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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Pruning.

Prunning is tree surgery and should no more be undertaken without a knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of trees, than should human surgery without a knowledge of their sciences as they relate to the human system. Every operation he is about to perform. A fruit tree is a real living being, and should

sity for it, than is the human body to be so treated. A great diversity of opinion exists among horticulturists as to the benefit of pruning; some believing in quite severe pruning and others in none at all. That this operation, when performed with intelligence and skill, is beneficial, does not admit of question. It is said that to be an intelligent pruner a man should know when to prune, what to prune, and how to prune. The remark that a man should prune when his knife is sharp contains more wit than sense. That a knife should be sharp to prune is so evident that it searcely needs statement; but that pruning should be done at any time that a man may have his knife sharp, indicates an ignroance of the most important principles of plant life. The time when pruning is to be done depends entirely on the purpose for which it is done; for time. this operation is performed for very different Hutchinson, Kas. en contrary purposes. We prune to increase growth and to check growth, to induce fruitfulness and to increase wood growth which is the very opposite of fruitfulnesss, to remove surplus branches and to induce the growth of branches where they are lacking. It is evident that for the accomplishment of such diverse purposes the proper time and mood must be understood and observed in order to attain success ful results. A knowledge of the laws of tree growth is essential to an intelligent application of the rules of correct pruning. The sole object of a tree in every operation and function is the increase of its own substance and the re-production of its own species. No sooner has the season's growth been completed than the work of preparing for the next year's growth is begun; buds are formed in which the whole of the next season's growth is found in embryo. And all the time from the fall of the leaf till the begining of the growth of the next spring the tree is employed in laying up a store of food for the use of the young leaves and shoots in the spring. All the time during the winter when the sap is not actually frozen in the vessels of the wood it is circulating through the tree, slowly it is true as compared with its rapid rateduring the spring and summer, yet sufficient to earry up and deposit in the immediate vicinity of the buds a considerable amount of vegetable pabulum for the use of the young shoots, as soon as they start into life under the genial sun and showers of spring.

Now suppose a portion of the branches are cut from a tree in the fall or early winter, the amount of this plant-food will be the same but it will be distributed among a less number of branches and buds, and hence when they start to grow in the spring they will naturally make a more luxuriant growth than if all the branches were left on. This increased vigor of the young leaves will react in the production of a young leaves will react in the production of a greater number of young vigorous feeding roots, and thus the whole tree will be invigorated. Tender trees and stone fruits, however, are lighted to be injured by hard freezing if pruned sack, and tie a rope to the top of it and lay it and the sack and lay it and lay it and the sack and lay it and lay it and the sack and a very fall, and if the snow lays until the house from 28° above to 11° below zero.

This has been a lard winter on stock and many have died in Butler county west of us.

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The had a very dry fall, and if the snow lays until had a very fall and if the snow lays until had a very fall a very f

produce "water sprouts."

It is evident from what has been said that when the object is to increase the vigor of a tree it should be pruned in the fall or as early in the winter as it can be safely done. The same is true if for any cause it is desired to produce a very strong growth in any tree. On the other hand, if the desire is to produce fruitfulness, a different time should be chosen to perform this operation. It is a well known fact that whatever increases the vigor of wood growth diminishes the tendency to produce fruit buds and the production of fruit. Therefore if it is desired to induce fruitfulness by pruning it should be done From Coffey County.

Cattle are doing nicely; there are quite a number being fed for early market. There are a few sheep kept in this vicinity, mostly of the Cotswold and Missouri grades; they seem to do quite well when properly cared for. Stock cattle are very scarce here; two-year-old steers are worth steers and foliage be removed at that season it has a severe effect on the vitality of the tree, and it is found that whatever weakers here; and it is found that whatever weakers life tends to the production of fruit-busks. It seems that the sap must flow with considerable slowness through the branches to become properly elaborated for the formation of fruit-busks. In order to do this a tree must have acquired some eage or be in some way checked in its

From Coffey County.

Cattle are doing nicely; there are quite a number being fed for early market. There are a few sheep kept in this vicinity, mostly of the Cotswold and Missouri grades; they seem to do quite well when properly cared for. Stock cattle are very scarce here; two-year-old steers are worth \$19@23; yearlings \$13@17; cows, \$16@25; calves, \$7(@12); horses \$40@100. Hogs are worth nothing and still going down. Stock large the right kind of attention and shelter are looking well so far as I have lead to the production of fruit-busks. It seems that the sap must flow with considerable slowness through the branches to become properly elaborated for the formation of fruit-busks. In order to do this a tree must have acquired some eage or be in some way checked in its

From Douglas County. some rage or be in some way checked in its man in putting a kaife to a tree to prune it, should growth in order to produce this condition. It is be able to give a good, intelligent reason for the true there is a great difference in different varieties of fruit trees, some bearing much earlier than others of similar vigor. But whatever may be the nature of a tree in this respect, all will no more be hacked and cut without a real necesbe similarly affected by late pruning.

If the desire is to simply remove surplus branches without affecting the vigor of the tree a time between the two extremes named above should be chosen. In practice I have found the best time to be just after the first leaves are about full size, or at the time apple trees are in about full size, or at the time apple trees are in full bloom. Wounds made at this time heal over more quickly and healthily than at any othless tendency to the production of "water sprouts." No bleeding of consequence will occur at this time, even the grape vine may be pruned at this season without bleeding.

Having spoken of the time for pruning the how and "what" must be deferred to a future L. J. TEMPLIN.

Osage Orange Seed-How to Prepare and Plant.

In some portions of this state where the osage orange was first planted, there necessarily must be a great many trees that bear more or less fruit that contains the seed that has grown the tree, therefore to the lucky ones I will give a method of "disintegrating" the seed from the pulp. In the fall gather up the balls and pile them up in heaps of from three to ten bushels, the same as you would pile up potatoes, but do not cover them. Let them remain until spring, until they thoroughly rot, which is very essential to the separation of the seed from the very tenacious pulp. They should now be placed in a box or barrel and mashed to a pulpy mass. Make a box about eighteen inches wide, twelve inches deep, and three or four feet long. Place in this box a false bottom of slats raised two or three inches from the bottom of the box inside. The slats should be half the width of the lath, and just far enough apart to allow the seed to fall through to the bottom of the main box. Set this box under the pump spout and pump it set this box under the pump sport and pump to wheat put in this fall than ever before. No disfull of water. Put in some of the pulp and thoroughly stir it with a stick or your hands. If the seed leave the pulp freely, your balls have been properly handled. The pulp, if you keep your box full of water, will swim out "nary a tinner."

wheat put in this fall than ever before. No disease among the stock. Hogs selling at from \$1.65 to \$1.85. Corn 15 cents; wheat 60 cents; outs 15 cents; eggs 15 cents and butter 12½ cents. We would like a good tinner to locate in our town. We have three hardware stores, bu "nary a tinner."

O. M. Record. keep your box full of water, will swim out over the top. You may have to scrub or wash out some of the seed with your hands in order to get all of the seed, (which is not a very agreeable job.) After the seed has been separated from the pulp, wash them in clean water, drain thoroughly, and spread them out upon a floor in the shade to dry. Spread very thinly so that they will not mildew. When thoroughly dry send to market in sacks or boxes

As there are several methods of getting out the seed from the ball, I hope this article will

in the fall, so they had better be left till the flut down in a stream of running water, turning the hard freezing of winter is past. Another objection to this season for pruning is that a coming through the sack, when they are all in portion of the pabulum carried up instead of the best possible condition to plant, and should being diverted to other branches is apt to be de- be planted immediately. They will sprout in posited just below where the branches were six days or two weeks, so always have your pruned off, and when growth starts in the spring it is liable to break out in adventitious buds and sprouting seed, with hot water, etc., but to the spreadure "county fair, and like it very spring seed," uninitiated this is decidedly the best plan, as he much. is certain of success. Hutchinson, Kansas.

farm Letters.

From Mitchell County.

From Douglas County.

This part of the country is very productive, soil being very fertile, plenty of good building stone and good, healthy water. It is particularly adapted to corn-raising and wheat-growing; the average of wheat per acre was 22 bushels in 1877 and 20 bushels in 1878. Average of corn 50 bushels in 1878. age of corn, 50 bushels in 1877 and 45 bushels in 1878. We know of some fields that averaged in 1878. We know of some fields that averaged 75 bushels. My manner of preparing the ground in

From Ellis County.

Jan. 10.—I see by the Kansas FARMER, that er season, and as the leaves are expanded and ready to appropriate the flowing sap there is less tendency to the production of "water will be a large quantity of wheat this year to be shipped from this place. All communications cheerfully responded to by addressing the subscriber at Ellis, Ellis co., Kansas.

We are having a severe winter here for Kan-sas, snow about 10 inches deep, and very cold; some times 10 degrees below zero. Farenheit has not thawed any for four weeks. Settlers are told by land sharks, that stock need no shelter

From Kingman County. Though this portion of our county is but two cars old, we can boast of a wide awake class of citizens. Townships and school districts are being organized, and though some are encountering hardships at present, we are looking forward to a prosperous future for our county at no very distant day. None of our farms have been plowed more than twice, but they seem to possess great fertility, splendid crops being harvested from second breaking, and some from off sod

that surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The frontier is rapidly pushing westward and not much vacant land is to be found in the eastern part of the county, but not many miles westward good lands are awaiting the pre-emption settler.

From Neosho County

Jan. 7th.—The weather during the fall was fine. Farmers plowed until Dec., 13th. At that date we had a severe storm of snow and sleet, coating everything with ice. Many trees were broken by the weight of ice with which they were loaded. Sufficient snow fell to make good sleighing. To-day have had about four inches more snow.

Corn in our county was a light crop. More wheat put in this fall than ever before. No dis-'nary a tinner."

From Marshall County.

Jan. 6th .- I noticed in the FARMER, No. 52, an inquiry in regard to the manner of ascertain-ing the weight of hay by measurement when in the most of New York, in the mow 512 cubic feet will make a ton. Here in Kansas, in the stack of wild hay, 7 feet square or 343 cubic feet are a ton. This is after the hay has been stacked 30 days.

has been stacked 30 days.

Fall wheat and rye looked very well here, when last seen, some 5 weeks ago, since which time the ground has been covered with snow, varying from 2 to 12 inches in depth; but we

few cattle have been lost here this winter, and

no cholera as yet, among the hogs.

Will some of the readers of the FARMER please inform me where I can get a homestead with water and timber? I would prefer going southwest, but would go west or northwest, or almost any place for a home as I do not like to

From Cloud County.

During this term of snow we are so nearly frozen up that the items of interest are hard to be got at. As to the condition of crops, it is impossible to tell what state they may be in, as the ground is covered with snow to the depth of about six inches and has been since the 12th of last December. Winter wheat at that time looked promising although somewhat thry. Corn nearly all out of the fields. Wheat is worth 35 (6 50c, per bushel, and corn 15c. Oats, rye and men have lost cattle by turning into stalk fields.

I never have lost any. I give them plenty of salt and water and allow them to remain in the stalks not more than a couple of hours the first day or two. After that leave them in and give them access to water and salt.

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A. H. L.

From Coffey County.

Cattle are doing nicely; there are quite a number being fed for early market. There are a few shape hout in this county. There are a few shape hout in this county. Some what thry, Corn nearly all out of the fields. Wheat is worth 35 (6.50c, per bushel, and corn 15c. Oats, rye and other small grains are now scarce here as people sow but limited quantities of them. I have a few head of cattle which have been fed since the first day of October, and they have been fed nothing but about 6 ears of corn per head a day, and what prairie hay (cut in good shape) they would eat up comparatively clean.

changing every seven years. Stock is wintering well. a great deal of old wheat on hand. We are only offered 60 cents per bushel and the prospect never was better for mostly and the

Durham bulls, and the finest thoroughred hogs that can be had. Greenwood county can boast of the finest stock in Kansas. People in some counties complain of hard times; Greenwood counties companied in hard times; or county has n't suffered any yet. Taxes all paid, plenty of cattle, hogs, horses, wheat, oats, corn; everybody well-dressed and all seem happy.

J. H. JONES.

From Smith County.

Jan, 6th.—This is one of the finest counties sas, snow about 10 inches deep, and very cold; some times 10 degrees below zero. Farenheit has not thawéd any for four weeks. Settlers are told by land sharks, that stock need no shelter or fodder, and many who believed them are receiving a lesson to their sorrow.

JOSEPH FULLER. and improvements.

Snow is four inches deep, with cold weather. Winter wheat looked well when the snow came. Rather more snow than last year. Last season's Kather more snow than last year. Last season's crop saved in good condition; yield, 20 to 35 bushels per acre; spring wheat, 12 to 20 bushels. Corn is fair; worms injured some fields slightly; yield not as good as usual—30 to 50 bushels; month 30.

worth 20c.
Stock is in good condition and generally healthy. Some horses died last fall; cause of death supposed to have been the feeding of

death support of the control of the

Many immigrants are coming into the county. Houses are all full and more wanted. This county is well supplied with schools and churches. Business good; very little complaint of head times. of hard times.

The FARMER comes regularly, and is gladly received. We should not like to do without it. Every farmer should have it.

From Greenwood County.

Ours is a beautiful locality in low, rolling and rich bottom lands, surrounded by the flint hills or ridges, with a good supply of timber and the purest spring water the year round—one of the finest localities in Kansas for stock-raising, as most of the land is owned by speculators. Our bottom lands yield 45 to 75 bushels of corn per cores. We are never without pleaty of water acre. We are never without plenty of water, have about 1000 sheep in the neighborhood and large herds of tine cattle. There are some 30 large herds of line cattle. There are some 30 families that get their mail here. Flint Ridge office is located 31 miles east of the county line, there is some government land still left, and some very good raw prairie land for sale in 1, 1 and whole sections for \$2.50 to \$5.00 per acre with running water and timber on the lands; there are also some homesteads for sale with improvements at low figures. We are located 18 miles north-west of Eureka, our county seat, on the west branch of Fall river.

condition. A large amount of wheat is sown in this township that promises to turn out well from present appearance. Hogs are 2c a pound, corn, 20 and 25 c per bushel; potatoes 50 and 60c. The corn and wheat crop of '78 was immense.

From Atchison County.

The winter has been bitter cold, yet free from those zephrys our state is so noted for. All farm work has been suspended with the exception of the daily routine of choring. Cattle look well, and even in the extreme cold, hogs that are in warm shelters and slopped with cold boiled feed follow the cattle for the corn they can get, are fattening rapidly. In our neighborhood there is a scarcity of water on the range in winter and many are putting in wind mills to raise water for the stock. Our county is rapidly filling up, and in the school district east of us seven new houses were built inside of ten months and as many new families moved in.

We have Sunday school every Sunday and

We have Sunday school every Sunday and preaching every two weeks by M. E. minister. Lyceum and singing school each week in the winter, and have lately purchased and paid the last dollar due on a Mason and Hamlin chapel

Organ.

Crops with us were good. Flax 9 to 14 bushels; oats 30 to 40 bushels; corn 30 to 40 bushels; wheat 12 to 18 bushels, and other crops in proportion, all these on the high prairie. In Atchison we find good market for flax and all clusses of grain, and in the new pork house we sell already to a great advantage. Flax seed is sell already to a great advantage. Flax seed is worth \$1.15 to \$1.20; hogs \$2.20 to \$2.30; corn 18 cents. These prices are paid at Nortonville where we have a good class of merchants and buyers with sufficient funds at their command

buyers with sufficient funds at the to do a first class business.

Land is worth \$4 to \$10 per acre owing to location; enclosed \$10 to \$12\frac{1}{2}; improved quarters \$2,000 to \$3,500. Several very desirable "eighties" with good improvements can be bought for \$500 to \$800 and within easy reach of school house.

J. W. FISHER.

From Crawford County.

prospect never was better for another crop, with a little larger amount sown than last year. Corn was a fair yield, making an average of 40 bushels to the acre; oats 70 to 90 bushels; potatoes not very good. We have the finest location in southern Kansas, good water power and no mill. A great many go thirty miles to a water mill. Not much homestead land here, some railroad land for sale at \$1.25 to \$2.50 per acre. A heavier immigration west this fall than has been for several years past, all bound for "the west." I don't think they could do better than to stop in Greenwood county. We improve our stock in this county by sending east and getting Durham bulls, and the finest thoroughred hogs islature of the state in 1868. Crawford county is situated on the east line of the state, and Cherokee county lying south of Crawford Co. borders on the state line south. Crawford Co. is rich in coal, it being mined in several parts of the county, which furnishes employment to quite a number of laborers; the famous Ft. Scott coal is mostly taken from the mines in Crawford Co. Some parts of the county are adverted to the growth of wheat and rye, other Crawford Co. Some parts of the county are adapted to the growth of wheat and rye, other parts are better for corn, oats, etc. Potatoes, flax and castor beans are extensively cultivated; soil is rich producing agricultural products. Stock-raising is carried on to considerable extent. The farmers are waking up to the fact that their surplus corn converted into pork and beef secures cheaper transportation to market than any other way, on the railroads, four in than any other way, on the railroads, four in number, which pass through the county; and vet it is a fact that no railroad bonds have been issued to railroads. I pay no tax to railroads only in the way of freight. Baling and shipping prairie hay is carried on to some extent. School facilities excellent, church facilities good. School facilities excellent, church facilities good.
Mills convenient; towns as many as the country
will support. No government land here, but
plenty of land belonging to the Mo. River, Ft.
Scott & Gulf R. R. Co. Tame grasses do well
here. Vegetables and all garden sauce grow
luxuriantly when properly cultivated; I never
failed to raise potatoes when I properly cultivated them, not even in the dry year of 1874.
A good dairy would do well here as there is
none but one or two family dairies. All kinds
of busindss represented here even to producing of busindss represented here even to producing silk. Crawford county is settled with an intelgent, industrious, church-going class of people Grant.

> EDS. FARMER: In the Kansas FARMER for Jan. 8th, page 10, in an article from Sedgwick county, in speaking of the principal variety of wheat sown in the part of county visited, it reads Timothy variety, where it should be Fultz variety. I believe it to be the best wheat now known. Last fall I sowed 2 bushels of Clawson known. Last and I solve well, wheat which is looking well, H. H. RAYMOND.

G. L. Gavitt, Wa-Keeney Kansas.

Premiums for wolfs and the scalps of other animals, are paid in some of the counties of the state, and in others no bounties are offered. The matter is under the control of the county commissioners, who may offer a bounty for scalps and fix the price, if in their judgment it is public policy to do so.

Attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Lewis Mayo of Leavenworth, wholesale and retail dealer in seeds and agricul-tural implements. Mr. Mayo has long been one o the west branch of Fall river.

We have had snow and good sleighing ever since the 12th of December. The thermometer has ranged since the 13th on the north side of the house from 28° above to 11° below zero.

