## ESTABLISHED 863. THE KANSAS ARMER

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NOBLANKS.

R. R. RWING, Editor as

\$20.

\$40.

ALL PRIZES.

## TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 6. 1881.

in elevation. In second story there are four

 $f^{a \mu a \nu}$ 

## Correspondence. A Model Horse Barn.

9

The illustrations on this page are the eleva-

the contract

and the second

tion and ground plan of the barns of M. W. From each door to the center is erectas a Dunham, Esq., of Wayne, Ill., the widely hay carrier, as near the ridge as possible. The known importer of the Percheron-Norman building is supported by the usual cross-being horses. These barns and stables, with their and braces. The roof is covered with the very the horses, is 12 feet high and 20 feet wide, connecting yards, are regarded by competent judges as being about as near perfect for the uses they are intended to serve, as it is possible to construct. While there are few farmers or horsemen who require buildings on se exten-tive a scale as this, it will be seen from the fol-boil five minutes, take out, place on an antimine.

to take Un Proposition inter

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The Agent sending in the highest runber of subscribers over 25 and less than will re-Premium of \$10, and a copy of the ARMER All Agents sending in a club of 1/ intecrib-ers for one year, at \$1.00 each, will beeive s copy of the paper free for one year. The Agent sending in the highest subscribers over 10 and Les than 25, w ceive

TTO. 1 .- PROTOGRAPHIC VIEW FRUM THE PROAS, LUCKING TOWARD THE BOUTSWART, OF THE RADAR OF THE BUTED PERC W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, DU PAGE

ments. Barn No. 1 is 160 feet long by 52 feet wide,

low frost; bottom of wall 16 inches, top one oil, last indefinitely, as the water will not pene- mixing box filled from spouts from bins, is questions trate them in the least. foot in thickness. The wall is laid on the east, north and west sides, and one wall of same di- The squares indicated in plans are box stalls,

mensions is laid 16 feet from north wall and 16x16 feet square, with one door, double thick, parallel to it. Cross walls 10 inches thick sup- 4 feet 6 inches wide, and 8 feet high. Latch, a

port the partitions of the box stalls. The straight piece of \$x} inch iron, 1 foot long, feet apart, 4 feet sq are on bottom, and 20 ding one inch, to catch latch hook. An iron

line built in the same manner. The building is constructed (as will be seen by position of

wall), with four rows of posts, the two central

rows standing 16 feet from outside, and 20 feet

from each other, both ways; extending to the

purline plate, and supports the same. The out

side posts are 20 feet long, and on north side

are 16 feet apart. All the posts are 8x8 inches

and are connected by beams 8x10 inches, and

10 feet from the bottom, upon which are laid

2x12 inch joists. The two centre lines of

lowing detailed description that the plan is one with tight bottom, and drip back to the vat; in with plank floors, hay being fed in shoot that can be adapted to suit various require- half an hour the other end of the bunch can be from above. The upper part is reached by an

dipped and returned on incline. In one hour embankment and bridge. A hay carrier is also they will be dry.) The cost is less than one rigged in it, door opening at the north. Large with an awning adjustable 10 feet wide, to raise dollar per thousand, and when propared in this feed hins are located over north end of the al- of the KANSAS FARMER, and that is that some and lower. The foundation is of stone, laid be- way, they will, with an occasional coating of ley, where water is marked in diagram, and a of your many readers will answer me a few

placed beside the hadraut. No. 4 is an open shed facing south, with yard in front.

No. 5 is 50x100 feet, with stone basement, the walls 26 inches on bottom and 16 inches on wouth outside foundation consists of piers, 20 mortised into center edge of doer, and protru- top. The building rests entirely on the outside inches square on topy with cap of cut stone 20 plate, with slot for latch to play in, is screwed feet long and about 14 feet apart. The girths inches square on bot im, and 12 inches square on the edge, and an inch hole is bored under are 6x6 inches, and 4 feet apart. The roof is a sod and what is the yield per acre? Would it on top, to receive this post. Sixteen feet north, latch to raise with. There is a window, twelve truss roof of the strongest kind. (See eleva- be too late to plant it on wheat stubble if

MANURE TRACK

that can be raised, leaving an opening in shoot the grounds for drainage. The stalls are doors on the north side, with transoms, and on the south side eight of same kind. Internal end, as high as can be made in the sable is a door 12 feet high and 10 feet wide, wouch which the building is filled with hay. From each door to the center is erectable bottom of shoot is grated with gas pipe 3 feet 6 plank, doweled together 44 feet high, and the inches long, set on incline from corner outside front rises in an oval shape, and is barred. The of bottom of shoot, which is 6 feet from floor to stall posts are 6x6, oak ; 3212-inch joists run ters at top, and one of them moves in a slot, so matched plank is used for floor above, so that as to double the distance when required. the space over the horses' heads is perfectly Barn No. 2 consists entirely of box stalls, smooth: The ceiling over the floor, back of made on same plan as those described above, the horses, is 12 feet high and 20 feet wide,

5} feet in the clear, and the partitions are 3-inch from stall posts to outside building, and 2-inch

VOL. XVIII, NO. 1.

60 feet higher than the barns, and 100 rods away, built of stone laid in cement, and completely covered from the frost, The water is forced into this reservoir by wind power, and is drawn by a 21-inch main to the buildings, and is distributed through them by 14 inch and 1-inch pipes, laid 5 feet under ground:

The wagon house has a self-support ing roof, and the entire front is composed of sliding doors. Carriage houses and si, 'y sheds are ordinary frames. All yards are graded and graveled in such a manner that they are perfectly free from mud at all times of the year. The arrangement of the yards oan

be seen from the diagram. All the manure, except from barn No. 1, goes to the elevated track indicated, and in winter time is dum, ed into wag-ons and halled out. The total length of front shown in the diagram is 600

## Some Questions.

I want to ask a favor through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, and that is that some

I will begin by asking if Canada, or the common field pes, can be grown successfully in this part of the state? If so, how to planttime and manner of barvesting?

I want to know all about rice corn ; its value for feeding hogs as compared with corn ; also wall. The sills are 8x10 inches, the posts 20 time, best way, and distance to plant, and number of times to cultivate. Can it be grown on planted just after the wheat is taken off?

> Will some one give me some information about chufas, or earth almonds, time

Special Premium of \$5. Subscriptions for two years at same s may be counted as two manes in making up lubs.

Names may be sent in as fast as tai out waiting to form a full club, though n with clubs of ten or more names at one time, are pre rred to a less number, but the cash must in al 108 ac

Postal money orders, registered les rs, and ransmit money through the mails.

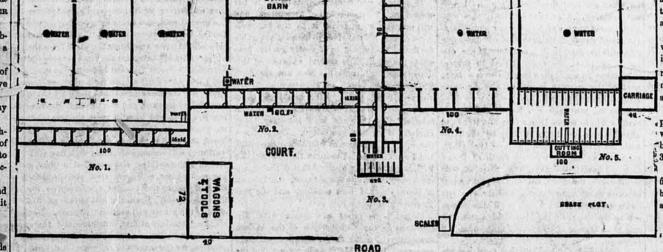
Now let us see what the hosts of way friend of the "Old Beliable," the KANSAS RMER can do towards extending more widely its cir-culation. We offer them all the profit are bare cost in the hope that they will be able is put the paper into a y jusand farm homes every county in the cate, that has been ranize four years./

The pr. nium offers will remain al Premiums will be awarded and mid. mpetiton until February 1st, 1881, w As soon as 25 names of subrcribers ] sent in by an agent he will be paid \$5.00, or that amount may by retained in the agents hands, remitting us \$20.00.

### Send for Club Lists

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

> D. D. HWING, Editor and Publisher, TOPEKA, KANSAS,



SOO. FEET

### FIG. 2.-M. W. DUNHAM'S BARNS ROUND PLAN.

and parallel to this line of piers, is another lights 15x16, on outside, and one nine-light tion for location of windows, cupola, etc.) The window, from stall to alley, for each stall, cov- boarding is of the best dressed and matched ered with No. 9 wire screening. The outside flooring. On north side and center is a cutting others may help the old FARMER and give a window is grated with inch refuse gas pipe, set three inches apart (cost about \$35 per ton). with second floor (see elevation.) , The base-Windows hang on weights. The north and south sides of the stalls are sealed with 2-inch matched plank, 5 feet high, and from there to top with 1-inch matched stuff.

The partitions between the stalls are made by setting 2x4-inch studding flatwise, 6 inches apart on sill, and extending 5 feet high; both

beams running lengthwise of the building are sides are then sealed with common matched additionally supported by a cast-iron angle and dressed flooring, even with top of studding, bolted on the post under the end of each beam and an oak cap 2x6 inches, spiked on top. The and running down the post and out under the top of this cap has 1}-inch holes, 4 inches from side of beam 12 inches. The beams are also center to center, and 1 inch deep, in which inch trussed on the top, making a solid and safe supgas pipes, 3 feet long, are inserted, and capped port for the joists, which run crosswise of the with another oak cap firmly set on both ends

building. The roof is one-third pitch, and The floors are made of clay and gravel; an alformed with gables and dormers, and surley s x feet wide runs the entire length of the mounted by a cupols, as shown in elevation. barn, with manger on opposite side from stalls. The hay shoot is built in the outside corner, The outside is girted with 6x6 and four fee apart, and boarded with matched and dressed with 2 foot run, and extends 6 feet above the upper floor, and has a side door on long side, lumber. The positions of windows can be seen

running east and west along the north side. On each side of each alley are four box stalls, about 12x14 feet, with plank partitions 5 feet

high, and doors opening from one to the other, to the outside.

Hay comes from third story, through shoots opening in the alley, and is fed in mangers. The second floor is divided entirely into single front of each row for feeding grain and watering. Hay comes from above in shoots as in other stalls. The floors are 2-inch matched

plank, tarred, and then covered with paper, two thicknesses. On top of this is laid 3-incl plank, boiled in oil and keyed, together every five feet. Between the two floors is an iron gutter, just at the back end of the stalls, with iron outlets running down the basement into their value for stock as compared to o: ra, and what is the average yield per acre? Just one more: Will some one tell of what they call a model hog corrall ? Will it pay to grind, steam or cook corn and oots for hogs, with Kansas prices ? How many pounds of fat will a bushel of good, sound corn put on a hog ?

There has been a large acreage of wheat , planted here, and the prospect is fine. Corn was a poor crop, owing to drouth and chinch bugs. Old corn sells for 35 to 40c, new from 30 to 35c; hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Steck of all kinds doing well, and are in fine condition. The epizootic troubled some horses a little a few weeks ago, but it is abating. Winfield, Cowley Co., Dec. 10th.

"Raised a Club of Ten Without Much Exertion.'

The following letter, accompanying a club, is a sample of many, and illustrates how easily room, 20x24 feet, cutter standing on a level lift to the cause of the farmers by a little exertion among neighbors. Show them a copy ment is divided by three 6-foot alleys, running of the FARMER and impress upon them the north and south, connected by one 4-foot alley, importance of sustaining the papers that are importance of sustaining the papers that are making the fight for lighter taxes on farm property and more protection to the rights of the agricultural class.

SIR: I have been taking the KANSAS FARMER for the last year, and am so well pleased with it that I thought I would try and add a few names more to your subscription stalls, as will be seen on plans, with an alley in list, so I went out through my neighborhood and have succeeded in raising a club of ten without much exertion."

> A few volumes of Greeley's "What I Know about Farming," and Milton Briggs' Western Farmer and Stock Grower [for sale cheap, (75c, per vol., by mail) at the office of the KANSAS FARMER. These books contain much interesting and valuable information for far mers.

## 

States!

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

usually managed.

acres

them.

## The farm and Stock.

2

## Hog Raising.

The following article on hegs as a leading stock for the Kansas corn and grass farm is one of the very best articles we have published. While cattle and sheep are not within the reach of all farmers, who are limited in sur plus capital any farmer can manage to buy half a dozen good breed sows and a boar, and by following the practice of Mr. Holmburg, make money rapidly and surely.

After a week of pleasant weather with 45 to 60 degrees in the shade, the wind again turned back north with zero this morning, Dec, 18. The winter has been dry and open here, and very favorable for putting up ice. The wheat is looking very well, and the prospect is very good for a heavy crop next year. The hard freese has done ne .injury, as the ground was full of water when first freezing up.

The shipping of wheat, broom corn and hogs has been immense from this county this fall, and with very good profit to the producers. Wheat has been sold at from 45 to 50c per bushel according to grade, and broom corn for \$45, to \$110. according to quality. The highest price paid for hogs this fall has been \$4.12} per hundred pounds - a very profitable price with corn at 25c per bushel. Almost all horses have had the episoetie, and several have died from that disease, but other stock is doing well. Hog, raising, if properly managed, is a very prefitable; business; as most farmers in our county have no range, or large enough pastures for other kinds of stock.

I keep from 200 to 300 hogs, mostly of the Berkshire and Poland China cross; have also the pure breed of both kinds; keep them most of the time in a fifteen acre lot, bordering on the Smoky Hill river, where they have good shelter in summer and pure water the year around. In winter they have my straw stacks and low, close sheds for shelter. My pasture is part in alfalfa clover, and part in rye and oats, and I feed only about one-fourth the regular feed in \$700. Mr. B. sold the same number for \$3.75 the summer months. My hogs average at 12 per owt; they bring him \$590; that 18, \$110 with every other state. I am not sure but our months old, about 300 pounds live weight. I keep my four boars, two of each kind, in pens falls short of the former lot amounts to only by themselves all the time, and select my breading; sows after one year old; choosing first lot gives him 75 cents per head more on from the largest and most gentle of the herd, and put them with such boar as I think suits them best, in order to perfect the breed. I put a fine, small boned Berkshire sow to a coarse Poland China boar and vice versa

I keep them in shipping condition, and can sell and ship at any time when prices suit me, either in winter or summer. I feed mostly dry corn in winter, as it produces more animal heat but sometimes in fattening a separate lot I grind corn and rye, or corn and oats together, and put in barrels set in the ground, and fill the barrels with boiling water, cover them up and let it stand a few days in order to sour before feeding.

My breeding sowsI put in separate pens when ready to have pigs, and at the time watch them clessely, until they get used to their pigs. I get three and four litters from each sow.

One great fault among our breeders of hogs or other stock is, that they do not understand, or 'fully appreciate a good breed, but keep breeding in and in from miserable scrubs, in place of starting with a good breed and changing their boars once in two years.

L. N. HOLMBURG Lindsburg, MoPherson Co.; Kas.

A Yew Suggestions Concerning Stock-Raising for Market.

A few days since, one of our shippers freighted four cars for the St. Louis market. They were raiser that a lamb one year old at this day will frequently weigh as much as one two years old, did twenty or thirty years ago.

The improvement in the breed and manage nent of swine, is still more visible

It now becomes the interest of farmers te compare the quotations which are reported to the newspapers from Chicago, St. Louis, and other cattle markets. For example, choice beeves weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs. \$5.75; below 1,400, \$5.25; medium grades, \$4.75; inferior, \$3.75. This strikes the farmer as a wide variation in the figures, but se it is.

The question I wish to enforce 18, How can we secure the extra fifty pounds of beef on each head of cattle disposed of so as to obtain the largest figures? Many of our farmers seem to think that if cattle can be got through the winter menths at the least possible expense and trouble, they are doing well with their stock. This is false economy and a very erroneous no tion. There is no wisdom or humanity in permitting our domestic animals to decline in weight and condition during the winter months. A certain amount of food is necessary to sustain life; if cattle become poor and depleted at the close of winter, it will of course require a much longer period in the spring after grass becomes plentiful for them to regain what they have lost during the winter menths. Cattle which are unsheltered during the cold and niercing winds and snow storms of the winter need at least one-third more food than if they had good winter quarters. But what do we sometimes find the facts to be in such cases. In place of an increase of food, it is rather diminished in proportion to the exposure.

We need reform in this department of indus try. Cattle raising is the most profitable investment of agricultural pursuits; but we sho'd study economy, not violate the laws of humanity; for economy and humanity are fortunately inseparably connected in the profitable raising of stock.

