

THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

\$40. \$20. \$10. \$5.

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Postal money orders, registered letters, and bank checks, are the safest ways to transmit money through the mails.

Now let us see what the hosts of warm friends of the "Old Reliable," the KANSAS FARMER, can do towards extending more widely its circulation. We offer them all the profit over bare cost in the hope that they will be able to put the paper into a thousand farm homes in every county in the state, that has been organized four years.

The premium offers will remain open for competition until February 1st, 1881, when the Special Premiums will be awarded and paid.

As soon as 25 names of subscribers have been sent in by an agent he will be paid \$5.00, or that amount may be retained in the agents' hands, remitting us \$20.00.

Send for Club Lists.

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

Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. E. EWING,
Editor and Publisher,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Organization Of A State Alliance.

Persuant to a notice previously published in the KANSAS FARMER the delegates from the several Farmers' Alliances in the State of Kansas met at the Court House. The meeting was called to order by A. Mullholland, Secretary of Shawnee County Alliance.

Hon. A. H. Dillon, of Sycamore, Butler County, was elected temporary chairman.

A committee of 3 was appointed on credentials composed of J. M. Foy, of Butler County, A. A. Power, of Barton County and G. E. Hubbard, of Pawnee County.

W. H. Cole, of Harvey County, gave a very interesting account of the origin of the Farmers' Alliance.

A general discussion ensued as to who could become members of the State alliance. The chair ruled that all farmers had a right to speak in the State Alliance, but that no one had a right to vote except he belong to some subordinate alliance.

The committee on credentials made their report recommending that the following delegates from the subordinate alliances be entitled to seats.

Thirty-two alliances were represented.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Alliance No. 6, Greenwood County, C. S. Worley.

Goodwill Alliance, Rice County, S. E. Maston, H. F. Dunlap.

Fertile Valley Alliance, Montgomery County, J. T. Finley.

Butler County Alliance, A. H. Dillon and J. M. Foy.

Union Alliance, Dickinson County, A. J. Wilcox.

Alliance No. 35, Harvey County, W. H. Cole.

Trego County, Farmers' Alliance, S. C. Robb.

Pawnee County Alliance No. 32, G. E. Hubbard, A. Carasote.

Alliance No. 33, Barton County, A. A. Power, H. A. C. Hartman, Wm. Hood.

Chicago Alliance, of Lyon County, A. G. Gill, R. T. Snedicker.

Doyle Creek Alliance No. 43, J. E. Brown.

Peabody Alliance, D. D. Perry, J. Gettie, J. H. C. Brewers.

Topeka No. 37, L. A. Mullholland, Chester Thomas, I. N. James, G. McAarter, H. D. Rice, W. S. Currey.

Report of committee on constitution read and adopted.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

W. L. Curry, President, Topeka.

M. G. Gill, vice-president at large, Emporia, Lyon County.

No nomination vice-president 1st congressional district.

J. T. Finley, vice-president 2nd congressional district, Montgomery County.

A. A. Power, vice-president 3rd congressional district, Barton county.

L. A. Mulholland, secretary, of Topeka.

George E. Hubbard, treasurer, of Pawnee county.

The State Alliance held a session in the evening at the office of the Register of Deeds, and after considerable discussion on recommendations to the Legislature of legislation on subjects affecting the interests of farmers, Mr. T. A. Hoss, of Sedgwick County, offered a series of resolutions and by laws which were adopted.

Resolved, That the secretary be and is hereby authorized to purchase all books and papers necessary for the business connected with the Alliance and to get all the necessary printing done.

By law, The secretary is authorized to issue charters to any subordinate Alliance in this state, making the proper application accompanied by the necessary fee, which shall be \$1.00.

By law, The president and secretary can call a meeting of the State Alliance whenever, in their judgment, it is necessary for the good of the order.

By law, The president shall have — dollars per year and the secretary shall have \$300 per year.

Resolved, That the KANSAS FARMER be designated the official paper of this alliance for the ensuing year.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Finley and referred to the Committee on Legislation previously appointed by the president.

Resolved, That this Alliance ask of our legislators to pass a law that when a debt is to be collected by law, any amount that would legally come before a Justice of the Peace, shall first be started in the Justice's court in the township where the defendant resides.

J. T. Finley offered the following:

Resolved, That we recommend to the subordinate alliances of this state that they patron-

ize only those journals which advocate our interests before the people without fear of any chartered combination of capital.

Adopted.

The following resolution was offered by A. H. Dillon.

Resolved, That each delegation of this alliance be appointed a committee of one to organize subordinate alliances in his county.

Adopted.

A vote of thanks for his valuable services in inaugurating the movement which culminated in the institution of this alliance was tendered J. M. Foy, secretary of Butler county.

The chair appointed as the finance committee, J. M. Foy, Butler county; S. C. Robb, Trego county and T. O. Hoss, of Sedgwick county.

R. J. Snediker offered a resolution that each subordinate alliance petition to their representatives in the legislature asking them to use every honest and legitimate effort to secure a reduction of passenger and freight tariffs.

Resolution adopted.

After several very interesting speeches from the different members present, the alliances adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

mediately they are cool in crude petroleum, made as warm or hot as it will bear without danger of taking fire. Post oak is preferable to black walnut for posts. Walnut heart lasts pretty well but the sap rots very soon.

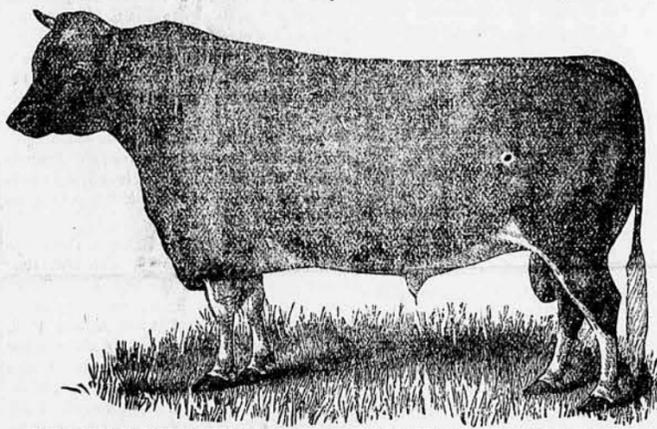
Field Peas, Rice Corn, and Chufas.

In the issue of the FARMER of the 6th inst., "C." asks some questions, some of which I take pleasure in answering.

The field pea, I think, can be grown anywhere in Kansas. Plant as soon as the ground is in good working condition. Plant in double rows 2½ feet apart; cover to depth of three inches; harvest as soon as ripe.

Rice corn.—A chemical analysis made at the State Agricultural College, shows it to be even more valuable than corn for feeding animals. Plant same as sugar cane, say in hills 14 inches apart, 3½ feet between rows. It will do better on sod than almost any other grain. I think to plant after wheat harvest is too late.

Chufas, or earth almonds.—Plant in April, in drills 14 inches apart, 8 or 10 inches in the row. Cultivate clean. Good for hogs, with corn, to



UNCLE TOM—HOLSTEIN BULL OWNED BY SMITHS & POWELL, LAKE-SIDE STOCK-FARM, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Correspondence.

Sheep Dip.

MR. EDITOR—Please discontinue the publication of Little's Chemical Sheep Dip. It is plain to be seen that all the advertisements in your wide awake journal are not humbugs; my reason for wishing the notice discontinued may seem somewhat strange, but why should I pay you to give me so much trouble; I am sending back money and refusing orders for the dip every day, simply because I can't get the dip fast enough, being now 200 gallons behind for Edwards and Pawnee Counties alone, notwithstanding I have orders from seven herds within thirty days, all tobacco, carbolic and other nauseous dips will go begging when the sheep men learn the value of Little's Chemical Fluid. When I can secure enough to fill my orders the KANSAS FARMER shall have the opportunity of stirring up the sheep men again. This dip is now, through all the past cold weather being used in cold water, with no injury to the sheep; a sure cure for Scab, Foot Rot, Tich, Worms in the Throat, and Fly Blows in ewes; sure death to lice on cattle.

J. H. HOLLINGSWORTH,

210 Lasalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.
Chicago Sheep Ranch, 300 miles southwest from Topeka, Edwards County, Kansas.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

A Request.

Will some one, who can speak from experience, inform the public through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER, of the best and cheapest method of treating fence posts to enable them to resist decay?

Which of the following methods is the better: Burn slightly the end to be put in the ground, or dip it in hot coal tar?

How much superior is a post that has been subjected to either process named, or to any other, to one that has not been?

Where oak and walnut posts cost the same which should be used?

SOLON L. CHENEY.

We will answer the above, and invite any of our readers to tell what they know about it. Char the butts of the posts and dip them im-

firm the meat. Will yield two hundred-fold.

Our questioner will perhaps find a good rule on fattening hogs to be: Pork, 3 cents per pound is 30 cents per bushel for his corn; 3½ cents per pound, 35 cents per bushel; 4 cents per pound 40 cents per bushel, when care is used in feeding.

S. H. DOWNS,
Seedsman, Topeka.

Farm Letters.

BELLE MEADE, 290 miles southwest of Topeka, Jan. 8.—The sad experience of those who seeded wheat in the fall of '79, affected the unfortunates and others who profited (?) by their experience, so that the fall of 1880 saw very little wheat seeded in this section. That little is A No. 1. The soil is wet deep down, and the surface has been covered with snow for six weeks. While I write it is snowing heavily from the northeast.

Crops of the past season may be reported as follows: Hay good; rice corn and millet fair to good; sorghum excellent; peas, beans, squash and melons in abundance; sweet potatoes and peanuts give evidence of their determination to abide with us if we will stir deep enough for them. Irish potatoes, turnips and Indian corn, fell victims to the ravages of bugs, flea bugs and web worms. Of the apple and pear trees set out last spring, 75 per cent. of the former and 90 per cent. of the latter are in good condition. So well pleased am I with the result of my experiment, that I shall set out at least one thousand apple trees the coming spring. I believe that all in this part of the Arid Belt are satisfied that this present year will be one of bountiful harvest.

Will you, or some of the readers of the FARMER, inform us as to the proper time to cut cottonwood slips, and after-care until planting? I have, within the last ten days, procured a number of cuttings, put them in boxes, filling about four-fifths of the depth of the box, and secured so as to hold them in place when the box is inverted, and leaving a space of four or five inches between the cuttings and the bottom of the trench in which the box is buried. One of my neighbors tells me I am "too fast;" to obtain the best result I should cut the slips or cuttings when the sap first starts and plant immediately. The question is one of widespread importance, in this section at least, many having to plant to trees the first five acres on their timber claims the coming spring, and cot-

ton en... of... our fair land would not very long offer any considerable area of free pasturage. As 's is, the indications are that Meade county, among its other blessings, will number a good crop of solid grangers for 1881.

Stock of all kinds are reported in most excellent condition. JOHN WORTH.

P. S. Please do not discontinue my copy of the FARMER with No. 3, if the renewals of our club does not reach you prior to that time. It will come, and I would about as soon put to sea without rudder, or compass as undertake to farm in Kansas without the KANSAS FARMER. J. W.

PAVILION, Wabaunsee Co., January 8, 1881, 35 miles west of Topeka.—Have resided in the state 14 years and noted all the coldest days. I find the present winter the coldest one of the whole period, on two other occasions the mercury has sunk a little lower for a brief period, but no such continuous cold weather as this winter. On the 28th inst. at sunrise, the mercury stood 14 degrees below zero. What the effect will be upon fruit buds and winter grain is a consideration indulged in by many farmers and fruit growers with widely different conclusions. The mere fact of the mercury having fell 14 degrees below zero is no evidence that fruit buds are injured, since so much depends upon the condition of the buds at the time. The facts are these. We have had no warm weather during the fall to swell the buds, consequently they are in the best possible condition to stand cold weather. Ordinarily 14 degrees below zero kills peach buds, but this year there is little cause for alarm. Peach buds have withstood 17 degrees below zero or at least buds were left for a fair crop, which is better than a full crop. Apples are never killed in the winter in this climate. The peach crop must be largely killed east of us, as 25 degrees below zero is reported at St. Louis.

Wheat though considerably browned by severe freezing, is still safe. Stock of all kinds looking remarkably well, fodder rather scarce. Corn in good demand for feeding purposes.

We feel we have an able advocate in the FARMER, and we hope you will be sustained in the advocacy of the FARMER'S rights. H. A. S.

CARM, Pratt Co., December 20th 1880, 200 miles southwest of Topeka.—We have had so far, in this part of Kansas a very pleasant winter. Those Texas panthers have forgot to pay us their accustomed visits.

Wheat is in a healthy condition. The cold spell in November hurt it some, but the thaw out this month has given it a fine appearance.

Stock in good condition so far, but if this severe winter weather should continue for a month or two longer it will set pretty hard with some herds.

Cattle are healthy, also hogs and sheep, except that pest of the latter—scab. Our horses have the epizootic, light; also some cases of blind staggers. The disease is certain death to horses.

Our wheat crop the past year was almost a failure; also Irish potatoes and most vegetables. All kinds of vines were a success. Those who planted and tended their corn have plenty, those who did plant and left the corn without cultivation are minus the grain. D. G. B.

CLEAR CREEK, Marion Co., Jan. 3.—We are having dry weather again. Wheat averaged about 10 bushels per acre; worth now 66 to 70 cents per bushel. Corn, on best bottom land, averaged about 35 cents; selling from 25 to 27 cents per bushel. The cultivation of sorghum is rapidly increasing. We have one sugar factory in the county, and intend having one in our township next year.

