Taken up on the 6th day of November 1880, by E A Benefield, Eudora tp, one dark brown 3 year old mule, no marks or brands. an Rehment, Educator, on a marks or brands.

HORSE—By the same one black 5 year old horse, collar marks on new the same one bay 3 year old pony horse, no marks or brands.

MULE—By the same one sorrel 2 year old mare mule, no narks or brands. HORSE—By the same one dark sorrel horse colt, hind feet white.

PONY—Taken up on the 27th day of October 1880, by B
B Thomas, Endora tp, one bay pony mare, white face, hind
feet white, collar and saddle marks, valued at \$15.

Greenwood county-J. W. Kenner, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W J Morgau Pleasant Grove to ne light grey horse 10 or 12 years old, about 14% hands ligh, a small white spot in left eye below sight, no marks or

brands.

FILLEY—Taken up by C H Shoemaker, Tani Groves tp.

Cti 4 1880, one two year old filley, bay color, small white
spet in forehead, no marks or brands, valued at \$40.

MULE—19 the same one brown yearling mare mule, no
marks or brands, valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by N P Bernard, Pleasant Grove tr.

Nov 1, 1880 one brindle yearling steer, branded Z on right
hip. ilp.

PONY—By the same one three year old pony mare, sorrel
polar with white strip in face, no marks or brands.

Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clerk

COW—Taken up on the 25th day of October 1880, by J 8 stiller, Delaware tp, one white cow 7 or 8 years old, red cars, under crop or slit in right, the right here droops down, dim rand on left hip resembling the letter O, valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up on the 1st day of November 1880, by John Reed, Norton tp, one dark bay horse colt, one year old ashed at \$25. alued at \$25.

COLT - Ta en up on the 1st day of November 1880, by Den 1s Call, Delaware tp, one bay mare colt 2 years old, 13 ands high, white spot in forehead, dark mane and tall, ar : legs, a scar or brand on right shoulder, valued at \$80.

COW - Taken up the 1st day of November 1880, by Mrs F.

Williams, Delaware tp, one white cow 5 years old, brand-

ed with letter O on left hip, an under bit and swallow fork in ed wim retter 0 on left hip, an under bit and swallow fork in both cars, valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up on the 1st day of November 1880, by C B Cox Sarcoxie, one reasond white spotted five year old cow with white call by her side, "atted at \$2.

HEIFER—Taken up on the "he cay of November 1880, by Win Petty, Runal p, one small reason at \$2.

HEIFER—Taken up on the "he cay of November 1880, by Win Petty, Runal p, one small reason at \$4.

State of the cars, white at \$4.

Left Research up one white seer 2 years old, red cars, walled at \$4.

State of the cars, walled at \$4.

HEIFER—Taken up the 1st day of November 1880 by John Jeff Res, she he can be the cars, walled at \$4.

Heartey, Jefferson tp, one white seer 2 years old, red cars, swallow fork in left and crop of right car, branded J P on both horns, valued at \$5.0.

Harvey, Jefferson tp, one hay horse pony six years old, 13% hands high, star in forchead, white on end of nose, and valued at \$50.

Harvey, Jefferson Ip, one hay horse pony six years old, 13½ hands high, star in forchead, white on end of nose, and valued at \$30.

MARE—Taken up on the 2d day of November 1880 by J H Miller, Norton Ip, one dark bay mare 6 years old star in forchead, shoes on front feet, valued at \$40.

Johnson county—Frank Huntoon, clerk,

STEER—Taken up by S G Eder, three miles north of Aubry, Nov 12 1880, one white and red steer one year old, star in forchead, which horse, branded on left hip with letter 0, valued at \$40.

ARE—Taken up by Maluy Cave, two miles north of Audred at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by Maluy Cave, two miles north of Audred at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by haluy Cave, two miles north of Audred at \$40.

MARE—Taken up by David Davis five miles southeast of Shawnec, Oct 21 1880, one hay mare 4 or 5 years old, about 15 hands high, star in forchead, both hind feet whith, scar or right fore leg above the knee, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$50.

HORSE—Taken up by J H Schrader, four and a half miles southeast of Shawnec, Oct 27 1880 one bluish grey horse 6 or years old about 14½ hands high with collar and saddle marks, shod all around, an other marks or brands perceivable. Taken up by J Mare Poland, shawnec tet, November 12 1880, one bluish grey horse 6 or years old about 14½ hands high with collar and saddle marks, shod all around, no other marks or brands perceivable and the star in fight ear, valued at \$50.

COW—Taken up by Ames Poland, shawnec tp, November 12 1880, one brindled cow 8 or 9 years old, cop off of each ear and under bit in right ear, valued at \$15.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Nichaus, olerk.

