THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Horticultural Essay.

The following essay was read before the Horticultural Society of Douglas county, Kas., by Mrs. Geo. Brockett on the 18th inst:

THE HEALTHFULNESS AND ADVANTAGES OF RURAL LIFE.

We can but admit that country life is considered a life of labor. It's hardships are numerous, also its advantages and pleasures are many. The fresh, pure air gives a healthy color to our cheeks, elasticity to our steps, and vigor to our frames that cannot be supplied in the impure air

Farm life need not necessarily be more laborious than many other occupations. We need not be overtasked. I will quote a few of Dr. Hall's sayings in his journal of health: "If the question be put broadly are people suffering from overwork? I for one should have no hesitation in saying no; but on the contrary if both sexes may be taken, I should say the opposite as nearer the truth, and that more persons are suffering from idleness than excessive work. Medically speaking I see half a dozen suffering for want of occupation to one who is crippled in his labor." In the case of girls instead of work being injurious, he says he could instance numerous cases of recovery on the discovery of an occupation. A large proportion of their ailments are indeed due to the want of an

Mothers are often terrified to let their daughters do anything. They are so delicate work will kill them. What they need is Dr's visits, physic and alcohol. This is ruinous. It is remarkable what a delicate young lady can do under the power of stimulants-as for example -a gentleman expressed his surprise to see his daughter, who could not walk many yards for a long time, owing to a pain in her back, was soon able to walk many miles a day, when she had the support of a lover's arm. The human body is made for work. The amount it can do is proportionate' to the power of the machine; but unlike other machines, it can be kept in vigor only by use. It is sure to rust and decay from disuse. These lines are of supreme importance at a time when growing wealth is so quickly adding to the number of those to whom work is not a necessity. A well-known writer on the poor, some time ago, divided the community into four classes: those that can't work, those that won't work, those that do work, and those that do not need to work. These last are apt to be supposed the happy few, and many are the efforts made to be numbered with that favorite class.

Science, however, is reversing the popular impression. We are learning from experience what was so long ago shown in the case of Sodom. "That fullness of bread and abundance of idleness are too often the parents of grievous ills." Better to wear out than rust out is finding a new verification.

If it were for nothing higher, our flower missions are doing an important service to the health of many a hitherto unoccupied girl. The dignity of labor is getting a fresh illustration and we can quote with increased confidence these lines of a song of labor:

"Oh, while you feel 'tis hard to toil And sweat the long day through, Remember it is harder still To have no work to do."

I make these quotations to show that the value and dignity of labor is very often fully appreciated by persons of high standing whose opportunities have made them competent advisors.

To our boys we would say, if you have a taste

occupation, and health and happiness will crown your efforts ten-fold.

To our mothers we would say, think not so much of the superficial education your daughters may receive at a fashionable boarding school. It is much more important that they should be reared in the pure country air, where they are not afraid to take an abundance of out-door exercise including the good old-fashioned girlish romps and horse-back rides. We should also teach them to help us in their leisure hours and learn the mystery of the kitchen as well as parlor. We should endeavor to make our homes, homes of culture and refinement. We can have nearly all the advantages of town life, if we chose, without the temptations and bad company what so often ruin many of our promising youth.

In our rural homes we have plenty of occupation for the young ladies of our household, and we should teach them the dignity of labor and that when they have leisure from their studies, that it is not only a duty but a privilege to assist their parents. The people of Douglas county are very fortunate in having quite a number of schools of high repute near their homes. Their children may be highly educated, many of them, while living at home, away from the demoralizing associates so often found on the city streets, and in the crowded saloons. How few of our youth seem to accept the truth that in the rural districts our nation is indebted for many of it's most distinguished statesmen, scientists and au-

I need not mention them here; history has recorded their names. Many not only lived in the country in their youth, but could find a permanent use for it. To them the city is only a market place for buying and selling more conveniently, and its material comforts of gas and hot water, are of no weight against the advantages of more perfect independence and self respect. While our children are being educated farm life gives them many opportunities of filling their leisure hours with pleasant, useful and healthful employment.

They are in constant intercourse with nature and cannot fail to learn each day those things that will not only be useful to them in after life. but elevating mentally and morally. How much better to have our youth so situated and so employed, than to have them spending their leisure hours on the streets with indolent, unprincipled companions, or sitting around in the saloons and billiard rooms listening to the unrefined talk of those that should give them a better example.

ODE TO THE LOAFER.

They are sitting around upon barrels and chairs, Discussing their own and their neighbors affairs. And the look of content that is seen on each face Seems to say,"I have found my appointed place."

Sitting around.

In bar-room and groceries calmly they sit, And serenely chew borrowed tobacco and spit, While the stories they tell, and the jokes that they crack. crack,
Show that their hearts have grown hard and undoubtedly black,
While sitting around.

The sitter-around is a man of no means
And his face would not pass for a quart of white
beans.
Yet he some how or other continues to exist,
And is frequently seen with a drink in his fist,
While sitting around.

The loungers, they toil not nor yet do they spin,
Unless it be yarns, while enjoying their gin.
They are people of leisure, yet often 'tis true
They allude to the work they are intending to do,
While sitting around.

They are always great talkers, always self-wise.
As they whittle up sticks with horn handled knives,
They are a cheeky old set, and wherever you go
You will find them in groups or strung out in a row
While sitting around.

This is but a true picture of town life for boys, every one of us can but plainly see the advantages our children have in our rural homes, and if we but try to make these homes more attractive by surrounding them with beautiful adornments and placing within the reach of our children innocent and interesting amusements, they too will soon see these advantages and pleasures and have no desire to roam.

Raising and Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

There was a request in a recent number of the FARMER asking for information on raising and keeping sweet potatoes. The following is my plan: Sod land fall plowed is the best for the crop. Early in the spring harrow thoroughly to kill weeds, and let it lie until about the first of June, then throw two furrows together to have good clean water at all times. I clean out form a ridge, leaving about 18 inches under the the house about twice a month and give them ridge not plowed. It does not matter how hard the ground is, it prevents the potatoes from pen- above, the FARMER of the 15th came to hand etrating too deep, and making long slim roots. with an excellent article upon the same subject, der I do not use any water, but set plants in the subject. latter part of the day. If dry, water them when

for rural pursuits, you never need lack for em- plants. Cultivate about the same as beans. If experience with agricultural papers, but have walking plows, cultivators, drags, reapers and ployment. Do not forsake it by any means. the season is very wet lift the vines once or never met one that I consider so valuable Throw all your energies with this your chosen twice to prevent them taking root and forming small potatoes along the vine. I raise 5 to 10 acres a year; and do not spend much more time on them than on the same extent of Irish potatoes to harvest them. After a light frost remove the vines and lift the potatoes with a spading fork and lay them in the sun to dry a couple of hours. When dry, put them carefully in baskets and carry them to the cellar. Have baskets enough so as to handle them but twice in storing them. In packing them I sort out all that are cut and bruised for immediate mark-

> Having a dry cellar I build my bins ten inches from the ground and six inches from the wall all around to admit free circulation of air round and through the potatoes. I commence at one end of the bin and pile as I would stove wood, about 4 feet high, extending the heap until the potatoes are stored. Leave the cellar open on all dry days until freezing weather, then close up and keep up a little fire in the cellar. Careful handling and keeping dry is the secret of preserving sweet potatoes.

My hot-bed is 18 inches deep, 9 feet wide, 90 feet long. I fill it with fresh stable manure and put 3 inches of dirt on top. Then lay the potatoes as close as possible without touching. Cover with 11 inch dirt. I do not loose any by heat in this way. My bed holds about 40 bushels of seed. N. H. PIXLEY.

Our correspondent's manner of planting, cultivating and keeping sweet potatoes is very good, but digging them from the row with a spading fork is neither the speediest nor best mode of performing this operation. After the vines have been removed if a stubble plow (a plow without a cutter) is run on each side of the row throwing a furrow away from the row, and then putting the plow in deep enough to carry the share pelow the roots and turn the row out, the potatoes will be thrown on top ready for picking into the baskets, and fewer of them will be cut or broken than by any other mode of diging.-[EDS.

Profit of Fowls on the Farm.

from those who living in the east make

I have nothing on my farm that pays me bet- corn. ter than the chickens in proportion to the labor and expense bestowed upon them, as I think it has a tendency to keep away moles which are the following statement will show to the satis-

faction of the most incredulous: I had on the first day of January, 1878, seventy-five fowls. They were crosses of the common horn cocks. They were reduced by sales and table to forty in July. The average of hens tell; rather less than more. We gathered eggs 5.188.

This is a fraction over 86 eggs to each hen place. during the year, not counting any lost eggs, and several hens stole nests and raised broods during the summer. I have only counted eggs brought in and tallied. We sold 333 dozen for \$33.30; an average of 10cts. per dozen. We used 99 dozen in the house at same price, \$9.90. Chickens sold, \$11.40. We have 25 more hens than we had, worth \$5.00. Total, \$59.64.

You will see by the above that each hen ha brought in one dollar without making any account of those killed for table use of which I tion through the FARMER, I will be obliged. have no account but my wife thinks about two dozen have been used.

My chicken house is 7x14 feet and 7 feet high, made of 2x4 joist and lath and cost me \$4, seven years ago. It is covered with hay and in the winter banked up with old hay, except in the east end, which is always open. The fowls are confined in the night and in bad storms in the winter, but usually have the run of the farm and help themselves to what food they want, and convenient boxes to lay in. Since writing the Leave the ridges four feet apart, and set plants but I will send this as a supplement to that as two feet in ridge. If the ground is in good or- the facts and figures will serve to illustrate the

western farmers as the FARMER. WM. PETTES.

Saline Co., Kan. Sheep Husbandry.

I saw in a late number of the FARMER an article, "Sheep the Poor Man's Friend." They are, and if there were more sheep kept in this country and not as many hogs, there would not be so many farmers crying out hard times. In a good country for grass, a man can keep 1,000 head of sheep and not own one acre of land, and no tax to paylon the land he pastures; he can buy a small farm or rent a farm convenient to a good range, for three or four years, and get the benefit of some other man's land for pasture and not injure it.

I have made more money in that way, than in any other way, and in a few years will be able to buy almost any quarter section in the county. I have had some experience with sheep and will say that they are the most profitable stock a farmer can have on his farm, as the wool will always pay for the feed and time in taking care of them. We can compete with the eastern wool growers and beat them, as it only costs a trifle to ship our wool to New York. I shipped some and it only cost one dollar and sixty cents per hundred pounds. Now look at the price of land in the eastern states in comparison with the prices of our land. In Ohio or Pennsylvania it is worth seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, while our land is five to twenty-five dollars per acre. Brother farmers I will tell you what you can do with a thousand dollars invested in sheep. Put \$900 in 300 ewes-grade merinos-and \$100 in four Cotswold rams and in three years you will have 1,000 head of sheep, worth \$3,000. During the the three years the wool pays all expenses. I would like to hear from brother farmers on sheep. A retired farmer and shepherd. W. C. Peabody, Marion Co., Kan.

How To Grow Peanuts, Etc.

For information of Joseph Fuller and others. lst. Secure good, fresh seed (last year's crop is We have a good many articles on barn-yard the best), mash the shell and pick out the kerfowls in the FARMER, but they are mostly nel. Any soil that will produce good corn will produce good peanuts. Prepare the ground as a specialty of raising fancy breeds, and are of for corn, marking it off both ways with any not much more use to a western farmer, who common corn marker. You are then ready for has little time and less money to spend upon planting which should be about the time of your them, than the details of a racing stable would first general planting of corn. Drop two or three be to him in the management of his plow team. kernels in a hill, cover with a hoe as you would

> Plant here and there an oil bean, as I think apt to eat up the kernels.

When fairly, up, cultivate as you do corn, except that they will require a good hoeing or two. No covering up of the bloom nor anything of stock with pure bred light Brahmas and Leg- the kind is necessary, as they will grow readily with the same cultivation you give your corn.

When the frost has nipped the vines in the during the year was about sixty as near as I can fall, take a stirring plow and plow them out as some do potatoes. They will mainly hang to as follows: In January, 259; February, 357; the vines; gather them up vines and all, stack March, 783; April, 778; May, 571; June, 390; Ju-them up in small bunches where the sun will ly, 410; August, 360; September, 433; October, dry them thoroughly, as they are very liable to 243; November, 256; December, 148. Total, mould if not thoroughly dry. When dry, pick them from the vines and store them in a dry

> The above has been my mode of culture, and I have been raising them with success, on a

small scale, for the last six years in this county We are troubled in this section during the ummer season, with a bug commonly called a pumpkin or squash bug, and so numerous are they that it is only by the strictest vigilance that we succeed in raising any pumpkins or squashes. Now if any of your readers have found a destroyer for this pest and will give that informa-

Will Mr. Jas. Harman, of Labette county. please give us in addition to the valuable information he has already given us on budding, his method of taking and inserting the bud.

One correspondent says now is the time to gather cuttings. I have been very successful in growing from cuttings, and I gather them at the M. M. MAXWELL. time of setting. Jefferson County, Kansas.

Letter From Ottawa County.

By perusing the correspondents' columns of your interesting agricultural journal, we observed a letter from the Keystone state. As that is my native state I will endeavor to respond to our friend Mr. D. by your kind permission. Those branches of business are certainly very profit-I congratulate you and your readers upon the able to engage in in this state. Dealing in agriset. In a few days go over and re-set all missing new dress of the FARMER. I have had a long tural implements such as wagons, sulkys and chase.

mowers, is a very good business, judging from the sales that have been made in this county during the past eight months. Such openings are to be found in the new counties, older counties are well represented by business men in all branches. It would not be prudent for me to designate openings to you as men differ greatly in opinion. Come and learn for yourself, experience is our best teacher.

Now a few words to Marshall county, this state. A few months ago a young man living in the Keystone state followed the advice of Horace Greeley, (as we supposed) and came west to grow up with the country. He stopped in Marshall county. During his stay in your county he has written letters and caused the same to be published in one of the leading journals of Lycoming county, Penn. He appears to think that the winds are fearful. In one of his letters he makes this statement: "A man must brace himself to an angle of 45° to preserve his equilbrium." he also states that houses have been moved from their foundations and others blown over, which he says is no uncommon occurrence. I do not think he would misrepresent your county intentionally, but perhaps he is not a competent judge. Will some Marshall county correspondent give us some information regarding the wind storms in that county, and oblige L. E. MARTIN.

The Man for a new Country.

Mr. Henry Shirk of south Dickinson county, Kan., in the spring of '77, broke 40 acres of prairie with one yoke of cattle, and stirred 30 icres of land the following summer, 65 acres of which he sowed to fall wheat in good season. It yielded 18 bushels to the acre or 1,170 bushels. Besides raising and harvesting over 1,000 bushels of turnips and doing his own washing and cooking. In the spring of '78, he broke 30 acres of prairie and "stirred" 30 acres of ground and hired 20 acres stirred, all of which he sowed to fall wheat in the month of September- His growing wheat is the best in the neighborhood, is chiefly of the Fultz variety. Mr. Shirk is paying a visit to his family in Canada, this winter. He is 54 years of age.

Who can beat him at work with a yoke of A NEIGHBOR. Dickinson Co. Kan.

Keeping Butter Sweet in Summer.

Is it possible to preserve butter in this latitude during the heat of summer without ice or a cool spring, in ordinary cellars? Between latitude 40 and 42 we could preserve butter in very good condition in summer, but here we have failed. During the last summer we made a trial by digging a hole in the ground about four feet deep, then, in two three-gallon stone jars, under a good shade, we buried the butter. It was sewed up in small bags; then pressed in the jars closely; then three or four inches of salt was placed on the top of the jars; then a board was placed on top to prevent dirt from getting nearer the butter. It was taken up in November, looked yellow and nice as when laid there, but it was "no good." Believe it possible that if the hole in the ground had been six or eight feet it might have been preserved; if any one has tried this way of preserving butter and succeeded, please inform us in the FARMER.

J. RUTTY. Jefferson County, Kansas.

Cold Feet.

Good health is never attainable if the feet are habitually cold, since this implies an impaired circulation of the blood; that it does not reach the extremities. Instead of "toasting them in the oven," soak them in warm water till thoroughly warm, and then dash cool or cold water over them, rubbing them thoroughly with a crash towl, till a reaction occurs; using the flesh-brush freely. This, followed for a few nights, will generally warm the feet, by improving the circulation of the blood. The brush, used on the whole body, is not only safe, safer than the cold bath, at least for the weakly,-but will aid in equalizing the circulation. Let the feet, also, be put in the warm rays of the sun; the clothing warmed and thoroughly sunned. This will do much to improve cold and sweaty feet, and can do no possible harm. Keep the feet clean, which can be done only by frequent washing. DR. J. H. HANAFORD.