Let us illustrate this matter by a few figures from cases which have come under our observation. Mr. A. sold 15 head of fat steers, three years old, for \$4.25 per cwt.; they bring him less. The 50 pounds of beef which each steer \$1.87 per head, but the extra 50 lbs. on the the whole weight-making the difference \$7.32 on each steer in favor of the extra 50 lbs. of beef. What do we learn by these figures? That by proper cars and a little extra attention in grow-ing stock for market we receive a large remu-pork packer, the cattle shipper, the wheat neration for the extra 50 lbs. of flesh, we put on our beef cattle. When our stock during the products of the United States, and per so, know winter months loses 10 to 15 per cent. in how to gauge his prices, as he has already apon our beef cattle. When our stock during the weight, we are pursuing a ruinous policy; on the other hand we are remunerating ourselves in the same propertion. The highest claim is that of humanity, the second that of economy.

JAS. HANWAY. Lane, Franklin Co., Kas.

## About Several Things.

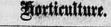
I am pleased to see in the FARMER a lette from my old friend, S. T. Kelsey, on the sub ect of tree culture on the plains, and when we get the views and opinions of Mr. Kelsey or tree planting, we have the opinions of an expert. It would not, I am satisfied, be an exag geration to say that he has planted more tree than any ten men in the United States, and being a man of hard, practical common sense, his observations on tree growing for over a quarter of a century, are bound to be valuable, and will influence with our senators and representatives generally be found accurate. I have no doubt should use it to the improving of our rivers and that tree culture will be a success in one sense, streams. on what are now the treeless plains. It will

If Kansas would appropriate what it has not, probably, for the next hundred years support a great variety of trees, but eventually, if will properly appropriate it to the improvea beautiful lot of fat cattle, very uniform in the world stands, large groves, if net dense for-

better adapted to large sheep and cattle ranches. Using a small sponge, drop two or three drops importance than either, the centers being than it is to small farms, and I believe it will in each eye once, daily, for three or four days. be better for immigrants and others seeking The sound sheep should be kept separate from homes, to buy small pieces in the eastern part the diseased ones, as some forms of this conjucof the state or elsewhere, or work upon shares tivitis are infectious. The salts are of little or for others, than to risk making a home upon no benefit, and is not at all necessary to a perthe extreme western prairies. It does not require 160, nor 80, nor 40, nor 20 acres of land, cians for a similar disease among the human to make a good living upon, and this fact should family. be forcible impressed upon the rising genera-

Some one recently asked about celery culture tion. 7 e or ten acres well farmed will pro-You rightly recommended some of the dwarf duce i ore and give a better profit than forty sorts if he has had no experience, but those

who have learned the tricks of growing and caring for it, will de better to plant the stand-Brother Tipton wants to know why farmer cannot fix the prices to their goods and wares ard sorts. Don't attempt to grow it in a trench. "as other trades and professions do." I think Sprout the seed in a small box in the house. the answer lies in the fact that farming is nei-Soak the seed in milk-warm water for two or ther a trade nor a profession. It is simply an three hours. Have the surface of the soil very occupation. We raise our horses, cattle, sheep fine. It is a good plan to sift the top of it. and hogs, our corn, wheat and oats, sheep, etc. Sow the seed in rows across the box and pross without any knowledge of the world's needs it in with a piece of lath or narrow board. It wants no other covering. Keep the surface vines the second year, but as we all live by moist until the seed sprouts, after that give the hope and our labor is materially lightened and without knowing what any of the articles coet. For the three years last past, every seed bed a soaking twice each week until the when we reflect that the after treatment is so bushel of corn that has been sold in the state has been sold at a loss of from 3 to 11 cents per plants are two to three inches high. Transbushel. Under the most favorable circumplant to open ground from the 10th to the 20th stances in this county, corn costs from 27 to 31 of May, in double rows, 15 inches apart, plants follow. cents per bushel, and if we sell for less than 33. 6 inches asunder. If the season is not favoracents we had better raise some other crop. ble water the bed. About the 1st of August Wheat costs \$7.50 per acre to place it in the set up 6-inch board (if for dwarf kind) along the the matting process takes place. What is bin, (counting seed at \$1 per bushel), and can side of the rows, and from 5 to 6 inches from be marketed for 5 cents per bushel if hauled the celery, and fill in with loose, moist earth fifteen miles or less. With good clover fields, up to the leaves, holding each plant together so hogs can be raised at a cost of \$2.50 per hunthe earth will not get between the stalks. oughly than to half do the work. My neighdred, and without the clover it cests from \$3 to About the middle of October dig a trench 8 \$3.50 per hundred. Oats can scarcely ever be inches deep and 1 foot wide, and in this set raised at a profit at market prices, though this your celery, inverted at an angle of 45 degrees; year is an exception in this section, the price cover with earth 6 or 8 inches, over that stalks being 30 to 38 cents per bushel. Now what we or mown hay to keep from freezing, and over need to give us partial control of prices is to all make a roof that will turn water. Put enough make a "trade or profession" of farming, We in the cellar for winter use. A. G. CHASE. must know, as the cotton and woolen manufac-



## Strawberry Culture.-The Plow and the Hoe

A press of business has prevented me from continuing this subject from week to week. Matured and well defined plans, if carried out, will place the possessor head and shoulders above his neighbors that work without method. at hap hazard.

In strawberry culture, perhaps, more than in any thing else, it is absoluely necessary to know the end from the beginning, so that every hour's labor expended will count at the end of the season. In planting, the distance, width of bed; and alleys, all have to be taken into account so that there will be nothing wanting when the season arrives for covering, up in the fall. I think Purdy hit the nail on the head when he recommended thick culture, not crowded, but evenly set, all over the bed-no waste ground for weeds to spring up and choke out the week and tender plants. My experience has taught me that a bed well set with strong plants will effectually smother out all ordinary weeds and held its own through ordinary seasons. I claim that a matted rew should occupy from 21 to 31 feet, the latter the better width, with alley for mulch and pickers to walk in from 11 to 2 feet; making in all some five feet for bed and alley.

Assuming the plants are set very early in the spring, the work of tending will commence about the middle or latter part of April in this much as possible. These great highways of latitude. I have experimented with nearly all kinds of cultivators, and were I to choose a sinfriend, if he did but know it, and whoever has gle tool to work out my strawberry bed, I sho'd without hesitation, select the one horse diamond plow, it may not get over the ground as fast as some other devices, but one thing is certain, wherever it has run, wet or dry, the weeds must wasted upon its state board of agriculture, and give way before it; it runs easily, pulverizes the ground well, and every enterprising farmer ment of the Kansas river to make it navigable should be the owner of ene. I run the land side next the row and throw the earth from the vines. Should the season be dry I reverse the process in a day or two, but in case of too much wet I leave the furrow open for a week or ten days. In the meantime I take the solid blade hoe, well sharpened, and run through the narrew row of plants; like the plow, the hoe takes the place of all devices for killing weeds by hand; the work is more thorough and a skilled workman will accomplish more in a day with it than with anything else-so that a plow, a hoe, and a horse, will be all that you need for the first season, and I might add, a scythe for the second year. From the first to the middle of May the plants will send out runners. Not all along the line at first, but here and there one, and what to do with them is a seriou question, for the success or failure will depend upen how you treat them. I have seen large plats of vines allowed to run at random, and the owners considered the vines that first reach the center of the row the "Boss" plants. As far as the plants are concerned, in a wet season all would be well, but when a "Kansas drouth" comes on the hard baked ground will prove too much for the tender vines, and then comes the tug of war, the culture is changed from the horse labor to elbow grease, and horror of horrors, to the men or boys that have passed over the acres to think the process has to be

worked backward and forward the earth retains much moisture and the plants drink it up and grow luxuriantly during a severe drouth. fast as the rows fill up, I allow them to strike no benefit, and is not at all necessary to a per-fect cure, although it is used by many physi-bed fills up. If the season has been favorable and the set good the runners will multiply so fast, that I usually ran a plow shallow and cov-er them all up slightly which will cause them to strike roots at once, but it will not be long before the young plants buried with the plow, will break through and grow rapidly. By fall the work of culture is over, the bed well set, and after that the plow and hoe are hung up, never to be used again on that patch until after the third crop is gathered when a two horse plow turns them all over for other crops to follow

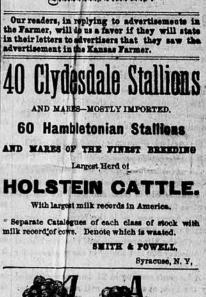
JAWUARY 6. 1881

It might be considered out of place for me to speak a word in regard to the treatment of the much less, we can with spirit work faithfully one season, in anticipation of easier times to

To sum up then, in few words, extend the borders of your row of plants no faster than worth doing at all is worth well doing. Therough work the season through is the cheapest in the long run, and it costs less to work thorbors seem to think I have cleaner soil than they have, for clear through the season, it is a rare thing to find a weed in my strawberry patch The secret is, I try to destroy the weeds before they get a set. I have, in former times, been weed swamped. I know how it feels, and experience has taught me to avoid such a disaster.

I suppose I have written enough on the strawberry question to satisfy all enquiring strawberry question to satisfy all enquirage minds. Should these thoughts awakes renew-ed interest among that class that have attempt-ed their culture and failed, I shall feel that my experience has not been lost on the public. I feel willing to add such advice as may suggest itself to the grower of strawberrice, from time feel willing to add such advice as may suggest itself to the grower of strawberries, from time to time, during our changeful seasons. I keep back nothing the new beginner should know, trusting to skill and experience to hold a for-ward rank among the growers of this, the best of all fruits—the Strawberry. F. A. CHILDE, Columbus, Cherches Co., Kas.

Advertisements.



in every school district, township, county and state, and each state must be in correspondence state boards of agriculture, as now managed are a positive detriment to the farmers. They compile approximate reports of the products o

a state at great cost, but after they are compiled not every tenth farmer in the state can obtain one, as ordinarily (in this state) there are but 3,000 or 4,000 copies printed to accommodate dealer, know at a glance the approximate proximated the world's demand.

turer knows, about what the world's demand for

our various products will be, and we must

know, as the merchant and the mechanic

knows, about what our wares cost to raise

We must have our farmers' exchange

The recent meeting of the secretaries of the various state boards of agriculture at Springfield, Ill., say, in their resolutions, "that the information so obtained be given to the associated press." Not one farmer in ten thousand takes or reads the daily papers, and this resolution shows clearly that the compilation of these reports and then publication in that shape, is clearly for the profit of the merchants and middlemen and their interests, and not identical with the farmers' interests.

The farmer must, as nearly as possible, be

his own merchant. It is in the selling of our

products that we mostly fail. To this end we

must encourage water transit for our goods as

nature's own making, are the farmer's best

size and general make-up. They were all what is termed three year old steers. The point I wish to call attention to is, that thirty or forty years ago, such a lot of well developed cattle could not be found in any state,

In Ohio, I lived some twenty miles south of what was known as the "cattle trail,"-that is to say, a state road which was used by drovers, purchasing cattle in Illinois and Indiana for the eastern market. In the spring months and in the fall of the year, thousands of fat eattle City and back to the river, some three or four were by this slow process taken to our great eastern cities. If the roads became moist by frequent showers the road was cut up into hills or trenches which rendered it impassable for as can be found in the Missouri bottoms, and wagons or buggies: for the cattle would always this at a distance of two to four miles from the tread in the same track.

I frequently visited this section of country, and in all these droves the cattle were never under four years old, frequently five and six. In one case out of several hundred head, the drover pointed out one, which was only three years old. This he remarked was an extraordinary animal, for it would weigh equal to some of the four year olds. This drover remarked that, the farmers would have to force

their cattle to maturity, for it did not pay them to keep their stock two or three years longer for the extra weight they would gain. The demand for fat cattle was on the increase, and this would [force | cattle on the market a year

His prediction has been verified, as in most every case, for the last five or six years, cattle his accomplishing any important results. in Kansas have been fattened and sold to the shipper, when they arrived at the age of three years old ... The great change in the gain of one year, is no doubt brought about by the improvement in the breed of cattle, and also by paying better attention to the raising of stook when young. The same remarks I think will apply

to sheep raising-we hear of the extra weight of fleeces, and we are told by an old sheep ests, will be found in that section. If the elements of plant life ever existed in greater abundance in a soil than they do over a large part of the country bordering the Arkansas river, I have never seen it.

Some ten years ago Mr. Kelsey and myself made a trip to where Dodge City now stands, to salaries? The present able secretary, Maj. examine the feasibility of tapping the river with an irrigating canal west of that peint, the duties of his office as well as any one could, running two or three miles north of Dodge miles below the Fort, and on this trip we had oscasion to examine the soil, and for two feet down we found as rich a soil, to all appearance,

river. A noticeable fact, and one that must be con sidered in tree growing on the plains, is that the last tree westward through the entire breadth of the state, is a cottonwood, and if other kinds are grown the cottonwood must be the nurse, and it is possible that rice corn will be found a good nurse for the cettonwood, to ward off the hot winds and scorching sun. Mr. Kelsey explains the matter of tree grow

ing in that section in relation to the Santa Fe railroad exactly. They only desired to demonstrate the fact that trees would grow. The same policy was pursued by the Kansas Pacific when they Mr. R. S. Elliott employed, with the

highly complimentary title of industrial agent, but the niggardly policy of the road prevented

I am not sure that the government can afford, or indeed ought, to take this matter in hand. The railroads have vast grants of land given to them by the people, and it is the railroads that will be mostly benefited in the increased value of their lands if timber culture shall be made a success.

Owing to a lack of stock water, the most of

for flatboats, it would be of vastly greater benefit to the state. The annual expense of this department, in Kansas, has been not far from \$10,000. It has been in existence about ten years-\$100,000 gone! Who has been bene-

fited, aside from those who have drawn the fa and I am always glad to know that he is doing well, but I am fully satisfied that if the department was blotted out of existence, the farmers of Kansas would lose nothing, and the taxpayers would save a rich sum.

Friend Cone raises a question with Mr. Childs as to the classification of the Wilson strawberry. So far as published records are concerned, I think Mr. Cone is correct, but the unwritten history, so far as I have examined it, says that the Charles Downing and Downer's Prolific are ahead. In conversation with several growers (large ones, too,) the past season in the Leavenworth market, they stated that they had discarded the Wilson entirely. One of them, Mr. E. J. Holman, is one of the largest and most discriminating fruit growers in the state. Ten years ago, Mr. C. H. Cushing, of Leavenworth, frequently picked from 600 to 1,000 quarts per day for two weeks at a time, while the past season, I understood, (not from repeated over and over again. No wonder the him personally), his beds were producing little task is considered a hopeless one by the new or nothing from the Wilsons, and I understood beginner. There is a better way and you who from these gentleman that after this year he would discard it.

Story !

try it will consider it rather a pleasure than a burden. My plan has been for years to take I do not like your advice to Alex: Fletcher in regard to the sore eyes in his sheep. That good care of these early runners and convert them to killing weeds themselves. The runadvice would have done fitty years ago but not now. If the hide looks red and inflamed, and ners are made to take root up and down the the blood vessels across the eyeball congested, row until the row is solidly set with old and take one pint of rain or snow-water, and add new vines, this process leaves the center to be one drachm of sugar of lead and twenty grains worked out with the plow almost up to the

middle of summer which is much less expensulphate of zinc. Put the sheep in a small pen the country between Salina and the foot-hills is so they can be caught without hurting themsive, and more agreeable, and what is of more



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Upon well improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedi-ous waiting for papers to re cast. Four Millions Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property. B. SWEET, President. GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

JANUARY 6, 1961

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

## Zatrons of Jusbandry.

Mattewat, Jeawsm. Master, J. J. Woodman, of Hahimau; Secretary; Wm. ; Treland, Washington, O. C; Treasures; F. M. MOD HI, Wayne, N. Y. Bascourtwic Committee. His sy James, of Indiana; Wysit Alken, of South Ca na; W. G. Wayne, of New York. **EANSA STATE GRANGE.**—Mert. Win. Sims, Tope-TE, Shawnee county; O.: Joh , Willitz; Grove City Underson-sounty; I. Sanne Barnard, Humbold, Allen county; Beoretary: Geor Barnard, Humbold, John-ad Wennit; Beoretary: Geor Allen county; Bodrensy; Goo pinots; Onest, Jack-son bounty; Executive Connertres. -W. Jones, Holton, Jack-son county; P. B. Marson, sporis, Lyon county; W. H. Teothaker, Olathe, Joh on county. We solicit from Patrons, con unications regarding the Order. Notices of New E tions, Feests, Instal-lations and a description of a ubjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Address of Worthy Master Sims.

erganisation. On the 4th day of Deember, 1867, thirteen years ago—the founder of our order met at the office of William Saunar in Washington, D. C, and organized the fint range known to the American people, and Ja ary following issued a circular indicating the general charter of their organization, and ug ag those engaged in agricultural pursuits to naite with them in their efforts to secure and stablish a farmers' organization devoted erdnively to their in-

ers, everywhere, the importance of securing for its importance. By reason of numerical strength, the votaries of agriculture are responsible for the present cast of representation, of which they now complain, and have it in their power to direct legislation at will. How? By simply comtrolling nominations in our respective political organizations. Will we do it?

