THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,

Literary Items.-No. 84.

The Greeks were celebrated for their Olympian games, where dancing, running, leaping, and other exercises were performed. But the most exacting and the most cruel of all these pastimes was the gladiator's circus.

"And here the burr of eager nations, ran, In murmured pity, or loud-roared applause, As man was slaughtered! Wherefore, but be-

Such were the bloody circus' general laws, And the imperial pleasure."

The following description is from the notes to the 4th canto of "Childe Harold:" Gladiators were of two kinds-compelled and voluntary, and were supplied from several conditions: from slaves sold for that purpose, from culprits, from barbarian captives either taken in war, and after being led in triumph, set apart for the games, or those seized and condemned as rebels; also free citizens, some fighting for hire, others from a depraved ambition. At last seven knights and senators were exhibited, a disgrace of which the first tyrant (Julius Cæsar, who brought two senators into the arena) was naturally the first inventor. The most to be pitied were undoubtedly the barbarian captives; and to this species a Christian writer justly applies the epithet of "innocent" to distinguish them from the professional gladiators. Aurchan and Claudius supplied great numbers of these unfortunate victims; the one after his triumph and the other on the pretext of a rebellion.

No war was ever so destructive of the human race as these sports. In spite of the laws of Constantine, gladiatorial shows survived more than seventy years, but they owed their final extinction to the courage of a Christian. In the year 404, Telemachus, an eastern monk, intent on his holy purpose, rushed into the midst of the arena, and endeavored to separate the days ago to see what was about us in the way of combatants. The proctor, a person incredibly attached to these games, gave orders to the gladiators to slay him; and Talmachus gained the crown of martyrdom and the title of saint. which surely has never before or since been awarded for a more noble exploit.

When one gladiator wounded another, he shouted, "He has it." The wounded combataut dropped his weapon, and advancing to the edge of the arena, supplicated the spectators. If he had fought well, he was saved; if not, he

MANLY EXERCISES.

It is but a few years since that bull-baiting and bear-baiting were practiced in England. out about three miles north on Lost creek, and The former was conducted on a similar plan as the gladiators, who fought with wild beasts in Short, who has been in the Short-horn business the amphitheater of Rome. Butler, in his for several years, his partner, Mr. A. Giltner, "Hudibras," thus satirizes the brutal practice living in Bellevue. They are about closing out of bear-baiting:

" First for the name : The name bear-baiting is unlawful, And of man's creation."

Of late years these pastimes have gone out of practice. The pugilistic ring has its votaries. Large sums of money are bet on the issue of two prize-fighters. An Englishman feels at home, and can witness with seeming pleasure, two combatants mauling and beating each other for the championship till they become blind, crippled in many cases for life, and one or both are placed under the care of a physician for weeks or months. This is termed "manly exercise." Let us hope that this may never become fashionable in the United States! But if men must fight and maul each other, I must admit the English system is in advance of our mode of individual combat. I have witnessed pugilistic fights in England and Ireland which honor." I have also witnessed several fights where the bowie-knife was used by both parties, mostly in the south. In the northern states it is the fashion to bite, gouge out the use of every means that can be mentioned, to cripple or injure your opponent. All these barbarous practices are tolerated by public opinion, and the fashion of the different countries where they exist. Do we not need reformation?

JAMES HANWAY. Lane, Kansas.

COLDS IN THE HEAD .- An easy cure, if done early, is to dissolve a tablespoonful of pulverized borax in a pint of hot water; when tepid. suuff some up the nostrils two or three times a day; or use the dry powdered borax like snuff, taking a pinch as often as is required.

Communications.

Stock that has had proper attention is looking

Visiting Among the Stock and Farms

well. Fat hogs are worth \$3.60 to \$3.75; wheat, 95c to \$1; oats, 30c; corn, 25c. Very little rye has been raised the last few years. Late potatoes were a very light crop; early ones very fair. My early potatoes I mulched last spring just as they were coming up, with old hay and straw, [and was well pleased with the result. Stock of all kinds has been quite free from any disease.

There has been some increase in the acreage of wheat sown, and I never saw the conditions finer. We have had plenty of rain to keep the ground moist. From present appearances we have every reason to expect a good crop. Drilling is almost universally practiced.

I have noticed inquiries in regard to tame grasses. I have had considerable experience with them in Kansas, and I would advise to sow in spring and sow alone, not seeding with other grain as we used to do in the east. I have sown in the fall with good results, but think spring seeding safer. I have had good success with clover, timothy, perennial rye and blue-grass but in seeding to blue-grass, where the land has been in cultivation, I would sow timothy and rye-grass with it, allowing blue-grass to come in and take the field by degrees.

Castor boans, hemp, broom-corn, etc., are very little raised here. There are two cheese factories about three and six miles west of Dover, which make an excellent quality of cheese as well as a large quantity. Butter-making is also receiving more attention than formerly. The Cooley system of setting milk is being tried and adopted with excellent results by many who have a desire to excel.

Every kind of industry is receiving its share of attention, although stock-raising takes the lead in our (Wabaunsee) county, it being specially adapted to that business. One of my neighbors and myself made a short drive a few good stock. We first called on our neighbor, Andrew Pringle, who has a fine thoroughbred Short-horn bull of Agricultural College breeding, and a few Short-horn cows and quite a little herd of grades.

We drove to St. Mary's Mission and took a ook at the Mission herd, under the management of Bro. Patrick. They have a few fine Shorthorns and a large and fine herd of grades.

We next called at the farm of Mr. Fitzgerald, (of Cincinnati) a short distance west of the Mission, where we saw another herd of Short-horns containing some animals of merit.

From there we went to Bellevue. We drove accepted the hospitality for the night of Mr. W. their Short-horns, intending to handle steers exclusively.

The next day we drove to Wamego, where we saw a few good Short-horns owned by Mr. Sturdyvine. Here we crossed back into Wabaunsee county, and about four miles from Alma we brought up at the residence of Mr. L. J. Lock, where we were persuaded to tarry for the night. Mr. Lock has a very fine bull and a few good thoroughbred cows.

The next day we called on Hon. L. G. Mc-Cramb, who gives his attention mainly to breeding horses, kaving four or five hundred. He has a Norman stallion, coming three years old, the first or second year takes all they have, and that weighs about 1,500 pounds, and a couple of the consequence is they have to be helped unless Short-horns, and his neighbor, Mr. Demeron, they can raise a crop. I am glad to say that has two or three.

We next called at the residence of Mr. A. Jerue, who owns a fine bull and some cows, bewere conducted on what is termed "rules of the herd of Messrs, Warren & Jackson. They sides quite a herd of grades, and we next visited are breeding pure-bred Herefords. Thence home; having been out three days, and having seen quite a number of Short-horn cattle, a large eyes if possible, strike below the ribs, and make fields covered with a beautiful green carpet of wheat. In regard to schools and school-houses, we think we are fully up to the age.

Lest I weary your patience, I will close my already too long letter, but right here let me say I know Mr. Stoner, and intend to build one of his feed-racks and pig-shelters, believing them to be excellent.

L. A. KNAPP.

Poultry in Kansas.

and as varied a stock as his circumstances permit. The rearing of poultry is an important, though at present, much overlooked industry. There is, perhaps, no other business on the farm that will give so large a return for the capital invested as the poultry business, besides bringing with it considerable pleasure to the lovers of domestic fowls. Much less attention is paid here than is necessary in reference to the selection of the best breeds, and the consequence is, that we have a mongrel breed, made worse by bad management, In the summer season when chickens have the freedom of the farm they are where it can get a good start, it makes a good usually healthy, and produce an abundance of eggs when they (the eggs) are of little use and sheep or calves on it and let them eat it down, less value; but when winter comes and they are, then take them off and in a few days it will confined in small, unwholesome quarters with a have grown up again, and can again be passcanty supply of food and water they invariably become diseased and cease to lay.

The great success in poultry raising is to keep as near as possible to the conditions of nature. Above all things, fowls must have sufficient room, and that free from filth. As to the most desirable breeds, we are prejudiced in favor of the Brahmas for general purposes, though for great layers the Hamburgs are better. The Houdans and Dorkings are the best birds for W. S. THOMPSON. table use. Omio, Kansas.

Ford County.—Its Advantages as Sheep Country.

The weather still continues dry and fears are expressed by some that the season will be a repetition of the past one, but I think if we get rain during the month of March, the fall wheat and to some of the states above the "line," as will make a good crop. It did not make a Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, while it seems to heavy growth last fall, but there is a good stand have a peculiar tendency to adapt itself to alon all the early sown fields, and there is plenty of moisture to keep it lively until the spring Iowa Horticultural Society for 1877, says: rains commence.

Farmers are now busy preparing their ground for spring crops. There will be several thousand acres of Egyptian or rice corn planted in this county the coming spring; the past season demonstrating that it is a valuable crop for this region, it not being effected by drouth, and it is equally as good for feed as Indian corn and ields fully as well.

The winter has been very mild so far, have had no snow yet. Stock of all kinds is doing well on no other feed than bullialo grass. There are a number of flocks of sheep held in the county; they also get no other feed than the buffalo grass. I am told that the sheep will not touch hay when given to them, preferring the grass. Sheep husbandry in western Kansas promises well to those who will embark in it. There is room for a great many, in Ford county, vet and to those looking for vite them to come and look at our range south of the Arkansas river. The land is nearly all open, and as fine a sheep range as can be found in the country.

Ford county is located in southwestern Kansas, 325 miles from the Missouri river. It has a population of about three thousand. Dodge City is the county seat, where the county has a good court house and a jail erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars. There are fourteen school districts organized in the county, nearly all of which have good, substantial school houses built. The A., T. & S. F. railroad runs through this county, giving an outlet both east and west for our produce.

The season of 1879 was a very dry one, and crops were nearly a total failure, and there is some suffering in consequence, as there is always a great number of persons settling in new countries with small means; a failure of crops the more favored counties are responding to the calls made on them for help. I understand that several car loads have been received at Spearville for the destitute.

Corn is worth 40c; oats, 50c; wheat, 90c; potatoes, \$1.25; butter, 20c. J. W. S. Offerle, January 27th.

Pearl Millet.

a reader makes some inquiry about pearl millet, man, perhaps, says: "No wood takes a finer and knowing a little about it, I give it for the finish or higher polish, or has a more handsome benefit of the readers of the FARMER. It is grain. It is, therefore, an admirable wood for claimed by some to be a good fodder crop, but inside finish of dwellings. It is well adapted as far as I have seen it is not. It can be cut three or four times in a season, but for all this it bos, cart-hooks, and pitchforks, while sevit is so a good fodder. As far as I k now, no evil railroad men testify to its great value for Farmer's French Letter. fodder crop, cut before it arrives at a certain maturity, will make good feed. Corn cut be-In a state where all kinds of grain is abund- fore it tassels is not good feed, and the prairie ant and of so little money value, it should be grass cut too young does not make good hay. the object of every producer to keep as large It is the same with pearl millet. If it is cut from twenty to twenty-five years, to furnish ties a ton of chaff 179.07 pounds.

young and tender, thereby making it unfit for planted four feet apart each way, to induce upfodder. And if let grow until ripe, there is no part of it good fodder except the blades, as it should be gradually thinned out. Young cathen resembles sorghum, having canes from talpatrees three or four inches in diameter may sembling that of the cat-tail flag, except in rot, even at that age, having very little sapcolor, which contains the seed.

The seed are about the size of a common bird-shot and of a pearl color. One seed will produce many stalks. I am informed that if it is sown or drilled on ground free of weeds, pasture. When it is about a foot high, turn tured, and so on during the summer.

Small peckages of seed can be obtained by sending a few cents to pay postage to Thos. Reagan, Parkerville, Morris county, Kansas. J. E. R.

Catalpa.—A Valuable Tree to Grow.

BY PROF. J. P. STELLE, MOBILE, ALA.

In response to numerous patrons of the Kansas FARMER, who have written asking me to recommend to their attention some valuable tree that might be successfully cultivated in Kansas, I would state that while there are many such trees, it strikes me that, all things considered, the chief among them is the catalpa, known to botanists as catalpa vignonioides. It is native to all the southern states, so-called, most any climate. The Forestry Annual of the "The catalpa is now grown quite extensively in central Iowa, where it seems to be as hardy as any of our native trees. The writer has trees, now five years set, large enough for small posts for wire fences, which have had open exposure north of 42d parallel during the past severe winters. In Cedar county are to be seen many trees which have been out from ten to fifteen years, which show its habit of rapid growth to continue after it has attained to considerable size, etc." Of course this settles any question that might arise as to whether or not it could be made to succeed in Kansas.

The catalpa is a large-growing tree, taking upon itself a variety of habits depending upon the soil where it is located. In reasonably good soil it grows tall and straight, while on the poor and dry piney lands of the lower southern states it assumes a low, spreading habit. Mr. 1880, that, "As a forest tree the catalpa has been found four, five, and even six feet in diameter, straight, and fifty feet or more to a limb." It is also an extremely rapid growth—the same authority as just quoted above, says: "Trees are now growing, planted from seed forty years ago, that have increased one inch in diameter take an agricultural paper because they can't each year during that time. They have been known to grow from seed in six years large enough to make split fence posts. A single catalpa tree has been known to make three hundred and thirty fence posts,"

But to what it is capable of making does not attach the greatest importance of the catalpa as a timber tree: it is, perhaps, one of the most durable woods in the world, far surpassing even red cedar in that particular. Posts of it, perfectly sound, are said to be now standing at Vincinnes, Ind., that were set by the French over a hundred years ago. Before commencing to write this article, to-day, I examined posts, in the neighborhood of Mobile, that were known to have been set over forty years agothey were as sound and solid as a gum tree. Mr. Barney, of Ohio, in the article already mentioned, says: "Hundreds of persons testify to catalpa fence posts that have been in the ground from fifty to seventy-five years, as still perfectly sound."

Then, aside from its wonderful lasting qualities, the wood of the catalpa tree is useful for various purposes. Mr. Barney, who has studied I noticed, in a recent Kansas Farmer, that this subject to greater depth than any other for surveyor's implements; is used for handles use in the construction of their cars and about their machinery."

several times in a season, it must be cut while for a mile of railroad track. They should be ward growth. After six to ten years they five to seven feet high, with a top somewhat re- be used for stakes and posts, as they will not wood." It makes a superior fuel, even the smallest branches being long and leave bright and hard coals.

> As an ornamental tree the catalpa has few if any superiors among deciduous growths. It has large leaves of a light green color, which set thickly over the tree, affording an excellent shade, while early in spring it becomes completely loaded with large bell-shaped flowers, which hang in bunches like large bunches of grapes. The flowers are white, marked more or less with purple and yellow-they are extremely and deliciously fragrant. It grows readily from seed and comes into bearing in two years, yielding seed in immense quantities. It also grows quite readily from cuttings.

In conclusion I would state, to save trouble and anxiety, that I know of no one who has seed of the catalpa for sale, though it ought to be kept and advertised extensively. The live disposition of the Kansas people, as evinced in the way they jumped at my offer of "sourwood" seed, stimulated me into an effort to procure some catalpa seed for them. I am now happy to inform them that my efforts have peen crowned with success. I am prepared to mail a small package of catalpa seed to any person ordering it and enclosing a stamp to pay return postage. Sow in spring when danger of frost is over, on good, mellow soil. Cover lightly and keep the bed moist and partially shaded until the plants are up. If crowded, transplant on a wet day as soon as the plants are large enough to handle; otherwise, they may be left in the seed-bed till fall. Careful attention to the small package that I shall be able to send will, in a very few years, give the recipient as large a supply of plants as he may want. My offer is not strictly confined to the people of Kansas-1 will send a package of seed to any person wishing to try the catalpa, regardless of where he lives.

The catalpa will adapt itself to almost any kind of situation-high, low, wet or dry-it seems to be about equally at home everywhere. In saying "wet" I do not mean land upon which there is standing water-I have never seen it growing on such a situation as that,

Words of Commendation.

The FARMER still comes to us laden with use-E. Barney, of Dayton, Ohio, writes in the wanting in the best literature of the times. We Louisville (Ky.) Western Farmer's Almanac, for are glad to note that Kansas has at least one firstclass agricultural paper, one that speaks volumes for the future of our great state.

Owing to press of business I have been unable to make much of an effort to secure you a clublist at this place. There are hundreds of farmers who fight their own interests by refusing to afford it! We have observed that these very men can afford to pay fifty cents a week, or twenty-six dollars a year, for tobacco, comething which degrades rather than elevates.

Omeo, Jewell,Co. Comment is unnecessary

Trenched Maize for Dairy Cows.

M. Hardon's dairy has a good reputation in Paris, since his milk is much sought after. I have tasted it lately and find it richer than that from a few notable dairies. Now in winter he feeds his stock on trench green maize, which he preserves rather originally. On the stubble of a wheat crop which had succeeded beet, he sows red clover; the next year, by June, he has taken two cuttings, averaging five tons to the acre; then he plows down the clover-which thus becomes an intercalary crop-and adds forty tons of farm-yard manure; the maize is next sown in drills eighteen inches wide, kept hoed and weeded. In October the maize is cut at the rate of 120 tons per ten hours, dropping into oblong masonry trenches, where it is well stamped; neither salt nor cut straw is added; when the trench is full it is covered with a movable plank, weighted with stones at the rate of 14 tons per square yard. In eight or ten days subsidence ensues, and the mass can be then considered as preserved, without any fer-

A ton-2,000 pounds-of wheat carefully Mr. Barney goes on to state that "Trees burned will leave 28.24 pounds of ash, while a enough can be grown on one acre of ground, in ton of wheat straw will leave 60.18 pounds, and

farm Stock.

The Angus Polled Cattle.

The February No. of the American Agricul-Angus, Scotland.