Health of all farm animals good. Horses, cattle, hogs and poultry grading up very fast. Herd-book stock appreciated and in good demand. Farmers talk of the profit of sheep, but buy cattle and raise hogs. The Berkshires were in the ascendant a few years ago, but the Poland Chinas are gaining on them now.

Wheat looked better than for three or four years, until this uncommon cold winter, without any snow.

Mercury 10 degrees below zero. Immigration lively. Plenty of room and good land for more, and all good families invited.

MRS. A. A.

The Farm and Stock.

Controlling the Sexes.

BY F. D. COBURN.

(Concluded from last week.)

As showing the variations that may occur without any apparent cause, may be mentioned Dr. Sturtevant's Ayrshires in Massachusetts, that in 94 years produced a proportion of 125.5 males to 100 females; and the Ayrshires of the Oneida Community in New York that produced 83.8 males to 100 female calves.

A theory that has, perhaps, the widest popularity at the present time, is one presented in the Country Gentleman, by J. R. Sturvesant, of Poughkeepsie, New York, founded apparently on the assumption that every alternate egg or ovum presented for impregnation is a male; consequently if a cow has a bull calf, the next egg in her rotation must be a female, and if impregnated when presented the produce will of course be a female. He claims to have conducted breeding operations on this system for a number of years, and to have obtained the sex desired in each instance when the conditions were properly complied with.

The results of a prominent Iowa breeder's experiments are at hand, seeming to corroborate the views of Mr. Stuyvesant. He was raising Jerseys, and, like most breeders of milking stock, desired his calves to be females, hence was persuaded to test the virtues of the plan. Being, however, quite skeptical except as to the rule prevailing in his previous experience, to-wit: that the sexes would be about equal one year with another. He seems to be surprised at the results produced in his three or four years experimenting, and says: "Strange as it may appear to a skeptic like myself, I have obtained over three-fourths heifer calves from the cows bred in accordance with the above theory, while bulls were had by a majority of the cows purchased, and with calf before I received them, and also from heifers that could not be bred according to the principle alluded to."

On that universal principle of heredity that like begets like, is founded the theory that to obtain offspring of a certain sex, we should select females that are the offspring of mothers producing mostly or all of the one sex and breed them to sires that are also from dams also producing mostly the same, and in this way intensify the propensity to beget it in the succeeding generations. There are no authentic records of experiments to test this theory, and I would be glad to hear of its thorough investigation.

In a paper prepared by Lord Althorp, a well known English breeder, discussing the subject of controlling the sexes, he arrived at the conclusion that "It cannot be said that there is any invariable rule or even any assurance one way or the other. * * * Individuals are found everywhere which have all male offspring; occasionally, but much more rarely, individuals which have all female offspring; but these offspring do not display the peculiarity of the parents to any marked extent, and no certainty exists that their progeny will differ in any respect from animals otherwise bred."

In a long review of this subject by Dr. Sturtevant, in the Scientific Farmer, in 1876, he says: "We can find no evidence that sex production is governed by heredity." In discussing this particular feature Prof. Law says: "That the results will be somewhat variable may be assumed, since in the human race it is not uncommon to find families composed exclusively of boys or of girls whose children show no tendency whatever towards a predominance of either sex."

A theory handed down to us from the ancients, and bearing the indorsement of the great Hippocrates himself, is that by the right testicle and ovary the male offspring were produced, and by the left testicle and ovary the females were produced. As with the other theories, experiments are being made in our day to test its correctness, but our most advanced physiologists, both in England and America, have long since been satisfied of its fallacy. An interesting experiment made specially to test this notion, by Mr. J. Buckingham, of Zanesville, Ohio, who, in his statement, says: "Taking a boar I took out his left testicle and turned him loose into a lot with three sows, one of which had her left ovary out, the other the right one out, and one not spayed. The next lot had a boar with his right testicle out and three sows fixed as the others had been. Now for the result: Every sow had from seven to nine pigs. There were not less than three nor more than five male pigs in every litter, or just as near half of each as there could be." Prof. Law says: "This theory is essentially unreasonable and absurd, and continually disproved by facts. Men and animals having but one testicle have often produced offspring of both sexes; and in the case of crytochides, in which one stone has had its development arrested and remained inactive, I have observed the same thing."

A theory much believed in, especially by those who have made but limited observations, is that a preponderance of vigor and maturity on the part of the male causes or produces male offspring, and that males in low condition bred to strong, robust females, are sure to produce female offspring. Experiments of limited character have been noted that seemed to confirm the correctness of this theory just as the correctness of the others named have been, but it is scarcely safe to place any great reliance on them as a whole. Dr. Miller's conclusions on this particular point have been con-

cisely stated by him as follows: "It may be that the relative age and vigor of the parents has an influence in connection with other conditions in determining sex; but that influence is so marked as to be of any practical value in breeding the sexes at will, remains yet to be proved." In a careful review of the subject Dr. Sturtevant says: "We can give, from our own records, no confirmation of this idea, and it does not appear to be justified by the records of births which occur from polygamous unions, so far as we know." Prof. Law is persuaded that "the excess of vigor in sire or dam is an unquestionable factor in the determination of the sex, and should never be lost sight of as a possible source of fallacy in estimating the value of other theories."

Besides the theories I have mentioned, there are many others, some one or more of them prevailing in every neighborhood where breeding operations are carried on. One of them is that allowing the male to approach the female from the left will produce a female, and from the right side a male; another, that a strong mental impression on the part of the parents, especially the mother, at the time of conception, will determine the sex of the offspring; another, that if copulation takes place when the female has a full udder, as for instance a cow coupled with a bull in the morning before milking, will produce male offspring; still another, that females kept fat on rich food and in indolence or close confinement, are more certain to produce females, while those on scanty pasture or fare, or compelled to labor hard, as mares or sometimes cows will produce a preponderance of males.

While each and all of these theories have their earnest advocates, it may as yet be set down as a fact that none of them can be depended on. So far as known at present, nature has wisely provided for the nearly equal production of the sexes, and the power or knowledge has not been given to man to disturb in any great degree this equilibrium. Ultimately it may be discovered how some of the various causes operate to produce a given sex, and by taking advantage of them the subject may in a manner be controlled to the profit of the breeders. As yet the knowledge of the subject is too limited to justify any in expecting to control it with any degree of certainty or satisfaction.

Holstein Cattle.

The growing demand for these cattle in the west, seems to demand for them a more general and extended notice than we have heretofore been able to give.

In the purchase of cattle a most natural question arises in the mind of the farmer, what breed of cattle among the many would be most advisable for me to invest in? What breed will bring me the greatest and most immediate return, and what quality of stock will pay the best to raise?

While it is conceded that all the various breeds of cattle have their good qualities, we feel it just to state that some are more adapted to the wants of the farmer than others, and that while one excellent quality in a breed may recommend it to our favorable notice, the greatest combination of the most desirable qualities preeminently demand our special attention.

We shall present to you a race of cattle that in this section are a comparatively new breed, but one that by their merits alone have attracted the attention and won the admiration of many of our more progressive breeders and dairymen. We refer to the breed of cattle known as Holstein. Although considerable has been written of them, we feel that much more may be said especially when accompanied by recent data.

Breeders of Holsteins in this country have been endeavoring to obtain absolute proof of the excellence of this breed of cattle by carefully studying their characteristics and keeping accounts of their productions. Sufficient evidence has already been made public to prove their superiority, and the unfinished records of this year only tend to corroborate this statement. Let some of our readers should be unacquainted with these cattle, we will here touch upon some of their more prominent characteristics.

The Holstein cow, a native of the fertile lowlands of the Netherlands, is a large, symmetrical, finely formed, black-and-white, piebald animal; both hardy and vigorous, well adapted to our varied climates and soils. A general appearance that indicates a combination of beef and milk. While the frame is well adapted to the taking on of flesh, the general form indicates an unusual development of the milk-producing organs. Of mild and gentle disposition, quiet alike in stable or field, hearty feeders, and with hardy constitutions, the Holsteins are rapidly gaining a position attained by no other breed of cattle.

Located, as they now are, in nearly every state of the Union, under the management of a large number of persons whose manner of handling, caring for, and feeding, differs greatly, exposed as they are to the broiling sun of the south, the severe winters of the north, to the rugged pastures of the east and the fertile plains of the west, in all places alike they maintain that high standard of excellence.

They more thoroughly combine the milk and beef producing qualities than any other breed. While in point of beef they make a most favorable showing beside the exclusive beef producing breeds; when milk is considered they far surpass in quantity the yields given by the best representatives of other breeds. Actual tests and experiments prove this milk to be most excellent in quality, and what facts we have been able to gather show

the capabilities of these animals and prove them to be a most superior butter breed. The milk of the cow Mink, at four years old, for ten days, produced 99 lbs. 6 oz. of butter.

Texelaar produced 17 lbs. 14 oz. of butter from cream of six days' milking.

Texelaar 9th produced 12 3/4 lbs. of butter per week, and her daughter 14 lbs. in a week.

Snow Flake, two and a-half years old, gave 10 lbs. of butter in a week.

Aggie produced 2 lbs. 8 1/2 ounces in one day, Janek produced 2 lbs. 2 1/2 oz. in one day.

Maid of Purmer, at two years old, after milking eleven months, made 7 lbs. of butter in a week.

By actual test Janek's milk gave one pound of butter to 22.53 pounds of milk, and as she has already given over 12,500 pounds of milk thus far this season, she would have made over 500 pounds of butter from that milk.

As these producers it is conceded that they are unequaled.

The result of several centuries of careful, thoughtful attention by a people of quiet but persevering disposition, whose life study has been the perfecting of this cattle, accounts, in a large measure, for their excellence, and has produced a cow that has not only form and size, but constitution and capacity for giving large quantities of excellent milk. Their unwearied efforts have been crowned with a success that has gained for them a fine competency, a lucrative business, and has made them a wealthy and powerful nation, and the credit of giving to the world the greatest race of milk-producers known, belongs to the Netherland people.

The farmer, once decided on the kind of cattle, he should next consider the quality. We advise the purchase of only the best; the better the animal the better the investment. The difference in cost of a few animals in founding a herd is insignificant in comparison to the advantage.

Purity of blood is essential to successful breeding. The cost of raising a fine, pure-bred animal is no greater than of an inferior one or a grade. A fine, smooth animal with a milky appearance, whose antecedents were large milkers, on the side of both dam and sire, is what every one should strive to obtain. Our country is large; the number of Holstein cattle in this country comparatively very few, hence there is a great field open, and he that starts in early is the most likely to profit largely. An association has been formed for the promotion of the interests of this breed of cattle, and a herbook is published, and pure-bred animals should be registered, as registration therein proves their purity of blood and furnishes an authentic pedigree.

On the first page of the FARMER there is a cut of one of the representative Holsteins, Uncle Tom, winner of the first prize at the New York State Fair three years in succession, Elmira 1878, Utica 1879, and Albany 1880. He is five years old and weighs about 2,300 pounds. His form and appearance do not belie his breeding, which is of the very highest order. His dam, Topsey, has a record of 40 1/2 pounds of milk in a day when less than 20 years old. In 1879 she gave 70 pounds of milk in one day, 64 pounds per day for thirty consecutive days, and 6,005 pounds in five months, when the record was obliged to be discontinued on account of ownership.

Uncle Tom's grandam, Dowager, has a record of 12,681 1/2 pounds of milk in one year while his sire's dam, Fraulein, gave 70 pounds in one day, and 1,873 in one month.

Among the Holstein cows that have made notable records, we have space to mention only a few. Aegis has given this season, in ten months and four days, 15,446 lbs. 3 oz. of milk and still milking about 30 lbs. per day.

Aggie gave in one day 84 lbs. 12 oz., and in nine months has given 14,870 lbs. 7 oz. of milk and is now milking about 45 lbs. per day.

Lady Clifden in 362 consecutive days gave 16,274 lbs. of milk.

Netherland Queen, as a two-year-old heifer, gave in one day 58 lbs. 12 oz.; in one month, 1,670 lbs. 9 oz., and in one year 13,574 lbs. 3 oz.

Maid of Twerk, in 286 days, or 9 months 10 days, gave 11,618 lbs.

Lady Walworth gave 75 lbs. 15 oz. in one day, and 10,658 lbs. in six months.

Janek in one day gave 71 3/4 lbs, and in ten months gave 12,483 lbs.

Queen of Wayne gave 9,003 lbs. in six months.

Neilson gave in one day 74 3/4 lbs., and in 9 1/2 months 12,335 lbs. 12 oz.

Pride of Beemster, 4 years old, gave 55 1/2 lbs. in a day, and 11,103 lbs. 9 oz. in nine months.

Crown Princess gave 76 lbs. in one day and 14,027 lbs. in one year.

Lady of the Lake, a two-year-old heifer, has given 10,751 lbs. 10 oz. in ten months, and still giving about 30 lbs. a day.

Imogenia, two years old, in nine months has given 9,253 lbs. 6 oz., and still milking finely.

Porcelainje in eight months has given 9,919 lbs. of milk.

The reader remarks that these records are wonderful, but we assure him that if space allowed we could mention scores of records that would correspond favorably with those given. We beg leave to add the weights of a few male and female Holsteins kept for breeding, and in ordinary flesh:

Bulls—Highland Chief, 2,700 pounds; Uncle Tom, 2,300 do; Dictator, 2,140 do; Chieftain, 21 months, 1,425 do; Wild Eyes, 11 months, 950 do; St. Elmo, 7 months over, 700 do.