TRANSPORTATION.

I had hoped that I should not feel called upon, at this time, to say anything on this vexed question, and were it not for the fact that there seems to be a very general disposition on the part of the people to consider, and a determined effort on the part of transportation companies

agricultural pursuits to asite with them in their efforts to secure and etablish a farmer organization devoted examinely to their influence and devoted examinely to their influence and secure and etablish a farmer organization devoted examinely to their influence and secure and etablish a farmer organization devoted examinely to their influence and secure and etablish a farmer organization allows and complete in all and organization allows and complete in all is part.
Buch an organization, if a crude form, having for its object the mend and secure and advances and restricting rational is mark.
Buch an organization, if a crude form, having classes by those who assembed at the office of william Saunders, on the tiday of December, 1867, and they continued take and execute rath laws, as time and expinence seemed to dute herestore repropersition and expinence and during the seemed and expinence seemed to dute herestore repropersition and the completion in all sparts.
Buch an organization, if a crude form, having canses by those who assembed at the office of william Saunders, on the tiday of December, 1867, and they continued take and execute rath haws, as time and expinence seemed to indicate to be necessary i meet the growing demands of our order, and make and execute rath haws, as time and expinence the first representative body our order convened, as a national grang, and assumed the dutes heretofore improsed una its founders.
Jire years were spent it systematizing the work, and during these years the work of organization want on without at marked excitement, members affiliated unsentandingly, were properly hastructed in the process and mysteries of our order, and assumed the softer of the exercitor in the extend or garange, the receaser of the committees, having the server or urder, and, as and became arm. a graduated income tax, to the end that all persons of the age of fourteen years to affiliate

session of our national grange, I refrain from any remarks, and herewith submit, for your consideration and guidance, their reports: The question of co-operation-one of the fundamental principles of our order, and upon which all organizations, having for their object the general welfare of the public, or the protec tion of their membership, must depend for success, having also been considered and ably reported upon at the last session of our national grange, by a competent committee, I refrain from any general consideration of the subject, and herewith submit their report, and ask your thoughtful consideration of its contents, and content myself with the submission of the following condensed statement of the business transactions of one of the business association in this state, organized under the auspices of the grange, and conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by our or der, to-wit:

From the above, it will certainly appear, to agriculture representation commensurate with the unprejudiced and unbiased mind, that cooperation among farmers in the purchase of supplies and sale of products, can be made productive of satisfactory results, and that what has been accomplished by this association in their locality, may be repeated by other associations, in other localities, by the proper application of the same principles and force, under like circumstances.

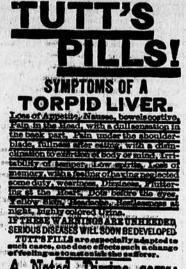
DORMANT GRANGES

The revival of our dormant granges is a subject of first importance to our order, and should receive your earnest consideration. The plan which in your judgment is best calculated to accomplish the work, should be determined upon, and the means necessary to its

Address of Worthy daster Sims. The following address a delivered at the opening of the annual using of the State Transportation of the same address and opening of the annual using of the State Transport of the part of the part of transportation companies to suppress the question, I should most cartainly refrain, for the reason that nothing new has been developed during the year, and I can in the report of the committee on dormant is most research and organication, is a such are vested to advance and regalations of the Kanass & Grange, Order of Bairons of Husbandry. We have convered as to law-making body of our state organization, at assuch are vested with full power-subject ay to the laws of the days of present, and bert for your conduction and action such anggestions and recommendations as occurr to make the graning of the days of present, the weight has the states the states which necessarily engagey and attern dation as a very presiding officer, to excomption the states of the suppression of the states of the suppression of the states of the suppression of the states of the states of the states of the states of the suppression and encompanies to average and regulations r our government and directions, as, in eu udgment, are best the termine of the people, that another local the states of the cases and regulation r our government is unstrated to advance and cation such anggestions and recommendations as occurr to make the present session, it may be well to take a brief retrospective view of the history of our states of the attice transported will be ar, elating te he granical business which a states which account of the prove of the ther states. They continue the prove of the states of the attice transported will be ar, elating the present session, it may be well to take a brief retrospective view of the history of our cates and such as a well. They have become dictatorial the discase which now so sectional terminates or the shore of the shore of the shore of the shore of the discase which now so sectionaly the great beef producing interests of this country, an interest which according to the re port of, the commissioner appointed to inquire into restrictions placed upon the importation A. of American cattle by the British government, resulting from the failure of our government to provide and enforce sufficient security against the spread of these much dreaded diseases), has suffered to the amount of at least \$2,250,000, on the cattle sold to England alone. until our government shall have provided and enforced the necessary legal restrictions against the spread of these diseases. I therefore commend this subject to your thoughtful consideration, as one eminently proper to be considered by this body, and recommend that such action be taken as will express the sense of this grange upon this important subject, and that your action be certified to our senators and representaives in congress.

In this connection permit me to call your ateniton to a bill "To provide for the prevention and suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of domesticated animals," introduced by the Hon. Thomes Ryan, from this state, and now pending in congress, a copy of which is herewith submitted.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. None of the amendments submitted by the national grange at its session in 1879, have been ratified by the requisite number of states. At the last session of this body, I was directed, by resolution to use my influence, as your representative in the national grange, to have our income tax law, providing for the collection of national constitution so amended as to permit wealth may bear its just and equal proportion with our order, and I now have the pleasure of submitting for your ratification or rejection the These questions having been fully and ably discussed, in the report of the committees, hav-mitted at the recent session of our national grange towit: Amond article 6 he will grange, to-wit : Amend article 6, by striking out the word "sixteen" where it occurs in the second line of said article, and insert in lieu thereof the word " fourteen.". The effect of the proposed amendment being clear, I submit it without explanation or recommendation.



A Noted Divine says: In run and run and a value of the set of the

UTT'S HAIR DYE GRAY HAIF ON WITHERW changed to a GLOST BLOW by a single application of this Drr. It is parts a Natural Odiori with Instantaneously. Sol. D'Dragatas, or sant by caprose on receipt of S. Office, 35 Murray St., New Yorks

## THE SORGOHANDBOOK

A Treatise on Sorge and Imples Canes, and the Minnesota Early Amber Sugar Cane. The EDITION FOR 1856 is new ready, and will be sent free on application. We can furnish PURE OANE SEED of the best variety. FEL XNI YEER MANUFACTURING CO., Cincinnati, O. Sumar Cone Machinery, Steam Engines, Circular Sau Mills,



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This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine to warranged to saw a two-foot log in three rain-tes, and more cord wood of logs of any size in a day than two incers on thop or naw the old way. Every Furner, and the same of the same sector one. Construction warrange interface one. Construction warrange interface one. Construction warrange interface one. Construction warrange interface one.



Breeders' Directory.

LM RUN HERD.-M. & W. W. Waltmire, Carbon-dale, Osage Co, Kansas, Breeders of Thorougbred Shert-Horn Cattle and Chester White Pigs, Stock for

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

These Correspondence solicited. HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty Suffolk, Essex and Berkahiro Figs. Present prices & Teach: shepherd pupe, SiS to \$22, also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. G. WADDELL, Topeka.

Nurserymen's Directory.

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vince, Shrubs, &c., of varieties suited to the west. The largest stock of Apple Seedlings, A. H. & H. C. GRIESSA, Lawrence, Kansas.

A. H. & H. C. GRIBSA, Lawrence, Kansas. MIAMI COUNTY NURVERIES.-Isth year, 160 acress stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '30 55, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants: 800,000 ap-ple seedings; 1300,000 apple ross grants: 800,000 year ap-ple trees, and 10,000 apple ross grants: 800,000 year ap-ple trees, and 10,000 ross of the stock of the stock





The Oldest and Most Extensive IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Hørses

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.

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gainsation with on without ay marked excite-ment, members affiliated unsattandingly, were properly instructed in the process and mys-teries of our order, and, as atile, became earn-est working and "true patras." But, unfor-tunately for our cause, this plicy was not con-tinned. The attention of the people had been arrested, and they came by acusands, friends and foes, and in the general with of 1874 and 1875, it was found to be imposible to stay the tide, discriminate between aplicants or prop-erly instruct our membership Ambitious, un-informed, and in some instance, evil disposed informed, and in some instance, evil disposed persons became leaders. Ou laws and purpo-ses were not properly understod, and in some instances were either ignore or partially dis-regarded. Many were led to believe that the real purposes of the order has not yet been un-veiled. And all kinds of invacticable theories-business and otherwise-were indulged. Our growth was too rapid, and our instructors insufficient, and, as our succes depended upon education, could not be permanent. A, decline in members was inevitable. Through this or-deal we have passed. Our raits have been depleted, but our organization sands stronger today than in the days of our great numerical strength, with all the confusion, disorder and insubordination resulting from lack of disci-pline correct understanding \* our principles and their proper application to the affairs of life.

### REPRESENTATION.

The question of proper representatica for our great productive interests in the law-making bodies of our country, wherein or greatest interests are necessarily involved, is one of first imporration of every true friend of agriculture. And new, since the wisdem of selecting representatives from among those in full sympathy with tention to this subject, and urging upon farm- in above-foot up \$17,172.25.

Capital at commencement and amount for each year, at July 1st: 1876, July 27. \$884.90; 1877, July 1, \$3,065.64; 1878, July 1, \$5,174.20; 1879, July 1, \$7,540.90; 1880, July 1, \$10.829.17.

Sales for each year ending July 1st: 1877, July 1, \$41,987.86; 1878. July 1, \$69,877.32; 1879, July 1st, \$99,848.85 ; 1880, July 1, \$158,-421.54; 1880, July 1 to Oct. 1, \$43,054.76.

Net profit each year, after paying all expenses and 10 per cent. on capital: 1877, July 1, \$1,351.49; 1878, July 1, \$2,149.69; 1879, July 1, \$4,846.84; 1880, July 1, \$10,775.54. Total, 4 years, \$19,123.56. 1880, July 1 to tance, and should receive the thoughtful conside. Oct. 1, \$2,755.35. Net profit, four years and three months, \$21,878.91.

This association commenced business July 26, 1876, with about fifty stockholders, and now the interest to be represented, is no longer ques- has 493, and the number increasing daily. Its tioned, I cannot refrain from again calling at- sales for November of this year, not included

The slight amendments which I consider necssary to be made to our constitution and bylaws, will be suggested to the proper committee in due time.

For the numerical strength and financial condition of our order in this state, I refer you to the reports of our worthy secretary and treasurer.

The secretary and treasurer of the life assur ance department of this grange, will lay before you their reports, showing the progress made and the financial condition of this important department, which I flatter myself will fully neet the expectations of our membership.

And now, in conclusion, permit me to say that while I recognize the obligations resting upon every patron to serve in any position to which he may be called, I most earnestly request that in selecting officers for the coming year that you omit my name from the list; which, in view of the fact that I have served you, as presiding officer of this body, for two consecutive terms, I trust will be granted.

Advertisements.

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum-ups seouring space in these advertising column, divertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack better are not received. We accosed advertisements ally for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade fany kind. This is business, and it is a just and quitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE AMPLE. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 2 expire with the next issue. The pa-per is al 2 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number rea) — ways discontinued is me paid for, and to avoid min s should be made at once.

## CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

Club Lists with necessary instruction ser 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.

## The Danger of the Hour.

One of the leading attorneys of Topeka who makes the practice of the law his main business and farming a "side show," epitomized the situation when speaking of the approaching session of the legislature, the farmers' convention, and the exciting questions of the hour, "I am," said he, "on the side of the railroads for three months, and after that I'll take the farmers' side." An hour's speech might elab orate, but could not more forcibly and clearly express the position which a large number of business men occupy and always have occupied Corporations have never asked for longer grace than the time occupied by a session of the legis lature. And being on "the railroad side," as this gentleman expressed it, three months during the session means two years in Kansas.

We mention this circumstance, not that it is a remarkable one, but to remind our rural friends that there is a serious obstacle immediately before them. Every town, and village, and city, and section of the state that is remote from a railroad, or is asking for one, or expecting one to come to them in the near future, if they will only "honey fugle" the head men are on the railroad side for the nex three months, and with the farmers after that. This is the same old programme Topeka is expecting the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific roads to come to her, and the prospect is very good for their coming, because it is the interest of these roads to push their lines west and share in the business that a growing up so rapidly in central and western Kansas, Colorado, and the mining regions beyond. The time is not far distant when they will push their lines on to the Pacific and into

understand them, and the fiasco which has been the result of all previous attempts by in its investment in railroads and receive its farmers to make themselves felt as a class, and to do something to afford their interests equal not be robbed by the strong hand of capital, is at the present time. Why the Legislature, protection with other interests, by legislation, has created a multitude of doubting Thomases, who laugh at the idea, and say they can never stick together, but are divided up into factions

and allow the seeds of dissension to be sown among them, when they ardregarded with contempt, and speedily pushed aside with their measures, and bills asked for by other interests engross the time of the legislature. Those who talk thus are not unfriendly to the farmers

that they predict its repetition at the next session very confidently; and they pooh pooh the management by just laws enforced by severe idea of their electing a speaker whom the corporations do not want.

Nast, in his cartoons, used to represent Un-

cle Sam as a great, good natured, sleepy elephant when the other animals imposed upon with impunity. In the opinion of the politicians and "knowing ones" Nast's cartoon applies very well to farmers. These prophets of the past may be deceiving themselves.

## The Farmers' Convention of 1873.

In the spring of 1873 there was much excitement among the people of Kansas, and especially among the farmers on the question of railroad transportation, and a convention was called which assembled at Topeka, April 26th and 27th, of that year. This convention was under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, and a full report of the proceedings will be found in the Annual Report of the Board of that year.

There were many features of that meeting similar to those which will mark the proposed one to assemble at the capital on the 12th inst., but the meeting of the present year will have the advantage of starting, as it were, where the former adjourned. The convention of '78 culminated in a resolution to form associations of farmers for the purpose of educating and organizing them with a view of influencing future elections in the choice of members pledged to such railroad and other legislation as was believed to be in the interest of agriculture. The organizations proposed seem to have fallen through, and the meeting of the spring of '73 failed to bear any valuable fruits.

What was attempted then, without any well defined plan in the way of organization, has been accomplished in the institution of Farmers' Alliances, commenced in New York, and spreading over the country till the organization has become national in its character, with headquarters at Chicago, and state organizations, similar, in some respects, to the Patrons of Husbandry, extending to several states, with numbers constantly increasing.

The Farmere' Convention of '73 was a new and untried experiment, whose object is above briefly stated ; that which proposes to assemble here next week will have the advantage of organisations already in working order which its redecessor aimed to establish, with much light from experience in other sections of the country. The convention of '73 proposed to bring an influence to bear on the elections of the next fall; the present one will meet with the legislature in session and make known their wishes to the members already elected, free from all pledges on the subject. The question is, what will they conclude it were best to demand? Is there sufficient data in hand to frame a law that will dispense equal justice to of Representatives, has published a card in all-corporations and individuals? Or will a which he declines the honor. This leaves the commission be asked for with full powers to investigate the management of railroads and their co-ordinate rings, which, like the Credit Mobiler, are more oppressive to the business of the country than their parents-the railroads? Such a commission was created in the state of

fore our readers so plainly that a wayfarer may The question how to frame just and equitable laws so that capital shall feel itself secure just reward, and that productive industry shall interest the majority of the citizens of Kansas the question which the American people are which is composed almost entirely of Republidischarge of that duty much counsel, much deliberation are necessary, together with a stern sion is virtually a Republican cancus, except suppression of all communistic violence. Let that in open session a bare majority that may it be always kept in view that railroads are the favor any special project, man, or men, cannot property of the public, and that the capital of bind and gag the minority, which latter is the individuals invested in them is a sacred trust unwritten law of king caucus. which the government is bound to protect. It is individual in its existence and the property either, but they have seen this result so often of the citizen; corporate in its management and demands that the state shall regulate that

Wool Growers Meeting.

penalties.

