

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 21, 1877.

VOL. XV. NO. 12.

FISH CULTURE—DIFFERENT SPECIES.

One of the first steps to be taken in fish culture is to determine the kinds that will prove the most satisfactory, all the circumstances under which the work is to be done, considered. Fishes as a class are the lowest in the scale of vertebrate animals. Considered economically they may be divided into four primary groups or subclasses. The first of these called *Teleosts*, contains a great majority of those fishes held in the highest repute for the table, as the cod, herring, mackerel, carps, suckers, flat fishes, salmon, perch, etc.

These as every one knows, abound in most of the waters of the U. S., and in the ocean near her borders. As will be seen in nearly all of our food-fishes belong to this group. The second group is that of the *Ganoids*. There are but few species of this group in existence at the present day. They belong rather to a past age having played an important part in the ancient history of our globe. Their remains are found in great numbers in a fossilized condition in the older rocks. At present, however, they are few in number, and, with a single exception, are very restricted in their geographical range. Two of the five forms of these fishes are known to America; one the sturgeon, being found throughout the entire northern hemisphere. This is the only family that contains fishes that are ordinarily used for food. The third group called *Elasmobranchiates* or *Selachians* includes the rays and sharks. The rays are the only ones of this group that are used to any extent in this country for food. The sharks, however, are a very popular article of diet with the Chinese, who have brought the taste for this food with them to this country.

The fourth and last group is that of the *Dermopteres*, or lampreys, which are held in high repute as an article of diet, by some people, and are often seen in the city markets of this country.

The waters of the United States are exceedingly rich in species of fishes of value for human food. A complete enumeration of these would be tedious and unprofitable here, but a brief reference to some of the leading families may not be without interest. The first to be noticed, is the *Perch* family or *Percidae*. This family is quite numerous in both genera and species, and contains some of our most valued food-fishes. Among these may be named the common yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), and pike perch (*Lucioperca americana*). These are found in great numbers in the fresh waters of the United States. The principal objection to the introduction of these into waters, where they do not exist in their voracious habits; as they destroy large quantities of other species of fishes. Another tribe of this family is the *Bass* or *Lutridae* embracing genera of *Roccus* and *Morone*, both of which contain species that are of great interest to the pisciculturist. Some of these species are added to saltwater habitats, coming into the mouths of rivers to spawn. Others abound in our inland lakes and western rivers notably in the Mississippi and its tributaries.

A third tribe of this family is the *Black Bass* or *Micropterus*. The well known Black bass is found in this tribe and with its nearly allied species is of great interest to all pisciculturists.

The next family to be noticed is the sun-fish—*Centrarchids*. These are among the best known and most widely distributed of North American fishes. Of these the groups of *Lepomis*, *Centrarchus* and *Esocidae*, contain many well-known species which I can not now discuss at length. Also many others as the *Salmonines* or salmon group, the *Argentine*, smelts, etc., the *Cyprinidae*, carps, shiners, etc., *Siluridae* or catfishes and many other, I shall not tax the patience of the reader with a discussion of. It is sufficient to say that the list of fishes that are adapted to our waters, is so complete and their propagation so easy that there is no excuse for a scarcity, much less a failure of the supply of this wholesome food.

L. J. TEMPLEIN,

SOURD FOOD FOR HOGS.

Please inform me through the columns of the Kansas Farmer which is healthiest for hogs, fresh or sourd food, and oblige

REPLY BY F. D. COBURN, POMONA.

I confess to being very partial to a portion of sourd food, given in connection with other food, but cannot advocate it as the sole diet of swine of any age for any considerable time. My observation is, that those who use sourd food permit it to become too sour, which it soon does if exposed in a sunny place in an



BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market.

It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to use on either right or left hand plows. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated or the plow raised entirely

out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years.

For sale by SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri.

old sour tub or barrel, when it is "sour enough to make a pig squeal" the process has gone too far for health or thrift. The one great and expensive mistake of our swine-raisers is in relying too much on some one kind of food, instead of aiming to supply their stock with a healthful variety. On some farms whole corn is the sole reliance for 365 days in the year, on others a passion for sour feed takes possession of the proprietor and a souring tub is fitted up from which the pigs are gorged with food so long soured that some of it is far gone in decay—or in other words rotten. This is more especially the case in very hot weather.

Still other farms with owners somewhat progressive, are provided with grass lots or small brush pastures, where the pigs hold their own for some months on wind, and slough water, with an occasional feast on one of their dead mates, (who out of pure curiosity wouldn't hold his own), with a mild stimulant and corrective in the shape of a bucket of properly diluted dish-water. The latter however, is among the luxuries and not always supplied, as it is usually more convenient to upset the swill pail close to the kitchen door than to carry it, perhaps several rods, to the hog lot.

Again we have seen farmers, and a good many too, who thought one hog as good as another, and that the breed was in the trough instead of the animal. Most of these have a method of their own, in feeding and management, something as follows: They build a nice airy pen of rails, four panels, five rails to the panel, with soft floor of moist earth, which the hogs can pack if they choose, (have seen the same style of pen built of fence posts seven feet long), in this the hogs, one or a dozen are kept for successive generations, as long as the rails or posts last, and kept with slight variations on the following bill of fare:

Fifth.....	ad libitum.....	40 parts.
Whole corn.....	one feed per day.....	10 ..
Wheat.....	one feed per day.....	10 ..
Barley.....	one feed per day.....	10 ..
Water.....	twice each week.....	10 ..
Dirt.....	subsoil and manure.....	10 ..

They find three years sufficient time to bring their swine to 200 lbs gross, under this system, and 100 bushels of corn per hog is a safe calculation unless some of the animals get wormy or mangy and don't do well for a year or two.

However, I was going to tell something about sourd food. Don't depend on it wholly, but if Mr. Shannon will set a good barrel two-thirds its length in the ground in a sheltered, shady place, have his grain ground, mix meal, bran, shorts, rye or either one with water, or if possible sour milk, whey, or kitchen slops, and half a pound of salt to each bushel of dry feed, let it stand from 24 to 36 hours, at least till fermentation begins, he will have a slop calculated to make his hogs grow in a way that will be pleasing and profitable. If they are kept on good pasture, sour corn meal slop will do first rate, but if kept mainly on corn nothing can surpass the slop made by bran and shorts, or coarsely ground rye soaked as above

stated. If brood sows are supplied with an abundance of such slop not too sour, from the time the pigs are a week old until the weaning time, their size and value will be double that of those belonging to sows kept on corn and water. If those who are seeking information on these topics, and all others pertaining to swine husbandry, will procure the forthcoming book described by the editor of the FARMER of Feb 28th, page 88, they will have in a small compass the latest and best that is known about hogs, pigs and pork.

SPRING PLANTING AND THE GRASSHOPPER.

EDITOR FARMER: I want to make some suggestions to farmers in regard to putting in crops in the grasshopper region. I found out two years ago, that where the ground was smooth 'hoppers were not half as apt to devour a crop as where it was rough and uneven. I smoothed my ground with a drag made by planing two poles about eight feet long together about three feet apart, and dragging it over the ground. I think this is preferable to a roller. When the 'hoppers started across the field they were going with the wind, and traveled almost as fast as if they had wings; there being no obstructions, they could travel much faster and further. On the contrary where the ground was rough, they would very soon get tired and stop and eat up the crops. I would recommend farmers not to plow corn while the 'hoppers stay, as in almost every instance where plowing was done, two years ago, the corn was devoured. Seed is so plenty and cheap in this State, by all means keep planting as fast as your crops are eaten. Even if your last planting is late, our seasons are long; I have full faith in the 'hoppers leaving Kansas in time to raise plenty to keep us from begging.

B. THOMAS.

Hesper, Douglas Co., Kansas.

Maltomah County, Oregon.

March 15.—I have been a resident of Oregon since 1846, but having remained in this county so long and although I have had more or less experience in almost all kinds of farming, I have never as yet ventured to write an article for publication. I reside near Portland. This part of the Willamette valley is principally timbered. We have succeeded in removing the timber from a part of the land from which we produce quantities of hay, potatoes, apples and all kinds of vegetables which find a market at the city of Portland. Our hay usually brings from ten to twenty dollars a ton. Hay per acre, two to three tons. Unimproved land is worth from ten to twenty dollars per acre. The price of improved, depends on the amount of labor to improve it and the distance to market. Potatoes usually fifty cents per bushel, the crop yielding 100 to 200 bushel per acre. Apples per bushel, 25 to 50 cents; all kinds of fruit grow well. We have our dairies, which are mostly confined to the overflowed land of the rivers. Butter, 25

to 35 cents per pound. The southern part of Willamette valley is a very fine prairie country, inhabited by a thrifty set of farmers, who produce a great abundance of wheat, which brings from fifty cents to one dollar per bushel. The winters in the Willamette valley are mild; snow this past winter only one inch in depth which remained one day. Winters frequently more severe than this. Horses in the valley \$50 to \$150. Beef on foot 3 to 5 cent. Cows per head \$15 to \$30.

JACOB JOHNSON.

KANSAS.

From Reno County.

March 10th. The year of 1874, in the month of March, was the first attempt made to settle this beautiful prairie, a body of several thousand acres as nice as the sun ever shone upon. At the above date not one house could be seen, buffalo and antelope having undisputed possession; to-day the land is mostly taken by good, industrious, thorough-going farmers from different parts of the state. We raised good crops of grain last season, our principal one being fall wheat. The average yield of last season was per acre, wheat, 18 bu., corn, 80 bu., oats, 80 bu., the most of it was marketed as No. 2 from the J. B. Case Thresher (of Wisconsin). Our crop for the coming harvest looks finely, our sowing was done very late last fall on account of the grasshoppers; they left no eggs, consequently we do not expect to be deprived of our crops this season. Stock looks well and but little feed needed to winter them; the buffalo grass is now green. Persons wanting teams can be supplied at the following prices: Horses per span \$300; oxen per yoke, \$75 to \$100; cows \$30 to \$35. Corn 80c., wheat \$1.00 per bushel, flour \$3.00 to \$3.25 per cwt. We are having quite a large emigration this spring; last Thursday there arrived, from Ohio and other States, new-comers to the number of 80, and still more coming; there is still plenty of room, you are welcome. A lyceum was held at the Slack school-house last Saturday night, a good attendance and a lively time ensued. Question: Resolved, That the Indians have more reason to complain of the white man than the negro. Verdict in favor of the Indian. We have one store kept by Jno. Hansen, one blacksmith shop and another going up. Always have found the FARMER a helper.

T. J. JONES.

March 9th.—On account of the grasshoppers but little wheat and rye was sown, what there is here looks well. The grasshoppers left without depositing any eggs, so we feel comparatively safe as regards our crops of next season. Our horses and cattle are not in so good a condition as those in counties further east, and owing to the high price of corn, which has been worth 50 cents per bushel all winter, and the fact that all stock is turned out to winter on the grass. There is plenty of government land in this county at \$1.25 per acre.

W. G. O.

SPRING OF THE AGRICULTURAL PRIZE.