THE HOLLY SAW .- The most practical Scroll Saw (for the price) that has ever been invented is advertised in this issue. It is all that is claimed for it in every way. It is an that is piece of machinery, and doubly so et the price asked. It is really a fact that it will pay for it-self in two days. No parent will regret its pur-

Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

-In farming the highest and most extensive knowledge of all known natural laws pertaining to this great pursuit, combined with eminent skill, energy, industry and economy, makes the most perfect farmer.

The evidences are constantly multiplying that farmers are coming to understand this important fact. Agriculture as a science is coming to the fore with long strides. It is the science of the future, for there is not within the scope of man's objects and pursuits any calling that demands more of science for its successful prosecution. In every department of rural economy science stands at the threshold and invites an investigation of the processes by which the highest success may be attained; and he who gains and employs the most knowledge of his pursuit; in any branch of rural industry, will realize the fairest reward for his labor. West-

-A writer in the Fruit Recorder :

We wouldn't exchange a good situation in the small fruit business in any part of New England for any part of New Jersey or Delaware. We wouldn't leave the state of Michigan for any section south; neither, on the other hand, if we had a good start in New Jersey, Delaware or the south, would we go north.

Stay where you are, as a rule. We will guarantee that we can go to any place and make more money growing small fruit on ten acres than can be made farming on any farm in the same locality, on one hundred acres.

To do well in growing fruit first-class fruit must be grown. To do this good cultivation must be given and plants mulched heavily, and the fruit put up in nice shape. We expect through the season to give directions for doing

If every neighborhood could hold stated meetings during this season of comparative leisure, for mutual improvement and comparison of notes, it would in a very few years add wonderfully to the productive capacity of the farms in those neighborhoods where the meetings are held.-Prairie Farmer

Improvement is the watchword of this day and age in farming as in manufacturing of any important interest of a civilized people, and the farmer who from the very love of progress and improvement applies the magic principle to his if they are kept in good condition and some do tional outlay is scarcely worth taking into acavocation, reaps the success that mere physical die, what you do winter will grow right along count, when that is all the difference that there labor cannot attain. It is the application of in- and pay double for loss and feed, and then the is between a colt that will sell readily, as a telligent, practical thought to farming, just as satisfaction of having nice thrifty looking stock four-year-old, for \$150 or more, and one that does the successful man of any business, and now that farming is no longer clogged with the insane prejudice against book farming and improved stock, we are annually making much more rapid progress in agriculture than in a decade of the more early settling of our country Improved machinery with improved methods of cultivation, harvesting and marketing our crops, with improved stock have given western faamers greater crops, greater facilities for making money, and greater responsibilities, among which is making our homes attractive, in reaping the benefits of the experience of others through the numerous agricultural journals, in having good stock and taking good care of it, improving our farm and our crops to produce the greatest yield and most profit, keeping farm accounts and the application of business principles to the farm, interesting and instructing our young folks to make and keep agriculture the most attractive and profitable, the most ennobling and important occupation of this age.-Western Agriculturist.

-One of the greatest outrages upon the people in currency affairs is the withdrawal of the fractional currency. Silver can't be safely sent by mail, while fractional parts of dollars in money can be sent anywhere for anything -for papers, books, seeds, plants, medicines, etc. Our readers, in remitting are troubled to get a half dollar in paper currency to enclose with the dollar. Postage stamps were not made to be used in that way, and postmasters make a large per cent, on postage stamps used and sold for that purpose-and the people have to pay that per cent. Why some member of Congress does not take this matter up, introduce a bill for a new issue of fractional currency and champion the measure through Congress, we can not see. It is the people's money-the money to use through the mails. Publishers are interested in pushing this matter before the eyes of Congressmen .- Coleman's Rural World.

Economy.

We protest against the perverted use of this word, so common now-a-days. It is not a synonym of parsimony, nor even of frugality, and yet it is constantly used as such by people who do all kinds of mean things in its name. Webster is the standard of authority on these matters, and he says, "Economy avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage; frugality cuts off all indulgencies, and proceeds on a system of rigid and habitual saving; parsimony is frugality carried to an extreme, involving meanness of spirit and a sordid mode of living. "Economy is a virtue, parsimony a vice." One of our agents writes that "farmers preach economy, and many are cutting off their agricultural paper, but stick to the New York Weekly and Fireside Companion." Farmers certainly have the right to do this, but they have no right to do it in the name of economy. It is not frugality, nor even parsimony, but simply extravagance. A story paper, like those named, must be counted among the "indulgencies" which Webster says frugality cuts off. It is a vicious luxury, useful in no way, and in hard times should be the first to be diswill starve their minister sooner than give up West Division street railway company of this cott in Country Gentleman.

and do without the educating influences of a good family paper rather than miss the weekly dish of sensational story served up by such papers as our agent has named.

Don't mention economy as a reason for doing

these things, for economy avoids all waste and extravagance, and applies money to the best advantage. If you have money to expend for story papers in addition to journals of practical tility, it is all right, though the less you read this sensational literature the better; but if hard times compel you to dispense with some of the papers usually taken, and you decide against merely for speed. He must leave that to the your religious or agricultural journal and in favor of a sensational story paper-please attribute the decision to proper causes, and do not pervert one of the very best words in the English language.—Ohio Farmer.

farm Stock.

Roughing Stock.

I see in your paper from various correspondents that they have a good deal to say about wintering stock, black-leg in clover, etc. I am not in the habit of having my writing printed, but I thought I would like to say a little among so many in your valuable paper about wintering stock. In the first place I am a new man in your state, have only been here a little over a year, and from observation I see that furmers are inclined to winter stock on the plan of what they call "roughing them through," and from what I see of the stock generally, (especially calves) they will be well roughed by the time grass makes its appearance, but they tell me you must not keep your calves so well fed, they will die with the black-leg.

Now that kind of argument sounds very trange to me. Suppose a man starts in with through," and four or five rough out their lives where is the profit in the roughing system? All I can see left is some poor hides not tit for leather, the carcasses hardly fit for wolf meat, and and such stallions cannot profitably be kept at the balance stanted out of a year's growth, whilst less than \$20 service fee; but the small addiaround you, is worth a good deal to any man that has any pride about him.

I have had a lifetime's experience with cattle, sheep, and hogs, and my observation has been. the farmers who takes the best care of his stock is most successful in the business. It is a very mistaken idea that men have in this theory of roughing things through. Now if there is farmers make it a practice to turn their animals pay in keeping stock it will pay to keep them out of the stables in the morning, and let them growing all the time; and it is as easy to have be out during the day, whether it is stormy or your cattle weigh a thousand at two years old, pleasant. Would it not be much better in all as to rough them down to seven or eight hund- stormy days to have them watered morning and red, for the younger you can get an animal night, and put back again into the stable, and but there is a vast difference in the kind of for beef, mutton or pork, for very little ripe farmers hardly have a shelter for them at all yearly profits." This is the great secret of sucmeat goes. Not one-half of the stock that is during the winter, thinking that their covering cess—treating poultry like the rest of farm shipped and killed is fit to eat. If you have of wool will keep them warm. This is true if stock; this means giving them proper attention, of my brother farmers I will close for this time.

Ridge Farm, Shawnee county, Kan.

Short-Horn vs. Natives.

man of Buckingham, gives the comparative results of grazing and feeding a lot of common cattle and a lot short-horn grades. The natives were selected from the tops of a lot bought in Wythe co., October the 15th, 1877; they corn and oats mixed, but have had as good sucweighed 900 pounds average, and cost \$31.50 per head. They were all grazed until November begin feeding lightly as soon as the sheep come 10th, and fed during the winter all the hay, into winter quarters. This winter I began with straw, and fodder they could eat, and ten bushels each of short corn in addition. They were daily-not because the flock was thin in flesh, turned on grass 10th of April, 1878, and sold from the pasture, October 15th, 1878, at 31 cts., ter profit in their produce of both lambs and and weighed 1,370; gain in twelve months 470 pounds each, and profit deducting commissions, \$13.20 per head. On the 29th of January, a lot of very thin short-horn grades were bought, they averaged 665 pounds, and cost 31 cents per pound, they were fed all the fodder and hay they would eat, but no grain, and were turned out grazed with the natives the 10th of April, and never separated until sold October 15th, when they weighed 1275 pounds per head, and brought 3% cents per pound. Increase per head in 81 months, 610 pounds; profit per head, \$26.22. Major Chrisman further says: At the current price of good three-year old natives, the man who raises them gets from \$8 to \$9 per head per nnum for their keep, while he gets \$26.22 per head for the keep of grade short-horns for 81 months;" and yet, wisely concludes our friend, our farmers continue to stand in their own light by refusing to buy and use good thoroughbred bulls, when short-horns especially are so remarkably cheap. The thanks of our readers will, we are sure, be accorded Major Chrisman for his interesting letter. - Southern Planter and Farmer.

Horses That Will Sell.

as all other larger cities, are each year seeking

tobacco, make their wives do with the old city was below 1,000 pounds, now the company dresses rather than forego the customary dram, will scarcely make an offer on a horse that weighs less than 1,100 pounds. There is absolutely no demand for small horses, unless they possess extraordinary speed. No matter how many of such horses a farmer may have on can find no purchasers. On the contrary, the employment they indulge in on cold, windy hand, nor how cheaply he may offer them, he horses weighing 1,200 to 1,600 pounds, of fair they will not lay any eggs. Start them to work; average quality, has no difficulty in finding a

The lesson ought to be an impressive one The general farmer cannot afford to breed gentleman of wealth, who, with the choicest of brood mares, as well as sires, and with every appliance for successful training, can engage in the lottery of breeding for speed, because he can afford to take the chances, and finds a considerable portion of his reward in the relaxation from other cares which the business affords.

But the general farmer must raise horses that he can sell. He must do the work of the farmmainly with mares that, while performing their labor satisfactorily, will each year produce colts that, at four or five years old, will be salable horses. He must keep such brood mares as, when coupled with a good stallion, will invariably produce horses that answer the demands

There ought to be no practical difficulty in doing this. If the mares be quite large, and with a dash of good blood, they may be coupled with a well-bred, large trotting stallion or a thoroughbred, with a considerable degree of certainty that the produce will be good coach or carriage horses that will sell. But, ordinarily, the general farmer, with his miscellaneously bred mares, will be most successful if he confines his breeding to draft horses. With good French, English, or Scotch draft horses for sires, seventy-five per cent. of the foals from ordinary mares will make horses that will weigh, wenty-five head of calves and "roughs them in fair flesh, 1,400 pounds or over at maturity; and such horses, unless seriously defective, will before grass, and the balance so well roughed that sell at good prices. It will cost a little more at it takes them two months to wear the rough off, the outset for the service of the stallion, because good imported horses, such as we have described, cannot ordinarily be bought for less than \$2,000, cannot be sold at all .- Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

Winter Care of Stock.

Many of us farmers might no doubt spend more time with our stock than we do, and profitably, too, if rightly employed. Very many ready for market the more profit there is to the so not be exposed to the winter storms? It is producer, and the better for the consumer as the true it takes more time to do so, but I think our meat is sweeter, less bone and of better quality; animals are much better off for the care. Sheep, pure-bred poultry, says: "Since I regarded and also, should not be allowed to lie out in the cold treated my poultry like the rest of my yard stock that goes to market and the kind that is fit rain storms so common in this latitude. Many good meat it must be fat or it is not sweet meat. we keep the sheep dry and under cover in wholesome food, etc. Farmers, commence the Hoping that I have said nothing to offend any stormy weather; but a sheep with a heavy new year by giving this method a trial; keep fleece, wet to the skin by fall or winter rains, is an account for your poultry; charge them with in no condition to withstand the cold waves food, credit them with eggs laid, fowls sold, that frequently follows such rain storms. If eaten or raised—and note at the end of the year kept dry, a cold snap would not injure them.
Care should also be taken to give each sheep a little grain daily from the commencement of size of your fleek calls for all the grain daily from the commencement of size of your fleek calls for all the grain daily from the commencement of size of your fleek calls for all the grain daily from the commencement of size of your fleek calls for all the grain daily from the commencement of size of your fleek calls for the police cattle that the snipper will be prompt to recognize in the prices he prices he prompt to recognize in the prices he prompt to recog A letter from our friend Major E. W. Chris- little grain daily from the commencement of size of your flock calls for, of white or brown winter, and if the feed is short and the ground Leghorn or Houdans. They can be purchased not covered with snow, it would be well to begin feeding grain while the sheep were running to pasture. I have usually fed corn, sometimes a single handful of corn to a breeding ewe but because I wish to keep them fat for the betwool the coming spring. My experience teaches me that to do so, I must begin feeding grain at the beginning of winter, and continue it until the flock is turned to pasture in the spring.

The lambs come as early as the ewes will take the ram, as I let them run together in summer and fall, and take the ram away about the 1st of January, sometimes earlier. By keeping the sheep in good condition they rarely lose a lamb, and frequently the sheep have twins. Such lambs I have for a number of years sold to the butcher in May for five dollars a head. My flock is small, and was bred from Cotswold rams and Merino ewes. Some of them are the third cross. Probably such sheep are as profitable in this section as the common farmer can the pure-bred, long-wooled sheep; their fleece four or five months old was killed for family use wards of fifty pounds. We thought him a good one. Such lambs can be raised by nearly all farmers with a little care and good keeping. To have such lambs next summer, we must bethem housed in all wet storms-at least such proven, that men hug closer to anything that to procure heavier horses. A few years ago, has been my experience for a number of years for the best herd of cattle bred outside of France past with a small flock of sheep.—Jonathan Tal-

Winter Feeding, Suggestions, Etc.

er, and would like to have eggs when they are the most desirable, you must feed your fowls well and keep them employed-give them something to do. No matter how well fed, if all the days is standing around, huddled up, shivering, they need exercise as well as food. Secure plenty of dry leaves from the woods, and strew them five or six inches deep under a shed which faces the south (if you have one you can use for such purpose.) Cold, raw days, scatter your grain feed at noon among the leaves, and notice how cheerfully the birds will "come to the scratch." Their evening feed may also be "served" the same way, but an hour earlier than the usual time, in order that they may have time before darkness comes to finish. Never throw corn, or any other kind of feed, to fowls, more than they will cat at the time. After a week or so remove the leaves to the barn-yard, sweep the shed out clean, and replenish with more dry leaves. If you have no shed, a small yard will answer; but the rains will soon mat down the leaves and will need replenishing oftener than those sheltered. Keep the hen-house well cleaned, and always have dry leaves scattered over the floor. Giving the hens clean, well-ventilated, warm, dry quarters, varying their diet as much as possible, keeping them active, you will have the pleasure, even on zero days, of collecting fresh-laid eggs. If you have no pigs, save the "greasy dish-water," reat it to boiling, and mix your feed with it, letting it stand twenty minutes before feeding. You will also find it beneficial to warm the corn on unusually cold days, for corn taken from the crib is often almost icy cold, and a crop full will be form a likely that wakes one affected with which I am acquainted. In the females, especially, its development is generally unsatisfactory from its uncertainty. It never has a strong robust growth, and there is no telling what shape it may assume. There is a kind of unhealthy tenderness about it that makes one affected with which I am acquainted. In the females, especially, its development is generally unsatisfactory from its uncertainty. It never has a strong robust growth, and there is no telling what shape it may assume. heat it to boiling, and mix your feed with it, chills the fowl, which keeps them shivering a long time before the heat of the body warms it. Corn occasionally partly scorched, or parched, is very good, as it not only warms but furnishes charcoal, which they love and need. An occasional drink of milk (warmed) is excellent, and they are very fond of it. Milk, however, should never be given them until immediately after they have been fed, for they will drink to excess of it; so much so, if they hold their heads to the ground, the milk will run from their mouths. Fresh water should be given (without ice in it) at least twice each day; and twice a week put half a teaspoonful of red pepper to a gallon of water. Pounded oyster-shells should always be where they can have easy access to them. This furnishes the shell-making material which is difficult for them to secure in material which is difficult for them to secure in winter. Once in a while (twice a week or so) boil turnips or potatoes thoroughly and mix win summer-when fowls lay well-what a variety of food they are enabled to get, and if we expect eggs in cold weather, when they are deprived of this egg-making food, a variety of food as near as possible such as they enjoy in summer, must be furnished them.

Farmers will find the extra attention will be a good investment. A writer in the Agricultural Gazette, (Eng.,) giving his experience with farm-stock, £100 (\$500) would not represent my from reliable breeders at moderate prices, as they always have a surplus of male birds.