Cows—Isis, 1,880 pounds; Lady Texal, 1,780 do; Aegis, 1,650 do; Juniatta, 1,565 do; Neilson, 1,515 do; Pride of Beemster, 3 years past, 1,440 do; Prima Donna, 21 months, 1,234 do. It will be remarked that these cattle are not

only superior for the butter and cheese dairy but for parties supplying cities and towns with milk they cannot be equalled, while when fattened they make animals of good size and beef of fine quality.

Winter Feeding in the Dairy.

It is important that the dairyman should so feed his cows as to cause them to hold out their milk to the end of the season; and no dairyman can afford to have a shorter season than 300 days. Unless he feeds something better than dry corn stalks he cannot expect to prolong the season of lactation through December, and if his herd do not come in till the middle of March, they should not go dry till about the middle of January. If he has provided fodder corn, cut in blossom, bound it in bundles and set it in large shocks, so as to remain green and bright, he will find little difficulty in keeping up a fair flow of milk; but this should be fed with good clover hay, or with four or five lbs. of wheat middlings per day. If he is obliged to feed ordinary corn stalks and he is provided with a feed cutter, let him cut these stalks into short lengths and mix two quarts of middlings and one quart of corn meal per bushel, after moistening the cut corn, and then let it lie in mass for about twelve hours and warm up some; this will somewhat soften the woody fibre of the stalks, and render the whole more digestible. The new process lined meal may be purchased at one cent per pound by the ton and the dairyman cannot make a better investment than to purchase enough to feed each cow one pound per day. If it is continued all winter, he will find his herd in most satisfactory condition in the spring, and will have no trouble with them when they come in. A little oil meal is the best substitute for grass in the winter—at least till dairyman shall supply themselves with green ensilage of the various kinds of grasses, preserved in silo, so completely, as to be as sweet and succulent as when cut. This day may arrive in the future, and then winter feeding will be a continuation of the summer ration—grass.—National Live Stock Journal.

Horticulture.

The Wilson Strawberry.

I notice in the last number of the FARMER, a discussion on the relative merits of the Wilson and Charles Downing strawberry. With me the Wilson is not profitable. Formerly there was nothing else planted about here, and the result was but few berries, uncertain crops, and the almost universal verdict—"Strawberries wont do here."

If the question was asked, Why do you plant only Wilson's? I do not know of any reply that could be given, only that they did not know of anything else to plant, as it was the leading berry east. Formerly our berries came from Illinois and St. Louis, and as they were nearly all Wilson's it still strengthened the opinion that nothing could be grown but the Wilson. Now, though a great many berries come from the above mentioned places, I think that more than enough are grown about here for local consumption, and they are not all Wilsons either. The Charles Downing is rapidly gaining over the Wilson, but for a berry that will stand dry weather and hot summer, the Capt. Jack is leading them all. On my grounds, when I give what might be called field culture, using but little manure and growing in ordinary land, the Wilson has been a total failure for the past two seasons, making no runners on account of the dry weather, and berries barely worth picking, while the Capt. Jack is the most profitable crop I can grow. The Charles Downing I have had no experience with, my first planting being last spring, but out of some ten or a dozen kinds, I planted that rather more largely than any, but my leading berry will be the Capt. Jack.

A neighbor who is making a specialty of strawberries and also a success, states that out of some seventy kinds the Capt. Jack was the most profitable and the Charles Downing next. I have forgotten where he placed the Wilson, but these three are his main crop. Other growers here that are growing both, are rapidly discarding the Wilson for the Downing and the Capt. Jack.

The last season here was very unfavorable for the strawberry, there being only one rain from March till the season was over, and the result was of course small berries. With the Wilson, the large hulls on them when wilted, made them look as though they were ashamed of the small berries and sought to hide them, was a great objection, while the Capt. Jack, though the berries were no larger, left their hulls on the vine, as they would pass for all they were worth, and the result was the commission men refused the Wilson, and they had to be sold on the streets for what they would bring, while the Capt. Jack were shipped out, and though small, ours averaged 50 cents per box—box and picking to be deducted.

The Wilson, for a western berry, I think has had its day. It did well enough while we had nothing better, but here where the seasons are so uncertain, and the summers liable to be hot and dry, we shall have to discard it. The Capt. Jack is a seedling of the Wilson, and originated with Sam. Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., and wherever planted east and west, so far as I have ever read, has given almost universal satisfaction. To those that are about planting berries this spring for family use or for market, I would suggest that they plant both the Charles Downing and Capt. Jack, and then their future planting could be of the one that did the best with their mode of cultivation and soil. Other kinds would be planted, of course, but these two kinds I consider the leading ones. The Wilson I would not plant at all unless some near neighbor, on soil similar to mine, was making a success with it. St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 1st. T.

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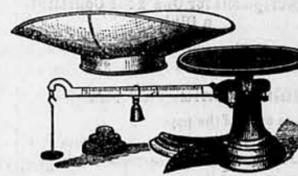
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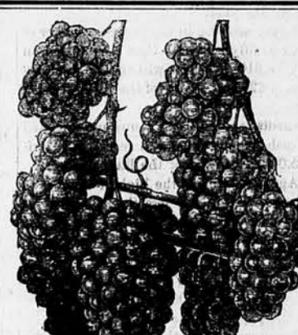
And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 240 Pounds, for Half Price.



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from 1/2 ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid), for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Be particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.



A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing 1/4 of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the KANSAS FARMER for one year for \$4.00.



The New White Grape "PRENTISS." Early, vigorous grower, hardy. Very productive, best quality. Send for circular. The above is from an exact photograph of a branch by Godfrey, Rochester, N. Y. Also the largest and best stock of Grape Vines in the country. Prices very low to dealers and large planters. Also trees and small fruits. Send stamp for descriptive catalogue. Price list free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

40 Clydesdale Stallions AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING!

Largest Herd of HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America. Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted. SMITH & POWELL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of potassium and iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofula, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of scrofula, sores, boils, humors, pimples, eruptions, skin diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures liver complaints, Female weakness and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. For sale by all dealers.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

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

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

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

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

Post Office Addresses.

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

To Our Contributors.

The past week has been famous for meeting of associations at the capital, and the assembling of the Legislature, all coming together has made a pressure on our columns which has excluded much of our accustomed variety, causing many of our correspondents to wait still further time for the appearance of their letters and articles. We have a large number on hand which we will find room for as fast as possible, but their kindness has quite overtopped our ability, with the space at our disposal, to publish them with that dispatch which we most desire. Those which will keep longest have to give place, sometimes, to those of a more perishable nature; but we will find space for all eventually. In the meantime we take the opportunity to thank the hundreds of contributors to the KANSAS FARMER, and assure them of our hearty appreciation of their efforts in popularizing the "old Reliable." With the new year and new volume we inscribe on the banner of the FARMER "Excelsior," and nail it to the mast; and invite our large corps of correspondents and Co. workers to stand by us in the battle of progress.

The farmers of Kansas bid fair to take an advanced step this year which will bring them into closer relationship with each other and rebound greatly to their pecuniary gain. We expect to count their alliances by many hundreds, and witness a great revival of the patrons of husbandry. This grand social, business and educational organization, should number its members by tens of thousands throughout the State, and they should be able, through their business machinery to market every surplus bushel of wheat, pound of beef and wool grown in the State, delivering them directly into the hands of the manufacturer and consumer; with little if any intermediate aid and expense even though the market might be sought in Europe. It would be easier for such an association to market Kansas produce in Liverpool, than it is under existing conditions for a single farmer to sell his produce to advantage in Kansas City, with the difference of several millions of dollars in the pockets of the farmers which now find their way into the pockets of non-producers; and this is what the Alliance and the Patrons of Husbandry really mean—buying for cash, selling to the consumer or manufacturer and breaking down of all barriers that interpose to obstruct the attainment of these objects. Farmers, stand together, hew to the line let the chips fall where they will. Many will cry "class! class!" when there is no class except that great human brotherhood which believes that industry should enjoy a larger measure of the fruits of its toil.

At 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the delegates to the farmers' meeting, with a large number of other citizens, gathered in Liberty Hall, and the meeting organized by Mr. J. M. Foy, secretary of Butler County Alliance, reading the call for the meeting.

Mr. Thos. H. Cavanaugh was then elected temporary chairman, and J. L. McDowell and J. M. Foy temporary secretaries.

The representatives of the press were invited to take seats on the platform. A committee of one from each county, on credentials, a committee of three on rules, and a committee of five on order of business were appointed. The committee on credentials being a large one, we are, for want of space, compelled to omit the names of gentlemen composing this committee.

The committee on permanent organization is as follows: M. E. Lathey, of Harvey; D. B. Burdick, of Osage; J. M. Limbocker, of Riley; N. G. Gill and J. D. Smith.

The committee on rules and order of business is as follows: S. E. Berger, A. H. Dillon, J. D. Trow.

Convention adjourned till the afternoon in order to give the committee time to report. The committee on credentials made a majority and minority report, and after considerable discussion, a resolution offered by Hon. J. N. Limbocker, that all delegates having credentials be admitted as members, was finally adopted as a substitute to the committee reports.

The basis of representation was fixed that each county represented by delegates have a vote, and each representative district have two each, and farmers' organizations, and each board of trade having delegates, have one each.

"The total receipts of the treasury department during the biennial period closing June 30, 1880, including balances and transfers, were \$2,018,064.05, while the total disbursements, including transfers, amounted to \$1,573,367.29, leaving a balance in the treasury, June 30, 1880, of \$444,697.76, made up of the several funds as follows: General revenue, \$100,405.30; capitol extension, \$13,443.25; sinking fund, \$21,538.93; interest fund, \$78,119.99; permanent school fund, \$98,823.35; annual school fund, \$116,100.49; Normal school permanent fund, \$2,632.17; Normal school interest fund, \$1,190.81; University permanent fund, \$6,344.30; University interest fund, \$518; railroad fund, \$5,804.09; military fund, \$272.08.

From July 1st to December 31, 1880, inclusive, there has been received \$662,039.34, which, added to the balance on hand June 30, 1880, makes a total amount of \$1,106,737, from which there has been disbursed \$746,506.56, leaving a balance in the treasury, January 1, 1881, of \$360,030.44.

The total bonded indebtedness of the state is \$1,181,875, of which amount \$607,925 is held by the permanent school fund, \$192,075 by the sinking fund, \$9,800 by the State University, and \$1,600 by the State Normal School, leaving only \$370,575 held by private individuals and corporations, and not subject to control of the state.

From the aggregate amount of debt may be deducted \$192,075 invested in United States and state bonds, \$1,005.50 cash in the treasury belonging to the sinking fund, leaving the real balance \$988,784.50. Our bonds command large premiums in the markets of the country.

We are creating no new debts, but pay as we go, and will be fully prepared to promptly liquidate our obligations as soon as they mature." The several institutions of the state receive the attention of the governor, and a geographical survey of the state is warmly recommended. On this subject the governor says:

"In the western part of the state a vast field invites systematic explorations, and it is very important that all the facts bearing on the coal, salt, gypsum, and other mineral resources of that region should be made known. It is unmistakably the object of a geographical survey to furnish concise and reliable information in reference to all these matters."

The message earnestly recommends the enactment of stringent laws to carry out with full power and effect the constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture of spirituous liquors, and dwells at some length on the evil effects of dram shops and licensing the traffic in spirituous liquors.

The message is a business-like paper and presents a plain statement of the affairs of the state.

The Farmers' in Council.

A great gathering of earnest farmers and representative men in the interest of agriculture, assembled at the state capital last week to exchange views and publish resolutions expressing their wishes, asking the legislature to pass such laws as will grant relief from such wrongs and impositions as complained of. The meeting was called for the 12th, but a large number having assembled in the city, an informal meeting was held in Odd Fellows Hall, on Tuesday, the day previous, and a committee, composed of one delegate from each county, present by delegates, to prepare business for the meeting when it convened.

The committee convened in the court house, with F. H. Cavanaugh in the chair.

The following is the order of business prepared by the committee and presented to the convention the next day: 1st, Railroads; 2d, Inter-state commerce; 3d, Protection of sheep husbandry and wool growing; 4th, Contagious diseases of domestic stock; 5th, Inspection of grain in the state; 6th, School literature; 7th, Inspection of coal oil; 8th, Cruelty to animals; 9th, Usury; 10th, Fees of state and county officers.

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The basis of representation was fixed that each county represented by delegates have a vote, and each representative district have two each, and farmers' organizations, and each board of trade having delegates, have one each.

Mr. H. C. Snyder, of Cloud, was appointed sergeant-at-arms.

The chairman of the committee on permanent organization made a report that favored the retention of the temporary officers. The report was adopted, and Mr. T. H. Cavanaugh assumed the duties of chairman of the convention.

On the recommendation of the committee on business, the convention adopted the rules and practice of parliamentary discussions to guide them in their deliberations, and speeches were limited to five minutes each.

The informal committee having made a report on topics for the convention to discuss, that report was placed before the convention. It recommended concerning railroads as follows:

1st, The actual cost of the construction of every line of road in the state. 2d, The actual cost of such construction and equipment. 3d, The actual amount of stock issued by each company.

4th, To investigate fully the system adopted and pursued by each road of passenger and freight charges, local and transient, the difference charged between the occasional and the warehouse dealer and shipper, and each and every other thing connected with the operations of said roads, and that they be clothed with power to administer oaths and to compel the production of all books and papers in any way pertaining to the construction, management and operation of said roads, and make a full report to the governor of the state, with recommendations as to the necessary legislation.