List of premiums, announcements of agricultural societies, will soon be in order, preparatory to the coming campaign. Cattle shows should not degenerate into menageries for showing of monstrosities, huge, ponderous masses of fat to attract the wonder of idle and curious people. No object is worthy of a premium unless accompanying facts prove it to be advantageous and profitable for the common farmer to aim at like results; they should illustrate what is practical, economical and useful. No encouragement should be offered for raising animals on the farm except with a view of gain by feeding. Let every society announce a premium for the best oxen, ready for market, that would return a profit on their feeding, based on the ruling price for beef; let prize cattle be accompanied by a statement of their feed, and care and cost.

Sheep raising is annually increasing all over the country. Farmers are beginning to find there is nothing more profitable, in a general sense, than a good flock of sheep. They require a very small outlay, when once a flock is started, and yet the product of wool, meat and manure, is of very considerable importance. To avoid the principal objection to sheep raising by many farmers, the dog, a corral should be constructed near the barn or in the most convenient point on the farm, where the flock should be herded nightly during the year, and thus be protected against the most worthless and disgusting of animals—the sheep dog—which seldom make their attacks by day; and when they do they can be readily shot.—*German Town Telegraph.*

The proper care and management of roads is a matter of the utmost importance to the whole people. We all know that good roads are necessary to all classes of a community. All have to use them and all have to pay for making them. They are especially valuable to farmers, for they constitute a principal integral in the value of the farms. But good roads are not the best means of communication. Grasses and Farmers' Clubs, and other individuals of the rural districts, would enter heartily into the ways and means for accomplishing this purpose, in the most economical manner, they would perform one of the most valuable services ever conferred upon their communities in the interests of agriculture. First of all, however, the public mind must be disabused of the idea that earth roads are necessarily bad. They are not so if well made. How to do this in the most economical manner is the question to be discussed. A little inquiry in the right direction will, we think solve the difficulty.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Again there is a move to have a commission appointed composed of a half dozen or less of our most noted Entomologists, to investigate the habits and history of the Western locusts or grasshoppers. As we were long ago committed to this movement, we can do no less than second the present attempt to force Congress to assist in this matter by making a liberal appropriation to defray the expenses of the gentlemen who may be induced to serve on such an expedition. We want no more \$4,000 appropriations for a "Stay-at-home Commission," who rest their weary bodies in Washington, and content themselves or "himself," in picking dried locusts out of letters sent by correspondents; but let us have a live commission, composed of such noted scientists as Dr. John L. LeConte of Philadelphia and Prof. Charles V. Riley of St. Louis; men who have devoted their lives to the study of natural history and in whose integrity and abilities the entire scientific world has the fullest confidence. If Congress will give us such a commission, supported by a liberal appropriation, we shall soon know whether it is possible for human ingenuity to cope with the pestiferous locusts.—*Rural New Yorker.*

March is the most fatal month of the year on stock. March winds, March rains, and the short watery grass of March, usually slay thousands of cattle. Feed your stock liberally during this month. It will not only save them from the bone-yard, but will tell most favorably upon them during the entire summer. The fields have now been thoroughly gleaned. The short grass beginning to shoot forth on the branches and in sheltered localities, while most grateful to stock, has very little nutrition. Give your stock a good start this month by high feeding, and their sleek, thrifty growing condition during the summer will be ample compensation for your timely care and attention. Do not neglect to feed your stock regularly, liberally, during this the most important month in the year. We repeat and emphasize, feed your stock in March.—*Southern Live-Stock Journal.*

We do not apprehend that the west will suffer from the want of seed corn this spring from the fact that last fall was so favorable that most, if not all the corn had fully reached maturity before the frost reached us; but there is one way that the farmer can always tell whether his seed corn is good or not. It is very simple. Let him take average kernels open and examine the chit or germ, and if by pressing, it emits an oily substance, it is good and will grow. On the other hand if the chit, germ or whatever it is called, is soft and dark and does not contain an oily matter, it will not grow because the germ is dead.—*Farmer's Union.*

Last Monday forenoon 3000 acres were entered at this land office. The heaviest day's work that has ever been done here.—*Larned Press.*

Written for the Kansas Farmer.

CHEAP MONEY AND FREE TRADE.

"Come, let us hear what this babbler has to say, he seems to be a settler-forth of strange doctrines." Such were the greetings that met St. Paul when he commenced preaching a free salvation. And pretty much are the same greetings applied to every advocate of a new order of things leading to the reform and enfranchisement of mankind. But in advocating cheap money, I am not advancing any new, untried theory. The shackles placed on the limbs of industry and labor by combined capital, are the most difficult to remove, for the golden chains are just as galling as those made of baser metal. Your correspondent in the issue of March 7th, under the heading of "The Road to Wealth," goes for me, and calls this idea or proposition that I advanced, of the Government loaning the money of the nation directly to the industrial classes, chimerical or to use his own words, "to supply their wants, real or imaginary, is the most fallacious and preposterous that could be put into their heads." I am sorry that your correspondent did not sign his name, it don't look well to be fighting and firing from an ambush; if the doctrines he advances are sound ones, he should not be ashamed of them. He commences like a skillful fencer, with a little flattery only to make his blows the more telling afterwards. I shall take the Money question first and leave the Free Trade question for a future article. Now I want to be fully understood, that I claim that the National credit is based on the combined wealth of the industrial classes. That money issued on that basis is safer, better, and more available than metallic money; in fact, arguing to establish metallic money is about as absurd as arguing to set aside the locomotive and bring back the old stage coach; yet when I was a boy the stage coach that could make its 10 miles an hour, was looked upon as the perfection of traveling. Now, in replying to the arguments of your correspondent, I will have to do a great deal of random firing, did I know his status in society I could aim more closely. If that article was written by a National Bank officer or stockholder, the motive would be very apparent, but if written by a party who honestly believed in the premises he advanced, all that is required is a fair statement of facts. Taking the latter view of the point, I shall answer it first, by proving the superiority of paper money to gold and silver.

In the first place, there is not gold enough, in the world to carry on the business of this nation. We have produced from our mines since 1846, over half the gold in the world, and yet we are destitute of it today, and our statesmen (Heaven bless the mark, if statesmen they are) talk about resuming specie payment when there is not three per cent to resume with. In the 1875 there were balances to the amount of 33,000 millions adjusted in the New York clearing house, without a single dollar being paid in coin. Suppose gold alone was used in settling these balances, how many railroad trains would be required to move it, counting three-fourths of a million of dollars for a ton, you can see the unwieldy bulk it would be. Well, as we have not got it, let us take a glance at Specie Basis England, where the poor man never sees or handles paper money, as there are no bank notes in circulation less than £5 (\$25). I will refer to a statement made by Sir John Lubbeck before a statistical society in London, of the business of his firm for a few days, amounting to £19,000,000, Checks and Bills £18,395,000 or 97 per cent. Bank of England notes 408,000 County notes 79,000 3 per cent. Coin 118,000

or one-half of one per cent. in coin. And such is the trash that your correspondent claims is only worth three cents per pound for the paper mill. Ah, but he remarks, the Bank of England note commands gold, and is based on it. No such thing. The Bank of England note is based on debt, what ours are based on, and stranger still, in the case of the Bank of England, on a debt that the English themselves admit will never be paid; and yet a hundred pound Bank of England note will command the full face value in gold in every bank or Broker's office in Kansas, and in most cases a premium equal to the exchange. What has our friend got to say about the philosopher's stone now; is not his point fully answered by this scrap of paper 5000 miles from home without gold to back it? For the first £15,000,000, \$75,000,000, issued by the Bank of England, is secured by bills of exchange or English consols, like our own bonds, evidences of debt. But our friend takes the position that gold is a standard, it is the money of the world. Did he ever try it? I will give you a little of my own experience.

A few years ago I visited Europe. Previous to leaving New York I procured English sovereigns for my loose cash; the bulk of my money was in a little scrap of paper giving me credit with the London house of Brown, Shipley & Co. During my stay in England, the gold sovereigns did well enough, but as soon as I crossed into France I found they were money no longer; they had a commercial value and that was all. The same was equally true of French gold as soon as you crossed into Germany, whilst our \$20 gold piece would not be taken at all on the road, but you would be obliged to sell it to the broker. There is no such thing as standard money for the world, it is a humbug. "But then gold itself has a standard value as a metal." Wrong again: A standard is something that don't change, like the yard-stick or pound weight; the yard is just 36 inches all over the world, neither more nor less; is that the case with gold? The

everyday fluctuation of the market is a sufficient answer. But then, the world places a standard value on gold. Let us see! When the Bank of England resumed specie payment in 1823, parliament decreed that gold should be worth £4.18 6d per oz. the first year, £3 18s 6d, the second, and £3 17s 6d the third, at which figure it should remain. How is that for a standard? Surely our anonymous friend can not be posted on the peculiar provision in our National constitution that makes it the duty of the Government to furnish the money for the nation; nor is there any provision made to delegate that power even to a sovereign state; by what right is that power delegated to an individual class of the citizen? But it is impossible to bring forward these points properly in a short newspaper article like this; if persons wishing to be posted on this financial question, would enclose 25 cents to W. A. Berkeley, Grand Rapids, Michigan, or James Taylor, 30 Aberdeen St, Chicago, Ill., they will receive a pamphlet that will explain all the inside workings of this money question, that is to be the great, leading feature of the politics of the future. But our friend scouts the idea that the citizens of this nation are capable of running their business themselves; and that a favored class of individuals must take care of the money and let it out to their fellow citizens at just what terms their greed may determine upon. If this is a government of the people and for the people, it should be run in the people's interest. I am a farmer, and claim to belong to a class that has done more to develop the nation than any other. It is the farmer who builds the cities, towns, railroads, places steamboats on our rivers, opens our mines, and in fact are the pioneers who open up all the industrial elements of the nation. And I claim that the farmer has a just and legitimate right to receive the money, he may require to carry on his business, direct from the government, without the intervention of a lot of parasites and money-changers who run the financial mill, and who claim the exclusive right to manage the finances of the nation. Between the lower stone of taxation and the upper one of exorbitant usury, the tiller of the soil and the working classes are ground down to poverty and are drifting into bankruptcy. Was this the case when money was plenty or wheat \$3 per bushel, as our friend quotes? Where was your army of tramps then? Not one failure where we have 50 now. The people were prosperous, but the Scots and Vanderbilts were not amassing their millions. The farms were not covered with mortgages, and all classes were busy and happy. How is it that France is the most independent, rich and happy nation in the world? She has adopted our paper system (the best the world has ever known, when carried out in good faith to the people). Her paper money has driven gold out of circulation, till to-day there is more gold in the vaults of the Bank of France than ever was known before, (over 500 tons) and the last week in February, the Bank of France drew £3,000,000 sterling from the Bank of England. Her paper money is precisely the same as our greenbacks; the government don't promise to pay 100 cents on the dollar, but they pledge the faith of the nation to receive them for 100 cents on the dollar, for all purposes. Our government dishonors its own issues, and discriminates in favor of certain classes. The French government loans the credit of the nation whenever needed; for instance, the merchants of Bordeaux were unable to meet their engagements, owing to a pressure in the money market; the government came forward and offered to advance them 50 millions of francs, on their merchandise till the pressure passed away. Ours would give that sum into the hands of a lot of Shylocks, and give them a chance to turn an honest penny by skinning their fellow citizens. If these regions that have been devastated by grasshoppers, could get a small advance from the government to be paid back when they could raise a crop, would it not be more like the paternal care that a republican government should exercise, than to force them to mortgage their little homes to the usurer? But my article is too long and I must quit. In my next I shall answer his arguments against Free Trade, till then I remain, as ever, the friend of justice and equal rights.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

Muscatine, Iowa.