There will be a called meeting of the Kan sas State Sheep Breeders and Wool Grower Association at Topeka beginning on the third Tuesday in January at which a full attendance of, wool growers whether members or not is desired, as the Arsociation wishes to take steps looking to the protection of the wool growers interest of the state. Reduced rates may be obtained on all roads. Let every wool grower give this meeting his attention and be present By order of the Association.

D. A. BECKWITH, Secretary.

In connection with the above we publish the names of the officers elected for the ensuing year at the last meeting of the State Wool Growers Association which met in Junction City Oct. 12th. J. K. Wright, of Junction City, president;

A. S. Eaton, of Russell, first vice-president from the state at large; Frank McGrath, of Beloit, for the first congressional district; motion to leave vice president from the 2d district vacant until next meeting; motion prevailed; E T. Frowe, of Shawnee county, was elected for the third district; D. A Beckwith, of Leavenworth, was elected secretary; Louis A. Mulholland, of Topeka, and J. McAnally, of Parker ville, were elected auditors.

## The New Year's "St. Nicholas."

The January issue of Sr. NICHOLAS, "the New Year's number," will be published on Tuesday, Dec. 28th, giving the young people time to forget a little the glories of "the wonderful Christmas number." Among the contents are several capital things which were crowded out of December. "Bright Eyes," the young Indian girl, makes her first contribution to literature in a charming story of Indian child-life. There is an account of "The Children's Fan Brigade," another of the novel entertainments for children's festivals which have been surgested in the pages of ST. NICHO-LAS; "Every Boy His Own Ice-Boat," describing a splendid new sport for all skaters; the first of Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's "Stories of Art and Artists," which are to be one of the special features of ST. NICHOLAS during the coming year; one of Frank R. Stockton's funniest fairy stories, a poem by H. H. Boyesen, pictures grave and gay, continuations of the serials, etc., etc. The issue rivals the Christmas number in good things.

## Col. Snoddy Declines.

Jas. D. Snoddy, who was talked of as a candidate for Speaker of the next Kansas House field clear to Mr. Johnson, of Topeka, and Mr. Munsell, of Council Grove, as far as we have been able to learn, no other names having been mentioned in connection with that responsible

## Caucus or no Caucus.

The tollowing correspondence will not fail to called upon to address themselves to, and in the can members, should hold a caucus, is not easy to understand. The Legislature, when is ses-

> TOPERA, Dec. 16, 1880. Hon. O. M. OsBon, Greenleaf, Kans.

Dear Sir :- The republican party is held responsible, as I think it should be, for the legislation and government of this state. In several instances in our history a minority of the party acting with the opposition has opened the way to corruption, and made us responsible for acts that have brought disgrace to our door. Recognizing this, an ever increasing evil, our last state convention unanimously recommended that the republican members of the next legislature determine in party caucus the persons to be chosen to official position in either body, and all officers to be elected by joint convention of the two bodies. All the republican newspapers in my county (Cowley), are in favor of establishing this precedent this winter. I

think they are right, and I am willing to be bound by a party caucus in determining the organisation of the House, in the election of state printer, and, should Col. Plum be made Secretary of the Interior, in the election of his successor. Will you please oblige me by letting me hear from you in regard to this natter.

As I shall be at the state capital most of the time until the convening of the legislature, I hope to, receive a call from you should you visit the city. Very truly yours, ALLEN B. LEMMON.

88th District.

### An Open Letter to Hon. Allen B. Lemmon.

HON. ALLEN B. LEMMON :- Dear Sir : Your avor of the 16th inst., setting forth that the republican party is held responsible for the egislation and government of this state," re-

citing "that in several in tances in our history minority of the party, acting with the opposition, has opened the way to corruption, and made us responsible for acts that have brought disgrace to our doors," and expressing your willingness to be "bound by a party caucus in determining the organization of the house, electing a state printer and a U.S. senstor, should a vacancy occur. As you have expressed a desire to hear from me, I hand you, herewith, my views on the subject, and, inasmuch as it appears probable that copies of your communication have been addressed to other sembers, I take this means to place my answer within their reach.

Our party is certainly justly held responsible for the legislation and government of the state, as it is evidently strong enough to legislate wisely and govern well with or without a party caucus. But with 109 republican majority in the house, and 33 in the senate-a ma jority over all on joint ballot of 142-a party caucus appears to me to be net only superfluous but cowardly-or worse. I do not think there is imminent danger that the ten democrats and five fusionists in the house will capure the speakership; or that, reinforced by the three opposition in the senate (one ragged sergeant and two abreast,) they are likely to evour the state printership, or gobble up a seat in the U. S. senate. If you do, discretion of course would dictate the course you are pursuing in the matter.

I am not reliably informed touching the opening of doors to corruption" and brin disgrace upon our party by combinations with the opposition, farther back than the last session. But I find from the journal that on the coasion of the last election of a U.S. senator, when, according to indisputable record evidence, the "doors of corruption" were at least slightly ajar, a large majority of the opposition voted against a consummation that has probably brought more disgrace upon our party than any recent act of our history. I also find from the journal, that on general legislation in matters of vital importance-notably the Riggs railroad bill-the opposition, like our own party, divided on locality, venality, or issues other than political. I allow no man to exceed me in devotion to republican principles or fidelity to the cause of republicanism, but I cannot go as far as Andrew Johnsen's admirer, who "endorsed all that President Johnson

I judge from the professional card enclosed your note that you have never staggered under the crushing weight of railroad extortion

JANUARY 6, 1841

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and discrimination. I infer too from the spotless reputation you bear that you have not shared the degradation of intemperance; may I not also indulge the hope that you have bean spared the misery of seeing these bound to you by closest human ties go down to their ruin through the portals of the dram shop. In these respects many members elect have been less favored than yourself. Ferhaps a majority of us belong in one of those classes, and it is

with those men, who have an experimental knowledge of the evils they are seeking to correct, that I am willing to go into caucus to select for speaker a man who is of us and with us, and who can bring into the contest that seal born only of a community of interests.

When you reflect upon the important question which must be dealt with this winter, and remember that, owing to the political complexion of the house, any caucus strong enough o accomplish anything must be overwhelmingly republican, I trust you will recognize the expediency of applying other tests then party affiliation in the selection of a speaker.

104th District,

Very respectfully yours. O. M. OSBON.

HAYS CITY, Ellis, Co., Dec., 16 .- 222 miles . west from Topeka. The winter thus far has been mild most of time, although the mercury at one time indicated six below zero, which insured a good ice harvest, ice being six to eight inches thick. Since the cold spell the winter has been spring like and warm, so that some commenced ploughing. Yesterday quite a shower of rain fell much to the joy of those looking for a wheat crop. There is a large amount sown, and also a good prospect for a fair yield this coming harvest. Owing to the drought and chinch bug the corn crop is generally light, although some farmers of the southern part of the sounty expect a good yield. Rice corn was raised to a large extend this year, for the first time, one planting as nigh as wo and three hundred acres. As but a small portion has been threshed, a correct estimate cannot be given to the yield per scre. But it is considered a profitable crop to raise, as well as a sure one; and is valuable as food for all kinds of stock, especially for horses and sheep. For the latter it seems peculiarly adapted as it is easy to harvest and needs no threshing. Stock of all kinds prefer it to other corn. Broom corn has been quite extensively raised this season in some portions of the county, which gave quite satisfactory and profitable results. Cas-ter beans were also experimented with to some extent but with what profit to the grower, we are unable to state. Stork never looked better at this time of the year. Some herds have had no feed except what they pick on the prarie Sheep are being introduced into this part of the state, and we believe will prove profitable and that the numbers will be greatly inreased in an another year. The buffalo grass in which this part of the state abounds seems just the thing for winter as well as summer feed for ship. Quite a number intend bringing sheep from Colorado in the spring.

The loss of coal has been the source of great aneasiness, dealers not being able to get a supply on account of the railroad company not furnishing cars in which to ship, so that many have come near the freezing point, although the company deserves much oredit for shipping supplies to those who suffered loss of crops by eason of the drought, free, and at reduced rates. Yet it seems to us they are undoing much of their good by causing suffering in not furnishing transportation for coal as we are informed by the mining company is the case. E. K. COLM.

LYNDON, Osage Co., 30 miles south of Toec. 23.-The weather is quite cold and damp, making it unpleasant for farmers to gather corn, which is worth about 30c; wheat, 60 to 75c. The corn is not solid and heavy this year, in general, although there are some very nice fields on the bottoms which yield very good corn. Cattle look well. Horses are in good condition. Hogs are doing very well and are worth \$4 per hundred. Cows that are dry and fat are worth 21 to 23c. Good, fat steers are worth about \$4; hay, about \$4 per ton. The grass was very short in this locality, and when put in stucks it settled more than usual, and being wet a great deal of hay was damaged. The cold weather stops building for the present, and Christmas trees, presents, and roasted turkeys are being thought of. A good time is anticipated during the holidays. I. H. D.

Mexico, following up the Santa Fe road. He is a poor student of the times who supposes these great corporations will lie quietly with their western heads resting on the Missourl river, and become the mere feeders, in a few years, of the great through lines that reach the Pacific and the cities and provinces of the Montezumas.

But they are now coqueting with the cities of Kansas, and each of the rival localities and cities is told that those most friendly and will offer the best inducement in the way of liberal subscriptions for stock, right-of-way, and all other perquisites, will draw these lines of road to them, provided always, that no unfriendly legislation is had against railroads. Any legislation whatever on the matter of railroads, is in terpreted to mean unfriendly legislation, and every aspiring town and µeighborhood is threatened with the hot displeasure of the managers of the corporations if they are not allowed to do as they please.

Topeka, at present, seems to have the inside weight of the social and business influence of the capital city, will undoubtedly be thrown on the side of no unfriendly legislation, which means, as we have stated, no legislation at all on that subject. This intimidation plan has served an admirable purpose in the interest of great corporations in all of the states, and in Kansas it has been potent beyond the dreams of avarice almost. Princely domains have been given the roads to urge them forward, and almost every county, township and hamlet in the state has been placed under heavy mort gages to eoax railroads to come and come quickly. The stocks and bonds have about all passed out of the hands of the municipalities, but the debts and taxes remain for the people to pay-mainly the farmers.

ew York, and has done more toward shedding light on railroad management, and forming public opinion, than has been gained from all other sources besides.

One thing we trust will not be manifested at the approaching farmers' convention, which is a violent denunciation and wholesale abuse of

be the means of our future transportation and travel through all coming time. They are but in their infancy. They have taken and are taking the place of county and other public roads, which are as old as civilization.

It is not a crime of capital that it makes all it can out of railroads as out of every business it is invested in. It is not the fault of railroad managers, who are only hired officials, who are to-day and to-morrow are not. They are governed by the circumstances which environ them. They find no laws governing the details of the business they are appointed to do, and are compelled to make laws for their own

and the guidance of their subordinates. In track and the ear of the roadmasters, and the adopting these necessary rules and regulations (laws) they are not left wholly to their own choice or judgment, but are compelled to conform in a great measure to the influences exerted by other and similar corporations. A fair share of the carrying trade of a section of country must be secured and they are often compelled to fight violently for it. In a word, the railroads and their managing officials have been criminally created without protection by law, and they are compelled to resort to those violent proceedings which are so destructive to nublic interest, in order to protect themselves : and the history of the world proves that when as they do east, unless it is the last named. I the strong are left without the protection of find clover pays for hog pasture, but oats sowed law from cotemporary powers, and without re- for that purpose are nearly as good. Have had straint of law also, the weak and defenceless suffer from the struggle that they are compelled

We have placed the situation and facts be

Round-Trip Tickets to the Farmers Convention.

The A., T. &S. F. railroad company will issue round-trip tickets for one and one-quarter fare, on the 10th and 11th inst., to persons attending the Farmers' Convention at Topeka, on the railroads and railroad officials. Railroads will 12th, good till the 17th to return. We have been informed that the other railroads in the state will also issue round-trip tickets at same rate.

## Controlling the Sexes.

We will commence the publication, next reek, of a very able article on the above subject, prepared by F. D. Coburn, author of "Swine Husbandry," for the FARMER, which will not fail to attract the attention of breeders.

Our correspondents and contributors will please exercise patience, if they find us a little tardy in attending to them at once. This is our busiest season, with part of our clerical force detached from the desk by sickness.

We have received a pretty illustrated seed satalogue from H. R. Stumway, Rockford, Ill. Send your address to him and get it free. His prices are away down. See his advertisement.

MOUND CITY, Linn Co., 100 miles southeast of Topeka, Dec. 16 .- What looks well and the acreage is larger than last year. The Fultz wheat takes the lead here now. It yields better than any other variety I have tried. J have tried timothy, clover, blue grass and orchard grass, and none of them do as well

good success in raising potatoes in drouthy Kansas, and will give my plan in the spring, if you wish it.

W. A. D.

adjunct.

ever had said, all that he was then saying, and all he ever would say." I am a firm believer in the aphorism-He serves his party best who serves his country best,-and if a republican canous should select, as a candidate for a speaker, a tool of the railroad companies, or a champion of the whisky ring, I should very respectfally but positively decline to be bound by

Finally, my dear sir, I favor a caucus, but ot a party cancus. Kansas, in my humble judgment, is ripe for a law that shall set bound to the expansion of corporate power; that shall give the laborer the fruits of his labor untaxed by tribute to chartered monopoly. Our first official act, our oath to support the constitution of

Kansas, will make it incumbent on us to give effect by statute to the amendment recently adopted. Both of these measures will meet with determined, even desperate opposition,

and the sympathy of the Speaker, in committee appointments and rulings, is a very important such articles,

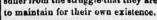
OLIVET, Osage Co., Dec. 21 .- I suppose my subscription to the FARMER has expired, as I do not get it. It does not pay to do without the FAREES. Enclosed find subscription for another year.

We are here-along the Marias-des-Cygnes river-just now about to vote for bends, \$3,000 per mile to aid in building a R. R. from Kansas City to Emporia, Osage county is filling up with people quite fast, on account of its coal, n part ; and its farming lands are also desirable and their value is increased by the abuadant and cheap coal.

There is said to be over 12,000 sheep in this ounty, but the main live, stock interest is in attle and hogs.

Corn now sells at Osage City for 35 to 40 cts per bushel, on account of the coal mining and stripping business. So of butter, eggs, &o. The mining business gives us a good price for

GEORGE PAINNEY



JANUARY 6, 1881.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

## farm Letters.

RAY, Pawnee Co., 11 miles southwest of To-peka, Dec. 10.—In is a of Dec. 15th I notice an inquiry made b M. M. McCormick, of Zendale, Ritey Co., in regard to a disease among his cattle and orms in hogs, which was answered by F. D. Courn in such a way that it seems to me that alfarther inquiries through

the FARMER will ceive a serious \_\_\_\_\_\_. He says: "I never so or heard before of calves or hoge affected as Gr. McCormick says his are. I doubt whethe any one else ever did." I must confess that I now nothing of the discases spoken of by M McCormick, but I have no doubt in my mind hat the cases spoken of are as he stated, and seems to me that he is are as he stated, and seems to me that he is dealt with rather ishly by Mr. Coburn. I do not know Mr. Mormick or Mr. Coburn, personally, but hav ead some very good com-munications in the 'REMER from both, and I regret that such indications and such strong language should con from any correspondent of the KANSAS FADER. It will have a tenof the KANSAS FALTER. It will have a ten-tency to check compondence, and thereby many a valuable suggestion will be lost to the readers of the "Old Reliable." It was pay intention to describe a lisease in my horses and ask for a remedy, bu I dars not do it for fear Mr. Coburn, or some one else, may not have seen the disease and oronounce them possessed

of the devil. Last Saturday the farmers of the south side met in convention to organize a farmers' club, when the Alliance was brought to notice. Af-ter considering the matter, a committee was appointed to communicate with the Ulinous Allia ance, and the acting was adjourned to Wednesday, the 2.3 when undeubtedly an or-ganisation will b effected. The people are

genting waked up and will organize for protec-fon and equal right. Wheat is looking well after the freeze. Corn is selling at 30c; lise or Egyptian corn, 25c. F. F. Dowss.