After considerable discussion participated in by S. N. Wood, Mr. Cole, of Reno, Mr. Limbocker, Mr. Weisbach, Gov. Robinson, John Kelly and Col. Holliday, Major Sims moved to insert the words "and present value," which was carried, and the recommendations as amended were carried, and the convention adjourned until 9 o'clock the next day.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Thos. H. Cavanaugh. The subject of railroads being in order, S. N. Wood offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we ask the legislature to repeal all laws allowing municipalities to take stock in railroads or make donations to railroads or other private corporations.

Resolved, Further, that we ask the legislature to submit an amendment to the constitution prohibiting municipalities making donations or becoming stockholders in any railroad company or other private corporation, or issuing bonds for any such purposes.

Mr. Lathey offered as a substitute: Resolved, That we request the legislature to change the railroad bond law so as to require a three-fifths majority.

A sharp discussion ensued, participated in by Mr. Cavanaugh, Mr. Wood, Mr. T. Kelley, of Sedgwick, Judge Dillon, and others. The substitute was voted down and the resolutions were passed by a vote of 103 to 92.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Wood, and adopted without debate:

WHEREAS, A concurrent resolution is now pending in congress, declaring that: "Whereas, gross abuses exist in the management of commerce between the states, whereby the producing and shipping interests of the country are constantly compelled to pay the most unjust and exorbitant rates of transportation, thus swallowing up nearly all the profits of the farm; and therefore, Resolved, That it is the duty of the general government to at once exercise its constitutional rights to regulate commerce between the states by the passage of such laws and establishing such regulations as will secure to the whole people just and impartial rates for the transportation of both freight and passengers; and therefore,

Resolved, That our legislature be requested to instruct our senators and request our representatives to vote for the above resolution, and to enact laws in accordance therewith.

The following preamble and resolution also referring to the inter-state commerce, were presented by Mr. Kelley and referred to the memorial committee:

WHEREAS, The fast increasing concentration of the great lines of railroads under one management and ownership; the merging of small roads as feeders with great ones, and the wonderful power of corporate bodies which this tendency is leading to, presents a question national in its aspects, and makes it the most important problem of the day, and should call out the wisdom and ability of our ablest statesmen. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we believe it necessary for congress to enact such laws as will be just and equitable to all sections and persons, neither asking nor demanding anything but a fair and reasonable law that will recognize the producers' rights, as well as those of the railroads, and prevent the unjust discrimination now existing and still growing, in favor of eastern capital and against the western producer and shipper.

Resolved, That our U. S. senators be instructed, and our representatives requested to secure these much desired and long needed results.

The question of the protection of sheep husbandry and wool growing was then taken up, and a resolution declaring that sheep should be

protected from wolves and dogs, by legislation, was referred to the coming wool growers' association.

On the question in reference to contagious diseases of domestic animals the following were presented:

Resolved, That we recognize the bill introduced into the house of representatives, at its last session, by Gen. Keifer, of Ohio, as embodying the essential features necessary to an intelligent and efficient supervision of contagious and infectious diseases of live-stock generally, on the part of the federal government, and that we heartily recommend its passage, with an additional provision, which shall clothe the commission with authority to prescribe rules and regulations under which the live stock of any infected state, territory or district, may be transported or taken therefrom, and under which live stock may be transported through infected state, territory or district, or, in their discretion, to prohibit absolutely the transportation of live stock from or through such infected district, when, in their opinion, the same shall be essential to the general safety.

Resolved, That we further recommend that petitions be prepared and circulated in all parts of the country and forwarded to congress, calling attention to this subject and urging favorable consideration for the measures proposed in the foregoing resolutions.

Without debate they were carried. A resolution was introduced by Mr. E. Mahan, of Greenwood county, looking to the protection against Spanish fever, which was the subject of considerable debate, was adopted.

Legislation was asked to prevent cruelty to animals and for the inspection of coal oil.

Resolutions condemning the present rates of fees and salaries of officers, and in relation to usury, were passed by the convention.

Judge Guthrie offered resolutions asking the legislature now in session to redistrict the state for judicial purposes, in order that the work of the courts shall be more equally distributed, the expenses curtailed, and judicial business facilitated, etc., which were adopted.

Other resolutions were offered by S. Wood and Gov. Elder, which were rejected.

The following very important resolution was offered by Mr. Cavanaugh, in relation to public school books, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the law referring to the selection of school books by the school districts of the state, has led to a consolidation of publishers for securing unreasonable prices, and that the enforcement of said law has led to inexplicable confusion in the several counties, upon school books used therein; therefore we request the legislature to repeal said law, and that the legislature pass such laws as shall remedy the evils; and that the books proposed to be used shall be submitted to a board of education in the several counties, to be appointed as the legislature may declare.

Mr. Branch moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That such legislation be demanded as will secure equal facilities for transportation to all persons who may demand them, including the privilege of loading cars from wagons.

Mr. Limbocker offered an amendment as follows:

WHEREAS, The extortions and unjust discriminations of the railroad companies of this state are robbing the producers of their just earnings, and depriving all productive enterprises of their legitimate rewards, therefore

Resolved, That we call upon the legislature of the state of Kansas, now in session, to assert the supreme power of the state for the protection of its citizens, by the passage of such laws as will secure to the people the full use of these great public highways upon the payment of just, uniform and reasonable rates of toll.

Resolved, That the secretary of this meeting be instructed to transmit to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president of the senate, copies of this our declaration, with the request that it be submitted without delay to the bodies over which they preside.

Upon this amendment much debate arose, Major Sims offering the following amendment, which was lost.

Resolved, That our legislature is requested to enact such laws as will place railroad corporations under proper restraint; prohibit unjust discriminations and the collection of excessive or exorbitant rates, and secure to the people just and equal rights, and to the companies compensation ample to meet all expenses necessary.

A division of the amendment of Mr. Limbocker was made, and it was adopted in sections. Mr. S. A. Riggs presented a resolution proposed by Mr. Tucker, which is as follows:

Resolved, That the combination and consolidation of the railroad capital and influence of the state in the maintenance of an oppressive and tyrannical transportation system, is an accomplished fact, demanding immediate, vigorous, and unceasing action on the part of the producers of Kansas to remedy the same, and we earnestly urge all farmers of the state of Kansas to organize themselves through farmers' alliances or other convenient organizations for systematic and persistent political action, and to subordinate all other political questions to the emancipation of the people from this terrible oppression.

The resolution was adopted after much vigorous talk, participated in by Gen. McDowell, S. A. Riggs, and others. The thanks of the convention were extended the president, secretaries and railroad companies, as follows:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the president of this convention for the able and impartial manner in which he has performed the arduous duties devolved upon him.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby extended to the secretaries for the able and impartial manner in which they have performed their duties, and to the railroad companies for the courtesies extended to the convention.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

Annual Meeting of the State Board of Agriculture.

The annual meeting of this Board took place in the senate chamber on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst., the following officers and members being present: R. W. Jenkins, president; H. C. St. Clair, vice-president; J. K. Hudson, secretary; Wm. Sims, treasurer; Gov. John P. St. John; Hon. James Smith, secretary of state; Joshua Wheeler, S. J. Carter, I. O. Savage, W. P. Popenoe, J. W. Johnson, O. D. Harmon, M. Mohler, J. F. Keeney.

Hon. J. F. Keeney, Hon. T. C. Henry, Gov. J. P. St. John, Gen. McDowell, Mr. Rasmussen, Hon. H. C. St. Clair, and others, made short but very excellent speeches on agricultural topics while waiting for the report of the committee appointed on credentials.

The following gentlemen were reported by that committee as entitled to seats: W. B. Bass, of Franklin county; M. M. Maxwell, of Jefferson county; C. A. Williams, of Labette county; O. D. Harmon, of Linn county; J. P. Stratton, of Lyon county; H. C. Brewer, of Neosho county; Hiram Ward, of Osage county; Frank Stafford, of Osborne county; C. H. Eichholtz, of Sedgwick county; John Kelley, of Sedgwick county; Thos. White, of Shawnee county.

The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: R. W. Jenkins, president; Hon. John Kelly, vice president. Maj. J. K. Hudson, the very active and efficient successor of Hon. Alfred Gray, was re-elected secretary by a unanimous vote. Joshua Wheeler, J. W. Johnson, W. P. Popenoe, M. Mohler, and J. F. True were elected directors, and Maj. Sims treasurer.

After the business of the meeting had been completed, the president proposed three-minute speeches by members and other gentlemen present from all parts of the state. This suggestion of the president was acted upon, and a most interesting abstract, as it were, of the condition of crops and modes of farming was had. There was considerable discussion on the matter of pasturing wheat in the winter, farmers in the western part of the state pretty generally defending and practicing it with invariably good results, while those in the eastern portions as generally condemned the practice, pronouncing it injurious to the crop. Why this difference in localities, was the subject of inquiry after the experience of all had been stated, and the general belief appeared to be, as stated by Mr. Henry, that the difference in result was mainly owing to the dissimilarity of soil; the soils of the middle and western portions being of a loose, porous nature, composed largely of humus, the mechanical texture of the soil being a finely granulated mass, devoid of clay, which is never affected by thawing and freezing; the trampling of the animals, by compacting the loose, porous earth about the roots, protected them from injury by drying and freezing, while on the more tenacious and clayey soils of the east the result was decidedly and almost invariably bad.

There was many other farm topics discussed in these short speeches, containing much interest and information, among which was one gentleman's experience from Reno county, whose name we failed to catch when announced by the president. His experience verified the advantage from shelter belts to crops, a subject the KANSAS FARMER most earnestly urged as one of the first importance to successful farming on the bleak prairies. The gentleman's experience was with a field of corn, the present season, planted by a neighbor on the northern side of a timber belt, the trees of which were some fifteen to twenty feet high. The rows of corn ran north and south, and in gathering the corn the superior quality and weight of the ears near the protecting timber were so marked as to arrest attention, and as the rows advanced from the protecting shelter of the timber, the grain grew perceptibly lighter and the crop correspondingly poorer.

The meeting seemed reluctant to adjourn, although half-past ten had arrived, and the members separated, impressed with the importance of such gathering together of farmers from all parts of the state and an interchange of views.

The State Board of Agriculture, though comparatively a small, inexpensive institution, has done perhaps more to further and develop the material interests of the state of Kansas, than any other one institution, and the farming interest should foster it and enlarge its powers for usefulness, and see to it that it be not crippled and dwarfed by stinting it in appropriations and otherwise cramping its sphere and powers for usefulness. The undeveloped wealth of the state is only measured by the developed knowledge and means to turn it to gold in the hands of the people; and individual enterprise should be seconded by the fostering power of the state in advancing her agricultural, mineral, and other great producing interests.

The governor, in his message, speaks of the State Board of Agriculture and the Horticultural Society, as follows:

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Experience has shown the great advantage resulting to the agricultural interests of the state from this department. Perhaps no one agency has contributed more to the material prosperity of the state than the State Board of Agriculture. Its admirable reports, published

from time to time, show in a convenient and reliable form the amount and character of the products and the agricultural resources of the entire state, and has, I doubt not, been the direct inducement to thousands who have come to the state to make homes. Kansas is pre-eminently an agricultural state, and whatever is done to foster and encourage that industry tends to the advancement and prosperity of the people. This department should be liberally sustained by the people, and every necessary provision made to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The very gratifying condition of the horticultural interests of the state is largely due to the intelligent labors of this society. This industry is only second in importance to that of agriculture, and should receive from the legislature such encouragement, and support as its importance demands. The facts and statistics collected by this society upon all matters affecting the interests of fruit growers, cannot fail to still farther advance our reputation toward the front rank of the fruit-producing states. I would recommend an appropriation for this society sufficient to insure its continued usefulness.

A New Stock Farm.

We insert the card of Messrs. Bartholomew & Co. this week in the FARMER. These gentlemen are new men, in a measure, in the stock business but are starting right. Their sheep farm is four miles west of Topeka and comprises a section and a half of land. They are stocking up with the finest class of Merino sheep that can be found in Ohio and other states where the best fine wools are kept. The managing member of the firm was one of the most active and enterprising merchants of this city for some time before changing the counting room for the sheep farm, and carries into the new business all his characteristic energy, method and business painstaking and a large and valuable sheep farm under such management cannot fail to be added to the many which will ere long make Kansas one of the very first fine wool sheep states in the Union.

Holstein Cattle.

This famous breed of Dutch dairy cattle are comparatively little known in the United States, and with a view of enabling the readers of the FARMER to become better acquainted with their merits, both as dairy and beef stock, we requested the Messrs. Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N. Y., who are engaged extensively in breeding them, to furnish us some data from their herd, and the paper published on our second page this week, will doubtless interest as well as surprise most of our readers by the wonderful quantity of milk produced by these famous Dutch cows.

State Printer.

The republican members of the legislature, in caucus, on Monday evening, nominated Dwight Thacher, of the Lawrence Journal, for state printer. G. W. Martin, the present incumbent, who has done such splendid work for the state for the last eight years, sent into the caucus a letter declining in Thacher's favor. On Tuesday morning Mr. Thacher was formally elected without opposition. Mr. Martin will sell out his printing establishment to the new state printer.

Lizzie E. Cotting.