You will be astonished-even the first season cess with corn alone as with any grain, and I egg supply and improvement in table qualities, deserve the attention of our breeders and beef-ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION.

hatching is an established fact. Many fanciers and poultrymen last season used incubators with as good a per cent, as they secured from their setting hens .- American Farmer.

Leaves here recommended for a "scratch." and oyster shells, are not easily obtained on prairie farms, but wheat chaff will supply the place of leaves very well, and pounded bones or lime will serve as egg-shell material.—[EDS.]

Polled Cattle.

There is no subject which is taking such a firm hold of the agricultural public as the polled cattle question. Its agitation is of comparatively recent origin, and yet it has attained a front rank among subjects for discussion in all of the leading agricultural papers of the country. Knowing, from the test of experience, the immense advantage polled cattle have over horned beasts, in the cattle-yard and stable, and have. I think them more hardy than any of f om a self-evident demonstration, in shipment on cars and vessels, the Kansas FARMER early is more compact, and the mutton is no doubt advocated the importance of breeding polled fully equal to the thoroughbred sheep. A lamb cattle in the west, where large herds are raised for shipment to the Atlantic ports and Europe. the past summer, which weighed, dressed, up- All that was likely to interfere with this muchneeded reform was a breed that would take the place of short-horns as beef producing animals, On this point there seems to be no doubt, since the Angus polled stock have competed success-The street car companies of this city, as well gin to feed our breeding ewes now, and keep fully with the short-horns, carrying off the first prizes at the Paris Exposition. In that contest

the third. On the importance to western feeders of breeding these cattle, Wallace's Monthly If you desire to have healthy fowls in win-

> Heretofore all that could be said was on the negative inutility of the horn, but we were able to treat it as a positive source of injury and danger. The terrible scorings of the horns we considered only in the light of impairing the general health of the animal, causing him to lose condition, and thereby diminishing the market value of his carcass. This matter of shrinkage from the scoring and goring of the horns was not presented in any too strong a light, but there is another fact in this same point that we did not touch. We learn circumstantially from an extensive dealer in hides that the loss to the hide itself is a matter of very great consequence. The aggregate loss to the hides alone on cattle coming—say, from the single state of Hinois, would construct the hundred of thousands of dolongers. negative inutility of the horn, but we were able The aggregate loss to the hides alone on cattle coming—say, from the single state of Hilnois, would amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars every year. The shipper knows he will be docked on every scored hide, and that most of them will be scored before they reach the seaboard; hence he pays the breeder so much less for his cattle. The middlemen all understand this, and the margin to cover it is taken from this, and the margin to cover it is taken from

We are not fully prepared to recommend we are not fully prepared to recommend what is certainly a species of cruelty, but it is a question of serious moment, both in the light of humanity and profit, whether it would not be beffer to remove the horns, when in a rudimen-tary condition, from all animals intended for steam transportation. The true way both in the light of humanity and profit, is to breed them without horns.

The following extracts from the Western Agriculturist on the importance of this breed is further testimony in favor of the polled cattle re-

The horn of short-horn cattle is less a characteristic and feature of the breed than any other tribe of horned cattle with which I am acabout it that makes one afraid all the time that some slight contact may knock it off. It seems to be hardly in accordance with the nature of the animal to develop horns at all, and some of them get little beyond the merest rudiments of horns. Indeed, we believe there have been inhorns. Indeed, we believe they failed to develop even rudi-stances where they failed to develop even rudi-ments. It follows then that of all the tribes of horned cattle, the horns would be the most easily eliminated from the short-horns by the intro-duction of polled blood. The introduction of a bull of the vigorous and prolific stock of the polled Angus into a herd of short-horn cows would be very apt to result in a large majority of the progeny being without horns. It would be curious to note just what the proportion with or without horns would be, but I think it is philas his judgment or fancy may dictate.

I have not only admitted but urged the im-

portance of cross-breeding, on account of the almost immediate and wide spread results that your soft food. It should be remembered in would follow. The trade is open and the desummer—when fowls lay well—what a variety mand is equal to fifteen hundred head per week mand is equal to lifteen hundred head per week during the summer months, and there is no time to replace all the breeding stock of the country, even if it were deemed desirable to do so. This breed of polled Angue cattle, however, is worthy the careful attention and study of our most in-talligent breeders, or account of their own. the careful attention and study of our most in-telligent breeders, on account of their own in-trinsic excellence, if not superiority to all other families as beef producers. The herd book of the breed has reached its fourth volume, and the pedigrees are authentic and well established. As beef makers they are certainly in quanti-ty equal and in quality superior, to one short-

As beel makers they are certainly in quanti-ty equal and in quality superior to our short-horns; as breeders they are more prolific, and to withstand our wintry blasts they are more hardy. With a cargo of hornless cattle for either rail-road or ocean travel, and whether for one mile or a thousand, the danger of accidents is exactly. or a thousand, the danger of accidents is greatly reduced, the suffering of the animals is greatly ameliorated, the facilities and convenience the keepers are greatly improved, the animals reach their destination not fevered with sufferreach their destination not levered with suffering and torn with the unwilling horns of their neighbors, but comparatively fresh and in good condition. There is a large percentage here in favor of the polled cattle that the shipper will

Of these cattle the American Agriculturist says: When to the quality of having no horns, is added that of being excellent beef animals, as the Angus or Aberdeen Polled Cattle are, even excelling the short-horns at many shows and in the market, it must be admitted that these cattle producers. The result of the animals getting to market in a better condition after a long railroad Incubators are coming to the front. Artificial or ocean journey, would be larger prices for the teching is an established fact. Many fanciers deposite the positive process of the technique of t

From Clay County.

Jan. 20.—My two-year-old weathers have not pulled down the beam like last year's flock, although they were much fatter than last year. They averaged me \$9.25 per head. I sold them for 5 cts. per lb on foot. I kept but five for crismas.

crismas. These weathers were from half blood Mo. ewes and shropshire bucks, the same that the pre-vious year's lambs were raised from, but they had not sufficient frame to carry the mutton. This is attributable to the fact that they were later lambs and did acquire sufficient growth the first summer, and were soon after able to make up their loss. I cannot, however, complain of the profits on these weathers so long as I can make \$9.25 on the carcass of two-year-old sheep. I can make sheep pay. I also had 2 chips of wool which was not weighed, and I canchips of wool which was not weighed, and I cannot give a statement of that. My sheep are doing well this winter. We have had a long
storm but they do not seem to mind it and appear to be gaining flesh. I have a few lambs
which are wintering first rate. They don't seem
to mind the cold weather at all. I winter my
sheep on period have and have gone to the consheep on prairie hay, and have come to the con-clusion that millet or hungarian is not the feed clusion that millet or nungarian is not the feed for sheep. They are a perfect nuisance in the ground, and also in feeding the stock, requiring to be fed with a great deal of care, or else a deal of loss is sustained. I would like to hear of something to take its place. I am often asked what will cure the stretches in sheep, give a dose of salts in linseed meal gruel. In 6 hours dose of safts in inseed meal gruel. In 6 nours give half a pint of linseed meal gruel to which add 1 teaspoonfull of ground caraway seeds, 1 of anise seeds, 1 of grains of paradise, a table spoon full of whiskey, half a tea cup of molas-ED. JONES. es given warm.

Literary Items.

NO. VII.

COINS AND MEDALS, THEIR ORIGIN AND USE IN HISTORY.

Notwithstanding we have been informed by a leading divine of one of the political parties at the late election that "metals were a relic of barbarism, "we will undertake in this number to show that coins and medals of the early ages, aford to the historian a vast fund of useful information. That they frequently supply a link in history, and give us, as Mr. Addison has observed in his ingenious treatise on medals, a knowledge of the dresses and habits of different persons known in history, and moreover, not only things but customs, civil and religious, are preserved on coins, as sacrifices, triumphs, allocations and many other antiquated names and ceremonies, that we should not have had so just a notion of were they not still preserved on coins. Without the help of coins, as the same author observes, we should never have known which of the emperors was the first that wore a beard, or rode in stirrups. Old coins exhibit likewise the general character and taste of the several emperors; thus we see Nero with a fiddle, and Commodius dressed in his lion's skin.

It is very amusing, says Dr. Priestly, to view upon medals the features of the great men of antiquity, which, if they were struck in an age in which the arts flourished, as in the case with many of the Roman and particularly of the Grecian medals, we can have no doubt but that they are sufficiently exact. And even if they were struck in an age which did not excel in the arts of painting, statuary and carving, yet as faces are chiefly drawn upon coins in profile, any person who has taken notice of shadows, may conceive that a very striking likeness may easily be left off in this way. Our most famous painters, as Raphael, Le 290, were installed on the evening of January Bruyn, and Rubens, thought it worth their 4th, H. G. Landis, master, J. M. Biddy, secrecabinets of them.

MONUMENTAL TRADITIONS.

edge of important events has been the simple narration by engraving on stone. The most valuable remains of monumental inscriptions are the Capitoline marbles, which contain a catalogue of the Roman magistrates, and the principal events of their history during time of the Commonwealth.

ARUNDELIAN MARBLES.

These take their name from the Earl of Arundel, who, in the year 1864, brought them from Athens in Greece, and presented them to the University at Oxford. These marbles contain the leading events of the Grecian history till 60 years after the death of Alexander the Great. That is, they contain the chronicles of Athens to 260 years before our era. They commence at Cerops, which was in the year 1532 B. C., therefore the first events date back 3458 years before the present year 1879. According to these marbles, Troy was taken and burned by the Greeks in 1209. These monuments are among the most valuable remains of monumental inscriptions which have been rescued by the wreck.

THE CIMBRIAN MONUMENTS.

These have also enabled the antiquarian to learn many interesting facts of history connected with the early history of Denmark. These ancient monuments were for many ages after they were discovered, unintelligable, till a learned antiquarian by the name of Olaus Woronly on the early history of the northern kingdoms, but on several parts of Italy, Spain and ohter European countries where the Gothic arms and letters had gained footing.

time of William the Conqueror, among the ordinate granges, let me urge you to increased the right direction. As American farmers we English, the proportion between the pound, the vigilance on this point." shilling and the penny, seems to have been uniformly the same as at present.

It may not be improper in this connection to state that Edward III. was the first King of grange, said: England who coined any gold, and that no cop-James I. These pieces were not called farat liberty to make or refuse them. Before the any other commodity, by its weight; and before any person who chose to do its.

II; they were coined for twenty shilling pieces, but in our day they passed for twenty-one shillings, caused by the advance of gold over

DEBASING THE COINAGE.

greenbacks, the following extract from Prof. will be read with interest:

"The science, art and political condition of lecture, because he is talented? nations are often illustrated by their coinage. An interesting view of the progress of Europe honor and profit with them. Then, again, how of our granges are weak—some almost dying might be obtained from a philosophical study is it with mechanical arts. Patents are given Shall we each determine to devote a certain of its numismatic remains. The simplicity of on almost every nameable thing, from a camthe earlier ages is indicated by the pure silver, bric needle to a mowing machine, and we pay a such as that coined at Crotonia, B. C. 600; the royalty for the privilege of using them, because reign of Philip of Macedon, by the native, un- it is skilled labor. Copy-rights on books, patent alloyed gold. A gradual decline in Roman medicines and almost all the nostrums of the Shall we use some portion of it in making peace prosperity is more than shadowed forth by the day are protected, because the result of educated where there has been dissension, in promoting gradual deterioration of its money, for as evil labor. The public domain, given to wealthy vital brotherhoods among ourselves, in encourtimes befell the State, the emperors were com- railroad companies, because railroads are built aging the timid, strengthening the weak, conpelled to utter a false coinage. Thus, under with skilled labor, I suppose. But how is it vincing the doubtful; shall we spend a portion Vespacious, A. D. 69, the silver money contain- with the labor of the husbandman? No roy- of this year in spreading the principles of the B. H. CROMWELL,

der Antonius Pius, N. D. 138, more than onethird; under Commodes, A. D., 180, nearly one-half; under Gordain, A. D. 246, there was added to the silver more than twice its weight in copper. Nay, under Gallius, a coinage was issned of copper, tin and silver, in which the two first metals exceed the last by more than two hundred times its weight. It shows to what a helpless condition the state had come. JAS. HANWAY.

Latrons of Husbandry.

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

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master, Levi Booth, Deenver; Lecturer, J. W. Hammett, Platteville. Missouri State Grange.—Master, H. Eshbaugh, Hanover, Jefferson county; Secretary, A. M. Coffee. Knob Noster.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES. For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues, 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$100.

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

Capital Grange Social.

At the regular meeting of Capital Grange, held Saturday, January 25th, it was decided to hold their annual social at Costa's Opera House on Wednesday evening, February 19th.

The officers elect of Golden Rule Grange No. while to thoroughly study them and preserve tary. The master of the Kansas state grange was present as installing officer, and delivered an able address. The affair was public, an oys-Another method of transmitting the knowl- ter supper served, and a good time had. W.

> If there is a dormant grange in your county, let two or more granges from either side of it come together and hold a joint meeting at the house formerly occupied by the dormant one. This, of course, will not be a business meeting, but a purely social affair, with open doors, proval, and I bespeak your aid for such system, where questions of common interest will be one, and in three cases out of four revive or reorganize the dormant grange. Try it, and let us know the result .- Farmer's Friend.

A Cardinal Principle.

The master, in his address at the sixth annual meeting of the Maryland state grange,

"One of the cardinal principles of our order is co-operation-a working together as individuals for the good of the masses. Now, to accomplish this, the first step is to get the individuals together, and just here, fellow patrons, is our weakest point. Many think if they pay where the membership of the order is sufficient their dues regularly, and support the agency oc- to sustain one. It requires but very little to draw to make them whole, were compelled to members of the order. Far from it. I can as- tion, as nothing should be bought for show. tion depends: 1st-upon the regular attendance the people will actually want, and have the to-day the face value of the mortgages upon of the membership upon the meetings of the cash to pay for. When a co-operative store is them, and the owners of the equity find themsubordinate grange. 2d-upon our honest sup- established, every man becomes his own mer- selves virtually without a home and with years port of the Maryland grange agency. These chant, and if a woman makes ten pounds of of labor lost. item of interest to remark that Dr. Adam Smith use, we must be on hand, and in the shop where poor. in his Wealth of Nations, says that from the the chain is being welded. As masters of sub-

Grange Education.

The master, in his lecture in the Maine state

"Do we not say that the grange is an organiper was coined by authority before the reign of zation to educate and elevate the farming class up to a higher plane? Yes; verily, we do. things, but farthing tokens, and all people were But what kind of education do we need to elevate us? Let us understand the problem of edtime of Edward III., gold was exchanged like ucation that does elevate people and nations; that gives caste and power. It has elevated the time of James I., copper was stamped by classes among us away up above the husbandminn. We acknowledge it, and put a price upon The celebrated English guineas were first educated labor. For instance, we educate lawcoined in the year 1663,, in the reign of Charles vers, doctors, ministers, teachers, etc. I say we, because schools are, and have been, largely supported by taxation and endowments, and farm- and in Europe, are largely due to the unreers pay the largest part. Then what? Why do we willingly pay a lawyer ten dollars or more for drawing up a writing that takes him While there is so much controversy going on but an hour or so? Because he is educated; in the newspapers in regard to gold versus pay a doctor one hundred dollars or more to amputate a limb, that can be done in a very few ber of the order owes the grange a debt, a debt Draper's Intellectual Development of Europe, minutes, because he is skillful; pay some one of of service, and how strong and vigorous would the clergy three hundred dollars for an evening the grange now be were all its members to pay

The fields are all open for competition. Educa- ing prejudices, and bringing within our gates tion elevates out of our ranks, and we are in a good and true men and women who have been measure, in the fault. Farmers have ignored book-farming. I admit the fact that much of derstood the nature of our organization? The the instruction we have received from educated grange is the great instrument for benefiting the men on the science of agriculture has appeared to be, not much but the product of idle talents, and when coupled with practice, many failures have been the result. Establishing the fact, beyond contradiction, that farmers need their agricultural colleges as much as the business men it?-Lire Patron. need their commercial colleges, or the professions their classical schools and colleges. Farmers are willing to educate everybody but themselves. They have agricultural colleges, but do not utilize them. They complain because they are expensive and are no benefit to farmers. The trouble is there is no inducement for young men to take a thorough, scientific, farmer's course of study. Show positions of honor and profit, as I trust the grange will in due time, and if there are laurels to be won, agricultural schools will be filled to overflowing and wonderful results will follow. But everlasting economy has been preached to farmers, ever since I can remember, and they talk it in their families and hand the practice down from generation to generation, and it has become chronic. Anything for their benefit must not cost much, if anything, until we are following in the footprints of our fathers. When will we get out of the old ruts? And still we hear the cry for reduction of fees and dues, withdrawal of stock from the state store, the grange is expensive, etc.