NICHEBBON, Red Co., Dec., 12.-198 miles 8. W. from Topek. Farm stock of all kinds are doing well. No disease excepting among horses, and that a mild form of epizootic. It has been very cold most of the time since the middle of Novembr, colder than we usually have at this season of the year. Wheat is in good condition, will the prospect of a good trop next harvest. The ground was quite wet have at the season of the year was quite wet when it from up and is so yet, as moisture does not escape rapidly when the ground is frozen Corn is from 24 to 28 cents with an upward tendency. Pork, goes, \$3.25 to \$4; potatoes, \$1.00; green apple, \$1.20; eggs; 25; butter

The sheep intersts are increasing, I think there are five or tel times as many sheep in this county as there are in June. Many more would engage in the uniness if they could get the sheep. It pays well, without any doubt. I am glad the FARGER has come to the con-clusion that it is not profitable to discuss purely agricultural subjects all the time. Every agri-

cultural journal should boldly abandon the old ruts and discuss political enconomy in all its bearings, and teach is readers not only how to make two blades () grass grow where one formerly grew, but low to saye that extra blade from the leechs who fatten off of the sweat of other men's brows. The simple discussion in agricultural journals of "hog and homing," has prevented many a farmer from taking a paper devotel to the advancement of his interests. The tarif question is not a party question, but is one which will be earnestly discussed in the next for years. Farmers are very much interested ja it.

is so low, while we have such a high protective tariff. The advalorem duties on woolen manutactures is from 54 per cent. to 77 per cent.

millions what are we to do? Acres of corn and fields of wheat were as nothing last year. Will they devastate the country this year?

Notwithstanding the many drawbacks, corn yields this year from 30 down to 6 bushels per acre. Wheat on new land is splendid, on old land needs rain. As compared with last year

the outlook is more encouraging. M. S. L. BURT.

GARNETT, Anderson Co., Dec. 23d .- Crops have been good. Farmers are in good spirits and in good fix. We do not anticipate a scarcity of rough feed. There has been an unusual amount of prairie hay put up in the And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing south and west part of the county. The fine weather of the past few days has been improved by the farmers in gathering corn. The wheat is in fine condition and bids fair for a good crop. There is at least 50 per cent. more sown than the previous season. The market price for which is 75 to 80c., corn 30, oats 30, potatoes 60. Our county is fast passing into the hands of actual settlers.

E. HAMPSHIRE.

Read This.

Every farmer needs Purdy's Fruit Recorde 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 upor to be genuine. In ordering give No. of pack age desired, and the plants in that package will

Free Plants to Subscribers.

Having made arrangements to club the KANSAS FARMER with Purdy's Fruit Rocorder and College Gar-dener, we announce that we will furnish beth for \$2 00 acreer, we announce that we will furnish dela for \$2.00 and well give as a prize to each yearly subscriber under this childbarg arrangement any of the following num-bers he or she may select; postage prepatd on plants and papers-plauts to be out 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

ry, the Tyler, the earliest and most productive large black cap port grown; or three p ants of the Gregg the most prolific and largest .ate black cap grown; or two plants of each.

4. Six plants of the hardlest and most prolific red raspberry grown-Thwack, Turner or Brandywine; or two of each.

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

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 Seeding-similar to the Concord every way, but two weeks car ler.

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

8. One Hallenna Honeysuckle -- the most beautiful 8. One Halienna Hoseysuccie-the most beautiful sortgrown having a mass of flowers, white and yel-low, 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 yound of the Grange potatomost productive and finest sorts grown.

10. Ten papers choicest Flower Seed, that all re-

sponsible seedsmen charge \$1 00 far. 11. One back bound volume of "Purdy's Fruit Reeorder.

12. "Purdy's (64-page) Fmall 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



Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingr, 35 to 42c; washed ficece, fine heavy. 35 to 38c; washed ficece, light 35 to 40c; washed ficece coarse 31 to 38c; washed ficece, medium, 40 to 42c; Un-washed, fine 94 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy. 15 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 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 cor-

St. Louis.

Quiet and easy. We quote: Tub washed—choice 47 to 47340. fair at 44 to 460.dingy and low 37 to 400, lamb 4234 to 480, Beece washed at 38 to 360. Unwashed—choice 20 to 30, in-ferior at 30 to 50. Unwashed—choice 20 to 30, in-ferior at 30 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 30, in-ferior at 30 to 100 to 100 to 100 to 30, in-ferior at 30 to 250, merino light fine at 30 to 220, heavy do at 17 to 180. Nouthern burry sells at 1234 to 180. Burry, black,cotted, etc., 5 to 100 off.

Markets by Telegraph, January 4.

## New York Money Market.

Coupons of 1881	104
New 5's	
New 416's registered	01111%
Conpons	.11212
New 4's registered	112
Coupons of 1881	1124
SECURITIES.	000057

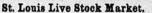
BIOURITIES. MISSOURI SIXES-51 10. ST.JOR.-51 08/4 PACIFIC BIXES-'95, 180. NEW-51 80. CENTRA LP ATIFIC BONDS-51 14/2. UNION PACIFIC BONDS-51 14/2. LAND GRANTS-61 18/2. LAND GRANTS-61 18/2.

## Chicago Live Stock Market.

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 pac ing. 54 30 to 4 50; thight, 54 30 to 4 50; cholce heavy, 54 70 to 4 50; these weak. CATTLE-Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 5,500; receipts for the week, 85,000; market steady; good to cholce shipping, 54 90 to 6 00; common to fair, 53 50 to 4 50; butchess teady and easy; common \$2 00 to 2 60; good \$2 50 to 3 30; Texana, \$2 85 to 3 15; through Texana, \$2 80 to 3 50

### Chicago Produce Market.

Unicago Froquee Market.
 FLOUR—In good demand and and at full prices
 WHEAT-Active firm and higher; No. 2 red 92; December: 964 January.
 CORN—Active, firm and higher; 36 cash; bid December; 964 to 494/c January.
 CORN—Active, firm and higher; 32% to 32% cash; 23% to 83% December; 8126.
 May Darket, Bran and higher; 32% to 33% to 33% Way.
 RYE—Strong and higher; 8146.
 BARLEY—Active but lower; 12%.
 PORK—Active, firm and higher; \$13 00 to 13 75 cash \$12 49 to 12 45 November, and December; \$13 90 to 13 40% January.



5

St. Louis Live Stock mathet. HOG8-Fairly active: Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.00" to 415: mixed packing \$130 to 45"; butchers to fanor, \$4.55 to 479; receipts, 10,000; shipments '700. CATLIE-Fairl demand for all grades above com-mon and prices steady; supply small and allogether of butchers' stock, which sold readily at \$2.25 to \$25 good cows bringing outside figures; good to choice butcher steers command \$3.50 to 4.00; Texans range \$2.50 to 3.25 best shipping steers wanted at firm pr-cce, say at \$4.60 to 5.50; receipts, 700; shipments, \$50.

.06

.10 5@7 .05 .25@1 00

1.00@2.50 2.25@2.50 .90@1.15

.80 .75 .70 .28 .28 .30 .50

2.40 2.90 1.00 .75 1.25 1.00 .60

## Kansas City Live Stock Market.

ABISSS ULY LIVE Stock Market. The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 618; shipmenits, 1,412; market firm for good to choice; common slow; native ship-ping steers, averaging 1,820 to 1,447 pounds sold at 450 to 500; stockars and feeders, 8 to to 3 75; common to good, 2 50 to 2 75; Texas steers, 2 50 to 2 75; Colorado steer, 2 80 to 8 50. HOGS—Receipts, 4,367; shipments, none; market weak but active; average, 8 90 to 4 50; bulk at \$4 35 to 4 48.

## New Advertisements.

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

# The Daily REGULATOR I acts so natural that he spectra and pleasant rended in my dispart to be one simple a simple and permanently creates regularity of the towes. The towes and permanently creates regularity of the towes and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and pleasant rended in my life as the simple and the simple and

Simmons Liver Regulator. "H. H. HAINES, St. Louis, Mo,"

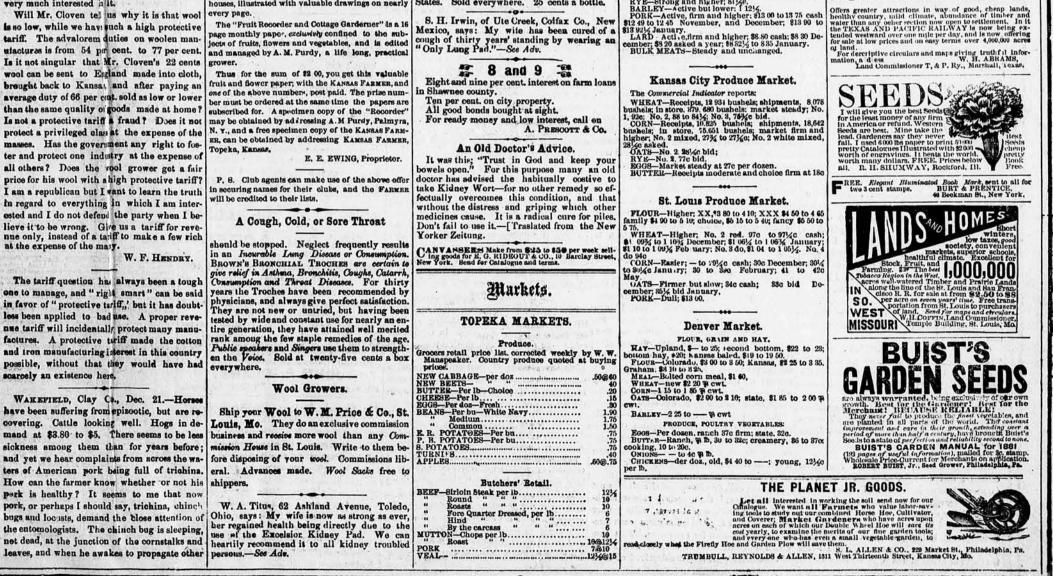


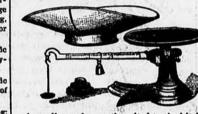


SEPARATORS and STEAM - POWER action Engin

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected L constantly on hand, from which is built







send in their orders at once.

rect weight of any article from } ounce up to

240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount

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old subscribers who want one of these Scales

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tional year added to their subscription. Le

particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an oppertunity never before offered

and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to

A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

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.

6

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

## Literary and Domestic

### Work Together.

If all men had the self-same mind. And sought the same position, The world would be, as you'll agree. Chaotic in condition. Thus some must sow, and some must reap. And some must plow the mighty deep! And some must wake while others sleep-Each has his given mission.

And though they seek quite different paths In bright and cloudy weather, And seem to stray, each his own way They really work together, The one who weaves, the one who knits, The one who cuts, and he who fits, Bound by a silken tether.

Thus the great world thrives and grows, As each man helps his brother The great and small, the short and tall.

They all help one another. For some must print and some must fold, Some must carve and some must mold And some count silver. scrip and gold, Each one pursuit er other.

Then banish envy from our hearts. And keep your soul well lighted. The world should be, as you'll agree, At peace and all united. The water will turn the wheel-The mill will grind the corn and meal-And God will reign through woe and weal, And every wrong be righted.

-Exchange.

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

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

Conobea multifida. This is another new plant. It is alterative and tonic.

Leptandra Viiginica, Black-root, Culver Physic. Alterative, cathartic and tonic. One of the most useful plants that grow. L. Anagallis, L. Peregrina. The last two species of this family of plants are medicinal. Seymeria macrophylla. Alterative and tonic

A new medical herb.

Verbena kastata, Common Vervain.

V. Urticaefolia, V. stricta. These plants are emetic, expectorant, sudorific and tonic.

Lycopus Virginicus, Bugle Weed. Sedative, tonic, astringent, narcotic. It is one of our val-uable native plants. L. Europaeus, another species, is a good tonic and useful in intermittent fever.

Hedeoma hispida, American Pennyroyal. Diaphoretic and aromatic stimulant.

Pycnathemum lanceolatum. This species the P. is not the one found in medical books, but it is equal to it as a medical agent, and can be used for the same purpose. Stimulant and diaphoretic. P. pilosum is the species recommended in medical works, which also is found in the state.

Salvia Pitcheri, S. Lanceolata. These plants belong to the Sage family. Not known as medical agents, They are tonic and stimulant.

Monarda fistnlosa, Horsemint, Wild Bergamot. M. punctata. These two species of Horsemints may be used indiscriminately, These plants contain energetic diaphoretic properties, and are also tonic.

Nepeta cataria, Catnip. N. Glechoma, Gill-Over-the-Ground. Either of these plants is used for the same purpose. Diaphoretic and carminative.

Scutellaria lateriflora, Skull-cap, Mad-dog Skull-cap. Nervine, tonic and antispasmodic Leonurus Cardiaca, Motherwort. Emmena gogue, tonic, nervine, and diaphoretic.

Marrubium vulgare, Horehound. Tonic and expectant. Useful in pulmonary complaints. Cynoglossum officinalis, Hound's Tongue Anodyne, demulcent and astringent, and have been used in spitting of blood. C. Morrisoni, Beggar-ticks. This has proved a good remedy in diarrhea and dysentery.

Onosmodium Viroimanum.

vegetable world. Diaphoretic, expectorant. Beneficial in dysentery, cholera infantum, pleurisv, and diseases of the respiratory organs. Frazinus Americana, White Ash. Tonic, al terative and diuretic. This is an article that is hardly mentioned in works on medicine, but I have found it to be a most excellent therapeutic agent. The inner bark of the tree is the Rumez crispus, Yellow Dock. There are sev

eral species of the Docks which may be used for the same diseases. Valuable to purify the blood. They are most important curative plants Used in all chronic cutaneous affections.

part used.

Polygioum hydropiper, Water Pepper. P. Persicaria, Smart-weed. These two species of Smart-weeds are emmenagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, stimulant, antiseptic, rubefacient and discutient.

Phytolacca decandra, Poke-root. Emetic, ca thartic, alterative and discutient. It excites the whole glandular system, and producing highly beneficial results in syphilitic, scrofu lous, rheumatic and cutaneous diseases.

Chenopodium ambrosioides, Mexican Tea This plant we fail to find much said about in medical works. It is an excellent anthelmineic and sttmulant.

(To be continued next week.)

### Womans Rights.

Enclosed please find subscription for another number of the KVNSAS FARMER. I would like to see the FARMER in every house in the state, instead of the worthless trash in the shape of story papers, which I consider worse than a pack of cards by far for family use.

I heartily endorse the farmer's convention move and hope it will be carried into, effect and am confident the result will be very beneficial to both farmers and stockmen. I am also favorably impressed with Mrs. Willet's arguments and the grounds taken by her, and am of the opinion that all women should have their rights, and if I were a good talker and a good looking man, and had suitable clothes to wear on the occasion, I would certainly be pleased to attend their convention if I could obtain an invitation; I am fast becoming converted to the woman's rights question since I have witnessed so much of their ability to manage (when put to the test,) during the hardships and privations of the past season in this portion of the country. Many of them have gone voluntarily inte the fields and assisted in harvesting and saving the crops; doing almost or quite as much as the men. Mrs. and Miss Martial assisted in harvesting, thrashing and bailing forty acres of broom corn, doing nearly as much as the men folks. Mrs. Simcocks ploughed and put in twelve acres of millet and ten acres of corn, tended and harvested the same herself, beside doing her house work.

Mrs. Smith planted and cultivated several acres of corn and sweet potatoes, besides other vegetables, and harvested all in good season ; procured sufficient hay for her cow for the winter. I could mention numerous other cases of like self reliance and good management of our Pawnee County women; and if such women are not justly entitled to a vote as well as other rights I do not know who are.