Ah, Lizzie! you cruel siren, you wish to advertise your remarkable "New System" of bee-keeping in the FARMER. Well, Lizzie, you can't do it. The bee folks say you are a fraud. In fact, Lizzie, they go so far as to say you are a confidence man. We advise all young beekeepers to stop their ears or tie themselves to the mast while passing the hive on which you sing, like the old mariners when passing the fatal island where the famous three of mythology sang.

Holstein Cattle.

We present a cut, on the first page of the FARMER, this week, of the famous prize winner bull, "Uncle Tom," owned by the Messrs. Smiths & Powell, of Syracuse, N. Y. At our solicitation these breeders of the famous dairy cattle have furnished us with an article on the Holstein cattle, with some of the milk and butter records of members of this herd. The quantity of milk given by these cows at given periods is really astonishing.

A subscriber asks us to explain date on label of paper. Examine notice "To Subscribers," near head of first column on fourth page, where it is explained. "n" means Vol. 19th, and includes the present year, 1881. "t" where this letter occurs, means next year, Vol. 20.

Read This.

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

Free Plants to Subscribers.

Having made arrangements to club the KANSAS FARMER with Purdy's Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener, we announce that we will furnish both for \$2.00 and will give as a prize to each yearly subscriber under this clubbing arrangement any of the following numbers he or she may select; postage prepaid on plants and papers—plants to be sent in open spells through the winter or in early spring:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Ten papers choice Flower Seed, that all responsible seedsmen charge \$1.00 for.

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

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

The "Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener" is a 16 page monthly paper, exclusively confined to the subjects of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is edited and managed by A. M. Purdy, a life long, practical grower.

Thus for the sum of \$2.00, you get this valuable fruit and flower paper, with the KANSAS FARMER, and one of the above numbers, post paid. The price number must be ordered at the same time the papers are subscribed for. A specimen copy of the "Recorder" may be obtained by addressing A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y., and a free specimen copy of the KANSAS FARMER, can be obtained by addressing KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

E. E. EWING, Proprietor.

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

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

8 and 9

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. Prescott & Co.

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Breeders of and Dealers in FINE MERINO SHEEP. FOR SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thoroughbred Rams. "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM," TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Table with columns for Produce and Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Lists items like NEW CABBAGE, NEW BEETS, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, etc.

Table with columns for Butchers' Retail and Hides and Tallow. Lists items like BEEF, PORK, VEAL, HIDE, etc.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. HIDES—Green do No. 2.

Table with columns for Green, calf, Bull and stag, Dry flint prime, etc.

Poultry and Game.

Table with columns for Chickens—Live, per doz., Prairie Chickens, Quail, Wild Ducks, etc.

Grain.

Table with columns for Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, etc.

Table with columns for FLOUR—Per 100 lbs, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, Rye, etc.

WOOL MARKET.

Table with columns for Chicago, Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; etc.

St. Louis.

Table with columns for Quiet and easy. We quote: Tub washed—choice 44 to 46c, fair at 44 to 46c, dingy and low 37 to 40c; etc.

Markets by Telegraph, January 17.

New York Money Market.

Table with columns for GOVERNMENT BONDS, Missouri Sixes, etc.

Table with columns for Missouri Sixes, St. Joe, Pacific Sixes, etc.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Table with columns for The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 28,646 bushels; shipments, 14,229 bushels; in store, 867,811 bushels; market weak and slow; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 87c bid; No. 3, 81c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Table with columns for The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 180; shipments, 176; market weak and slow; native steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,411 pounds sold at 4 to 4 1/2c; cows, 2.50 to 3.00.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Table with columns for FLOUR—Unchanged. WHEAT—Dull and easy; No. 2 red, 1.02 1/2 cash and January; 1.03 1/2 to 1.03 1/2; February; 1.06 to 1.05 1/2; March 1.07 to 1.07 1/2; April; 1.08 1/2; May; No. 3, 40c; No. 4, 39c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

Table with columns for HOGS—Strong and better Yorkers and Baltimores, 4.00 to 4.75; packing and Boston's, 4.60 to 5.00; butchers to fancy, 5.00 to 5.20; receipts, 8,800; shipments, 3,400.

Liverpool Market.

Table with columns for [By Cable.] BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged. FLOUR—9s to 12s. WHEAT—Winter, 9s 9d to 10s 9d; spring, 8s 6d to 9s 6d.

Chicago Produce Market.

Table with columns for FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Quiet and weak; No. 2 red 97 to 98c; No. 3 spring, 95 1/2 to 97 1/2c cash; 98 1/2c February; 99 1/2c Mar. to 3c; receipts 1,800; shipments, 750.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Table with columns for The Drover's Journal reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 30,000; shipments, 2,900; good demand, prices advanced 5c; mixed packing, \$4.70 to 5.00; light, \$4.80 to 5.00; choice heavy, 5.00 to 5.30; closed strong.

Denver Market.

Table with columns for FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. HAY—Upland, \$2 to 2 1/2 second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 20 1/2.

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.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS. BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. My list of new, rare and beautiful flowers is the best in the country. New Gladioli, Tuberoses, Amaryllis, Roses, Carnations, choice Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Seeds of House plants, etc. The greatest collection of Lilies, 100 rare kinds. All seed except Greenhouse, are sold in Every part of the world. Write for our new and improved warm water seed sowing machine. See Catalogue prices low. The following sent by mail postpaid. 10 Gladioli, 10 sorts named, 5c; 9 Lilies, 9 sorts named, \$1. 12 double Tuberoses, 75c. All fine sorts and flowering bulbs. Receipt currency or postage stamps. My goods have an established reputation and go to all parts of the world. J. LEWIS CHILDS, QUEEN'S, N. Y.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sample, \$1.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., 47 E. 11th St., St. Louis, Mo.

74,000 QUARTS OF BERRIES grown in 1880. I plant and sell plants from the same genuine stock. Over 1000 sorts of Downy's Catalogue for Spring of 1881 free. All needing from a dozen to 100,000 Plants, Vines, or Trees, can save money by buying of others. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

Sweet Potatoes For Sale. 7 CHOICE VARIETIES; In quantities for Table use and seed. All orders shipped in the best style. B. F. JACOB, Wamego, Kas.

SEEDS. We will send our Catalogue for 1881. Containing a full and descriptive list of FLOWER SEEDS, VEGETABLE SEEDS, Gladioli, Lilies, Roses, Plants, etc. Beautifully illustrated colored plates. Free to all who send their address. Application may be made to 179, 181, and 183 Main Street, Rochester, N. Y. or 174 E. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS, BULBS. Quality the Highest, Price the Lowest! New and liberal catalogue of seeds, bulbs, fresh, prize-winning Gladioli, Dahlias, etc. Fine bulbs, best varieties true to name. New catalogue free. Send for it. E. WYMAN, Jr., Rockford, Ills.

SEEDS

Our large Illustrated Catalogue of everything for Farm and Garden mailed free to all who send their address. Address: The PENNSYLVANIA CO. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, 431 Chestnut St., Phila.

Empire Seed House.

PEARCE'S IMPROVED Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

FOR SOWING ALL KINDS OF SEEDS. This sower does much work as 2 men can do by hand, and does not waste seed. It can be done by any one who can use a hoe. No more sowing to the left. Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Price \$6. Horse Power Sower, price \$50. Send stamp for circular. We also carry a large stock of fresh, choice Garden Seeds. Write for catalogue. GEO. W. BROWN, Western Agent, 142 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

MASON & WRIGHT of Vergennes, Vt., have just arrived at Emporia, Kas., with 100 head of

Choice Thoroughbred Merino Ewes

selected from some of the best flocks in New York. Sheepmen in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying.

THE MID-CONTINENT FOR 1881.

F. W. BUTTERFIELD & SON,

Publishers and Proprietors.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D.D., Editors. REN. HENRY C. BROWN, C. G. COUTANT, Agricultural Editor.

The Religious Weekly of the West.

TERMS: \$2.00 a Year in Advance.

The proprietors of the Mid-Continent take pleasure in announcing that every arrangement has been made which will justly enable them to claim for the "Mid-Continent" a place in every family. The constant and rapidly increasing circulation has encouraged both publishers and editors to make the paper in every department worthy of the respect and confidence of those who desire a first-class religious, literary, agricultural and family newspaper. The aim is to make the "Mid-Continent" an indispensable part of every family circle and to this end we have engaged the assistance of a large number of the best writers in the country whose productions will appear regularly hereafter. The "Mid-Continent" appeals to the Christian element of the west and it is not unfair for us to believe that this appeal will not be in vain. Sample copies sent free on application. F. W. BUTTERFIELD & SON, Pubs., No. 606 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS

FOR SALE BY THE

KANSAS FARMER.

[Any of these books will be forwarded, by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.]

Table listing various books for sale with prices. Includes titles like Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Am. Farm Book, American Rose Culturist, American Weeds and Useful Plants, etc.

Literary and Domestic

Let the Past be Past.

The sounds that round about me rise
Are what none other hears;
I see what meets no other eyes
Though mine were dim with tears.

The breaking of the summer's morn—
The tinge on house and tree—
The billowy clouds—the beauty born
Of that celestial sea;

The freshness of the fairy land
Lit by the golden gleam—
It is my youth that where I stand
Comes back as in a dream,

Alas! the real never lent
Those tints too bright to last;
They fade and bid me rest content,
And let the past be past.

In every change of man's estate
Are lights and guides allow'd;
The fiery pillar will not wait,
But, parting, sends the cloud.

Nor mourn I the less the manly part
Of life to leave behind;
My loss is but the lighter heart,
My gain the graver mind.

—SIR HENRY TAYLOR.

The English Sparrow.—No. 1.

(Passer domesticus.)

A few years ago the agriculturists and horticulturists of the country were gratified to learn that this bird had been introduced into the United States. The programme was for it to multiply till it should fill the land and feast on our insect enemies till they should be swept out of existence.

It therefore becomes us western people to inquire into the facts of the case and be prepared for the invasion of our fields and gardens if it is to be a hostile one. I desire to make inquiry of our eastern neighbors in regard to the true character of this little foreigner.

Jas. Scott in Gardener's Magazine for February 1872, says: "The English sparrows get much credit for the extermination of the span worm in New York and Philadelphia. Is there any proof that they had anything to do with the matter?"

C. Bendire, after two years of careful observation of them in St. Louis, says: "I must say, however, that in my opinion the usefulness of the English sparrows as insect destroying birds is greatly overestimated, and that we have many native species who destroy more noxious insect in a single day than a sparrow will in a week."

In the fall of 1878 Mr. C. J. Maynard dissected 56 English sparrows for the express purpose of determining from the contents of their crops and gizzards whether their food consisted wholly or in part of insects. In an able article in the Scientific Farmer, (Mar. 1879) he gives a detailed account of the remains of food found in each one, and though at a time when insects abounded (Sep. 17 to Oct. 10) not a trace of insect food was detected in a single instance.

The sparrow was introduced to this country under the impression that it would prove beneficial as an insect destroyer but the above testimony goes to show that whatever its habits may be in Europe when transferred to this

country it is essentially a grain eating bird and as such should be returned to the country whence they came as were thieves and robbers under the old Alien laws.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

A Very Pretty Rag Rug.

Fanny B. Ward tells the lady readers of the Ohio Farmer how to make a very pretty rug out of old bright colored bits of cloth:

A splendid rug that doesn't cost a cent—a consideration not to be sneered at in some families. Get your grocer an empty coffee sack—if he has "a soul above buttons" he will charge nothing for that.

Then cut all the strips into bits an inch and a-half long. Set up your frame—resting one edge on the window-sill or table, and the other on a couple of chairs—and then take a large crochet hook, in your right hand, of course, unless, unfortunately, you rank among the left-handed; take the strips, bit by bit, in your left hand, hold them against the under side of the sacking, put the hook down through the cloth, catch one end of the strip, pull it through, skip four threads and pull up the other end, put in another the same way, leaving four threads between. Keep on doing so, straight by the threads, till you get a row across, and leave four threads between it and the next row.

Allow one quarter of a pound of salt petre to half a pound of brown sugar. Put into an oven to heat and while hot rub thoroughly into the legs of mutton. In the morning rub well with common salt. Place something under the mutton to raise it from the drippings. Let it stand three or four days, then give another thorough rubbing with salt, and after a week hang up to dry. You may smoke them if you please. When dry keep in canvass bags.

Some articles that are very palatable when cooked fill the house with such offensive odors while being prepared that one inclines to dispense with their use rather than make the house uncomfortable. But a little care will remedy this evil almost entirely.

While your rug is in process of construction you can set it up against the wall, out of the way, when not working on it. Dress-makers might make enough to carpet from Dan to Beersheba by saving the tiny bits that would otherwise go to the rag-bag.

Plenty of Arsenic.

A man armed with a long iron hook, pulls open an iron door, and you gaze with awe into the Dantesque heart of a huge fiery furnace, the white-hot contents slowly turning round, and ever falling in cascades of yellow fire.

Nevada is a land of curious natural phenomena. Her rivers have no visible outlet to the ocean. She has no lakes of any magnitude. She has vast stretches of alkali deserts, however, that give every indication of having been the beds of bottoms of either seas or lakes.

Oxide of Arsenic, or White Arsenic—This substance is of the highest importance, as being the frequent agent of criminal or accidental poisoning. * * * There are few substances so much to be feared, (it) being almost tasteless; it can be mixed with articles of food and swallowed without discovery, and there is no practically efficient antidote.

Recipes.

PUFF PUDDINGS.

Four eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately. The yolks add three cups of sweet milk, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and three cups of sifted flour. Stir in the whites the last thing. Bake in buttered cups. I use ten tea-cups. Eat hot with sauce.