The education needed is that which will qualify the patron for all his duties, both as farmer and citizen. We want such schools as shall combine theory and practice, science and art, labor and study, and simultaneously teach the head to devise and the hand to execute. The farmer, I have always thought, should be the best sort of a man and citizen. His dealings are with mother nature-that nursing mother of us all. His ministering angels are the blessed dews, showers and sunshine.

"We must have the means of more extensive communications, and larger representation in this order. The people who do not come to our order, need the benefit of what is done and taught in this order. And a plan of formal lectures on given subjects, would meet my apand a wider range of effect. When these out- is the justice of this? Everything is down in dwelt upon. The result will be to benefit every givings of the best thought and most carefully garnered experience of the leading intellects of this order shall be the common property of all classes, we shall see happy results, and culture el a few years ago, is now worth but sixty to of many sorts, that will cheer and gladden the hearts of many who have labored under great discouragements, heretofore."

Grange Stores on the Rochdale Plan.

There are now probably several hundred grange co-operative stores in the United States, organized in accordance with the plan recommended by the National grange. There should be a co-operative store in every neighborhood casionally, that they are doing their full duty as money to put such a store in successful operasure all such that the very life of the organiza- The stock should consist of only such articles as are facts which I desire to bring home to the butter and sells it to the store, the after profits

The Rochdale idea of co-operation contemplates nothing less than the introduction into all our business affairs and social relations, of the principles of truth, justice, equality and candor. The competitive system of trade is founded upon principles the very opposite of these-upon fraud and misrepresentation; and our custom house frauds, financial defalcations, in short, the industrial and commercial failures of the last five years, both in our own country strained spirit of competition, regardless of its ultimate effect or results .- Grange Bulletin.

Our Duty.

We have some duties as patrons; every memthis debt! What are you going to do within Beside this, we fill nearly all the places of this new year towards paying this debt? Many meetings, to studying and preparing ourselves so that we will be competent to take part in discussions and benefit somebody in so doing?

ed about one-fourth of its weight in copper. Un- alty on nice beef, pork, butter, cheese or grain. grange, correcting misapprehensions, overcom staying without simply because they never ungrange is the great instrument for benefiting the farmer; if properly used its power for good is A. B. MATHEWS, Kansas City, Mo. almost beyond calculation. Will it not be profitable to spend a portion of this new year in working to build up this order, which will do so much good for us if we will but do our duty by O. BADDERS. Leavenworth Kan., Breeds Black ed in America. Send for descriptive Circular and price list.

Pass the Word Along the Line.

In times of such universal and discouraging depression of business, when prices for all kinds of farm produce are so low that the producer, under the most favorable circumstances, finds it almost impossible to support himself and pay his debts, the plotting of the roads to unjustly assess him for transportation, is an action that calls for prompt legislative intervention. The legislature of every western state will have no more important business before it this winter than the regulation of this question, and any man who has been sent to the state capitals to represent the people, and who refuses to lend his voice and give his vote on the right side, will prove himself an enemy to the best interests of the west and the nation, and will richly entitle himself to be forever despised by all classes, including the railroad managers. Because a legislator is willing to aid the roads in their unjust course, he need not think that he has the love or respect of the men whom he thus slavishly serves. Men never win respect from any quar ter by doing wrong or by aiding others in doing There is a right and a wrong side to this

question, and there is no difficulty in distinguishing them. The roads are working to earn dividends upon the face value of stock which was created when everything was worth fifty per cent, more than it is now. If the construction and equipment of a road fifteen years ago cost a hundred millions of dollars, the managers mean, if possible, to earn enough to pay dividends on that amount, to say nothing of their practice of paying dividends upon millions of watered stock. In other words, every dollar that was invested in the railroad interest in the days of cheap money and inflation prices is expected to earn a ten per cent. income to-day. But where price and value. Real estate has depreciated in value at least fifty per cent., and wheat which in some sections was worth three dollars a bushseventy cents in the same sections, and in the more remote west is worth but about forty-five cents. The producer cannot possibly make the profit that he used to make, and neither can the merchant or the manufacturer. When the panic came it found the farmer with a mortgage on his farm, the merchant with his store filled with high priced goods, and the manufacturer with a surplus of products which could not be sold for what they had cost him. What was the result? These parties having no resources upon which assume their own loss, and thousands of them were driven into bankruptcy and poverty. There are hundreds of farms which would not bring

But while this has been the fate of many of ing. They have shed considerable light, not heart of every true patron in our state. It will of that butter will proportionally return to her those engaged in other lines of business, the not do to say our meetings are dull and unin- pocket, if she holds a share in the store. All railroads have sought and are seeking to keep teresting, for it is clearly the duty of every one customers are entitled to quarterly dividends in up their values and to escape participation in to be on hand and contribute his or her mite to proportion to their purchases from the store; the general crash, by assessing their losses upon overcome this very dullness. We often hear those who are not members receiving but one- the industries of the country. Why a railroad nost interesting and instructive discussions half the proportion paid to the members. Co-should be considered any more sacred than a By way of contrast to the agitation of the spring up from a casual remark of a generally operation is destined to become as popular in farm, or a stock of goods, it is impossible to concurrency question which has attracted public quiet member. We are each and every one America as it is in Europe, saving millions to ceive, and yet the managers seem to think that attention for the last few years, it may be an links in the great chain, and, to be ready for those engaging in it, and always helping the they have a right to protect their property, at The grange is steadily marching forward in tures by permitting them to do it, indicate their belief that their is a peculiar sacredness to this stand higher and see further to-day than we did kind of property. We should like to see all when the grange was first organized. Then but values at the highest point, but that being out two words-farmers, unite-were heard here and of the question, we demand that no interest shall there in the land. But they were words of be permitted to thrive at the expense of any magical power. To-day, another word equally, other interest. This matter was once recognized if not more potential, is heard in connection as of sufficient importance to warrant its being with these, and thar word is, "co-operate." carried into politics and into the courts, and after a determined battle a victory was won against the roads. The Supreme Court of the United States decided that state legislatures had the constitutional right to regulate railroad tar-Since then nothing has been done by the people, but a very great deal has been done by the roads, and to-day the main lines are a unit against the public interests.—Western Rural.

Advertisements.

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

50 Poland-China Pigs

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



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

J. R. DUNLAP & CO., Iola, Kansas, Breeder of pure Poland-China Hogs and pure Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas, and B. B. R. Game Bantam Fowls, Stock first-class. Write for prices.

S AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, rams constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars. DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and helfers for sale Correspondence solicited.

HALL BROS, Ann Aarbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices ½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

Physician.

MRS, DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., late of Phil-adelphia, Pa. Offices and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

Sheep For Sale.

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

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs.

-ALSO-Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

BERKSHIRE PIGS COLLEGE FARM

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sal-lie, St. Bridget, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British Sovereign II, 533, Cardiff's Surprise 1955, and others. These pigs we of-fer at very low prices. Also a few

ESSEX PIGS of the choicest blood. We also offer for sale a middle aged polled GALLOWAY bull, and two JERSEY bulls at surprisingly low prices. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superintendent Farm. Manhattan, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE HERD NO. 1.



am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1. Poland China and Berkshire Pigs, (recorded stock) at reasonable figures. Parties wishing to purchase will call on or address me. All Pigs warranted FIRST-CLASS, and shipped on receipt of price. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Lyon Co., Kan.

W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAND STUD OF



WINNERS OF THE

Grand Prizes in Europe and America, Awarded Grand Medals by the French Government, and also Grand Medal Diploma and Special Report at the

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, '76 The largest and most complete establishment of the kind in America.

Since **1872**

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS.

My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free,

M. W. DUNHAM. Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

Revival of Business.

The welcome notes strike the ear, of the revival of business, like the sound of the distant waves, before the impulse of the returning tide perceptibly felt. Our glutted marts of manufactured goods are being slowly relieved by the opening of new markets. "Hard times" have brought the prices of our staple goods down till our merchants and manufacturers can send them into the countries of the old world and successfully compete with the wares and products of those countries.

The Secretary of State has conferred a substantial benefit on the business of the country by requiring ministers and consuls resident in foreign countries to report the condition of the markets in those countries, and the kind of goods they seem to require that we can supply. The consequence of this wise policy is being felt in the active measures taken by our manufacturers and commercial men to open trade with foreign nations in articles that were never attempted before. The stagnation at home in manufactures, and the low prices in consequence which this unfortunate state of affairs has produced, which has made such a step possible, has also made it necessary.

The consequence is that our manufactured articles as well as raw materials are being eagerly sought after by foreign nations, and our laborsaving machinery enables American manufacturers to compete successfully in quality as well as price with any of the most enterprising nations of the world. The revival of home industry in manufacturing and mercantile lines will tend to strengthen the demand for agricultural products and advance prices. But there is no prospect in this outlook for any large advance in price, but a steady demand for large quantities at moderate prices may be confidently expected. That the high prices of the past have permanently taken their leave, there is many indications to confirm. The United States produces too much of everything they turn their attention to to be consumed at home. Our protective system has run its course in building up most of our manufactures, which are compelled now to seek a market in foreign countries for surplus products, and to compete with foreign goods at foreign prices. When our manufacturers, under the fostering care of a protective tariff, found a market for all their products at home, at high prices, they could afford to bid for the best labor above the farmer, and did so bid and draw the best laborers from the farms. They received high prices for their goods, paid high wages for labor, and the laborers in turn brought to the extent of their earnings, consumed largely and created a brisk home market for the products of agriculture.

These were the days of infancy and youth which are past and gone forever, and manhood has developed in the American nation. The "American System" as championed by Henry Clay, was the nursery of American enterprise, production and growth. Every branch of business has cast its swaddling clothes, and we have become one of the world's nations in fact as well as in name. We produce of everything, if all our labor is employed, more than we can consume, and markets in foreign countries must be found for the surplus, and hence the price of all products must be regulated by prices in the leading marks of the world. The forcing season and days of our childhood are gone, and we are compelled to settle down to manhood's steady work, and produce the best as well as the cheapest goods, if we would compete successfully with older nations.

By concentration of capital, by improved machinery, and a judicious division of labor under the best supervision, our manufacturers have triumphantly surmounted this obstacle. Agriculture has not been nearly so successful. It has made some advances in this direction. Labor-saving machinery has been brought to its aid to a certain extent; science and skilled labor have been made use of in a cautious and limited manner. But capital and educated thought must be combined and concentrated to agriculture can compete with other industries which have availed themselves of these means and methods. Labor-saving machinery invented for the use of agriculture is far ahead of its organization and not one-fourth of its power is utilized. Our farming is too diffused. It must be concentrated and cheapened. More and better products had with less labor and cost, in order to the producer. Manufacturers can make better and handsomer muslins and prints for from for from 30 to 40 cents, and have as much or whole line of manufactured goods, textiles, woods, metals, etc. Costing less, larger quantities are brought and used.

high prices, but by improved methods.

A Feudal Aristocracy Meditated.

ent growth of wheat of which there was a much the same superior excellence which is sent to greater acreage planted than ever before, but it market, when a ready sale at remunerative prices, went into winter quarters in a good, healthy no matter how abundant the season's harvest condition, protected by about 12 inches of may prove, will always be the reward of him snow that fell November 30th, which had only who aims at excellence and will be satisfied with partly disappeared when it was succeeded by nothing inferior. another snow fell of 10 inches, two weeks later. to 13° but did not remain long at an unpleasant temperature. Wheat the past season did not are expended on, and it becomes a matter of the average more than 16 bushels per acre, but the first importance to gather all the information for the same will be below 40 bushels, and of a it to gold, as it were, through his stock and other low grade.

mate very nearly correct, and the FARMER's under extraordinary circumstances, have accomplished the results narrated by Messrs. Kokanour & Day.

As a fact it is delusive and therefore wrong to represent, as was done in a late number of the FARMER that Kansas is an Eden for corn raising, because when this entire state, including all qualities of soil comes to be occupied as Illinois now is, the average yield per acre of corn will be much less in Kansas than in Illinois and other states that do not make as good a showing as Kansas. I say this from personal knowledge of the western states and the FARM-ER will not discent from the statement. Such articles then as that referred to published in so reliable a paper as the Kansas FARMER, can but have the effect that the EARMER declared to be so injudicious in Mr. Slosson's article concerning officials.

I want now to inquire :- Has the merciless crusade against quails and prairie chickens that has been waged since the late snow storm been in the interest of agriculture? Last season those birds were quite plentiful and I have the best of reasons for believing that they aided greatly in checking the ravages of chintz bugs and other insects, but of late a few representatives of a class that add little or nothing to the material wealth of the country have shown such zeal in their destruction, that it is doubtful whether there is a living bird within a radius of many miles, though thousands have been destroyed and shipped east from Newton and Peabody. Are our laws for the protection of agriculture? If so, can they be enforced? If not can they be amended?

If a few men must live at the expense of the many, I suggest that it be by direct tax so we may know the cost of their support instead of allowing them to prey indiscriminately on the industries of the country. J. M. F. Plum Grove, Kansas,

When correspondents submit a detailed statement of the expense and receipts of crops for publication, the FARMER, can but publish the statement, as in the cases referred to by our correspondent, with an implied censure. Such statements are open to the criticism and experiments of others engaged in farming in the same neighborhoods and under similar conditions. They differ essentially from wholesale denunciation of the government and its officers, and men engaged in other pursuits.

We are not awa e that the FARMER has any tising. "plan which has been seconded by a couple of Kansas theoretical(?) farmers," which would nge republican Kansas to a feudal aris tocracy. The dark and dangerous plot here, hinted at by our correspondent ought to be unpart of the good people of Kansas in flying to arms to "slay this croeodile in the egg."

the farmer to acquire is the demands of his troy an entire crop; and should the ensuing impel muscle, and labor divided in order that market; second the proper disposition on his part year's production prove only half as large as dispose of to the best advantage, and third, the markets and almost unsalable." putting forth of every effort to produce always articles of the very best quality. First class produce invariably sells readily and for the highest price. The markets are never glutted with number one goods. To accomplish these desirable ends will require careful study of to meet large consumption, and yet be profitable the markets and a degree of improved culture, not attainable by slip-shod farming.

Excellence and an approach to perfection in ducts must be made at less cost and of better while the inferior grades are a drug at 10 cents quality, or of a better average quality. And it is the product of milk having precisely similar Moist Sand for Pigs.-The necessity of almust be accomplished by the same means that qualities. The difference in the articles is ow- lowing pigs free access to plenty of moist sand have been so successfully employed in other in- ing to the necessary preparations to preserve the or earth, in one form or another, is urged by a dustries; in combining capital, organizing la-milk in a pure state and requisite skill, care and correspondent of the Milch Zeitung, who cenbor, calling science to its aid and directing the cleanliness in manufacturing the butter. All sures the system of feeding swine exclusively on whole by educated brains! The farmer's hope of which obstacles can be overcome with the skim milk, meal and such materials, which, in reduce it to practice.

protracted drouth last fall prevented a luxuri- acre. The product of the orchard should be of earth and cinders.

The outlay of money will be but a trifle more These were followed by a number of light flur- in the latter case, but the expenditure of brain of Shawnee county introduced a bill providing ries, all agregating at least 24 inches of snow, power required will be vastly greater. The for the building of the west wing of the State to which was added about # inches of rain on farmer's entire capital being invested in his busthe 14th inst. The thermometer ranged down iness it is but the part of wisdom to make the \$250,000. Bonds running 30 years, bearing 5 most out of that which all his time and labor quality was good. This estimate includes north that is possible pertaining to his many sided bus- O. H. Sheldon, diseased, were passed, and short part of Butler, south of Marion and eastern iness, and exercise his hest judgment to make part of Harvey county. The average of corn that information available in practice; turning crops. Like men who succeed in other indus-If those who criticise Mr. Slosson's "corn tries, he must do it by studying his business, cultivation" will examine the agricultural and making the branches of knowledge which records of Illinois they will find Mr. S's., esti- pertain to it a specialty, which, however, need not prevent him from keeping abreast of the plan which has been seconded by a couple of times and himself posted in the general news of Kansas theoretical(?) farmers would transform the day. But no stone should be left unturned the corn growing portion of the United States to acquire a thorough knowledge of the business into a fendal aristocracy so quick as to dum- he is wholly dependent on for every necessity, found even those enterprising(?) farmers who convenience and luxury of life for himself and family. Without that knowledge little or no progress is made, while knowledge properly applied to business is a nail in a sure place.