These cattle are accustomed to a bleak climate, and may, therefore, be expected to be hardy; but their natural vigor has also enabled them to survive and thrive in the West Indies, where, after having witnessed the failure of Short-horns, Herefords and Ayrshires, a Polled Angus still remains healthful and vigorous after several years residence in that hot climate. In short, there is no doubt of the usefulness and value of this breed of cattle, in their own home and in other countries. It remains to be shown that they can be made both useful and profitable here. For the production of beef they stand ahead of all, even of the vaunted Short horns. Of this there is no question. The absence of horns renders them inoffensive and harmless to other cattle and safe with their keepers; besides giving them an economical Farmer. value in the market, on account of their more easy carriage. For the dairy they promise equal advantages. They are fair milkers, as they now exist, with all their aptitude for taking flesh and fat, and the milk is remarkably rich in butter. For crossing upon our large milking native cows they are considered to be of great value, and so soon as a few enterprising dairymen have, by successful breeding and use, removed the baseless prejudice against black and hornless cattle, we look for an extended introduction of polled cows in our dairies. These cattle, at least the strain under notice, have been closely and very skillfully and suc-cessfully in-and-in bred, and to this their excellence and uniformity of type are due. Such stock may be made to take on any character we wish, and it will be as easy to make dairy cattle of them, as beeves. The polled head should be the "trade mark" of the dairy as it may now well be taken as that of the grazier of beeves. The handsome figure of the heifer, a "Favorite" daughter of "Favorite 5th," coming 3 years old, as shown by the portait, is that of a model cow; she gained first prize at the Strathmore show in 1879, and her heifer calf is said to be remarkably promising. It is a model cow, not for the dairy, we admit, but for a square, massive, symmetrical beef animal, will tracted entirely by contagion. Missouri was rival the best of the Short-horns. We here repeat, these animals are plastic in the breeder's hands, and may be made excellent for use in other ways than for beef. Dairy products are as indispensable as beef, and it certainly seems desirable that the good qualities of the polled had got into his sheep at a time when they breed should be turned to account in both the dairy and stall.

The Polled Cattle at Home.

The following extract from an article by Jas. Macdonald of the Scotchman, republished in the National Live-Stock Journal will serve to show the estimate in which the black polled cattle of Scotland are held where they are best known. "The prices for Polled Aberdeen and Angus

cattle have been much less affected by the depression than those for the rather more fashionable "red, white, and roan." The fame of the glossy blacks seem to have found its way to America, and it may therefore interest some of your readers to know that in their native country popularity and value are still increasing. Well-bred Short-horn herds of good individual merit, have been dispersed in Scotland this year three flocks, one of which never was troubled nght an average of \$1205 per head, no Scotch Short-horn herd reached \$200 per head, even for cows or heifers. On the other hand, few black polled cows have been sold this year at less than about \$140; and in many cases they exceeded \$200. The most important of the sales of Polled Angus and Aberdeen cattle this year was that, about a month ago, of a draft at Aboyne, Aberdeenshire. The lot offered, numbering 37, and representing the average of the herd in regard to general merit, brought the handsome average of \$221 per head. The following are the averages of the different lots at

The Food and Feeding of Animals.

The food of the animal is less in variety and less complex. The main forage plants are comparatively few, but they contain generally all the elements of nutrition; and this is evident from the fact that an animal will grow and thrive upon grass alone. This is due to the fact that animals consume the whole of the plant, both grain and stalk or straw; whilst man, with his more delicate organs and taste, selects and discriminates. In the construction of the main agricultural plants, nature assigns most of the mineral elements of the ash ingredients to stalks, stumps, straw and leaves of plants. These parts of plants are all consumed by the animal, whilst they are rejected by man. Still there is considerable room for discrimination in the feeding of animals. There are two kinds of animal food, viz: the fat-producing food, and that which goes to build up the bone latter, whilst the fattening animal must be fed growers from loss, and said that Pottawatomie very much in their fat-producing properties. of supply for western stock growers when pur-Of our main agricultural plants wheat yields a chasing stock.

little more than one per cent, of fat; oats about the same; peas three per cent; whilst corn the address of agricultural societies, and sup-ful farming.—ED. yields seven per cent. It is evident, therefore, ported the idea of having a new dog law. that corn is far better for fattening purposes than any other of our grains. But there are Michigan and attested its efficiency. other plants that yield far greater amounts of On motion of Mr. Stiles, President Codding, turist gives two portraits of this hornless breed fat than corn. For instance; cotton-seed yields chairman, and Messrs. Stiles and Hardick, were of cattle, a bull and cow, of the Kinnochtry herd thirty-four per cent; flax-seed thirty-four; colza appointed as a committee to report what legisbred by Mr. Thomas Ferguson, near Coupar- forty-five per cent. Now, in fattening our hogs lation is necessary to protect sheep breeders an immense saving might be effected if we were from dogs. to cultivate some of the high, fat-producing plants for that purpose. Colza holds the highest place among this class of plants-yielding, cute all infringers of the law concerning disas stated above, forty-five per cent. of fat. It is very extensively cultivated in France and other European states for fattening purposes; but its cultivation has never been introduced in this the Flock in Lambing Time." ountry-a fact that cannot be accounted for.

Work-animals need that class of food which ourishes the bone and muscle. As examples of that class of food, I mention hay, oats, pea vines, fodder, rye, etc. Of the different kinds of grain that of the oat seems to be best adapted to the feeding of work-animals. Corn is extensively used for that purpose, but it should never be used alone, as it is too concentrated and produces too much heat in the body .- American

The Wool Growers of Kansas.

The sheep and wool-growers of Kansa manifest much activity at present. From various parts of the state nearly every week some account reaches us through the local papers, or by correspondents, of associations and conventions being held, all looking to concerted and co-operative movements in the sheep business. The last meeting of this character was held at Wamego, by the Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association of Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee counties, a synopsis of the proceedings of which we find in the county paper, the Agriculturist, published at Wamego.
"Sheep, their Diseases, Causes and Cure," was the important subject discussed by the associa-

Mr. Arnold addressed the association on the connection between the care of sheep and the scab, stating as his belief that the poor and weakly individuals were more subject to the disease than strong and healthy animals. He called attention to the fact that in the eastern states, where sheep had good cure, the disease was almost unknown.

Mr. Scott thought that the disease was conthe hot-bed of this disease, and as long as sheep were brought to Kansas from Missouri, we would have scab in our sheep.

Mr. Bisbie said that his experience agreed with that of Mr. Scott, and stated that the scab were in good condition; got rid of it by the use of blue ointment. Opening the wool on each side of the back and rubbing in the ointment.

Mr. Stiles said that he had a flock of about were afflicted with the scap. He treated them with the mercurial ointment with success, but thought that a better remedy was a decoction of tobacco, which can be applied at any time; the best time, however, being immediately after shearing. He thought that scab was only got by contagion. He also said that unless steps were taken to put an embargo on the importation of the disease, Kansas would be the hothed of the disease.

The president gave his views by saying that of the disease. He also stated that a flock of that the germs were already in the flock, and ble speech, advocated the enforcement of the sheep, and depicted the loss ensuing to the farmand the means of preventing further loss in this direction.

Mr. Hardick said that poverty of keeping would, in his opinion, generate the disease of

were great grandfathers when five days old.

Mr. Stiles gave as his opinion that dogs were all the diseases combined, and stated that he had had about thirty sheep killed by dogs. He had spent some time at the legislature trying to ent stands is inoperative.

Mr. Stiles thought that the dog law as it is in Indiana, Michigan and some other states, providing a tax to be levied on dogs, and owners of sheep to be reimbursed for loss occasioned by dogs, from the dog tax fund, should be adopted

President Codding stated his experience at raise. the legislature with a dog law, and said that such a measure could only be passed by concerted action on the part of farmers and farmers' societies; and approved of the law as it is in the states mentioned, and said that if concerted action were taken on the subject such a law could be passed.

Mr. Hardick said that the sheep growing in- with but very little trouble and loss. terests were great and growing and that every and muscle. The work animal requires the precaution should be taken to prevent sheep upon the former. The different plants differ and Wabaunsee counties could be made a source

The secretary stated the form of the law in

The society, by a unanimous vote, directed the elective officers of the association to proseeased sheep.

The standing committee reported as the question for the next meeting, "The Care of

President Codding advocated the appointment of a date for the meeting of wool growers from all over the state to consider the means whereby Kansas wool may be established as a grade.

Mr. Hardick said that Kansas, until recently, had not produced as good a grade of wool as eastern growers, and that as Kansas wool gained in quality its merits would he recognized.

Mr. Scott said that the fault of Kansas wool was that the prairie dust discolored it.

The society adjourned until the last Saturday in February.

Loultru.

The Secret of Having Eggs in Wiater.

I was pleased to see the letter from Mrs. Walters on the chicken subject, and you ask, or Although of the sterner sex, I will tell the masible, and throw a handful of sulphur in it once | Farmer. in a while to keep the lice at bay. If you watch the hens when they are taking their daily dust bath, you will see that they enjoy it very much. They need a bath as much as we do, and it does them as much good.

For feed, I have a common camp kettle, made five hundred head, bought in Missouri, that of sheet iron, into which all the dishwater and refuse of the supper table are put. When I breakfast, the contents are hot. I take a patent pail and put the water into it and then stir in shorts and corn chop until it has taken up all the water. Make the mass as thick as possible. Use two-thirds shorts and one-third corn chop, I have small wooden troughs which I empty the feed into. If the weather is very cold I give them in their morning feed, once a week, a good keeping tended to prevent the contraction tablespeonful of cayenne pepper for every 12 fowls, and at least twice a week, I give them in sheep brought to this section were divided into their soft feed, a handful of salt. At noon I give them a very light feed of wheat screenat an average, for old and young, of from \$125 with the disease, while the other two flocks both ings, oats or barley, and for the last feed, corn, to \$150 per head; while, with the exception of had it, and the only difference was in the keep- all they will eat up clean. Be sure your fowls Lord Dunmore's fashionably-bred herd, which ing. He thought the explanation of this was go to roost with a full crop. I take care to give table at will, and at all seasons of the year, fresh that the superior care given the flock enabled a common milk crock, which is as good as any them to threw off the disease before it got a thing that I have been able to find, it is easy to grapes, etc. foothold in their systems. He also, in a forci- keep clean and will last a long time, if you do not forget to throw the water out of it some law prohibiting the importation of infected cold night. In very cold weather I give them water warm. Hens require a great amount of ers if the disease should be further spread. He water. They will drink the last thing at from the fine herd of the Marquis of Huntly, also spoke of the rayages of dogs and wolves night and the first thing in the morning. Plenty of good clean water goes a good ways toward keeping them in good health and laying condition. Once a week I give them a mess of green food, such as turnips, cabbage, or potato, cooked and mixed with meal, and by all these small Mr. Scott, in illustration of the fecundity of details I make my hens give me plenty of eggs the insect causing the scab, stated that they in the season when every one is complaining. "My hens don't lay, I don't see why. They have all the corn they can eat." That is the greater source of loss to sheep growers than trouble, too much corn. I suppose there are some farmers and others who will say it don't pay to go to so much trouble and bother, but it will be those that think it too much trouble get a dog law passed; but the law as it at pres- and bother to put their reapers, mowers and plows under shelter out of the rain and snow which wears them out more than use. Such farmers think it too much trouble to do any thing as it should be done. We have one of the best states in the Union for poultry, with than any other thing the farmer can do or

Fowls must have some care as well as other on the frozen ground and roost in the trees, if we expect them to pay for their keeping, and a handsome profit like Mrs. Walter's.

If this is acceptable, I will tell the readers of the FARMER how I manage to hatch chickens F. E. MARSH.

Manhattan, Kans.

method are traced in every line of the above, soil should be well manured with barnyard ma-

Recovering from Roup.

While few young breeders of fowl stock understand much about the character or treatment, in a proper way, of that troublesome chicken ailment-Roup-there are less of these novices who are aware that when this disease has been present among the flocks, and the afflicted hirds may be recovering from the attack. is especially the period when such disordered birds shoul? not be allowed to associate with their former companions, because this is just the time when the disease is most likely to be transmitted to the healthy fowls.

It is generally known, or ought to be by this time, among our readers, at least, that the first essential thing to attend to, when roup is discovered in the runs-if it be seen upon one or twenty fowls-is to remove the diseased from among their mates at once. Then they should be properly attended to, and may be quickly cured up.

But their recovery should be decided and effectual before they are returned among the fowls that are well. And we caution fowl raisers against neglecting this advice when they have roupy fowls; lest, in replacing them in the disinfected quarters while they are finally recovering, they contaminate perhaps the whole flock, that might otherwise escape.

Poultry On the Farm.

If farmers who think poultry does not pay, would give their feathered stock to their sons or daughters, with permissson to enjoy and own at least hope it may stir others up to take the any profit that might accrue from them, they pen and give their ideas on the same subject. would soon be convinced that "there is something in it." There certainly is no more ny readers of the FARMER how I get eggs in health promoting exercise than that afforded he winter season fresh. I keep nothing but by caring for, or having the management of a pure bred fowls, and those that are acknowl- flock of poultry, and if the flock is one of any of edged by all the best breeders in the country, the pure breeds—there is in addition to the exo be the best winter layers that there is in hilbrating influence, an enthusiasm that causes America, the Light Brahma's. I generally set what might otherwise be considered a task, to my hens early in February or March; this gives become a pleasure—and therefore profit and me early pullets, which commence laying as pleasure are combined. A young lady in early as August, and keep it up from that time Bethel, Pa., during the year of 1874, kept a till spring. When cold weather comes I see strict account of all expenditures for feed, etc., that all the cracks are closed in my chicken for her yard of fowls, and at the regular market house, and everything made snug and warm; at prices for eggs and chickens, and she cleared least stop the cracks and not let the fowls set in above all expenses \$300, besides having more a cold draught all night. I get a supply of stock on hand than she started with. Is not gravel and place it where the fowls can help this an incentive sufficient to awaken an interthemselves, when they want it. Next give them est among the numerous fair readers of the box of road dust to wallow in, placing it farmers in favor of gallinaceous stock? It is where the sun will shine on it as much as pos- certainly worthy of emulation.—Maryland

Rowen is recommended in the Poultry World as a winter food for poultry. It may be fed in its dried state, or softened in water, or run through a hay-cutter and sprinkled with meal and bran. If any oue will take the trouble to watch a hen while she is foraging, they will see her plucking the clover leaves; and indeed make the fire in the morning, the kettle is put on the stove, and by the time I have eaten my not indispensable, yet beneficial; and [during the cold and barren months of winter, it seems reasonable and philosophical that a substitute for the green leaf would be advantageous in maintaining the health and consequent egglaying proclivity, of fowls.

Korticulture.

Strawberry Culture.

I would about as soon think of living without bread as to live without fruit. In Kansas it is very easy to have both bread and fruit on the fruits, raspberries, strawberries, blackberries,

I will give my way of raising strawberries I prefer planting in the spring as early as the ground is in good condition for the work, then they will get a good start before the ground gets hot and dry, and it is an easy task to get a good stand if the work is done early. I set the plants twelve to fifteen inches apart in the rows, and rows three feet apart; keep the ground clean, and turn the runners, those that start first, cross wise of the rows, and if the season is reasonably good, the ground will be covered with plants before winter sets in. For mulching, I prefer forest leaves, gathered as early as they can be got and scattered over the plants before the strawberry leaves fall to the ground. If this work is done early very few leaves will be sufficient mulching for most varieties of strawberries. The second season I get a full crop of berries.

and as soon as picking is done for the season, I take my horse and double-shovel plow and go one bout nearly on the edge of the strawberry ground, only leaving about six inches on the out edge of the bed, thus destroying and tearing out about two feet in width the length of the bed. Then make another bout, leaving about good markets, and there is more money in it six inches in width as before described, and I continue thus until the strawberry ground is all plowed in strips, leaving about six inches of the old plants between the strips of plowed ground. stock, and not be left to scratch for their living If the season is good the ground will be covered with plants long before fall. On a piece of ground 35 feet by 60, cultivated as above, yearly, the fourth season I paid two cents per quart for picking 488 quarts of berries. This is good enough for a four-year-old strawberry bed. About 400 quarts were sold for 25 cents per quart, the balance was kept at home for Ruth and Job.

Now as to varieties to plant: That depends Certainly it is acceptable. Let us have the on the land to be planted. If it is a clay soil,

nure before setting the plants. If the ground is rich prairie or valley land, then good results can be obtained from the following varieties without the use of manure-Wilson's Albany, Charles Downing, Beyden's No. 30, and Kentucky. The three last named are my favorites at this time, after growing thirty or forty varieties in the last eighteen years. Their fruit is large, of good shape, color attractive, very productive, HERMITAGE. and very hardy.

White Cloud, Kansas.

Fighting the Borers.

We are having fine weather and good roads; no mud this winter so far. The coldest weather with "our folks" was eight degrees below zero, a mile and a half north of Ellsworth, Christmas morning at daylight. Since the first of January we have had as fine weather as any person could wish for. I have been taking advantage of the mild weather to "go for" the borers in my peach trees. By removing a few shovelsfull of earth from around the body of the tree, exposing the roots a little, you can get at all of them in a few moments; then fill the hole with leached ashes. My trees are four to seven years

I dig the borers out with a stout, sharp knife, Where gum or worm-dust shows is the place to look for them. I find them in the gum and sometimes under the bark, and in nearly every instance with their heads pointing upwards. W. E. FOSNOT.

Ellsworth, Kansas.

This is doubtless a very effectual way to squelch the borers after they have got into peach trees, but why allow them to enter when less than half the work of cutting them out will suffice to keep them out of the trees. In April scrape the dirt away from the crown of the tree down to the surface of the roots, and bind a piece of coarse paper or a small sheaf of straw round the trunk of the tree, securing it by a small cord. Draw the earth back round the paper cylinder or straw, and the borers will not trouble your trees. This protection will answer for one year. About five minntes' work to each

If you want large crops of the finest strawberries, plow or spade the ground deep. Keep them well worked with cultivator or hoe, and mulch heavily with straw, hay, leaves or pine needles through the winter and through fruiting season, over the entire surface.