ECONOMICAL PUDDING.

An excellent way of using stale biscuits or cakes is to pound them in a mortar, then mix with them two eggs with their weight in butter, beat all to a cream, pour into a mould and steam. This is excellent cold with fruit, such as stewed prunes or apples.

CARROTS A LA CREME.

Pick out the smallest carrots that can be obtained, boil them in salted water till almost done, then drain off the water. Melt one ounce of butter in a saucepan, add to it a dessert-spoonful of flour pepper, salt, grated nutmeg, a pinch of powdered sugar, and a small quantity of cream. Put in the carrots, simmer gently a few minutes and serve.

MUTTON HAMS.

Allow one quarter of a pound of salt petre to half a pound of brown sugar. Put into an oven to heat and while hot rub thoroughly into the legs of mutton. In the morning rub well with common salt. Place something under the mutton to raise it from the drippings. Let it stand three or four days, then give another thorough rubbing with salt, and after a week hang up to dry. You may smoke them if you please. When dry keep in canvass bags.

HINTS IN COOKING.

Some articles that are very palatable when cooked fill the house with such offensive odors while being prepared that one inclines to dispense with their use rather than make the house uncomfortable. But a little care will remedy this evil almost entirely.

What Has It Done For You?

The sceptical Mr. Bradlaugh was once lecturing in a village in the north of England, and at the close challenged discussion. Who should accept the challenge but an old bent woman, in the most antiquated attire, who went up to the lecturer and said: "Sir, I have a question to put to you."

Some Queer Things About Nevada.

Nevada is a land of curious natural phenomena. Her rivers have no visible outlet to the ocean. She has no lakes of any magnitude. She has vast stretches of alkali deserts, however, that give every indication of having been the beds of bottoms of either seas or lakes.

unrest. No bottom has ever been found to this spring. It is said that a teamster, on reaching this spring one day, deceived by its apparent shallowness, concluded to soak one of his wagon wheels to cure the looseness of his tire.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it.

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.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet. J. W. Window & Co., Meriden, Ct. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 ELEGANT CARDS, 60 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies, 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brockport, N. Y.

\$77 A Month and expenses guaranteed to Agent. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine

50 All Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. Agts. big cuts, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel, Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y.

50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Marble and Bow CARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

\$66 A week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLERT & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Capita, Motto, Floral cards, 10c. Outfit 10c. Hall Bros., Northford, Ct.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$2 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Coudly Sample Book, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

50 Gold, Floral, and Antique Chromos, 10c. Agent's Sample Book, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

50 Gold, Floral, and Antique Chromos, 10c. Agent's Sample Book, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

50 Gold, Floral, and Antique Chromos, 10c. Agent's Sample Book, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

50 Gold, Floral, and Antique Chromos, 10c. Agent's Sample Book, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

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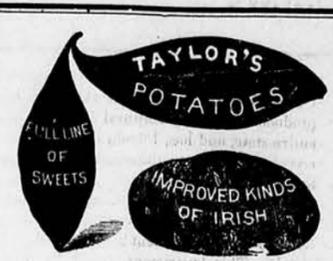
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SEED POTATOES OF EDWIN TAYLOR.

The most extensive POTATO PLANTER west of the Mississippi. Crop for 1890, (nearly) 20,000 Bushels.

SEEDS FOR THE GARDEN FARM & FIELD. PLANT SEED COMPANY'S Seed Catalogue and Almanac For 1891.

Plant Seed Company, ST. LOUIS, MO.

BUIST'S GARDEN SEEDS

are always warranted, being exclusively of our own growth. Best for the Garden and Field for the Home!

Kansas Seed House, F. BARTELDES & CO., LAWRENCE, KAS.

Seeds of every description. Send for Catalogue, mailed free.

SEEDS

I will give you the best seeds for the least money of any firm.

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

MILLET, FLAX SEED, CASTOR BEANS, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY.

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

SEEDS! Fresh and the Best.

They are home-grown and have stood the test of years.

J. B. ROOT & CO., Seed Growers, Rockford, Ill.



Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years.

160 Acres Land for \$1000 New farm, all fenced, 50 acres wheat, timber, water, and pasture.

5000 Enamel Blackboards AT HALF PRICE

For Introduction into the Public Schools

Western School Supply Agency, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

SISTERS OF BETHANY, Topeka, Kas.

FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

FOR PIANOS--ORGANS.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years.

160 Acres Land for \$1000 New farm, all fenced, 50 acres wheat, timber, water, and pasture.

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Communications.

Protecting Trees from Rabbits.

In the FARMER of December 15th, G. W. Bailey objects to your painting as a protection against rabbits, and gave his plan, and I object to both or any other plan that will not prevent the approach of the rabbit. I have had hundreds of fruit trees destroyed by following just such plans that appeared from time to time in the Prairie Farmer. When the rabbits are very bad (as they were on my farm when I came here twelve years ago,) nothing of the kind would save them. The rabbits forced me to protect my trees. I tried cornstarks around them, but I soon found that tall grass cut about two feet long and stood up around the trees and tied on with two willow ties, one at the top and the other at the bottom, will protect the trees. I leave this on winter and summer, and I believe it will protect from the flat-headed borers (if that is the kind friend B. means,) by continually shading the trees; and trees will never sunscald while they are tied up this way. I can protect, in this way, just as many trees in a day as by some wash or daub that will be washed off the first rain. The omnibus trap is a perfect success, but if there is one rabbit that it does not catch, the trees will catch it. E. K. WOLVERTON. Barnes, Washington Co., Dec. 28.

This accords with our experience in protecting against borers, and we have often recommended it, but people like to take any doubtful remedy, and we consequently publish their different plans. If we had the care of an orchard, it would matter not how large, we would use only straw or hay for protecting the bodies from borers or rabbits, either by binding it round the trees or making ropes and winding them round the trunk from the ground as high as we thought sufficient. We have never known this plan to fail, and one covering will last a year.

Walter Brown & Co's Wool Circular Again.

ED. FARMER: The Republic County Wool Growers' Protection Association (forbear, at present, from taking decided action (in relation to the unjust, offensive and indiscriminating article on "Kansas and Wool Growers," in a late wool circular of Walter Brown & Co.,) but respectfully demand that Walter Brown & Co. forward to the office of the KANSAS FARMER, for publication, the names of all Kansas wool growers who placed "sanded or doctored" wools upon the market through their agency. This will be exact justice to all, and in addition must have a salutary effect where most needed.

In this connection, a word with regard to the future of the Kansas wool trade, may be in season. Notwithstanding the fact that uniformly strong winds prevail in the spring-time and make our wool quite dusty (and is perhaps the one great drawback to the wool interests of this state,) yet we are sure that the day is very near when Kansas wool will take the first rank and be sought after with great eagerness by the manufacturers of these United States, for the simple reason (and we wish to assert it emphatically,) that Kansas wool, for strength and soundness, has no equal. The extra value of sound, fibered wool may be partially understood when we recall the fact that a pound of wool, by superfine spinning, will stretch a distance of over twenty miles, and that three thousand fibres of the finest wool, placed side by side, will only cover two inches of space.

We have been a grower and worker in wool and woolsens for more than thirty years, and having knowledge of the wools from nearly every commercial country, make the above assertion without the fear of successful contradiction. ADAM DIXON, Pres. Republic Co. W. G. M. P. A. Belleville, Jan. 7th.

Feeding Calves.

I was very much interested in the article read before the farmers' club at Neosho Falls, and copied in the KANSAS FARMER, in regard to feeding calves. The writer has struck the keynote for raising good cattle, and cattle that will pay every farmer to raise, but he should feed his calves the same as steer calves and he would have better and larger cows to breed from. But he does not commence right. A correspondent in the same paper, John Maler, is at the foundation. Breed from thoroughbred bulls and feed like the writer of the essay, and Kansas will furnish as fine calves as are raised in any country. C. S. EICHENRIZ. Wichita, Jan. 3d, 160 miles southwest of Topeka.

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.

ASTROLOGY MARTINEZ, THE... RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

Manhood Restored. A victim of early imprudence, cutting nervous debility, premature decay, etc. having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 45 Chatham st., N. Y.

KIDNEY WORT THE ONLY REMEDY THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS. This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases. Why Are We Sick? Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

Liquid KIDNEY WORT In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, and is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle.

The Electro-Magnetic Brush Endorsed by all prominent Scientists and Physicians in America. Has a complete Battery in the back, and contains over Five Hundred Flexible Magneto Steel Teeth.

The BEST of ALL GRAND OAK RANGES VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere. A CHARTER OAK MADE ONLY BY Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TEXAS! The Southwest Immigration Company. It is the purpose of this Company to supply the need of a State Bureau of Immigration, and not to subserve the purposes of any individual, railway, or other corporation. Agents wanted for Topeka and vicinity.

NORTHERN TEXAS Offers greater attractions in way of good, cheap lands, healthy country, mild climate, abundance of timber and water than any other section now open to settlement. In it the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY is now being extended westward over one mile per day, and is now offering for sale at low prices and on easy terms over 4,000,000 acres of land.

THE PASTILLE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY Prof. Harris' Radical Cure. A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively Curative Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indigestion, or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Venous, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions, while the Pastille provides the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is not dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing effect upon the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Irritability to Society, etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been drained for years. This medicine has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much pressed to, with little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Fractional dilution enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of 100 pills, sufficient to last a month; \$3; No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases; \$5; No. 3, lasting over three months, will restore them in the worst condition; \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full directions for using will accompany EACH BOX. Send for Sent Descriptive Pamphlet (lets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thereby re-established, even as if never affected. Sold ONLY BY HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

PILES The Book of Millions On receipt of your address, we will send you a full and complete list of the most successful and profitable business opportunities ever sold at the popular price of \$1.00. Book mailed postage, 100 plate engravings and wood cuts. No credit should be without it. It is a complete and practical cause untold misery. MONEY REFUNDED to dissatisfied purchasers. The author is an experienced physician, and the advice given and rules for improvement of the system, nervous and physical debility, etc. Persons suffering from Piles should send their address, and learn the advantages of this treatment. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES -IN- Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS, Still owned and offered for sale by the MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. interest. 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK, LAND COMMISSIONER Fort Scott, Kansas

KANSAS TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in SOUTHWEST KANSAS FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS AND HOMES Short winters, low taxes, good schools, healthy climate. Excellent for farming. The best place to live in the West. Along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco R. R. for sale at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre on seven years' time. For further information, send for circulars to W. H. COFFIN, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.

SHEEP FOR SALE. Being short of Feed I wish to sell or put out on shares, 100 or 200 Sheep. Address A. EVANS, Plum P. O., Lyon Co., Kas. W. W. MANSPEAKER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER. 227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, The largest Grocery House in the State. Goods Shipped to any Point. We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods VERY CHEAP. The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

Barnes' Wire Check Rower, The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented. Eight years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes Wire Check Rower beyond question; it is taking the lead with dealers and among the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over 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 to 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 throw the wire off at the end of the field. It will work on any planter as now made. It is easy to work and to understand. It is durable in all its parts. Take no other. Only Double Ring Invented. CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

50 More Percherons Arrived at "Oaklawn," Dec. 15th. MAKING 140 HEAD IMPORTED FROM FRANCE SINCE LAST APRIL. being a larger number than has ever been imported by ANY OTHER MAN or FIRM during this entire business career, and MORE than the COMBINED Importations of ALL OTHER Importers of all kinds of Horses in the United States and Canada during 1880. Added to the number already on hand, they make the greatest and finest collection of PURE BRED PERCHERONS ever owned by one man. Nothing like it in MAGNITUDE and COMPLETENESS can be found elsewhere in the world. Nearly 400 of the Choicest Specimens of the Percheron Race, and among the number nearly all the Prize Winners of the Great Shows of France during that time, have been added to the OAKLAWN STUD by importation direct from France, since 1872. STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE. Come and see for yourselves. 100 Page catalogue containing history of breed, and embellished with 41 illustrations, free on application. M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill. [35 Miles West of Chicago, on Galena Div., Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.] ALL Pure-Bred Percherons are Recorded in the Percheron-Norman Stud Book.

SEEDS Whose Are The Best? Landreth's. To all who have occasion to purchase Seeds. It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can good Vegetables be obtained; yet we see those who exhibit sound sense in most affairs of life, heedlessly purchase seeds of doubtful quality and character. The superior character of LANDRETH'S has been substantiated beyond all question. We therefore invite all who are not already purchasers of Landreth's Seeds to give them a trial. Those remote from Druggists, Grocers and other sellers of Seeds, can be supplied by us direct at reasonable prices. Ask your Storekeeper for Landreth's Seeds in original sealed Packages, or drop a Postal Card for prices and catalogue to DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia. H. D. CLARK, Dealer in LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow, And Manufacturer and Dealer in SADDLES, HARNESS, Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c. 135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. 100 TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

EXCELSIOR IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD Cures Your Back Ache And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad. It is a MARVEL OF HEALING and RELIEF, Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful. It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption of direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, \$2. THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO., DETROIT, MICH. This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO. DETROIT, MICH. Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way.) ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES. IT DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines. IT DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death. Those who Testify to its Virtues. You Can be Relieved and Cured. Don't despair until you have tried this remedy. Apply and see its RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Results. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, \$2.00. THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO., DETROIT, MICH. Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent free.