This has been a hard winter on stock and many have died in Butler county west of us. Cattle and hogs well fed and sheltered are, however doing well. Stock in general, are in good ever doing well. Stock in general, are in good or retail, send for Mr. Mayo's circulars and price lists.

Borticulture.

· Apple Trees.

THE VARIETIES TO PLANT AND HOW TO PLANT AND PRUNE THEM.

As for varieties A. G. Chase in the last issue of the FARMER, has given us a very good list indeed, though I cannot vouch for some of them from my own personal experience; although I have been experimenting with fruits and trees in Northern Kansas for the last nineteen years, I have been gathering all the information I could from the Kansas FARMER since its first appearance as a small and modest monthly, and from many other agricultural papers for the last thirty years, but I have gained more knowledge from experimenting in different ways than from reading. I would revise A. G. Chase's list of 50 trees, thus:

Summer.-Cooper's Early White 5; Early Harvest 2; Red June 1; Sweet June 1. Fall.-Fameuse 2; Maiden's Blush 2; Ram-

Winter.-Winesap 25; White Winter Pearmain 5; Ben Davis 5.

For an orchard of 500 trees for market chiefly, I would plant for Summer Cooper's Early White 25: Early Harvest 10.

For Fall, Maiden's Blush 25; Fameuse 10. For Winter, Winesap 250; Ben Davis 150;

White Winter Pearmain 30. Planting.-I would advise all intending to

"tree peddlers" the cold shoulder.

necessity of staking, but I have found by dear- ground. bought experience the very reverse; a tree set branches start, not two or three at the same height, as I have done with many, but one branch first, then another a little higher up the trunk, and a little around, and so on; keeping the top and a little around, and so on; keeping the top certain diseases. of the tree about as heavy on one side as the other, always preserving a leader, by shortening in, any of the side branches which are likeduring mild weather in the winter, or about middle of summer. Early in the spring is a bad time to prune because the sap is then up and flush, with no outlet, as the leaves have not yet appeared. When pruning limbs of considgum shellac dissolved in alcohol, or use grafting wax, made by melting together resin, tallow and beeswax in such proportions as to admit of being easily applied when softened by warmth, but not liable to melt and run in the sun's rays. An excellent grafting wax is made sun's rays. An excellent grafting wax is made sun's rays. An excellent grafting wax is made sun's rays.

Distance.-When I commenced orcharding in Kansas, nineteen years ago, I realized to the full extent that I had to learn the business over, because the climate and soil are so different here from what they are east; so I advised with all those with whom I came in contact on the subject of varieties, distances apart, location etc. The result was, all agreed without exception to plant close; some said 15 feet, some 18 etc. The reasons assigned for close planting were, that they would thus protect each other from the high winds which we all feared so much. Well, I planted my trees twenty-two feet apart and in less than ten years the tops reached together; then I planted orchards 26 feet apart from tree to tree, now I am planting 33 feet each way, giving 40 trees to the acre with the most complete chance in cultivation, without which it is folly to try to D. S. J.

Cheap Hot-Bed Covers.

The following directions for making a cheap covering for hot-beds which was previously published in the Kansas FARMER, was recently inquired for by a correspondent:

"Cotton cloth covers, although not so good for the earliest beds, is preferred for all later ones. Make cloth covers a few inches wider and long-er than the frame, hemmed and provided with small curtain rings fifteen inches apart around the border, stoutly sewed on; and by hooking over nails the cloth is drawn air-tight over the frame. One quart of linseed oil, one ounce of pulverized sugar of lead, and tour ounces of pulverized resin, are heated, dissolved and thoroughly mixed in an iron kettle and one coat ap-plied while hot to the upper side of the cloth. This renders it tight and nearly transparent."

Carpet-bag Notes.

The "City of the Plains" as Cawker city is the people have come here to stay.

The building stone in this part of the county of many colors. Here can be found red, cient quantity to suit the wants of the residents here. There is also a very fine quality of white stone, that is easily and readily cut with a knife generally shaped for use with a common hand

Cawker city will be, during the coming sumbuilt through this town on or before June 1st, the present ferminus of the road being at Beloit, about building next summer. 20 miles east.

Two and a half miles east of Cawker city is the celebrated "Waconda" or Great Spirit some influence, not only by their preaching, but Spring. This spring I consider one of the by their daily walk and conversation. Their wonders of Kansas. It is most undoubtedly an Christian deportment towards each other is plant trees next spring to get them at the near-extinct Geyser. The stone around it bear noticable, and is felt in the growing "sociabiliest home nurseries, and by all mean give the abundant evidence in their shape and general ty" manifested by our people towards each appearance of having been at some time, per- other. Go to the nursery yourself, see the trees taken haps thousands of years ago, thrown up by up yourself, if possible, don't let the roots be volcanic action. This stone commonly called year is but another evidence of growth. Our exposed to the sun and wind longer than you could comfortably hold your head under water, tity of melted glass. The rounded edges, the very best papers come to this office, no trushy don't let the roots be exposed to frost out of the air cavities and their peculiar shape show unground, freezing don't hurt them in the ground. mistakable evidence of having in the remote Planting too deep is worse than too shallow, ages been thrown up by heated air, and cooled Some think by planting deep they obviate the into their present shapes before reaching the

If I am correctly informed, the Cheyenne deep will not put out the strong side roots like Indians inhabited this region twenty-five years one set the proper depth, say about the depth ago, and it was regarded by them as a sacred it stood in the nursery; making a mound around spot, they giving it the name of the "Great the tree will do very well late in the fall, to Spirit" Spring. It was their custom to throw stand during winter; but by all means scatter into this spring anything that they valued, as a it away in the spring. I have removed such sacrifice to the Great Spirit and since the whites mounds from trees in the summer that had be- settled here they have fished out blankets, beads, come so hard and compact that the rains could muskets, pipes, hatchets, knives and other arscarcely penetrate to the roots, at least near the ticles used by these savages. The mouth of the body of the tree, and yet it did not answer the spring is about 40 feet in diameter. The stone purpose of preventing the tree from shaking or formation around it is about 15 feet wide makleaning over by the wind. Don't choose slim ing a fine carriage drive; much used by the tall trees when you have a chance to get low thousands of visitors, who yearly examine this stocky ones, and don't trim off the lower branch- curious and wonderful spring. The water tastes es all at once, but a few at a time, till you get a stem three or four feet high; then let the are a number of mineral substances which have a stem three or four feet high; then let the are a number of mineral substances which have

Around this stone formation for a distance of ly to out-grow it. Young trees will bear more trimming than older ones. Small limbs may be cut off without harm most any time, but it is not safe to trim much, except late in the fall, point in the landscape that can be seen for a number of miles.

Without wishing to give much free advertiserable size cover the wound with a solution of the Central Branch Railroad will run within a few rods of the spring, it is quite probable that in the next five years.

sun's rays. An excellent grafting wax is made of 3 parts of resin, 3 of beeswax, and two of tallow. In pruning don't cut too close to the trunk or main branch, if you do, you may notice, as the tree grows, there will be a cavity, that will not soon heal over; and in some cases our or fermented sap will ooze out and run down the trunk of the tree.

Is situated on the Solomon fliver in the minus to fas beautiful a country (to suit my taste) as there will be but little corn carried over this year as the crop was not as heavy as the year as the crop was not as heavy a

W. W. CONE. Cawker City, Kansas,

Cure for Hog Cholera.

A farmer in this county, extensively engaged in the hog business, here and in Marshall county, and who has suffered from the loss of over one hundred hogs this year, has a remedy, which he says cures in every case. The remedy is so simple and costs so little, that I hope all our farmers will try it, and report success through

it to the hogs as drink.

A neighbor of Mr. B's., also living on Chap-

The March of Improvement.

Since last year our town has built at least 100 good houses. The settlement and improvement in the country has kept abreast the town. ometimes called, is situated on high rolling As an indication of growth, we mention, our prairie near the Solomon River in the west- business men have done more business the last ern part of Mitchell county. The population year than ever before. Our mechanics have of this town three months ago was 325. It has been very busy, in fact our builders could not now reached 655. There are some very fine at many times secure help enough. In any dibuildings erected here, and all the buildings in rection one could hear the ring of the anvil, this beautiful town have a look of durability the sound of the hammers. But what speaks and stability that indicates to a stranger that louder for us than all, is the noted increase of pupils in our county, and public schools, and the decided efficiency manifested by our school officers, and especially the teachers. I doubt if pink, gray and purple clouded stone in suffici- our schools, both week day and sunday schools, can be excelled in any county or state.

In the last year the Lutherans have built and finished a beautiful and commodious brick church when it is first taken from the quarry, but at a cost of \$7,000. The Methodists have just inwhich hardens up almost like marble upon ex- closed a large brick church which they expect posure a few months to the air. This stone is to finish in a few weeks, cost when finished \$6,-500. So now we have four good substantial brick churches, and two good frame ones, representing the different denominations as follows, Baltist Christian Eniscopalian Presbyterian. mer, one of the liveliest little burghs in the Babtist, Christian, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, state. The Central Branch Railroad will be Lutheran, Methodist, Universalist and Cathollic. The Episcopalian and Universalists talk

Each denomination is represented by faithful, zealous Christian ministers, who exert a whole-

The increase in our mail matter in the last

Of course our farmers complain about the low prices but they have an abundance; not so much wheat sown as usual. Don't look so well as last year, but hope the snow will continue and improve it.

John Harbottle. improve it. Abilene, Kansas.

Harm Letters.

From Washington County.

Jan. 2.—The weather is very cold with about four inches of snow on the ground, and it has snowed every two or three days for the last four weeks. Winter wheat yielded 20 to 25 bushels per acre; price 25 to 60 cents; spring wheat 10 to 15 bushels per acre, price 50 to 55 cents; corn averaged 40 bushels to the acre, price 15 cents; rye 20 bushels to the acre, price 25 cents a bushel; barley 20 bushel to the acre, at 20 cents per bushel; chickens \$1.50 per doz.; 20 bushels to the acre, price turkeys 5 to 8 cents a pound; butter 15 cents a pound; eggs 15 cents per dozen; hogs \$2.00 to \$2.50 per hundred; milch cows 15 to 25 dollars;

Winter wheat looks well. There was not as much sowed last fall as there has been heretofore 200 feet, in all directions the earth has been on account of dry weather. There was some worn away by the constant tread and pawing of fall plowing done, but the ground was to dry

From Wabaunsee County.

Jan. 3.—The warm open winters of Kansas ing, yet as a matter of information I would mention that a large boarding house, hotels, etc., will be built here the coming summer, and, as it is more than a foot deep and the mercury down to 14 degrees below zero, but we are not very anxious to see the snow leave just yet, as a station will be located here. This will un-fell, the ground under it is not frozen and the doubtedly be a favorite resort for travelers with-in the next five years. wheat last spring as it had a repu-

rent, but the supply is not equal to the demand. I think persons contemplating coming to Kansas cannot do better than to come to this county, for the land is cheaper and better than it is furfor the land is cheaper and better than it is fur-ther west, where the great mass of immigrants go. We have plenty of fine building stone, good water and plenty of it, and a fair share of timber. Good upland can be had for \$2.60 per acre, and improved farms can be bought for less than what the improvements cost. Our county is free from debt and taxes reasonable. J. M. J.

From Fairfax County, Va.

DEC. 31.-Much sickness has prevailed in Eastern Virginia during the past year, especially during the warm months Jack Frost has farmers will try it, and report success through the columns of the FARMER.

My informant is Mr G. W. Baker, of Chapman's Creek, Clay county, P. O. Wakefield. He breaks a box of concentrated lye into a barrel of clean water, and when the lye is dissolved, gives the wheat it was looking very well, and I presume it will not be hurt by its white blanket. Corn with us is woth \$2.00 per bushel. Wheat A neighbor of Mr. B's., also living on Chapman's Creek, who had lost some 200, hogs this season, tryed the cure, with entire success; every one of the sick hogs got well, and none have sickened since. This neighbor's name is N. N. Hazelton.

Mr. B., says he had in his feeding lot, a hog

Mr. B., says he had in his feeding lot, a hog which would weigh 400 lbs., so near dead that he thought it useless to try to save him, but second thought said, try anyhow. So he rolled him on to his back and poured a pint of the liquid, affairs of Virginia preclude us from plants affairs of Virginia preclude us from gaining many good settlers. There are certainly as lively as ever.

TRETAS.

TRETAS.

TRETAS.

TRETAS.

TRETAS.

TRETAS.

TREAS.

Dairy.

Dairy Management-Butter-Making.

The following article is long but every line ontains valuable information for dairymen. It was written by Wm. J.Scofield of Montgomery county, Maryland, a practical dairyman who confirmed his teaching by experience, and published in the American Farmer to which Journal we give credit:

I commenced dairying in 1865, an entire novice in the business, and, like every other novice in a profession, made many blunders. To avoid a repetition thereof, I consulted various authors and many good housekeeffers of my acquaint-ance; read numbers of essays on dairying, etc., but with all I found I had to learn some things

from my own experience.

Now, if my experience in butter-dairying be worth anything to the novice as I was in 1865, they are welcome to anything this paper may

impart.
As we must have milk before we can dairy, pail until they cease yielding a profit, then sell them to the butcher. To practice this mode one must be a good judge of milch cows and their value for beef. Others prefer keeping thoroughbred stock,—some preferring one of the leading breeds and some another. The leading breeds for the butter dairy are

the Jersey, Guernsey, Dutch, Holstein, Ayrshire, and a dairy strain of the Durham. From my experience and observation I think it is best to ep thoroughbred cows; and the best breed is, first, Jersey, and so on in the order above named. The milk of the Jersey and Guernsey cows requires from 7 to 10 quarts to make one pound of butter of remarkably rich, nice flavor, and it re-quires from 15 to 16 quarts of most other breeds to make the same quantity of butter of not so rich

Before the dairyman provides himself with a herd of cows, he should have a dry, warm, clean, well-ventilated stable for them, with an abundance of wholesome, nourishing food and plenty of pure water, and a quiet, good-natured, trusty man (not a boy) to take care of them, always bearing in mind that a No. 1 milch cow is one of the most artificial things on his farm.

Dairymen of equal carefulness, judgment and success will differ in regard to the best stable arrangements. Here suffice to say, keep your cows well and regularly fed, warm, clean and

dry and regularly milked.

Food.—The best provender for a milch cow in winter is, 1st properly-cured clover hay; 2d, a mixed hay of clover and timothy; 3d, golden millet; 4th timothy. The best concentrated food is a mixture of whole wheat offal mixed with a part finely ground corn meal. Roots and pumpkins are valuable as green food to give as extras with the above, of which the carrot, beet, ruta baga, turnip, are the best, in the order named.

For pasture there is nothing as good as red clover; 2d, spear, or green grass; 3d, timothy; 4th, orchard grass. It is a great advantage to the cow to have early rye to soil or pasture, and

before the other grasses are fit for use.

Milking.—As said above, have a good, trusty, gentle, strong, active man to milk the cows; have them milked regularly, quickly and clean.

Chapped or Sore Teats.—This is one of the dairy names treather. dairyman's troubles. Anoint with a mixture of lime water and flax-seed oil, in equal portions, well stirred together. Occasionally ulcers form on the teats—I have had two such cases that will not yield to the above-for which take, say, one pint quick lime and one ounce of flowof sulphur; put them in a suitable vessel and slake the lime with boiling water, kept well covered, then stir well; when the lime precipitates, take off the liquor and add an equal portion of oil, as recommended above, and anoint with it. I have cured obstinate cases with this that would yield to nothing else.

Garget.—This is another dairyman's pest.

For a mild case the lime water and animal oil, For a mild case the lime water and animat, on, as perscribed for chapped teats, generally gives relief. In some cases and a tablespoonful of spirits of camphor (of alcohol strength) to ½ a a pint of soap; then carefully and thoroughly rubbed on the part of the udder affected, and thoroughly milk the cow well daily.

But what advances has apiculture made within the last fifty years? Beginning with box hives or gums, and obtaining honey by murdering the bees with brimstone, we soon began to use top

above I anoint the spine from the head to the tail with spirits turpentine. Be careful to keep the cow warm and dry if the spirits of turpentine be used.

of meal. Keep the cow as quiet as possible. When the cow has calved, give to 1 pint of boiled flax-seed in her half feed of meal twice daily—as long as necessary. Do not increase the meal until the fever has abated—say from 3 to

If the udder be much swollen and hard I am rery careful to milk the cow clean, and then let the calf to her for its meal. I keep this up unthe calf to her for its meal. I keep this up until the udder is relieved and in proper condition. In from 3 to 8 days after that the calf should not suck the cow. The after-management of the calf we will not discuss here.

Best kind of Dairy.—We can have no arrangement for making butter so good as a springhouse dairy, in building which care should be taken to have a manifel.

taken to have a plentiful flow of pure water, thorough ventilation and freedom from foul air, as milk rapidly absorbs all impurities from its surroundings.

The next best dairy is an underground vault, a description of which I will give: This requires more care to prevent must than the springdairy; it should be white-washed once a month. Setting the Milk.-There has long been a difference of opinion between deep setting and shallow setting of milk. Those who advocate shallow setting claim a large yield of cream. The cream will rise and the milk will keep as well one way as the other provided you get rid of the animal warmth quickly, and bring the milk to a low temperature—from 62° to 58°. If you can

double the milk that will keep sweet until next morning and then re-skim it. The milk also produces more cream in this way.

It is important to have the cream of a churn-ing as near the same age and acidity as possible. To do this you should know how many jars or vessels you will churn; then in skimming start all these vessels at the same skimming; contin-ue this until they are full; then start another set the this until they are full; then start another set for another churning, and so on. He careful to stir your cream at least once daily to prevent too active fermentation. I have heard of persons who never stir their cream after being skimmed, and suffer a cake of clotted mould to form on the cream, and when they go to put it in the churn break it off and throw it away. It seems to me this must be a waste and deleterious.

Churning.—The butter is an important part in the economy and quantity: the cream should be as

the economy and quantity; the cream should be as evenly and generally agitated as possible. To do this there is no churn as good as a revolving cylinder, with four of its staves set in the cylinder edgewise at equal distances, projecting in-side 2½ or 3 inches. As the cylinder revolves on its axes these projecting staves break the cur-rent of the cream and agitate all alike, and yet not too violently. With this kind of churn sevnot too violently. With this kind of churn several difficulties are overcome that we are liable to with any dash churn. The cream is more uniformly struck, causing uniformity in the bursting of the pellicles holding the globules of butter,—consequently making a better yield and a more perfect article of butter. If the cream he helds with proper temperature for the cream he helds. be below the proper temperature for churning with a dash churn, it well swell and run out of the churn and will not "break" until it is brought to the proper temper. This is avoided with the revolving cylinder.