The post-office address of "C. W." who favored the FARMER with the article, "Sheep the Poor Man's friend," published in No. 52, Dec. 25th, ult., is inquired for. Will he send it to this office?

When correspondents write letters for the FARMER on soft paper they should use lead pencils. Some interesting letters we receive written with ink are so blotted by the ink spreading that we are unable to decipher them and they have to be destroyed.

Inquiry.

Can any of our readers give information about raising barley in Kansas, product per acre time for sowing, what variety, etc., best suited to the soil and climate of the state?

Fxtracting Osage Orange Seed.

Collect the balls in the fall when they drop from the tree into a heap, and allow them to remain, exposed to the weather till spring, by which time the pulf will have decayed and the seed be readily separated from it, and if planted before drying will germinate in a

Hickory Ashes for Stock.

A correspondent recommends hickory ashes as a preventive of worms in horses; and he thinks them a preventive of hog cholera in swine. The best way to administer ashes to stock is to to mix them with salt-about equal quantities of each, and keep them in boxes secure from wet and where the stock can have free access to the mixture.

"For Rent or Sale."

If parties who have farms and other articles for sale or rent, and those wishing to rent or sell such articles will send short advertisements for insertion in the FARMER, we will be pleased to publish them at very reasonable rates, but we can't accept and publish such matter as communications having interest generally for our readers; and those who expect to derive personal profit from publications, should know that that class of matter properly belongs to paid adver-

Broom-Corn.

According to the Chicago Times, market report, broom-corn is likely to be a drug on the market. The Times closes its report, with the covered. There should be no time lost on the following in relation to the future prospects of the broom-corn crop:

"As present stocks are large, consumption light, brooms plenty and cheap, with prospects of con-Diversity of Crops and Superior Quality tinued large production, prices will doubtless continue to rule low and unremunerative, unless The first and most important information for frost, drouth, or some other calamity shall desto produce that variety of crops which he can that of 1878, broom-corn will be a drug on the

> Tell "One That Hires" to break his sod two inches deep, follow with a first-class stirringplow, and throw four inches of soil upon the sod; harrow and plant to corn with horseplanter. H. K. W.

Answer to Correspondent.

EDS. FARMER:-In your last week's issue 6 to 10 cents a yard than used to be produced every department must be kept constantly in S. R. Boone, of Lincoln county, asks: What view. Pigs that are ready for market at nine to is the best time to sow buckwheat, early or more clear profit; and this is so throughout the eleven months; cattle that are fit for the sham- late? For the last three years Mr. Silas Britbles under three years old; fine stock which maton near Dover, Shawnee county, has sown ture early and go into market in prime order buckwheat about corn planting time, and in have double the profit for the owner, that the each case has had uniform good success. It ap-This will have to be repeated in agriculture. common, slow grow growing animals have. But- pears that when sown at the usual time that The same natural law governs all. Farm pro- ter that sells readily for cash at 20 cts. a pound, buckwheat does not fill well. W. W. CONE.

of release from present thraidom is not through proper effort to acquire correct knowledge and his opinion are responsible for many of their ail- ing Sunday, both houses adjourned to 3 o'clock ments. He advises the addition of troughs of P. M. on Monday. Slip-shod farming which produces ten to wet sand in all pig-stys. It is a well-known twelve bushels of wheat and thirty to forty fact that young pigs which have never been rebushels of corn, under a more intelligent sys- leased from the pen, when turned out for the The prospect for farming in this locality the tem will raise thirty to forty bushels of wheat first time, begin at once to eat sand greedily, if of the legislature as the day for each house to coming season is now quite favorable. The and seventy-five to eighty bushels of corn per accessible, or if not will indulge in a feast of vote separately for U. S. Senator, votes were had but once, and shall not occupy more than five

Editorial Notes of the Kansas Legislature of 1879.

House Committees, Senatorial Caucus, Notes, Wednesday, Jan:, 22. 1879.

The rules of the senate providing for morning essions remain unchanged. Senator Metsker House. The appropriation named in the bill is per cent, interest are to be issued and sold to the permanent school fund. In the afternoon session, resolutions of respect to the late Senator eulogistic speeches were made by a number of

In the House the following standing commit tees were announced by the Speaker:

JUDICIARY—Mr. Riggs, chairman; Messrs. Randolph, Humes, James of Wyandotte, Eastland, Anderson of Cherokee, Kollock, Hall, Sallee.
WAYS AND MEANS—Mr. Faulkner, chairman; Messrs, Legate, Hodge, Berry, Watson, Alexander, Towle, Seaton, Rice
CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE—Mr. Clogston, chairman; Messrs, Parsons, Biddle, Hartshorne, Waite of Pawmers, Parsons, Biddle, Hartshorne, Waite

CHIMINAL PUBLISHED

CESSES, PASSONS, Biddle, Hartshorne, White

iee, Clark of Montgomery, Spillman,

MUNICIPAL INDESTEDNESS—Mr. Manning, chairman

MUNICIPAL INDESTEDNESS—Mr. Martin of Labette,

Messrs, T. B. Gable, Price, Keller, Martin of Labette,

MUNICIPAL INDESIDATION
MOSSIS, T. B. Gable, Price, Keller, Martin of Labette,
Morgan, Riggs.

ASSESSENT AND TAXATION—Mr. Gilmore, chairman; Messirs. Bronson, Prunty, James of Wyandotte,
James of Shawnee, Stewart, Martin of Miami.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM—Mr. Congdon, chairman; Messirs. Raybell, Beaty, Anderson of Ellsworth,
Clapp, T. B. Gable, McMillen.

STATE AFFAIRS—Mr. Leonard, chairman; Messirs.
Scott, Breyfogle, Stewart, Loy, Tallman, Helmick.

RAILROADS—Mr. Eggers, chairman; Messirs. Hewins,
Huffaker, Riggs, Ballard, Greever, Majors, Griffenstem, Callen, Selover, Willey, Anderson of Ellsworth,
Parsons, Helmick, Robb, Bevins, McKay,
BANKS AND BANKING—Mr. Hodge, Chairman; Messtrs. Congden, McKay, Barrackman, Morgan, Walker,
Willey.

srs. Congden, McKay, Barrackinin, 2008.
Willey.
FEDERAL RELATIONS—Mr. Legate, Chairman: Messrs. Hodge, Prunty, Tallman, Randolph, Waite of Pawnee, Berry.
FINANCE—Mr. Hamilton of Marshall, Chairman; Messrs, Hutchison Leonard, Majors, Gillespie, Bar-

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS—Mr. Stmibaugh, Chairman; Messis, Kelley, Godfrey, Brown, Hankins, Henderson, Tallman.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS—Mr. Miller, Chairman; Messis, Greever, Kollock, McKay, Shaw, Alexander, Seaton.

Seaton.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. Bower, Chairman;
Messrs, Hankins, Boggs; Bishop, Briggs, Gable, Frank
M. Wright.
CHARITABLE INSTITCTIONS—Mr. Huffaker, Chairman; Messrs, Donahue, Towle, Willey, Richards, Mar-

CHAEITABLE INSTITUTIONS—Mr. Huffaker, Chairman; Messrs, Donahue, Towle, Willey, Richards, Martin of Labette, Shaw.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—Mr. Brown, Chairman; Messrs, Bishop, Fisler, Blanchard, Hutchison, Stumbaugh, Walt of Lincoln,

PUBLIC LANDS—Mr. Clapp, Chairman; Messrs, Baker, Games, Richards, Wilson, Butts, Majors,

PUBLIC BUILDING AND GROUNDS—Mr. Anderson, of Shawnee, chairman; Messrs Briggs, Bruner, Gable, F. M., Walt of Lincoln, Tucker, Ballard, E.E.CTIONS—Mr. Kennedy, Chairman; Messrs Eastand, Gilmore, Armstrong, Corbin, Richards, Ellison, Millitla—Mr. Hewins, Chairman; Messrs, Armstrong, Myers, Stilt, Kennedy, Taylor, Manning,

EDUCATION—Mr. Blackman, Chairman; Messrs, Armstrong, Parsons, Woodward, Spillman, Eckles, Clapp.

Japp, ROADS AND HIGHWAYS—Mr. F. M. Gable, Chairman; Messrs, Wilson, Wait of Linn, Barber, Boggs, Wilson,

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS—Mr. F. M. Gable, Chairman; Messrs, Wilson, Wait of Linu, Barber, Boggs, Wilson, MeMillen, Printing,—Mr. Morgan, Chairman; Messrs. Martin of Kingman, McClintock, Albin, Gilmore, Kelly, James of Shawnee.

FEES AND SALAEIES—Mr. Bull, Chairman; Messrs. Clark of Montgomery, Barrickman, Leonard, McClintick, Farris, Watson.

COUNTY LINES AND COUNTY SEATS—Mr. Butts, Chairman; Messrs. Brinkman, Danhaur, Huffaker, Myers, Blanchard, Taylor, Donahue, Griffenstein.

AGRICULTURE—Mr. Loy, Chairman; Messrs. Cumb, Gillespie.

MANESACTURES—Mr. Seaton, Chairman, McSars.

MANUFACTURES—Mr. Seaton, Chairman; Mesers, Bevins, James of Shawnee, Brown, Cityin; Moore,

Bevins, James of Shawnee, Bruwn, Calvin, Boste, Rath.
PENITENTIARY—Mr. Ballard, Chairman; Messrs, Bissell, T. B. Gable, Stitt, Rood, Wilson, Donahue.
CLAIMS—Mr. Robb, Chairman; Messrs, Bruner, Biddle, Smith, of Bourbon, Selover, Wilson, T. P. Gable,
Accounts—Mr. Walker, Chairman; Messrs, Godfrey,
Scott, Hamilton, of Norton, Corbin, Breyfogle, Tucker
Exensesed Bills—Mr. Taylor, chairman; Messrs,
Bull, Cunningham, Lawson, Smith, of Bourbon, MeCrumb, Briggs. rumb, Briggs, ENROLLED BILLS—Mr. James of Wyandotte, Chair-nan; Messter Scott, Eggers, Danhaur, Humes, Wilson,

Bianchard.
STATE LIBRARY—Mr. Martin, of Kiugman, Chairman; Messrs, Bishop, Albin, Blackman, Martin of Miami, Danhaut, Woodward.
IMMGRATION—Mr. Rath, Chairman, Messrs. Bringman, Miller, Hossack, Hutchison, Griffenstein, Hamilton, of Norton.

ton, of Norton. INSURANCE--Mr. White, Chairman, Messrs, Beaty, astland, Majors, Brinkman, Smith of Marshall, An-erson of Shawnea

Eastland, Majors, Brinkman, Smith of Sustain, Anderson of Shawnee.

Appointionments—Mr. Wait, of Lincoln, Chairman; Messrs, Stumbaugh, Albin, Sallee, Lawson, Bower, Baker, Greever, Myers,

MINIS AND MINING—Mr. Callen, Chairman; Messrs, Hossack, Bower, Games, Hamilton of Marshall, Helmick, Henderson,

INTER-STATE COMMERCE—Mr. Wright, Chairman; Messrs, Ewing, Farris, Fisler, Cool, Ellison, Godfrey, Reyiston of the Laws—Mr. Keller, Chairman; Messrs, Harlshorne, Clark of Montgomery, Clogston, Hall Sallee, Tucker.

Among the numerous bills introduced was rules: one by Col. Alexander, of Shawnee county, in Senator Henry of Dickinson county, offered a relation to assessment and taxation, which pro- resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Revides for the reduction of interest on delinquent | publicans of the Kansas Legislature that a partaxes from fifty to twenty-five per cent, per an- ty caucas would be to the great interest of the num after sale. During Thursday, Friday and party, and that a caucus be held. Saturday, a large number of miscellaneous petitions, concurrent resolutions and bills were infor examination and report. When these come following rules were adopted, in substance: up for passage or become lays, such of them as

are of interest to our readers will be given. ing appointments of the Governor were confirmed:

REGENTS OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. T. C. Henry, term expires April 1, 1880; W. L. Challis, term expires April 1, 1881; E. Purcell, term expires April 1, 1881.

TRUSTEE OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS Amasa T. Sharp, term expires April 1, 1881. REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOL.

A. Sellers, term expires March 1, 1879; J. H. Creighton, term expires March 1, 1879; C. D. Lawrence, term expires March 1, 1879; J.J. caucus. Wright, term expires March 1, 1881; Edwin A motion requiring only a majority vote to Tucker, term expires March 1, 1881; M. M. change the rules was lost. Murdock, term expires March 1, 1881.

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES. D. B. Long, term expires March 10, 1879. DIRECTOR STATE PENITENTIARY. Wm. Martindale, term expires March 1,1881.

REGENT OF STATE UNIVERSITY.

TUE-DAY, Jan. 28, 1879. In accordance with the law of Congress prescribing the second Tuesday after the meeting to-day resulting as follows:

BALLOT FOR SENATOR.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to take an nformal ballot for United States Senator.

The ballot was taken resulting as follows: Those voting for Mr. Ingalls were, Senators Benedict, Carpenter, Finch, Grass, Griffin, Halowell, Hamlin, Johnston, Kirk, Ping, Taylor, Williams, Woodworth-13.

Those voting for Mr. Anthony were, Senators Bradley, Finney, Gillett, Gilpatrick, Harris and Henry-6. Those voting for Mr. Simpson were, Senators

Bradbury, Buchan, Greene, Hadley, Kellogg, Metsker and Morrill-7. Those voting for Judge Campbell were, Sen-

ators Nichols, Pyburn and Sluss-3. Those voting for Mr. Phillips were, Senators

Evans, Richey, Savage and Wells-4. Those voting for Mr. A. H. Horton were, Senators Guthrie and Myers-2.

Those voting for Mr. D. P. Mitchell were, enators Robinson and Spurgeon-2. Those absent and not voting were, Senators

Brown, Matthewson and Murdock-3. At the conclusion of the ballot the Senate adourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M.

BALLOTING FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR. After reports from standing committee, the louse proceeded to ballot for United State Sentor, resulting as follows.

Ingalls 47, Anthony 20, Mitchell 18, Goodin 10, Simpson 20, Phillips 7, Horton 1, Pomeroy 2,Campbell 3.

Those voting for Mr. Ingalls were, Messrs. Albin, Alexander, Anderson of Cherokee, Anlerson of Ellsworth, Anderson of Shawnee, Blackman, Coggs, Bower, Breyfogle, Briggs, Bronson, Brown, Bruner, Calvin, Clarke of Montgomery, Cool, Cunningham, Danhaur, Eckes, Gillespie, Gilmore, Hartshorn, Hossack, James of Shawnee, Keller, Kollock, Lawson, Manning, Martin of Kingman, McCrumb, Mc-Kay, Myers, Price, Robb, Seaton, Shaw, Smith of Bourbon, Wait of Pawnee, Walker, Willey, Wilson of Jackson, Wilson of Nemaha, and Woodworth-47.

Those voting for Mr. Anthony, were: Messrs. Armstrong, Barber, Bissell, Bull, Clapp, Clarke of Douglas, Clogston, Eastland, Fisher, Hawkins, Hodge, Legate, Loy, Miller, Randolph, Raybell, Spillman, Towle, Wait of Lincoln, and Wright-20.

Those voting for Mr. Simpson, were: Messrs. Biddle, Eggers, Games, Godfrey, Hamilton of Norton, Huffaker, Humes, Kelly, Richards and Selover-10.

Those voting for John R. Goodin, were: Messrs. Beatty, Bevins, Brinkman, Butts, Corbin, Donahue, Ewing, Farris, Gable, F. M., Gable T. P., Greever, Hall, Henderson, James of yandotte, Martin of Miami, Parsons, Prouty, Rath, Sallee and Tallman-20.

Those voting for Mr. Mitchell, were: Messrs Baker, Barrackman, Berry, Blanchard, Ellison, Hamilton of Marshall, Helmwick, Hewins, Hutchinson, Leonard, Majors, Martin of Labette, McMillen, Riggs, Rood, Scott, Wait of Linn, and Watson-18.

Those voting for Mr. Phillips, were: Messrs. Bishop, Faulkner, Kennedy, Moore, Morgan, McClintick and White-7.

Those voting for Mr. Campbell, were: Messrs. Congdon, Griffenstien and Taylor-3. Those voting for Mr. S. C. Pomeroy, were:

Messrs, Callan and Stumbaugh—2.

Mr. Ballard voted for A. H. Horton. Mr. Rice was absent and did not vote.

An announcement of the vote was made, and the House adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock tomorrow in Joint convention.

SENATORIAL.

The senatorial question is the one absorbing topic of conversation in the Capital, Every phase of every candidate's chances are discussed Sallee, Tucker.