But women as a class are timed creatures and too often allow themselves to be bulldosed by the men ; but when they are put to the test they are as bold and resolute as lions. If they could only get up a boom and get their case fairly before the people I would bet more on their success than on a presidential election. W. J. C.

LARNED, Pawnee, Co.

strain:

## Expelled.

Under this caption Sally A. Humes, writing to the Western Rural from Independence, Kansas, on the abuse of privilege of Kansas public

moments for, the slight offense of dropping a pencil, whispering, or imperfect lessons, and sometimes, a week's recess is taken from a little child for such a mishap. Little children who need a change every half hour, are made to keep perfectly quiet three wearisome hours, and this is a punishment that makes school a bondage to them. It always falls upon the nervous, restless ones who can never be quiet, and ought to go out twice every half day in order to study well.

Every mother in the land will endorse what I say, and there ought to be many more mothers in the school rooms. Let the children be punished without injuring their health, by overtaxing the internal organs. The laws of health demand that they be not disregarded, painful diseases and nervous troubles follow as consequence of overtaxing. Let the law demand that this right be respected, and that ev ery teacher be expelled who dares transgress it; and let all the mothers say, Amen.

Recipes'

FASENCE OF BEEF. One pound of gravy beef, free from skin and fat, chop as fine as mince meat; pound in a mortar, with three tablespoonsful of soda water, and soak for two hours; then put in a covered earthen jar, with a little salt; cement the edges of the cover with pudding paste and tie a piece of cloth over the top; place the jar in a pot half full of boiling water, and keep the pot

on the fire for four hours simmering; strain off the liquid essence through a coarse sieve, it will be about five or six ounces in quantity; one teaspoonful of cream may occasionally be added with advantage to four ounces of the es sence, or it may be thickened with flour, arrowroot or sage.

### PICKLED PIGS' FEET.

Get a number of fresh and nicely cleaned pigs' feet and boil in slightly salted water until tender. While warm remove the herny tips from the ends of the toes. Pack in a stone jar. Meanwhile heat two quarts of cider vinegar, two dozen whole peppers, a dozen cloves, and a dosen blades of mace. Give one boil, and pour over the still warm pigs' feet. Put a plate over them, with a weight on top to keep them under the vinegar, and set away in a cool place. This dish is very nice for lunch or supper at this time of year, when one has become tired of the winter diet. They are very healthful and excellent for dyspeptics.

### MINCED FOWL AND EGG.

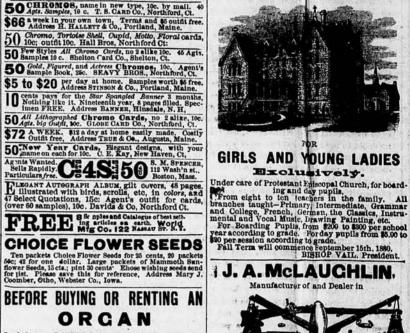
Cold roast fowl, a hard boiled egg, salt and pepper, (or cayenne) to taste, three tablespoonsful of new milk or cream, half an ounce of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Mince the fowl, and remove all skin and bones; put the bones, skin andtrimmings into a stewpan, with one small onion, if agreeable to the patient, and nearly one-half pint of water; let this stew for an hour, then strain liqnor; chop the egg small; mix the egg with the fowl, add salt and pepper, put in the gravy and other ingredients, let the whole just boil, and serve with tippets of toasted bread.

### CREAM WAFERS

Warm a quarter of a pennd of butter, without oiling it; work into it five eggs, one at a time; then add quarter of a pound of powdered sugar, quarter o a pound of sifted flour and a teaspoonful of ground cinnamon, mixing all these ingredients to a smooth paste. Heat a wafer iron, put in a spoonful of paste, close the iron, bake the wafer and trim off its edges before opening the iren; then open the iron and quickly roll the wafer in the form of a cone. When all the wafers are cooked fill them with whipped cream, arrange them on a napkin and serve them.

BRAN BREAD.

To one quart of bran flour rub in a teaspoonful of salt, and very thoroughly two teaspoonsful school teachers, discourses in the following of cream of tartar; then add two scant tablespoonsful of mo and mix in sufficient new milk to make a stiff batter, Dissolve one teaspoonful of soca in two tablespoonsful of cold water, and stir in thoroughly and quickly. Bake slowly one hour. This will keep fresh and moist three days, and is relished by those who cannot eat "graham bread."



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TTTT

**Poultry World** 

dealers.

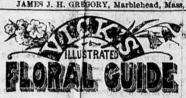






My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in empavings from photographs of the originals, will be seat FREE to all who apply. My old custemers need nd write for it. I offar one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever seat out by any seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my fix seed farms. Full direc-tions for cullisation on each package. All seed userrand-ed to be boil, fresh and frue fo name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will yeful the orace gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash. Phin-ney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I nivite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

NEW VEGETABLES & SPECIALTY.



For 1881 is an Elegant Book of 120 Pages. One Golored Flower Plate, and 600 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables and Directions for growing. Only 10 cents, In En-glish or German, If you afterwards order seeds de-duct the 10 cents.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. The LORAL GUIDE will tell how to get and grow them, Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages 5 Colored Plates, 500 Ingravings. For 50 cents in pa-per covers, \$1 00 in esgant cloth. In German or En-glish.

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\$77<sup>a</sup> Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw a Co., Augusta, Maine THE COLLEGE OF THE 50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow CARDS, 100. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct. 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 256. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10C. J B HUSTER, Nassau, N

JANUARY 6, 1881.

HAS.

SISTERS OF BETHANY.

Topek

O. molle. They are called Wild Jobes-tears. Gravel-weed. They are diuretic and lithontriplic. One may be substituted for the other. Mertensia Virginica, Smooth Lungwort. Used in diseases of the lungs,

Polemonium reptans, Greek Valerian, Blue Bell, Jacob's Ladder. Diaphoretic, expectant and excitant. A useful medical herb.

Solanum nigrum, Nightshade. S. Duicamare Both of these plants have been found serviceable in scrofula, syphilis, scirrhous and cancer ous affections, scorbutic diseases, glandular swellings, foul and irritable ulcers. I would not recommend the use of these agents only under the advice of a skillful herbal physician.

Physalis viscosa, P. Pensylvanica, P. Philadelphica. All of these plants are diuretic.

Datura Stramonium, Jimson Weed, Narcotic, antisparmodic, sedative and anodyne; it is a powerful narcotic poison. The leaves make an excellent salve.

Gentiana alba, G. Andrewsii, G. puberula. These three species of the Gentans are tonic, stomachic. They may be used to build up the system, as they are possessed of excellent tonic power.

Apocynum androsaemifolium, Bitter-root, Milkweed. A. canabinum, Indian Hemp. The two species may be used for similar purposes. They are emetic, cathartic, expectorant, diaphoretic, diuretic, alterative and tonic.

Asclepias Cornuti, Milk-weed. Alterative, cathartic and diuretic. Another species, A. incarnata, Swamp Milkweed. Used in asthma, rheumatism, syphilis and verminous affections. It is a highly useful medicinal agent, but no. generally used by the profession. A. tuberosa,

Expelled, is the report of scholars as they come from school and run about our streets. Before the opening of the term it was agreed upon, by the board of education, that children of all ages might be expelled from our public

schools, for any offense great or small, and this authority was vested in the superintendent,

permitting him to expel our children for being tardy, for whispering, or deficiency in their lessons. Some are sent home for a day, some for five days, others for a month or a term, as he may choose. Thus they are deprived of valuable school time, every hour of which is the golden seed time of their lives, and sending them out to sow wild oats or tares, where good seed should fall. Little boys and girls from seven to nine years old, expelled from the First Reader room, but not comprehending why they are sent home, think it real jolly to have a holiday for a week. A little twig from

the peach tree might convince them they had better not whisper again that day, and they "take no thought for the morrow." Older children should be retained at almost any amount of sacrifice and patience. Nothing will so quickly mature a boy in sin, as to make him feel that he is despied and mistrusted.

The law provides public schools for our cnildren, and we are taxed to support them; it should then be tested, whether a few townsmer can say they shall be turned out for such transgressions of school rules as daily occur in all schools.

Another evil, or assumption of authority not granted by law, is the universal rule of teach ers keeping children in at recess, while the law says they shall have fifteen minutas each fore-Pleurisy root, Butterfly root, etc. This species noon and afternoon for recreation. This proof Asclepias is one of the most reliable herbs vision is necessary to the comfort and health that is to be found in the whole range of the of the children, yet they are deprived of these

### CALF'S FOOT JELLY.

Take two calf's feet and add to them one gallon of water; boil down to one quart, strain and when cold skim off the fat; add to this the whites of six or eight eggs well beaten, a pint of wine, half a pound of loaf sugar, and the juice of four lemons, and let them be well mixed. Boil the whole for a few minutes, stirconstantly, and then strain through flannel. The wine may be omitted or added, according to choice.

BUCKWHEAT GRIDDLE CAKES.

Make a thin mush of corn meal, cooking it ten minutes. Let it become perfectly cool be fore putting the cakes t. rise. In mixing the cakes take a pint of the mush to a quart of buckweeat flour, add water and yeast as in ordinary cakes made of buckwheat. Making a mush of the corn meal prevents the raw taste there always is when the meal is put in uncooked.



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

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet locis. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ot. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICERRY, Augusta, Maine. 50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Luy, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, loc. GLOBE CARD Co., Northford, Ct. 50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transpa-rent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockpost, N. Y.



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

## JANUARY 6, 1881

## farm Letters.

EL PASO, Sedgwick Co., Dec. 15.- 150 miles SW from Topeka. The weather I suppose is a never-failing, always-allowable topic for both R., 25 miles west of Logan the present tertongue and pen. Well, Kansas for the past minus of the road. It is surveyed to this place week has been redeeming herself; is giving us and undoubtedly will be completed the coming some of her standard winter weather. The reign of the ice-king is intermitted for awhile; about eighteen months old; has two general the Manitoba wave has rolled over us and away.

Wheat looks badly just at present. The cold weather combined with the dry condition of the soil has given it a yellow cast. A good rain and ordinary winter weather, would improve its appearance.

Corn as a rule is "chaffy," especially out of the "bottom." The dry weather just at earing made the ears short, and later, a continued drouth prevented "filling" properly. Still, Sedgwick with her area of fifty per cent. bottom land, is well off, and can hold up her head with any county in the state on the corn ques-

Hogs are thriving unusually well this winter. The farmers of this county have learned that winter wheat is not injured but rather decidedly improved by grazing; so hogs, calves, and even cattle, are allowed the range of the wheat fields.

The epizootic has been all over the county, buttin no case to my knoweledge, causing more than a slight hacking cough, with no falling off in appetite.

Sheep are being brought into our county in large numbers, and I think will prove a valuable acquisition to our farmers.

Prices of hogs have encouraged us. Corn appreciated in price during the cold spell; partly because farmers would not take corn to mar ket in the cold, or had not husked it; partly because they feared the heavy draught continued cold would make upon their cribs, in extra

Hay is an object with us this year, a short allowance being put up. I would like to see the question of cultiva-

ting corn discussed in your columns, as to shallow or deep cultivation; the number of times it should be cultivated; how late in its growth it is best to cultivate; the effect of tearing the roots of large corn. etc.

One of my neighbors was prevented by some circumstance from plowing his corn wholly the third time; that plowed but twice made much the largest and best yield. The season was very dry. What is the philosophy involved ? J. M. C.

HARVEYVILLE, Wabaunsee Co., Dec. 15 .--Now that the time has come that fruit trees should be protected from rabbits, and seeing a great many in my travels that are not protected, I will make some suggestions to those that have neglected to wrap their trees. Take an armful of hay and dampen it; when it is well settled take a brace and bit, the bit should not be less than three-fourths of an inch, with one to turn the brace and one to regulate the size of the rope to be twisted. It is but a small job to make the ropes and tie up an orchard of two or three hundred trees, and a great many of them will last two years. But after trees get to be two inches in diameter I would paint them with white lead, but they should be painted every two years till they get too large for rabbits. As the tree grows the paint will crack and leave the bark exposed in places. SEPHUS.

RAN, Pawnee Co., 191 miles southwest e Topeka .- We once thought that Pawnee county was the paradise of the west, and our belief was strengthened year by year by the fact that our climate is of the best, and our soil very rich and productive, and for five years we have been encouraged to hold to the same opinion, notwithstanding the two past years a se

LENORA, Norton Co., Dec. 13.-Lenora is located on the north fork of the Solomon river in Norton county, two hundred and twentyeight miles west and forty-two miles north of Topeks, on the line of the Central Branch R. spring. Lenora is splendidly located and is stores, one grocery store and two restaurants. one hetel, one blacksmith shop, one livery and feed stable, two drug stores, one meat market and one grist mill. The soil is very productive. The valley is level, but high lands are rolling. The river is skirted with timber, also the tributaries, which makes fuel cheap.

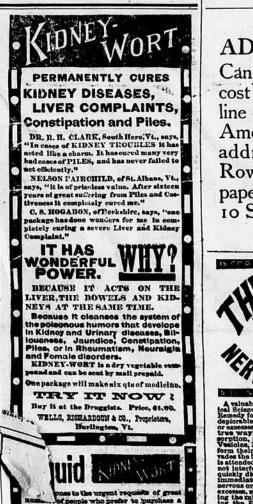
Wood is two dollars per cord. The prospect for a good wheat crop is exceedingly flattering. The early sown being very good. The most of the farmers sow their wheat too late. The varieties sown are the White and Red May and grass wheat. The latter can be sown in the fall or spring. There is as much wheat if not more, sown than last year. On account of its being so dry last

spring our small grain was almost an entire failure. This fall ground is in good condition to go into winter quarters. We had no rain this year until about the 15th of June; corn, that was in the ground at that time will average about twenty bushels to the acre; rice corn about twenty-five. Potatoes did very well where the bugs were kept off, but our farmers

mostly decided to let the bugs dig them. Potatoes are worth one dollar per bushel; corn, 25c.; prairie hay, three dollars per ton; millet, five dollars in stack.

We have had some cold weather and some snow, but there is none at present and it is quite warm and pleasant. Stock is in good condition except a few cases

Stock is in good when horses. of epizootic among the horses. C. H. LANSING.







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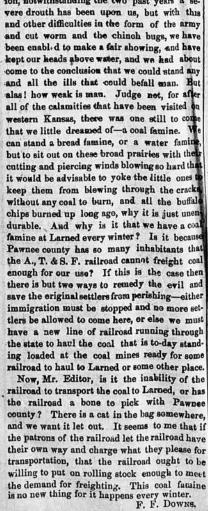
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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

## farm Letters.

### 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.

SPRINGSIDE, Pottawatomie Co., Dec. 13. 60 miles NW from Topeka .-- I am not much of a and the early garden failed, and the brooks farmer having spent the most of my years on the ocean. I came to Kansas eleven years ago, since then I have been farming. Find the great drawback is the long distance from market, and high railroad freights. If we had a railroad from Nebraska down the Blue and this was going on the rains came and every-Kansas rivers to Topeka, from thence by the thing blossomed as the rose. The corn sprang most practical route to Galveston, owned and up and grew as it never had done before and everything else flourished as a garden, and controlled by the states of Nebraska, Kansas those who were too tenacious of their possesand Texas, so they never could be owned and controlled by the great monopolies east, and a moderate tariff of freight, we could lay our carn, wheat, flour beef and pork down in Liverpool at less rate than we now do in New York. All our corn ought to be put into beef claims are now open to the "jumper" and those and pork which should be slaughtered and that come first will get the best haul with house packed in the state and shipped to Liverpool by way of Galveston, instead of being shipped alive to Chicago and St. Louis, there to be packed and shipped to Liverpool.

In round numbers it is 1600 miles to New York, and 800 miles to Galveston, the extra 800 miles freight would more than pay the freight from Galveston to Liverpool. I mention Liverpool as that is the great provision market, a market from whence we could get our salt.