When butter is made in considerable quantities it is best to gear it to horse-power. proper temperature to churn cream varies with the season and the temperature in which it is churned. In the summer I put the cream in the churn as low as 50°, and churn it in an ante-room to my dairy in a temperature from 65° to 68°, the churn having been cooled with ice-water. In the winter I put it in the churn at water. In the winter I put it in the churn at 66°. If the butter comes too soft, and you have no better way to harden it, you can put pounded ice in the churn. If it be firm enough to gather and yet too soft to manipulate, draw off the milk and put in ice-water and stir it slightly until the butter is sufficiently firm. Never mauntil the butter is sufficiently firm. Never ma-nipulate your butter when too soft—in an oily condition

Some dairymen and most writers on dairying advocate washing the butter before salting, I have thoroughly tested this matter a number of times, and to the tasters, (the best connoisseurs,) who were ignorant of the different parcels of butter, with always the same result—the butter is not so good, even while fresh, nor will it keep so well.

Apiary.

Apiculture as a Business.

On the above subject, S. M. Locke in his adlress before the New York Convention said:

Apiculture dates back to the earliest history of our race. Marked notice has been taken of the bee and honey in all ages, and it now has become prominent as a business. We have learned that the Island of Cypress has been noted for the purity and value of its honey and wax; and I hope ere long our owned favored clime may possess some Cypress bees. Bee cul-ture was probably introduced into our country by early settlers, but it received its first impe-

us as a business about twenty years ago.

By reference to the report of the National Convention in New York, the fact will be dis-covered that there is a growing demand for honey which will be supplied. We do not now begin to furnish honey enough to supply the increasing market; and yet some are about glutting the market; or overstocking the United States with bees. This idea is so ab-

True, in this as in all kinds of other business there are losses, but I mention that for the amount invested, and the care and attention re-

bees with brimstone, we soon began to us box for surplus. Then Huber came wit hives and articles, in which he explains the natural instincts and habits of the bee. Following him, S. B. Parsons of New York, was I thank, the first to introduce the Italian bees into our country. Soon we find Quimby, Langstroth and King following with the movable frame hives, and then apiculture began to appear in a more favorable light and receive more attention.

Next comes the extractor, a valuable invention, without which our bee masters would be lost, and with which honey can be placed on the market at a price which will compete with the finest syrups, and according to medical authority, honey is much the best to use. Combs can also be saved for future use.

Next comes comb foundation, a most useful

and indispensable invention. With it we can

and indispensable invention. With it we can save at least one-half of the work of the bees, and make use of our old wax, get straight combs and avoid drone comb, where not wanted; and the comb produced by it is more uniform.

Many, valuable improvements have been made in bee hives. I am studying the hive question thoroughly, and expect soon to see placed upon the market a hive which shall be more easily and more spedily handled than any thing I have ever yet seen, giving all processory. thing I have ever yet seen, giving all mecessary room for surplus, and being a good hive in which to winter or summer stands. I am of the opin-ion that wintering on summer stands will be generally adopted. I am watching the experiment of wintering swarms with two queens in one hive, with a thin division board and enter-

one five, with a thin division board and enter-ance from opposite sides of the hives; and I hope to find success.

If you are a mechanic, you can make your own hives, or get them ready to nail, and the profits are sufficient; but remember, in order to succeed you must work in this as well as in any business.

These winter evenings are the time for the farmer to carefully read up about his calling, and in the spring and summer he will thus be

Hygiene, Economy and Luxury.

THROUGH THE INSTRUMENTALITY OF SUB-EARTH VENTILATION.

EDITORS FARMER:-Laterally, there has been a rapid development of an appreciation of this marked innovation in the art of ventilation. Its peculiar characteristics of being unportable, and so inconspicuous where it is in use, that a casual observer might ride by or even visit a building where this unique and efficient system and purifying the air, he might remain unconcious of its presence in the building.

These facts and the utter indifference of the average hirelings in charge of the buildings in this vicinity since last spring. I made a post they would range at. I would like a farm in which it has been mainly used, i. e., in dairies and creameries, until of late, it has been applied to cheese-curing rooms, have seriously retarded the dissemination of a knowledge of it, and its more general introduction and use. Neverthe- the early part of last spring were put in a pen less, there is a growing demand for it in all parts of the country.

I will relate a strange coincidence. The same mail brought to me letters of inquiry about the detail of S. E. V., sub-earth ventilation, from Plainfield N. J., Natches, Miss., Emporia, Kan., and Stevenson, Montana, Ter., and I am now building in Wis., Iowa, Pa., and N. J. Thus it will be seen that there is a desire to improve the facilities for the manufacture of dairy products over a large portion of the country.

I have a correspondent in Philadelphia who has one in Russia, and I am informed that S. E. V., has recently been patented in that country; an evidence that the system is appreciated there as well as here.

During the past year the demand for it ha rapidly increased, and for purposes never anticipated by its inventor. Among the new purposes to which it is proposed to apply it, are tempering and ventilating houses used for artificial incubation; storing smoked meats; for icecream saloons, in which it is proposed to reduce the temperature as low as the most fastidious may desire.

Such a cool and delightful temperature in so cial resorts, with a perpetual change of, and a condition of temperature and purity in the atmosphere of an apartment perpetually maintained, will certainly be pleasant. A confectioner in speaking of it, the other day said, "it will be perfectly paradisical." I did not ask him how he knew, but, when compared with the most perfectly tempered and ventilated buildings of the mundane sphere, it is acknowledged by all par excellence; and its adaptability, usefulness and value can only be conjectured, but that it will be immense, is already clear.

It has of late been adopted for use in a butter house in central Miss., by the side of a cotton field. S. E. V., properly arranged has not only been found to perfectly meet the requirements in a creamery, or butter factory, and cheese curing room, but for the amateur dairyman, this system seems specially adapted. It also supplies a want long felt by denizens of the city, who desires to spend the fervid season in the more salubrious country. Those air castles, based on the ideal charms

of the God-made country, in which perfect, ripe fruit, sweet, cool, nectarian cream and milk, are so readily to be had, have proved to be air castles indeed, and mainly forthe want of just what S. E. V., is now supplying to hundreds. On suburban homes, wanting in proper means for ripening plucked fruit, the poacher generally gets the best, and the lion's share of it, and often produces a serious disappointment and annoyance, to the proprietor and family. The milk is luxuries, on which all had feasted in anticipation, have proved a myth, and disappointment and disgust preclude realization, which annoyances and disappointments might have all been averted by the use of a properly arranged subearth air duct.

Greater and hitherto unknown luxuries to denizens of both city and country, may be supplied through this new and potent auxiliary of luxurious living.

Branch pipes from the main cold air duct may be made to conduct any portion or the whole of the current of air to the dining room, at meal time, in the fervid season, and the pipe may be so arranged as to discharge the whole volume into the wine cooler, whence the cool pure zephyr, as from the cave of Eolus, may be made to temper the entire apartment ad libitum.

apartment of a dwelling, and the entire house may be desirably tempered, and the air constantly changed, while every window and door in the house are closed.

night on account of those musicial winged pests, ury, must be the person who would not prize such hitherto unknown domestic comfort, and would not loudly proclaim praises on S. E. V., which is now conceded to be a peerless system of tempering air and ventilating structures, whether for storing inanimate matter, or for animate beings, in both normal and an abnormal physical and mental conditions.

For supplying air to hospitals, S. E.V., is not only believed to be unequalled, but the ventilating engineers of the world have not attempted during the eight years that it has been before merit. J. WILKINSON. Harvard, Ill.

Notes on the Farm-Diseases of Stock-Transportation and other Matters.

farmers, made during a trip to Anderson coun- being as far west as I would wish to go. In rething for the press. But I have been very corn, oats, vegetables and fruit-growing, is coal my mind, seems to be about settled in favor of of any account? How most people are prosthe lungs. One lot of 15 shoats, that during in which large hogs had been kept the year before, soon began to show signs of disease. Loss of appetite and loss of flesh were followed, or accompanied with cough and difficulty of

The shoats were moved to a clean new pen and treated with sulphur, carbolic acid, etc., externally and internally and fed on new milk but in spite of every attention they all sickened and died except one which remained perfeetly healthy all the while and is yet alive and doing well. From a very limited amount of knowledge upon the subject I am led to believe that the trouble is akin to diptheria, the local listurbance in the throat and upper portions of the lungs, being a result of pyemia or blood poison, the nature and cause of which is not fully understood. The most successful remedy used here was a mixture of lime and salt given dry. To theorize a little further: as fine particles of lime inhaled into the air passages is believed to be beneficial in dissolving the false membrane that forms in the throat and windpipe in cases of membranous and diptherit-ic croup it is reasonable to suppose that the vir-Traffic in lands, government and private, has set tue of the lime and salt remedy depends largely upon this action when given to hogs having the cholera. But C. W. J., and others are gathering some facts in regard to this subject, for the readers of the FARMER, so for the present I will waive further consideration of it. The indications now are that we are going to have burden. another good crop year, and the tide of immigration at present temporarily checked, will continue to pour into the state. Times are very hard with many of the new-comers, and money does not appear to circulate very freely among any class here. Hogs have been held for higher prices until they have, at present rates, (2cts) eaten their heads off." Cattle are doing wella great many are being fed in this vicinitymore than in any previous year. Some of our feeders lost a few steers in the fall by gorging them on corn. I was called to assist in the examination of one that had died, the owner fearing the trouble might be Texas fever or some other dreaded malady. There were no symptoms of diseased action in common with Texas fever the inflammation being confined principally to the manifold. With less dry feed more exercise and mucilages the remainder of the steers avoided a premature death.

We need cheaper transportation for our products. This question has been talked about so much, that like the money matters we have all got tired of it. Yet there is no other question of more vital interest to Kansas than that of transportation, and I, for one, will feel like con-Masters of Subordinate Granges in Shawnee

Masters of Subordinate Granges in Shawnee

Such subjects as the Insolvency Law, Market

Tolls, the Common School Law, etc., which demning in unmeasured terms any legislator often sour ere the cream has risen, and these who fails to do what he can to secure the much needed redress in this regard. High freight is the "Anti-Fat" that is causing the learness Capital Grange hall, on the fourth Saturday in January at 1 o'clock, to elect a county deputy.

Tolls, the Common School Law, etc., which were so ably discussed, are deserving the attention of farmers, and the many valuable suggestions made will secure that ventilation through at surprisingly low prices. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superintendant Farm, Manhattan, Kansas. not apply to railroad fare and freights equally with all other things. If our railroad companies are not getting rich there must either be mismanagement or the present system of transportation not in accord with the demands and necessities of our state.

In referring to a former letter of mine one of your Pennsylvania correspondents asked for information in regard to hard-pan soil in Kansas. A neighbor of mine took the paper containing the queries, intending to give an answer containing the required information but as yet he emony in a very creditable manner. Fine has not reported. I only desire to say at this music, both vocal and instrumental, was inter-The purified and tempered air may also be time that what is known as hard-pan in this spersed through the exercises. taken in any required volume to any other part of the state is the sub-soil. From various causes this is on the surface generally in small patches with us, and is hard to manipulate but long recess which was spent in sprightly conin the course of time it becomes more easily versation, snatches of songs and instrumental worked and makes good farm land. It is rich- music. The master called to order and the There are few families or individuals in the er than the black or surface soil in those ele- worthy lecturer read a paper which did credit country, who have not spent many a sleepless ments which constitute the base of the richest to the editor and contributors. and most durable soil in Kansas, such as Iron, which seem to enjoy most the blood of the Alumina, Phosphoric acid, Mangance, Lime would-be slumberer. With proper sub-earth etc., but it is deficient in organic matter. Owing ventilation, and closed windows and doors, no to the abundance of good land having black annoyance by insect or vermin need be suffered surface soil from one to ten feet deep, it is best themselves grangers if they always had such nor any hot, sleepless nights need be borne, not to undertake to make a fortune on a farm the good times (which they do). The writer can Obtuse indeed, and dead to all comfort and lux- soil of which is largely hard-pan. M. A. O. speak from an experience of five years' mem-Black Jack, Kas.

Letter of Inquiry.

EDS. FARMER.-I recently came from eastern Ohio for the purpose of selecting a home in the west. In this county, (Franklin) I do not like the country very well as it's rather too bluffy formy taste. There is plenty of land for sale through here very cheap, but not as fertile and productive as I imagine it is further west. Most farmers through here are very slack with their the world, to supply a system of claimed superior work. Some few back their corn and fooder up as they feed it these bleak winter days, such as we have had for the past three weeks.

not much above half a grop. As I have been reading from different counties in Kansas through Two months or more ago I gave your read- the FARMER, I would like to hear from Russell ers a short synopsis of observation among the and Ellsworth counties, as those were my choice, ty, since which time I have not written any- gard to its soil and productiveness in wheat, much interested in the various matters discuss- visible on the surface? I have heard that it ed editorially, and otherwise, in the columns of crops out between Russell and Ellsworth counthe Kansas FARMER. The chess question, to ties. Whether many streams abound with timber exists, and unless he remain in the building in the negative. The hog cholera question yet re- pering and if they have any fear of the Kansas a very hot, or very cold day, long enough to mains a very unsettled one in many of its de- foc, the grasshopper, in the future. If any one discover its wonderful potency in tempering tails, and as it is one of the very important is acquainted with any of the government land questions to the farmer anything throwing more that could be taken up as a timber claim, where light upon it would be hailed with pleasure. and how situated, also if there are any claims There has not been much of this disease in that can be had at reasonable rates and what mortem examination of several hogs that had some good location to follow my occupation, died of the cholera and found the principal (farming) as that is my delight. Hope some one trouble to be in the throat and upper portion of will answer through your valuable paper, C. H. Union, Mo.

The Unrivaled Prosperity of Kansas.

A writer from Chicago, in reviewing the agricultural condition of the states west of the Missouri, in the New York Herald, awards the palm of prosperity and advance to Kansas. He says:

In looking over the record of Kansas, we find that the development of the state has gone on with astonishing rapidity, but during all the years of its settlement its era of prosperity has not been so great as during the past twelve months. There seems to have been a new impetus given to the tide of immigration, and a large proportion of that which was sweeping away to the vast plains of the far northwest has been deflected to the southwest, and out upon the fertile fields of this productive state. The testi-mony of hundreds of correspondents who have settled in Kansas, and have begun the tillage of its virgin soil, as received by me, is that they have reaped far greater advantages than they could in any other section of the west, even with the great inducements elsewhere held out. This is by no means written in the spirit of special or personal interest in Kansas, for the writer has no personal interest in Kansas, for the writer has no individual interest in anything beyond the general good of the entire country—if a local pride in Chicago may be excepted—but he can not ignore the fact of the wonderful and fairly startling affoat an increased volume of currency, local trade has picked up, the crops have been good, and for wheat the prices particularly satisfactory. Farmers investing farms and paying down nearly the total value of the same, find themselves comparatively, able to cope with the bugbear of incumbrance, and see their way to an early relief from the financial

Col. Forney, in his new paper, discards the editorial "we," and adopts the first person singular "I." It won't prove popular.

Batrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ken-tucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master, Wm. Sims, To-peka; Secretary, P. B. Maxson, Emporia; Treasurer, W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE,—Master, Levi Booth Deenver, Lecturer, J. W. Hammett, Platteville.

Missouri State Grange.—Master, H. Eshbaugh Hanover, Jefferson county; Secretary, A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

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

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

Notice.

Neosho Grange.

New Year's night being the regular night for the meeting of Neosho grange, we decided to early hour the house was filled with a lively crowd, notwithstanding the weather was very cold and the wind blew furiously. After waiting for some time for the brother to arrive that had been invited to install our officers, a sister of our grange officiated and performed the cer-

After the installation the feast was served and was enjoyed by all. Then followed quite a

The master then announced that the exercises were closed and all went home feeling that they had spent a pleasant and profitable evening, and some of the invited guests wished MATRON. bership in the order.

Prosperity of Pennsylvania Granges.

Extract from report of the Worthy Lecturer of Pennsylvania State Grange:

I have been impressed with the fact that the Grange to-day is in far better shape in Pennsyl-vania than at any time heretofore. True, there vania than at any time heretofore. value, with a large surplus of productions, with means for starting a grange library at the earliforced sales of bankrupt goods and thus vacillaest possible moment.—Grange Bulletin.

As near as I can learn, wheat and corn are not much above half a grop. As I have been enterprises should be disappointing if not disastrous? Yet our strong ship has braved the storm. I find in a certain county a Patron's store with goods all consumed by fire, and no insurance; yet there is no lack of confidence there, but an irresistible determination to cling closer to our organization. I go into granges where purchasing funds have unaccountably, and yet not criminally, disappeared and debts made, and yet the purse strings have been again unloosed, debts paid off; funds created and enterprises renewed upon an infallible basis. We have passed through the furnace of transformation. The dross has been consumed and the gold remains. Thus our organization being to-day composed of strong men and women, and having the advantage of a terrible, but as in-

> a better shape for a successful future than here-As soon as business revives, the over-production diminished, forced sales cease and margins become fixed, then will those who have kept faith reap the advantages of the direct trade we have established in the very midst of disaster. have established in the very midst of disaster. Out of sacrifice comes good, out of loss at times comes gain. It is a happy co-incident that the panic just passing away should have aided in advancing the Grange purpose of dispensing with the surplus agent and fostering direct commercial negotiation between manufacturer and wholesaler on the one part and the farmer upon the other. A large, steady Grange trade, with ready cash, was indeed tempting to the far-off "first hands" struggling to hold their credit and keep the wheels turning. When business becomes brisk and reorganized again, then again will hordes of these barnacles doubtless attempt to create and assume costly offices between the to create and assume costly offices between the two parties. But now we will have the prestige of an organization composed of a strong unflinch-ing material---an organization irresistible be-

Dominion Grange.

cause of its Spartan schooling and because it is composed of the cream of the citizenship of Pennsylvania. Honor and honesty lie closely

Perhaps in the history of the Dominion Grange, no more important meeting has before been held, than the one just passed—a full re-port of which we have given—important be-cause of the various questions that were expect-ed and were brought before the meeting, questions of constitutional law, with many proposed additions and amendments, as also questions o agencial character of interest to the entire agri-cultural class, and the whole country at large, for the object of this,—"Farmers' Parliament," as it has been termed,—is not alone the advanceas it has been termed,—is not alone the advance-ment of selfish interests, but the general welfare of the whole country. The specific and first ob-ject of the grange is the improvement of the far-mers' condition socially, intellectually, and ma-terially; as a natural following of this, advance-ment in the whole country's welfare. There were present delegates from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the Leg-islative ability, and general intelligence archiislative ability, and general intelligence exhib ited in the discussion of the questions before the assembly would do credit to any class of men. Unaccustomed to taking part in deliberative assemblies, it might be expected that that degree of Systematic Legislation would not be shown as in a convention of men, who frequently meet in general conference upon questions relative to in general conterence upon questions relative to their respective interests, yet we venture to say, abler or more energetic men are seldom seen than those composing the Dominion Grange, and the debates were for the most part pointed and able, showing forcibly the educational in-fluence of the subordinate granges in this direc-

Questions of vital interest to the Order were freely and fairly discussed, many constitutional changes being proposed, and which if all carried into effect, would have instituted a complete rev-olution in the laws of the Order, and we believe, been disastrous to its best interests. We have always held strong conservative opinions re-garding our constitution, and the general laws garding our constitution, and the general laws governing the order, and therefore view with suspicion the propriety of any such sweeping change as that proposed, giving the right of of-fice to those only who were actual delegates from Division granges, excluding officers from re-election unless they happen to be delegates from their Divisions, and which if adopted would necessitate an almost universal change at every animal meeting, a course which we think would be ruinous to the welfare and perpetuity

ricultural interests of the country-they de-

One feature of this last session we must refer briefly to, and that is the noticeable increase in the meeting of Neosho grange, we decided to have a public installation and feast. At an to the interest and dignity of the session, and they not only lend a charm to the session but lend agreeable assistance in the deliberations of the assembly, and their reports will be read with much interest, showing them qualified to discuss subjects pertaining to their respective po-

we are not among those who would discourage the presence of the ladies at our annual meetings, but would rather encourage their attendance as one of the happiest features of the session. On the farm our sisters are so intimately connected with our work that we cannot well do without their influence and council in an assembly where the deliberations are directed to the advancement of the welfare of the der, and the interest alike of the house and the field.—Canadian Facmer.