MILAGE—Mr. Raybell, Chairman; Messrs, Bissell, Blanchard, Ewing, Moore, Stitt, Walker.

TEMPERANCE—Mr. Calvin, Chairman; Messrs, Woodward, Eekles, Breyfogle, Cool, White, Stitt.

The resolution was adopted, and consideration

was then had of the report of the Committee on troduced and referred to appropriate committees | Rules for the government of the caucus. The First-That a caucus, which may be compos

ed of all the Republican members of the Legis-In the Senate in executive session, the follow- lature, be held for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator from Kansas.

A motion to amend by saving that the caucus 'shall be composed of all the Republican members," was lost. Second-That members pledge themselves to

abide by the decision of the caucus, Third-The officers shall be a President, Secretary and Assistant Secretary, and such other

officers as may be deemed best. Fourth-No change shall be made in these rules except by the vote of 85 members of the

Fifth-The manner of voting in caucus shall be as follows: The Secretary is directed to prepare a roll of the members of the caucus. As each member's name is called, he shall rise in

his seat and announce the name of the candidate for whom he desires to vote, and the Secretary Archibald Beatty, term expires April 1, 1881. shall so record it. When the roll call has been Many members desirous of going home dur- concluded the President shall announce the result, and any candidate receiving S5 votes shall be declared the nominee of the caucus. In case no candidate receives 85 votes, the balloting shall be continued as before.

Sixth-The caucus shall convene on Monday evening, Jan. 27, at 8 o'clock,

Eighth-That at no time during the caucus shall a member be allowed to offer a resolution or motion, the result of which would be to drop the lowest candidate voted for.

Ninth-That members shall be allowed to change their votes whenever they see fit.

The two last rules were offered by Dr. Hodge who claimed that he had had considerable experience in the caucus business, and had always found that these rules were necessary in order to avoid dissatisfaction.

The rules were then adopted as a whole, and the present officers of the caucus declared to be the permanent officers during the existence of the cancus.

The practical result of such rules will be the the failure to nominate a candidate. On Monday night the caucus met and the ballots were as

First Ballot: Ingalls 54, Anthony 23, Simpson 16, Phillips 11, Judge Campbell 7, A. H. Horton 2, T. D. Thacher 2, Judge word to the wise is sufficient.

HEALTH—the poor man's riches, the rich man's bliss—is found in Ayer's Medicines, after a fruitless search among other remedies. A word to the wise is sufficient. Kingman 1.

Second Ballot: Ingalls 56, Anthony 24, Simpson 17, Phillips 10, Campbell 7, Horton 2, Kingman 1.

Third Ballot: Ingalls 55, Anthony 23, Simpson 17, Phillips 10, Campbell 7, Horton 2, Kingman 1.

The result of the republican caucus on Tuesday night was as follows:

Mr. Ingalls received 53 on the first three ballots, 51 on the fourth, 50 on the fifth, and 52 on the sixth, some of his friends having

Mr. Anthony received 26 on the first two ballots, 27 on the third, 25 on the fourth, and 23 on the fifth and sixth.

Mr. Simpson received 14 on the first ballot, 15 on the second and third, 17 on the fourth, 16th on the fifth, and 21 on the sixth.

Mr. Horton received four on all but the last, Ills. when he received three.

Mr. Phillips received eleven on the first three ballots, and ten on the last three. There were one hundred and seventeen members present a part of the time. The other votes were scattered among Thacher, Humphrey, Campbell and Brown. Pomeroy received two votes on

INCIDENTAL NOTES.

At a meeting of the State Historical Society, ex-Governor Chas. Robinson was elected president; Col. D. R. Anthony and Col. C. K. Holliday were elected vice-presidents; Judge F. G. Adams, secretary; Hon, Jno. Francis, treasurer. The board of directors chosen for one year, are: P. I. Bonebrake, P. B. Plumb, T. D. Thacher, Geo. Graham, C. K. Holliday, George A. Crawford, Samuel Wood, Jacob Stotler, C. W. Leonhart, M. W. Reynolds, A. G. Barrett, Robert Crozier, J. L. McDowell, John J. Ingalls, W. W. Guthrie, F. G. Adams, J. M. Harvey, and J.-C. Hebbard:

The members for the term of two years are: D. W. Wilder, James F. Legate, Benjamin F. Simpson, D. R. Anthony, John Speer, E. N. Morrill, D. E. Ballard, F. P. Baker, Ed. R. Smith, James Blood, Albert H. Horton, Chas. Robinson, Samuel A. Kingman, W. A. Phillips, J. P. St. John, Sol. Miller, John Francis, and John A. Martin.

A called meeting of the editorial association

terior; A. Sellers, Alma News; J. C. Martin, Kingman Mercury; G. W. Martin, Junction W. Reynolds, Parson Sun; W. T. Bruer, Kins-ley Leader; H. Buckingham, Concordia Press; A. Lemmon, Winfield Courier; A. Griffin, Man-by Swift and Holliday, Topeka, Kansas, and ley Leader; H. Buckingham, Concordia Press; hattan Nationalist; W. H. Jones, Yates Center druggists everywhere. News; J. K. Hudson, Kansas FARMER; Dr. Hughes, Arkansas City Traceler.

Capt. Henry King, the president of the association, was in the chair.

A number of subjects in which publishers are interested, were discussed. The result of the meeting was the appointment of the following committee to look after the publishers' interests:, Hon. J. C. Martin, F. P. Baker, G. W. Reed, J. K. Hudson and G. W. Martin.

An adjourned session of the Kansas County Clerk's Association met the 23rd inst. Among the suggestions of the association upon the proposed law of assessment and taxation by the codifying commission, were the following:

"That after a careful study and examination of said proposed law, we are of the opinion that it is impracticable, and unnecessarily expensive to the tax-payers, as its enactment would intro-duce many radical changes, necessitate the pur-chase of a new set of books in both clerks' and treasurers' offices, complicate and greatly add to treasurers' offices, complicate and greatly add to the labors of all officers charged with its execution, and, so far as we can see, be no more effective or equitable in its present operation than the present law. The tax law of 1876, being a substantial re-enactment of the law of 1868, with such modifications as experience seemed to require, is familiar to all county officers and tax-payers. Its provisions seem as nearly equitable as it is perhaps reasonable to expect of any law which is of a general nature, and your committee would suggest that the legislature be memorialized to retain that law with further modifications or amendments as later experience has shown to be desirable. Among these we suggest a provision authorizing county boards to direct the survey and platting by lot numbers of fractional and irregular legal sub-divisions, and the reduction of the rate of interest to twenty-four per cent, per annum on tax sales—believing the tendency of castern capital to seek safe investment in Kansas will compayment of taxes at that rate, and thereby relieve the taxpayer of a heavy burden which does not generally accrue to the benefit of the counties; also requiring all municipal levies to be certified to the county clerk before the first Monday of August, instead of the 25th of

10

From Ottawa County.

Jan. 12.—The weather this winter has been unusually cold, for this part of the state. Having six weeks of cold stormy weather, there being some snow on the ground, reminds one of the winters in some of our eastern states.

Our grange met and re-organized last evening. Like a good many others, it has been in a somewhat dormant condition for the past year. somewhat dormant condition for the past year. I hope it may revive again, with new life and energies. I consider the Grange a most excellent institution for the farming community (it is a school for large children). Unless one is a good church member, or granger he is left entirely out in the cold, it is therefore to the interest of the farmer to be a his grange in second terest of the farmer to keep his grange in good running order, particularly if he is not a church MRS. E. MARKLEY.

For Coughs. Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. * 25c a box.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me two dollars. Be ye like foolish." H. W., Detroit, Mich.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for liquor that had so prostrated
his system that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop
Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took
away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves
steady, and he has remained a sober and steady
man for more than two years, and has no desire
to return to his cups, and I know of a numbor
of others who have been cured of drinking by
it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago,
Ills.

Are Fat People Healthy.

Why are fat people always complaining? asks some one who entertains the popular though erroneous notion that health is synonymous with fat. Fat people complain because they are dis-cased. Obesity is an abnormal condition of the system in which the saccharine and oleaginous elements of the food are assimilated to the parsr. Louis, January 27, 1879.

CATTLE—Good demand for best grades; export steers, \$475@5; good to choice heavy, \$450@475; nateers, \$475@ disease. It contains no acid, is absolutely harmless, and is warranted to remedy the most confirmed ease of obesity or corpulency.

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

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

Money! Money!!

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

You should see the warm gloves at 25 cents a

met at the Blade office. The following papers were represented:

D. R. Anthony, Leavenworth Times; G. W. Reed, Topeka Blade; F. P. Baker, Topeka Commonwealth; C. G. Coutant, Hutchinson InBelt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill. Chicago, Ill.

8 and 9 (4) Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on

A. Prescott & Co.

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

The new silk handkerchiefs at Bartholomew's

are very satisfactory in price-styles excellent. "A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true

in mending clothes, than in getting farm stock through the winter. An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder, it restores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriv-ing condition, for it supplies the valued quali-ties in grass. Sold by all druggists.

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

Purge out the morbid humors of the blood by a dose or two of Ayer's Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as bodies.

Markets.

New York Money Market.

ers, \$2 40@3 25; native cows, \$1 80@2 90; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2 35@2 90. HOGS—Receipts, 2183; shipments, 1,331; fair demand but weak; fair to choice heavy packing, \$2 80@3 12); light shipping, \$2 70@2 80. SHEEP—None in.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, January, 27, 1879.

The Price Current reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 13,370 bushels; shipments, 15,930; market dull; No. 2, 81c; No. 3, 78c; No. 4, 73c. CORN—Receipts, 10,700 bushels; shipments, 6,020 bushels; market slow; No. 2, 22%c; rejected, 22c. RYE—Dull; rejected, 91%c. HAY—Unchanged; 37%8. FLOUR—Demand fair; XXX to fancy, \$1,80%2.25 ber sack.

per sack. PROVISIONS—Firm in demand; clear bacon sides \$5@5 2%; dry salt sides, \$4 50@4 75. SUGAR CURED HAMS—\$7 50. LARD—Tierces, \$6.

New York Produce Market.

New York, January 27, 1879. FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Quiet and firm; No. 3 red, \$1 03½ unraded amber, \$1 056, 10; No. 2 do., \$1 071/4@1 073/4
to. 2 white, \$1 071/4@1 081/2; No. 1 do., sales, \$1 10@1

1014.
RYE—Dull and scarce, but firm; western, 57@60c.
BARLEY—Quiet.
CORN—Old, a shade firmer, and an active export
demand; new, dull, and slightly in buyer's favor; ungraded, 47@48½c; steamer, 46@46½c; No. 2, 47½c in
store; 48@48½c afioat; new, 46@46½c; old western hol-

graded, 47@48½c; steamer, 46@46½c; No. 2, 47½c in store; 48@48½c afloat; new, 46@46½c; old western holow, 49c.

OATS—Quiet and steady; mixed western, 30@31½c; white do., 31½@34c.

COFFEE—Steady and fair demand.

SUGAR—Quiet and steady.

RICE—Steady and active demand.

MOLASSES—Quiet and unchanged.

EGG8—Firm; western, 30@31c.

PORK—Strong; mess, 8 25 for old; \$10 for new.

BEEF—Steady and fair demand.

CUT MEATS—Active and firm; western long, clear middles, 34 75; short clear, 85.

LARD—Active and firm; prime steam, 86 45@6 50.

BUTTER—Quiet; western, 6½ to 31c.

CHEESE—Steady; western, 2 to 8¾c.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1 10.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Sr. Louis, January 27, 1879.

Sr. Louis, January 27, 1879.

FLOUR—Dull, and buyers demanding concessions. WHEAT—Easier for cash; options opened lower, but closed firm; No. 2 red, 90%(20%) cash; 92%(20%) cosh; 92%(20%) cosh; 92%(20%) cosh; 92%(20%) cosh; 92%(20%) cosh; 91%(20%) cosh; 91%(20%

M4 15. BACON—Dull; clear ribs, \$4 72@4 80; clear, \$5.

BACON—Dull; clear ribs, 34 12@4 or, clear, 50. LARD—Nominal. 2000L—We quote: Tub—choice—30@31c; medium, 20@30c; dingy and low, 25@27c; unwashed—mixed combing, 22c; medium, 21@21½c; low and coarse, 16@18c; light fine, 18@20c; heavy do, 16a17½c; burry, black, etc., 3 to 10c per pound less.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

Sr. Louis, January 27, 1879.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, January 10, 1879.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Strong and higher; No. 2 red winter, 8014
6876; No. 2 spaing, 82%c cash; 866861%c February;
871/c March; No. 3 spring, 70%c; rejected, 524%c.
CORN—Good demand and a shade higher; 30%c cash; 30%c February; 31/4c March; 35%6351/4c May;
rejected, 27c.
OATS—Quiet and weak; 193/c cash; 20%c March;
233/c May.

(c May. YE—Steady, 44c. ARLEY—Dull, weak and a shade lower; 871/@90c. DRK—Moderately active and higher; \$8 95 cash; BARLEY—Dull, weak and a shade lower, 871,4690e, PORK—Moderately active and higher; \$805 cash; \$900 February; \$912,46915 March; \$9 2734 April.

LARD—Good demand and a shade higher; \$6 056 90734 cash; \$6073,460 10 February; \$6 173,466 20 March \$9 274,466 30 April.

BULK MEATS—Fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders, \$3 35; short ribs, \$4 30; short clear, \$4 50.

WHISKY—\$104.

WOOL—Tub-washed—coarse, 30432c; medium, 324 33c. Fleece-washed—coarse, 27630c; medium, 31442c; and fine, 30431c. Unwashed—coorse, 19420; medium, 22421c; fine, 17420c. The above prices are for wool in good condition; dingy, heavy, and damaged, 243c less.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 20, 1879.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 29,000; shipments, 8,000; market steady; choice heavy, \$3 30@3 50; light, \$3 10@3 35; mixed, \$3 10@3 25.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,400; shipments, 3,300; market steady and unchanged; good shipping, \$1 90@5 50; mixed, \$3 40@3 70; stockers, lower, but choice, strong and bighes.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. HIDES—Green
Green, damaged
Green, frozen
Green, kip and calf

- (Green, kip and calf	.0.
	Bull and stag	
- 1	Dry flint prime	.10
100	Dry Salted, prime	.08
	Dry damaged	
TALLO	W	43
	Topeka Butchers' Retail Market	

BEEF-	-Sirloin Steak per lb	137
**	Round " " "	10
**	Roasts " " "	10
**	Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	61
**	Hind " " " "	713
**	By the carcass " " "	71. 71. 121.
MUTTO	ON—Chops per lb	121
	Roast " "	12
PORK		83/10
**	Vattones	10%r19

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly

	by W. Edson.	
1	WHEAT-Per bu. spring	155
٠	WHEAT-Per but spring	68
	" Fall No 2	.08
	" Fall No 3	.00
•	" Fall No 4	.55
	CORN Per bu	.17
	" White Old	.17
	" Yellow	.17
	OATS - Per bu.old	.18
	" New	.18
	RYE-Per bu	.25
,	BARLEY-Per bu	20 7040
)	FLOUR-Per 100 lbs	2.25
	" No 2	2.00
	" No 3	1.90
		1:90
ľ	" Rye	75
1	CORN MEAL	.60
į.	CORN CHOP	
8	RYE CHOP	.70
	CORN & OATS	.70
•	BRAN	.60
	SHORT	.60

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. Country produce quoted at buying prices New York Money Market.

New York, January 27, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS—Weak for old issues, and firm for 324 and 4 per cents. The Treasury will call \$20,000.

Mo of 5-20's to-morrow.

RALEROAD BONDS—Strong.
STATE SECURITIES—bull.
STOCKS—The volume of business at the Stock Exchange to day, with one or two exceptions, was the largest in the history of the Board. Dealings were characterized by great bouyancy, and prices advanced 16:5½ per cent. as compared with the closing quotations. In final dealings, the highest prices of the day were current in some instances. The market closed strong and buoyant.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, January, 27, 1879.

The Price General reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 30; shipments, 22; quiet; native shipping steers, \$2.30\text{sight} 10; native stockers and feed-

Mew Advertisements.

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

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

FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A few choice Pigs for sale. Prices Low. Correspondence solicited.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

As food for Hogs, nothing better or cheaper can be found. From 1,000 to 1,500 bushels to the acre are easily raised. Circulars giving full information sent tree. JOHNC, HENNESSEY, La Salle, La Salle Co. Ills. P. O. Box, 122.