Special Correspondent of the Kansas Farmer.

A VISIT TO THE KANSAS STATE PENITENTIARY.

This State Institution is very pleasantly situated on high and rolling ground, on the L. & G. R. R., five miles from Leavenworth, Kansas. The first work done on the penitentiary was in the year 1864. Very little was, however, done that year, and the work was abandoned until 1866, from that time, onward, the improvements have steadily progressed until it is now one of the best constructed buildings of the kind in the United States. The foundation wall is laid 7 feet below the surface, the wall proper being 20 feet in height above ground. It is 7 feet wide at the bottom, and 2½ feet wide at the top. At each of the four corners of the wall, there is a circular tower about 20 feet in diameter, and 35 feet high. The State owns 63 acres here but only 10 of it is enclosed by the prison walls. Entering the penitentiary on the west side, through the building occupied by the officers of the institution, we find, on the right of the wide hall, the private office of the Warden.

Upon presenting my credentials, and stating the object of my visit, viz., to gather information in regard to the workings of this State

Institution for the benefit of the readers of the FARMER, I was cordially received by the Warden, Major Henry Hopkins, and invited to visit the several wards and departments of the prison, under the guidance of the chaplain, Rev. J. B. McCleery. To the left of the hall is a large room occupied by the clerk, Hon. H. C. Fields. The second room is used by the Deputy Warden, Maj. C. J. Hanks. The convicts are directly under the care and management of the Deputy Warden, whose vigilance and watchfulness over the interests and welfare of the prisoners under his charge, is well known. At the time Major Hanks came here, the ball and chain was used as a punishment on refractory prisoners; under his humane management this has been entirely discarded, and the only kind of punishment now used by him, is to deprive the convict of his regular allowance of food, only allowing him a bread and water diet, and confinement in one of the towers with no other bedding than one blanket. The most stubborn convict rarely holds out under this treatment more than three days.

From this room the Deputy Warden can look into the "cell house" through two tall narrow windows. No revolutionary movement can, therefore, be made by the convicts without the immediate knowledge of this officer. The Turnkey, Capt. S. T. Ferree, has his office in this room. He appears to be a quiet but determined looking officer, and a better selection for the position could hardly be made. Directly opposite this room, across the hall, is a large room occupied by the guards when off duty; around the walls, hung in frames, are the various "Orders of the Warden," which govern the actions of the guards, and are of necessity very strict. No loud talking, smoking, swearing, or any political debates, or any arguments upon any exciting subject is allowed. The number of guards, including the shop superintendents, is 30. The Chapel, where service is held every Sabbath, is 40 by 70 feet, and 20 feet high. The walls and ceiling are frescoed and painted very beautifully, the work of one of the convicts, and it is doubtful in my mind whether finer workmanship can be found elsewhere in the State. The room is large enough to seat 1000 persons; common board seats are used at present. Miss L. McCleery, daughter of the Chaplain, is acting as organist, and, as there is no salary allowed by law for an organist, the prisoners made up a purse on Christmas and presented her with \$120; she is only 13 years old. The Chapel service, of one hour's duration, is made compulsory, and held at 10 a. m. each Sunday. The Sunday School is held from 1 till 3 p. m., and although it is a voluntary service, at least four-fifths of the convicts are in regular attendance. The school-room adjoins the Chapel; it is 40 feet square and 20 feet high. A secular school of about two hours duration is held here every Sabbath; this, as well as the Sabbath School, is under the direct charge and management of the Chaplain. The school is divided into 8 classes; one hundred and twenty of the convicts attend this school. The studies taught, are reading, writing and civil government. We next visited the hospital. This room is the same size as the school-room, and is profusely ornamented with paintings and landscape drawings, the work of a talented artist among the convicts. The room is light and well ventilated. The low iron cot is used; the bedding is neat, clean and comfortable, climbing vines and other plants filled the windows and all other available places, the whole room having a cheerful appearance. A person who is sick within these walls will have good care, as experienced nurses are in constant attendance, and an eminent physician, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, who is employed by the State, is always at his post. A complete dispensary is attached to this department. There is at present 15 cases of sickness in the hospital. Last year there were only 5 deaths. Directly under this room, on the first floor, is a room of the same size, occupied by 8 female convicts. There are also a few cells in this room, two of them being now occupied by two insane convicts; This room is under the management of Mrs. S. A. Kyle.

The kitchen, where the food is prepared for the 400 convicts, is fitted up with all the latest improvements in cooking apparatus, sixty-five gallons of coffee is here made at once. Six sacks of flour is daily made into bread and consumed by the prisoners. This department is under the charge of a competent kitchen-steward, Mr. Alex Skinner. Active operations were under headway in the washroom; the clothes are washed by steam and dried by artificial heat. The bath-room contains about 30 bathing tubs, and every Saturday the inmates of this institution are allowed the use of these bathing tubs. In consequence of the excellent sanitary rules of this establishment, the sick list contains a very small proportion of the inmates. Meals are served up at exactly the same time each day, seldom varying over a minute from the stated time. Regularity as to meals, sleep and work, is insisted upon by the officers. The dining hall is capable of seating 600 persons; the food furnished the convicts, cost the state last year just 51 cents per day for each person. The building occupied as a library, is built octagon in shape; shelves are made entirely around the sides of this room, and are capable of holding 5000 volumes, although at present there are only about 2000 volumes belonging to the institution. The library room is used as an office by the Chaplain who has an able and intelligent assistant. All letters that the prisoners receive are examined and read by the Chaplain; they are then registered in a book kept for that purpose with the name of the writer, from where and to whom, before they are given to the owner.

The convicts are allowed to write one letter a month, the day fixed being the first Saturday in the month. Every letter written by them is carefully read by the Chaplain, and each letter registered previous to being sent away. I find the Chaplain to be a kind, considerate, and conscientious man. He is entirely devoted to his work, and is undoubtedly doing good service for the State and for each inmate. Two hundred convicts work in the wagon shops, and about 50 work in the shoe shops. The work of the men in these shops is hired by contractors, who give the State 45 cents per day for the work of each convict.

The balance of the men are employed on improvements, and in and about the kitchen, and washroom etc. etc. From what I saw in this visit, I am convinced that the management of the Kansas State Penitentiary is not only in good and honest hands, but that the institution is most ably managed.

W. W. C.

Barbour County.

Condition of winter wheat and rye good. Condition of live-stock good; cattle subsisting entirely on the range. Price of stock: Horses and ponies \$25 to \$100; cows \$15 to \$25; three and four-year-old steers \$15 to \$25. Corn worth 50 cts. per bushel; wheat \$1. Indian Trust land good price per acre \$1.25; improved land per acre \$3 to \$8. Some grass-hopper eggs; no known means to destroy them. Grist and saw mill being built this season. Have school and church privileges.

M. N. CLEMENTS.

Seneca County, Ohio.

March 5th. The wheat crop looks nice and green. We have some boss farmers here who know how to farm. They plow deep with three horses and steel plows. Nearly every farm has a brick house and bank barn, splendid horses and lots of oats to feed them. All kinds of live-stock are in good condition better than I have seen them in thirty years. Amber wheat sells at \$1.45, corn 45 cts, oats 34, eggs 15 cts per doz, butter 20 cts per lb. We had two months, nice sleighing, through Feb. the ground was bare and mild spring like weather, splendid roads. Interest 8 to 10 per cent, money very close. The potato crop a failure last year, they are worth \$1.20 per bushel. Our fruit not injured yet, and we have good crops usually. Average price for horses \$120, @200, cattle 4 cts per hundred on foot, hogs 6 cts per lb on foot good sheep worth \$3, per head. We have some fine blooded stock here of various kinds. The farmers are losing their poultry by chicken cholera. Will some kind farmer give us a remedy for the same in the FARMER?

ONAS WEIKER.

Ness County.

March 3d. Winter wheat and rye in good condition not as much sown here this year as last. Cattle and horses are in good condition considering the hard winter. We have had no horses selling here, cows selling from \$25 to \$40. There is plenty of good bottom land yet open to Homesteaders, no grasshopper eggs deposited in this county.

J. S. BROWN.

THE LAWS OF THE LATE SESSION OF KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT

Authorizing the appointment of a commissioner of fisheries, and for the protection of fish in the waters of the state of Kansas, and making appropriations for the salary of the commissioner.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

SECTION 1. A commission of fisheries of the state of Kansas is hereby established, as hereafter provided for in section three of this act.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioner to examine the various rivers, lakes and streams of the state of Kansas, with a view of ascertaining whether they can be rendered more productive of fish, and what means are desirable to effect this object, either in restoring the production of fish in them, or in protecting or propagating the fish that at present frequent them, and to stock the same with fish as means for that purpose may be supplied by the United States fish commissioner, and by the societies and individuals interested in the propagation of fish or otherwise; and such commissioner shall report the result of his labors, and any recommendations he may offer, annually to the governor of the state.

SEC. 3. The governor shall have power to appoint a commissioner, to hold office for two years, who shall receive three dollars per day and ten cents per mile for actual time and distance traveled: Provided, That the amount actually paid shall be charged as mileage on railroads, and that not more than fifty days in each year shall be devoted in carrying this act into effect.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person or company to obstruct any of the streams in the state of Kansas, by building a dam, or otherwise, without constructing a "fish-way."

SEC. 5. Any person or company owning or operating a dam on any of the streams of the state of Kansas shall, within one year after the passage of this act, construct a fish way that will permit all kinds of fish to pass up the stream except in cases where in the opinion of said commissioner such dam will permit the passage of fish.

SEC. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person to fish with a seine, net, or otherwise, within eighty rods of any fish-way, or from any private fish preserve, pond or stream, owned and used for the propagation of fish without the owner's consent.

SEC. 7. It shall be unlawful for any person to catch with a seine or net any of the fish in the waters of the state of Kansas, during the months of April, May and June in each year.

SEC. 8. Any person or company violating any of the sections of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefore before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be fined for violating section 4 or 5 of this act, not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and shall stand committed until such fine is paid.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the fish commissioner to see that the provisions of this act are enforced, and for this purpose shall have the power to call to his assistance the county attorney of any county in which the provisions of this act are violated, to manage and prosecute the case.

SEC. 10. Five hundred dollars for the year 1877, and five hundred for the year 1878, or as much of it as is necessary, shall be lawfully appropriated out of any funds not otherwise appropriated to carry this act into effect.

AN ACT

To regulate weights and measures, and to repeal an act entitled "An act regulating weights and measures," approved March 2, 1868. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. The weights and measures received from the United States by the state university shall be placed in charge of the secretary of state, and shall be and remain and be used as the sole authorized public standard of weights and measures.

SEC. 2. Such weights, measures and balances as may be procured from time to time to replace those before mentioned shall be preserved in the same form and of the same dimensions, the denominations of the weights and measures being marked thereon respectively, and they shall be sealed with the seal which is kept for that purpose by the state sealer.