MAGIC PATTERNS And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. VIEWS illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. \$2.50 a profit-able business for a man with small capital. Also MAGIC LANTERNS for home amusement. Send stamp for 116 Catalogue. McALLISTER, Manufacturing Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

GUNS Lower prices ever known. Best quality shot-guns. F. POWELL & SONS, 325 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Farm Letters.

Give the Direction and Distance.

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

BALDWIN CITY, Douglas Co., 30 miles southeast of Topeka, Dec. 30.—I think I will increase the number of subscribers to the FARMER, at this place, to several times what they now are. I find some paying \$1.50 for a monthly agricultural paper, when they can have the KANSAS FARMER, a weekly, for the same price.

My farm and home is in Barton county, Kansas. I am only stopping here for the winter, and find a great many people here have very erroneous ideas about western Kansas. While we had it dry out here, I know it was not much worse than it was here the past summer. They have one advantage here—this part of the state is so much older settled, and more timber; but if our western people would plant trees on those western plains, they could soon make them bud and blossom as the rose. I saw an article, a short time since, in the FARMER, from Mr. Kelsey. If he could see those experimental grounds he started out there, now, he would be surprised to see how fast the trees grow. I do hope our people will continue to plant trees until they make the country what it should be—a suitable place for man and beast to live in. S. H. MITCHELL.

VESPER, Lincoln Co., 172 miles west of Topeka, Jan. 7.—Lincoln county is located centrally in the state, east and west, and nearly so north and south. It has at present no railroad, but the surveying part of the Topeka, Salina & Western is rapidly nearing Lincoln Center, and will proceed westwardly to the west line of the county. On the 1st of February next, our people will be asked to vote \$75,000 in bonds in aid of said road. If we could be better informed as to the beginning and terminus of the road, also who are the prime movers in the matter, we might vote more intelligently.

Farmers in this county are generally in good heart, and feel reasonably sure of good crops the coming season. Wheat is all right, and quite a large acreage was sown last fall.

Stock of all kinds in good condition. A great many cattle are being fed. Fat hogs have been bought up at \$3.50 to \$3.90, and shipped.

The Saline river is frozen over, and teams are crossing on the ice. Our mills are not running on full time, owing to more ice than water.

The Vesper Farmers' Club will meet this evening to take some action with reference to sending delegates to Topeka, to attend the Farmers' Convention, which convention it is hoped will have some influence on our legislature in enacting laws governing freights and rates on our railroads. Our people are united in denouncing the exorbitant charges on freights and rates of the railroad companies.

Wednesday, Dec. 29th, was the coldest day here—thermometer 16 degrees below zero.

A. LINCOLNITE.

MT. CARMEL, Crawford Co., Dec. 31, 1880, 160 miles southeast of Topeka.—We have had snow here for the last ten days, and the weather for the last three days has been the coldest of the season. The coldest morning was 15 degrees below zero. Farmers have done scarcely anything on account of the cold, although many of them have corn still in the field.

Quite a number of farmers have brought in to this country cattle from the Indian Territory to winter. Some of them are mere scrubs. There was a sale here to-day of some of them, which sold very low, but in my opinion sold for quite as much as they were worth. Some yearlings and two-year-olds brought eight to twelve dollars, and it is supposed the owner lost money on them. It is strange that those who want to handle stock do not take hold of the best they can get. In this part of the state where there is only a small range for cattle, and people have to depend largely on pasture, it is very certain that the best grades of stock are the most profitable to handle.

Many people have brought sheep into this country within the last year or two, and many others are anxious to embark in the same enterprise. There seems to be an excitement in that direction. S. C. M.

BLAINE, Pottawatomie Co., Dec. 29, 1880, 70 miles northwest of Topeka.—I do not wish to complain of our weather for fear that G. S. F. of Harvey County will class me among his grumblers, yet I can now scoop his "cold report" of the east of December 15th. Before Christmas mercury was twice 4 degrees and once 8 degrees below zero. Before the 12th of December, ice formed on our ponds 10 inches thick. From the 12th to the 25th the weather was more mild than it has been for four weeks previous, yet most of the time it was "good snug winter" weather. Sunday, the 26th, at noon it was thawing a little, but a cold wave came from the north, and by dark the mercury had fallen 24 degrees. Monday morning mercury was 4 degrees below zero; Tuesday 12 below zero, and at this writing (8 P. M.) it is 6 degrees below zero; nor has it been above zero since Monday morning. Notwithstanding the severity of our winter, stock and especially, cattle, sheep and swine look well, and our farmers are jubilant over our big corn harvest. This part of our county yielded over twice the amount of corn that it did last year. There

are two reasons for this. The first is our yield per acre is 30 per cent. better than last year, and there were nearly double the number of acres planted.

Much of our winter wheat last winter was killed and the ground planted in corn; and the high winds of March and April blew not only the soil, but much of the spring wheat and oats from our spring's sowing, and left quite an acreage for planting. W. R. B.

TURKVILLE, Ellis Co., 186 miles west of Topeka, Jan. 1.—I think it nothing more than the duty of every farmer and stock-raiser in Kansas to subscribe for the FARMER and uphold its principles, and thereby enlarge its subscription list, for I believe it destined to become one of the most influential agricultural papers in the west, for several reasons: 1st, It was founded in the interest of farming and stock-raising, which is the wealth of this grand state; 2d, It advocates the farmers for office, who are certainly competent to make the laws if they are competent to produce the wealth and develop the resources of this magnificent agricultural region; 3d, I notice the FARMER is wide awake to the enforcing of the temperance amendment, which is a step in the right direction. It makes me feel glad to my very soul to know that our state has made this wise step. If our legislators will enact laws sufficiently strong to protect this temperance cause, hundreds of poor wives and children all over this state will have more clothing and bread, and thousands of more acres of prairie will be broken and put into crops. Now is the time for every temperance person in the state to use their influence, let it be much or little, and God, the great head of the temperance movement, will bless us in our work. B. N. TURK.

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner Co., Jan. 3.—The KANSAS FARMER has arrived at the age of a maiden when she, according to law, can become her own guardian, and has advanced with the country and the times until it occupies one of the foremost positions of any agricultural paper in the country. I hope the paper will continue to make glad the hearts of thousands of agriculturists of the state. I also wish the editor and all the attaches a Happy New Year.

We have been having some very cold weather—10 and 11 degrees below zero for this country is very cold. On Tuesday, the 28th, for twenty-four hours it was below zero. The like was never known here before. This is the ice men's harvest, and the snow we have is the salvation of the wheat.

All kinds of stock are doing well. Corn is worth 28c; wheat, 80c; hogs, \$3.65 to \$3.75.

Health good. The holidays passed off pleasantly. The people are very anxious to know when the whisky prohibition will take effect. Our circuit judge has decided that all who desire can sell liquor without license. We shall watch the progress of our representatives with much interest. H. C. ST. CLAIR.

CEDARVALE, Kansas, Jan. 1, 1881, 160 miles southwest of Topeka.—Our past summer was rather dry for crops generally, yet we have a very fair crop of corn, but it is not yielding what was expected, neither is it so good in quality. The average will not be over 25 bushels per acre. The weather in the fall was too dry for wheat sowing, consequently the quantity sown is not so great as would have been had the season been more propitious, what was in fair condition, there being some snow on the ground at the time of the hard freezing.

On the morning of the 29th ult. the thermometer was down to zero. The whole of the last week of December was very cold, but today is very clear and pleasant, with prospect of a thaw. We have had one of the mildest winters I have seen in the state, and this is the fifteenth year that I have spent here. What snow has fallen has drifted scarcely any.

We have had no rain to make any rise in the streams and it makes it difficult to get water for stock in some places, and all the water mills in the county have been stopped.

I have just examined sixty peach buds every one of the fruit germs were dead. They were common seedlings.

The saloons of this county are still running and the authorities are taking no steps to stop them. I am glad to see the Attorney General express his opinion in regard to the amendment. So free and elaborate as appears in the FARMER of December 29, and hope the day will soon come when those that sell the noxious article, will receive a speedy and just punishment for their acts. I also trust the Senators and Representatives in the next session of the Legislature will meet the question squarely and enact such wise laws that the wholesome misery and degradation caused by the use of intoxicating liquors may be wiped from our fair commonwealth. M. BUMGARDNER.

JEWELL, Jewell Co., 180 miles northwest of Topeka, Dec. 26.—Weather very cold and dry. It is snowing to-day. The ground is frozen from eight to ten inches. Stock doing well. No disease among cattle. Some disease among hogs; do not know what it is; it is not thought to be the cholera. Horses have had the epizootic in a mild form. Health of the people in the north part of the county is good. Corn nearly all gathered; not near as good as was expected. Some fields made a good show, but when husked the cob was there, but the corn had forgotten to grow; will average, I think, about 20 bushels to the acre. Wheat is looking very good; small amount sown; not

more than half as much as the previous year. A large amount of corn fodder put up. Very little wild hay of a poor quality; it is worth from \$3.50 to \$4 per ton.

I will give my experience with calappa and sour-wood seed received from Prof. Stelle. Planted about the 1st of May on a well pulverized seed bed, in drills 10 inches apart, covered about one-half inch deep, and pressed down with the foot, and covered with coarse litter and watered twice a week. Three of the calappas came up and grew to be two inches high when they disappeared, (I think the ants ate them). There was not one of the sour-wood sprouted.

Where can I get one-year-old trees of the calappa? As some of the more experienced are giving their plan to protect trees from the rabbits, I will give mine. I have practiced it for six years and never lost: Take what is called bull nettle or buffalo burr, and tie to each tree, and a rabbit will not go near it. J. M.

Thornless Honey-Locust.

I would like to know, through the columns of the FARMER, if there is a variety of honey locust that grows in thorns and, if so, where can the seed be obtained? W. H. YOUNG. Glen Elder, Mitchell Co., Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1860, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after the date of the seizure, to cause a description of the stray or strays, the day on which they were taken up, their present location, and the name of the person who took them up, to be published in the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

How to post a stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when they are taken up by the owner or his agent. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not given 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 is his property, and that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and that he has given a bond to the state of double the value of such stray. The Justice of the Peace shall thereupon make out a certificate, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, I shall advertise in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers. The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the date of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker-up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of charges and fees. If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within six months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and answer the same, and to be served by the taker-up; and 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 of such stray may have had, and report the same on the appraisement. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall post a notice in the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray. Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Strays for the week ending January 19.

Allen county—T. S. Stover, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Omer Strickland of Deer Creek tp one year old heifer about two years old, white spot on right side, and a top of the head and some white on the belly, valued at \$20. STEER—Also by the same, one red and white steer two years old, white on top of the shoulder, and valued at \$20. MARE—Taken up by John Merrill of Iola tp one sorrel mare 2 years old, white on top of the shoulder, and right fore foot white, valued at \$20. HORSE—Also by the same, one horse colt one year old, color black, mane and tail white, and white on left side, valued at \$20. COW—Taken up by H. Crook of Iola tp one cow white and black, mane and tail white, and a split in each ear, branded with R on left hip, valued at \$12. HORSE—Taken up by D. B. Hale of one dark bay horse pony 14 hands high, star in forehead, and harness marks five years old, valued at \$12. FILLEY—Taken up by David M. Benham of Iola tp Dec 3 1880 one grey filley about 2 years old, right hind foot white, about 3 years old, valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Sullivan of Iola tp one red heifer swallow fork in right ear, and a split in the left ear, valued at \$15. STEER—Also by the same, one red steer with white face about one year old, valued at \$12.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. Brown of Baker tp May 2 1880 one black mare 14 1/2 hands high, two years old, color black, a little star on left hind mane string, valued at \$20. HORSE—Taken up by L. T. Truener, Baker tp October 16 1880 one light bay mare colt one year old, color bay, no marks or brands, valued at \$25. COW AND CALF—Taken up on the 28th day of December 1880 by J. C. Conner, Benton county and white 7 year old cow, no marks or brands, the same was accompanied by a two months old calf, valued at \$20. COW—Also by the same, one white 3 year old cow, branded F on left hip, swallow fork on left ear and shallow fork in right ear and an imperfect brand on left shoulder, valued at \$15. STEER—Also by the same one black and white three year old and under bit in left ear, valued at \$12. STALLION—Taken up on the 8th day of January 1881 by J. C. Conner, Benton county, one black stallion three years old, black, white left hind foot, a blaze in the face and had on a rope halter when taken up, and valued at \$25. PONY—Taken up on the 12th day of December 1880 by Ely Morgan, Cedar tp, one brown pony, branded W on right shoulder and X on left side, marked with a crop of left ear, valued at \$12.50. Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk. STEER—Taken up Nov 22 1880 by J. B. Bouten of Madison tp one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at \$11. HEIFER—Also by the same Nov 22 1880 one red and white yearling heifer, no marks or brands, valued at \$11. COW—Taken up by R. O. Houge of Salem tp Dec 9 1880 one red and white spotted cow three years old, branded A on the left hip, valued at \$20. COW—Taken up by G. S. Salysards of Salem tp Dec 13 1880 one red and white spotted cow 4 years old, branded V on left hip and X on left side, marked with a crop of left ear, valued at \$20. STEER—Also by the same at the same time one small red yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at \$15. MARE—Taken up by Thomas Berkett of Salem tp Dec 15 1880 one bay mare, brand on left shoulder resembling letter O, left hind hoof branded, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by G. J. Cheney of Salem tp Nov 28 1880 one red and white spotted cow, branded with a crop of left ear, upper bit in right ear and under bit in left ear, no brands visible, valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by J. J. Suing of Salem tp Dec 1 1880 one roan two year old steer with brand resembling H on right hip and marked with a crop of right ear and valued at \$15. FILLEY—Taken up by Cobb Eldred of Fall River tp Nov 28 1880 one grey filley about 2 years old, right hind foot white, valued at \$15. COLT—Also by the same, one small dark bay horse colt 1 year old. STEER—Taken up by M. B. Wyant of Eureka tp Nov 23 1880 one red four year old cow, branded H on left hip and D on right hip, valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by M. B. Wyant of Eureka tp Nov 23 1880 one speckled 4 year old cow branded H on left hip and D on right hip, valued at \$15. COLT—Taken up by William Carson of Jansenville tp Nov 23 1880 one dark bay or brown horse colt two years old, small white spot in forehead, mane and tail white, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by Wm Carson of Jansenville tp Nov 23 1880 one light bay or sorrel yearling horse colt, hind feet white and some white in face, no marks or brands, valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by M. P. Stamm of Jansenville tp Nov 23 1880 one light red yearling heifer, no marks or brands, valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Carson of Jansenville tp Dec 3 1880 one small bay yearling pony mare, no marks or brands visible.