A Good Farm to Rent

of 140 acres, near Carbondale, a good market. 70 acres under plow. Will sell on easy terms and long time. Will take Topeka property for farm or rent, but must have \$150 cash. H. K. WINANS, Topeka, Kansas,

"FRUIT # GODS"

(DIOSPYROS KAKI(THE JAPAN PERSIMMON We offer choice varieties of this most remarkable new fruit, imported direct from Japan. Ironciad Apples, Sharpless Seedling Strawberry, Gregg Raspberry, Complete assortment of Fruit, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Flower and Plant Novetics. Send for new catalogue. BAIRD & TUTTLE. Agents,

Bloomington Nursery, Bloomington, Itt.

WATER! WATER!

Having added to my deep well drilling machine, an auger and light drilling machine, I am now prepared to bore and drill wells, such as you need, and turnish pump and wind mill, putting them in position, ready for use if required. NO WATKE NO PAY. Have had 14 years' experience, have put down over 300 wells, from 20 to 2,000 feet deep, securing water in every case; contracts taken at the most reasonable rates; if you want water, give me a contract and you shall have it as it is only a question of depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN. Box 592 Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALES.

n any part of the State, in the capacity of Auc-

Stock Sales a Speciality

and am prepared to give all Sales, entrusted to me, the widest and most conspicuous advertising, both, through Papers of extensive circulation and by Circulars and Posters. I have had large experience and knowing my business I unhesitatingly guarantee all who employ me full satisfaction. My terms are reasonable. Call on me at the FARMER office or address me at Topeka.

H. G. EVANS.

Lee's Summit and Belton Nurseries. Wholesale and Retail, 100,000 2 yr.old apple trees for spring and fall of 1879, also 150,000 1 yr. old, all of the best grades and varieties, fenced in rabbit tight. We took the Blue Ribbon and Diploma for the best display of nursery grown fruit trees at the Kansas City Exposition, 1878. We have also 50 acres of Hedge Plants for spring prices low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

GOOD CURE FOR HARD TIMES A PLANTATION OF EARLY PROLIFIC and RELIANCE RASPBERRISS.

100,000 Plants for sale: Also 200,000 (Cinderella and Continental Strawberry plants. Millions of other Plants, Trees, Etc. Everything new, novel and rare. Prices love. Send for Descriptive Circular to CIBSON & SENNETT, Nurserymen and Fruit-Growers, Woodbury, New Jersey.

ALL ABOUT

KANSAS. Parties wanting information about Kansas, should

ROSS & McCLINTOCK.

the old reliable Land Firm of Topeka, for informa-tion and papers. They buy and sell Real Retate Place Loans, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collec-tions and take charge of property. NO. 189 KANSAS AVENUE,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Reters for responsibility to any of the Banks or Business Houses of Topeka. Local Agents for 100,000 Acres,of the Great Pottawat-omic Reserve Lands.





Literary and Domestic.

Edited by MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

A Letter From Mrs. Beers.

here and there and everywhere, seeing new sights

We, that is I, came to California just at the time when (they all tell me) everything in the lighted than disgusted. Fresno county was certainly not very inviting as a permanent home, with its desert of sand, still its settlements near the streams of living water, and the colocanals, were picturesque and like some dreams to go back to San Francisco again.

people, shivering with cold, if out of sight of a day, and but light ones in the evening, that is, when the sea breezes do not blow cold and damp, as they sometimes do. The fogs since I came, have amounted to nothing disagreeable at all;

Thursday we came to Napa City, where we expect to remain for sometime to come, and truly I can see no reason yet, why I would not like to call it "home" here. Napa is one of the prettiest places I ever saw if not the very prettiest; a little city composed of the loveliest homes, 'vine clad cottages" set on grounds made exquisitly lovely by the combined efforts of nature and art. Evergreen trees as God fashioned them, and trimmed and cut as man's taste and fancy suggested. Flowers in blossom the whole year round, roses, pinks, mignonette, candytuft, jilly flowers, asters and many other varieties.

I have two lovely bouquets, that I made yes terday morning, and my landlady told me to pick anything just as I chose, and just as if it was my own garden. We are at a quiet boarding house that is as much like home and unlike a boarding house as you can imagine. The grounds are delightful and arranged with great taste; walks, and drives, flowers, shrubbery, swings, cosy seats in vine covered arbors, little nooks, and corners, and retreats, that are romantic enough to inspire any one with the spirit of poesy and yet it only sets me to dreaming; I have led for the last two months a life of perfect freedom from labor, only as I chose to labor for myself or some one else; and you would laugh getting in my gay old age.

and write and idle, as it seems 1 am booked to proportions in which to put up sweet corn with do, for some months to come, the good Lord salt; do you put in salt till you think it will being willing to continue our good fortune.

in a monkey when I return to Kansas.

This is said to be a very healthy climate; in this city of 6,000 inhabitants there are but eleven At Last the Orphan Receives Some Adphysicians, instead of ten to every square as in Topeka and one death of a child with diphtheria within three months. Funerals must be someof interest here in Napa City. I think Califorkeep in good health.

I send you a small branch from the redwood yard. Now please to remember my dear friend MABEL S. BEERS. truly.

Napa City, California. her friends will be sufficiently interested in it, keep one barrel for grease and one for soap. as well as the one she is going to write to the to hear that she is so pleasantly situated and is what means they can be cultivated? Can they so rapidly regaining her health.

A Letter from Illinois.

DEAR MRS. HUDSON: How time flies! I fully intended to have sent another letter to the FARMER long ere this, but "Procrastination is the thief of time," and he seems to have stolen a good deal of my time,or where has it gone DEAR MRS. HUDSON:-It is a question in my to? I have been very busy all the fall and mind, if I succeed in getting this letter finished winter, and have had no hired help for the last and off to you, before some turn in the wheel of five months, and what with housework, sewing circumstance shall bring my mind and hand to and three little ones to look after, it is no wonsomething else. Since I left Kansas for San der that time passes swiftly by, What very Francisco I have been very much on the wing, cold weather we have been having, the thermometer down to 20° below zero. Last summer meeting new people, wondering, admiring, and what grumbling there was during the heated enjoying everything; even the annoyances that term, "We surely will roast," "I can't stand it are sure to meet the traveler, go where he or much longer if it stays so hot," etc., etc. And she will, have had for me so far, their pleasant now it is the same grumblers that one hears, only their song has changed; now it is, "We surely will freeze," "Did you ever know of such weather?" "The fruit is all killed," etc., etc. state was at its worst; and I have been more de- What is the use of so much grumbling and of fault-finding? I am sure it doesn't make a person feel any better. Well, now, may be it does help to keep from freezing in cold weather, for they say worrying and fretting heats a person nies supplied with water from the irrigating up. We have been having splendid sleighing for the last month, and as it has been several of fairy land, only when I chanced to meet some years since there has been any chance to use one shaking with the ague, or yellow as saffron sleighs or cutters very few were prepared to from having had it for time indefinite. I like enjoy this opportunity, and it took several days Fresno and Fresno Co., for the sake of variety; to convince them that the snow had come to it shows what can be made of the great sandy stay awhile. But when they were convinced, desert; but I was thankful when we were ready the variety of the vehicles was amequalled. One thing this cold snap has done for me, it has I like San Francisco and would like to live killed nearly all of my house plants and tubethere if all I am told is true of it, and I am disposed to think it is. How I have laughed this and roots which were in the cellar. I had all winter to think of you dear, frost-bitten Topeka of my large plants there and they were all frozen solid. I had three large cacti that I had fire; and here we can take the most delightful had eight years, they froze with the rest. Even walks, with no wraps at all in the middle of the some of my plants froze that I had in the sittingroom window froze. Begonias, coleus, salvias, and other tender plants, I did not realize that it was so cold till I found them frozen. I won't grumble and commit the same fault I am condemning in others, only I can't help feeling bad when I think what I had and now have not. Is that grumbling? I like "American Girl's" letter; she is right. I believe there are more good cooks and more variety cooked in the United States than in any other country. We not only cook and eat what are considered essentially American dishes, but we try experiments on and improve foreign dishes. The oatmeal of the Scotch, roast beef and plum pudding of the English, the frogs and horse-desh of the French, sauer kraut and bologna of the German, and so on, and we can excel them all cooking their own dishes.

Now, I want to give you my experience making sauer kraut, this fall. My cabbages were spoiling, bursting open and rotting. I made 6 gallons of piccalilly, and still had a good many that I must use some way or lose entirely, so thought I would try making some saur kraut, as I am very fond of it. I had never seen any made and only one recipe for making it and that did not give the quantities. Well, I cut other articles, the value of ice is apparent. and pounded my cabbage and made a four gallon jar full, I wouldn't try any more for fear it would be a failure. I used over a quart of salt, to the four gallons, put a weight on top and set the jar down cellar. In a few days the juice had evaporated, I had used no water, so I filled to see how the flesh is beginning to pile up on I was determined it should not spoil for lack of their attention. If they try the experiment of It all seems too bright, and beautiful, and de- it and it was very good salted cabbage but it ply can be obtained. - Atchison Champion. licious to last long. I cannot realize that it can was not sauer kraut. It was not sour, what was be really me, who has leisure to read, and think the matter? Now, can some one tell me the keep, or does it need a certain quantity? I am in hopes by the time I can receive a letter tried once but it spoiled, I tried to dry some to this, to be able to write some to and the worms got in it, and my labor and the words and general works—such as sewing, washing and general works—such as sewing, wildly, spreading the alarm. But the terrible in response to this, to be able to write some- too, and the worms got in it, and my labor and thing for the FARMER that will be of interest to corn were all lost. "Western Woman" is right your readers, but I have been so unsettled ever and sensible, I should like to hear some more since being in this state until now, that I could from her. Short dresses are the thing for workwrite nothing of which I was not ashamed, and ing in and gingham is very good and serviceato tell the honest truth, I am afraid I never ble if you are going to make new dresses, but shall. How I wish I could transport some half what shall we do with dresses that are not nice dozen, or dozen, of you Kansas people here this any longer and yet are good and whole but fadafternoon, I should go wild with delight as I ed. I cannot afford to give them away nor put took you out into the yard to show you the ban- them in the rag-bag, so I take off superfluous ana, almond, and palm trees, the century plants trimming, shorten the skirt if need be, and the flowers, and last, but not least in interest, make work dresses of them, and when they the little baby monkey and its proud mother; I will no longer do for that, rip the skirt up and have stood an hour at a time, I guess, and make two or three long, wide wook aprons of watched their maneuvers I think I shall invest them. I have not bought a new apron for several years. Mrs. Marion A. Bucknell... Shipman, fils.

vice About Soap-Making.

You must have good ashes; elm, oak, ash, hackberry, hickory, maple and cottonwood are nia splendid for poor people if only they can all good. Black walnut, positively, will not make soap. Clean cobs and sunflower stalks, if free from mud, are excellent. Place a little tree, the kind that grows so large you know, it clean straw in the bottom of the barrel or leach; is a beautiful tree, and also a stem of black pep- fill with ashes and wet down and let stand two per corns pinched from a tree growing in this or three days to get the full strength; put a quantity of prepared grease over a hot fire and that this letter is for you. Please change my add the strong lye as fast as run off. A barrel paper to Napa City, Napa Co., Cal., and some of soap can easily be made in half a day in an day I do mean to write something for it. Yours iron stone-boiler, as it requires very little boiling. To save the grease put weak lye in a barrel; add all grease as fast as ft is collected, We gave Mrs. Beers fair warning before she When done making soap, add all the lye you left Kansas, so there is no apology due her for can save, then it is ready to save the grease. the publication of this letter, and we feel sure My barrel has not been empty for eight years; I see in the FARMER directions for growing FARMER, to pardon us. Several persons have the calla in water. Can any of your readers asked us for her address which they can learn tell me if the lotus, or sacred lily, or white from this letter, and we feel sure all will be glad pond lily, can be grown in the same way, or by

be grown in running water or a pond that goes

dry in a dry season, and can they be grown by to take up their place at the grand entrance. MATRON.

the sterner sex, yet I can hardly forbear telling Orphan how to get back that York shilling. is ill." The time has been when my latter half presided over the soap-making, but since her failing fect trust of one who knows she is loved. health I have turned many things to good account that I otherwise might have known but little about. If Orphan will get the Greenwich lye, manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Company, and follow the directions, except the salt part of it, the account will stand about as follows, using the receipt for hard soap: 1 box lye, 121 cents. As fire in the winter is a necessity, and we have no soap factory to sell our old grease to, that is all on the Dr. side. Cr.-by 15 pounds good soap at 5 cents, 75 cents. I have just made up three boxes, with the above result; time required-from four to five hours.

Home Economy.

CURES FOR CHILBLAINS-Take a bucketful of water and make it as hot as it can be borne by the hand. Then put the feet in, and keep them there until the pain ceases, and the cure is com-

For burning and itching use some kind of oil. To three drops of linseed-oil add one drop of reosote; bathe the feet in water as hot as it can be borne before applying the ointment. It often cures with one application a day in less than a week's time. But in some cases more time is

FEED THE BIRDS-Farmers are greatly benefited by the snow blanket now covering the fields, but it makes tough times for their little allies, the birds. Every household should do all in their power to supply the birds with food and water as long as the snow lasts. The farmers should not close their barns so tightly that the wrens, the snowbirds, and the chippies can not find entrance to the hay-lofts. If allowed the freedom of the barn, they will more than pay for the hospitality by the destruction of insects next summer. A little attention to preparing cover for the quail, the red bird and the jay would pay in the end.

Brush-heaps in thickets of undergrowth make in excellent cover for these birds, and become especially attractive if covered with cornstalks and straw or hay. After the robin comes in the spring, he will appreciate these covers when "cold snaps" come around.

ICE ON THE FARM .- Why don't our Kansas farmers build ice-houses, and lay in a supply of ice during the winter months, for summer use? The cost of an ice-house would be very small and the advantages almost beyond calculation. Ice is, in many cases, a necessity. Often, in sickness, it is indispensible, and of far more benefit than the medicines of the physician. Iced tea or milk is the most healthful and invigorating drink any one can have. Ice purifies water that would be otherwise unfit for use. And in preserving meats, butter, fruits, and many

In Kansas an abundant supply of ice can be procured within a mile or so of every farm house. An ice house wholly or half under ground, would cost but a trifle. A few day's labor would provide such an ice house, of capacity sufficient to store a supply of ice for family use. The the jar with water and sprinkled more salt on, farmers of Kansas ought to give this subject I was determined it should not spoil for lack of salt. The recipe said it must stand 6 weeks before it was good to use. Then I used some of it and it was very good salted cabbage but it it and it was very good salted cabbage but it it and it was very good salted cabbage but it it is considered as the form of the cabbage but it is and it was very good salted cabbage but it is considered as the form of the cabbage but it is considered as the form of the cabbage but it is considered as the form of the cabbage but it is considered as the form of the cabbage but it is considered as the cabbage but it is

Woman's Work.

Christian Union of his camp life in the woods, tlemen readers, it's easy to talk! But just try it on a very modest scale once, and you will honor working-women more than ever. Do as I have done—do a wash of six pieces, and then remember that a woman turns off two hundred pieces in a day. Look at your watch and see how long it takes you! Look at your soap, and see how much you have used! Look at your white clothes, (hankerhief or towel) and see what you have done or not done, and never again speak harshly of or to a woman on wash-day, nor of laundry work as if it were unskilled labor. Try it. Doa't talk. Don't sneer. Try it. A sympathetic gentleman hav-ing washed two dozen pieces will never change his shirt again without a glow of reverence and gratitude. She did this! A similar and salutary consciousness will come to him who darns his own socks, patches his trousers, splices his suspenders, and washes dishes. Look not every man upon his own things, but every man als upon the work of woman. Such an experience the woods will go far toward settling the wo man question, by teaching us that we are all members one of another, and there must be no

Anna Carolla; or, How a Woman Became Famous.

A group of girls stood at the stage-door of the Grand Opera-house in Vienna, talking or exchanging words with the other employes who passed in, keeping the while a sharp lookout for the manager. One of these chorus-singers, a young and beautiful Italian girl, standing just within the extreme entrance, with her mantle wrapped close about her throat, suddenly re-marked:

"We must do our best, to-night, for the emperor is coming.' "Is he? How do you know? Who told you,

"One of the band," answered Anna Carolla, quietly. "Carl with his violin." "Carl Rosenfeldt. There he comes

With some others of the opera band there approached a tall, handsome, young Hungarian, who paused to answer the girls' eager inquiry: "Had he said the emperor was coming?"

"Yes; the Imperial Guards have just passed

The house will be crowded.'

MATRON.

MRS. HUDSON: I belong to what is termed

MATRON.

Then passing inside, he stooped to whisper to Anna Carolla, with a smile in his deep blue

eyes:
"Anna, I lead the violins to-night. Stendgal

She put her hand in his with the sweet, per

"Here they come together!" cried a girl outside—"the manager and chef d'orchestre. Away!"