SEC. 3. The secretary of the state shall be ex officio, state sealer of weights and measures and shall have the care and custody of the authorized public standards of weights and measures. He shall try and prove by such standards all weights and measures, scales and beams which may belong to any county, and be sent or brought to him for that purpose by the county sealer, and shall seal such when found to be accurate by stamping on them the letter "K," with a seal which he shall have and keep for that purpose.

SEC. 4. The county clerk of each county shall be the sealer of weights and measures for the county, and shall have the care and custody of the county standards. He shall procure at the expense of the county, when not already provided, a full set of weights and measures, scales and beams, which he shall cause to be tried, proved and sealed by the state standards, under the direction of the secretary of state.

SEC. 5. The several county sealers shall try and prove all weights and measures, scales and beams, when requested to do so, and when the same are found or made to conform to the legal standards, they shall seal and mark such weights and measures with a seal, to be kept by them for that purpose.

SEC. 6. The state, county and township sealers shall be entitled to receive for their services at and after the following rates: For sealing and marking every beam, 10 cents; for sealing and marking every measure of extension, at the rate of 10 cents per yard, not to exceed 50 cents for any one measure; for sealing and marking every weight, 2 cents; for sealing and marking liquid and dry measures, if the same be of the capacity of a gallon or more, 10 cents; of less than a gallon 5 cents. They shall also be entitled to a reasonable compensation for making such weights and measures conform to the standard established by this act.

SEC. 7. Every county clerk who neglects to have the standards under his charge compared and sealed as required by this act, or neglects to keep the same in good order and repair, or who suffers any of them through his neglect, to be lost, damaged or destroyed, shall forfeit to the county not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, to be recovered before any justice of the peace of the county.

SEC. 8. Whoever sells by any other weights, scales, measures, beams or balances than such as conform to such standards, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for each offense, and when by the custom of trade they are provided by the buyer, if the purchases by any other weights, measures, scales, beams or balances, he shall be subject to a like penalty to be recovered before a justice of the peace in the name and for the use of the person complaining.

SEC. 9. In the sale of charcoal, fruits, vegetables, and all other articles sold by heaped measure, one thousand two hundred and eighty-two (1,282) cubic inches shall constitute a half-bushel.

SEC. 10. The hundred weight shall consist of 100 pounds, and twenty such hundred weight shall constitute a ton.

SEC. 11. Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be made as follows: To wit: Wheat, 60 lbs; rye, 58 lbs; Indian corn, shelled, 56 lbs; barley, 48 lbs; malt, 32 lbs; oats, 32 lbs; bran, 30 lbs; corn meal, 50 lbs; beans, 60 lbs; clover seed, 60 lbs; Hungarian and millet seed, 50 lbs; Irish potatoes, 60 lbs; sweet potatoes, 50 lbs; turnips, 55 lbs; flax seed, 54 lbs; onions, 57 lbs; salt, 50 lbs; castor beans, 44 lbs; hemp seed, 44 lbs; timothy seed, 45 lbs; blue-grass seed, 14 lbs; dried peaches, 33 lbs; dried apples, 24 lbs; stone coal, 80 lbs; unslacked lime, 80 lbs; plastering hair, 8 lbs.

SEC. 12. Whoever, in buying any of the articles mentioned in the preceding section, shall take any greater number of pounds thereof to the bushel, or in selling any of said articles shall give any less number of pounds thereof to the bushel than is allowed by said section, with intention to gain advantage thereby, except where expressly authorized so to do by special contract or agreement to that effect, shall be liable to the party injured in double the amount of the property so wrongfully taken or not given, and ten dollars in addition thereto, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 13. The act entitled "An act regulating weights and measures," approved March 2, 1868 is hereby repealed.

AN ACT

Authorizing county treasurer to issue duplicate tax sale certificate upon evidence that the original has been lost.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

SECTION 1. That the owner of any tax sale certificate which has been lost, or which may hereafter be lost, and the land therein described shall not have been redeemed, at the time a tax deed becomes due thereon, may exhibit to the treasurer evidence satisfactory to him of such loss, and upon his executing a bond to the treasurer, with sufficient surety, to protect any person who should hereafter show his right thereto, the treasurer shall issue to said owner a duplicate tax-sale certificate, which shall have the same effect in all respects as the original.

AN ACT

Requiring county, township and municipal bonds to be canceled in certain cases. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

SECTION 1. That all county, township and municipal bonds on which final judgment shall hereafter be rendered by any court of record in this state, shall be canceled in open court and returned by the clerk of such court to the clerk of the proper county, city or township.

KANSAS CITY, March 18, 1976	
PRODUCE.	
BUTTER—Per lb.—Choice.....	14½c-24
CHEESE—Per lb.....	110½
Eggs—Per doz.—Fresh.....	101½
POTATOES, per bush.....	50 to 70
Lard.....	12½
TALLOW.....	6½ to 7
FLOUR—Per cwt.—Rye.....	2.75
XXX.....	3.00
XXXX.....	4.50
CORNSHEDS—Per cwt.....	2.00-2.15
Kin dried, per bu.....	

Corrected weights by Hartsock & Gossett, Dealers in Grain, Flour, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Cane.....	\$50.00
-----------------	---------

to cure Weak, Watery, Inflamed, a
Near-Sighted Eyes, and all other Dis-
eases of the Eyes.
WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING
HUGH GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND
FIGURING YOUR FACE. Pamphlet of 4
pages Mailed Free. Send your address
to us also.

Agents Wanted

Gents or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed.
Full particulars sent free. Write immediately
to **DR. J. BALL & CO.,** (P. O. Box
No. 81 Liberty St., New York City, N. Y.)

Let us Smile.

A backwoods shoemaker puts blue glass windows in the box toes of his clients' boots to cure corns.

A late book is entitled "Half Hours with Insects." What a lively half hour one can have with a bee!

They are holding neck-tie parties on the plains. The horse-thieves are the invited guests.

The Norristown *Herald*, has solved the conundrum. "Why was Washington like a newspaper man?" Answer: "Because he couldn't tell a lie."

North Carolina has a newspaper called the Pee Dee Bee. The editor is probably rather See-Dee-Graphic. And is certainly Nee-Dee.

"What should you do if mamma should die?" she pathetically asked her little three-year old daughter. "I don't know," remarked the infant, with downcast eyes and a melancholy voice, "I thypose I should have to thpank mythelf!"

The following cypher dispatch from Field to Tilden is now printed for the first time: "Goneup, Dammit, Playedout, Empty Bar's, Mules Busted, Incomepoop, Croninose, Eclipsed, Bill, Ten Thousands Forkover, Joebradley, Infernal, Hartisan, Hays-ok, Vale, Dead, Duckfield."

A three-year old little girl at Rochester, N. Y., was taught to close her evening prayer, during the temporary absence of her father, with, "and please watch over papa." It sounded very sweet, but the mother's amusement may be imagined when she added, "And you'd better keep an eye on mamma too!"

An exchange asks: "What is the danger of the hour?" There are several. The one newspaper men have most to fear is the danger of getting "struck" with one of those blamed counterfeit thousands dollars notes now in circulation.

A Danbury man, wishing to engage several bushels of potatoes from a party in the suburbs, asked a neighbor what sort of a man he was. "Well," said the conscientious neighbor, "I don't know very much about him, but I should think he would make a tip-top stranger."

"What size do you wear, sir?" blandly inquired the hatter. "I think," said the customer, "about—." Just then, in backing towards the mirror he stepped on a piece of orange peel and sat down suddenly—"about a cap-size, I think."

"The excuse of the third man," said Mr. Moody, illustrating the parable of the guests who were backward in coming forward, "was more absurd than any—I have married a wife, and therefore I cannot come. Now, why didn't he take his wife along with him!"

"Zachariah," said Mrs. Chandler, "what smell is that?" "Cloves," "But that other smell?" "Allspice." "But isn't there another?" "Yes—apples." "And just one more?" "Cider, my dear." "Well, Zachariah," said she, "if you'd only drink a little brandy now you'd make a good mince pie."

ADVERTISEMENT.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

TREES, PLANTS. Spring Lots free. F. K. Phoenix, Bloomington Nursery, Ill.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

\$552 \$77 P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

\$3 Buy the best Washing Machine. Write I. S. Richardson, 100 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

YOUR NAME PRINTED on 40 Mixed Cards for 10c. CLINTON BROS., CLINTONVILLE, CT.

GUNS Revolvers, &c. Latest styles; lowest prices. Sent anywhere C. O. D. for examination. Price list free. Great Western Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

\$180 to \$200 per month guaranteed to agent everywhere, to sell our **INDEX** Sample free. Address the **Home** Wm. M. M., 183 Maiden Lane, N. Y., or 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

CALIFORNIA broom-corn seed; never turns red. Broom machines. Broom-Corn Cultivator. Send stamp for circular. Charleston, Colles County, Ill.

R. A. TRAYER.

WANTED AGENTS to canvass for Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits and Shrubs. Park Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas. P. F. PHILLIPS.

TREES! PLANTS! SEEDS!

Evergreens for Wind-Breaks, transplanted from one to three times. Small Fruits, best new varieties. Also the earliest Fruits yet introduced, including Moss, May and June Peach, Rappington Sweet Cherry, Champion Grape (a Seedling of Hartford), and other new and thoroughly tested varieties of Fruits, and all the old varieties of special merit.

Greenhouse and Bedding Plants.

For Beautifying Parks, Cemeteries, and Suburban Home Grounds, also a Specialty.

Greenhouses and Packing Grounds on Spring Avenue, three fourths of a mile South of the St. Louis Fair Grounds. Address **WM. M. KING**.

Rural World Office, 600 Olive Street, St. Louis.

With

TWENTY

OIL TEMPERED

Spring Steel

Teeth.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and out-let all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1877 will be ready by January, and sent **FREE** to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seeds ever sent out by any seed house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on every package. All seed sold from my establishment warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. As the original introducer of the Hubbard and Marblehead Squashes, the Marblehead Cabbages, and a score of other new vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a Specialty. **JAMES J. H. GREGORY,** Marblehead, Mass.

DEERE & CO.,
Moline, Illinois.

A. MANSUR,
St. Louis, Mo.

C. S. WHEELER,
Kansas City, Mo.

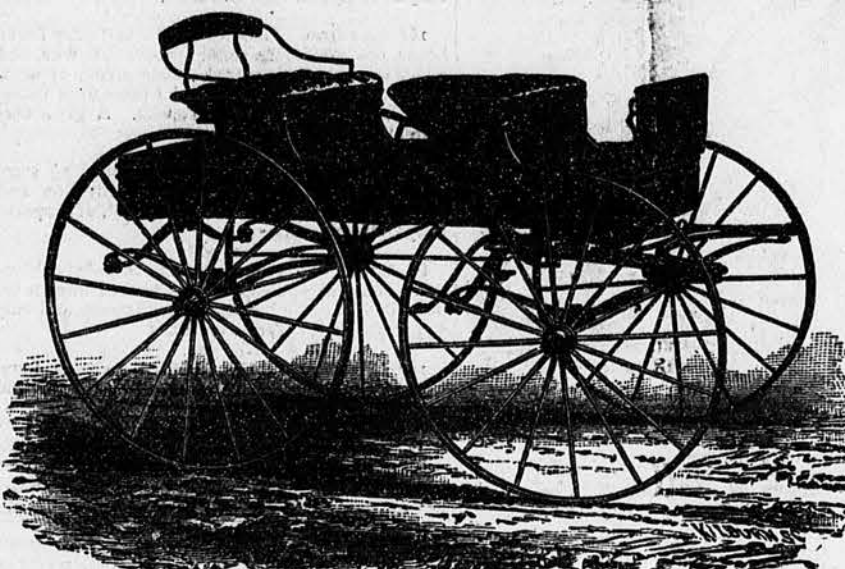
DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,

—GENERAL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF—

FARM MACHINERY,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

We call the especial attention of Farmers to our line of strictly Standard and fully Warranted Goods adapted to their wants. With extensive establishments in Kansas City and St. Louis, and direct connection with the largest Plow Factory in the World, we are justified in asserting that our facilities for Manufacturing and Selling the best articles at low prices are unequalled in the West. We respectfully solicit your trade and will be pleased to send you our "Farmer's Pocket Companion" for 1877, free by mail on application. It is not a cheap Advertising dodge, but a handsome Diary and Pocket Book, replete with valuable information.