Don't leave an old strawberry bed that is one mass of matted plants, to bear fruit, but as early in the spring as possible, spade under strips of plants' fifteen inches wide, and leave strips to fruit nine to twelve inches wide. Work these out nicely with a fork potato-digger, and scatter over the ground and among the plants well rotted compost. You will get double the crop of fruit off these rows that you would if left in a matted bed, and, too, much finer fruit.

Apiary.

Wintering Bees.

My system of winter management is very simple and easy. As much depends upon the domicile in which they are kept, 1 will first give a brief description of the hive I use. This censists of a hive or brood-chamber formed from the brood-frames and two side boards to which surplus receptacles can be added at pleasure and an outer case or house. Near the front end of the floor or stand is nailed crosswise a board nine inches high and eighteen inches long, for the frames to rest upon at the front end. Under the lower edge of this board is the entrance for bees. The portico is attached to hem all the pure clean water they want. I use and good, as when first picked-I mean small the front side of this supporting board. The house rests upon the stand; the rear end of the brood-frames rest on the floor. The ends of my frames are close-fitting; top and bottom open. In winter the brood-frames are in the center of the floor, having a space of four inches between the sides and ends of frames and walls of house or case. The size of brood-frames 13x19 inches outside, giving me a comb eighteen inches from the front to rear, and about ten and one-half inches from top to bottom. By using this size frame, the bees have the sealed honey always above and rearward of the cluster-the warmest parts of the hive. As the honey in the fore part of the combs is eaten, the cluster gradually noves back. Bees cannot move from one side of the brood chamber to the other on to news combs, in cold weather; they iavariably chill. In this way many colonies are lost in hives using eight or nine frames. In each comb pas-sage-holes are cut about four inches below the sage-holes are cut about four inches below the top-bar. If the combs are well filled with sealed honey, six frames are enough—I never use more than seven; for medium colonies, five frames are ample, if well filled. In this way the bees never change and vacate combs. Across top-bars I lay three or four strips of wood one-half inch square, to prevent the quilt from resting flat on the frames. This leaves a passage-way across the top of frames. Over the whole a woolen quilt is spread somewhat larger than the top of the brood-chamber, and extends down at sides and ends; this attracts moisture by capillay attraction. The space of four inches between the brood-chamber and sides of the house is then filled with wheat chaff or fine cut straw, and seven inches of chaff put on top of quilt, well pressed down. This com-pletely absorbs the moisture and retains the

heat.

The entrance to the brood-chamber is con-The entrance to the prood-chamber is contracted to about one-half inch in width, and the portion nearly closed with the large portion slides, the entranies not matching, one being at the right side of the portico and the other at the left, thus preventing cold or snow from entaring direct. tering direct.

With this system I have now wintered sixsuccessive seasons and have not lost a colony

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Batrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANDE.—MASTOR: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treassrer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Em-poria, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, Tope-ta. ka.

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

son county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

County Deputies.—J. T. Stavens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county, A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Eureka, Greenwood county; James McCornick, Burr Oak, Jewell county, L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county, A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Marion county; George Amy, Glendel, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; F. F. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Vanorsdal, Wanfeld, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. D. Campbell, Red Ston, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Doniphan county; A. M., Grard, Grard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed uper confused They are: 1st, Receipts or Dues, 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postge paid for \$1.00.

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

The Grange.

Do not mistake the grange for a mere financial or mere social society, but a happy blending of both. The good farmer not only grows grain and raises cattle well, but makes much of his profit by good marketing. It is said by many successful merchants that the secret of success in their careers was as much owing to good buying as to good selling. So in a financial point of view, it is as much the right of the farmer to get his necessaries cheaply as to sell at as high prices as he can. Many people seem to have the idea that farmers should, for the purpose of keeping up the retail dealers, pay whatever they choose to ask, rather than go to the wholesale houses and buy for themselves at first cost. The idea is nonsensical, and yet many people profess to hold these views. The fact is, every farmer has as good a right to consume sugar, tea or other groceries at first cost, if he can, as the grocer himself has. His capital is in his farm, and to get the best return possible he must keep his expenses as low as he can. The financial view is not the principal objects of the movement. In this direction great strides have been made, as the many pleasant gatherings held this summer have already testified. The pleasant meetings in many a grange room also bear witness to the good conferred by the order on its members, and the feeling of mutual self-reliance engendered is a source of great benefit as well as pleasure to those belonging to the order. Another thing which is a notable feature as a result of the movement, and a result of the confidence engendered by discussions in the grange meetings, is the fact that the speakers at the various picnics held now, are principally members of the order, it not being necessary, as formerly, to import professional talkers efit to the farming community. This has been the great drawback to the successful carrying out of reforms in the interest of farmers, but now that they are remedying this state of things themselves, the future will, we trust, show that when our agriculturists desire any change made in their interest they will be found ready to discuss it on the platform and through the press. In the latter place they have already shown conspicuous ability, and they will, we doubt not prove equally successful in public discussion in the future. There is no reason why our farmers should not hold an equal position (to put it very modestly) with the members of any other class, and as a matter of fact it is their own fault if they do not take the place which their numbers, intelligence and the importance of their calling entitle them to hold. Towards this end the grange is working with energy, and already is beginning to see the fruit of its labor in the increased respect for the farmer's calling, not only among those not agriculturalist, but also, and most important of all, among farmers themselves .- Dirigo Rural.

The California Grange and Education.

state, and the part the order should take in givfarmers are most interested. The committee, feasible. Mrs. J. C. Carr chairman, report:

the state school fund shall be exclusively de- of organization for the purpose of effecting voted to maintaining primary and grammar needed and desired reforms among the agriculschools-in other words, to that elementary ed- tural classes. One thing, however, is evident. ucation which is needed for all classes alike, It is this: Before even a moderate degree of but it also encourages the establishment of tech- success can be attained in any enterprise of a There were seven children in that family and nical schools. The schools have passed the ex- co-operative character, it is imperatively and perimenfal stage in Europe, and have been es- absolutely necessary that we have confidence in tablished by the leading governments in the each other. order of the importance of their industries; the

tural schools, primary, intermediate and higher, facilities for instruction in the mechanic arts. The time has come when the establishment of farmers' high schools in our more populous little more than a modification of the studies now taught, and the employment of teachers graduated from the agricultural colleges, which have combined theory with practice in their instruction. Familiarity with the works of these colleges is greatly needed in our order to secure the unity of sentiment and of action in the cause of higher and of lower agricultural education. Our youth are not led into industrial callings by our educational processes, as at present conducted. This is the natural result of the overpowering influence of the professions which have hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of educational management. The grange has not failed to express itself upon these points, and your committee would reiterate the sentiments expressed in a report of a joint committee to the Golden Gate Grange, made in May, 1877; also, in the report of the committee to the Stockton meeting, 1875. To carry out the views of our order, in the form of effective legislation, your committee would recommend the appointment of a special standing committee of education to confer with the legislative committee on the revision of the school law. Your committee earnestly recommend the preparation of a memorial and the circulation of a petition to congress asking that the bureau of agriculture be enlarged in its scope and raised to the rank of a national bureau of industry, whose chief officer shall be a member of the cabinet. There is at present no means of determining year by year the condition of our industries; no data to guide the million of our youth leaving our public schools in the choice of occupations; no means of knowing when labor is needed or when idleness is enforced by a surplus of any kind of labor. All this would be remedied by a systematizen bureau of information under national control. We would earnestly recommend the establishment of experiment stations under the auspices of the national department of industry, in whose hands the results of such experiments would prove a national benefit. It is the duty of every patron, as shown by our declaration of principles, to interest himself in promoting the efficiency of the district school in his immediate neighborhood; by frequent visits, by encouragement to teachers, by the selection of the best citizens for the responsible office of school trustee; in the growth of the district school library and the encouragement of useful reading in the home, and in all other ways which tend to make schools centers of intellectual, moral and social improvement around which the whole community has organized itself. This is the only means by which the necessary equilibrium of influence between city and country can be maintained, by

Education and Aggression.

above all others."

which the affections of our youth can be held to

the homes of their childhood, and the pursuits

we are seeking to make honorable and honored

The Master of the Ohio State Grange, in his annual address, said on the subject of education of farmers:

"The stability of our government depends upon the education of our people. Ignorant men and women cannot maintain self-government. The agriculturists compose the conservative power in our country. Educate the farmers' children properly (not away from the farm, but rather for it) and you help to establish on a sure foundation the republican institutions of to do the speaking for the occasion. This is a which we, as a people, are so justly proud. Do ing conditions—a necessity of the times—just decided improvement, and cannot but be of ben- not forget that the most costly and valuable as the engine necessarilly followed the discov product of the farm is the men and women grown thereon. Neglect every other interest rather than this, the only production grown for time and eternity. We should take a lively interest in all institutions especially intended for the education of our children and our class."

To make their power and influence felt the grange must become aggressive. "And we may very properly ask," continued the master, "at this session, if the time has not come for the grange to become aggressive and enter upon a vigorous campaign to overthrow and correct some of the abuses and evils of which we complain. Men or corporations will not willingly yield or give up any undue advantage they may possess, but will struggle long and desperately to retain what they already have and reach out after more."

Learn to Have Confidence.

The grange organization in its practical workings has been found to be superior to any and all others in bringing its members into closer sympathy with each other. This has led bills come before him. What excuse can there to co-operative enterprises, and where these have been most successful the order has flour- tillers, so sadly misrepresented at present, to At the last session of the California State ished most. The lesson to be derived from this Grange a committee was appointed to take into is, that when full and complete confidence is es- it because "they do not understand these afconsideration the educational interests of the tablished among the great brotherhood of farm- fairs?" If so, it is time they began to learn." ers, and more especially among the members of -Nebraska Farmer. ing expression to views which it deemed sound our order, co-operative efforts heretofore deemed concerning those phases of education wherein entirely impracticable will become entirely

In point of numbers and influence the grange "The constitution of the state requires that is undoubtedly the most desirable of all forms

Many, very many, of the members of our rural communities being supplied with agricul- order have yet the most important lesson to edge denied them at home."

learn; that is, that of the constant necessity of while the cities and towns afford corresponding making small sacrifices for the general good. It should not be forgotten, as stated in our declared purposes, that "The solid corner-stone of our order must be mutual trust, mutual symcounties is entirely practicable, and requires pathy and mutual hopefulness, and that we must learn to know each other better and trust each other more."-Grange Bulletin.

A Taste of Law.

A friend who has had a little experience with the law in attempting to recover the amount of a small claim against a debtor, who was disposed to cheat him out of his dues, wishes to advise our readers to arbitrate their differences when they can, and when they fail in that, to give up their claims, no matter how just their case. He hands us the fee bill that he had to pay. The first item in the bill is the number of the case, which was decided in the superior court. It is close upon 14,000, showing that a vast amount of business of this kind is ground through that mill. The items in the

statement of cost are:

....\$22 00 In addition to this the sum of 90 cents was charged for some service not stated. Besides the items stated above, the fee bill has blank lines for the following charges: Issuing writs, recording decree, register and cash book, copy of decree, complete record, docket fee to state, recorder and clerk satisfactions, printer's publication, printer's fee again, commission, certificate, mileage and return. He does not know why these blanks were not filled, but is thankful to have been let off so easily as he was. He pockets his experience and thinks it will last him through life, and hopes its publication in tke Farmer may save thousands of our readers from making an attempt to collect their just dues by the expensive and uncertain method of the law. We trust it may open the eyes of the people to the injustice and extortion of the fee bill system, and lead them to demand a change of our state constitution that will allow the legslature to fix salaries for county officers .- Indiana Farmer.

We give the above in full with the comments of the editor of the Farmer. It is not for In diana alone that the above is worthy of being made public. The system prevails throughout the entire country with some changes to suit localities, but no improvements. In it will be seen the studied object to defeat justice and feed a class of politicians and lawyers who keep up a constant scramble for the money that is expended by the state in conducting the government, We venture to say that one-fourth of the taxes expended in every state in the mockery of administering justice, would suffice if public affairs were conducted with integrity, on common sense and business principles. When public sentiment can be brought up to the point of abolishing all laws for the collection of running accounts of indebtedness, as it has been educated to abolish imprisonment for debt, the occupation of the useless, idle barnacles who represent the above fee bills, will be about gone, and the public will be the gainer by that much

Has the grange any cause of discouragement? None in the world. Its principles underlie all progress. It is especially adapted to the wants of the farmer. It has come up out of surroundery of the power of steam or the markets of the world followed the steamboat and the telegraph. It is no exaggeration to say that only recently has the farmer come to the front and kept step with the world. Nature's laws work in his favor. The grange is only part of the develop ment of the age. It has in its favor what social organizations have not :- a necessity, an adaptation to surrounding circumstances, and an outcome. We cannot believe that the farmer can be so blind to his own interests and the future of agriculture as to throw away his chance.

"This twaddle about farmers keeping out of politics is altogether too earnestly pressed in GRAPE VINES some quarters to seem disinterested. It is discreditable in any man not to perform the duties of citizenship, but especially in the agriculturist. Congress, through his careless five million votes, is crowded with bank directors, lawyers, monied men and professional politicians-but rarely a farmer. The banker keeps a sharp eye on the bank laws, and the lawyer does not purposely neglect his professional interests as be for the great army of land owners and land continue their indiffence to public affairs? Is

The Husbandman publishes the following incident related by a gentleman of Orange county, N. Y. "I visited Orange county not long ago, my son with me, and we called at a farm house where an old acquaintance lives-a forehanded farmer-who took no paper. My son wanted a book to read after he found there was no public journal in the house, and he could not get it. no paper. The boys leave home when they are old enough to get away. There is nothing to interest them there-no means of instructionso they get out into the world to seek the knowl-

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

WOOL-GROWERS

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

FOR SALE.

Registered Jersey Bull.

Ouray, A. J. C. C. H. R., No. 4325 out of celebrated cow, "Patty Morse" No. 5905. Embden Geese, White Leghorn Fowls, Faucy Pigeons, Scotch Colley and Scotch Terrier Dogs, all of whom are from strictly standard and imported stock. For particular description and price address GEO. McGILLS' SONS, Leavenworth.

THE CENTRAL KANSAS

BREEDERS ASSOCIATION,

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

A. W. ROLLINS.

Durham Park Herds ALBERT CRANE,

Short-Horn Cattle Berkshire Pigs,

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



Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

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

RANDOLPH & PAYNE.

Holstein Cattle.

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

SMITHS & POWELL.

If you want to sell

SMALL FRUITS

PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, ETC., ETC.,

on commission, I:will give you the **Most Liberal Terms**

of the age. Park Nursery & City Garkens, Lawrence P. P. PHILLIPS.

CONSIGNMENTS OF

APPLES WANTED

for the English market, also correspondence solicited as to game and poultry for November and December supply Commission 5 per cent. Address ALEXANDER & CO., Fruit and General Salesmen, 23 Brunswick St., Liverpool, Eng.

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FOR SALE CHEAP.

One bull 5 years old, kind and gentle to handle. No better in the state. Has been shown twice a year and never failed of winning a prize. 1 yearling, 2 bull ealves, cows, heifers and cow calves. Address VINTON ALLEN.

Brown's Grove, Pawnec Co., Kas.

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

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

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty
of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch
Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 4
less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A
few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

A. H. & H. C. GRIESA.

Lawrence, Kansas,

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

WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrense, Kansas, Catalogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent

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

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

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

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

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Native Bees in Quinby beehives. Mrs. B. D. VAN-VINKL E, Pleas ant Ridge, Leav. County, Kansas.

JAMES A. BAYLES,

Lees' Summit, Jackson County, Mo., Has the largest and best Nursery Establishment in the West. Correspondence promptly answered:

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Theroughbred Short-Hern Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-

POULTRY BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE.

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

To Bee-Keepers.

Many of our subscribers are lovers of Honey and would keep bees enough to supply their own tables at least if they know how. We have made arrangements to furnish all such persons the 32 page monthly Bee-Keeper's Magazine at only \$1 a year (formerly \$1.60) or the Kansas Parmers and Magazine for \$2.00. Also all bee books and articles used in Bee-Keeping at very low prices. The Magazine gives beginners just such information as the must have to make the business successful and profitable. Send the money direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled. For Prices of Extractis, Hives, Smokers, Unenapling knives, etc.. Address, Publisher of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.

When we went to Texas, we picked out the route down through the finest portion of Missouri, by way of the "Queen City" Sedalla, thence to Fort Scott and Farsons, through the garden portion of Kansas, passing along the wonderful "Valley of the Neosho," with its rolling upland prairies, broad majestic rivers, springs of pure water, deep ravines, rich plains of waving corn, dotted here and there with pretty farm cottages nestled under the green slopes. Going south from Parsons, Kansas, our rente led down towards the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the Charming Indian Territory, Just below Chetopa, Kansas.

below Chotopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, forests and prairies; its mountains, cataracts and canyons, its valleys, dales and streams, the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the rarest fragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of a song. Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairles, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its gentlest swell stood still with ail his rounded billows, fixed and motionless for ever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the fed river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led thro' the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle raches. What wonderful marks of progress we saw! Our earnest advice to those going to Texas, is to be sure and take the route through the Beautiful Indian Territory, and enter the Gate City, Denison; see that you go by way of the Great Missouri Kansas and Toxas Railway.

If you wish a beautiful illustrated guide book, desoribing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles on cattle raising, and where the best and cheapest lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by addressing JAS. D. BROWN.

Texas and Kansas Emigrant Agent.

St. Louis, Mo

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS; CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 5 or e 5 expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Dissolution of Copartnership. .

The copartnership heretofore existing between J. K. Hudson and E. E. Ewing, under the name and firm of Hudson & Ewing, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The KANSAS FARMER will in future be conducted by E. E. Ewing, as editor and proprietor, and the Daily and Weekly Capital and job office will be owned and conducted by J. K. Hudson, who will settle all bills against the late firm. All bills due for advertising in the Kansas Farmer must be paid to E. E. Ewing, who will receipt for the same.

All letters and communications should be addressed in accordance with the above arrange-J. K. HUDSON, E. E. EWING.