There is water power enough on the Blue river to manufacture all the wheat grown in Kansas into flour. On December first I saw ungraded No. 3 wheat quoted in the New York \$1 07(a) 17; here we can get for the same grade of wheat 60(a) for the same a low tariff railroad to Galveston, and our wheat was manufactured here and shippied to Europe that way, we ought to get very near the price quoted in New York. But just as long as we den't de something to help ourselves to a better market this state of things will last. In a few years the whole of the railroads from Kansas east will be in the hands of two or three monopolies and they can regulate freights to suit themselves. So let us stir up the people in the great states of Nebraska, Kansas and Texas to build a road from Nebraska to Galveston. It would take but a few years to pay for it out of the extra freight we now pay. If you think this subject will interest your readers, I will get the average rates of railroad freight to New York from this point, and the ocean freight from New York to Liverpool. and the ocean rates from Galveston to Liverpool for the last year. I greatly fear that the cold dry weather we

had through the latter part of October and the whole of November and up to this time has A little stock soon increases, and one is a stock greatly injured the winter wheat. If any of your correspondents have practical

knowledge of hemp raising and preparing it for market should like to hear from them, as I think of trying some next season.

E. NASON.

[The freight from those points would doubtless be interesting to most readers at this time. -ED.]

COLLYER, Trego Co., Dec. 16.-270 miles W from Topeka. The average American of the observer of others who have farmed to better present age is migratory in character and re- success than myself. The drought has cut our minds one very much of a flock of black birds crops short for the last two years, and in 1884 on a field of stubble, continually flying from the we had nearly an entire failure on account of rear to the front and then moving on until they

counties with their flanks outstretched in eithe

lime-the essential elements of a good and shucking corn, which if not panning out as asting soil. On examination of the old ground was anticipated, the yield is ten to twenty-five in the dryest time one will find the soil so bushels per acre. R ce corn did better and moist that it can be squeezed into a ball in the threshed fifteen to fourty bushels per acreand at the depth of one-half inch. Stock of all kinds in excellent condition, with

Everything after its first settlement went on the exception of some epizootic among horses ovely until last spring when the great drouth and some black leg among cattle. Sheep are set in which had no precedent in the annals of doing remarkably well notwithstanding the this country. There had been no rain early winter. We are about through packing ice which is ten inches thick. Fruit trees to amount to anything the previous

stood the drought the past season finely. Farfall and the spring was as dry as the old Indimers are looking forward for a good crop the an's powder horn, and the wheat orop failed, coming season. There will be a larger acresge of corn planted than ever before in our county. went dry, and the settlers went dry and hungry Some people are harping about draughty Kanand "went down into Egypt to buy or beg corn sas. They say they can't raise anything while and it came free of freight and free of cost and everything was lovely except the good name of others say they have plenty. We lack industry about as much as we do rain to make farm-Trego and other western counties, and while ing a success in western Kansas.

J. F. MITCHELL.

KING CITY, McPherson Co., 120 miles south west of Topeka, Dec. 13 .- For the past tew days we have been having very fine weather for this season of the year, and wheat has commenced to grow again ; but it would be better if it had a good rain or snow on it, as the ground is getting dry on the surface.

The main crop in this section is Turkey wheat, that being the hardiest and most prolific variety for this part of the state. I have seen it sown here, and one would not think there was any there for the signs it would shew, and would be the best yield in the neighborhood; fields sown late in November, with a favorable spring, yielding as much as 30 bushels to the Wheat, as a general thing, was sown this cre. year earlier than usual here, and the ground was in better condition. Farmers feel good in expectation of a large crop-a great many farmers like to have a large crop whether the profits are good or not, and seem to derive a for those that do not wish their friends to come great deal of satisfaction in handling a large amount of anything, regardless of expense.

Stock is in good condition. Some epizootic among the horses, but nothing very alarming.

Wheat is worth 70 to 75c; corn, 25c; broom corn, \$30 to \$75 ; hay, \$8 to \$5; hogs, \$3:75 to \$4, the farmers in general selling short of stock western counties alone. Now, admitting that hogs, which does not show very good judgment this country for a time may have occassonal drongths it is very much easier for a poor man or foresight for another fall.

F. F. Downs, of Pawnee county, does not think much of fall plowing for spring crops. Perhaps he plants too early. I have seen fail-ure in this county too, but I think it is mostly to be attributed to planting before the ground is warm enough. . Corn, or in fact any kind of prevents the great fires that leaves nothing but seed, should grow right along from the time a burnt reflecting surface which causes the the seed germinates." But if seed is put in the clouds, and causes winds to rush in to fill the ground before the ground is warm enough to germinate it, it must lie there until the soil is changed to a great extent. A man that can af. in favorable condition for the growth of the seed. I think that Mr. Downs will find May make a living by economy. Denver is at all planting for corn better than April planting, times a good market, and one will soon find nine times out of ten. 'I plowed a part of a himself in a fair way to wealth and prosperity, cornfield in the fall and part in the spring, and planted the same day to corn, and the corn on the fall plowing stood at least one foot taller than that on the spring 'plowing, and was larger and sounder ears. But I would like to hear from others on the subject.

S. K. George's sheep are most likely troubled with lice. When so troubled the sheep rub themselves on everything they can get at, and the wool comes out if they have many. A good decoction of tobacco water poured on by open-ing the wool, will destroy them. GEO. DEMENT.

to hear something from this portion, the north-BELLE PLAINE, Summer Co., Dec. 16 .western part of Kansas. I have been a citizen Wheat all safe yet; dry, cold weather is hard of Mitchell county for the last nine years, have on it. Corn about all cribbed; worth 23c; wheat, 75c; hoge, \$4. Some epizotic, but none fatal. A few cases of black-leg among calves; bleeding, in every case, stops its spread-ing. Sheep doing well considering the condi-tion they were in when they came from New Mexico. H. C. ST. CLAIR. been engaged in farming on a small scale oversince I have resided here. I have been a close

one light bay mare mule, 15 years old, dark skripe down back, collar marked, valued at \$25. BTEER-Taken up by James King, Lincola tp, Oct 18th 185 done roan steer 2 years old, scar on left hip, and valued 1830 one roam steer 2 years old, scar on left hip, and valued at \$72. MARE-Taken up by John Southam, Lincoln tp Oct 27th 1800 one coard mare 12 years old, blaze face, four while feet, blind in left eye, valued at \$15. MARE-Also by the same, oxe bright bay mare 15 years old, s say back, black mane and tail, valued at \$10. FILLEY-Also by the same, one brown filley 2 years old, bland in 1976. where at  $\pm 6$ . COUT-A the by the same, one sorrel colt, blaze face, four white feet, muscled, valued at  $\pm 16$ . COUT-A the by the same, one bay colt, muscled, small star in forchead, valued at  $\pm 10$ .

Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, clerk.

Jefferson county-J. N. Insley, oters. COW-Taken up on the 6th day of Nov 1880 by Paul Hass De'aware ip, one light non cow three years old, a small slit below the end of the left ear, valued at '15. HEIFERL-Taken up on the 7th day of Deo 1890 by Thom-as Weilund Fairview ip, one dark brindle heifer one year old some white under the belly, valued at \$13. STERE-Taken up on the 2th day of Nov 1890 by J B Ad-dington, Union tp one red and white spotted sizer one year old, star in forehead, under bit in left ear and slight in the richt valued at \$15.

ington, on forchead, un ight, valued at \$15. MULE-Taken up o one can in ordercad, under bit in left ear and slight in the right, ralued at \$15. MULK-Taken up on the 22d day of Nov 1880 by Slias Steffer, Oawkey tp one small dark 'brown mare mule one year old, valued at \$25. OOW-Taken up on the ist day of December 1880 by G W McNaton. Delaware tp one roan cow 3 years old, unknown brand on left hip, valued at \$15. HEIFER-Also by the same, at same time one white helf-er one year old with red ears, valued at \$13. STEER-Taken up on the 28th day of Nov 1890 by Wesley Newman, Delaware tp, one red brindle steer one year old white face, alt in right ear, under bit it in left ear and val-ued at \$11.

eet at \$11. HEIFER—Taken up on the 20th day of Nov 1880 by I 8 Pleugh, Kentucky tp one red heifer two years old uo marks

Pleugh. Kentucky ip one red helfer two years old uo marks or brands, valued at \$4. Finands, valued at \$4. Billion of the second second second second second second Billion of the second second second second second second Billion of the second second second second second second Billion of the second second second second second second Billion of the second second second second second second Billion of the second while spot in formhead, while on belly, drup off of left ser, valued at \$15. MULE - Taken up on the 20th day of Nov 1380 by James Grifflu Osawkee to one brown home mule supposed to be two years 9th valued at \$25.

Griffile Osawkee to one brown horse mule supposed to be two years 964, valued at \$25. HRIFRE—Taken up on the 24th day of Nov 1830 by J L Neshitt, Oawkee to none yearling helfer, white and red speckied with red neck and earn, valued at \$12. HRIFRE—Taken up on the 16th day Dec 1836 by B E True Fairview up, one red yearling helfer with right hip knocked dorn, valued at \$15. while on the back, branded with figure 7 on the right loin wuled at \$15.

white on the back, branded with figure 7 on the right loin ralued at \$15. STRER—Also by the same, one yearling steer, mostly white oh the back with slit in right ear, valued at \$15.

Leavenworth county.-J. W. Niehaus, clerk. COW-Taken up by Henr Coliman. Kickapoo tp Dec '5 1880 one small roam cow 7 or 5 years old points of both horns mawed off, no marks, valued at \$16.

Nemaha county-Joshua Mitchell, clerk. STERE-Taken up by Joob Mitchell, Rock Creek tp Nor 1880 one light roan steer one year old, valued at \$16. HEIFFRE-Taken up by Frank Tanyeman, Nemaha tp Nov 22 1880 one dark red yearling heifer, white on inside o right fore leg and right hind ieg near the knee, and valued ignt fore leg and right hind reg user an entry of the sign of the nee 3 1850 one yearing strength of Ford, Valley to Nov 24 1880 BTEER-Taken up by John M Ford, Valley to Nov 24 1880 one yearling steer, roan in color with white under belly, val

at 85. STER—Taken up by John M Ford, Valley tp Nov 24 1880 one yearling steer, roan in color with white under beily, val uef at 85. HEIFEE—Taken up by the same one red yearling heifer, no STERE—Taken up by Wright, Summa tp' Nov 19 1880 one rangey roan steer two years old, apparently blind in one sey, no value given. HEIFER—Taken up by DeWitt Ensign, Valley tp, Nov 27 one light red yearling heifer, white on belly and a little white in forehead, valued at \$12. STERE—Taken up by DeWitt Ensign, Valley tp, Nov 27 one light red yearling heifer, white on belly and a little white in forehead, valued at \$12. STERE—Taken up by M Dennis, Harrison tp Nov 19 one yearling steer, deep red in color, end of each ear cut off and left ear split, left horn lopped. HEIFER—Taken up bX & M Kerr, Harrison tp, one medi um sized yearling heifer, red in color' white legs and belly star in forehead, white stripe on jeft shoulder and hip up to back, and half of fail white, valued at \$14. HEIFER—Taken up by E S Vernon, Illinois tp Nov 27 one wide heif or en year old past, some white on tasks, and and er he belly, under bit in right ear, valued at \$16. HEIFER—Taken up by CA for ear and sit in right ear, branded with leytler Son right hip, valued at \$16. STERE—Taken up by Sanuel Ervin, Granada tp, Nov 29 one red heifer en year old past, Some white on fashs and under he belly, under bit in right ear, and sit in right ear, branded with leyter Son right hip, valued at \$30. STERE—Taken up by Sanuel Ervin, Granada tp, Nov 29 one med un sized brindled steer one years old with some white anota, valued at \$15. STERE—Taken up by Sanuel Ervin, Granada tp, Nov 29 one med under show some one small brindled steer with white on tip of tuil, valued at \$10. STERE—Taken up by We Weart, Caploma tp, Nov 30 one Hervi hores mure bit on old one some old one the one back der brow hores mure old one old one some back

hold of the more second with the second seco

and abouter, scar on right fore (eg on and below knee, valued at \$40.
Osage county-Ed. Spaulding, olerk.
STEER-T ken up by J. Evans, Avoula to Nov 9 one rear on the yearlarg ever, white soulders and white hips one black mare years of disuppeed, collar make on shoulder, and white hips one black mare years of disuppeed, collar make on shoulder, and the hips of the same source of the source of t

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

Ford county-G. W. Potter, clerk. MULE-Taken up by Joseph H Williams one six year old rown in are mule. PONY-Also by the same one six rear old bay home peny

Greenwood county-J. W. Kenner, clerk, HEIFER-Taken up November 22 1880 by W D Wity of pring Creek to one red yearling heifer with some while some while a some state of the source of th

JANUARY 6. 1881

(6) Otherwise of the fight in part in the next  $\gamma$  are sent us accessed with the state of valued at \$10. ULT — Taken up by N N Platt, Janesville to one dark sor horee coit with white face and white legs userily to knee, y ser old last spring, cume to place with a small hay re about 19 years old with saddle marks on back, which

ins since died." FILLEY-Taken un by A J Howard of Twin Groves tp, Nov 11880 one two year old iron grey filley with black manse and tall, about 15 hands high. MARE-Taken up by James Lowen of Otter Creek tp Nov 12 1880 one light bay mare' branded 2 on left side of neck, 3 come old

id. Ke-Alse by the same, one two year old brown mare bree white feet, branded 2 on left side of neck. Re—Taken up by J B Mass. Otter Creek tp. November one sorrel pony mare with while spot in forehead d J on left shoulder, supposed to be four years old,

Also by the same, one brown yearling horse mule Taken up by F A Fales, Salem to Nov 18 1860 one back cow marked with two nicks in right ear. three rears old. STERR-Taken up by W H Ohair of Otter Creek to Deo 1.

TERE-Taken up by W H Ohair of Otter Creek tp Deo 1, one two year old white steer with red speckled head and t, branded C H on left hip, valued at \$22. WO MARES-Taken up by Rachel Jones of Quincy tp 30 1890 two light bay mares, small white spot in fore a supposed to be two years old no marks or brands. ILLEY - Twken up by Geo Long of Lans tp Dec 7 1880. Link - Twken up by Geo Long of Lans tp Dec 7 1880. Link - Twken up by Geo Long of Lans tp Dec 7 1880. Link - Twken up by Geo Long of Lans the Dec 7 1880. Link - Twken up by Get Riggenbach of Lans the New 27 one dark bay one year ald past more colt with white be in nows, no other marks or brands, valued at \$40.