—We refer below to some of our leading Implements, among them—



The Cortland Spring Wagon.

Unrivalled as to style, strength, and price. A light draft, easy riding wagon, carrying, when required, 1000 pounds. Platform Springs, Patent Wheels, Solid Collar, Coach Shaped Axles, English Steel. Norway Iron, slowgrowth timber, used in construction. Patent bent round cornered or square body. Very handsome and strong. Made at an immense factory, building nothing but PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS. Send for special Catalogue and Price.



The Improved Diamond Corn Planter.

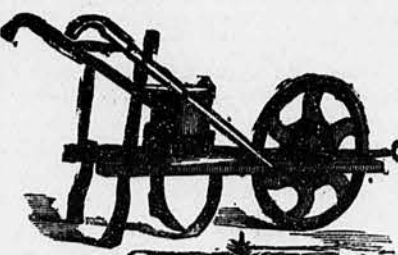
MANUFACTURED BY OURSELVES—WARRANTED EQUAL TO ANY.

Has Open Heel. Slide Valve with Spring Outfit. Quantity planted can be changed without removing corn from box. Best lever in use for raising runners with dropper seated. Runners can be locked either in or out of the ground. Check Rowe Drill or Sod Attachment, work perfectly. See this Planter before buying.

THE CLIMAX CORN PLANTER.

IMPROVED FOR 1877, WITH OPEN HEEL.

Six Chamber Rotary Drop, each chamber passing 15 inches under corn. Double jointed wrought-iron coupling. Advantage Lever for raising Runners. Can be adjusted to plant any depth. Wide STEEL Runners. Strong and well finished. Most popular now in use.



The HOOSIER CORN DRILL

One Man and Horse plant ten acres per day with ease, and the yield is greater by ten to fifteen bushels per acre, than when planted with two-horse planters.

Very Popular Wherever Known.

These Celebrated Churns have the endorsement of the best dairymen of the country. They combine more good qualities than any other. Five sizes made. Every Churn warranted. Made only by PORTER, BLANCHARD & SONS, CONCORD, N. H.

We are their General Agents, send to us for Catalogue and Prices.



With
TWENTY
OIL TEMPERED
Spring Steel
Teeth.



A
BOY OR GIRL
TEN YEARS OLD
Can Work It
Easily.

The "Coates" Lock Lever Sulky Rake.

The favorite Rake in Kansas, and out-let all others, as we are prepared to prove by the figures. We have handled it for the past seven years with great success. We can hardly tell the story of its merits in more convincing terms, but we invite any farmer expecting to buy a rake, to send to us for Special Circular.

Office and Warehouses, Santa Fe and Twelfth Streets, West Kansas City.

DEERE, MANSUR & CO.,
KANSAS CITY, MO.



J.W. English & Bro.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Reaper and Mower Knives,
MOWER AND REAPER SECTIONS,

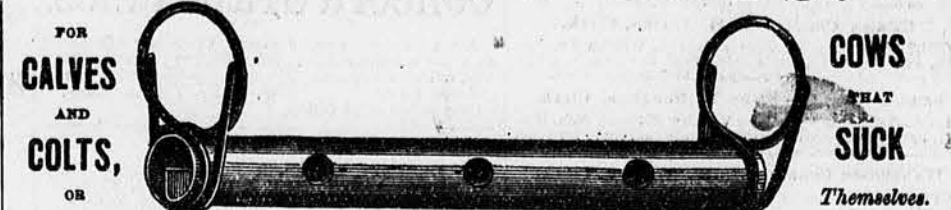
KNIFE and SICKLE HEADS,
Guard and Section Rivets, Brass Pitman
Boxes, Thresher Spikes,

Patent Safety Couplings, Babbitt Metal,
Rubber and Leather Belting.

1227 Union Avenue, Near Union Depot,
Kansas City, Missouri.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND DISCOUNTS.

WEANING BITS.



The bit is hollow and put in the animal's mouth, so that in sucking it sucks air, the vacuum being broken. The bit does not prevent animals from eating or drinking.

RETAIL PRICE OF BITS.

For Cows, : : .35 cents. sale. Discount to the trade. State and county rights for
For Calves and Colts, : : 25 cents. JAMES LILLIE, LOUISBURG,
For Yearlings, : : 30 cents. Miami County, Kansas.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's
AGRICULTURAL HOUSE,

419, 421 and 423 Walnut Street,
Kansas City, Missouri.



CANTON SULKY PLOW.

In our Agricultural Implement Department will be found none but the Latest Improved, Highest Grade, Best Made Farm Machinery in the Market.

We are the Western Depot for the Canton Clipper Plows, Parlin Cultivator, Canton Vibrating Harrow, Cole's Stalk Cutter, New Departure (Tongueless) Cultivator, Canton Sulky Plow (warranted the best in market), Selby Corn Planter, Challenge Corn Drill, Champion Reaper and Mower, Van Osdel's Hedge Trimmer, the Aultman and Taylor Thresher, the Taylor and Dayton Sulky Hay Rakes, Huber Revolving Rake, Superior Grain Drill, Big Giant Corn Mill, Sandwich Corn Shellers, etc., etc.

In Our Wagon and Carriage Department,

Will be found the Studebaker Farm Wagon, and Good Strong Serviceable Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carriages, of every description; we keep no shoddy spring work. Have adopted as our platform, on all of our work the best Wheel, best Spring best Axle, that can be procured. (let prices be graded by the finish), so that whoever gets a job of spring work of us can have the assurance that it will be of lasting service to them.

In our Seed Department,

Will be found none but Pure, Fresh, Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

We use great care in purchasing our Field Seeds only of responsible parties, and having our Garden Seeds grown for us by some of the best growers in the country, seeds especially adapted to this climate. We study the wants of the farmers of the new West, and those who have been procuring their seeds of us, or our seeds through their merchants, testify to the fact of having the best success in raising crops they ever had. We take pains to furnish only the best of everything and more for the money than any other Agricultural House in the West, and our customers can have the assurance and the warranty that when they get anything from us, or from their merchants who keeps our goods, from either department, that none can be better.

Don't be satisfied with any other line of Goods, inquire for them in every instance, and if your merchant does not keep them send to us direct.

Send for our handsome Illustrated Catalogue containing description and prices of goods in each department, and replete with useful information. Address

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
Kansas City, Mo.



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

THE KELLY BARB FENCE!
THE BEST FENCE IN THE WORLD.

Put one wire in place of the top board of your board fence, and stock will not break the boards. Two wires with posts two rods apart, makes a perfect stock fence. 1000 miles of barbed wire built by R. R. Co.'s the past year.

ALL STEEL WIRE with best steel barbs—weight only one pound to the rod. Point beveled from both sides. Best steel to handle. Fully licensed under ALL THE BOTTOM PATENTS, by Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Co. No danger of being troubled for infringement. Ask your Hardware Merchants for the KELLY BARB FENCE. Manufactured by THE STEEL WIRE HEDGE CO., 277 Madison St., Chicago.

OUR PEST POISON is a Safe, Sure and Cheap Destroyer of the Potato Bug, Tobacco Fly, Cabbage, Currant, and Gooseberry Worm and of all insects that EAT THE LEAF. Unlike Paris Green and other Poisons, it can be entirely dissolved in water and applied by sprinkling. Not dangerous to Plants. Not DANGEROUS TO USE. Never fails to kill. Costs about 25 CENTS AN ACRE. Put up in half pound boxes, enough for two acres. Price 50 cents. Send for Circular with Testimonials. Also, kills House Flies, Cockroaches, Rats and Mice. KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS, P. O. Box 3139, 66 Cortlandt St., New York.

CHOICE Samples of Choice Flower and Garden SEEDS sent **FREE**. Send your address GIVEN on Postal Card to NAGARA PLANT AND AWAY. SEED CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

A BOOK to Sheep Growers, will be sent free, by addressing S. H. KENNEDY, Omaha, Nebraska.

Osage Orange Seed.

Selected by us in Texas. Warranted new and to grow. Also, Plants by the thousand or million. **WM. H. MANN & CO.** Glumac, Illinois.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

SOCIAL LIFE ON THE FARM.

The difficulty one finds in discussing subjects like the above is in hitting the average condition of farmers and farmers' families. If a city writer takes a trip out into the country and happens to strike a neighborhood where farmers are thrifty and successful above the average of their class, he is quite apt to judge of farm life, as a whole, by what he has seen in his limited circle of vision. If he happens to fall into a portion of the country where the land is rather poor, the market at a distance, and all the best talent among the young people drawn away to more attractive localities, he is again too apt to judge all farmers by the few he meets here. To judge correctly of the relative condition of farmers, compared with other classes, one needs to take a pretty broad view, and have far better facilities for observation than most writers seem to have had. We are satisfied that farmers as a class, do not live as they ought, nor as well as they might if they had more faith in their business, and would settle down with the determination to make their business pay, and then to make the most of life. Too many farmers have appeared to take it for granted that farming is poor business, and, consequently, put no life or enterprise into their work. They drift along without getting much good from life. If, in a prosperous year, they are enabled to save a little money above present needs, instead of investing it in their farms, by making them more productive and more valuable, they put it into a savings bank, or lend it out on interest in some way or other. They neglect it in their business, nor use it to make life pleasanter or more valuable either to themselves or their families. But all farmers are not of this class, and the following chapter from Dr. Holland's new book "Every Day Topics," does not apply to them at all. It, however, there are, among the many readers of the FARMER, a few who may be induced to endeavor to make more of life, to think more of "living" and less of "getting a living," to such we recommend the perusal of Dr. Holland's dissertation in which he says:—

There is hardly a city in the United States which does not contain more people that can get a fair, honest living, by labor or trade, in the best times. When times of business depression come, like those through which we have passed, and are passing, there is a large class that must be helped, to keep them from cruel suffering. Still the cities grow, while whole regions of the country—especially its older portions—are depopulated year by year. Yet the fact is patent to-day that the only prosperous class is the agricultural. We often witness the anomaly of thirty farmers and starving tradesmen. The country must be fed, and the farmers feed it. The city family may do without new clothes, and a thousand luxuries, but it must have bread and meat. There is nothing that can prevent the steady prosperity of the American farmer but the combinations and "cornering" of middlemen, that force unnatural conditions upon the business and markets of the country.