Topeka, Kansas, Jan. 31st, 1880. P. S. The above publications will be con tinued at the old stand, 209 Kansas Avenue.

A Word to the Patrons of the Kansas Farmer.

Our readers will learn by the notice published elsewhere in this issue of the FARMER, the nature of the change which has been made in the proprietorship of the paper, J. K. Hudson, who for several years so ably conducted the FARMER, retiring, and the ownership and editorial management of the paper passing entirely into the hands of E. E. Ewing, one of the members of the late firm of Hudson & Ewing. This change in proprietorship will not work any perceptible change in the editorial management of the FARMER. For the past year the editorial work of the paper has been done almost entirely by its present editor, whose policy it has been to advocate the cause of the farm and farmer, believing that agriculture is the basis of not only the future prosperity and wealth of Kansas, but of the nation, the sheet-anchor of our liberties, the hope of our increase in national wealth and advance in civilization. Having been raised on the farm and followed the pursuit of farmer for twenty-five years, we have had the best of opportunities for contrasting and comparing it with other branches of business, and the test of time crystalizes the conviction that from the soil, when properly cultivated, spring, not only the fruits of the earth, but that sturdy virtue, manhood and independence which constitute a great nation and people.

The recent business changes have been made in the proprietorship of the FARMER, in order that our undivided attention could be devoted to the editorial work and business of the "Old Reliable," the KANSAS FARMER. We do not come among our readers as a stranger, but merely cast aside other cares and responsibilities in order that our entire labor, time be convenient for reference when the push of and attention may be devoted to making the KANSAS FARMER still more worthy the generous support it is at present receiving. We thank our numerous warm friends for the many words of cheer received from them, and the unselfish efforts they have made in extending the circulation of the FARMER, by raising clubs, and increasing the value and interest of the paper by their contributions and crop reports. We trust that in the future, as in the past, we will be enabled to accomplish much good by their generous aid and co-operation.

To Many Friends

Of the Kansas Farmer we extend our hearty thanks for the good work they have done in behalf of increasing the subscription list of the FARMER. We know that the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER is worthy of all the favors very grateful for those kind offices. There is busy season for the farmer lays claim to all his time and attention, and a little effort on the part of friends to the advancement of knowledge in the business of the farm, can do their neighbors and neighborhood much good by pushing the KANSAS FARMER into every household possible. It is good for the children who are growing up on the farm to acquire habits of reading; it is good to arrest the tiresome monotony of the life of the wife and mother, to have a paper full of interesting reading, hints and suggestions which will assist her in a hundred ways in her daily toil, in the ers many things which have been profitable to nearly forgotten knowledge revived by seeing ing is experienced among those hardy and in-

to say on farming in its many branches. He counties, which suffered so severely from drouth, tribunal to settle their controversies; but how to labor still more effectively.

Laying Plans.

Success in any business depends on system More can be accomplished in a given time and by the expenditure of a given amount of force, if the labor is applied according to a well matured plan. It is not always the hardestworking man, in the ordinary sense of the term, that gets on best in the world, nor even the one that accomplishes the most in his special pursuit. It is the one who, before entering on any business enterprise, carefully matures his plans for the accomplishment of every part of the proposed programme. With such a plan he always knows the order in which the work is to be done, and no time is lost in determining what is to be done next.

There is, perhaps, less attention given to system in the performance of farm work, than in any other business; not because it is not as important here as elsewhere, nor because there is no proper field for its employment, but simply because too many farmers do not try to introduce system into their business.

In some branches of business it is expected that everything shall be done by system, and no one would expect success to be achieved in the absence of such system. The merchant is guided in all his business transactions by the regular rules of trade. If he be one who commands and secures success, it will be found that all his operations are based on well devised and comprehensive plans. The banker who does not keep his books according to the established ules for book-keeping, and who is not governed by such rules as long practice has shown to be conducive to success, will hardly command the confidence of business men. A general who would lead his army into an enemy's country without a well digested plan of campaign, or one who would engage in a conflict with an opposing army without any plan of battle, would be set dow as but little better than an idiot. But how much better than any of these is the man who undertakes the flusiness of farming in which he must deal with all the forces of nature, where almost every branch of knowledge may be made practically useful, and a great multitude of different and diverse operations are to be carried on simultaneously, and yet goes at it without having first digested and determined some plan for the season's operations beforehand. Much time and labor may be saved by having such a plan prepared and at hand for use when needed. Such a plan should be a comprahensive one, covering all the operations of fhe season. Thir should be not only an outline of what is to be done but it should also embrace the minutiæ of the various operations pertaining to the work of the season. Of course a sufficient margin should be left for unfavorable weather, as it would be impossible to lay down the work for every day of the year beforehand, unless one knew just what kind of weather would prevail on each day. And this is something that even Professor Tice, with all his prophetic lore, is entirely unable to communicate

The forming of plans for the work of the year should be done during the leisure season It is not a good time to form plans when in the midst of the hurrying season of spring or summer. Every farmer should, during the winter business is on his hands. Each field should be entered with the crop to which it is to be dcvoted. The work of each hand and team is to be assigned, so there may be no delay in giving orders to all employes.

Some may think such a method would be quite troublesome, but it would certainly be less trouble to form these plans when a man has leisure, than to be forming them all the time through the busy season of the year, as must be done if the plans have not been prepared beforehand.

Farmers Rejoicing.

Every mail brings us letters from all parts of the state full of hope and bright anticipations of the farmers. Stock was never in better con ditson. The wheat, owing to favorable weather in the fall, and warm-growing weather through so kindly bestowed, but we are nevertheless the month of January, shows wonderful vitality and thrift. And within the last fortnight a fine still much time for getting up clubs before the rain visited a large portion of the state, filling the earth, which was clear of frost, with water, which will effectually protect the wheat and tame grasses from injury by frost, and reducing the danger from spring-freezing to the min- man, even though those claims be trifling in equal to twenty cents per hundred pounds, just

The out-look for prosperity among the farmers of Kansas, was never better than that for system of law, but to adjust centroversies and margin of profit to them, and, further, they afthe coming year, and we do not think it was ever so good. This encourages immigration, tion is least subserved when they adjust those the fact that the market would advance corand we look for a greater influx into the state controversies as speedily, as well as correctly, as respondingly with the reduction of freights. next spring and summer, than was ever witnessed before. Some dozen counties on the western frontier were afflicted with a protracted course of the year; it is good for the head of drouth last year, which cut off the crops of new the family to learn from the experience of oth- settlers, and many of them having their all invested in the result of the season, have been brother farmers, and to have bits of old and left destitute, and considerable want and suffermention made of them by others. It is good dustrious people of the frontier, which must be hood take sides. As long as the suit lasts, it is margin of profit on the wheat crop of the to break the monotony of farm life to spend an alleviated by their fellow citizens further east, hour or two every day in reading what the most who were blessed with copious rains, and hence stops, the sooner it passes out of view and things should result, but this seems not to have

practice in his daily business on the farm. His reasonable supply of moisture is furnished by more for deciding a claim than the claim itself and more a reasoner and planner if he habitatopresent sufferers "on their feet again." All Miller, of Lawrence, that he proposed to end ally reads his agricultural paper. The KAN- the middle and eastern portions of Kansas were what, from the number of witnesses and the ap-SAS FARMER labors hard for the interest of far- never in so promising a condition as at present, parent feeling, was likely to be a protracted mers. We ask them to co-operate and help us and the stock interest, especially sheep, is lawsuit before him for a calf, by paying for the growing with unparallelled rapidity. Even calf out of his own pocket. And many a case our best informed citizens do not fully realize would cost the public less to pay the claimant the tremendous strides which the agricultural and stock business is making in Kansas.

Clubs! Clubs!

Let every farmer who wishes to organize a farmers' association in his neighborhood, whether it be an agricultural society, grange, or farmers' club, go to work among his neighbors and make up a club for the KANSAS FARMER. Send for specimen numbers and club lists.

This is to be an important year for the farmers of Kansas. A legislature is to be elected, and important questions are to be discussed bearing on the agricultural interest of the state, which are not political party questions but farmers' questions. They should make themselves well acquainted with their merits in order to vote intelligently. The KANSAS FARMER will discuss them from a farmer's standpoint, and by aiding us to extend our circulation among the farmers, the army of effective voters will be strengthened. Every farmer can afford to spend a dollar for such profitable returns.

Some ludicrous typographical errors escaped notice till too late in the very interesting "Letter from Florida," published on the first page of last week's FARMER. In speaking of fish the types have it "sea-weed bass." Of course the "weed" was an intruder as the whole race always are. The sentence should read sea-bass. Again in describing fishing from a boat the fisherman is represented taking the "boat in one hand and spear in the other," boat being inadvertantly used for torch. There are a few more "irregularities" in the article which are not so ludicrous as those mentioned, and which the reader would readily detect. We hope the wrath of friend Ben will not rise like one of those gulf stream storms which sometimes smite the coast of Florida, nor he be discouraged from writing soon again, for his letters from the tropic land are wonderfully entertaining to us Kansas Jayhawkers. We will take better care of any future communications he may have the kindness to send.

Pamphlets and Catalogues.

James J. H. Gregory, Marbiehead, Mass. catalogue of vegetable and flower seeds. Cole & Brother, Pella, Iowa, catalogue and

guide of the flower and vegetable garden. J. B. Root & Co., Rockford, Ill., garden man ual and catalogue of seeds, plants, etc.

E. P. Roe, author of "Success With Small Fruits," Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., descriptive catalogue and price list of small fruit H. M. Thompson & Son, St. Francis, Milwaukee county, Wis., wholesale price-list of fruit, ornamental, forest trees and shrubs.

Nanz & Neuner, Louisville, Ky., illustrated catalogue of plants, seeds, bulbs, etc.

Percheron-Norman.

In reply to P. B's. of Spearville, Kan., inquiry about Percheron-Normans we cannot give him the desired information. Parties who propose using those and other well-bred horses in Kansas would find it to their profit to advertise them in the KANSAS FARMER.

Increase of Litigation.—Its Cause and Cure.

Judge Brewer publishes in the Western Homestead a timely article under the above title, from which we excerpt the following:

Too much time and money are wasted in law suits; and, in this respect, two suggestions seem to me of weight. First, let petty suits stop in the courts in which they are commenced, and, second, let greater force be given to arbitrations. Under our laws, the most trifling cases may go from the lowest to the highest court. This is a public wrong. And yet the matter is so little considered, that few have any appreciation of the wrong. Out of twenty cases assigned to me to examine at one term of the Supreme Court, the amount in controversy, in thirteen, was less than two hundred dollars; in seven less than fifty: and in three, less than five dollars: and this was not an exceptional term.

Now, we often hear it said that important legal principles are sometimes involved in petty cases, and that therefore, those cases should be appealable, so that the principles may be defended and established by the highest judicial authority; and, again, that the poor man has as much right to have his claims heard and de- of freight there is a difference of twelve cents a termined by the Supreme Court, as the rich this: Courts are established, not to develop a eastern roads that the reduction would leave no determine rights; and the object of their crea- fect to believe that it would do little good, from possible. The end of a litigation is often as On the other hand it is not denied that the public, as that it ends correctly. A lawsuit is a state of things, suffer much damage in their quarrel. It disturbs public peace; it engenders business for, as we have already said, it will be ill feeling; and, it sometimes seems as though diverted largely to other channels. Twenty the pettier the case the more of ill feeling and four cents a bushel for carrying from Chicago to among more persons was engendered. A little New York amounts to prohibition. It reprequarrel among neighbors, and the neighbor- sents half the value of corn, and wipes out the daily talk and a public harm. The sooner it farmer. It is not strange that a new order of

the amount of his claim, rather than to permit the litigation to go up from the lowest to the highest court. The county pays jurors in the district court two dollars a day, and a jury of twelve daily costs twenty-four dollars. A petty neighborhood quarrel about a few dollars will often cause a jury trial of many days duration. Is it right to tax the public with this expense? Public peace would be secured, and public good preserved, as well as public money saved, if such petty litigation stopped with the justice before whom it commenced. And, more than that, while occasional wrong might be done by denial of appeal, yet, on an average, substantial justice would as often be secured by leaving the case to the final arbitrament of a neighboring jury. Again, as a rule, it is not the poor man, but the rich, who appeals. Especially is this true of wealthy corporations, who employ attorneys by the year, and not by the case. They appeal to terrify claimants, prevent them from suing, and compel them to accept the corporation's offer. It costs the holder of a small claim against such a corporation more to enforce his claim than the claim amounts to. Hexce, he feels compelled to accept a part rather than try to collect the whole. All this would be changed, if the suit terminated with the justice. Hence, it is really the poor man's interest that appeals be denied. In short, it may be safely affirmed that substantial justice will be secured, and public expenses reduced, public peace secured, and public good in general subserved, by ending petty litigation in the courts in which it is commenced.

Again, if arbitration could be favored and by egislative enactment made final, it would relieve the courts and promote public welfare. In continental Europe, courts of conciliation and arbitration exist, and have been found very beneficial. So they would be here. Provided that litigants may refer all disputes to personally selected artitrators, and that their award be final, and many a controversy would never find its way into the courts. Let their award be made a final judgment of the district court without any appeal, and how many controversies would thus end. The occasional mistakes and partiality of arbitrators would not be greater than the errors flowing from prejudiced jurors or ignorance of courts; and justice would average as well, while litigation would diminish and only shysters suffer. The botter lawyer would prosper by the weeding out of those who disgrace the profession, courts would be re-lieved, litigation brought more speedily to an end, and the public welfare promoted.

The Grain Dealers and the Railroads

The following extract of an article from the Prairie Farmer, presents the railroad trouble that becomes chronic in the winter season, as soon as navigation closes, when the trunk lines, centering in Chicago, make the effort to swallow the entire grain crop of the west. The necessity of utalizing the Mississippi, as the great carrier of the farm products of the west to the ocean, becomes more evident every year. All of that vast agricultural region contiguous and tributary to the "father of waters," is becoming yearly more deeply interested in the improvement of the navigation of the river to New Orleans:

"The prevailing high rates by rail upon grain known, a partial embargo upon shipments by the usual routes, and already much business which would have come to this city have been diverted in other directions. Grain is going down the Mississippi, and other outlets will doubtless be found if the present state of things continues. The amount and vulue of breadstuffs and provisions in store and owned here is vastly greater than usual at this time of year The value of provisions and breadstuffs at the mest recent computations places provisions at \$13,700,000; flour, \$482,000; wheat, \$9,890,000; corn, \$1,716,000; oats, rye and barley, \$1,132, 000-a total of \$26,920,000. There is a mar ket abroad for these products at fair remunera tive rates, and yet by the action of the Eastern trunk lines and the market manipulation of Jim Keene and his confederates, this immens accumulation of food is blockaded at this point It is understood that the roads centering here favor a reduction of freight rates; but the New York trunk lines insist on the present tariff. It is the unanimous opinion of prominent members of the board of trade that at present rates bushel against a shipping margin which is about amount. The fallacy of these arguments is in half the present rates. It is claimed by the beneficial to the litigants, as well as to the roads centering here will, under the present dvanced thinkers and practical workers have bountiful crops. The wheat in the frontier ceases to irritate. Society owes to litigants a been anticipated by the eastern railroad mag-

nates. Shrewd operators with ample capital learns much that he can put into profitable is reported looking fine and thrifty, and if a many tribunals does it owe? Should it pay saw that under this policy, considering the foreign demand for food products, wheat was good thoughts are quickened and he becomes more spring rains, good wheat crops will place the amounts to? It is credited to Justice Josiah property to buy and hold until the opening of navigation, when the cost of carriage will be reduced to a point which will leave a fair profit on the investment. Only a few weeks will elapse before navigation will be resumed, and as the vessels at this point are being utilized for storing grair, there is no doubt that sufficient storing capacity for all that is likely to come forward will be found."

Life Assurance.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:

Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to call the attention of the members of our Order to the "Life Assurance Department of the Kansas State Grange," provided for at our last session, and to urge upon all the importance of sending their names and money to Secretary P. B. Maxson, Emporia, at an early day.

The plan proposed is simple, safe and cheap. It is a department of the state grange. The Master, Secretary and Treasurer are ex-officio president, secretary and treasurer, and constitute a board of directors for this department. (No salaries to pay.) Any fourth degree member in good standing, may become a member of this department, by forwarding his or her name, and No. of grange, post office address and one dollar, to secretary Maxson. When five hundred names and as many dollars shall have been received, certificates of membership will issue, and the department be placed in complete working order.

All classes will be fixed at five hundred-giving members the right to join one or more as they may elect.

In case of the death of a member, the heirs at law, or such other person as may be designated by the assured, will receive as many dollars as there are members of his class or classes, to be paid immediately upon presentation of proof of death and good standing. The treasury will then be re-imbursed by an assessment of \$1.10 upon each surviving member, (the ten cents to cover incidental expenses) and the class again filled with the name of the first applicant.

Names and money may be forwarded through secretaries of subordinate granges. It is, however, desirable that they be sent direct to secretary Maxson until the five hundred necessary to establish the department, are secured.

All deputies and officers are requested to bring this subject before their granges.

Attention is called to the constitution, as amended at the last session, which will be found in the journal of proceedings. The journal will be mailed to all secretaries next week. WM. SIMS.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 3.

Mutual Associations.

ED. FARMER: In answer to your correspondent of Belleville, Kansas: if he will write me, I will try to give him what information I can respecting what he wants to know about mutual associations. We have plenty of them in this part of the country, and they act very well, and would do so for them. They are plain and simple, with little risk, and easily managed; also the co-operative plan as conducted in Rochdale. We have one in that city, and if he desires it I will try to get him a copy of their rules.

I may say I have been connected with these institutions both here and in England, therefore can speak from experience, with good wishes for L. THORNBY. Fall River, Mass.

We would like Mr. Thornby to write an acto the seaboard have produced, as is generally count of these institutions for publication in the manifested for information on the fubiect of cooperative associations in the west, and some reliable data, drawn from real experience, would be received with a great deal of interest by large numbers of the readers of the FARMER.