Have a Grange Library.

Every patron who has the good of the order at heart, will not let an opportunity pass for promoting the educational feature of its work. It is a duty which he owes to the order and in accordance with the obligations he has taken to promote its best interests. Every true patron cannot but be pleased to note the interest which is taken in the order in regard to the formation of a grange library. Every grange should begin at once with the new year, if it has not already done so, to build up a grange library. Resolve to pay into the

the grange ten cents quarterly for this purpose.

The trifling sum of ten cents which all can
easily spare, will in no sense be deemed a burden, and will return a thousand fold on account
of the increased intelligence in each grange, which will naturally result from the greater ed-ucational facilities which the grange will afford. vania than at any time heretotore. True, there are dead and dying organizations, but a bountiful leaven mill will be left. Enduring as we not already done so, set about this important have certainly endured, a severe and long coatinuing erisis,—enduring a crash that swept into destruction a multitude of the best managed busmoney for church purposes, would be better and more satisfactory. At all events provide some more satisfactory, a grange will anord.

Will not each subordinate grange which has not already done so, set about this important original programment.

Will not each subordinate grange which has not already done so, set about this important original programment.

At all events provide some more satisfactory. At all events provide some more satisfactory.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of

S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas,

FOR Choice Merino Rams and Ewes. Also Imported Canada Cotswolds at Moderate Prices. Address B. MATHEWS, Kansas City, Mo.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth Kam., Breeds Black ed in America. Send for descriptive Circular and price list.

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., Iola, Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and pure Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices. structive experience, am I not warranted in as-serting that the Pennsylvania Granges are in

AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 2000 pounds. Choice bulls and helfers for sale Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS, Afin Aarbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices % less than last earl rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Physician.

MRS, DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

Dentists.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

A WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florists' Cata-logue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free,

KANSAS HOME NURSERY offers the largest assortment of the most exclusively HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, Apple Seedlings, No. 1, and extra large, send stamp for samples. A.H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

HENTIC & SPERRY, Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts.

Sheep For Sale.

500 Grade Mexican Weathers for sale by W. J. COL-VIN & SON, Larned, Pawnee Co., Kansas.

VERY IMPORTANT.

To Sheep Farmers.

Having proved our patent sheep dip to be a success without a single failure, we are now prepared to cure sheep of scab on reasonable terms, and warrant a cure. Apply to A. SCOTT & CO., Westmoreland, Pottawatomle County, Kansas.

50 Poland-China Pigs

If you have any thoughts of buying one or me write to WILLIAM CUTTER, Junction City, Kan.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Thoroughbred English Berkshire

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped. BERKSHIRE PICS

COLLEGE FARM

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sal-lie, St. Bridget, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British Sovereign II, 523, Cardiff's Surprise 1985, and others. These pigs we of-fer at very low prices. Also a few

RIVERSIDE HERD NO. 1. (Established 1868.)

I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1. Poland China and Berkshire Pigs.

(recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All Pigs to purchase will call on or address on receipt of warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on receipt price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Linn Co., Kan.

CREEK VALLEY Farm Herd.



Thoroughbred Berkshires, consisting of 215 head 160 summer pigs mainly the get of the grand imported boar, "Stockwell," brother to the famous lst prize and Sweepstake boar, "Royal Hopewell," bred by same party, (Wm Hewer, Eng., and imported at same time. Stockwell was awarded 1st, premium at the Kaw Valley Fair, Lawrence, Ks, 1878, and second premium in Sweepstakes for best boar of any age or breed at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878, being the only time he has been shown.

My pigs are from Registered cows, and those eligible to registry; are of excellent breeding and (what is of still greater importance) of excellent form. The number of pigs I have will enable me to ship only choice ones, and a Specle Basis prices.

Parties from a distant destring to inspect my herd in person, will be conveyed from and to depot free of charge, where notice is given. I have never had a better lot of pigs than now; and as formerly, shall guarantee satisfaction to all purchasing on order. Address SOLON ROGERS, Frairie Centre, Johnson Co., Kansas,

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

1879.

THE OLD RELIABLE-The Kansas Farmer.

FOR 1779-

The KANSAS FARMER will enter its 17th year January 1st, 1879. The publishers will give the readers for 1879, the best volume of farm and family literature ever made in the west. We present, herewith, some splendid inducements for agents to work for the FARMER:

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE. 3 months (13 papers) to any address, \$1.00 6 months (26 papers) to any address, 1 year (52 papers) to any address, CLUB-RATES FOR 1879.

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sent at one time, but where a club-agent wishes mine.

While the expenses of farming would be reto secure the premium before he has had time to secure his list, he can do so by sending the be of the best skilled, and directed by the most amount of money due for a club he is raising, competent men and women, selected with a tries especially, are never sufficient to pay the and adding the names afterwards.

Money can be sent at our risk, by post-office order, express, registered letters, or bank draft. tered, to seeme their safe delivery.

club-agents.

1st. ONLY.

been in force in the Kansas Farmer office for the produce of twenty or thirty average years, has been and is, to place no name upon the subscription book until the money for the expiration of the subscription, notification is sent to the subscribers asking them to renew. If this is not done, the paper is discontinued loan, and semi-annual payment of interest capital is coming into the new western states every person just what they pay for, and they The strong would protect the weak and the wise perbolically expressed, for investment in the are not compelled to take a paper for two or three years they do not want, and the publishers ness rules, applicable to all our subscribers.

A Farmers' Joint-Stock Association.

"The reports from State Grange meetings this year are all of a very encouraging nature. The stardance has been unexpectedly large and the sessions have been harmonious and devoted in the main to practical measures."

claration is substantially true, and the fact is prehend the plan roughly marked out, which is It is the duty of the leading men and women a very encouraging one. It shows that the written merely for the purpose of suggesting of the granges to take hold of this business and animals improving, but they, even then, confarmers are gettingd own to steady work, are be- the possibilities which are within reach of the break it up. If the slow, steady round of indusginning to realize the situation, and are dress- farmer, if he will step out from his isolation try will not suffice to gradually improve the coning in line, standing shoulder to shoulder and and fancied independence, and use wisely the dition of the farmer on the new prairie, borrowed touching elbows, as the soldiers say. These are evidences of discipline, and discipline means so much profit and power. strength, power and a successful campaign. Every paper we pick up has something to say about co-operation. Co-operation has become one of the most popular subjects of the day, though by no means a new one. The farmer's they have not grappled with the subject except benefits arising from them are most pronounced satisfactorly.

Let us suppose that a community or brotherhood, if you please, of farmers, have made mutual aid and co-operation a subject of study with profit. The great problem for agriculture and discussion in their grange, and propose to test the corporation system in conducting their fused and wasted power and resources.

A territory embraced in three miles square contains 5760 acres or 9 sections of land. This will divide into 36 farms containing 160 acres each; but as more or less of this would be taken up by rough lands, water courses and roads, and the farms would vary in size, it is safe to set down the number of farms at 20 to 30, which will answer our purpose for illustrat- ory are of the bitterest possible variety. Beside eggs are in demand at high prices. The diffiing a more perfect plan of co-operation than them the fabled apples of the Dead Sea are culty of having layers in the cold season has we have as yet seen anywhere discussed. This sweet! plan is the ordinary joint-stock association, on which all corporations, having greater proportions than mere co-partnership, are organized,

The amount of capital represented by the

would represent the capital of the association, and each member's interest in the concern the appraised value of his property would buy, From this he might exempt his dwelling, household goods and a plot for a garden and yard. The corporation would be officered and governed as all other legalized associations are.

Central buildings would have to be constructed where the farm implements, machinery and stock owned by the corporation would be kept, and where hired laborers would be lodged and boarded. This would give the community the advantage of owning the best bred animals to improve the stock of the farms. Cheese factories and creameries would be among the most valuable institutions of the company, to which canning, preserving and fruit-drying establishments would be added. A professional horticulturist would be employed by the association to plant, cultivate and properly attend the orchards, under whose management the quality and quantity of fruit would be both improved and increased. When buildings, drainage, etc. were required, the services of a practical engineer would be employed.

A plan similar to the one here sketched would not necessarily infringe upon the privacy of any family. The members of the family would employ their time in labor upon their own farm, the hired labor of the association being employed no more than was absolutely necessary to complete the work in season, and each farm charged with the cost of labor performed on it. Each share of stock would be assessed with its pro rata of expenseand the amount deducted from the produce when sold, or collected It is desirable that all names for a club be by any arrangement the officers might deter-

duced to a minimum, and the labor employed own it. special reference to their fitness to manage the interest on the bonded indebtedness. The department of work they were assigned to, the terrible drudgery which is the dread of every the principal. The road passes into the hands farm house, such as cooking and otherwise pro-Premiums are guaranteed to reach agents, as viding for a gang of hired laborers, would be people who hastened to vote bonds have noththey will be sent by mail well packed and regis- avoided. Besides the economy of labor everything on the farms could be turned to profit, prise," as the advocates of these bond schemes Sample copies will be furnished free to all Fruit, vegetables and meats would be prepared put it, when they are tickling the ears of the ited to the owner, who would be charged with takes all their produce to pay-that produce CLUB-RATES GOOD UNTIL FEBRUARY the actual cost of preparing them for market, they were so troubled about getting to market. With appropriate appliances and skilled man-The common-sense business rule, which has agement, the enhanced value of the butter alone,

danger of being swept from him and his helpless at nine to twelve per cent.

members of the corporation, the expenses would thus borrowed on will change hands for the be nominal or very light for official duties.

more than a reference to a few of the most im-The above item is clipped from one of our portant details. Any one familiar with the combined. And yet it would seem that a halt is gricultural exchanges. We believe the de- management of corporations will readily com- never to be called.

The concurrent or collateral advantages re-

would be many and reliable. We have named only one, that of borrowing tainly lose it. money, if needed for improvements, at a low various associations are discussing it all over, rate of interest. The political influence such in a partial and supplimentary way. Co-oper- to the power exerted in the law-making bodies ative stores in some places have been establof the country by other corporations. We need lished, clubbing together to purchase manures only instance banks, mining, railroads and othfor the farm and household necessities has er joint-stock associations. Their power and become common, and cheese factories and influence to make contracts for reasonable rates creameries have proven very beneficial in some with carrying companies for freight. Wholedairying neighborhoods. As inconsiderable salers who handle large quantities of goods, and imperfect as these attempts have been, the and buyers, would feel that respect for the as- town in these new states are three times as heavy sociation which intelligence, backed by power as they ought to be. always commands.

We leave the subject for the present. The intelligent farmer may take it up and pursue it to solve is, how to combine and control its dif-

Bonds and Mortgages.

A strange fatality seems to possess the western farmer for going in debt, private or public debt, either or both, as the opportunity may offer.

value of the property embraced in the farms and of possibility for them to pay-that thirty-three north and north-west winds.

stock named in the articles of incorporation, per cent. of the value of the property of the would represent the capital of the association, counties would scarcely pay this bonded debt, and for the property owners to raise the amount would be represented by the number of shares of money to cancel this intolerable debt, and live, is simply impossible. In Atchison, negotiations are pending with a view of scaling the double row of light posts eight feet apart and and Governor elect St. John, Secretary of State indebtedness down considerably below one-half. two feet between the lines of posts. Make your Cavanaugh and Secretary of State elect Smith, In Douglas the sore-pressed property-holders se- line forty feet long which will serve to form the in first carriage, followed by the Governer's riously contemplate repudiating the whole debt, back wall of the shelter. Saw the posts off four staff mounted. and a suit by the bondholders against the commissioners of the latter county in the U. S. court mon fence boards on each line of posts, one at the for refusing to levy a tax to meet the bonded indebtedness, was decided against these county and one in the middle. You have now a space officers. Leavenworth county is defying its creditors and offering to compromise at fifty per which pack well with dry straw. Construct the cent. and less, and it looks as though the ends of your shed in the same manner, and a part Paola Rifles, Ottawa Rifles. principle of the bankrupt law and laws to relieve insolvent debtors would be applied for the on the south or front side of fifteen or twenty relief of whole municipalities.

While this state of affairs, like a danger signal, threatens the eastern part of the state, clear from the ground. Nail along the top of this brought about by the adventurous spirits who line of posts a stout board to serve as a plate, and organized and controlled the young state, the the whole should be covered with boards forming same spirit is rife in the western, new counties a shed roof. A straw roof will answer, as cattle a proposition to the citizens of a new county to vote bonds sufficient to grade a road-bed or build a railroad as the case may be, and the company will track it and furnish rolling-stock, rent the road, or some other of the many special arrangements that can be made. There is no railroad within fifty miles, and the people are clamorous for a railroad. They have been used to the convenience of railroads near their eastern homes, and must have them here at any sacrifice. They have no facilities for reaching market with their produce, and bonds are voted readily and recklessly, whenever the opportunity is given. It is or will be the old story, of course. The corporations or capitalists who step in, finish and operate the road, virtually

The net earnings on new roads in new coun county is taxed to pay it, and eventually to pay of capitalists and other corporations, and the ing to show for their "public spirit and enterat the central establishment, and the goods cred-dear people, but a heavy bonded debt which

This is only one phase of the bond fever, which is more prevalent among prairie farmers than the intermittent fever or ague. They are farms, would foot up a handsome sum in a ready to vote bonds for any species of "public improvement." The mania for getting in debt Money wanted for the improvement of prop- appears to possess farmers as a class, more than paper has been received. One week before the erty could be borrowed by a well established any other people. It is a common thing among association at half the rate of interest for which pre-emptors to hurry up and get a fee-simple individuals could procure a loan. The entire title to their lands in order that they may borrow property of the association being bound for the money to make "improvements," and eastern when the last paper is sent. This secures to would always command money at a low rate. "by cart loads," as we have heard it rather hythe ignorant in the association; the property of new farms. The investments are made readily individuals being bound only to the association at as near one-third or fourth of the value of the for money advanced, a greater amount would property as the lenders can determine, and the are saved all the loss, trouble and annoyance of not be expended on it than the property was farmer, nine times out of ten, becomes nothing unpaid subscriptions. These are general busi- able to repay, and the home of a weak manager more than a tax-paying tenant to the eastern would escape the present constantly impending capitalist, from whom he was so eager to borrow

This ruinous system is being pursued all over Officers and directors being composed of the the west, and in ten years or less, the property mortgages that are against it. This mania for We have here attempted merely a skeleton voting bonds and borrowing money at high rates ketch, not having room in such an article for of interest, has brought a hundred fold more dis-

machinery that other industries are using with money certainly never will. Without borrowed money and a mortgage he can retain his home and improve it, perhaps slowly and painfully, by sulting from associations of the above class industry; with the borrowed money and the mortgage in nine times out of ten he will cer-

The people of the counties should be prohib ited by state law from voting a bonded indebtedthe country, but so far as we have discovered, associations would wield in the legislature of ness in their capacity as a county government, their state, may be comprehended by referring without a special act of the legislature, and then only for necessary county buildings.

This subject is a broad one which calls for thorongh agitation and discussion. If the ruinous practice of debt-making is continued, it will leave our beautiful new prairie states, in a decade, miserable, debt-ridden, unimproved provinces. The taxes in nearly every county and

Eggs 35 Cents a Dozen.

Fresh eggs are now retailing at the above price in this city. Every cold winter eggs run up to fabulous prices, and if poulterers had them for sale at this season they would reap handsome profits. At least five winters out of six the weather is cold enough to produce a dearth in the egg market and an advance in the article which makes it very profitable for those who Editorial Notes of the Kansas Legislahave fresh eggs to sell. Eggs in the summer His excuse for this ruinous, destructive policy is are hardly worth the trouble of carrying to to hasten improvement, to "develop his prop- market in many places. In all towns througherty." The fruits borne by this mistaken the- out the country where the winters are severe, been successfully overcome by providing warm Just now the anomaly may be contemplated, houses for the fowls. There is no farmer who of some of the eastern counties of the state- cannot, if he will, provide such a place, at little Douglas, Leavenworth and Atchison, for in- cost, that will accommodate fifty to a hundred stance, declaring that their bonded indebted- fowls. A southern slope is preferable, or a site ness is so heavy that it is quite beyond the range with the greatest possible protection from the

most prairie farms, straw is plenty and cheap to the Capital, in the following order: and can be used for building much more com-

or five feet above the ground, and nail three comtop, another about six inches from the ground two feet wide between the double line of fence and Superintendent of Insurance Welch,

The front should be a line of posts 7 feet in the which should have a layer of straw placed on top of them to more effectually protect from cold. Fellow Citizens: For roosting places run along near the back of the shed, one above the other in the form of steps tramped down, and in the centre where the sun

looped on a wire stretched along the top, which looped on a wire stretched along the top, which would cost but little and increase the comfort of the fowls very materially, which is the same in effect as increasing their profit.

The wise and good chuzch wire recognize to day how closely patriotism is allied to philosophy, and how dependent it is upon benevolence. He will not be content with the present accomplishment of his State, and a knowledge that his effect as increasing their profit.

orofit is a legitimate one for the farmer. All duty better than before.

I rejoice that the State is here by its Legisthat is required is the proper intelligent effort. The above described accomodations are easily and cheaply built, within the reach of every most of the costly structures described in poultry

feeding, care and management are from time to time discussed in our columns, and any special information needed upon inquiry will be cheerfully furnished by the Kansas FARMER. There is more profit in a small flock of fowls for the money and labor invested, if intelligently wars. money and labor invested, if intelligently managed, than in any other farm stock.

Holding Fat Hogs.

A very large per cent., if not the majority, of fat hogs are still held by the farmers. We think this was a mistake on their part, and advised differently those whom we happened to converse with on the subject in the fall.