This is not the first occasion we have had for allusion to this subject, and it is not likely to be the last. The forsaking of the farm for city life is one of the great evils of the time, and, so far, it has received no appreciable check. Every young man, apparently, who thinks he can get a living in the city, or at the minor centers of population, quits his lonely home upon the farm and joins the multitude. Once in the city, he never returns. Notwithstanding the confinements and the straitened conditions of his new life, he clings to it until he dies, adding his family to the permanent population of his new home. Mr. Greeley, in his days of active philanthropy, used to urge men to leave the city—to go west—to join the agricultural population, and thus make themselves sure of a competent livelihood. He might as well have talked to the wind. A city population can neither be coaxed nor driven into agricultural pursuits. It is not that they are afraid of work. The average worker of the city toils more hours than the average farmer in any quarter of the country. He is neither fed nor lodged as well as the farmer. He is less independent than the farmer. He is a bondsman to his employers and his conditions; yet the agricultural life has no charms for him.

Whatever the reason for this may be, it is not based in the nature of the work, or in its material rewards. The farmer is demonstrably better off than the worker of the city. He is more independent, has more command of his own time, fares better at table, lodges better, and gets a better return for his labor. What is the reason, then, that the farmer's boy runs to the city the first chance he can get, and remains, if he can possibly find there the means of life?

It can only be found, we believe, in the social leanings, or social starvation, of American agricultural life. The American farmer, in all his planning, and all his building, has never made provision for life. He has considered the means of getting a living. Everything outside of this—everything relating to society and culture—has been steadily ignored. He gives his children the advantages of schools, not recognizing the fact that these very advantages call into life a new set of social wants. A bright, well-educated family, in a lonely farm-house, is very different material from a family brought up in ignorance. An American farmer's children, who have had a few terms at a neighboring academy, resemble in no degree the children of the European peasant. They come home with new ideas and new wants; and if there is no provision made for those new wants, they find no opportunities for their satisfaction, they will be ready, on reaching their majority, to fly the farm and seek the city.

If the American farmer wishes to keep his children near him, he must learn the difference between living and getting a living; and we mistake him and his grade of culture altogether if he does not stop over this statement and wonder what we mean by it. To get a living, to make money, to become "forehanded"—this is the whole of life to agricultural multitudes, discouraging in their numbers to contemplate. The them there is no difference

between living and getting a living. Their whole life consists in getting a living; and when their families come back to them from their schooling, and find that, really, this is the only pursuit that has any recognition under the paternal roof, they must go away. The boys push to the centres or the cities, and the girls follow them if they can. A young man or young woman, raised to the point where they apprehend the difference between living and getting a living, can never be satisfied with the latter alone. Either the farmer's children must be kept ignorant, or provision must be made for their social wants. Brains and hearts need food and clothing as well as bodies; and those who have learned to recognize brains and hearts as the best and most important part of their personal possessions, will go where they can find the ministry they need.

What is the remedy? How shall farmers manage to keep their children near them? How can we discourage the influx of unnecessary—nay, burdensome—population into the cities? We answer: By making agricultural society attractive. Fill the farm house with periodicals and books. Establish central reading-rooms, or neighborhood clubs. Encourage the social meetings of the young. Have concerts, lectures, amateur dramatic associations. Establish a bright, active, social life, that shall give some significance to labor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

In answering an Advertisement found in these columns, you will confer a favor by stating you saw it in the KANSAS FARMER.

A. A. RIPLEY & SON,
Topeka, Kansas,
DEALERS IN
GROCERIES AND
Agricultural Implements.

We are Agents for the sale of the
Selby (or Union) Corn Planter,
Described in this paper, Feb. 23d, 1877. Also the
NEBRASKA CITY PLOWS,
La Harpe Cultivator.

AND THE
PIERPONT SULKY PLOW.
The lightest and strongest Sulky Plow made, all
Wrought Iron and Steel.

25 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10c.
Post paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10 cents.
Post paid. J. B. HOPKIN, Nassau, N. Y.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely
printed, sent for 25c. We have 200 styles.
Agents: W. A. FULLER & CO., Brockton Mass.

REAL ESTATE AND MONEY.

JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,
BANKERS,
Topeka, Kansas.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Money to loan on Real Estate, in any
Amount from \$100 upwards.

Land must be free and clear from all incumbrance
and title perfect. Parties wanting a loan will please
send for a blank form of application.

We pay the highest rates for
SCHOOL BONDS.

Districts and Townships about to issue Bonds will
save time and obtain the best rates by writing direct
to us. Interest paid on Time Deposits. Real Estate
Loans are completed without unnecessary delay and
waiting.
JOHN D. KNOX & CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.,
Topeka, Kansas.

Loans negotiated on improved property, County,
Township and School Bonds; also County and Town-
ship Warrants bought and sold. Correspondence
solicited from parties desiring to invest large or small
amounts of money safely, to net 10 to 12 per cent per
annum.
G. F. PARMELEE, Vice President.

"The Best Thing in the West."
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad

LANDS,
In Kansas.

3,000,000 ACRES

Of the best Farming and Agricultural Lands in Amer-
ica, situated in and near the beautiful Cottonwood and
Great Arkansas Valleys, the Garden of the West.

On 11 Years' Credit, with 7 per cent. Interest, and 20
per cent. Discount for Improvements.

FARE REFUNDED
to purchasers of land.

For Circulars, with map, giving full information,
sent free. Address: **A. S. JOHNSON,**
Acting Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA BANK
—AND—
Savings Institution,
Topeka, Kansas.

State Incorporated—Cash Capital and Surplus \$210,000.

Wanted Immediately—\$50,000 County,
School and Township Bonds.

Correspondence solicited.
JACOB SMITH, Pres't. JNO. R. MULVANE, Cash'r.
B. ROBERTS, Asst. Cashier

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

350,000 ACRES

IN
Bourbon, Crawford and Cherokee Co's,
KANSAS.

STILL OWNED AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY THE
Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf
Railroad Company

On credit, running through ten years, at seven per
cent. annual interest.

20 Per cent. DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT
DATE OF PURCHASE.

For further information address,
John A. Clark,
LAND COMMISSIONER,
Fort Scott, Kan.

SEWING MACHINES, AND ATTACHMENTS.

Farmers should bear in mind that every thing in the
line of Sewing Machine Attachments, Needles, Oil
and the different parts of Machines, are kept con-
stantly on hand at the Singer Office in Topeka. These
goods are bought direct from the different Companies
and are, therefore, perfect, every part warranted.

Needles 50cts. per doz. by mail. Pure Sewing Ma-
chine Oil put up in any quantity. Old Machines re-
paired at reasonable prices or taken in exchange for
new ones. Orders by mail filled promptly the day re-
ceived.

The following is a list of Machines for which
Needles and parts are kept constantly on hand.
Singer, Howe, Bliss, Domestic, Grover & Baker,
Wheeler & Wilson, Florence, Wilcox & Gibbs, Wood,
Wilson, Shuttle, Victor, Remington, Astoria, Manhattan,
American, Elliptical and Hand Machines.

Office 435 Kansas Avenue. Address,
Singer Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

ATTENTION! ALL.

GREAT FAILURE

OF THE

MILTON Gold JEWELRY

COMPANY IN LONDON.

WE ARE THE ONLY FIRM WHO SELL MILTON
GOLD. TAKE NO NOTICE OF OTHER ADVER-
TISEMENTS OFFERING MILTON GOLD. THEY
ARE NOTHING BUT COMMON PLATED
WIRE. The entire stock of the Milton Gold Jew-
elry Co. is consigned to us to raise money as soon as
possible.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD Jewelry, it
having been sold in this market for at least ten years,
and worn by the best and richest class of our popula-
tion. Still, it takes an expert jeweler to discover Mil-
ton Gold from Virgin Gold. These goods are not
BRASS OR PLATED BUT MILTON GOLD. The fol-
lowing articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of

50 CENTS.

ONE PAIR ELEGANT SLEEVEBUTTONS, with In-
dependence Hall engraved.

ONE SET SPIRAL SHIRT STUDS.

ONE BEAUTIFUL CORAL SCARE PIN.

ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest
patterns.

ONE COLLAR BUTTON.

ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy.
Remember, we will send you the above-named six
articles, which we have retailed for \$4.50, by mail, post
paid, for 50 cents, or 4 sample lots for \$1.50.

We also put up lots for \$1.25 and \$2, and for
\$15, we send each of the five. and ONE SOLID
SILVER WATCH, FREE.

Address all orders to
JOLLY & CO.,
Importers of Watches and Jewelry,
619 Broadway, New York City.

Please say where you saw this advertisement.

Everybody His Own Accountant.

THE ART OF RECKONING SIMPLIFIED BY

ROPP'S

Easy (Commercial) Calculator

No work has ever been issued from the press,
that proved of more PRACTICAL UTILITY to Far-
mers, Mechanics, and Business Men, than this com-
plete and comprehensive Calculator. Thousands
of people will be benefited more, in the art of
computation, by studying the pages of this little book
a few hours, than they would by attending school
as many years. It is so RAPID and ORIGINAL as
to startle the most scholarly, and yet so SIMPLE
and PRACTICAL, that with its aid the most illiter-
ate in figures can instantaneously become his own
accountant.

The first part contains an entirely NEW SYSTEM
of Tables, which show, AT A GLANCE, the accurate
value of Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Barley, Cattle,
Hogs, Hay, Coal, Merchandise, etc., from ONE
POUND up to a CAR LOAD, and for ANY PRICE
that the market is likely to reach; the Interest on
any sum for any time, at 6, 7, 8, and 10 per cent.;
the Wages for any time, at various rates per week
or month; the correct measurement of Boards,
Scantlings, Timbers, Saw Logs, Cisterns, Tanks,
Wells, Granaries, Bins, Wagon-beds, Corn-crisks,
etc.

The second part is a PRACTICAL Arithmetic,
and embodies a simple mathematical principle,
which enables ANY ONE conversant with the
fundamental rules to become a LIGHTNING calcu-
lator. It contains SHORT and ORIGINAL methods
by which over TWO-THIRDS OF THE FIGURES AND
MENTAL LABOR, required by the ordinary methods,
and FRACTIONS WITH THEIR COMPLEXITIES,
ARE ABSOLUTELY AVOIDED in practical calculations.

**PRICES.—Morocco, \$1.50; fine English
Cloth, \$1.00; Cloth (flexible) without
Slats, etc. 60 cents.**

Send post-paid to any address on receipt of price.
Address **Kansas Farmer**
Topeka, Kansas.

SHEEP

Wanted in exchange for 240 Acres of Land in
Missouri. Address **F. E. MILLER,**
Frankfort, Kansas.

THE ENEMY OF DISEASE!

THE Foe OF PAIN

TO MAN AND BEAST

Is the Grand Old

MUSTANG

LINIMENT,

WHICH HAS STOOD THE TEST OF
FORTY YEARS.

There is no sore it will not heal, no Lame-
ness it will not cure, no Ache, no Pain, that
affects the human body, or the body of a horse
or other domestic animal, that does not yield
to its magic touch. A Bottle costing 25c.,
50c. or \$1.00, has often saved the life of a
human being, and restored to life and useful-
ness many a valuable horse.

8-Ton Scales for Sale.