Election of Co-operative Association Directors.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Douglas County Co-operative Association, held at Grange hall in Leavenworth on Wednesday last, the following persons were elected directors of the association for the ensuing year: R. L. Gilbert, J. B. Gilliland, Thomas Seaton, C. M. Sears, J. L. Jones, S. A. Halderman, C. Wicks, G. O. McKune, D. G. Watt, Daniel Ulrich, J. D. Martin, Mrs. J. E. Elias, Mrs. S. J. Duke.

At a meeting of the directors on Monday of this week, Brothers Gilbert, Wicks and Martin were elected as the executive committee .-Spirit of Kansas.

We learn that this association is progressing in a manner very satisfactory to its members.

Capital Grange.

At the last regular meeting of this grange, held January 24th, there were present about sixty members. Two lady candidates were brought in and initiated, one of them being the wife of the presiding officer. It was decided to hold the regular annual social February 16th. There is a strong probability of more candidates soon.

The total number of Indian reservations in the United States and territories, is eightyseven, and the total area of land embraced in them is 139,201,000 acres. The Indian Bureau's estimate of the number of Indians maintaining tribal forms is 242,371. This would give each Indian something over five hundred acres of land.

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False Teaching.

upon breeding topics, an old breeder who had large experience, remarked to us, that he was satisfied that in one thing at least the standard writers upon the laws of breeding were teaching a false doctrine. They all inculcated the damaging to separate them in their sympathics idea that when there was any considerable disparity in the size of the animals to be coupled, the male should always be the smaller of the two-that the coupling of a large male with a small fema'e tended to the production of a misshapen, ill-formed animal. We had imbibed this theory from the standard authors on heredity; and it was in criticising one of our earlier articles upon the subject, in which we had alluded to this as a settled law, that our old friend informed us that his own observation had satisfied him that the theory was false. He instanced numerous cases that had come under his notice tending to overthrow the theory; and so positive was he upon the subject, that while he failed to convince us that he was right and that the books were all wrong, we confessed that our faith was staggered, and we resolved to investigate the question for ourself.

From that day to this, including a period of many years, we have closely studied this question, not only as manifested in the reproduction of the lower order of animals, but in the human race as well; and we are compelled to admit that our early teaching was all wrong, and that port of a family so far as the table is concerned. this theory of the books has no foundation in fact. How many of our readers are there who can call to mind numerous instances of handsome, well-formed, and robust children the offspring of a large father and a small mother!

We were reminded anew of the fallacy of this alleged law by seeing, a few days ago, two colts, the produce of a little mare, weighing not more than 850 lbs., and of a Percheron-Norman stallion that, in good condition, weighs about as much again as the mare. One of these foals was a two-year-old weighing about 1200 lbs., and the other a yearling weighing, we should judge, about 900. Both of them were most perfectly-formed, well proportioned animals, and when matured will be considerably nearer the size of the sire than of the dam. The same results have been observed in hundreds of other cases where large draft horses have been coupled with small or medium-sized mares. In fact it is the almost universal testimony of those who have watched closely the result of the cross of the imported draft-stallions brought to this country from France and Great Britain, that the very best results have been obtained, not from large, coarse, and loosely-made mares, as theorists would have us suppose would be the case, but from those of medium size, compactly made and highly bred.

The excellent results obtained by crossing bulls of the large breeds upon our small, native cows; also the health, vigor, and fine forms of the lambs got by large Cotswold rams out of small ewcs of the Merino breed, all go to prove that this supposed law of nature is no law at all. In fact, if we study nature, we shall be compelled to admit that her law is just the reverse of what has been claimed; for with scarcely an exception, through all the stages of animal life, the males of any given species, race, or breed are larger than the famales. It is therefore safe to assume that the results are more likely to be satisfactory where large males and small females are coupled for breeding purposes than where the reverse is the method practiced .-Nat. Live Stock Journal.

Farmers' Associations

Organized associations among farmers for the development and promotion of their peculiar interests, are just and profitable. The same rules and regulations obtaining in the conduct of the special affairs of any class, are applicable to the use of the agricultural part of our population.

There is no logical reason why farmers should not meet together, discuss reports, advocate theories and adopt programmes, as well as the representatives of any other vocation in society in short, there is every reason why they should.

The conduct of any enterprise is, however, likely to incur criticism unless it is discharged with specially prudent forethought. In observing the conduct of numerous farmers' meetings, we have detected an absence of forethought that is, to say the least, unfortunate. We refer to the two prominent assertions of agricultural grievances. That the agricultural community has its wrongs, we do not propose to deny. We only insist that such wrongs shall be righted in justice to all classes and without prejudice against any. It is totally unsafe to scan all society from that visual point which is purely agricultural; by so doing prejudice usurps the place of judgment and defeats any laudable object in contemplation.

Engaged in mutual interchange of views, an assembly of farmers inclined to dwell upon their grievances, should never consider their case an essentially exclusive one. There is no class in society which cannot and does not, through its leading representatives, detail its ill usages at the hands of the community at large, and with quite as much consistency as do the farmers when they indulge a lugubrious strain.

It is a fact indubitably attested that all sociciety is as a unit mixed up in a common experience of both real and imaginary woes, which experience is as old as history itself, and likely to continue until the youngest of us have passed to the "great beyond."

Still, we do not intend to assert the impossibility of correcting, in the present, some of the errors that afflict society. The history of the past precludes the rational admissibility of such

an assertion. The improved prospect will be fulfilled, not by the stimulation of class preju-Many years ago, when we first began to write dices, but by the study and adoption of healthfal, mutual relations between the members of been a very close observer, and who had had different classes, for it is incontrovertible that though one class may injure another, in the complete uses and enjoyments of society all classes depend upon one another, and it is most and co-operations.

There is one thing that too many farmers forget in this connection-that is, all the fruit gathered for family use, is worth just the price asked for it by the village grocer. It is true that many farmers who will not attend to their orchard and vineyard do not have fruit, and will not buy enough for a fair supply. The objection made is, it costs too much. They have set out trees, expecting them to take care of themselves and bear annual crops. These trees will not do it for the best pomologists. Why should they do it for the farmer? Others complain that it takes too much time to care for them. The same complaint is made of the vegetable garden. Precisely the same course of reasoning might apply to every crop on the farm. No crop takes care of itself and pays. Farmers in the west have become so used to suppose that they must run over large areas to get money out of crops, that many cannot understand how the cultivation of a single acre in fruit and vegetables may produce half the sup-Yet such is the fact, and the sooner it is better known how to accomplish this, the better it will be not only for the head of the household, but for the rising generation.

It is an evil for a man to hold all his possessions for sale, and to hear a man say, "Offer me money enough, and I will sell anything I have, except my wife and children," leads one to doubt if he would not include wife and children if he could. It is not well to let the homestead go out of the family for a few dollars more than land can be bought for elsewhere. If a man has a favorite horse or cow which suits him, and to which his family are attached, let him keep it as worth more than money. Don't let him drive the horse that nobody will make him an offer for, or milk the cow that nobody wants, or eat on his own table what he can't sell. Selling the best is not the way to improve stock or farm.

The late Edwin Hammond, of Vermont, the noted sheep-herder, would let no man cull from his flock. His best sheep he never sold. If you get a good thing, keep it, get the good of it, improve it, multiply it, make it part of home, part of life. A tree takes the deepest root in the richest, deepest soil. A man's life consists in what he uses and enjoys and takes up into himself. A man is worth what he spends and what he does, rather than in what he locks up

The Indiana Farmer says of the great poultry show held at Indianapolis, that the display was fully equal to the expectations of its most sanguine friends. As regards either the number of varieties or the superiority of specimens exhibited, the exhibition could hardly be surpassed. A rare treat was afforded to the large number of visitors in attendance from day to day. It is gratifying to record the fact that the show was in all respects a successful one, and a credit both to the managers who made the preparations and the people who gave their patron-

Very Important to Sheep Owners! THE NEW (PATENTED) SHEEP-DIP.

Little's Chemical Fluid, non-poisonous, kills "red lice," ticks, scab, insects; also ants, bed bugs, and fleas on dogs, improves growth and quality of wool. Is a perfect deodorizer and disinfectant.

The undersigned having been appointed sole agent for the sale of the above sheep-dip, for the state of Kansas, are now ready to fill orders for the same for any part of the state. This dip is used in cold water at any season of the year, without danger to the sheep. Proportion, one gallon to one hundred of cold water. In extreme cases of scab it can be used with perfect safety, one to twenty-five. The dip has been in general use in Australia, New Zealand, California, South America, and many other countries, for the past five years, with universal success, and now comes to the sheep owners and

countries, for the past five years, with universal success, and now comes to the sheep owners and sheep dippers of this country with a reputation only to be enhanced by trial.

G. H. Wadsworth, a large sheep owner and breeder, of Pawnee county, Kansas, is testing this fluid on a small flock belonging to a neighbor in his county. His certificate will appear in due time in the Kansas FARMER; and coming from a gentleman so well and favorably ing from a gentleman so well and favorably known by the sheep men of Kansas, cannot fail to set aside all doubt or prejudice against chemical preparations for dipping scabby sheep.

The price of this fluid is three dollars per gsllox—cans and freight from Baltimore extra.

When ordered by the barrel the vessels and

gsilon—cans and freight from the vessels and When ordered by the barrel the vessels and freight will be less than when ordered in small

Ror further particulaas, and fer the fluid, ddress, Roor & Hollingsworth, Kingsley, Edwards Co., Kansas.

Danger Signals.

Five eminent men have died within the past few weeks of Bright's Disease, and many more will soon die of the same fearful destroyer because they do not take Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, the only sure remedy for this and other kidney and liver diseases.

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

8 and 9 - 8

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight. For ready money and low interest, call on A. Prescort & Co.

Marsh's Golden Balsam.

Cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, sore throat, eroup, whooping cough, horseness, and all diseases of the throat lungs, and chest. Don't fail to try this wonderful medicine. Sample bottles free. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. Thousands of bottles have been given to the af-Thousands of bottes have been given to the ar-flicted to prove its extraordinary merit. You can have one. Ask your druggist for it. Two doses will give r lief. A large bottle will do wonders. For sale by Swift & Holliday, and W. N. Angle, Topeka, and prominent druggists everywhere.

Woman's Wisdom.

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

From the Hub.

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

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

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disordeas brought on by Indiscre-tion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredents: Addioss DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Markets.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by	1 4 10
Country produce quoted at buying price	es.
APPLES—Per bushel	1.25@1.6
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	2.2
" Medium	1.7
Common	1.5
" Castor BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.1
" Medium	
CHEESE—Per lb	10@1
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	100
HOMINY—Per bbl	5.25@5.5
VINEGAR—Per gal	,20@4
E, R. POTATOES—Per bu	.50@6
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	
SWEET POTATOES POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	0.00000
" Chickens Dressed par lb	2,00@2.2
" Chickens, Dressed, per lb " Turkeys, " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	.0
" Geese, " " "	i
ONIONS—Per bu	1.5
CABBAGE—Per dozen	.50@1.0
CHICKENS—Spring	1,50@2.0
Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.	
BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	. 123
" Round " " "	. 10
	. 10
	. 5@7
mind " " " "	
MUTTON—Chops por lb	. 7
MUTTON—Chops per lb	123
PORK	

	Topeka Retail Grain Marvet.	
	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by T. A. Beck & Bro.	week
	WHEAT—Per bu. spring	•
640	CORN — White Old	:
	" Yellow	
17.74	BARLEY—Per bu	3.
0.00	" No 2 " No 3	3.0
	CORN MEAL.	2.6
	RYE CHOP.	1.0
	BRAN	1.0
	SHORT	.7
I	Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in	171.4
I	Furs, Tallow and Leather.	nide

HIDES—Green
Green, damaged
Green, kip and calf
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Salted, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS

New York Money Market, February 2

Money—5 to 6 per cent.; closing at 5 per cent. PRIME MERCANTILE FAPAR—5 to 5½ per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE—B. B., weak; 60 days, \$4 82½; sight, \$4 84½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881.... New 5's (coupons)... New 4's (coupons)... Neg 4's (registered). PACIFIC SIXES—95; new 122. MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 06½. SL. JOE—\$1 05¼.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,406; shipments, 1 600; light and choice heavy, active, firm and higher, advanced 5 to 10 c; common to fair mixed, firm; mixed packing, \$4 40 to 4 55, light \$4 35 to 4 571/2; choice, heavy, \$4 60 to 4 55,

to 4 50. Leavy, \$4 60 CATLE—Reccipts, 2,500; shipments, 960; only quiet, fairly active, but strong for shipping, \$3 90 to 5 15; butchers, more active, 10 to 15c higher; cows, \$2 30 to 3 30; mixed, \$2 70 to 3 25; stockers and feeders, \$2 80 to 3 70.

SHEEP—Reccipts, 1,500; shipments, 1,200; active and strong; best active, \$4 00 to 5 80; quick sales, and pens cleared.

New York Live Stock Market.

BEFVES--Receipts, 5.150; market barely steady; current rates last Friday with slow trade, 7 to 10c; very poor to prime, 10 25 to 10 50; extra, with carload of fancy steers, averaging 1520 pounds, 11 50; about 12,000 used from fresh arrivals

SIEEF--Receipts, 16,300; market weak and 25c lower on all grades, except choice shipping wethers; sales, including fair to prime sheep, 500 to 650; extra, 753 to 660; lambs, 625 to 740. Four car loads of sheep taken by exports 62 to 660

SWINE--Receipts, 13,400; market weaker, 485 to 500.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, for 48 hours, 345; shipments, 382; market steady, native shipping steers, \$4 00 to 4 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 80 to 2 \$5 cows, \$2 50 to 3 15. Hous—Receipts for 48 hours, 540; shipments, 306; market firmer; sales ranged at \$3 75 to 4 30, with the bulk at \$4 10 to 4 15. SHEEP—Receipts, for 48 hours, 313 shipments, 353; market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Firmer.
WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, I 21½ to 1 22 cash; I 21½ to 1 23¼. February; I 25½ to 1 25½ March; I 26¾ to 1 30 May; No. do, I 18½ to 1 19.
CORN—Better; 33½ to 33½ cash; 33½ to 33½ to 55½ March; 37½ to 37½ May.
OATS—Lower; 35¾ to 36½ cash; 35¾ February; 34¾ to 35½ to 36½ cash; 35¾ February; 35¾ to 36½ cash; 35¾ to February; 35% May.

OATS—Lower, 55½ to 30½e cash; 35½e February; 30 May.

May.

RYE—Firm; 77e bid.

RALEY—Unchanged,

WHISNY—Unchanged,

WHISNY—Unchanged,

DHY SALT MEATS—Firm, higher, 4 60 to 4 10, 6 50, 6 65, 6 75; cured cribs at Kansas City, 6 27½ to 6 30 freight, 20.

BACON—Firm; 5 25, 7 37½, 7 50 to 7 55. Irregular for March, 7 37.

LARD—Firm; 7 30 asked.

LEAD—Firm; 5 75.

EGGS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 20,029 bushels; shipments, 10,331 bushels; In store, 515,486 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 nominal; No. 3, 1 00; No. 4, 96%.
CORN—Receipts, 21,625 bushels; shipments, 13,285 bushels; in store, 299,101 busnels; market steady; No. 2 mixed, 26c; No. white mixed, 28c refused; 25c asked OATS—No. 2, 31c bid, RYE—Nominal.
BARYEY—Nominal.
BARYEY—Nominal.
BUTTER—Firmer, 16 to 17c; other grades quiet and unchanged.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and weak; superfine western and state 4 60 to 5 10; common to good, 5 15 to 5 60; good to choice, 5 65 to 5 75; white wheat extra, 5 55 to 6 25; St. Louis, 5 50 to 8 00.

WHEAT—Demand active; No. 2 sping, 1 29; ungraded ed. 1 424; No. 3 do, 1 37; ungraded white, 1 36½ to 1 38½; No. 2 do, 1 37; (No. do, 1 40½ to 1 41. RYE—FIFTI, 92 to 93c.

ed red. 1 42%; No. 3 do. 1 37; ungraded white, 1 33½ to 1 33½ No. 2 do. 1 37%; No. do, 1 40½ to 1 41.

RYF.—Firm, 12 to 93c.
CORN.—Dull, No. 3, 60 to 60½c; steamer, 61 to 61½c; No. 2, 62c.
OATS.—Demand active; mixed western 47 to 49c; white, do, 49 to 51½.
COFFEE—Dull, unchanged.
SUGAR—Demand active,
MOLASES.—Nominally unchanged.
RICE.—Fair demand; firm.
EGGS.—Quiet and firm; Western 10 to 16c.
POFK.—Stronger; mess quoted at 12 35.
BEEF—Quiet; unchanged.
CUT MEATS.—Quiet; firm; long clear middles, 7 30; short clear middles, 7 50,
LARD.—Fair demand and firm; Prime steam, 7 97½.
BUTTER.—Dull, heavy; Western 15 to 7
CHEESE.—Firm; western, 11 to 1434
WHISKY—Nominal; 1 12 to 1 13

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Hoss—Active and firmer: light shipping 4 25 to 4 35 packing 4 35 to 4 55; butchers to select, 4 50 to 4 65; receipts, 6,500; shipments 550.

CATTLE—Active and higher on small offerings; shipping steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,400 pounds, sold at 4 35 to 4 85; no choice offered; butchers' steers, 3 75 to 4 25; cows and helfers, 2 49 to 3 60; southwest stock 2 75 to 4 00; feeders, 3 60 to 4 15; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 200.