The price was low then, but it has not improved much since. Many, doubtless, will weigh less now than when they went into winter quarters. The corn they have consumed has been worse than lost. It has required all the animals consumed to supply them with sufficient warmth ter. Farmers provided with close, warm stables and pens for wintering fat stock, can keep the crease in weight, than in mild weather, but with the accommodations supplied on the average prairie farm, it is a ruinous waste to hold fat stock for winter feeding. The corn which the hogs are literally burning up in their natural furnaces in order to maintain sufficient heat to sustain life, it is true would not command a very large price, but it was worth fifteen to twenty cents a bushel fed to hogs it suffices to keep the animals warm, which should have been placed in the hands of the packer last October or November at the furthest, and is entirely lost. A safe rule for feeders to follow is to sell fat stock whenever it is in prime order, and especially when holding will carry it into winter quarters. The risk by death and accident is always considerable. It is a hard struggle for the animal to retain weight, and the chances are largely against any important gain for many weeks after the change from green to dry fodder. When the stock is disposed of, the money can be used to pay bills and make necessary preparations for future business. Those who have committed the mistake of holding fat hogs should sell at once for the best price the animals will command, and stop the expense of longer feeding. With the animals surrounded by an atmosphere at and below zero one-half of the twenty-four hours, no gain in fat or flesh is possible.

ture of 1879.

Inauguration Ceremonies, Assembling of the Legislature, Election of Speaker, Etc.

MONDAY, Jan'y 13, 1879. The assembling of the Legislature and the inauguration ceremonies with a military display, brought together a large number of people from every part of the state. Notwithstanding the cold weather, the broad streets and avenues of Topeka were througed with people from early in the morning until late at night. At 12 o'clock, the military companies escorted the

If boards are scarce and dear, as they are on Governor and Governor-elect and State Officers

Band, Capital Guards of Topeka, Band, Craig fortable quarters for the fowls than simply boards. Rifles, of Kansas City, Band, Independence Ri-If fifty fowls are to be accomodated plant a fles, Council Grove Rifles. Governor Anthony

In other carriages were Lieutenant-Governor Humphries, State Auditor Bonebrake, State Treasurer Francis, Superintendent of Public Instruction Lemmon, Attorney-General Davis,

Band, Drought Rifles, Seneca Rifles, Band,

In this order the line of march was followed to the State House, where, after due preparation was made in the placing of troops, citizens and carriages, the inauguration ceremonies were opened by music, followed by a most eloquent prayer by the Rev. Dr. McCabe, of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

Major Anderson, Chairman of Committee of recently organized. A railroad company makes sheds are often covered, but boards are better, arrangements, introduced Governor Anthony, who made the following brief address:

The surroundings and ceremonies of this hour are fruitful of thought to the lover of his the shed, one above the other in the form of steps
two and three feet from the floor, poles or boards
four inches wide. Cover the floor of your shelter
with a pretty thick layer of dry straw, well
tramped down, and in the centre where the sun
they have been vested, and assumed by one to tramped down, and in the centre where the sun whom they are about to be entrusted. The shines longest, keep a good supply of fresh dry Governor of yesterday becomes the citizen of toearth, coal ashes or both. The straw carpet and day, the citizen of to-day the Governor of towallowing bed should be renewed frequently so that the house may always be kept sweet and clean.

If the weather is very severe the opening in front should be provided with curtains of oiled muslin,

The critizen of to-tay the covernor of to-morrow—the administration of a great government changing as gently as the portals of the morning open and dawn glides into day. In this simple yet sublime ceremony, the sover-eight of the people is asserted and majority crowned as Monarch.

The wise and good citizen will recognize to-

The wise and good citizen will recognize toeffect as increasing their profit.

A stock of young fowls selected with care and judgment in the fall, and warmly housed and provided with proper food through the winter, will lay well during the severest winter weather.

This fact is well established, and this source of the forces. This fact is a legitimate one for the forces.

lators, its Judges, and so many of its represen-tative citizens. May this event be suggestive to us all of the true elements of State and Nationfarmer, and will answer a better purpose than all greatness. Congratulating ourselves that the most of the costly structures described in poultry breadth and fertility of our soil insure unlimited production, and that population is measured by the abundance of subsistence, let us remember, They could be almost wholly renewed with fresh, clean straw at any time without the outlay of money. The proper selection of fowls, their feeding, care and management are from time to

> It should be a source of particular pleasure that these soldiers are here, as an organized body, to participate in the duties of the day. In-heriting the dicipline, resolution, and valor of Freemen, the martial spirit is a natural element of our character. We should rejoice that this is so; not because we are or ought to be a war loving people, but because the characteristics and elements of a true soldier are equally the

> elements of pacific greatness. No people so inert and effeminate as to be without love of martial array can long master the conditions of peace and security. It was well said by Burke that the true soldier "is at once adventurous and prudent, circumspect and daring; whom his Creator has made discourse, looking before and after." The good genius of statesmanship "loves courage and ommends counsel," trusting to the brave in

> war as not less wise in peace.
>
> Turning to Governor St. John he said:
>
> Honored sir: In surrendering to the people the prerogatives and powers incident to this great trust for re-bestowal upon you as my sucsor elect, it gives me great form the duty assigned me of introducing you to this assembly. That the people look to you for greater wisdom in affairs of State than has

> characterized my administration, I know; that they will exact from you more faithfulness, I do not believe.
> Fellow-citizens, I present to you Col. John P.
> St. John, Governor-elect.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN'S ADDRESS. Mr. President, Soldiers and Citizens:

As we look out upon the landscape where but a few years ago the painted warriors of the plains held full sway, and behold a beautiful city with its magnificent institutions of learning, its many church spires and broad avenues, its converging lines of railways, and its many happy homes springing up, as if by some magic power, to impress us with the fact that truly we live in a day and age of progress and civilization, turn-ing back the pages of history, our Territorial days bring to us fresh memories of the brave men who struck the first blow and shed the first blood for Kansas, and as life springs from the good seed that is sown, and ripens into rich harvest, so from the sacrifices of her martyrs, who to-day look down from that higher

and better home, we behold all over the land therich, golden harvest of universal freedom to mankind. During the eighteen years that have intervened since Kansas was 'admitted as one of the States of the Union, her people, so 'noted for their bravery and devotion to principle, have proven themselves equal to every emergency. And it is with pride that we point to the fact that upon all great questions involving the liberty of mankind, the perpetuity of the Union, the integrity, honor and glory of our Country and its flag, Kansas has always been right.

The progress she has made, is without a parallel, in the history of States.

From a population, in 1865, of 136,000, we

have grown to a population of 900,000 in 1879.

To the construction of her first mile of railway in 1863 we find added to-day, within our borders, over 2,300 miles of these great arteries

of civilization. From 703 school houses in 1867 we have

grown to 4.520 in 1878. Of such a State, rich and unbounded in its

to work faithfully with Kansans for the best in-

terests of Kansas.

Asking you in conclusion for your friendly counsel and support, and looking to God as I do, for his guidance and protecting care, I am now, Mr. Chief Justice, ready to take the oath of of-

At the conclusion of Gov. St. John's speech the oath of office was administered to the new State officers, by Chief-Justice Horton as follows: John P. St. John, Governor; L. U. Humphrey, Lieutenant-Governor; Jas. Smith, Secretary of State; Willard Davis, Attorney General; John Francis, State Treasurer; P. I. Bonebrake, Auditor; A. B. Lemmon, Superintendent Public Instruction. The ceremonies ended; the Military Companies were marched to the city building, and dismissed under charge of committies who provided entertainment.

Geo. T. Anthony's administration as Governor of Kansas has closed, and it is but due to him to say that no executive the state has ever had, has given to this honorable office more hard labor, or been more faithful and fearless in the discharge of the duties pertaining to it. In the various positions of Internal Revenue Collector, President of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Centennial Board and Governor he has shown rare ability, great vigor and administrative power of the highest order.

In all the years covering Governor Anthony's official life in Kansas, entrusted as he has been, with large responsibilities and accounting to the government for immense sums of money, there is not, we believe, even in the minds of his bitterest political opponents, a single charge or a suspicion regarding his official integrity. In again becoming a private citizen we believe all fair minded and candid observers will accord to and that he retires from his office a stronger man with the people than he was upon the day of his election.

Gov. St. John enters upon the office of Governor under the most favorable auspices. The state is rapidly growing, bountiful crops have been stored, and the people entertain for their new Governor a very high respect, because they believe him to be an honest, earnest man. The FARMER expresses the hope when he retires to private life we may be able to say that he has been a faithful and a fearless officer.

The parade of the military companies under the command of Col. C. F. Morse was a brilliant success. We believe these handsome holiday soldiers, keeping step to the music of their excellent bands, made the blood tingle in the veins of every old veteran as it has not for years.

In the evening, the Governor, assisted by Ex-Governor Anthony, the state officers, Judges of the Supreme Court, and their wives, held a reception at the Capitol which was followed by a ball in Representative Hall. The attendance was very large and nothing occurred to destroy the entire good feeling which prevailed.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 14th, 1879. LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

SENATE.

Domiphan,—R. M. Williams, R.
Atchboon.—W. W. Guthrie, R., C. A. Woodworth, R.
Brown and Nemdha.—E. N. Morrill, R.
Poltavetlomie.—Welcome Wells, R.
Jefferson.—Louis A. Myers, R.
Learenworth.—J. H. Glipatrick, R., B. D. Evans, R.
Wyandotte.—Wm. J. Buchan, R.
Johnson.—J. M. Hadley, R.
Miami.—L. Bradberry, R.
Linn.—G. P. Hamilin, R.
Bourbon.—W. R. Griffin, R.
Crawford and Bourbon.—P. I. B. Ping, R.
Crawford and Bourbon.—P. I. B. Ping, R.
Crawford and Bourbon. D.
Nosho.—G. W. Spurgeon, G. and D.
Allen and Anderson.—L. K. Kirk, R.
Franklin.—J. P. Harris, R.
Dongdas.—H. M. Greene, R., Chas. Robinson, O.
Shawne.—D. C. Metsker, R.
Oage and Woodson.—D. W. Finney, R.
Wilson.—S. S. Benediet, R.
Lyon and Greeneood.—Almerin Gillett, R.
Montgomery.—Col. Dan. Gruss, R.
Elk and Chaulauqua.—R. H. Nichols, R.
Covley.—A. J. Pyburn, D.
Buller and Harvey.—T. B. Murdock, R.
Chase, Marion and Morris.—John T. Bradley, R.
Riley, Davis and Dickinson.—T. C. Henry, R.
Marshall.—C. J. Brown, R.
Washington and Chap.—C. M. Kellogg, R.
Republic and Cloud.—I. O. Savage, R.
Jewell, Smith. Phillips and Norton.—T. B. Carpenter, R.
Odtava, Mitchell, Osborn and Rooks.—W. A. Johnson, R.
Saline and Merherson.—John Ritchle, R.
Lincoln, Elsworth, Rier, Revo, Russell, Edwards, Ellis,
Rush, Barton, Ford and Puwnee.—T. T. Taylor, R.
Samner, Sedgwick, Harper, Barbour, Pratt, Stafford and
Kingman.—H. C. Sluss, R.

Doniphan.—Phil. Kelly, R., J. B. Kennedy, R., A. J. Selover, R. Atchison.—John M. Peice, P. HOUSE.

Selover, R.

Alchison.—John M. Price, R., John Seaton, R., L. M.
Briggs, R., Jos Donahue, D.,

Jefferson.—J. W. Farris, D., W. C. Butts, D.

Lettenworth.—Geo, T. Bevins, D., Thos, P. Gable, D.,

Jas, F. Legate, R., C. H. Miller, R., W. Henderson,

D., Frank M. Gable, D., J. A. Blackman, R.

Wyandotte.—R. Armstrong, R., L. E. James, D., Geo,

W. Greever, D.

Johnson.—L. W. Breyfogle, R., Arch. Shaw, R., J. B.

Rumer, R.

Bruner, R.

Douglas.—O. G. Richards, R., Sidney Clarke, Ind. R.,
S. A. Riggs, G., M. McMillan, G.

Franklin.—Jas. Robb, R., J. A. Towle, R.

Mann.—J. W. Games, R., H. Rilee, R., J. G. Martin, D.

Linn.—J. D. Wait, G., W. R. Biddle, R., Win, B.

Seott, G.

Bourbon.—John J. Stewart, R., W. I, Smith, R., J. H.
Sallee, D., T. W. Tallman, D.

Crawford.—E. W. Majors, D. & C., James A. Hos-Craveford.—E. W. Majors, D. & G., James A. Hossack, R.
Cherokee.—H. T. Helmick, G., T. P. Anderson, R.,
S. L. Gillesple, R.
Labelle.—J. H. Martin, G & B., H. C. Blauchard, G &
B., T. J. Calvin, R.
Montgomery.—C. J. Corbin, D., A. B. Clark, R., J. P.
Rood, G.
Neosko.—John Hall, D., R. D. Hartshorn, R.
Miller.—With Hanklins, R. Win, Bath, D.
Miller.—With Hanklins, R. Win, Bath, D.

Montgomery.—C. J. Corbin, D., A. B. Clark, R., J. P. Rood, G. Neoslo.—John Hall, D., R. D. Hartshorn, R. Allen-Win, Hankins, R., Win, Rath, D. Wilson.—John S. Gilmore, R., T. B. Woodard, R. Woodson.—D. E. Clapp, R. Anderson.—B. H. Cunningham, R. Coffey.—A. M. F. Randolph, R., M. L. Barber, R. Osage.—D. H. Danhauer, R., Sol. Bower, R. Shawner.—T. M. James, R., T. J. Anderson, R., W. D. Alexander, R. Wabaumsee.—Lardner J. McCrumb, R. Wabaumsee.—Lardner J. McCrumb, R. Jackson.—J. H. Keller, R., W. H. Wilson, R. Pollaucatonie.—Elijah Walker, R., L. C. Prunty, D. Brown.—Johnson Beatty, G. & D., H. A. Parsons, & G.

Pointerdomic, "Engine Processing of the D. H. A. Parsons, M. Brown.—Johnson Beatty, G. & D., H. A. Parsons, M. G. G. M. Brown.—E. G. Stitt, R., M. L. Wilson, R. Marshall,—L. P. Hamilton, G. & B., W. W. Smith, R. Riley.—R. B. Spillman, R., J. J. Myers, R. Ducis.—A. W. Callen, Ind. R. Clay.—Geo, Taylor, Ind. Tem. Dickinson.—J. M. Hodge, R. Morris.—Thos. S. Huffaker, Ind. R. Lyon.—John S. Watson, G. & D. John W. Loy, R. Grecawood.—T. J. Raybell, R., J. B. Clogston, R. Chase.—W. A. Morgan, R. Marion.—F. H. Kollock, R. Gruchey.—E. C. Manning, R., M. K. Leonard, G. Butler.—U. A. Albin, R., D. M. Bronson, R. Sedgeick.—Wm. Griffenstein, D., S. M. Tucker, R. Chaulauqua.—H. Berry, G. & El, M. Hewins, Ind. G. El, —K. H. Barrackman, G. Samer.—C. R. Godfrey, R. Harvey.—W. M. Congden, R. McPherson.—G. W. McClintock, Ind. G. Saline.—C. E. Faulkner, T.& I. R.

Ottawa,—T. B. Ellison, G.
Cond.—D. C. McMcKay, R., Joseph Cool, R.
Washington,—D. E. Ballard, R., T. J. Humes, R.
Republic.—W. M. Moore, R., G. L. White, R.
Jewell.—G. S. Bishop, R. J. M. Hutchison, G.
Smith.—F. E. Baker, G & D.
Mitchell.—Chas. J. Brown, R.
Lincoln.—Walter S. Walt, R.
Rilse-orth.—H. T. Anderson, Ind. R.
Rice.—J. G. Eckles, R.
Reno.—J. H., Lawson, Ind. R.
Phillips.—John Bissell, R.
Osborne.—H. C. Bull, R.
Russell.—W. G. Eastland, R.
Ellis.—L. F. Eggers, R.
Barton.—G. L. Brinkman, D.
Pruence.—Davis H. Walte, R.
Ford.—R. M. Wright, Ind. R.
Norton.—J. R. Hamilton, R.
Ellis.—L. F. S. Stumbaugh, R.
Kingman.—J. C. Martin, R.
Barton.—W. P. Ewing, D.
Hurper.—H. C. Fisler, R.
Rooks.—S. S. Boggs, R.
Total, 129. Republicans, 86; Democrats, 21; Greenbacks, 12; on Greenback and Democratic Ticket, 9;
Independent Temperance, 1.
*R. for Republican, Ind. R. for Independent Republican, D. for Democrat, and G. for Greenbacker.

The Legislature assembled to-day at 12 M.

The Legislature assembled to-day at 12 M. The usual large number of candidates for clerkships were on hand. The lookers-on who are popularly known as members of the Third House, are quite as numerous as the Solons. The Senate met and the new members, Bradburry, of Miami, Spurgeon, of Neosho, Henry, of Dickinson, Sluss, of Sedgwick, and Finch, of Osage, were sworn in by Chief Justice Horton. The house was called to order by Secretary of State Smith. Members were sworn in and Dr. Hodge of Dickinson county elected temporary Speaker by acclamation. Gilmore, of Wilson, and Blackman, of Leavenworth were elected temporary clerks. Upon re-assembling in the afternoon, Sidney Clarke, of Douglas, Biddle, of Linn, Gen. Bull, of Osborne, and Price, of Atchison, were placed in nomination for Speaker. The first ballot resulted as follows: Clarke 77, Gov. Anthony the credit of having been true to Biddle 23, Price 14, Bull 12, electing Mr Clarke. the high trusts placed in his hand as governor, Upon Mr. Clarke being conducted to the Speaker's desk, he said :

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I beg you to accept my thanks for this expression of your confidence in selecting me to preside over the deliberations of this body. Though am not unaccustomed to the methods of leg lation in another place, I must solicit your kind indulgence while I become acquainted with the rules and usages which must govern us here. Allow me also to express the hope that in the conflict of opinion and antagonism of debate which will necessarily arise in the progress of the session, we shall all be governed by that courtesy and kindness which properly belong to all official action.

Representing here a great commonwealth, which is rapidly advancing in all the elements of wealth and power to the front rank of American states, let us be true to all the interests of the people, and guard with jealous care our traditional policy of freedom and justice and

liberty for all. Without commercial centers or commercial without commercial centers or commercial rivals, Kansas is a great agricultural empire, unlimited in its capacities for production, and magnificently grand in all the possibilities of the future. In the review of our system of jurisprudence, and in the enactment of our laws, the interests of production, and the material and moral and educational welfare of the state, will be applied to the state of the state. moral and educational welfare of the state, will demand our best attention. Let us so legislate that population, and capital, and enterprise will be invited within our bodder as the there is a such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," other column. be invited within our borders, so that the won-derful progress of the past may be exceeded, if possible, by the still more wonderful progress of the future.