We offer at a great bargain, a new 8-ton Standard
Stock Scale of most improved patent.

Will take as part pay a pony or young horse to the
value of \$50 or \$60. Address
DUNN & MERRILL,
Commission Merchants, Topeka.

A Capital New Novel,

ENTITLED, "OUT OF THE CAGE,"

just published. A deeply interesting new novel, by
G. W. OWAN, whose other works have been so suc-
cessful and so widely read. Cloth bound, price, \$1.50.
Sold by all booksellers. G. W. CARLETON & CO.,
Publishers, New York City.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FURNITURE, AT BARTEL BROS.,

119 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kans.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Fine and Common Furniture.

We buy for cash exclusively, and first class goods only. Use well seasoned lumber,
employ skilled workmen and sell at **GRANGE PRICES.**

Don't forget the place, first door South of Court House, sign of the Mammoth
Rocking Chair.

Orders by mail from a distance will receive prompt attention.

THE KANSAS WAGON!

Prize Medal and Diploma
AT THE
Centennial Exposition.

Judges' Official Report:
For Excellence of Material,
Thoroughness of Construc-
tion and Beauty and Perfec-
tion in Finish.
J. B. HAWLEY,
President.
J. T. GOSHORN,
Director General.

And also all Kinds of Freight, Spring and Express Wagons.

We use the most improved machinery, and under the direction of the most skillful men in the United
States, employ two hundred men in the manufacture of these wagons. We use the celebrated Wisconsin
Hubs and Indiana Spokes and Felloes, and carry large stocks of thoroughly dry first-class wagon timber. Our
work is finished in the most substantial manner, with all the latest improvements. Every wagon warranted.

Kansas Manufacturing Comp'y, Leavenworth, Ks.

A. CALDWELL, President; N. J. WATERMAN, Vice President; G. B. BRACE, Treasurer; J. B.
McAFEE, Secretary; A. WOODWORTH, Superintendent Shops.

The Above Line of Goods are for sale by
W. W. CAMPBELL & BRO., TOPEKA, Ks.

PAINTING.—THE PATRONS' PAINT COMPANY. We manufac-
ture the **INGERSOLL READY-MIXED PAINTS**, and
brushes, and selling them at full trade discounts, delivering them freight
paid, and no money required until the goods are received—making them cheaper
than even the material can be bought elsewhere. They are an absolutely pure
article, possessing great endurance and brilliancy, and are giving great satis-
faction all over the country. We have a Patron Friend who saved enough alone
to purchase a house, by paying his bill for paint to the company. They also sell
all about painting to write and have sent free their book, "Every One His Own
Painter." It will save much money, whether you buy their Paint or not. Ad-
dress, 259 PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK.—(From "The Farmer's Friend.")

FARMERS, TRY OUR NEW CORN DUMP.

Shellabarger, Griswold & Co.,
PROPRIETORS OF

SHAWNEE MILLS,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Manufacturers of the
BEST QUALITIES

—OF—
Family Flour,

MEAL,

And **MILL FEED**

Cash Paid for Wheat,
Corn, Rye, &c.

E. E. EWING,

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Every variety of choice and fancy goods have been added to our large stock of
Standard Groceries. And we now offer our customers the finest assortment of Groceries
to be found in the city.

Molasses, Syrups, Honey, Sugars, Coffees, Teas.

BEST M. SYRUP, BEST WHITE ROSE SYRUP, BEST N. O. MOLASSES

Mocha and O. G. Java Coffees; Green Teas, Japan Teas, English Breakfast Tea, all selected with care
from the best houses, and warranted genuine.

CANNED GOODS, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS, SALTED MEATS, AND

FISH, EDAM CHEESE, PINE APPLE CHEESE, ELGIN CHEESE.

FLOUR and MEAL.

At the head of the list of Flour in Kansas stands our CRYSTAL! Oat-Meal, Prepared Wheat, Breakfast Grits.

CHINA and GLASSWARE.

We have fitted up the second story of our store as a CHINA and GLASS HALL, and furnished it with a
large stock, selected with special reference to the wants of this city and country. Our stock comprises a full
line of White Granite Ware, White Granite Ware, English O. G. Ware, Glass, Yellow and Rockingham Ware.
We also keep a large stock of STONE, CROCKERY, WOOD and WILLOW WARE, etc.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Our business is conducted on a cash basis, the only system by which a low range of prices can be maintained.
We sell the best and Warrant our Goods. Call and examine our stock.

EVERY FARMER

IN the country who desires increased prosperity
should subscribe for and carefully read the

SON OF THE SOIL,

A weekly Agricultural and Grange Journal, which
earnestly labors to elevate the farmer to the po-
sition God intended him to fill—the peer of the proud
set in the land.

SEND A DOLLAR

To my address and you will receive fifty-two week-
ly visits as sure as the grass grows and water
runs.

SAMPLE COPIES FREE

Address
W. A. BRAINERD,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
Box 321, New Orleans, La.

Western Card Company,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Will hereafter supply the increasing demand through-
out the West for Fine Address, Calling Cards, In-
vitations for Weddings, Ball Tickets, and all other
social parties. The latest and most fashionable
style of Envelopes. Cards of every shade and quality,
will be printed in the very best manner at reason-
able prices. New and beautiful type, the best of inks and
superior workmanship will secure for this company
the reputation for fine, first class work.

In addition to the above specialties, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Bill Heads, Business Cards, Envelopes
of every style, variety and quality, plain and orna-
mental. All kinds of
Fine Commercial Printing.
In plain black, fancy colors or bronze. Circular
Price List giving styles of various kinds of work,
prices, including expressage, or postage when sent by
mail. Address
Western Card Company,
Post Master, Topeka, Kas.
State Savings Bank, Topeka, Kas.

The Kansas Farmer. SUPPLEMENT.

J. K. HUDSON, Editor & Proprietor, Topeka, Kan.

CORN FOR WINTERING SHEEP.

Inquiries as to the propriety of feeding corn to sheep are so frequently made, that the subject is again referred to, even at the risk of repeating what may have heretofore been said. What is now said will be understood as applying to the great "corn belt" of the Valley States—the variety of corn usually grown in the northern extremes of the United States, owing to the shape of the kernel and its hard, flinty character, being fed from the ear with difficulty. In the corn-growing States experience has demonstrated that corn can, as a rule, be as safely fed as any of the grains or vegetables. This remark implies reasonable prudence on the part of the feeder. No stock can be carelessly fed with corn without detriment. Sheep are no exception to this rule. But, with such prudence as will readily occur to any man of sense as necessary, corn fed to a stock of sheep over one year old—beginning with a half bushel to each hundred, and this after they have had access to grass or hay or other fodder—can be gradually increased to two, or three and even four bushels to the hundred, with satisfactory results; provided the sheep have ready access to water, and opportunity for ample exercise. In fact, when once brought up to a full feed, with a due observance of conditions indicated, corn may be fed with impunity, as the sheep will leave what they do not care to eat. A few years since, when the sheep fever was at its height, the corn-growing regions rapidly filled with sheep, which were wintered almost exclusively on corn, with no other fodder except that on the stalks that had been cut during the fall and "shocked" in the field, and hauled out each day as needed. In the majority of instances, the corn, on the stalks, was scattered from the wagon on the ground. Within the knowledge of the writer, there has been thus fed, during a part of the winter, as high as four bushels to the hundred, daily, to a flock composed mostly of breeding ewes, and the most satisfactory results obtained. This flock was entirely without shelter throughout the winter (in latitude 40 deg.) which was one of average severity. In this instance, from early in October, before the grass had lost strength on account of the frost, after the sheep had run to pasture until late in the afternoon, corn in the ear at the rate of about half a bushel per hundred was thrown to them. This amount was soon increased to one bushel per 100—which will vary but little from one good sized ear to each sheep—which was rapidly eaten, resulting in a rapid improvement in flesh and thrift, that was unabated during the ensuing winter. The care observed by increasing the quantity of corn in proportion to the diminished supply of pasture feed, needs only to be reversed for the spring management—the ration of corn now being diminished in ratio with the value of the on-coming pasture.

The fact admitted that corn can be fed with good results, the only question to be considered by a flockmaster is the economy of such a step. In view of the different surroundings and the relative value of corn, so often affected by local considerations, the question of its economical employment for growing wool, must be left for the personal discussion and determination of each flockmaster from his own particular standpoint. As a general proposition, it may be estimated that a bushel of corn, its accompanying proportion of fodder, can be depended upon to produce one and a quarter pounds of wool, when judiciously fed to high-grade merinos. This makes no allowance for the benefits resulting from an occasional run on grass, a range through the stalk field after the corn has been gathered, or access to the straw stack—all of which privileges the flock will repay by increased thrift in fleece and flesh, and by a diminished draft on the grain supply.

For laying on fat—certain combinations of food practically beyond the reach of the average farmer excepted—nothing is superior to corn, fed in combination with the proper amount of distending food, such as grass, hay, etc. A bushel of corn will make as many pounds of mutton as it will of pork, and can be fed with less labor to sheep than to swine. Do not such facts open a road to relief to such farmers as have been called upon, year after year, to face the phantom of "hog cholera," or sell their corn for little more than the cost of its production?

The idea that corn will not produce good wool and mutton, must give way before the weight of experience that is yearly accumulating. It cannot be that all the millions of bushels of corn that annually repays the labor of the husbandman, are destined only to the production of beef, whiskey, "hog and hominy." When this is generally realized, and the loom is kept busy, if need be, at the still expense, the better will it be for both the corn that grows and he that consumes the annually increasing product of our cornfields.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, have in press an entire new book, by Mrs. Catharine A. Warfield, the author of the celebrated novel, "The Household of Bouverie." It is entitled "Ferns Fleming," and is printed from the author's manuscript, and has never been printed before in any form. Mrs. Warfield's fame as a novel writer, is firmly established, and it is refreshing now-a-days, to meet with a female novel writer like her, who displays in her works such fire of genius, boldness of conception, fertility of illustration, with combined beauty and vigor of expression, for her imagination is wonderful. It will be published on Saturday, the third of March, in uniform style and price with her "Household of Bouverie," which has proved to be so immensely popular. Bookshelves and all others will do well to send in their orders at once, for the book is certain to have a large sale.