Leavenworth county .- J. W. Niehaus, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Matt Calvert, High Prairie tp. Nev 1880 one yearling red and white steer, with white face swal w fork in left ear, no other marks or brands perceivable, s is so one yearing rea and write steer, with white face switch tow fork in left car, no other marks or brands perceivable, yeared at \$12.

STEER—Then up by M S Buxton, High Prairie tp, Nov Steep of yearling steer, some white on the belly, barneded with a heart on left hip, no other marks or brands perceivable, yethed at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by James P Seever, Sherman tp, Nov 16 1880, one bay cold 2 years old, yelued at \$35.

COLT—Thy the same one bay horse cold one year old, some white in forchead, valued at \$35.

HEIFER—Taken up by David McConnell Sherman tp, Nov 18 1880 one white heifer with brown cars, hole in right car, 2 years old, valued at \$35.

COW—Taken up by William Pierce, Touganoxie tp, Nov 11 1880 one red cow with white belly and the fanks and bush of her tail white and a white spot in her face, with the letter S branded on the front part of the jeft horn and the left car cropped on the top side, valued at \$18.

STEER—By the same one 2-year old steer, *11 white, branded on the front part of the left horn with the letter S.

COW—Taken up by Isaac Korlett, Delaware tp, Novendedon the front part of the left horn with the letter S.

Evon country—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. Lyon county—wm. F. Ewing, out of the Pillary—Taken up by B. J Dumire. Waterloo to, one only filley, 3 years old, three white feet, a little white on the rose and branded with letter 8 on left shoulder. FILLEY—By the same one bay filley 2 years old, three white feet, star in foreleand, little white on nose and branded with letter 8 on left shoulder.

McPherson county--J. A. Flesher, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Christian Foran, Mound tp, Chris-an P O, one mare pony color bay, some white on off hind not, a white spot in forchead, 9 hands high, supposed to be even years old, valued at \$25.

Miami county.—B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by J W Dixon, Sugar Creek tp. Nov 1,
1880, one sorrel filley 2 years old about 12% hands high, both
hind feet white and spot in forehead, no other marks or
brands, valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by N D West, Stanton tp. Oct 20, 1880,
one black horse about 5 years old, ring burn on right hind
foot, left hind foot white, saddle and collar marks, about 14
hands high, valued at \$47 50.

STEER—Taken up by A White, Paola tp, N°v 17, 1880 one
red yearling steer, some white on belly, and white bush of
tail, no other marks or brands, valued at \$40.

COLT—Taken up by Wim Marley, Wea tp. Nov 23 1880, one
sorrel mare col' with white hind feet, a little white in forehead, 3 years old next spring, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Wim Marley, then tp. Nov 23, 1880,
one bay horse coil, with sim tail, no other marks or brands,
4 years old next spring, valued at \$40. Miami county.-B. J. Sheridan, clerk.

Montgomery county-Ernest Way, clerk. Montgomery county—Friest way, ciers.

STEER—Taken up Nov 8 1880, by J. W. Bowersock, Caney p, one brindiesteer, three years old, no marks or brands, ralued at \$16.

STEER—Taken up October 19, 1880, by Andrew B. Devens me year old steer with a white spot on left flank and on the creat, color deep red, a hole in the point of left ear, valued t \$12.

Nemaha county-Joshua Mitchell, clerk. STEER—Taken up by N F Denney, Richmond tp. Nov 7 880, one white steer colf, supposep to be two years old, in-ide of cars red, a crop off or and a split in each car, valued

1880, one white steer coin suppose; to the two years old, inside of ears red, a crop off of and a split in each ear, valued at \$20. LP—Taken up by C B Sanford, Richmond tp. Nov 3 1880, one red calf with white spots on upper part of face, white under finals and forward parts, one year old, and valued at \$48.

MARE—Taken up by J W Gillaspie, Richmond tp. Nov 7 1889, one dark bay mare with star in forehead, light collar marks, 16 hands high about 12 years old, valued at \$48.

COLT—19th the same one sucking mare colt, dark bay in color, good size, the fool of the above mare, and valued of \$25.

MARE—Hy the same one dark bay mare about 12 years old, 15 hands high, some saddle marks, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Emanuel Beck er, Neuchattel tp. Nov 5 1880, one light sorrel mare colt two years old part, star in forehead and spavin on right hind leg, valued at \$30.

COLT—Taken up by Wim Moser, Rellby tp. Nov 10 1880, one grey mare colt supposed to be two years old white stripe in forchead, the right fore foot and the left hind foot white, no other marks or brands, no value given.

STEER—Taken up by W. Cooper, cilman tp, Nov 6 1880 at \$40.