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 24th day of November 1880 by Samuel Legler in Delaware tp one iron grey Texas pony 6 years old, black high, black stack on left jaw and left hip 3 white feet, heavy tail, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up on the 4th day of December by J. C. Gerber in Rock Creek tp one roan steer 2 years old, under bit in right ear and half round bit in left ear, red neck, a little white on the forehead, valued at \$20. MARE—Taken up on the 20th day of Dec 1880 by Joseph Cole in Norton tp one red and white steer one year old, half crop in right ear and split in left ear letter B branded on left hip, valued at \$12.

Johnson county—Frank Hantoon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 24th day of December 1880 by H. E. Brown of Spring Hill tp one iron grey mare 3 years old past, star in forehead and right fore foot white, valued at \$20. HORSE—Also by the same at the same time one iron grey horse two years old, star in forehead, valued at \$20. MARE—Also by the same at the same time one iron grey mare two years old, star in forehead, valued at \$20. STEER—Also by the same at the same time one iron grey steer two years old, star in forehead, valued at \$20. MARE—Also by the same at the same time one iron grey mare three years old, blaze face, valued at \$15. MULE—Also by the same at the same time one brown horse 2 years old, valued at \$20. MARE—Also by the same at the same time one black mare two years old, valued at \$25. COW—Taken up by Marshall Strode, three miles south east of Shawnee one brindle cow about ten year old, some white on back and belly, giving milk, no marks or brands, valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up Nov 23 1880 by G. W. Hoyle three years old, black high, black stack on left jaw and left hip 3 white feet, heavy tail, valued at \$15. HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time one pale red heifer, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$12. HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time one white heifer, no marks or brands perceivable, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$12.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. Miller, Waterloo tp on the 22d day of November 1880 one white yearling steer, branded N or M, no other marks or brands, valued at \$15. STEER—Also by the same at the same time one iron grey steer two years old, star in forehead and white star in right ear, brand on right hip, allow fork in left ear, valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up by H. T. Chittenden of Pike tp on Nov 23 1880 one light bay horse about 2 years old, about 14 hands high, a white star in forehead, small black spots in the white, valued at \$25. MARE—Taken up by John Langley of Waterloo tp Dec 29 1880 one light bay mare about 13 hands high, white face down to the nose, about 5 years old, valued at \$25. Miami county—B. J. Sheridan, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. H. Lasher of Mound tp Dec 29th 1880 one yearling Texas steer, color yellow, star in forehead, right flank white, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by A. J. Huffman of Miami tp Nov 29 1880 one yearling steer with bush of tall red and white valued at \$15. HEIFER—Taken up by Calvin Harding Wea tp Jan 4 1881 one yearling heifer with red spots, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$14. BULL—Taken up by L. Knoch of Middle Creek tp Dec 15 1880 one red bull one year old, white spots, white spot on face, crop of left ear, valued at \$12. MARE—Taken up by Geo W Hamilton of Miami tp Nov 10 1880 one bay mare about 2 years old, about 14 hands high, a white star in forehead, small size, valued at \$20. COLT—Also by the same with the above mare one dark bay horse colt, both hind feet white, about six months old, valued at \$15. FILLEY—Also by the same one light bay filley one year old past, blaze or white forehead, glass eyes, both hind feet white and legs white to knees. Montgomery county—Ernest Way, clerk. COW—Taken up on the 22d day of December 1880 by L. E. Randall of Drummond tp one four year old red cow, crop of right ear, valued at \$15. Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Miller in Sand Creek tp Dec 20 one two year old heifer, roan color, branded on right hip W and on left hip F, valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by J. W. Winslow Dec 27 1880 one cow red with white belly, with white ring around the tail, no marks or brands. Wabawnee county—T. N. Watts, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Gilbert Anderson Washington tp, Dec 11 1880 one grey stallion colt one year old, left spring, white star in forehead, rather unsized for the age, pony build, valued at \$25. HORSE—Taken up by Wm H Gibbs in Madison Creek tp Dec 13 1880 one bright blood bay horse two years old, star in forehead, right hind feet white, valued at \$30. Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Smith Wilhite, Teroto tp Dec 1 1880 one dun horse about 3 years old, right hind foot white black mane and tail, valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by Matthew Frank Everett tp Dec 20 1880 one yearling heifer, red & white, a slit in each ear, valued at \$11.

Strays for the week ending January 19.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk. PONY—Taken up Nov 1 by Thos Laurie of Mission tp, Hiawatha P. O., one bay horse pony, small size, 9 or 10 years old, star in forehead, small white spot on left shoulder made of color, some white in the center of the forehead, and over the nose, sprain up in shoulder, valued at \$20. Chautauque county—C. M. Knapp, Clerk. COLT—Taken up by J. C. Records Nov 22 in Bellville tp, one grey mare pony colt 2 years old, white mane and tail, valued at \$8. COLT—Also by the same at same time and place, one bay pony horse colt 2 years old, valued at \$8. COLT—Also by the same at same time and place one bay pony mare colt 2 years old, blaze face, broken nose, 3 white feet, valued at \$15. Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk. STEER—Taken up on the 4th day of December by Adress Kostenbader 4 miles south east of Lawrence one red steer three years old, roan head and neck, white under belly, valued at \$20. COW AND CALF—Taken up on the 26th day of Nov by P. A. Debes, Marion tp, one roan cow and calf 6 years old, brown ears, valued at \$24. Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by John Symson of Jefferson tp Nov 18 one red roan heifer, crop of right ear and slit in left ear, has a young calf about four months old, and valued at \$15. COW—Taken up Nov 20 by H. Moore, Jefferson tp one deep red cow, white spots on face, white spot on left side white under the belly, also white spot on hips, bush of tail white, crop and under bit in right ear, slit and under half crop in left ear, 4 years old, valued at \$25. STEER—Also by the same, one pale red yearling steer with white mane and tail, valued at \$15. HEIFER—Also by the same, one small red heifer, no white on her, branded at \$15. STEER—Taken up by A. D. Abel, Jefferson tp Nov 20 one red steer, branded D on left hip and G on right hip, a ring in each ear, some white on fore legs, two years old, and valued at \$25. STEER—Taken up Nov 21 by H. J. Baughn, Netawaka tp, one red roan steer one year old past, valued at \$15. MARE—Taken up Dec 4 by J. S. Milligan, Cedar tp, one light sorrel mare pony, white in face, is heavy set, supposed to be 3 years old, valued at \$20. STEER—Taken up Dec 15 by J. W. Whitaker, Douglas tp one two year old roan steer, small horns, neck rather red, no marks or brands, valued at \$15. Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. STEER—Taken up by August Lohman of Easton tp Dec 11 one red yearling steer with some white spots, marked with a smooth crop of left ear, valued at \$12. Morris county—A. Meser, Jr., clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. R. Tripp in Elm Creek tp on the 27th day of October one dark chestnut sorrel mare about 6 years old, right hind foot and leg white to the knee and some white on left hind foot and white stripe in face, and valued at \$45. Pottawatomie county—H. P. Smith, clerk. FILLEY—Taken up by Geo Bennett, Lone Tree tp May 5 one black filley with a steak in face, rather thin in flesh two years old. MARE—Taken up by Catherine Davis, Rock Creek tp May 15 one dark roan mare four years old, collar mark on right shoulder, had on a cloth head stall. MARE—Taken up by R. P. Elliott, Lincoln tp, June 24 one bay mare about 10 years, saddle and harness marks on back, cut on left fore leg by barbed wire, shod on hind feet. HORSE—Taken up by Joseph Heptig, Pottawatomie tp Nov 4 one bay horse about 10 hands high, both hind feet white, small white spot in forehead, dim brand on left shoulder, supposed to be 3 years old. STEER—Taken up by Samuel Mortimer, Shawnee tp Nov 6 one dark brown horse colt one year old about 12 hands high star in forehead, left hind foot white, warts on nose, had on a rope halter, valued at \$25. STEER—Taken up by John Nelson of Blue Valley tp Nov 20 one white steer supposed to be one year old, red ears, marked with letter O on left hind leg, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by David A. Johnson, Blue Valley tp Nov 3 one white steer supposed to be one year old past, bit cut off of right ear with a slit down round hole through the left ear, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by Benjamin Wreath, Shannon tp Nov 9 one red yearling steer, line back, right ear cropped, valued at \$15. COW—Taken up by R. H. Fowkes, Wataago tp Nov 2 one old white cow, 12 or 16 years old, red legs and neck, branded with X on left hind foot in left eye, a slit in right ear, valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by Paul Jenneret of Mill Creek tp Nov 3 one roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by James Lewis, Mill Creek tp Nov 9 one red two year old steer. STEER—Taken up by Samuel Mortimer, Shawnee tp Nov 6 one red yearling steer, swallow fork in each ear. HEIFER—Taken up by Zelim Bonjour, Mill Creek tp Nov 6 one red yearling heifer, no marks or brands, valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by Geo W Degraw, Mill Creek tp Nov 7 one red yearling steer branded with figure 7 on the left hip, valued at \$15. COLT—Taken up by Herman T. Hartwich, Mill Creek tp one light bay or sorrel mare colt 2 years old, white spot in forehead, little white on inside of both hind feet and at the hoof of the right fore foot. MARE—Taken up by J. B. Wood, Pottawatomie tp Nov 12 one dark roan pony mare 3 years old, black mane and tail, about 14 hands high, valued at \$25. COLT—Taken up by Wm Walker, Pottawatomie tp one bay horse colt some white hairs in roof of tall, white on left hind foot, valued at \$40. HEIFER—Taken up by John Dove, Emmet tp one light red bay heifer 2 years old, branded with a heart on right hip, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. P. Elliott, Lincoln tp on the 24 day of Nov one large yearling heifer, red with white belly, white tail, no marks or brands, valued at \$15. COLT—Taken up by Fred Wegner, Sherman tp Nov 15 one brown mare colt six months old, star in forehead, right hind foot white 12 inches above pastern joint, some white on right hind and left fore foot, valued at \$20. COLT—Taken up by Judson Booth, Sherman tp Nov 6 one bay horse colt one year old, white spot in forehead, left hind foot white, valued at \$25. HEIFER—Taken up by August Hamman, Blue Valley tp Nov 20 one red and white spotted yearling heifer, no marks or brands, valued at \$12. HEIFER—Taken up by Sarah P. Huff, Vienna tp, Nov 4 one white heifer, yearling, no marks, valued at \$11. PONY—Taken up by H. P. Ballentine, Vienna tp, Nov 18 one bay horse pony, a few white hairs in forehead, no marks or brands, supposed to be 9 years old, valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by Oliver Meekler, Vienna tp Nov 15 one black horse about 10 years old or over, 13 hands high, saddle marks, branded with an X on left hip, and valued at \$25. COLT—Taken up by Geo H Everett, Bellevue tp Nov 17 one bay yearling horse colt, white spot in forehead, black feet and legs. HORSE—Also by the same, one old sorrel horse, white stripe in face, front feet white, one hip knocked down. COLT—Taken up by Newton Mayhew, Blue tp Nov 25 one bright bay horse colt supposed to be two years old next spring, dim brand on left shoulder, valued at \$45. STEER—Taken up by J. C. Meacham, Lincoln tp Nov 15 one white steer with red ears and nose, one year old, no marks or brands, valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by John Mattison, Blue Valley tp Nov 22 one light red yearling steer, a little of right ear cut off, branded with letter O on right hip, no other mark or brand valued at \$15. STEER—Taken up by one Lorenz Cruise, Sherman tp Nov 22 one white steer 3 years old past, red neck, red neck, droop horns, no marks or brands, valued at \$15. HORSE—Taken up by J. R. H. Daniels, Louisville tp Nov 10 one iron grey horse 5 years old, branded S on left shoulder. MARE—Also by the same one iron grey mare 3 years old, white spot in forehead. PONY—Taken up by Rufus Lemon of Pottawatomie tp Dec one light bay horse pony about three years old, bald face, left hind foot white, branded B, valued at \$18. COLT—Taken up by S. Knox, Mill Creek tp Nov 25 one iron grey mare colt supposed to be one year old next spring, white stripe in face, a little white on right hind foot. COLT—Also by the same, one a sorrel roan mare colt supposed to be one year old last spring, bald face, both hind feet white. HEIFER—Taken up by Thomas W. Gideon, Emmet tp Dec 25 one yearling heifer, red with white belly, red and white head, short horns, valued at \$12.

State Stray Record.

Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

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