Cattle are thriving, wheat is growing, and farmers are getting ready for planting a large and early crop. Sheep are in No. 1 condition, and the increase this spring is large. No disease has ever molested them in Greenwood county.—*Eureka Herald.*

We have been informed by Lewis Holdren, that seven hands shucked and cribbed for him, sixty acres of corn, which averaged forty-five bushels per acre, in five days and a half, and John Barber wasn't there either.—*Olathe News Letter.*

A Prairie fire on Tuesday across the Walnut river southwest of town destroyed a stable, a mule, a harness and wagon, corn, oats, wheat, hay and farming implements, valued altogether about \$400, for Mr. Joseph Dewitt. It also burned considerable hay for Mr. Copple.—*Cowley Co. Courier.*

There are, at Durham Park 180 head of short-horns, and about 1000 Texas and native cattle.—*Peabody Gazette.*

The wheat fields are looking quite green. The wheat is growing nicely this fine weather.—*Great Bend Register.*

Farmers are beginning to get interested in the grasshoppers, and are devising means for their destruction.—*Council Grove Democrat.*

On Tuesday there were fifteen hundred dozen eggs shipped from Abilene, and it wasn't a good day for eggs either.—*Dickinson Co. Chronicle.*

Last week coal was discovered in the northern part of Washington county, and several mines have been opened. We are informed that the coal is of good quality.—*Marysville News.*

Prairie fires seem to be all the rage in this vicinity. Why cannot people wait about burning the prairie until later in the spring; it would then destroy millions of young grasshoppers, thus doing some good. The idiot that would deliberately set a fire out now ought to be hung at once.—*Frankfort Record.*

CRACKED HANDS CURED.—None but the laboring man, who has suffered misery while using an ax or pounding with tools, can rightly appreciate this article. For years, when young, I suffered for some seasons untold bitterness caused by dry cracks on hands and fingers. I tried every so-called remedy I could hear of, but in vain; and being obliged then to labor each successive day for an honest livelihood, I was bound as with an iron chain, so such suffering as made life almost a burden. At last a friend told me to put common copal varnish into the cracks and it would cure them; although my faith was very weak, I tried the prescription, and to my great joy, in forty-eight hours my hands were as well as ever. It does not save from fresh cracks, but it never fails to entirely cure the old ones within two days. I keep a small bottle of the varnish with a silver in it—cost ten cents—always handy, and with its help my hands are nearly always well. The knowledge of this simple remedy I would not part with for many dollars. I have given it to many others for many years, and have never known of its failure to effectually cure all cases. I don't know that the subject can be considered agricultural (perhaps it is only enticement), but there are probably farm readers of your paper who will be glad to know it.

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 this advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

FORTY YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS,
FOR THE CURE OF
Hepatitis or Liver Complaint,
DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.
PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist on your druggist or storekeeper giving you the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold by all respectable druggists and country storekeepers generally.

To those wishing to give Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS a trial, we will mail postpaid to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twenty-five cents.

FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AN ADDRESS

—TO THE—

CITIZENS OF SHAWNEE CO.,

—BY—

**L. BENJAMIN,
The CLOTHIER.**

Reform is the order of the day. Reform in every branch of the industrial pursuits of the great American nation is needed, and in no branch so much as in the

CLOTHING TRADE.

The old style way of doing business is played out, and from to-day on we shall throw the old system overboard and commence the more modern and equitable way of doing business, by

Marking Every Article in Our Store in Plain Figures,

And at that price every article will be sold, and our store shall hereafter be known as the

CASH, ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE

Where a Child Will be Able to Buy as Cheap as a Man.

"One Price to All and For All,"

In perched upon our banner hereafter, and if we shall be forgiven for having done business upon the various price system, we will never have to be forgiven again.

OUR STAKE IS SET,

And we will

Fight it Out Upon That Line,

If it takes a life time to do it.

We believe we can serve our patrons cheaper and better upon that plan. It will require no high-priced salesman to effect sales, for if the article suits the sale is made; all can wait on themselves. How much pleasanter this is than the old way of hawking about prices.

We Want All to Come In and See Our New Way of Doing Business.

L. BENJAMIN.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE BEAUTIFUL

Chromo Candles.

AGENTS Wanted every where. Sample by mail 25 cents.

H. F. MERRILL,

Westfield, Conn.

Visiting Cards Cheap! Your name printed in best style, on 4 dozen, assorted, by mail for 10c. and two 3c. stamps. L. FAY & CO.

Send for illustrated Pamphlets giving full particulars. Any information in regard to Prices, or Freight on Wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

Manufacturers of

HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS,

BRIDLES, HALTERS, WHIPS, etc. This establishment is one of the oldest in the State. Good work for reasonable prices. Prices sent by mail to persons living at a distance.

BURKHARDT & OSWALD,

106 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS

A Beautifully Illustrated Monthly, For Boys and Girls.

Sample Copies sent for 25c. stamps.

J. K. HUDSON, - - Topeka, Kansas.

Commencing with the December Number, the

The American Young Folks

will be SIXTEEN PAGES!

Every subscription received before January 1st, 1917, will be entitled to receive the December number of 1916.

It will be a fine, large, story paper, full of Christmas Stories, Fun, Pictures, and good things of every kind.

The AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS has been recognized by teachers and parents throughout the States west of the Mississippi River, where it is now largely taken, to be a useful and entertaining Boys' and Girls' paper—one that may be safely placed in the hands of children. It is so filled with visions and bloody romantic stories of robbers, thieves and murders, but a bright, elevating and helpful paper.

Sixteen pages, Monthly, postage prepaid, for FIFTY CENTS.

JOHN A. LEE

GROCER,

AND DEALER IN

Provisions and

Country Produce,

Green and Dried Fruits, Flour, &c.

209 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Under Farmer Office,

Topeka, Kas.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Missouri. DEALERS IN Farm Machinery & Wagons.

BEING the Pioneers in the trade in this city, we have been able to take our choice of the best implements made, which our long experience in the business enabled us to do with great satisfaction to our customers as well as to ourselves. Having the Largest House in Kansas City we have facilities for keeping a full supply of goods on hand suitable to the wants of the trade. Manufacturers of goods, whose reputation is world-wide, have made our house their Western Depot, or distributing point; thus taking advantage of freight. We are enabled to furnish the Best Implements at a very reasonable price. We call your attention to the Celebrated Goods handled by us, all of which are warranted. We publish a "Farmers' Diary and Memorial Book," which will be sent free to any farmer writing to us for one.

BAIN AND SCHUTTLER WAGONS.

For Strength, Durability, Lightness of Draught, and Beauty of Finish are noted all over the United States. They are acknowledged by other wagon manufacturers to be the two standard wagons of this country and as they are the best proportioned wagons made, are used as patterns by other manufacturers. We have never heard any manufacturer or dealer claim to have as good a wagon as either the BAIN or SCHUTTLER. One of these wagons usually last as long as two of the ordinary make of wagons. We do not claim to sell the lowest priced wagon, but do claim to have the best, which, under all circumstances will prove to be the cheapest in the end. Send for Circular. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

WE ALSO KEEP CONSTANTLY IN STOCK THREE-SPRING WAGONS AND

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,

Of different sizes and styles, with Plain or Pannelled Beds, with one, two or three Seats, with Pole or Shaft, or both, as desired, with or without Brake, etc., made by E. BAIN, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

We have handled BAIN'S THREE-SPRING and PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS nearly two years, and they are fast becoming as popular as his Celebrated Farm Wagons. These wagons are without an equal in style and finish, and are manufactured for us, expressly to suit our trade. There is no factory in the United States where greater care is given to the selection of material used. A thorough system of inspection is strictly adhered to, so we are prepared to WARRANT each part to be perfect. If defective, it will be replaced without charge. A better quality of springs is used in their construction than is used in ordinary wagons to your place, will be promptly and cheerfully given. Western Depot for Factory.

SMITH & KEATING, Kansas City, Mo.

The Eureka Force Feed Power Corn Sheller!



Two, four, and six hole, belt or geared with or without Horse Powers. Manufactured at JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The only Sheller that the Feeder carries the corn directly into the Feed Hopper, and that has all the late important improvements. This class of shellers will do more work with one-third less power than Cylinder Shellers, which rub corn on corn, or press it between cylinder and concave—and their superiority in shelling damp or frosted corn is universally admitted. There are many very important features that belong exclusively to this Sheller and cannot be used by any other. The Powers are simple, strong and durable, easily repaired, and give more effective Power from draft applied than any other.

AVERY'S SPIRAL KNIFE STALK CUTTER.

Experience has proved that Knives Spirally arranged on a cylinder cut stalks better than straight knives. The draft is much lighter, and the AVERY is the most durable cutter made. Inquire for the Avery, don't be put off with any other. If your dealer does not keep it, send us for full particulars.

BUCKEYE PLOW SULKY.

Can be Attached to any PLOW.

We have given the Plow Sulky question our especial attention, and can confidently assert that the BUCKEYE SULKY has more points of excellence than any other in the market. It is simple in construction. It is strong, durable and easily operated. Can be attached to any common plow, either wood or iron beam. Can be reversed to a on either right or left hand plow. It is adapted to either two or three horse plows, right or left hand. The depth can be regulated, or the plow raised entirely out of the ground without stopping the team. It will always hold the plow at a uniform depth, when passing over either ridges or furrows. With it you can turn a square corner without raising the plow. Can be used with a rigid lever for general use, and may be left loose and adjustable for very rough and stony land. This Sulky has been thoroughly tested and came off victorious at every Fair and field trial where exhibited the past two years. This is just what every farmer needs, and has been looking for.

Brown's New No. 1 Open-Heel Drop Corn Planter.

To well known and established points of excellence and durability we have added the most practical Open-heel Drop ever put upon the market, dropping the corn in full view of both dropper and driver, enabling the former to drop by the help of the runner, and the latter to see that the work is being well done, while both these attendant maintain a position of ease and comfort. We retain our standard and accurate principle of dropping, and have simply added a device for carrying the seed into full view, at the same time avoiding all danger of clogging, or leaving the corn on top of the ground, which has been the serious objection to machines of this class heretofore introduced. In addition to many other advantages that the "Brown" planter possesses over all others, there has this year been added a Double Fulcrum Lever, by which the driver can raise and lower the front part of the machine at will, lifting it out of the ground or forcing it in to any required depth, enabling him to lift the runners over an obstacle, and also to plant at a more uniform depth than can be done on any other Planter. This lever will be put on the Drill, No. 1 and the No. 2 Planters.

THE DRILL AND CHECK-ROW PLANTER COMBINED.
Is adjustable to three different widths of rows and retains all the features of the No. 1 Planter, having in addition, a self-dropping attachment, which is used extensively by some of our largest corn-growers, requiring ONLY ONE MAN TO OPERATE IT, and will plant in hills of one, two, three or four kernels each, varying from seven to thirty-eight inches apart, as may be desired, and is pronounced by our best and leading farmers the only correct and reliable Drill Planter extant. Plows with small holes are furnished with the Drill for planting broom corn, for which purpose the Brown Drill stands without a rival.

BROWN'S NO. 2 CHECK-ROW PLANTER.

Stationary width with open-heel drop. Four years of successful operation without the report of a single failure, fully establishes its reputation as a first-class machine. For accuracy and durability we warrant it equal to the best of any other manufacturer. Send for Circular.

THE HIGHEST HONORS.

At the Centennial Exposition, Philadelphia, the Committee of Awards, after carefully examining into the merits of the various Plows, Sulky Rakes and Cultivators, from all parts of this country and Europe, awarded us the highest honors obtainable, viz:

THE GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR AND DIPLOMA.

ON EACH OF THE FOLLOWING EXHIBITS:
Furst and Bradley's "Garden City Clipper" Plows. Furst and Bradley's "Garden City" Sulky and Gang Plows. Furst and Bradley's Sulky Hay Rake. Furst and Bradley's Combined Raking and Walking Cultivator. Furst and Bradley's Wood and Iron Beam Walking Cultivator.

When it is remembered that our goods were shown in competition with all the most prominent manufacturers of their class in this country and Europe the foregoing becomes a most significant fact, bearing the already proclaimed verdict in their favor, of the farmers and dealers throughout the country.

SMITH & KEATING,

General Western Agents,

KANSAS CITY, MO.