### Linn county-J. H. Martin, clerk.

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COLT-Traken up by TG Grove, Yalley th Nov 19 1980 one two year old dark bay gelding, white spot in forebead, about 12 hands high, no brands, valuee at 82. STEER-Taken up by John W McGinnis of Valley th No-yember 16 1880, one red and white spotted yearing steer, brandet on the left hip supposed to be a letter D, and val-

Taken up by 8 Bager Stunton tp, November 13 1940 red brindle cow, left horn of about the middle. to the match of by a safet estation (b), storender in are one date red brindle cow, left horn off about the middle. If the safet is the safet of the eff ear, valued at \$20. STERE-Taken up by G Nevina Sheridan the Nors 25 used one red 3 year old sieer, branded W on right hip, crop off of right ear, valued at \$30. StERE-Taken up by John Hibbard, Lincoln the Nors at \$20 one 3 year old sieer, red roan, smooth crop off of right ar, brandod on left hip with what is supposed to be a letter 0, valued at \$26.

ar, branded on left nip with wine is supposed to the source by valued at \$26. STEER-Taken up by James F Campbell of Paris to, Nov 1880 one red three year old steer, branded with figure 3 on ight hip, marked with bit off of right ear, valued at \$36. FILLEY-Taken up by S J Miller of Liberty to Novem-ber 8 1880 one dark iron grey filley, one year old and valued in the source of t

Af a loss out and a loss of the second secon

## Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

HORSE-Taken up by J L Meinfey, Einendaro tp on the 57th day of Nov one brown home, gray hairs intermin-jed, no marks or brands, valued at 425. MARE-Taken up by I J Stratton. Einendaro tp on the th day of Dec 1880 one tway Texas mare, bald face, 3 while less, branded on the right hip with the figures 10, and val-ued at 800

uei at 820. HURSE-Taken up by Levi Smith, Waterloo to on the 4th day of Dec 1880 one cream colored Texas horse, amail star in forehead, both hiud feet white and one fore foot white, branded with an indescribable brand and other Mexican brands that cannot be made out, valued at 820. COLT-Taken up by Thos Gordon, Reading the on the 2d day of Dec 1880 one bay horse colt, no other marks or brands

COLT-Taken up by The Gordon, Reading to on the 3d day of Dec 1880 one bay horse colt, no other marks or brands will be a standard of the second standard of the second standard of the second standard of the second standard standa

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

STAG-Takin up by Theo Jacobs, Valley tp, Nov 29 1888 one red and white stag four years old with red neck, swal-ow fork in right car and under bit in ieft car and valued one red and while stag four years old with red next, swale low fork in right car and under bit in felt car and varied at 20. COW AND CALF-Also by the same, one red roan cow and calf, branied on left hip with cross, swallow fork is left ear and under bit in left valued at 20. STEER-Taken up by Fred Prohe, Valley tp, Dec 4180 one yellow relater about 16 or 18 months old, swallow Kerk in right ext, influent at 20. STEER-Taken up by Jerry Shehan, Oawatomis ip, Nov 17 1800 one sixth brindle steer about two years old, swallow fork in each ear, valued at \$16. STEER-Taken up by Jerry Shehan, Oawatomis ip, Nov 1800 one sixth brindle steer about two years old, swallow fork in each ear, valued at \$16. COW-Taken up by J Melloh. Geawatomis tp Nov 35 1860 one white cow 7 years old, branded on left thigh with the letter 0, valued at \$4. COW-Taken up by J Melloh. Geawatomis tp Nov 35 1860 one white cow 7 years old, branded on left thigh with the letter 0, valued at \$4. COW-Taken up by M J Williams, Middle Creek up Dec - 180 on red brindle cow ten or twelve years old, with a little whith on the bag and also a little while bestwen the the whith on the bag and also a little while between the steps. Biley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk.

 Biley ounsy

 COLT—Taken up by BF Fastman,

 Diack torse yearling colt, no brands.

 STERR—Taken up by R C Mailon, Ogden tp Dec Stont,

 Terd and white spotted sizer, no marks or brands,

 Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, elert.

 HERPER—Taken up Nov 17 1880 by T R Reed, Topeka tp, one non port more ten years old addie and harness or brands, valued at 852.

 MARE—Taken up Nov 15 1880 by MR Sears, Abuurn tp, one back yearling filey, right bind foot white, some white is an energy medium star, white gott in forehaad, about it was the nup Dec 11 1880 by WR Sears, Abuurn tp, one bay mark, not place to the start one back years of brands, valued at 802.

 MARE—Taken up Dov 11 1880 by WR Sears, Abuurn tp, one bay mark, not place to the start not port procease of the start one place to the start one place to the start one bay mark, not place to the start one place to the start of the start one place to the start one place to the start one place to the start of the start one place to the start one the start one place to the start one start one

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this winter. Two or three isolated settlers had located before this but had never made any attempt at agriculture. Stock raising was the principal avocation. The two first setlers were J. C. Henry of Trego, now Wa-Keeney, and B. O. Richards of Cayote, now Collyer. In the spring of '77-78 the enterprising real estate firm of Warren, Keeney & Co., of Chicago, Ills., while visiting the Centennial Exposition at once saw the merits of our state. Starting out they looked over the country and wisely selected this as the scene of their future operations. They have been a great help in settling the county and have enriched themselves as well. The monuments of iudustry they have erested in the town, or city, as it really is, that bear their names would do honor to the eastern states. Through their successful way of advertising has induced a very superior class of settlers to come in. The traveler who comes from the east expecting to find the rough and illiterate at once finds himselt confronted with wisdom, intelligence, fashion, and the best of soci-What of all this if there is nothing back of it. We shall see. Here it is, a fine rolling prairie, scarcely an acre but what could be KANSAS FARMER. L. B. FLOYD. plowed, covered with the most nutritious of all grasses that comes on the , round in the fall, and if they could have shelter would keep cattle fat all winter. But this is not all. The sod is when rotted, the finest ever seen and superior to any thing in the eastern part of the

drought and grasshoppers. With these en tions we have had bountiful crops, and even in pass over the field. Thus have the descendants of the first settlers at Jamestown in 1607 the last two years there has been enough raises to do the people. The northern part of the flown over each other westward until their advance has reached Trego, Gove and Wallace county has been more favored with rain than the south part. My experience has been more favorable to corn than any other crop, I bedirection. It is from the former of these counlieve there is more money in raising corn in ties that your correspondent will try and draw this part of Kansas, than any other crop, if you a birds-eye-view of this 900 mile square patch in this our great state of Kansas. Our have plenty of corn you generally see fat hogs, age in regard to settlement is about three years cattle and horses which demand the money at a fair price, and a market at your door.

sions, or too poor to get away, are the ones who

are sure to be successful. Many left their

homes and fled pronouncing curses on their

way, and some of the nicest and most valuable

and plowing ready for them in some instances.

Good corn from 20 to 35 bushels per acre.

rice corn about 60 bushels per acre. Some o

the finest of potatoes; sorghum of a fine quali-

ty; all kinds of vine products, and millet the

All kinds of farm animals are in fine condi-

tion. The winter wheat crop looks exceeding-

ly well and the ground in good shape for the

spring. The writer believes we are on the eve

It has been said that rain does not fall west

of the 100th meridian. This will do very well

west, but it is not practical. The writer trav-

eled during the dry weather about 800 miles in

this state on horseback and found the drouth

extended quite into the eastern part of the

state and satisfied him it was not a curse on the

without a farm to come west and get a home

while it is to be had in the midst of towns,

churches, schools and railroad advantages

equal almost to those east for the seasons are

changing, and are bound to change, as the un

Ainching energy of man turns up the sod and

vacuum. Now this will, and has already

ford to buy 50 chickens and 3 or 4 cows can

and soon will be a home ahead, with a better

farm than the one on which he was raised.

This is the surest and best way to commence.

man before he knows it. This is sure if crops

should fail. So come west young man, come

BLUE HILL, Kans., Mitchell Co., Dec. 8.

140 miles N. W. from Topeka. It may be in-

teresting to some of the readers of the FARMER

west.

GEO. F. NHALLEY, M. D.

finest I ever saw were raised.

of a successful change.

Wheat is grown here to considerable extent and occasionally a good yield, but the cost of machinary to harvest grain or the expense of hiring hands and drawing it to market will eat up the profit and leave a very small margin for the use of land and the labor of cultivation. I resided in Illinois and in eastern Kansas. have been connected with the pursuit of agriculture all my life and I do not think there is a more productive soil in any part of the United States than northwestern Kansas. With a reasonable amount of rain-fall vegetables of all kinds grow great to perfection. Nine years ago when this county was in its infancy hardly a village was to be found or even a start for one, new there are cities, towns, churches and school houses all over the county that would compare favorably with many of the counties in the eastern states, where nothing but the buffalo and large herds or Texas cattle roamed over the prairies nine years ago.

I like to read the letters of my brother far should ever feel grateful to the L. B. FLOYD.

VICTORIA, Ellis Co., Dec. 21 .- 211 miles W. from Topeka. Cold weather set in much earlier than usual, the ground is frozen twelve to fourteen inches deep.

The wheat crop never looked better at this \*\* rich in the carbonates and phosphates of time of the year. Farmers are about through

THE STRAY LIST

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, sec-tion 1, when the approted value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the Compression of the strays exceeds after receiving a complete description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notifed description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notifed description and the stray of the fead strays, the day combining a complete description praised value, and the name and they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and they were taken up, their be KANSAR FARMER. Logethad resiltence of the taker up, such animal contained in said note." How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties

How to post a stray; the tees mass an penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken minimals can only be taken up between the ist lay of Norember all can only be taken up between the ist lay of Norember all can be taken and the taken of the stray No persons, axcept citizens and householders, can take up

a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and house-holder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately adver-ise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

nuch straw is not proven up at the expiration of ten the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Pessco of ownahip, and file an affidavit stating that unch stray aken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten that the marks and brands have not been altered, also all give a full description of the same and its cash val-He shall also give a bond to the state of double the val-such stray.

He shall also give a some to the same of quants ine way. The Justice of the Pence shall within twenty days from the seach stray was taken up, (ten days after posing) make and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the errivious and value of south stray. f such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i il be advertised in the Kansas Fankme in three succes-

mbers. where of any stray, may within twelve months from o of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any of the Fence of the county, having first notified the p of the time when, and the Justice before whom ill be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of yes and costs.

Lcharges and costs. If the owner of a stray fulls to prove ownership within werve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete filleshall estin the take 'dn

d of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie shall issue a summons to the householder to ap-

tarmine the cost of keeping, and the may have had, and report the same on

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducing 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 tills shall have vested in him shall be guilty a middemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dol

### Strays for the week ending January 6.

Crawford county-A. S. Johnson, clerk. MULE-Taken up by E F Crocker, Lincoln tp, Oct 4 1880

Kennekcek P O, one rea one year and the Seconkey, Wainut valued at \$15. COW-Takan up Nov 15 1880 by C R McConkey, Wainut come while cow with black specks on neck and sides, three

DOW-Theon up Nov 15 1880 by C. R. MCCOLREY, White to one while cow with black specks on neck and sides, three years old, valued at \$50, IELIFER-Taken up Nov 15 1880 by J J Weitmer, Hia-waths ip onlight ream elder with red head, neck and ears, 20 We-Taken up by Thos Daniels, Hiawathea tp, one white brindle cow, red ears and red and while neck, of years old, taken up Nov 28 1880, valued at \$25, FILLEY-Taken up Nov 11880 by F Miles, Clatonville, one dark bay filey one year old, small white stripe in fore-head, some white on induce of left fore foot and some white m test hind foot, valued at \$50.

head, some while on inside of left fore foot and some while on right hind foot, valued at \$30. "BTEER-Taken up Nov 1 1580 by E H Emery, Powhstion pone roan yearling steer, hole in the right erg, no marks or brands.

### Chase county-S. A. Breese, clerk.

HEIFER-Taken up by Albin Brandley, Bazar tp Nov 18 1880 one deep red yearling yearling heifer, branded M on fight hip, valued at \$12.

.Chautauqua County -- C. M. Knapp, Clerk.

MARE-Taken up Dec 11 1880 by J C Atkinson, Washing-on to, one brown mare two years old, white star in fore-ead, valued at 850. MARE-Taken up Dec 13 1880 by Wm Neal, Washington one source imare System old, i luze face, all white feet, val-

p one sorrel mare > years of the sorrel mark one white black colt one year old, on e white black foot. white on

one black colt one year old, on e white bind foot, washington tp nose, valued at \$15. HEIFER-Taken up Nov 29 1880 by John W Bogress, Bell ville tp, one white helfer one ye r old past, black ears, no other marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$19. STEER-Taken up Doc 10 by CJ Backus, Jefferson tp one steer two years old, pale red, cars cropped, branded 4 on the right hip, valued at \$20.

# Coffey county-W. H. Throckmorton, clerk. Coffey county-W. H. Throckmorton, elerk. STEER-Taken up by John Lewis, Liberty tp. Nov 37 13800, ued at \$16. HEIFER-Taken up by S F Taylor, Pottawatomie tp. Nov 24 1380 one dark red yearling heifer, spotted face, while bed to be the spots on hind legs valued at \$11. Nov 24 1380 one dark red yearling heifer, spotted face, while 1880 one light result of storme, Burlington tp. Dec 14 1880 one light result of storme, Burlington tp. Dec 14 1880 one light result of storme, Burlington tp. Dec 14 1880 one light result of storme, Burlington tp. Dec 14 1880 one light result of the stormer of the stormer of the HEIFER-Taken up by S L Webster, California tp. Dec 1880 one white yearling heifer, valued at \$15. HEIFER-Taken up by J W Stewart, Pleasant tp. Dec 14 1890 one two year old red spotted heifer, white spots in face, black spots on neck, valued at \$15.

ck spots on neck, valued at \$18.

Douglas county-N. O. Stevens, clerk.

BTEEL-Taken up by Gusian Drogs of Farmer ip one ed and while spotted steer, a crop off of right ear, two years id, valued at \$20. FONY-Taken up by John Spelker of Farmer ip Nov 8 ne black horse pony two years old, while spot in forehead, eft hind foot while, valued mt \$20. MULE-Taken up by Ed Krapp of Farmer to, Dec 11, one fark iron grey horse mule, year and a half old, no marks, alued at \$35.

The characteristic of the same, one gray roan horse mule, 14 rates, iron gray horse mule, year and a haif old, no marks, ralued at \$55. WILLE—Also by the same, one gray roan horse mule, 14 rears old, no marks, valued at \$55. STEER—Takeu up by John O Brien of Alms tp, Nov 11, stress, Takeu up by John O Brien of Alms tp, Nov 11, the red and white steer, white in forehead, while stripe ran-ing to end of nose, unknown buand ou. left hip, undar bis a left ear, valued at \$16. SGW—Also by the same at the same, one large black now, white white under legs, white spot in face, valued 1312.

RE-Taken up by Robert Springer, Dec 10 in Newbury e bay mare three years old, star in forehead, hind feet

MARE-Taken up by Robert Springer, Dec 10 in Newborg to one bay mare three years old, star in forehead, hind fiel wile, valued at \$40. STEER-Taken up br Alex Anderson in Kaw to Nov iš one red yearling steer, small white spot in forehead, under bit in left ear' valued at \$15. HEIFER-Taken up by G W Zink of Rock Creek to Dec fone dark red heifer, one year old, valued at \$21. FILLEY-Taken up by J M Hastings of Mill Creek to No-tember 30 one iron grey filey one year old, wallum fize, and aarks of brands, valued at \$35. STEER-Taken up by J M Hastings of Mill Creek to No-tember 30 one iron grey Bley one year old, wallum fize, and aarks of brands, valued at \$35. STEER-Taken up by G & Burt, Wabaunsee to Des Sone iron grey pony cojt iwo years old, while spot in fore-iend, left Mind food while, valued at \$45. STEER-Taken up by G & Burt, Wabaunsee to red ears, uf while speckied and roan size one year old, red ears, uf while speckied and roan size one year old of while water bar hours, spuare crop of of left ear, swallow fock in AkBETaken up by Henry Senne, wabaune to Dee M ark her henry Senne, wabaune to Dee to be the ne bay mare coli two years old past, mane and tall bleek, fors fest while, branded E H on the left shoulder, valued at \$30. HEIFER-Taken up by Schmanki. Wabrunsee to Dee 14

at 500. HEIFER-Taken up by Schmauki, Wabrunsee tp. Dec. 14 one white yearling beiffer, ears red inside, yaluvd at \$18. HEIFER-Taken up by LJ McCrumb, Newbury 59, one white heifer, black nose and ears, two years old and valued

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. 3 1880 banda

FILLEY-Taken up by CWWilson of Evereit up bec 21 me one light bay filley, dark mane and tail, about 14% hands high. 2 years old, valued at \$35. MARE-Taken up by John Balen of Neesho Falls tp Ney S 1880 one dark bay mare, black mane aud tail, four years old, about 15 hands high, valued at \$25.

## Wyandott county-D. R. Emmons, clerk.

COW-Taken up by J W Grimm, of Armstron. Nev 61 80 ne cow eight years old, white spotted, no marks or brands as accompanied by a calf about one month old, and valued e85

at \$25. COW-Taken up by Louis Knockstadt of Wyandoti City co 1880 one red cow, line back, white forehead, medium ize about 6 years old, valued at \$15.

### State Stray Record.

Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo. Keep a complete Stray Ree-ond for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for in-formation until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicted.

MULE-Taken up on the 28th day of October J880 by John Hidridge, North Lawrence' one bay mare mule 18 Inauds hich, no marks or brands, valued at \$40. MULE-Also by the same, one bay horse mule 14% inauds high, scar on one hind lag, valued at \$40. FILLEY - Also by the same, on the 28th day of June 1850 one brown filey, start in forehead, one hip knocked down and tall black, no marks or brands, valued at \$30.