It will be my constant aim to administer the rules of the house with strict impartiality to-wards all its members. Again thanking you gentlemen, and asking your cordial co-operation in the performance of the duties of the chair, I am now ready to take the oath of office and pro-ceed with the business of the house."

Judge Valentine, Associate Justice of the Su-preme Court, then administered to Mr. Clarke the oath of office as Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Price was elected Speaker pro-tem by acclamation. For the position of Chief Clerk.Mr. Wirt Walton and Mr. D. Emmert were placed in nomination, the first ballot resulting: Walton 90, Emmert 38, electing Mr. Walton. For Assistant Chief Clerk, Mr. Waynant received 66 idency, there is not a question in the minds of either Democrats or Republicans upon one imvotes, Mr. Evans 36, Mr. Cochran 26, electing Mr. Waynant. The House adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Senate, as our readers are aware, being elected for four years, under the law for holding biennial sessions, held over from last session and are consequently not new to the business before them. As a rule, the Senate being a much smaller body than the House, is not so noisy, and individually and collectively assumes some wise airs not known to the plebians of the lower house. We shall not begin by extolling the members of the present legislature, as the brainiest and best that ever assembled. and end in calling them altogether the reverse. The general truth about them is, that they are a fair average lot of men. Quite a number of the House have had legislative experience before. Both Houses contain, no doubt, as all before them have, the talking member, the quiet member, the working member, the loafing member, and the bumptious member, who upon all occasions endeavors to say "smart" things. None of the above, no matter how stupid, are half so insupportable as the blathering fellow who stops all business to hear himself talk upon petty points, and to place himself right upon "the record," in a half hour's speech full of empty nothings. This class of fellows are an annoyance and a nuisance to every sensible man who goes to the legislature to do good serv-

The election for State Printer takes place, at least the balloting begins, Tuesday, January 21st. The contest is growing quite spirited, with the chances, from the present outlook, very decidedly in favor of the re-election of Geo. W. Martin.

Ladies' and gentlemen's fine kid gloves at Bartholomew's.

Men's woolen hose away down in prices at Bartholomew's. Why be distressed with headaches, low spirits and nervousness when Eilert's Daylight liv-

er pills will surely cure you.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your harness, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchel's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by druggists at 25cts a bot-

Money! Money!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST Co., Topeka, Kansas.

You should see the warm gloves at 25 cents a pair at Bartholomew's.

For information concerning the treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago III Chicago, Ill.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, use Marsh's Gulden Balsam, the great throat and lung medicine. There is nothing equal to it. Try a sample bottle—price 10 cents. Two doses will benefit. A large bottle will do wonders. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. For sale by Swift and Homes, druggists everywhere. Swift and Holliday, Topeka, Kansas, and

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

Eight and nine per cent.

In Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. Prescorr & Co.

Mammoth Artichokes for hogs. Address A. . Westbrook, Muscatine, Iowa.

The new silk handkerchiefs at Bartholomew's are very satisfactory in price-styles excellent.

Throat Diseases often commence with a Cold, Cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which if neglected often result in a chronic trouble of the Throat.

"They cure!" What cure? AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for a cough, AYER'S PILLS for a purgative, and AYER'S SARSAPARILLA for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true in mending clothes, than in getting farm stock through the winter. An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder, it reneip is Uncle Saim's Condition Fowder, it restores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold by all druggists.

Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it was the street of the street

You Can Be Happy

If you will stop all your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do expensive doctors or numbing cure-alis, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expense. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

Men's wool jackets at unapproachable bargains—prices, 89c, \$1.25, \$1.34, \$1.69, \$1.74, \$1.88 and \$1.98 each at Bartholomew's "cheap cash store" 177 Kansas avenue.

Hayes's Title.

either Democrats or Republicans upon one important point, viz: the unquestionable right of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines to the title of the Standard Remedies of the age. Listen to the voice of the sovereign people.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10th, 1878.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y:

Dear Sir—Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets seem to be particularly adapted to the wants of the people in this warm climate, where bilious affections are particularly prevalent. I regard them as the best cathartic I have ever tried.

Yours truly.

them as the best cathartic 1 have ever tried.

Yours truly,

JOHN C. HENDERSON.

BOSTON Mass., May 14th, 1878.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffilo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Golden Medical Discovery has cured my boy of a Fever Sore of two years' standing. Please account our gratifulde.

standing. Please accept our gratitude. Yours truly, HENRY WHITING.

Markets.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, January 13, 1879. GOVERNMENTS—Active and strong: one of the Sational Banks sold \$7,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds to-

ay,
RAILROAD BONDS—Firm:
STATE SECURITIES—Dull,
BAR SILVER—\$1 08½ per ounce,
SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN—½@1 per cent, discount.
STOCKS—The stock market opened with great activity and excitement. Enormous quantities of stocks were taken out of the street for investment, and transactions aggregated a larger amount than on ony previous day for mouths past. There was an advance in the entire list of \(\frac{1}{2}\phi_2 \) per cent., and with the exception of a few stocks, closing rates were at the close at the highest figures.

MONEY-21/26 4 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 46/5/2 per cent.

cent. STERLING—Firm; sixty days, \$4 84; sight, \$4 88. MISSOURI SIXES—104.

| GOVERNMENT HONDS:
| GOVERNMENT HONDS:
| Coupons of 1881 | 1061/2
| Coupons of 1867 | 1003/2
| Coupons of 1868 | 104
| New 58 | 1074
| New 41/2's (registered) | 10.73/2/6 10.51/2
| Coupons | 10.73/2/6 10.51/2
| Coupons | 10.73/2/6 10.51/2
| Coupons | 10.74/2 10.51/2
| Coupons | 10.74/2
| Coupons | 10.74/2
| Coupons | 10.74/2
| Currency 6's | 120

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

Kansas City, January, 13, 1879. The Price Current reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 332; shipments, 116; dull and weak; native shippers, \$364, 10; native stockers and feeders, \$2 3063 29, native cows; \$1 6062, 70; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2 25@ 2 80.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,393; shipments 289; slow, fair to holee packing, \$2 90@2 50; light shipping, \$2 90@ SHEEP—None in.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, January, 18, 1879. Price Current reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 61,831 bushels; shipments 6,351 ushels; slow and weak; No. 2, 81c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4 bushels; slow and Weak; No. 2, 81c; No. 6, 827, No. 70c.
Toe,
CORN—Receipts, 8,271 bushels; shipments, 6,412 bushels; steady; No. 2, 23½c; rejected, 21¾c.
RYE—Firm; No. 2, 35½c; rejected, 25½c.
HAY—Slow; 8869,
FLOUR—Unchanged,
PROVISIONS—Firm in demand; clear bacon sides \$4,5064 75 dry sait sides, \$3,506,375,
LARD—In therees, \$5.75,
SUGAR CURED HAMS—\$7,25667 59.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, January 13, 1879

NEW YORK, January 13, 1879.

FLOUR—Nominal and unchanged; superfine western state, 83 25; common to good, 83 60@3 90; good to choice, 83 95@4 50; white wheat extra, \$1 55@5 25; 88; Louis, 83 80@5 75.

WHEAT—Quiet; No. 2, Milwaukee spring, \$1 02; ungraded red, 98@81 10; No. 3, do., \$1 (\$3@1 10; ungraded amber, \$1 05@1 11; ungraded white, \$1 094@1 11; ungraded amber, \$1 05@1 11; ungraded white, \$1 094@1 11; ungraded amber, \$1 05@1 11; ungraded white, \$1 094@1 11; ungraded amber, \$1 05@1 11; ungraded white, \$1 094@1 11; ungraded amber, \$1 05@1 11; ungraded white, \$1 094@1 11; ungraded co., \$1 08@1 084;

RYE—Dull and heavy.

MALT—Dull and heavy.

MALT—Dull and heavy.

MALT—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet and unchanged.

CORN—Nominally unchanged: ungraded, 404@48c;

NO. 3, 33@35c.

COFFEE—Quiet and dirm; mixed western, 31@32c: white do., 33@35c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

SUGAR—Quiet,

MOLASSES—Dull and unsettled.

RICE—Fair demand and firm.

EGG8—Steady; western, 25 to 27c.

PORK—Quiet; mess, \$7 56@7 60; old, \$8 75@9 10.

BEEFF—Dull and unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Firmer: long clear western middles, \$4 37½; knort clear, \$4 37½.

LARD—Firm, and the demand active: prime steam, \$6 10.

BUTTER—Quiet and firm; western, 6 to 33c.

510. BUTTER—Quiet and firm; western, 6 to 33c. CHEESE—Firmer; western, 2 to 8½c. WHISKY--Steady; \$1 10½@1 11.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, January, 13, 1879.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Lower and slow; No. 2 red winter, 93%66
334c cash and January; 93%6694c February; 95c
March; No. 3 do., 88%6689c; No. 2 spring, 75%c.
CORN—Lower; 29% to 29%6 cash; 30% to 39c February; 30% to 31%c March; 32% to 32%4 April; 33%6333%c OATS-Easier; 211/4c@221/4e eash; 201/4e bid January;

OATS—Easler; 214/c@22/4e eash; 20/4e bid January; 05/c March.
RYE—Steady; 42/4/a42/4c.
BARLEY—Quiet; prime to choice, 60 to 68c.
WHISKY—Quiet; \$1 04.
PORK—Lower; \$7 87/2/67 90, free on board.
DRY SALT MEATS—Dull, and very little doing; wenty-day shoulders, \$3 75; twenty-day clear ribs, \$3 00; twenty-day clear, \$1.
BACON—Dull; \$3 50; \$4 50; \$4 75.
LARD—Easler; \$5 37/4.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, January 13, 1879.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Fair demand and lower; No. 2 red winter 861/46 89c; No. 2 sprine, 829/c cash; 831/46 831/c Februa-ry; 815/4 to 811/4c March; No. 3 do., 60 to 601/4c; rejected. 50/4 to 511/4c. ry; 849; 10 8494; Alarch, 20% cash; 30% e February; 30% to 5146;. CORN—Quiet and firm; 29% cash; 30% February; 30% March.
OATS—Quiet and unchanged; 19% cash; 19% 40 19% February; 20c March.
RYE—Steady and unchanged.
BARLEY—Dull, and nominally unchanged; 95 to

97c.
PORK—Unsettled, but generally lower; closed firm; \$7.80 cash; \$7.856.7 87½ February; \$7.97½ 8 March.
LARD—Fairly active, and a shade lower, \$5.60 cash; \$5.7065.72½ February; \$5.77½ 58 March.
BULK MEATS—Steady, and in good demand; shoulders, \$2.90; short ribs, \$4; short clear, \$4.25.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 13, 1879. The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as fol-

lows:
HOGS—Receipts, 65,000; shipments, 3,400; heaviest run of the season; about 10c lower; choice heavy, \$2,800c; light, \$2,500c; 26; mixed packing, \$2,500c; 75; not all sold.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,300; market firm and active; shippers, 4a,5; stockers, \$2,30c; butchers' steady; cows, \$2,60; steers, \$2,40c; 3,30; SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, 1,200; market unchanged; \$36c; 3,30.

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides Furs, Tallow and Leather. Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green
Green, damaged
Green, frozen.
Green, kip and calf.
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
Dry Salted, prime
Dry damaged.

TALLOW Topeka Butchers' Retail Market ... Sirloin Steak per lb Round Rousts Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.....

Hind
By the careass
MUTTON—Chops per lb.
Roast
PORK
Sausage Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu, spring.

Fall No 2

Fall No 3

Fall No 4.

CORN—Per bu.

White Old

Yellow

OATS—Per bu,old

New

R Y E—Per bu

BARLEY—Per bu

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs

No 2

No 3

R ye

CORN MEAL

CORN CHOP

RYE CHOP

CORN & OATS

BRAN.

SHORT BRAN...sHORT..... Topeka Produce Market.

Mew 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.

50 Perfumed, Chromo & Snowflake cards in elegant case, name in Gold, 10c. Davins & Co., Northford, Ct.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES.

\$15.00 per 1000, C. BISHIR, Prop'r, Hutchisen Nursery, Hutchison, Kansas,

A BARGAIN.

I have several second hand Pianos which I will sell very low for cash, or will take in exchange a good new mileh cow, or a good family horse, or both. Ad-dress J. L. SHELDON, Lock Box, 4, Topeka, Kas.

Set Out Your Traps,

Wanted for our Export Trade 50,000 Skunks, 50,000 Raccoons, 50,000 Beavers, 50,000 Foxes, 50,000 Wolves, etc., etc., Will pay fair cash prices. Also Hides wan-ted for Eastern Farmers.

BISCHOFF & KRAUSS. NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Honey and Bees

Seventy-five Bee stands for sale. Terms easy. Sent by express or freight. MRS. E. D. VAN WINKLE, Pleasant Ridge, Kansas.

with our WELL AUGUR and DRILLS, 53 feet per hour bored in tough earth. We defy competition, and can prove that our augur will do more work with less labor than any other. Catalogue free. Send for one. Address C. A. BROCKETT & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

WE BUILD THE STRONGEST



Wind Mill in the World, For Farm Pumping, Irrigation, Drainage, Grinding and all Power purposes, from 1 to 30-Horse Power. Circulars free. ECLIPSE WIND MILL COMPANY,

Beloit, Wisconsin.

LEWIS MAYO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Seeds, Implements,

GROCERIES.

523, 525, & 527 Shawnee St.,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

TEN and WOMEN wanted everywhere or the greatest to \$7 per hour WOMEY WAKING easily made in any pose lity, will be \$8 per hour work of the \$8 per hour work of the \$8 per hour work of the \$8 per hour will be \$8 per hour will be

\$15 SHOT har or front action looks; warranted by GUN services twist barground twis Flass, Pouch, and a Wad Cutter, for \$18, Can be senvice. With privilege to examine before paying. Send stamp for Catalogue. It educed Prices and Large Discounts. P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 238 Main St., Cincinnati

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM GREAT FOR Coughs. Colds. Consur Amilion.
Assisma, Bronchitts, and all
Throat and Lung Affections.
Endowed by the Free and
Endowed by the Free and

CURING AS SOLD EVERYWHERE. "WA

ever made. As our title strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, See, to C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va-With this MACHINE



This SAW MACHINE is a wonderful invention. The weight of the man who is logs of any size, and will saw off a 2 foot log in 2 minutes. Circulars free. Address Wm. GILES, Box 538, Cincinnati, Ohio.



THE **American Young Folks**

for 1879, will more than sustain its previous reputa-tion as a pure, instructive, interesting and amusing paper for Boys and Girls that parents need not be afraid to place in the hands of their children. It is not filled with sensational blood-and-thunder trash, but just such a paper as boys and girls need. It will be finely illustrated, printed on book paper and sent to any address one year

FOR THE LOW PRICE OF 50 CENTS.

Among the many good things we shall offer the readers of American Young Folks for 1879 will be One or two good stories in every number, 12 Chapters in Natural History, Botany for Boys and Girls in several numbers. How to learn to swim in a series of articles. How to learn to ride in several articles. Dialogues, Charades and Declamations for school exhibitions in every number, makes a department not found in other papers, and is worth to all school exhibitions in every number, makes a department not found in other papers, and is worth to all school exhibitions in every number, makes a department not found in other papers, and is worth to all school exhibition, how to speak in Public, will be given from month to month.

Parlor plays and games, enigmas, puzzles, etc., are regular monthly departments.

Our Historical and Hiographical articles will be especially written for the American Young Folks by competent writers.

Aunt Mary will continue in charge of the Post Office, the Try Club, and Educational Department.

The illustrations for 1879, will be a special feature of Excellence, the pictures being worth to every home more than the subscription price. A sample copy will be sent free. Address,

HUDSON & EWING,

Editors and Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

The Farmer,--Then and Now.

1778.
Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking cow,
Daughter spinning yarn,
Son threshing in the barn,
All happy to a charm,

Farmer gone to see the show.
Daughter at the plano,
Madam gally dressed in satin,
All the boys learning Latin,
With a mortgage on the farm.

The Castle-Builder.

A gentle boy, with soft and silken locks, A dreamy boy, with brown and tender eyes A castle-builder, with his wooden blocks, And towers that touch imaginary skies.

A fearless rider on his father's knee. An eager listener unto stories told At the Round Table of the nursery. Of heroes and adventures manifold.

There will be other towers for thee to build; There will be other steeds for thee to ride; There will be other legends, and all filled With greater marvels and more glorified.

Build on, and make thy castles high and fair, Rising and reaching upward to the skies; Listen to voices in the upper air.

Nor lose thy simple faith in mysteries.

—H. W. Longfellow.

How the Farmer Missed it.

If I had told her in the spring
The old, old story briefly,
When sparrow and robin began to sing,
And the plowing was over, chiefly!

But haste makes waste, and the story sweet.

I reasoned, will keep through the sowing
Till I drop the corn, and plant the wheat,
And give them a chance for growing.

Had I even told the tale in June, When the wind through the grass blowing, blowing.
Instead of thinking it rather too soon,
And waiting till after the mowing:

Or had I hinted, out under the stars, That I knew of a story worth hearing, Lingering to put up the pasture bars, Nor waited to do the shearing.

Now the barn is full, and so is the bin. But I've grown wise without glory, Since love is the crop not gathered in,— For my neighbor told her the story.

Royalty in America.

There was such an ado made about the pro mulgation of an order that all ladies attending the recent "drawing room," given by Princess Louise at Rideau Hall, should wear low necked dresses that many people began to think Queen Victoria could not be the sensible mother, as was to see how many runs and trills and other well as just ruler, we have always heard she mile of Edinboro' Town." Victoria could not be the sensible mother, as

That her daughter should come to America, although it was to Canada and a part of her own dominion, and try to enforce such a regulation in mid-winter in a Canadian climate, seemed intolerable, and the newspapers both of the United States and Canada, greeted the new governor-general and his wife with more plain talk than they ever before heard probably. More recently, however, the loyal British papers have smoothed the matter over by saying that the order was an exact copy of the one used on similar occasions by her Majesty in England, and they thought it fitting, since a real Princess had come among them, to follow her

Both the people of Canada and of the United States may, doubtless, congratulate themselves that they have taught the newly arrived royal pair a sensible lesson, for whether the order would have been enforced or not, it was an outrage upon a people who even have republican neighbors, but at the same time that we congratulate ourselves thus, we may in turn quite as certainly learn some good lessons from the conduct of the Princess since her arrival on this

continent. We are all imitators to a greater or less extent; women especially have not much originality, and we are like men in the respect that we more readily adopt the customs of a "Prince of the blood" than of the wisest American citizen, republicans though we all are.