SHEEF—Firm; light, 3 25 to 4 00; heavy, 4 25 to 5 00; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 150.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR-Dull WHEAT-Active, firm and higher: No 2 red winter, 1 22½; No 2 spring, 1 20½ cash, 1 21¾ March: No 3 spring, 1 05

1 22½; No. 2 spring, 1 20½ cash, 1 21½ March: No. 3 spring, 1 20 Corn.-Steady and firm; 37c cash: [37½c March; 42c May; rejected, 34½c OATS-Fairly active and a shade higher; 32½c bid cash and February; 33½ to 33½c March; 37¾c May Rve-Firmer; 75½c Barley-Firmer; 82c Pork-Active, firm and higher; 12 55 to 12 60 cash; 12 75 March; 12 93½ bid April Lard-Demand active and advanced; 4 75 cash; 757½ to 7 60 March; 467 to 7 70 April Bulk Meats-Good demand; tending upward; shoulders, 4 25; short ribs, 6 65; short clear, 6 70; dead hogs, higher, 5 65 to 5 05 Whisky-Dall and lower, 1 07

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS-Market unchanged.
FLOUR-9d 6s to 12s
WHEAT-Winter, 10s 3d to 11s; spring, 10s to 10s 8d
CORN-Old, 5s, 7d; new, 5s, 4½ to 5s
OATS-6s, 2d,
PORK-60s
BEFF.-50a

BEEF--828 BACON--Longclear middles, 38e; short clear, 37s 6d LARD--39s 6d

Atchison Market.

Hoss--Receipts 425; market active and strong. The extreme range of sales was 3 80 to 4 30; the bulk at 4 00 to 4 10. One lot of 58 extra choice sold at 4 30; light 3 75 to 3 90; mixed packers, 3 85 to 4 10; choice heavy, 4 10 to 4 30.

St. Louis Wool Market.

Woot.-Lower, weak and drooping. We quote: Tub washed--choice 55 to 56c, medium 50 to 52c, low and dingy 45 to 47c. Unwashed--medium 33 to 35c, coarse 28 to 30c, fine 25 to 28c. Burry, black and cotted, 3 to 10c per ib less,

Chicago Wool Market.

WooL--Tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 45 to 50c; tub-washed, bright, 50 to 55e. Unwashed, fine, 27 to 31c; unwashed, coarse, 33 to 35c; unwashed, medium 35 38c; washed fleece fine, 40 to 45c; washed fleece coarse, 42 to 45c; washed fleece medium, 47 to 50c. Fall Colorado, 28 to 33c. For damaged, poor conditioned or burry wool, these prices are shaded 2 to 5c a 1b.

DENVER MARKET.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

*FLOUR-\$3 50@3 60; graham, \$3 00@3 25; rye, \$3 10; buckwheat, \$9 00@9 50 \(\) bil.

*WHEAT—Colorado, \$2 00@2 10 \(\) cwt.

*CORN-\$1 20@1 25 \(\) cwt.

OATS—Colorado, \$2 00@2 10; States, \$1 00@2 00 \(\) cwt.

OATS—Colorado, \$2 00@2 10; States, \$1 00@2 00 \(\) cwt.

OATS—Colorado, \$2 00@2 10; States, \$1 00@2 00 \(\) cwt.

CORN MEAL—\$1 00 \(\) cwt.

HAY—Baled, \$25; bottom, \$1 30; mixed chop, \$1 45

BRAN—Per cwt., \$1 20.

PRODUCE, POULTRY AND VEGETABLES,

BUTTER—Ranch packed, 25@300 \(\) \(\) \(\) in; roll, 28@32c

CHRESE—Per \(\) h. 17c.

CHGES—States, 20c; runche, 28c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, \$@10; chickens, 5@8c; ducks, \$@

BUC; grees, 10@12c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, Greeley Early Rose, \$2 50 \(\) cwt; Greeley Feerless and Mortou White, \$2 15; Divide Early Ioses and Mortou White, \$2 00; E**tern Peach Blows, \$2; cabages, 4.5c; currots, 3c; onlons, 3@31\(\) cets, 5c; tur
nips, 2c \(\) \(\) \(\) b.

New Advertisements.

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

Eggs, Eggs.

From pure Light and Dark Brahmas. Write to F. E. MARSH, Manhattan, Kas

TIMPLOYMENT LOCAL OR Traveling the which preferred. Also SALARY per menth. All EXPENSES advanced. WAGES groupply paid. SLOAN Concentral. 6.

For Sale,

A FOUR-HORSE RAILWAY TREAD-POWER of the Dederlok make. Call on J. M. TIPTON, 111 Sixth av., Topeka.

Bee Hives, Italian Bees

Eclipse, New American, Lang-stroth and Simplifyer hives com-plete r ready to mail. Full colonies Italian Bees in good movable comb hives Honey Extractors, Bellows Smokers, Bee Books, &c, Descriptive circulars sent free, Address

P. A SNELL, Milledgeville, Carroll Co., 1ll.



TOOK : TOOK ::

Just east of Concordia Bank on 6th street, is my sign "Wagon and Black mith Skop" where you can get wagons repaired and new plow shares made to order. Grasshopper plows made in good shape. Horse shoeing in style. 2 new wagons for sale, and a good lot of all kinds of wagon timber on hand. I can repair your wagons cheaper than any other shop is town. Call and see me, it will pay you. S. WADE, Goncordia, Kas,



GET THE BEST. WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

1928 Pages. 3000 Engravings. FOUR PAGES COLORED PLATES. Containing a SUPPLEMENT of over 4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, AND A NEW

Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 NAMES.
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

1880 The Old Reliable 1880 Cit: Price Current

Live-Stock Journal.

Established 1873,

Is the Best and Largest Commercial paper in the West.

West.

To Merchants it gives Railroad News, Tariffs, Freight Rates, etc., and Reliable Reports of the Wholesale Markets, Drift of trade, Agricultural Outlook, Trade Reviews, and Practical Comments, Edicials and News upon all questions affecting the commercial world

To Grain Handlers it informs of the Transactions on Change in this city, the Movement of Crops, the Outlook and Market Reports from abroad.

To Stockmen it gives Thorough and Full Reports of the transactions at the Kansas City Stock Yards, News of the Drives, and Stock information from all sections of the world.

To Manufacturers it tells the price of Raw Material, Condition of Markets and opens now fields for trade. To Business Men of each, all and every class, it is exactly what its name implies A PRICE CURRENT. To Farmers it tells of the crops, gives the honest prices paid for Produce, and contains Reports of Grain and Stock Markets that they may safely tie to.

TERMS \$2 PER ANNUM.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

During 1880 the following inducements are offer-The Price Current and Weekly edition New York

The Price Current and Weekly edition 'New York Sun, for 1 year postage paid, on receipt of \$2 50.

The Price Current and Weekly edition Chicago Inter-Ocean for 1 year, postage paid, on receipt of \$2 50.

The Price Current and Weekly edition Chicago News, for 1 year, postage paid, on receipt of \$2 60.

The Price Current and Chicago Daily News, for 1 year, postage paid, on receipt of \$3 50.

The Price Current and Dr. Kendall's valuable veterinary work, "The Horse and His Diseases," a book that every owner of a horse should possess, will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of \$2 60.

The Kansas City Weekly Price Current is published every Friday by the

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GROCERIES Fine Teas a Specialty. Country Pro-duce bought and sold.

E. W. EVANS, Manager. 101 1-2 Kas. Ave.

Opposite Gordon House

Literary and Domestic.

Snow-Bound Cottage.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

A hard, dull bitterness of cold The coming of the snow storm told, Meanwhile we did our nightly chores, Brought in the wood from out-of doors

Shut in from all the world without, We sat the clean-winged hearth about

The house-dog, on his paws outspread Laid to the fire his drowsy head; The cat's dark silhouette on the wali A couchant tiger's seemed to fall; And, for the winter's fireside meet Between the andiron's straddling feet The mug of eider simmered slow, The apples sputtered in a row, And close at hand the basket stood With nuts from brown October's woods

Our father rode again his ride On Memphremagog's wooded side : Sat down again to moose and samp In trapper's hut and Indian camp:

Our mother, while she turned the whee Or run the new-knit stocking heel, Told how the Indian hordes came down At midnight on Cocheco town:

Our uncle, innocent of books Was rich in lore of fields and brooks

Next, the dear aunt, whose smile of chees And voice in dreams I see and hear, The sweetest woman ever Fate.

There, too, our elder sister plied Her evening task the stand beside-A full, rich nature, free to trust, Truthful, and almost sternly just.

Upon the motley braided mat

The master of the district school Held at the fire his favored place; Its warm glow lit a laughing face.

We heard once more the sleighbells sound The wise old doctor went his round,
Just pausing at our door to say, In the brief autocratic way ome poor neighbor, sick abed At night our mother's aid would need

And while, with care, our mother laid The work aside, her steps she stayed One moment, seeking to express Her grateful sense of happiness For food and shelter, warmth and health, And love's contentment more than wealth

Moderation, a Way to Wealth.

BY JOHN D. KNOX.

Covetousness brings nothing home. -The more haste the less speed. Nothing should be done in haste but catching fleas.

The mill that is always grinding, grinds coarse and fine together.-Irish. And the pot that boils too much loses flavor .- Portuguese.

I am pleased with the words of George Crabb, in which he makes modesty, temperance and sobriety related to moderation .-

"Modesty lies in the mind, and in the tone of feeling; moderation respects the desires; modesty is a principle that acts discretional; moderation, is a rule or line that acts as a restraint on the views and the outward conduct.

mate of one's character and qualifications; it should only milk such a number as he can get back in any marketing transaction. What guards a man against too high an estimate; it without severe cramping of the hands; what recommends to him an estimate below the real- are milked, should be milked fast, increasing ity; moderation consists in a suitable regulation the unmber until at last there is no cramping of one's desires, demands, and expectation; it consequently depends very often on modesty as should be allowed for milking a cow. There is its ground work; he who thinks modestly of another thing well worthy being remembered. One would think that with such a catalogue of his own acquirements, his own performances, and his own merits, will be moderate in his expectations of praise, reward, and recompense; he on the other hand, who overates his own abilities and qualifications, will equally overate the use he makes of them, and consequently be immoderate in the price which he sets upon his services: in such cases, therefore, modesty and moderation are to each other as cause and effect; but there may be modesty without moderation, and moderation without modesty. Modesty is a sentiment confined to one's self as the object, and consisting solely of one's judgment of what one is, and what one does. Moderation, as is evident from the above, extends to objects that are external of ourselves; modesty, rather than moderation, belongs to an author; moderation. rather than modesty, belongs to a tradesman, or a man who has gains to make and purposes to

Moderation protects a man equally from injustice on the one hand, and imposition on the other, he who is moderate himself makes others so; for every one finds his advantage in keeping within that bound which is as convenient to himself as to his neighbor; the world will always do this homage to real goodness, that they will admire it if they cannot practice it, and they will practice it to the utmost extent that their passions will allow them.

Modesty, as a female virtue, has regard solely to the conduct of females with the other sex, and is still more distinguished from moderation than in the former case.

Moderation is the measure of one's desires, one's habits, one's actions, and one's words." Moderation inspires confidence in one's selfpossession and in your ability to accomplish what you undertake. A bow o'erbent will weaken. Circumstances must determine the speed. What would be haste in one instance, would be moderation in another. The condition of affairs must be studied, the results of actions weighed, and extremes avoided. Safety often lies in the middle and danger near the shore. We do not mean a lukewarm state, but avoid a consuming heat, or a bursting freeze. If the the vessel will ride in safety.

Curb your wants, for two hungry meals will

The Safeguard in an article on the cost of liv- pendent on her care? ing, says: "A table of wages and the cost of centuries meat has nearly trebled in price; but submit to trouble, and to surmount obstacles. wages have increased nearly sevenfold. Thus ment. Subsistence is surely easier than of old, though the laborer is not satisfied to live as his ancestors lived. It is with him as it is with us. his desires have augmented more rapidly than the means to gratify them. Our wants are innumerable, and to a large extent artificial. Luxuries as they were once considered, have that we can dispense with necessities, but luxuries are essential not only to our contentment, but to any tolerable degree of well-being." In our desires. It is not best for powers of endurance of the stomach that you fare sumptuosly

"Purple and fine linen" will feed the vanity purse, and plainer garments will keep out the children, that she may strengthen their affeccold just as well, please sensible people better, tion. It is to be desired that children should and excite less envy among the worldly-mind-

Gentleness and consideration win favor and

minds but the lower animals pay tribute to such as are exercised thereby. Speed may be kindness, and slowness cruelty; speed profitable, slowness poverty. Here is what a dairyman says about milking: "The faster and more gentle a cow is milked, the greater will be the amount given. Slow milkers gradually dry up a cow, and for the reason that if the milk be not drawn out as fast as it is given down it will subsequently be withheld, as a matter of course what is known as the stripping, in fact, the upper surface of the milk in the udder. Many milkers draw the milk with a strong downward pull, in fact with a jerk. This should never be allowed; it irritates the cow and often injures the bag. Fill the teat and with a firm pressure of the last three fingers drawing slightly on the teat and udder at the same time; so proceed alternately with each hand until the milk supply is exhausted. Many milkers get in the habit milking tires the fingers and wrists, until by practice the muscles get used to the work. Un-Modesty consists in a fair and medium esti- til this use comes naturally the individual whatever. Five minutes is about the time that ous."

That is moderation-doing a thing in the best way, keeping within bounds, freedom from ex- Switzerland, in England, and in France, in the cess, calmness of mind; and that enables one to be wise, seeking the best end with the fittest given me advice which was the best in the cirmeans. Wisdom is required in your station and work, and the knowledge and experience into which I was blindly rushing, and before that fits one for his condition and duties will not suit you, for you must be wise for yourself her good sense, her replies, and her conduct inand responsibilities and then be able to exercise that modesty and moderation that will commend you to God and men.

"Let your moderation be known unto all men."-Paul to the Phillipians.

Early Training of Children.

It will be a great advantage to children if

they are early induced to put forth their powers, to resort first to the resources within themselves, and, as far as possible, to obtain their objects by their own exertions. Such an exercise strengthens the faculties, and gradually prepares a child for acting alone; whilst the habit of having everything done for him, of depending upon others for his enjoyment, enervates the mind, and has a tendency to weaken the ac-tive powers. The "I can't" with which children are apt to reply to the commands given them is rarely to be admitted. "I can't" is too often brought forward merely as an excuse for indolence, or an apology for disodience. Our pupils must learn that success depends upon resolute exertion; and that, under certain limitations, it is a truth, that man can do what on the daughter of a Tyrolese peasant girl, he chooses to do. This conviction, adopted as a practical principle, will be powerful in its ef- ful rambles through the mountains. This fects, and will materially contribute to improve country maiden, whose father, a bigoted caththe capacities and augment the usefulness of olic, was a wealthy peasant, had so enchanted any character. Children will act of their own young Otto von Bismarck, then probably not accord with prudence, very much in proportion dreaming of the greatness in store for him, that as we lead them to do so; we must manifest our he seriously proposed for her hand, an offer confidence in them, if we would render them which was categorically refused by the parent

from it, when it comes upon him, than a child self away from the object of his affection, who, who has been brought up by his mother's or his a few years afterward, was, against her wish, make a gintton. One excess will lead to anoth- nurse's side, looking to her for every enjoy- forced to marry a strice catholic. She settled at er although it may be in an opposite direction. ment, and celling his safety to be wholly de- Salzburg, and died after giving birth to a

living, with the price of staple articles of com- observe how much good sense and se f-possesmerce as far back as the year 1200 has been sion children will display when early accuspublished lately. It shows that wages during tomed to depend upon themselves. This object the thirteenth century were about 50 cents a like every other connected with education, is week. In the next century they advanced some not to be attained by great efforts but 15 cents, and continued to advance slowly until, gradually, and by gentle measurein the last century, they had reached \$1.87. We are not to impose upon children that which The average for farm labor at present is \$3.80 is beyond their strength or skill; but we may per week. Wheat in the thirteenth century 71 lead them to take pleasure in accomplishing cents or eight and a half days labor a bushel. their objects without assistance; to feel it a Now, wheat is worth, wholesale, about \$1.46 a point of honor to parsue them, notwithstanding bushel, or two and a half days labor. In six some difficulties; to extricate themselves, to

As it is by the "neglect of beginnings" that it will be perceived that the improvement in bad habits are contracted, we should not overpay for labor, while it may better the laborer's look those minor occurrence of life, which earcondition, does not tend to increase his content- ly afford opportunities for inculcating a spirit

of independence. It not unfrequently happens that mothers and nurses are pleased by the unqualified dependence of those under their care; and, for self-gratification, encourage the habit at the expense of their children. They strive to retain their influence, and secure a selfish affection by grown to be necessities. We think sometimes rendering their darlings helpless, and by fostering their babyish habits.

But it is to be remembered that general independence and vigor of character are perfectly this favored age, conveniences multiply very compatible with the dapendence of affectionrapidly; but seeming wants or imaginary wants This, indeed, is an object of first rate impormultiply more rapidly. Safety, contentment or tance, and must necessarily spring out of that happiness demand that a check be placed upon tenderest connection—the connection between a mother and her children: it must be the result of those innumerable kindnesses, of that every day, however pleasing it may be to the flow of love and sympathy, which an affectionate and judicious mother cannot but uniformly display towards her children. Such a mother of a proud spirit, but it will tax severely the has no occasion to nurture the infirmities of her possess the greatest tenderness towards a mother. and enjoyment and delight in her society, a reverence for her opinions, and submission to her success; moderation and kindness become a authority, combined with power to act alone, power to our advantage not only among sentient and to pursue their independent object with vigor and pleasure; for it is necessary to all that they should mingle strength with affection; that they should be manyly as well as tender, and be trained to help as well as to be helped. -Farmer's Advocate.

Rosseau and His Bride.