HEIFER—Taken up by W. Cooper, cilman tp, Nov 6 1880. one roan yearing seet, but T B Coleman, Gilman tp, Nov 8 HEIFER—Taken up by T B Coleman, Gilman tp, Nov 8 1880, one white two year old heifer branded AC on both hips

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. COLT—Taken up by H E Dougherty, Manhattan tp, one lack mare colt surposed to be 2 years old past, star in fore-ead, some white on nose, left hind foot white, no other narks or brands, valued at \$35.

Shawnee county-J. Lee Knight. clerk PONY—Taken up Nov 8 1889 by Ira McQuiston, Williems port tp, one dark chestnut sorrel pony mare 5 years old, about 10 hands high, valued at \$12. COLT—By the same one dark iron pray mare colt one year jold past, about 10 hands high, branded on left shoulder with on past, about 10 manus niga, oranuced on left shoulder with figure 8.

MARE—Taken up November 2 1880 by David Eckert, Mis-sion tp, one sorrel mare with small white spot in face, about ity years old, valued at \$50.

MARE—By the same one bow mare with small white spot in face, about 3 years old, valued at \$53.

COLT—By the same one brown yearing colt, and valued

COLT—By the Sanaches of the Action at \$20.

STEER—Faken up November 25, 1880 by Samuel Kosier, Monmouth tp, one red yearling steer, upper bit in leftear, valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken np November 13 1880 bp Wm H Long, Tecumseh tp, one white and red helfer 2 years old, no marks HEIFER: 4 one white and red heller 2 years who had been set to one white and red heller 2 years when a will be a set of the set of t white, few white nairs it foreneed, a years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$30. COLT—Taken up November 24 1880, by W H Reaser, Au-burn tp, one bay yearling colt, black mane and tail, white syot in forchead, no marks or brands, valued at \$20, COLT—Taken up November 22, 1880, by J T Moran, Au-burn tp, one brown yearling mare colt, spot in forchead both hind feet white, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county-T. N. Watts, clerk.

both hind feet white, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Wabaunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John A. Nelson Mission Creek tp.
Nov 6th, 1880, one white steer, left car crop and swallow fork
right car under bit, two years old, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up in Newbury tp November 2d by T
Baydston, one dark iron grey mare 2 years old, amalialze,
bunch under chin, little white in forehead, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Hoskinson Brothers, Newbury tp,
November 24, one stud colt, one years old, dark iron grey,
MARE—Taken up by S A Look, Newbury tp, November 2
one dark iron grey mare, two years old, branded with a heart
on the right shoulder.

MARE—By the same, one dark iron grey mare, 2 years
old, branded with a heart on the right shoulder.
The two above strays valued together at \$20.

COW—Taken up by Francis Mier, Farmer tp, Nov 6th, one
red cow 2 years old past, white spot on each flank, keen horns
on warks or brands, valued at \$22.

COLT—Taken up by H C McKee, Wilmington tp, one bay
horse colt, 3 years old, about 13½ hands high, a few white
hairs on forehead, white spot on uose, valued at \$35.

COLT—By the same one tay mare colt 3 years old, star in fore
head, left hind foot white, valued at \$35.

MARE—Taken up by John II Small, Wilmington tp, one
sorrel mare, light mene and tall, right hind foot white,
spot in forehad extending half way down the nose, 3 years
old past, 15 hands high, valued at \$30.

COLT—By the same one flight bay horse colt, black
mane and tall, suposed to be 2 years old past, about 14½
hands high, valued at \$30.

COLT—By the same one dark roan horse colt, black mane
and tail and feet up to pastern Joints, supposed to be 1 year
old past, 15 hands high, valued at \$30.

COLT—By the same one dark roan horse colt, black mane
and tail and feet up to pustern Joints, supposed to be 1 year
old past, 15 hands high, valued at \$30.

COLT—By the same one dark roan horse colt, black mane
and tail and feet up to pustern Joints, supposed to be 1 year

oid past, valued a: \$10.

Wilson oounty—J. C. Tuttle, clerk,

FILLEY-Taken up by F M Smith, Guilford tp, on the
5th day of November 1880 one bay filley 2 years old, white
in the forehead and white on the nose, and the left hind foot
white to the pastern joint, sear on left fore leg near the
breast, about 13 hands figh, valued at \$20,

STEER—Taken up by J W Bently, Clifton tp, November 2
1880, one yearling steer, yellow sides, white back and belly,
with an under bit out of the left car, valued at \$15.

Woodson county—H S. Trupbleed, clark

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk.

one fron grey coit one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$30. T—Taken up by William C Perry, Eminence tp, Nov 1 1880, one mare mule coit about \$5 months old, dark brown, no marks or brands, valued at \$50. STEER—Taken up by P Hoy, Neesho Falls tp, Nov 3 1880, one white yearling steer, crop and split in left ear, split in right ear, valued at \$12.

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 solicted.