As an earnest that she does not consider display of jewels a requisite of good society, nor a necessity for the proper impressiveness of royalty, she appeared at her "drawing room" without a single ornament, and the Ottawa correspondent who heralds the fact, adds pertinently, "think of that you Americanized young ladies who cannot go to market in the morning without a gold chain dangling from your necks, and who would feel yourselves disgraced in the social scale if you permitted yourselves to appear in your parlors without a display of jewel-

Rideau Hall is a mile and a half from the Parliament buildings, and the Princess goes to town nearly every day, and like her English sisters walks in stout boots and with a firm step; morever she does her own shopping, actually carrying home her own purchases if they are not burdensome, and conducting herself generally as any ordinary, sensible woman should The Governor-general and the Princess both had been deposited had left her and her mother attend St. Bartholomew church where the services of the church of England are held, but one Sunday morning they had the good taste to go to the Presbyterian church, and the same character. A friend in Washington had proafternoon they were seen walking a mile from home in the vicinity of Chandiere Falls, the Princess in a long gray ulster and a white cloud around her head.

She sketches, designs lace, attends to charitable work personally, reads, walks in all weathers, and is so courteous that she puts to shame snobbery of every type. Certainly she of care about her mouth. deserves the thanks of all American women for deserves the thanks of all American women for John Fenwick. She knew that he was getting to be a prominent man at the west. But that fashion of industry, and for entering so prominent a protest against the extravagant display that they would meet again somewhere. She of dress which is a growing curse to us. It is wondered when, and how. Loving him as she destroying both the mental and physical vigor had done, she felt what it is to lose and in the destroying both the mental and physical vigor of our young people and making imbeciles of half the married women in this country whose half the married women in this country whose husbands have a salary of over a thousand dol-sorrow in her eyes.

lars a year. It should make us blush with shame that our sturdy Canadian neighbors think it due to their welfare to contrast us to a daughter of Queen Victoria, and while they warn ter of Queen Victoria, and while they warn their young women against the ruinous folly and vulgar show of their American cousins, point vulgar show of their American cousins, point There was a sound of voices at the door, and There was a sound of voices at the door, and the ruinous following the ruinous fol

A Treasury Romance.

Kittie Rayne sat on the veranda and whistled "Within a Mile of Edinboro' Town," while John Fenwick sat in the parlor and scowled fiercely at the portrait of that young lady hanging over the mantel. But scowling didn't seem to have much effect on the portrait, and his anger seemed to have about as much on the original.

The truth of the matter was there had been a

They had been engaged for six months. That was a long time for Kittie to keep her flirting propensities in check. But she had done it, and congratulated herself on the victory she had gained. Why is it that just as soon as we think we have ourselves under conjunctions and in trol, something comes along to tempt us, and in a good many cases we find that we are not masters of ourselves after all. I don't know why it ters of ourselves after all. I don't know why it is, I am sure. Kittie didn't either. But just about the time she began to plume herself on her conquest, Carl Davenport came along, and straightway up popped the old penchant for flirting. It seemed to her that she couldn't help flirting with Davenport. He was handsome and jolly, and there was something about him which seemed to dare her. She knew John wouldn't like it; that people would talk, and that her mother would institute a course of daily lectures—but, she kept on flirting.

John did care, and by-and-by he spoke to her about it.

about it.
"You are not jealous, Thope?" she said. "I'd never have thought that of you, John Fen-

wick, never!" 'No, I am not jealous," he replied. "But I don't like to see you so thoughtless. Would you like to have me flirting with Miss Powell or Miss Covert as you flirt with Davenport?"
"Oh, I shouldn't care the least in the world," she laughed back. "It's real fun, John. Try it and see."

it and see."

That was all the satisfaction he got then. Byand-by he touched on the subject again, and
they came near having a lovers' quarrel. But
John, who had a holy horror of lover's quarrels, had the good sense to stop before they got
to angry words. But now the quarrel had come
in dead carnest. For half an hour there had been a tempest raging in the parlor. Kittie took up her position on the veranda, and whistled to show how little she cared, and he scowled. To listen to her, he concluded that at that particular moment her sole object in life

At length he went out to her.

"I want to come to some understanding in the matter," he said. "I'll tell you what you must do. "Either stop firting with Davenport, or-."

"On heads off our engagement, is that it?" do. "Either stop firting with Davenport, or—"
"Or break off our engagement, is that it?"
the asked, with a half flush in her cheeks.

she asked, with a hair mash in her cheese.

"Precisely," he answered gravely. "I have borne it as long as I can. If you really care for him, of course it is better for us to understand the matter. If you don't care for him, I have a right to insist.—"

"You insist?" she cried, with flashing eye.

"You insist! I'd have you to understand, John Fenwick, that you nor any other man can

John Fenwick, that you nor any other man can order me to act according to your sovereign will and pleasure. I shall do just as I please, sir."

"Very well," he answered sternly. "You understand the consequences, then."

"I do," she said scornfully. "You need not wait for them. You can have your freedom now. Here's your ring; keep it for some woman who will allow herself to be dictated to, and who will come and go at your royal will and who will come and go at your royal will.

Good morning, sir." And then she went in and shut the door in his face. Kittie, from behind the curtain, saw him go away without once looking back.

"To dare to tell me what I must do or must not do!" she cried. "I'll show him!"

not do!" she cried. "I'll show him:

By-and-by better thoughts came to her. "I suppose I was to blame," she said, reluctant to herself. "But he owledge it even to herself. needn't have made a fool of himself by being jealous of me. He ought to have known that I didn't care for the goose of a Davenport, but men can't see an inch ahead of their noses. I'll bet he'll think I'm mad for awhile, and when he's had time to get ashamed of himself, I'll come around a little, and be good, and every thing will turn out nicely."

Kittie's plan was good enough but it failed to work. When she got ready to take John back into her good graces, he had gone away, and she didn't know where. The days slipped by, and Kittie hoped he would come back or write, but her hope was a vain one. He had evidently taken her at her word, and henceforth they

were to be strangers to each other.

"And I was the only one to blame," sobbed "It was all my doings and I loved

It was a drowsy, summer day. The wind vas languid with warmth, and seemed to make the day more depressing in its influence on brain and body than it would have been if no breath of air had stirred the drooping leaves

outside the open window. Rayne stood at her desk in the Catherine treasury building in Washington, and went through with her work in a mechanical way. It was hard to keep her thoughts upon it this singgish afternoon, when everything seemed ready to swoon for want of a fresh breath of coolness to revive it.

A great change had come into her life since the great healt the Foreign in the great healt the gre

she gave back John Fenwick's ring. A sud-den collapse of the bank in which their money dependent upon their hands for the bread they ust eat and the clothes they must wear. Sh change bravely. It needed had accepted the some such blow to bring out the strength of her cuaracter. A friend in washington had pro-cured her a clerkship in the treasury depart-ment, and she had come there, bringing her mother, who was little better than an invalid. What she earned was enough to keep them comfortably, and she was thankful for that.

She had grown to be a grave and thoughtful oman. The years had come and gone, and woman. The years had come and gone, and she was thirty now, with silver threads begin-ning to show in her brown hair, and little lines

was about all. It had always seemed to her Loving him

to her as an example of industry and economy. one of the treasury officers came in with some Visitors were so common that no gentleman. Visitors were so common that no one gave them more than a passing glance as they entered, then work went on again in its

questioningly.
"I am glad to see you, John," she said, and en burst into a sudden fit of weeping.
"I have not forgotten in all these years," he

"I have not forgotten in all these years," he said gravely. "Do you care for me, Kittie?"
"I never cared for any one else," she said.
"I was wicked. I saw it all afterward."
"See here," he said, gently, and she looked up and saw the ring she had given him back years ago. "Will you wear it again, Kittie? I have had a lonely life. If you would only wear it."

She held up her hand. He slipped the yellow circlet on her finger, and then and there be-fore many wondering eyes he kissed her. The weariness seemed to have suddenly gone out of

And Susie Vernon knew that there had be a romance in Miss Rayne's life, and that this was the best and happiest part of it.

Useful Hints for Cold Weather.

POPULAR ERRORS.

A common error, one often injurious to health and not frequently fatal to human life, and one greatly unprofitable in the care of stock, is illus-trated by the practice of some farmers we remem-ber in our boyhood days on a western farm. The ber in our boyhood days on a western farm. The error is quite prevalent still. These farmers kept their sheep especially, and sometimes other stock, in open fields, or at best, in exposed yards and sheds, allowing them to feed from the sides of open hay stacks. Hay was cheap, and the sheep ate it. voraciously. This large consumption of food was considered a mark of vigor, and of health even. (We do not forget that these farmers were accustomed to apply pine-tar freely to the noses of their sheep in spring, to cure a sort of catarrhal discharge always prevalent, but attributed to something outside of the real cause.)—Many parents, alas! believe, and practice upon the belief, that thin clothing, sleepreal cause.)—Many parents, alas! believe, and practice upon the belief, that thin clothing, sleeping cold, and bare legs and arms, harden children and make them vigorous. What are the "When cow's milk is found to disagree with

facts?

Our bodies are warmed precisely the same as our rooms are warmed. In burning wood, coal, corn, wheat, oil, etc., the oxygen of the air unites with the carbon (coal) of these substances, producing carbonic acid which escapes unseen. In thus combining, heat, before insensible, is given out in a sensible condition. (Scientists will excuse this form of illustration.) When will excuse this form of illustration.) When we cat the corn, wheat, flour, meat, or other food we eat the corn, wheat, nour, meat, or other food it is worked up or digested in the stomach, goes into the blood, and there meets with oxygen from the air absorbed into the blood through the delicate membranes of the lungs. Each atom of food that unites with an atom of this oxygen in the blood, produces carbonic acid, and gives out heat which warms the blood, and through it the body. (The carbonic acid is breathed out through the lungs, and escapes invisible, just as it does from the fire.) When no food is taken for sometime, the reserved supply of fat and flesh stored in the body is consumed to supply the heat needed to keep the body alive. Let it be fixed in the mind that all the heat of the body must come from food actually burned in the blood, or, in the absence of food, from burning some of the substance of the body itself. We do not see the burning, simply because only very small atoms are burned at any one point; but the facts are just as stated.

but the facts are just as stated.

But heat is always escaping from the surface of the body, and the more there is escaping, the more fuel (food) must there be supplied, or more of the fat and flesh of the body will be consumed and wasted, and the body decreases in weight and substance. If just enough is supplied there will be no change. If there is samplied and digested more than enough food to meet this heating requirement and the other wastes, flesh and fat will accumulate in the body. Is it not clear that if, by warm clothes, by warm rooms, and warm barns, we stop some of the heat from escaping from the surface of our bodies and those of our animals, less fuel (less food) will be needed for producing heat in the blood? Those sheep referred to above were obliged to eat much hay to keep from freezing to death. A good shelter to ward off the driving winds and showers that so rapidly carried away their heat, would have saved a great deal of food. A warm barn or enclosure would have saved more. They rowded close together to each from each other the escaping heat which helped some Bees, by clustering closely in winter, save a good deal of heat. This explains why animals take on flesh faster from the same food in warmer than in colder weather. They use up less in supplying heat. Cows, in warm quarters, and in weather, secrete and furnish us with carbona-ceous butter, which they must burn to supply loss of heat in cold weather, when not warmly

sheltered. Another Important Point.-If we wish a certain amount of heat from a steam boiler, that furnace will give it with the least amount of fuel which is protected from loss of heat in oth-If the furnace have a poor coverer directions. ing, or if if much of its heat escapes in the chimney, you must pile on the fuel, often to the gradual or even rapid burning out and destruc-tion of the furnace itself. Now all of our food that is to be of any use must be worked over into proper form in the stomach. It does not get in the blood until it is disolved in the gastric juice. And has made a draft upon the liver and other organs for certain fluids to change it into a form which the blood will absorb. The more food the stomach has to work up to supply heat wasted through insufficient outside protection, the greater is the labor needlessly put upon it, always exhausting, and resulting, in debilitation, if not disease. There is no questioning of the fact, that multitudes destroy the furnace (the stomach), or injure it, and over tax the other digestive organs, and bring on disease, consumption etc., simply by the fatal error of supposing that exposure to cold promotes vigor, -. American Ag-

Recipes.

TANGLES.—Six eggs beaten light, one pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of butter, with as much flour as will make the mixture thick as much flour as will make the mixture thick enough to roll. Cut into square blocks, slit, tangle and drop them to fry in hot lard until they are brown. Take out, drain and sprinkle white sugar over them. These are very good for lunch, with a glass of milk when they are

Catharine did not look up. But she became aware, by some subtle influence, all at once, that some one was watching her. She looked up, then, and gave a little cry that was almost a sob. "Kittie!" It was John Fenwick's voice that spoke. It was his hand that was outstretched in wellow. then, and gave a little cry that was almost a sob.

"Kittie!" It was John Fenwick's voice that spoke. It was his hand that was outstretched in welcome.

"Haven't you a word of welcome for a fellow?" he said, looking down into her face questioningly.

"I am glad to see you, John," she said, and in a moderate oven.

Home Economy.

Short dresses grow numerous.

If you have any milk to spare, that is, more than you want to feed to the swine, after home treatment, convert it into curd, and see how eagerly the hens will consume it, and how they will thrive upon it into the bargain.

The Danielsonville Sentinel gives this recipe to fastidious people for removing freckles: "Use kerosene when building a fire, or peek down the muzzle of a gun that you are sure isn't

Poultry should not be plucked too soon after killing. If feathers are pulled out while the blood is still fluid, the vesicle at the root of each feather becomes engorged and the skin spotted. Don't feed before killing; a fowl killed while digestion is going on will hardly keep a week.

To STOP THE NOSE-BLEED .-- A recent writer says that the best remedy for bleeding at the nose consists in the vigorous motion of the jaws, as in the act of mastication. In the case of a child a wad of paper should be placed in its mouth and the child should be instructed to chew it hard.

Every family finds more or less bones accu-Every lainty finds more or less bones accumulating. Burn them with your wood, and the ashes thus enriched is one of the most valuable of all fertilizers. Money cannot buy any article which will so fertilize your soil. Bones thus consumed will quadruple the value of wood ashes, which in themselves are among the best of soil-enrichers.

TABLE SALT IN MILK FOR CHILDREN.-Dr. hand-fed babies or small children, it may in many cases be rendered entirely wholesome to

Good Advice.

When the weather is wet, We must not fret; When the weather is dry, We must not cry; When the weather is cold. We must not scold; When the weather is warm, We must not storm; But be thankful together, Whatever the weather.

Women and Their Doings.

In girls we love what they are; in lads what they promise to be .- Goethe.

Mrs. Anna D. H. Thompson is postmistress of Memphis, Tenn. Fanny Kemble's "Records of a Girlhood"

will soon be published.

Clara Louise Kellogg is going abroad in the spring to pass a couple of years. Two New York hotels refused rooms to Dr.

Mary Walker the other night. George Eliot will edit the works of her late husband, George Henry Lewes.

It has become common to elect women School Commissioners in eastern Massachusetts, and in Brookline the Overseer of the Poor is a wo-

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the colored sculptor has finished a bust of Gen. Grant. When the ex-president was in Rome he gave her sittings Miss Strong, a California artist, whose special-

ity is animals, gets fabulous prices for her productions. They call her the American Rosa

The Chinese minister to London has an agreeable wife, whose appearance in English social life has startled her friends at home.

Mrs. Burton, wife of Richard Francis Burton. the English traveler, is writing an account of her recent tour taken in company with her husband through India and Egypt.

It was at a charity ball; the girl was pretty and exqusitely dressed. She said: "Now Mr.don't put my name in the paper, nor tell what I had on. I have worn this dress once before and it's horribly old. I was going to have a French dress from Worth's, but it didn't get here, so I had to wear this. Now mind, don't put my name in the paper, but, if you do so,

Miss Juliet Corson, the instructor in cookery has asked the National Commissioner of Educa-tion to collect information through his agents in the south and west concerning the style of cooking in those parts. The Commissioner will

A New York lady has invented and patented a device for raising, turning over and moving hospital patients and other sick people, in bed. It raises the patient to have his wounds dressed, and changes him from one cot to another without pain to him or extra lifting by the nurses, It is worked by pulleys and a crank.

Harriet Hosmer's new motor, whatever it may be is not the only one of her inventions. She has made a machine by which musicians can turn the leaves of their own music without interruption. She is also the discoverer of a pro-cess for making marble out of common limestone, by means of steam pressure. She has made a new modeling material of plaster of Paris and white wax, said to be far superior to clay. But the magnetic motor she regards as the crowning invention of her life. She is now having a four-horse power machine made. Miss Hosmer's high character is too well known to admit the possibility of her claiming a discovery which BROILED CHICKEN.—Split down the back, put into a steamer and steam one-half hour; wipe off the moisture, rub well with butter, dip into bread crumbs and broil over a clean fire

A Family Dairy.

We find this pleasant suggestion in Scribner:

"In a certain farm-house twenty years ago a great blank-book was kept and labeled Home Journal. Every night some one made an entry in it. Father set down the sale of the calves, or mother the cut of baby's eye-tooth; or, perhaps they are brown. Take out, drain and sprinkle white sugar over them. These are very good for lunch, with a glass of milk when they are cold. Kept in a stone jar they will retain all their freshness and moisture.

POTATO FANCY.—Mash one quart of hot bailed westers through a fine colander with a large of large of the book there was constructed.

an entry of Jenny's marriage, and one of the younger girls had added a description of the brides-maids' dresses, and long afterward there was written, "This day father died," in Bob's trembling hand. There was a blank of many

months after that. But nothing could have served better to bind that family of headstrong boys and girls together than the keeping of this book. They come back to the old homestead now, men and women with grizzled hair, to see their mother who is still living, and turn over its pages reverently with many a hearty laugh or the tears coming with many a hearty laugh or the tears coming into their eyes. It is their childhood come back again in visible shape."

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.

7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 15c. LYMAN & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold and Get, 10c. CLINTON BROS, Clinton-

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name the postpaid. GEO, I, REED & CO., Nas-

GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 85 outfits free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Se, free. Address Stinson & Co.,

\$57,00 AGENT'S profit per week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address, W. H. CHIDESTER, 218 Fulton St. N. Y.

YOU WISH to engage in an honest, genteel business, and make plenty of money during the holidays, sent your address to RANDOLPH & CO., 107, 4th Ave, N. Y. 25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name in gilt and a splendid 8-page, 24 col. Story paper. The Home Visitor, 1 year for only 20 cts. Club of 6, 81. SCHELL BROS., Smith's Landing, N. Y.

A 32 column menthly STORY PAPER a year PD PR with 50 printed Gold Leaf Cards, Fland in GEM case, 25 cts. Eagle Printing Co., Springfield, Mass.

The Magic Coin Holder

It holds over \$5.00 of Silver Coin in "Halves." "Quarters." "Dimes." and "Nickles." The merest movement of your thumb pushes the desired coin into your hand, and another immediately, takes its place as if by Magic. Makes change in half the time with no danger of dropping any, Sample handsomely plated with NICKLE SILVER sent postpaid, 25c. Agent's Trial Package, containing 1 dozen Coin Boxes, \$1.75.