Rosseau himself gives the following account of his bride's abilities: "I wished from the first to form her mind, but my toil was in vain. I do not blush to avow that she has never been able to read, though she writes fairly. When I went to live in the rue de Pettis Champs, there was a clock opposite my windows, upon which I strove to teach her to distinguish the hours for more than a month. She does not quite know them now (after more than twenty years). She has never been able to follow the order of the twelve months of the year; and knows not of slow milking because firm, steady, quick how to do the simplest sum, notwithstanding all the trouble I have taken to teach her. She does not know how to count money, and has no idea what coin to give or how much change to she says is often the opposite of what she wishes to say. At one time I made a dictionary of her phrases for the amusement of Madame de Luxemburg; and her qui pro quo have become celebrated in the circles I frequented." Cows should be milked as nearly at a given defects, the husband could scarcely much esteem hour every morning and evening as possible; the wife; what follows sufficiently enlightens us undue distention or the udder is always injuri- on this point: "But this person so shallow, so stupid if you will, is an excellent adviser upon difficult occasions. Often it has happened in misfortunes which had overtaken me, she has cumstances, she has removed me from dangers women of the ranks, before nobles and princes spired universal esteem; and compliments. which I knew to be sincere, were repeatedly addressed to me upon her merit." And to the end of his life the philosopher loved and admired his Therese as he did in his younger days when they lived in their Parisian garret, looking for hours together upon the pale moon, until the mother-in-law came upon the scene and broke the spell.

One of Bismarck's Love Affairs.

Previous to his marriage with Baronnes Puttkammer, Prince Bismarck, on whom his father-in-law was rather loth to bestow his daughter's hand, as he had become acquainted with his future son-in-law's reckless pranks, was known for his wild life, which gained for him the soubriquet, "eccentric Bismarck." Many stories were affoat of his love affairs, some of which did great honor to him, showing, as they did, his chivalrous regard for pure womanhood. One of these accounts was lately called to my mind by the news of the chancellor having bestowed a handsome present whose acquaintance he had made in his youthworthy of it. Where can we find a being more on account of his protestant faith. He was

weather is moderate, the sea will be calm and helpless, to guard against danger, or to escape sorely disappointed at the rebuff, but tore himdaughter, in whose westere the chancellor took On the other hand, it may excite surprise to a warm interest. On hearing of his protege's engagement and approaching wedding, Prince by a valuable gift.

Li Down to Work.

All women should economize their strengtl is much as possible while they are young and healtny, and still more if they are aged and weble. O e way to do this is to rest one set of museles while others are in action. Legin early in the morning by sitting down to your work before becoming tired, and you will hold

out better through the day. Place a right box in a chair to make it high enough to sit at the table to work. You can iron, wash dishes, mix bread, roll out pie crust and many other things with far less fatigue than if standing. Women cannot keep on their feel very long at a time without injury to their health. All women who have children, whether boys or girls, should teach them early to aid in the kitchen.

Boys, as well as girls, may be taught to pound out, or rub clothes, and even to wash, rinse and hang them up neatly. They may be taught to mop, scrub, and clean ceilings, iron their own clothes, and others' if need be, clean vegetables, and do many things about the house, and it will make better men of them, than if they were not taught to do these things .-Exchange.

Hasty Eating Defended.

The latest and most iconoclastic doctrine concerning eating is advanced by William Browning, in the Popular Science Monthly. If there is one thing more than another which has been insisted upon as fundamental it is that all food should be slowly and thoroughly chewed. The dog gulps his meat whole and his digestion of it is perfect; if it be cut fine and fed him the result is not nearly so satisfactory. German Prof. Ludwig, by experiments upon himself, is satisfied that it is just the same with the human animal. The idea is that the meat chewed or cut fine passes through the stomach too quickly for the gastric juice to completely perform its office. The indigestion of the typical American business man who bolts his meals that he may the quicker return to his affairs, is not due so much to haste in eating as to a nervous and overwrought mental condition. Mr. Browning's conclusion is, that it is not only not necessary, but not best, to chew meat of any kind over-much, but to swallow it in convenient morsels. This verdict, it will be observed, is unfavorable to boarding-house hash. With regard to vegetable food, careful mastication is better, but still hardly so necessary as has been supposed.—Springfield Republican.

Domestic Economy.

The following six recipes are from the Housekeeper:

CHEAP PUDDING .- Four teacups milk, four ablespoons flour, four eggs, six tablespoons sugar, any flavor; bake half an hour. Serve

SPONGE PUDDING .- One cup sugar, one egg, one cup milk, three cups flour, three tenspoons baking powder, half teaspoon salt; steam two and a half hours.

RICE PIE.—One teacup boiled rice, one egg, one cup rich milk, one-half cup sugar, or more if desired; flavor with vanilla or nutmer, and mix before putting in; bake with one crust.

CORN STARCH PIE.—One quart milk, two tablespoons corn starch, two eggs, a pinch of salt, Sweeten and flavor to taste; line a pie-plate and bake like custard.

PIE CRUST .- Three-fourths cup of lard, well pressed down, to every two cups flour, half teaspoon salt, only water enough to hold the ingredients together. This makes enough for one medium-sized pie. Mix quickly and don't knead. Wetting the crust with beaten egg, before putting in the pie-mixture, prevents the crust from soaking.

CHOPPED BEEF .- Two pound lean, raw meat chopped fine, one teacup rolled crackers, one of sweet milk, one teaspoon salt. Put in a pan, cover another over it, bake one hour. It is improved by a dressing of bread or cracker crumbs with milk or water, season with butter, pepper and salt. The scraps may be used for breakfast by taking a spoonful and covering it with mashed potatoes mixed with egg and fried in butter or suet.

When the carpet is well beaten and freed from dust, nail it tightly down and scrub it with suds made of one pint of bullock's gall mixed in about four gallons of hot water and one pint of soft soap. Take a soft brush with long bristles, and turn a little of the soap-suds into a shallow basin, dip in the brush and scrub well, and as the water becomes soiled throw it away and take fresh suds. The gall can be procured from any butcher by giving him a bottle and asking him to fill it, at a cost of only a few cents. It will brighten faded colors greatly Ten cents' worth of carbonate of ammonia, dis solved in a gallon of water and rubbed over the carpet, will prove of much value in restoring faded carpets.

When one has had a fever, and the hair is falling off, take a teacupful of sage, steeped well in a quart of soft water; strain off into a tight bottle, with an ounce of borax added.

Advertisements.

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

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

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

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. True & Co., Augusta, Me. 50 brilliant, chromo, and tortoise shell cards in case with name 10c; outfit 10c Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

80 samples photo duplex etc, cards, 10c; Autograph Album 13c; Globe Print Co, Northford, Ct.

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

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

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

Your Name and Address on 59 Gilt. Duplex, etc, cards, in case, 15c. David Bros, Northford, Ct. PHOTOGRAPH VISITING CARDS. Send 10c for circular and 80 samples. Seavy Bros, Northford Ct

62 All-chromo and Glass CARDS 10c. 80 Agents

\$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$890. \$4 Outfit free. E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 FultonSt. N. Y

AGENTS WANTED - For the handsomest and CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever furnished Agents. PORSHUR & MOMARIA, CASH PREMIUMS

5000 Bushels seed potatoes. Orders booked now kinds, both sweet and Irish. Directions for making FIRE HOT BEDS in free catalogue. E. TAYLOR, Armstrong, Kas.

ROSES and GERANIUMS. 50,000 now ready. None better. 100 by express \$5. 50 by mail, \$3 Samples 14 for \$1.10. Lists Free. Address TYRA MONTGOMERY, Mattoon, Illinois.

\$1425 profits on 30 ays threstment of \$100 Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of

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

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

A GENTS WANTED. We want a reliable Agent in every town in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas to sell our Medicines. No Capital Required; but we do require good recommendations. Agents can make fifty to one hundred dollars a month, with a little work at home. For further particulars, address BROOKS & CO., 159 Chambers St., New York City. P. O. Box, 2567.

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CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instru-ments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agants wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th st., New York

Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Londers, Riffies, & Revolvers, OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price, send stamp for our New Houstands or our New Houstands of the Short Shor at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue. Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

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

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public for accuracy, convenience and cheapness, sells at signt to every housekeeper. By securing ter-ritory which will be given free, you become your own proprietor of a pleasant and profitable business. Write for terms and territory.

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AT DATE OF PURCHASE.
For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK,

Fort Scott, Kansas

LAND COMMISSIONER

THE STRAY LIST

HOW, TO POST A STRAY

HOW, TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds an experiment of the stray of strays and the stray of the strays, the day on which they were taken up, their strays, the day on which they were taken up, their strays, the day on which they were taken up, their strays, the day on which they were taken up, their strays, the strays the stray of the stray of the stray up, the strays and strays, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the ist day of November and the list day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

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

places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

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

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up. (en days after posting) make description and value of such stray.

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from hetime of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any futice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the water, on the order of the Justice, but payment of I hanges and costs.

I the great of the control of the stray shall be delivered to the water, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I hanges and costs. stray fails to prove ownership within were months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall extinct the control of a very flar a tray.

swerve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete fusive the fusive time to take 'dn'.

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

beneins the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisament. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking pay into the County Treasury, 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 safe before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a mischemeanor and shall forfield double the value of such any and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending February 4.

Strays for the week ending February 4.

Chautauqua County—C. M. Knapp, Clerk.

HEFFER—Taken up Jan—, 1880, by David Heaton, Harrison tp, one red roan helfer, two years old with crop off both cars and slit in the right, valued at \$12.50.

#HEFFER—Also, one blue roan helfer, two years old, with crop off hoth ears, valued at \$12.50.

#HEFFER—Also, one blue roan helfer, two years old, with crop off hoth ears, valued at \$12.50.

#EVEN STEEKS—Taken up Nov 15, 1879, by J P Jones Hendricks tp, seven head of steers deserbed as follows:

THREE STEEKS—Three years old, spotted, brownish, red and white spots, one rather speckled than spotted and will wish horns, valued at \$10 can. one spotted, brownish, red and white spots, one rather speckled than spotted and the borns, valued at \$10 can. one spotted reddish brown and white, are the spotted one crumply horned, all are branded with Texas brands, no two branded allke some are brunded two or three times, the ear marks are also very different, one brown and one speckled have a crop off the right ear and a half crop in upper side of left ear, one spotted with crop off left and under bit in right ear, one spotted with crop off each, no other brands or marks noticed, valued at \$2 seach.

Douglas County—N. O. Stevens, Clerk.

her brands or marks noticed, valued at §8 each.

Douglas County—N. O. Stevens, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by P S Taylor, Wakarusa tp, Dec 7,
79, one horse, 14½ bands high, sorrel, white spot on foread, small white spot back of right ear, three small white
oots on left side of oack, harness marks, valued at \$40.

Franklin County.-A. H. Sellers, Clerk. STEER—Taken up by A L Fisher, Peorla, Jan 12, 1880, one red steer, one year old past, has small white spot in the forehead, no other marks or brands, valued at \$12.

MARE—laken up by George Year, Pottawatomie tp, Jan 16, 1880, one dark bay mare three years old, with light gray stripe running down from right hip to the hock joint, with star in forehead, no other marks or brands, 14 hands high, valued at \$35.

Johnson County-Frank Huntoon, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by James Bartlett, Aubry tp, on the 11th day of December, 1879, one dark sorrel horse about my years old and about 1544 hands high, right hind foot and right fore foot white, has collar marks, worth \$25.

right fore foot white, has collar marks, worth \$25.

Linn County—J. H. Martin, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Samuel Tucker, Potosi ip, Jan 21, 1880, one red and white two year old heifer, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also, by the same, one red and white two year old heifer, valued at \$14.

STEER—Also, by the same, one white two year old steer, valued at \$12.

White same, one red two year old steer, valued at \$12.

White same, one red two year old steer will be same, one red two year old steer will be same, one red two year old steer will be same, one red two year old steer will be same, one red two year old steer will be same, one red two year old steer will be same, one red two year old steer will be same, one red two year old steer will be same year.

Osage County-Ed. Spaulding, Clerk. TEER—Taken up by Anthony Ryder, Burlingame tp, c 15, 1879, one brown yearling steer, no marks or brands,

SALEMA-Inken up by Anthony Ryder, Intringane it, pec 15, 1875, one brown yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J H Handin, Melven tp, Dec 6, 1879 one red and white two year old steer, ear cut or torn, cash, MARE—Taken up by G G Fox, Ridgway tp, Dec 10, 1879, one bay mare, about 15 hands high, about 8 years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$75.

HORSE—Also, one gray horse about 15 hands high, about 10 years old, an indistinct brand on left shoulder of the appearance of J D, valued at \$55.

COW—Taken up by J B Howe, Burlingame tp, Jan 9, 1880 one light roan cow, red cars, branded A D on left hip and bit out of left ear, valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Also, one two year old helfer, color spotted roan, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Walter Best, Dragoon tp, Jan 10, 1880, one spotted white and brindle cow, small hole in tip of each horn, valued at \$17.

Riley County-F. A. Schermerhorn, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by H W McCornick, Zenadale tp, one yearlig helfer, color red with small white spots on hind feet, no other marks or brands,
MARE—Taken up by Frank Droll, Mayday tp, one bay mare, 15 years of age, 13 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

Shawnee County—J Lee Knight, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up Jan 13, 1880, by A Dickson, Auburn
to, one white one year old helfer, no marks or brands under
bit in left cart, valued at \$12.

Woodson County—H. S. Trueblood, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Light, Liberty 19, Jan 12, 1880
one bay pony mare, 2 years old, 13 hands high, and valued at \$18.

Strays for the week ending January 27.

Anderson County—Jas J Houston, Clerk
COW—Taken up by N Bergan, Reeder tp, Dec 19, 1879, one
light red cow about 6 years old, underbit out of left ear, no
other marks or brands, valued at \$20.
HEIFFRE—Taken up by J A Whaley, Reeder tp, Dec 22,
1879, one two year old hefter, mostly white with some roan
hairs, a split in the left ear and fluger brands on the left hip
valued at \$14.

Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Edwin Evans, Hamlin tp. (Hamlin P O.) Dec 10, 1879, one white helfer calf one year old past ears red on inside, no marks or brands, and valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by George Moverry, Hamlin tp. (Hamlin P O.) Dec 5, 1879, one roan steer calf one year old, large, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by A A Pyles, Morrill tp. (Morrill P O.) Nov 1, 1879, one black and white spotted helfer, 2 years old past, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$15.

Edwards County—R. L. Ford, Clerk,
PONY—Taken up by Chas B McKibben, Wayne tp, Oct 2
879, one pony horse, bay, branded O on left shoulder, valued 1870, one pony mars, roan, branded Ron left hip, valued at \$25.

Ron left hip, valued at \$25.

Greenwood County—J. W. Kenner, Clerk,
STEER—Taken up by Alexander Rhea, Otter Creek tp,
on the 1st day of Dec, 1879, one red Texas steer, supposed to
be 5 years old, branded OS on the right shoulder, also dim
brand on right hip.
STEER—Taken up by H L Hale, Fall River tp, Dec 24,
579, one two year old steer, color red and white, one horn
drooped, no marks or brands, yalded at \$13.
STEER—Taken up by James Lowen, Otter Creek tp, one
red twoyear old steer, upper half crop in right ear, no mark
or brands, valued at \$17.

HEIFER—Taken up by R Morgan, Fall River tp, Nov 2⁵, 1879, one deep red yearling helter, crop off the right ear, swallow fork in the left ear, bush of tail white, and valued at 812.

STEER—Taken up by John F Willet, Éurea tp, one yearling steer, red or pide color, dim brand on the right kip valued at \$17.

STEER—Taken up by R L Barrier, Salem tp, one pale red and white yearling sieer, no marks or brands, and valued at \$15.

Slo. COLT—Taken up by LJ Cunkle, Madison tp,one dark fron gray mare colt one year old, no marks or brands visible, val

COLT—Taken up of the color of t one white yearing each of a state of the sta one white yearling steer, under crop in both ears, and valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by Sarah E Holland, Janesville tp. one dark bay colt, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$10.

dark bay colt, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$40. STEER—Taken up by A A Baldwin, Otter Creok tp, one red or dun colored steer, branded O 8 on right side of back bone, 5 years old, valued at \$17.50. STEER—Taken up by A A Baldwin, one pale brown steer with some white marks, 5 years old, branded O 8 on right side of back, valued at \$17.50. MARE—Taken up by John Griffin, Otter Creek tp, one bay mare, about 12 years old, with one white hind foot and saddle marks and scar or brand on left hip, no value given,

sandle marks and scar or brand on left hip, no value given,
Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.
STEEL—Taken up by Alfred Swopes, Easton tp. Jan 5,
1880, one steer two years old past, color white, marked with
crop and slit in right ear and under bit in left ear, with a
bob tall, valued at \$18,
HEHERE—Taken up by Henry W Sasswell, Easton tp, one
red and white spotted heifer, with white in forchead, white
under belly, no marks or brands perceivable, and valued
at \$15.

Lyon County—Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk,

HEIFER—Taken up by C Kelner, Agnes City tp, one red
and white spotted heifer, more red than white, white spot on
shoulder, no marks or brands, one-gare old, valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Taken up by J M Kreller, Waterloo tp, one
red and white yearling heifer, upper bit and under bit in
rfght ear, valued at \$12.50.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knig ht. Clerk Shawnee County—J. Lee Knig ht. Clerk
STEER-Taken up by Golden Silvers, Soldier tp. one
speckled steer, two years old next spring, marked with a
"TEER-Also, one red and white steer, two years old next
spring, both cars cropped or frozen off, valued at \$10.

STEER-Also, one red and white steer, two years old next
spring, both cars cropped or frozen off, valued at \$10.

The steer of the cars of the steer of the steer of the steer of the spring, both cars cropped or frozen off, valued at \$10.

STEER-Taken up Dec 10, 1879, by A. C. Walton, Amburn
tp, one red yearling steer, no marks or brands, and valued
at \$15.

Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by John B Cotton, Dec 27, 1879, in
Vabaunsee tp, one helfer, red and white, three years old, no
agriss or brands, valued at \$18.

STRAYED.

From my residence, 2 miles east of North Topeka, near the Lime Kiin, one dark buy two-year-old coit, with leather halter on, narrow white stripe in forehead and one white hind foot; also one three-year-old coit, light roan, with cord halter on when he left home. Any information of their whereabouts will be thankfully received and rewarded by FREDRICH KOEHR.

\$20 REWARD.

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

Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kas.

STRAYED.

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

FRED J. GRAY,
Topeka.

STRAYED.