Postage Stamps taken for Cash BIG PAY.

HUTCHINSON & CO., 12 Union Square, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK SUN FOR 1879.

THE NEW YORK SUN FOR 1879.

The SUN will be printed every day during the eary to come. Its purpose and method will be the same as in the past: To present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell the truth though the heavens fall.

The SUN has been, is, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an houest newspaper need have. This is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by another American Journal. The SUS is the newspaper of the people. It is not for the rich man as against the poor man, or for the poor man as against the rhoman, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person class, sect, or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest men against the constitution. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and with the principles upon which this republic was founded for the people. Whenever the Constitution and constitutional principles are violated as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which a man not elected was placed in the President's office. Where he still remains—it speaks out for the right. That is the SUN's idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The SUN has fairly carned the hearty hatred of ras-

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price is 65 cents a month, or \$7.70 a year, postage neid.

The Sunday edition of the SUN is also furnished separately at \$1.20 a year, postage paid. The SUNDAY SUN, in addition to the current news, presents a most entertaining and instructive body of literary and miscellaneous matter, in bulk twice as great and in value not inferior to that of the best monthly magazines of the day at one-tenth their cost.

The WEEKLY SUN is especially adapted for those who do not take a New York daily paper. The news of the week is fully presented, its market reports are furnished to the latest moment, and its agricultural department, edited with grept care and ability, is unsurpassed. The WEEKLY SUN is propably read today by more farmers than any other paper published. A choice story, with other carefully prepared miscellany, appears in each issue. The Weekly-protects its readers by barring its advertising columns against frauds and humbugs, and furnishes more good matter for less money than can be obtained from autother source.

From Cloud County.

Nov. 25th.—My husband to-day has been tying up his fruit trees, and they look well in their winter dress. He cut long slough grass and twisted it around them and now feels safe from rabbits. When we came here one year ago the present month, the most of our neighbors ridiculed the idea that fruit and especially apples would grow in this part of Kansas. But we left in southeastern Nebraska a fine orchard of 1.000 bearing trees and did not like the idea we left in southeastern Nebraska a fine orchard of 1,000 bearing trees and did not like the idea of making a new home without fruit. There were 250 peach trees in fine condition on the place, and last spring we put out 160 apple trees, four, five and one year old, and among them at this time, you will not find one dead one. Also all the small fruit, put out at the same time, have done well; and next summer I expect to have strawberries to eat and raspberries from vines of our own planting. Will some one who has currants that are bearing, give us his method of raising them, we have more failures with them than any other fruit. They grow as fast, and are so tender, that the wind breaks them off. If they could be toughened some way so that our Kansas breeze would not break them down, I see no reason why we cannot have currants as well as other fruits.

down, I see no reason why we cannot have currants as well as other fruits.

Some recommended planting on the north side of a stone wall. Has any one tried it? To me, the raising of small fruit, seems a subject worthy of our attention. We housekeepers could furnish a much nicer table for our families if we had plenty of fruit to make into toothsome dishes, would enjoy better health, and many of the wrinkles would come out of our faces, that grow there, with worrying over and many of the wrinkles would come out of our faces, that grow there, with worrying over "something new to eat." Many farmers are like a neighbor of ours that came to see us very often during peach time last fall, to ent peaches and tell how fond he was of them, but to finish up would say: "How I wish I had the ambition to put out some trees." Louise.

The above letter, though written in November was not forwarded to us till recently. We hope the lady who has such sensible views on farming will write often. [Ebs.]

Poultry as a Part of the Farm Stock.

(From an address by G. O. Brown, delivered in the Pet-Stock Association at Germantown Pa., published in Poultry Bulletin.)

Farmers will feed a bushel of corn to produce six pounds of pork, while the same amount of corn will keep a good laying hen one year, and she would produce at least twelve dozen eggs, averaging eighteen cents per dozen, which would equal two dollars and sixteen cents; in addition she would rear a brood of chicks worth as much more making a total of nearly five dollars against six pounds of pork at ten cents, equals sixty cents; or in other words, the hen

equals sixty cents; or in other words, the hen will yield seem times as much as the pig fed on the same quantity of food.

Not alone from this profit is it of advantage to keep poultry. Aside from this it affords a healthful recreation, and enjoyment may be afforded to all classes of society. Teachers, merchants, lawyers, ministers, editors, bankers, as well as those who daily toil in our factories, machine shops and mills; each and all need daily some such light, attractive, health-producing employment. In this connection Mowbray says: "There is yet another point of view from which to hail the increasing and extended taste for poultry-raising, so recently sprang up, taste for poultry-raising, so recently sprang up, as being calculated to produce effects of the highest social importance. We mean the humanizing (we had nearly said cicilizing) influence it cannot fail to exercise upon the teeming masses of our industrious town populations." Another important consideration is that farmers all know that the boys and girls like a little ers all know that the boys and girls like a little spending money of their own. And if the care of the poultry is entrusted to them, it could be thus made the source from which such a revenue could be derived. By allowing the profit to become the childrens', additional home attractions are increased. They have something they will look upon as wholly their own, and very soon become deeply interested and attached to their feathered pets. A spirit of kindness is being continually developed in their natures. They are kept more under home influence—are more contented, and soon take great ence—are more contented, and soon take great pride in *their stock*. A spirit of enterprise and business is inculcated. The result of all this is they grow up better men and women. How natural, if their flock is one of the pure breeds, that they should manifest a still greater interest—for are we not all patrons of beauty? And when beauty and worth go hand in hand there is a two-fold attraction. Consequently we urge the necessity of encouraging the children, not only by making their home attractive and pleasurable, but let them have their pets. Enourage and indulge their taste in this respect

THE STRAY LIST.

so far as you can consistently do so.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to 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 found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

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

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it hall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three succes-

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time 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 all charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall yest 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 householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:
To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,
"head of cattle.
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10.
Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate or appraisement and all his services in connection therewith

Strays For The Week Ending January 15, 1879. Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by G. W. Davis, Cedar Tp, Dec. 18, 1878, ne bay mare colt, no marks nor brands, 1 yr old. Valued

Johnson County-Jos. Martin, Clerk. PILLY—Taken up by Horace Parks, Spring Hill Tp, Nov. 20, 1878, one bay filly 2 vrc old, about 13 hands high, two white spots on forehead above the cyes. Valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by G. G. Reeves, Spring Hill Tp, Nov. 29, 1878, one dark red 2-yr-old heifer, some white under beliverop of right ear. Valued at \$13. STELP—Taken up by Wm. Neal, Gardner Tp, one white STELP—Taken up by Wm. Neal, Gardner Tp, one white product of the control of the control

COLT—Taken up by Win. It. Owens, rangeria 17, No. 200 and dark bay colt branded II. J., on left shoulder. Valued at 816.

FILLY—Taken up by J. A. Greenlee. Americus Tp., one blue roam filly, no marks nor brands. Valued at 825.

MARE—Taken up by F. M. Weaver, Waterloo Tp., one dark bay mare 12 or 13 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at 839.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Davis, Emporia Tp., one red roan steer, drooped horns, dlin brand on right hip, underbit in right ear. Valued at 837.

COW—Taken up by J. Ross, Emporia Tp., one red and white cow, underbit out of right ear, crop in top of left ear, small calf with her nearly the color of cow. Valued at 836.

COW—Taken up by M. T. Richey, Elmendaro Tp., one red ow, little white on left side and in face, small red and white helfer calf following her. Valued at 825.

Passall County—J. A. Poff, Clerk,

helfer call following her. Valued at \$25.

Russell County—J. A. Poff, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by James Cotton, Russell Tp, Dec. 23, one chestnut sorrel horse, about 12 yrs old, 13 hands high, white star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, no brands rishle. Valued at \$15.

Valued at \$15. Valued at \$15. Value Velson, Russell Tp, Nov. 17, one dark cream colored mare about 3 yrs old, branded P and Vanited on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. STEER-Taken up by Bartley Coyne, Monmouth Tp, Nov. 9, 1878, one red yearling steer, crop off right car, under bit off left car. Valued at 12.

Advertisements.

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

THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

When a medicine has infallibly done its work in milions of cases for more than a third of a century; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable horse saved, the agony of an awful send or burn subdued, the horrors of rheumatism overcome, and of a thousand-and-one other blessings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily circle by the

MEXICAN

and curing disease with a power that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits als foot with the axe. It cures Rheumatism when all other

speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as
It houmatism. Swellings, Stiff Joints, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and Sprains, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Stiffness, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers, Frostbites, Chilblains. Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external discase.

Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and a coldents to which the BRUTE CRRATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Newinny, Stiff Joints, Founder, Havness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Mot, Serew Woom, Seab, Hollow Horn, Seratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, old Sores, Pool Evil, Film upon the Night and every other allment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

A twenty-five cent bottle of Mexican Mustang Liniment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of forture.

It heads without a Sear. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even he bone.

It cause everybody, and disappoints roone. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

THE BEST

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

TOWNSHIP RECORDS

McVicar's School District Records. CHAPMAN'S ABSTRACTS. Real Estate Agents'

Contract and Description Books, Nota-ries' Combined Register and

PROTEST RECORD.

Blank Books made to order for Bank ers', Mechanics', Cities', Cemeter-les', Countles' and Townships'.

LECAL BLANKS.

The best and handsomest forms in Kansas, for Justices of the Peace, Constables, Conveyancers, Real Estate Agents, Bankers, Brokers, County, Township, Gity and School Officers, Negetiable bonds, etc. Everything for office use.

GEO. W. CRANE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.
Correspondence solicited. Send for

Rust Well Augur LATEST IMPROVED.

BORE Over five hundred sold during the pan, Slate, Coal and FOR Quicksand, making Wells where all oth FOR er tools fail. It is the best Mineral Prospecting Machine in use. The lightest, cheapest, and bost. Can be used with man or Horse Pow-MONEY er. Send for Circulars.

O. RUST, MACON, MISSOURI.

D. I. C. an ABSOLUTE and IRRESISTIBLE cure for DRUNK.

enness, intemperance and the use of Opium, To-bacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, ren-dering the taste or desire for any of them perfect-ly odius and disgusting. Giving every one per-fect and irresistible control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends. It prevents that ab-solute physical and moral prostration that fol-lows the sudden breaking off from using stimu-lants or narcotics. Package, prepaid, to cure 1 to 5 persons, \$2, or at your Druggists, \$1.75. Temper-ance and charitable societies should use it. It is harnless and never-failing.

HOP BITTERS MFG, CO., SOLE AGENTS, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The Hop Cough Cure estroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the erves and produces rest. It never falls in per-orning a perfect cure where there is a shadow of one. Try it once and you will find it so.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

GOLDEN CAL MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all Humors, from the worst Seredia to a common Blotche, Fisples, or Events Beredia to a common Charles of the Common Charles of Common Charles of Charles of the Common Charles of Charles o

month, internal heat or chilis alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver, or "Hillosance." In many cases of 'Liver Complaint" only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierre's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects periect and radical curses. Complaint, and the carly singer of Communities, it has automated the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it curse the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. Bold by druggists.

It. V. PIERCE, M. D., Propr, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.



THE "CATHARTIC.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseons pills, composed of cheap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Peleis are escacely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, diet, or occupation. For Januadiec, Headache, Constipation, Lapuro Ricod, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of the Cheef, Diraines, Sour Ersectations from the stemach, the Bullous attacks, and the Cheef, Diraines, Sour Ersectations from the stemach, the Brown of Kidneya, Internal of the Race, take Dr. Percens Sour Ersection upon the series of the Cheef, Dranch, Insternal of the Race, take Dr. Percens some of the cheef of the Cheef, Dranch of the Cheef, Dranch



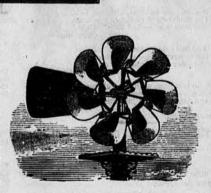
DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be suitfied, or better applied by the use of Dr. Flence's Douche. This is the only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medicine can be carried Hight UP and PRINECTLY APPLIED to all parts of the affected manipassages, and the chambers or cavilies communicating therewise, in which the catarrhal discharge generally proceeds. Its use is pleasant and easily understood, from discotions accompanying each instrument. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures recent attacks of "Gold in the Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or causit drues or poisons. Catarrh Remedy and Douche sold by druggists. R. V. Pirker, M. D., Propty World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, X. Y.

Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

Fall & Winter Specialties.



Fvery man his own miller. Only mill in which the wear can be taken up, and always grind as fine as when new. Only mill that will grind corn with husk on without extra attachment. Only mill grinding corn with the husk on, thrown into hopper same as corn and cob. Only mill grinding corn and cob successfully that will grind shelled corn fine enough for family use. GRINDS TWICE AS FAST as any other mill of the same size and price. Price and descriptive circulars furnished by our agents, or by addressing us.



THE IRON TURBINE WIND MILL

Will not blow down, has no wood about it to shrink, rot, or rattle to pieces; is self-regulating in storms, is the only mill adapted to the western country, is cheaper than any other mill at any price, no pay asked until up and in good running order. See our agents, or write to us direct.

We are also General Western Agents for Whitman's Double Cylinder Shellers, Eclipse, Mound City, and Kansas Hand Shellers, best in use; St. John Sewing Machines, Canton Clipper Plows, Canton Sulky Plow and Parlin Cultivator, New Departure (Tongueless) Cultivator, Skinner Plows, and Skinner Sulky Plows, Challenge Corn Plauter, Studebaker Wagons, etc., etc.

Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen!

BUY ONLY THE

Kansas Queen Breaker,

Made especially for Kansas sod. The most successful Breaker ever introduced. The Best Prairie Breaker ever furnished a Kansas Farmer. Was gotten up especially to meet all the requirements needed in a breaker for Kansas sod. If you want the strongest, lightest draft, steadlest running, easiest handled Breaker you ever stuck into sod, buy only the "Kansas Queen." If your Merchant does not handle it, write to us direct. Be satisfied with no other.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

TOPEKA

Carbonated Stone

And Pipe Works,

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing,

Also Stone for Building Purposes, and Sidewalks.

ALSO KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE,

CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME, AND HAIR. DRAIN PIPE.

All Orders in my line will meet with prompt attention.

OFFICE AND WORKS ON KANSAS AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS. P. O. BOX, 170.

M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor.

OUF

J. H. SPEAR, General Agent.



Read the following:

Assure your subscribers that the Silvarware is first class in every respect, and of latest style of pattern, and that we do not retail a single set at less than \$4,30, and will not tend goods to any of your subscribers at a less price unless accompanied with the following Premium Order.

Eaglic Gold And Silver Playing Co.

ONE SET OF EXTRA COIN-SILVER PLATED TEA-SPOONS 4.50, at retail, and each article is to have your name engraved. If you do not wish your named, send only **60 Cents.**Remember we make this oder good only for 60 days from date of this magazine. So the Silverware as soon as possible.

Address this Premium Order to

EAGLE GOLD AND SILVER PLATING CO., 180 ELM ST., CINCINNATI, O.

OUR NEW-YEARS GIFT.

Piquant Points.

In winter, rugs; In summer, bugs; In sickness, drugs; In adversity, shrugs; In thirst, mugs; In courtship, hugs.

Fisherman's Luck.

BY OUR JIM. Who was it rose at break of day, With spirit light and song so gay, And toward the river took his way? The angle

Who has the freshest, choicest bait, The bamboo rod of lightest weight, And lines and reel of fashion late? The angler.

Who has fished hard till set of sun, Till hungry, wet, and overdone, And after all caught nary one? The angler.

Who is it now, with funeral tread, Crawls slowly home and goes to bed. And utters what is best unsaid? The angler. Chicago Field.

"The ballot box"—A fight at the polls, The flower of young fathers-The pop-

Those who go to law for damages are pretty sure to get them.

A bad marriage is like an electric machine. It makes you dance but can't let go. Which causes a girl more pleasure, to hear herself praised, or another girl run down?

"There is a Rattlesnake in the cellar," is placarded by a Florida farmer to scare a

thieves. Goliah was surprised when David struck him with a stone, because such a thing never enter-ed his head before.

It is with bachelors as with old wood, it's hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

Red is used for danger signals on the railroads and always means "stop." On a man's nose it ought to give the same warning.

"When I die," said a married man, "I want to go where there is no snow to shovel." His wife said she presumed he would.

An urchin being rebuked for wearing outstockings at the toes, replied that it couldn't be helped —"toes wiggled and heels didn't."

"Can you see me, dearest?" said a Chicago man to his wife. "Tell me, can you see me?" "No," she faintly whispered, but I can smell your breath.

A young lady about to marry a farmer said: "Mother Eve married a gardener." She forgot to add that owing to the match the gardener lost his situation. A young mother was explaining to her five-year old boy that when he was christened he "would be one of God's little lambs." "And

will I have hind legs and go baa?" An old Granger, who came into town to purchase a piano for his daughter, asked the agent if he hadn't one with a handle in the end, "so we can all give it a turn once in a while."—Norristown Herald.

"Bub, where's your father?" asked a candidate of a bare-headed boy, standing in front of a farm house. "He's down in the cow lot burying old Tows. The darned old fool killed hisself barking at the candidates. Be you one?"

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Tony Pastor has a new song called, "Wherewas Moses when the Light went Out." If Moses was the man the wilderness people took him to be, you can bet he was down to the gas company's office in about five minutes, explaining the law and asking for a rebate on his bill in short moter. short meter.

A miser having heard of another still more parsimonious than himself, waited on him to gain instruction. He found him reading over a small lamp, and having explained the cause of his visit, "If that be all," said the other, "we may as well put out the lamp, we can converse full as well in the dark." "I am satisfied," said the former, "that as an economist I am much your inferior, and I shall not fail to profit by this les-

son."

Here is the testimony of Capt. John, a Piute loafer: "When three, four bad white men stop and rob one stage, maybe kill somebody, you send one sheriff catch the three, four bad men; some way when some bad white men steal some cattle or some horses, you send one sheriff; but when three, four bad Injun stop one stage, kill somebody, steal some horse or cow, you no try catch the three, four bad injun; all white men say: "Injun broke out, Injun on warpath," and then come soldier to kill everybody."

Science in Richmond.—Sable gentleman, in the voice of a Stentor: "Tatoes!" "Coffee-colored dame: "Hush dat racket; you distracts de whole neighborhood." Sable gentleman: "You kin hear me, kin you?" Coffee-colored dame: "Hear you, I kin hear you a mile!" Sable gentleman: "Thank God for that! I's hollerin' to be heard. Tatoes!" With which cry he touched up his lean horse and moved on.

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rever, &c., and indeed any provided in the polsons.

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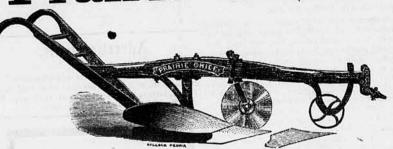
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