A large, fat, white mileh cow, with red nose, ears and three red feet. Please deliver or leave word at T. B. Thompson's: No. 83, 10th Ave., Topeka.

ESTRAY.

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

MARTIN HEISEL,
Carbondale, Kansas.

\$10 REWARD. STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the prairie east of Long creek, 615 miles east of Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, last April, one bright bay filley, three years old in June. No white hairs, marks or brands. BOICE, BRO. & CO. BOX 205; Burlington.

Wanted

A married man to take charge of a Sheep Rauch Must be thoroughly versed in every department of the business. First class dwelling and all other ap-pliances in perfect order; a small licek of good sheep on hand and 600 more wanted next month. Address SHEPHERD, Basement office 210 La Salles St. Chicago, Ill.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine



Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk. STEER.—Taken up by To C Nybro, Avon th, one pale red yearling steer, white on belly, back and tail, under bit in each ear and swallow fork in left, valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by Job Throckmorton, Burlington tp, one pale red 2 year old steer, branded I on left hip, red about fanks, valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by Myron Elkins, California tp, one dark bay 9 year old horse branded on left shoulder J T, or U T, left hind foot white, harness marks and had on a web latter, about 15 hands high, valued at \$40. HORSE—Taken up by Myron Elkins, California tp, one dark bay 9 year old horse branded on left shoulder J T, or U T, left hind foot white, harness marks and had on a web latter, about 15 hands high, valued at \$40. HORSE—Taken up by M T White, Le Roy tp, one light, sudded 15 the same, one black 3 year old horse, 15 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$40. STEERI—Taken up by M T White, Le Roy tp, one bit inde yearling steer, upper half crop off left ear, valued at \$42. BONY—Taken up by F J Pleddens, Neesho tp, one brindle yearling steer, upper half crop off left ear, valued at \$42. FONY—Taken up by F J Sinchemoria, lame in left hind leg, had on a head stall haller, valued at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by F J Sinchemoria, lame in left hind leg, had on a head stall haller, valued at \$25. Edwards County—R. L. Ford, Clerk.

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Real estate bought, sold, and exchanged; property rented: rents and all other collections made: Taxes paid; titles examined and abstracts firmished. Cor-respondence solicited.

TOPEKA

Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works,

CEMENTS, LIME, PLASTER and HAIR.

PROVERBS.

Factory and Office on Kansas Ave., be-tween 2d and 3d Streets, Chimney Flues. M. A Spear, P. O. Box 170

SALESMEN \$125 A Month and Expenses WANTED \$125 Per 20 STATES CHARLES WANTED \$100 Per 20 STATES CO. CHARLES OF THE PROPERTY CO. CHARLES OF THE

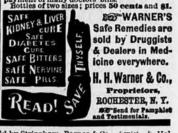
PROVERBS. "For sinking spells its, dizziness, palpita ion and low spirits ely on Hop Bitters."

"Hop Bitters builds up, strengthers and cures continually from the first dose." "Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters. inds permanently ured by Hop Bitters." "The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regu-lator—Hop Bitters." Hop Cough Cune is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask children. The Hop Pap for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists,

"Clergymen, Law-yers, Editors, Bank-ers and Lattes need Hop Bitters unity." "Hop Bitters has re-stored to sobrie; y and health, perfect wrecks rom intemperance. "Sour stomach, sick headache and disti-ness, Hop Ditters cares with a few doses."

All above sold by Armedists, Hop Bitters Send for Circular.

D. I. C. Isan absolute and irresistable cure for drankenness, use of optum, tobacco and and marcotics.



WARNER'S sold by Druggists & Dealers in Med-

Sold by Stringham, Barnes & Co., Ewitt & Holond Jones Bros., Topeka, and by W. N. Angle Arnold's Drug Store, N. Topeka.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, AND CONSUMPTION.



The few compositions which have won the contidence of mankind of man kind and become household words, among not only our but many nations, many have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation and maintained it so long as AYEE'S CHERKY PECTORAL.

maintained it so long as AYEE'S CHERRY PETORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years by public about forty years by public about forty years by public about forty years of marvelous cures, that has its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the CHERRY PETORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closed for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in suddenattacks.

PREPARED DA'

R. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts.

Practical and Analytical Chemists. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

KNOW THYSELF.



The untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE. Boston, entitled THE SCIENCE MEDICAL INSTITUTE. BOTENCE WILTER OF THE SCIENCE WILTER OF SELF-PRESER VATION. Exhausted vitality, nervice errors of youth or too close application to business may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a phy-leian of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and leweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 30 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth, price only \$1, sent by mail, post-paid.

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

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

BEST BUTTER MADE BY THE COOLEY CREAMER.

Farmer—the submerged process of setting milk for raising cream—as evidenced by the large sales of the past 12 months, the hundreds of letters written in praise of it, the universal approval of it by the agricultural press of this country, the fact that at the London International Dairy Fair, and at the State and County Fairs all over this country, the fact that at the London International Dairy Fair, and at the State and County Fairs all over this country, Cooley Creamer butter and the process itself has Luways taken first premium.

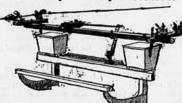
"Extracts taken from letters received from parties using the Creamer:

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

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

Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.



Seven years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes' Wire Check Rower beyond question. It is fast taking the lead with dealers and among the farm-ers who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages ever any other check Rower:

The following are the advantages ever any other check Rower:
Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes.
The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.
The wire is as easy to handle as a rope.
The wire does not cross the machine.
There is no side draft.
It will plant perfectly and more in check.
The operator does not have to get off the machine to any planter as now made.

throw the wire off at the end of the field. It will work any planter as now made.

It is easy to work and to understand. It is durable in all its parts. Take no other,

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, III. For sale by SMITH & KEATING, General agents for Kansas. Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Kansas City, Mo.





Only Double Ring Invented.

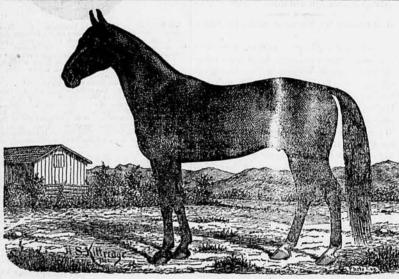
Champion Hog Ringe

RINGS & HOLDER.

No sharp points in the flevh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose. The Champion Hog ing it to decay and to keep the hog's nose sore.

Only Single Rings ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. RROWN'S ELLIPTICAL RING and Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer. This is the only Single Rings ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes, as in case of rings that closes on the outside of the nose. Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serius defect in all triangular than the nose. The Champion Hog ing it to decay and to keep the hog's nose sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Freeport, Ill.



Imported Clydesdales, HAMBLETONIANS,

Trotting Stock,

For Sale Cheap and on Easy Terms.

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

POWELL BROS. Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.



GIT-EDGE This powder make: "Glit-Edge" Burger the year round. Com

mon-ewe and the Science of Chemi fry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improvequality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning ouchaif. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Cuaranteed free from all injurious reacted to occur a found. Custantees free from all mjurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cent.' worth will produce \$2.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment? Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trademark of dairy-madd, together with words "Gilt-EDGE BUTTER MAKER" printed on each package. Powder sold by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, 1/2 lb., at 25 cents; Large size, 21/2 lbs. \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size. BUTTER IMPROVEMENT CO., Prop'rs.

WATCHES! CLOCKS!

JEWELRY!

SILVER--PLATED WARE!!

#5 Large stock and Low Prices at JAMES DOUGLASS' 265 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

New Cash SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY AT

135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas,

H. D. CLARK, Manufacturer of Leather, Saddles, Harness, &c.. aad Dealer in Leather,

WHIPS,

Shoe Findings, etc., Wholesale and Retail. CASH ONLY. FOR Cash paid fo rhides, tallow, sheep pelts and furs.

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INDEPENDENCE, Montgomery Co., Jan. 22. Our winter has indeed been a sumy one, and is appropriate for "sunny Kansas." We are not without fears for the fruit, for there is danger that the buds will start. Plowing is the principal farm-work going on now. Some have their ground plowed for outs and flax, and are now plowing for corn. plowing for corn.

plowing for corn.

The upward tendency of almost all produce has given a fresh impetus to farming interests. Work stock of all kinds is selling higher than for a long time. Stock is in good condition. The market for hogs has been quite brisk, at \$3.5040 \$3.75. There will be a good supply of corn left self-tend stock.

The stalks were cut, however, when too material stalks are considered to the stalks were cut.

\$3.75. There will be a good supply of corn left after turning off the fattened stock.

I see some notice in the press of the Egyptian corn or Pampas rice. I do not know of any being raised here, but I have a neighbor who has received a package of seed from California, and it will be tested this year. There may be some who have already tried it in the state, who could report now, and perhaps could furnish seed to dealers.

The usual demand for or ions at this season of the year, should induce producers to endeavor to hold over. Onion seed is \$2.50 per pound. D. W. KINGSLEY.

POMONA, Franklin Co., Jan. 27.—Wonderfully fine weather for some time, and much work is being done by farmers in the way of work is being done by farmers in the way of clearing up, building, etc. Many plows are running and some sod is being broken. The ground being soft and mellow it breaks very easy. Stock in fine condition and feed and water. I like the general idea of Mr. Stoner's feed rack and shed. Kansas needs lots of them.

F. D. COBURN.

OMIO, Jewell Co., Jan. 30.—January 1880 has been one of the finest winter months in our rec-ollection. It has seemed more like a mild Sepoffection. It has seemed more like a shift september. We have not had enough snow the entire winter to hide the ground, though we had some very cold weather in December.

The cattle fed in this county have faken flesh

The cattle fed in this county have faken flesh rapidly and will soon be ready for market. Feeders are happy over the advance in cattle and hogs. Stock cattle are doing well and hay will be plenty. Corn is down a little, but will probably come up again to the old figure—20 cents. Winter wheat looks well, but if the dry weather continues it will suffer. W. S. T.

Discussions by Farmers and Stockmen

Stockmen can greatly aid each other by forming county or district clubs for mutual interchange of thought and observation. Almost every man who has had the care, feeding and herding of stock has had peculiar experience. He has encountered difficulties which he has overcome, or he has failed in his expectations. Where he has faited some other man may have succeeded. It must, therefore, be obvious to any one that the interchange of thought between these men will be mutually beneficial. This being the case with these two men, then, if all the stockmen in the district could have a central convenient point at which to meet for the mutual interchange of thought and to relate their individual experiences and observations in rearing, feeding, driving, shipping and marketing their stock, all would be more or less edified or benefited. Such a co-operation would soon result not only in greater mutual confidence in each other, but in the constant improvement in their stock. One man would be observant of the first symptoms of any peculiar disease, its preventive or remedy. Another may have discovered that crossing his stock with some other of a peculiar kind may have proved beneficial, or otherwise. Thus the wisdom, observation, skill and experiments of a few good men may lead the way to very great imprevement of scores of those belonging to the same club, who, without such associations would keep on in the old beaten track for generations

These hints will suggest many similar observations, that discerning stockmen, farmers and others might constantly be making. If associated with persons of a similar calling they, too, might get such hints as would be suggestive of constant and valuable improvements. In this may the masses make progress; but those who isolate themselves and move around in the same rut marked out by their grandfathers, instead of advancing, they rather degenerate. Form mutual improvement associations, therefore, bring together all the light of a district and such gatherings, will not only disperse light and warmth to all the regions round about, but start the latent germs of thought in minds not yet known, which may in time to come bless the entire world .- American Stockman.

Ensilage.

It is interesting to western farmers to study the contrast between stock raising and feeding in the east and the west. The eastern farme has to contend against thin land and light for age crops, while the western farmer has land in all its virgin richness, and producing such abundance of food for stock that the hundredth part is not utilized. By the aid of science the eastern farmer aims to compete with the advantageous circumstances which favor his western brother, and even secure summer pasturage in all its nutritiousness and succulent quality for winter food. This is effected by a somewhat similar process to that of canning fresh fruit and vegetables, originating in France and called Ensilage, which means buried or placed in pits. This process has been tried in America, and the results seem to promise all that the most sanguine hope for from it. The Massachusetts Ploughman in speaking of one of these experiments in preserving green fodder, says:

The opening of the Silo at "Winning Farm," Billerica, Mass., Dec. 3, was attended by a number of agriculturists and members of the press. This is the first American Silo, built exactly on the French plan, as discovered and invented by M. Auguste Joffart, after many years experimenting. The Silo is double, each side 40 feet long, 12 feet wide, 16 feet deep, roofed, containing altogether about 500 tons when filled. One side

was about half full, containing about 125 tons of corn stalks. The walls were concrete, 15 inches thick, and cemented smoothly on the inside. It was sealed with a small door, Sept. 30th, after eight days employed in the cutting with a five-horse engine and a large ensilage cutter placed near the Silo, cutting the stalks 4-10 of an inch and elevating the fooder over the wall into it, when two men spread and

ture; some of them with roasting ears, and some of them dried and frost bitten. This delay was owing to the Silo not being finished in time. Notwithstanding this, the ensilage was found to be in excellent preservation, with a very thin crust (two inches) of adhesive steamed fodder, which readily separated from the bright pale mass of fodder. The fodder was at first sour to the taste, the result of the delay in cutting, but on exposure to the air for a few hours it became sweet, with a natural color, and taste alightly alchoholic, and all the cattle, sheep and hogs eat it with avidity.

The cost of the double Silo was about \$50.0,

and the cost of the double Sho was about \$50.0, and the cost of the corn fodder does not exceed 75 cents per ton. The proprietor, Mr. J. M. Bailey, is greatly pleased with the result and will ensilage a larger quantity the coming season. Mr. Morris, of Maryland, is also preparing to raise 1000 tons for ensilage.

Advectisements.



My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any Seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package, All seed warranted to be both fresh and truo to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refil the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squtsh, Phinnay's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and socres of other vegetebles, I invite the patronage of all who are gnxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and or the vegetebles of the seed of the control of the proventies. The original services of the control of the proventies, I invite the patronage of all who are gnxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and or the vegetables a Specialt JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, May

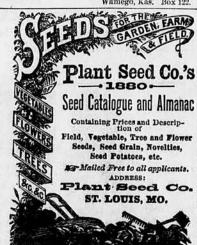


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Rheumatism, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites rule Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Oki Sores, Ulcurs, Frostbites, Chilblains, Sove Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

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valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

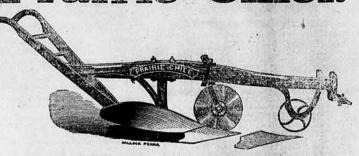
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we style the "PRAIRIE CHIEF." It combines more good and desirable qualities than any er. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It turnow with great case and without breaking the sod! It is made with our sold Silp-Share, which has cought of any other Unright! The.

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Red Clover, White Clover, Alfalfa Clover, Alsike Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, German Millet, Common Millet, Pearl Millet, Hungarian, Black Oats, White Oats, Red Rust Proof Oats, Odessa Wheat, Onion Sets, Onion Seeds, Peach Pits, Black Walnuts, Osage, Honey Locust, White Corn, Yellow Corn, Egyptian Rice Corn, California Evergreen Broom Corn, Early Amber Sugar Cane, Navy Beans, Medium Beans, Castor Beans, Flax Seed, Artichokes, Northern Rose, Peach Blows, Peerless, Snowflake and Brownell Beauty Pota-

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et Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kas., will be for sale or rent for the next six weeks. This tactory has been in successful operation for the last five years, and is well supplied with water and the most approved appara-tus, and has a capacity for 250 cows. For further in-formation address the undersigned at Spring Hill. I. A.; COONS, Prest Co



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Acknowledged by all farmers who have used it to THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECTLY SUCCESS-FUL Wire check Rower. Will plant five acres more a day than any other, as the WRZ IS NOT REMOVED FROM THE MACHINE in planting the entire field. Eleven years use has demonstrated the fact that the ONLY SUCCESSFUL WAY to use a rope or wire line is for the machine to transfer it into position to plant the next row. Do not lay a Wire Check Rober unless the line crosses the machine, as it will last twice as long as a wire run on one side, which must be dragged into position regardless of obstructions met as the planter crosses the field, and which cause friction, inaccurate checking and breaking of the wire. In our check rower the elasticity of the wire and its large curve in passing over the machine, prevents a particle of bending or displacement in the wire, such as occurs in Check Rowers where the line is dragged into the pulley at an angle and high tension, and both bent and displaced as it enters the pulley. Dragging the line into position also causes canting, or lopping of the planter, by which one row is planted too deep and the other too shallow.

Our ROPE CHECK ROWERS are too well and favorably known to call for any extended notice.

For full description of our Wire Check Rower and the three styles of Rope Check Rowers which we manufacture, write for a circular.

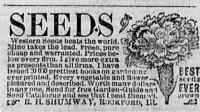
HAWORTH & SONS, Decatur III.

THE CHEESE FACTORY Publication Notice.

You, Joseph Lathrop, Jr., Mary D. Lathrop, Abbey P. Lathrop, Lillie D. Whitelaw. Carrie D. Smith, Sarah G. Mack and Wm. A. H. Lathrop, hefrs at law of the estate of Jos. Lathrop, decased, all non-residents of the state of Kansas are hereby notified that you have been sued in the District Court in the County of Shawnee and state of Kansas by Lucy E. Rix, and that unless you answer the petition filed against you on or before the 18th day of February, 1880, the said petition will be taken as true, and indigment rendered, quieting the title of the said Lucy E. Kix to the following premises, viz.; the north half of the north west quarter of section number thirty four (34), in township number thirteen (18) of range seventeen (17), situate, lying and being in the county of Shawnee and state of Kansas, and forever onjoing you and each of you from claiming or asserting any title, estate or interest in or to said premises or any part thereof, and for costs of said action.

A. L. WILLIAMS,

Attry for Plaintiff.





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The Victory Corn Mill will grind corn meal coarse or line, shelled or on the cob. Self shar ening Plates. Made entirely of IRON AND STEEL. Very strong, durable, and warrented in every respect. Capacity, 10 to 20 bushels per hour. Send for

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