The new leader of the band hurried away the chorus trouped in, and Anna Carolla followed them into their dressing-room. There she soon donned her stage dress, and slipped away to see the house filling, and above all, to hear every page of the hear every note of the exquisite overture to

How fast every place was filling from floor to gallery. The auditorium was one blaze of splendor, and as she gazed, the poor, friendless chorus singer, whose dramatic talent and splen-did voice ought, if she had only the fortune to get the first lift, to place her high on the lyric stage, wondered sadly if such chance would ever come to her: if not Cecil's father would never consent to their marriage. And now the whole house rose as the emperor entered his box, splendidly dressed, glittering with jewels of rarest value, which flashed a thousand rays as he bowed right and left with his usual courteous grace. Then the band struck up the overture, and with the last bar the curtain drew up.

Flitting here and there during the perforn ance, with eyes and ears for everything, the manager noticed the imperial visitor indicating to a gentleman beside him some one in the It was Anna Carolla, whose beauty had attracted his eye, whose rich voice his ear had caught above and through all the others.

The first act went splendidly, and the second act soon commenced; but fate had decreed that it should never be played out that night. Half way through, as the manager, pleased and com-placent, was quietly standing back in one of the wings, he suddenly felt his arm grasped, and turned sharply to see Anna Carolla's lovely face, so full of determination and character, at his

"Hush!" she said, very low and quietly; "make no exclamations, but go and see to it be-fore it gains or is discovered. The theater is on fire somewhere back of the green-room, company can leave by the stage-door. Go "But, child, if there is the least hint of alarm

look at that house. They will be crushed to death in their terror and crowding to get out. "Listen," said the Italian, in the same calm, self-contained manner. "Send the call-boy to tell the door-keeper to order each one, as they pass out, to depart quickly. I will clear the house quietly."
"You do that!"

"You do that?"

"Yes, here is the boy, send him, and clear out
the company. I will do my part."

The manager blindly obeyed the strong will
and steady purpose of the master mind; as
people in emergency generally do, whatever
their relative positions in the world.

Anna Carolla passed on to the stage, and, ad-

rancing at once to the footlights, stood for one moment, her tall, commanding form and beautiful head drawn erect, unflinchingly facing that crowd, meeting full even the astonished gaze of the emperor himself, and the wondering look of her lover in the orchestra below her.

Then she said, in a voice not loud, but clear as a bell, with cool, steady authority in every measured accent:

"I am here by the manager's orders, His imperial majesty has been robbed to-night of a rare diamond, and the thief is in the house. Every one," and the speaker's dark eyes sweps the audience from gallery to pit, "is at once to withdraw quietly and in order; any one attempting to remain will be immediately ar-rested. The band will also retire at once."

Even as she spoke, her ear, painfully strung for the sound, could hear the warm hum of flames from the back, but, unmoved, she stepped back, swept a deep obeisance to the audience and emperor, and the curtain fell.

The emperor instantly left his box,

summon the manager to our carriage-door.' Meanwhile, the vast crowd filtered rapidly, in

quiet order and in safety, out, only learning at the door, as they were hurried away, the awful Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, writing to the death by fire, or crushing, from which the brave washing and general work—such as sewing, cooking, house-keeping and dish-washing. The work of women is not spoken of sensibly by men until they have done it themselves. General work of women is not spoken of sensibly by men until they have done it themselves. General work of women was a sewing, wildly, spreading the alarm. But the terrible cry of fire came too late to do mischief, and once outside the police and soldiery, under the cool directions of the emperor himself, kept cool directions of the emperor himself, kept order. And though the flames mounted at first, Anna's timely discovery and the energetic measures taken forced the than an hour and a half it was completely drenched out, and the mutilated opera-house left in charge of the police.

Then, and not till then, did the emperor dismount from the horse he had used and return to his carriage. As he did so, he paused suddenly. "Bergmann, see! there goes that Italian girl herself, leaning on the arm of the young fello who led the band so splendidly to-night. Go

and see who and what they are."

Colonel Bergmann departed to obey the order,

and the emperor drove off.

The next day the whole story was in the government organ, with an intimation, "inspired," of course, from that quarter, that his imperial of course, from that quarter, that his imperial majesty had graciously caused inquiries to be American Young Folks nade about the young chorus-singer.

A few days later old Herr Rosenfeldt received

an official intimation that his gifted son Carl and his fiancee, Anna Carolla, were both under imperial protection, and their marriage was de-sired to take place as immediately as possible, the emperor dowering the bride. The manage also received a similar intimation through Colonel Bergmann, that his late chorus-singer was to be brought forward and advertised for the re-opening of the opera as Madame Carolla-Rosenfeldt. * * *

Once more the elite of gay Vienna crowded the opera-house to witness the debut o singer as "Agata," in der Freischutz.

The moment she came on she was received with a furor which might well make Carl Rosenfeldt proud of his beautiful young wife; and if for royalty was her grateful glance and sweeping salute, for him was the smile in the soft, dark eyes that met his for one second.

When the curtain fell the new star was called When the curtain tell the new star was called for, and showered with bouquets from many a distinguished hand; but from the imperial box was flung one in which lay nestled a costly bracelet, in the center of which blazed a diamond of rare value and beauty.

"That fire has made our fortune, Carl," his oung wife, said, smiling, as they drove home. "Nay, Anna, your own courage and quick-ness," answered Carl Rosenfeldt. "That was a diamond rarer than the imperial gift."

Advertisements.

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

"I am sorry for him; but for you, Carl, my heart must be glad."

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

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

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25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO, I. REED & CO., Nassua, New York.



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



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Best Kinds of Mulberry Trees. Eggs of Silk-worms. Cocoons and reeled silk for sale. Send for circulars, etc., to L. S. CROZIER, Wil-liamsburg, Franklin Co., Kansas.

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That never fail. Best, cheapest and purest. From selected specimens for Florists and Gardeners. I will not be undersold. I defy competition. All my life devoted to seed-growing. Buy fresh and pure, direct from first hands, and save money. My Hand Book of the Garden and Catalogue, most beautiful and instructive, with hundreds of fine flowers and vegetables, is worth many dollars to any family. Secure a copy FREE.

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

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

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competent writers.

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

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

HUDSON & EWING.

Editors and Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

From England we have a report of a recent case of serious poisoning by a morning draught of milk. Upon examination it was found that the can from which it was taken was foul with "decided appearances of fungold growth and some bacteria adhering to the joints, which were entirely filled up by a solid mass of decomposing constituents." The trite lesson of this is

the necessity for something more effective than a "slight perfunctory rinse." Dr. Muter, who gives the details of the case in The Analyst, advises all consumers to look to the cans in which the milk they buy is carried, and if they have not been rendered thoroughly clean and bright, inside and out, by sand, "elbow-grease" and scalding water, then seek supplies elsewhere. Unfortunately the milk can is too often a dull, dirty and unscrubbed receptacle, capable of conveying, as above shown, a dangerous fermentive poison.—N. Y. Herald.

DUTY .- The sharpest satire on our present civilization is the fact that the rigid performance of duty excites general surprise as well as admiration.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the approdsed value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANASS FARMEN, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting. Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up stray.

stray.

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

ue of such stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the Karsaa Fandran in three successible of the control of the country of the c

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of all charges and costs,

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the senefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on heir appraisement. their appraisement.

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

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

Fees as follows:
Fees as follows:
Fees as follows:
Fees as follows:
Fees and fees for the fees for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more

mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10.

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

Strays For The Week Ending January 29, 1879. Cherokee County—C. A. Saunders, Clerk. COW—Taken up by J. W. Howell, Lowell Tp. one roan ow 11 yrs, old, marked with crop off and underbit in right ar, upper bit in left car. Valued at \$15.

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk. COW-Taken up by Simeon N. Purinton, Wakarusa Tp, Dec. 22, 1878, one small roan cow, red neck and ears, white face, Valued at \$18. HEIFER-Taken up by H. Warren, Wakarusa Tp, Co. 1878 one ver old red and white heifer, one born broken HEIFER—Taken up by H. Warren, Wakarusa Tp. Dec. 29, 1878, one 2 yr old red and white heifer, one horn broken off. Valued at \$14.

HORSE—Taken up by S. M. Allen, City of Lawrence, Jan. 3, 1878, one 1-yr-old bay horse, white spot in face. Valued at \$15.

Ford County-John B. Means, Clerk COW—Taken up by J. H. Batten, Spearville Tp, Dec. 20, 1878, one small, dark red cow 19 yrs old, white under belly and brigket, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

COW—Also, one dark red cow 7 yrs old, white under belly and little white on end of tail, no marks nor brands. Value

and inthe write on the order of the defer, 3 yrs old, white spots on hams, white under belty and between horns, so marks nor brands. Valued at \$18.

CALP—There was also a 5 or 6 month old eaff taken up with the cows, brown and white, helfer calf supposed to belong to one of the cows, it had been weathed.

Jofferson County—J. N. Insley, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Thomas Puckett, Jofferson Tp. Dec. 26, 1878, one red Texan steer, 5 yrs old, crop off right ear, underbit in left, branded Y or so m left hip. Valued at 82, STEER—Also one red and white Texan steer 5 yrs old, 1878, one red Texan steer, 5 yrs old, crop off right ear, underbit in left, branded Y or so m left hip. Valued at 82, Market at 1878, and the state of the polymer of the polym Jefferson County-J. N. Insley, Clerk.

in left ear. Valued at \$11.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Alonzo Augerbright, Lexington Tp, one red steer with some white on belty, dim brand on left hip. Valued at \$18.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. C. Adams, Potosi Tp, Dec. 30, 1878, one 2-yr-old heifer, white, appearance of brand on left hip. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Thos. M. Scott, Scott Tp, Dec. 11, 30, one mouse-clipt. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Thos. M. Scott, Scott Tp, Dec. 11, 1878, one 3-yr-old steer, South Missauri or Cherokee yellow, white face, belly and most of fail, brand on left hip appears to be figure 2, crop off left ear, wallow fork in right ear. Nov. 35, one sort fail, and to left hip appears to be figure 2, crop off left ear, wallow fork in right ear.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

Miami County-B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Draper, Osage Tp, one year-ng steer, spotted red and white, half crop in left ear. Val-d at \$12. STEER—Taken up by O. H. Cook, Miami Tp, one red and hite spotted steer 2 yrs old, swallow fork in left ear. Valu-

STEER - Taken up by J. T. Lee, Wen Tp. one red yearling TOWNSHIP RECORDS eer, crop off retrear and note it same, white spots on fore-send, belly and flank, Valued at \$15. Wea Tp, one red cow, \$\tilde{c}\) (OW—Taken up by J. P. Furguson, Wea Tp, one red cow, \$\tilde{c}\) about both eyes and partly red curs, swallow fork in left tr, few red spots on forelegs below knees, 8 yrs old. Valued ear, few red spots on forelegs below knees, Syra old. Valued at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by A. Miller, Wea Tp, one red and white helfer 2 years old, white face. Valued at \$12.

PONY MARE—Taken up by Henry Paped, Valley Tp, one sorrel pony mare 10 yrs old, some white on fore feet, blaze face. Valued at \$30.

Osage County-Ed. Spaulding, Clerk. Osage County—Ed. Spaulding, Clerk.

MARE COLT—Taken up by C. S. Mendenhall, Superior Tp. Dec. 8, 1878, one bay mare coll 1 yr old past.

(COLT—Also, one brown pony coll, one hind foot white, no other marks nor brands. Both valued at \$27.

STEER—Taken up by J. G. Olson, Superior Tp. Dec. 18, 1878, one red and white yearling steer.

HEIFER—Also, one red heifer with clip in right car, 1 yr old, no offer marks nor brands. Both values at \$18.

HEIFER—Taken up by George Hey, Burlingame Tp. Oct. 25, 1878, one red and white heifer 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also, one red heifer 1 yr old. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Bratton, Burlingame Tp. Nov. 3, 1878, one-brown pony mare 3 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

HOINE—Taken up by Geo. Wight, Dragoon Tp. Nov. 6, 1878, one dark brates prose colt 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Geo. Wight, Dragoon Tp. Nov. 6, 1878, one dark brates prose colt 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by Groe. Wight, Dragoon Tp. Nov. 6, 1878, one dark brates prose colt 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

old, dark mane and tall, star in forchead. Valued at \$25.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.
COLT—Taken up by J. W. Emerson, Zeandale Tp, Dec. 20, 1878, one mare colt 2 yrs old, past, black, small size, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

Washington County—J. O. Young, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by Jesse Banks, Sherman Tp, Dec. 31, 1878, one white buil about 6 yrs old, weighs about 1200 ms. Valued at \$22.50.

Strays For The Week Ending January 22, 1879. Allen County-T. S. Stover, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by E. D. Cain, Deer Creek Tp, one lack horse colt, white stripe in face, small white spot on ach flank. Valued at \$30.

each flank. Valued at \$50.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. S. Tyler, Walnut Tp. (Hiawatha P. O.) Sept. 25, one red helfer 2 yrs old, some white spots, slit in right ear, no brands. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by Peter Bradahl, Walnut Tp. (Hiawatha P. O.) Nov. 21, one red and white cow about 5 yrs old, swallow fork in right ear, underbit in left ear, no brands, accompanied by a calf with same marks. Cow valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by James Cottrell, Hamilu Tp. (Morrill P. O.) Nov. 25, one iron gray mare colf 5 or 4 yrs old, no marks nor brands percept marks. Cow valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by J. R. Morton, Irving Tp. (White Cloud, boniphan Co., P. O.) Dec. 2, one iron gray stilly 144; hands high, small star in forchead, hind feet white, supposed to be 2 yrs old past, no marks nor brands perceptable. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by E. R. Morton, Irving Tp. (White Cloud, boniphan Co., P. O.) Dec. 2, one iron gray filly 144; hands high, small star in forchead, hind feet white, supposed to be 2 yrs old past, no marks nor brands perceivable. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by E. H. Clark, Irving Tp. (Mt. Roy. P. O.) Nov. 30, one sorrel filly, blaze face, supposed to be 2 yrs old past, Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Abram Helsby, Robinson Tp. (Robbinson I. 4), date in the fill of the content of having been bored for the big head, slogs on fore feet. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. R. Shelly, Hamilu Tp. (Hamilup P. O.) Nov. 5, one dark brown helfer 1 yr old, branded On left hip. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. R. Shelly, Hamilu Tp. (Hamilup P. O.) Nov. 1, is small sized white steer, about 2 yrs old bernd on right hip appears to be M or W. Valued at \$18.

Cloud County—E. E. Swearngin, Clerk. Brown County-Henry Isely, Clerk.

Cloud County-E. E. Swearngin, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Otto Zahn, Starr Tp, one sorre horse fifteen hands high, about 10 or 11 yrs old, star in fore head, branded W on left shoulder. Appraised at \$40.

Chase County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Jont Wood, Diamond Creek Tp, Dec. 20, (Elmdale P. O.) one sorrel filly, white strip in face 1 gr old inst spring. Valued at 815.

MULE—Also, one brown mare mule 1 yr old. Valued at 825.

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk. Bougias Councy—B. F. Baggs, vieta.

STEER—Taken up by Cyrus N. Balley, Clinton Tp. Nov. 16, one steer 1 yr old, red and white, crop and fork in one ear and underbit in other. Valued at \$45.

HEIFER—Also, one yearling heifer, dark red, a little on the brindle, over crop and fork in one ear, underbit in the other. Valued at \$12.

COLT—Taken up by James H. Kelly, Miami Tp. Nov 25, one bay mare colt, small white spot in forehead. Valued at 840. HEIFER—Taken up by F. A. Derby, Kanawka Tp. Nev. 23. one roan helfer 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued

Lyon County-Wm. E. Ewing, Clerk.

Nemaha County-Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

STEER-Taken up by John Wilson, Red Vermillion Tp Jec. 30, one deep red 3-yr-old steer. STEER-Alse, one brindle three-yr-old steer. Estimated vame not stated.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Hay, Richmond Tp, Dec. 4, one white helfer one yr old past, head and neck spotted Valued at \$12.

Pottawatomie County-H. P. Smith, Clerk.

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Glork.

MARE—Taken up by J. R. Tolbert, Emmet Tp, one light
bay mare, half pony, white stripe in forchead, running
down nearer the left noath, 14½ hands high, black mute
and tail, collar marks, branded 8 E on left shoulder. Valwill be the collar marks, branded 8 E on left shoulder. Val"DOKY—Taken up by W. H. Higgs, Mill Creek Tp, July
14, one iron gray pony, small white spot in forchead, about
14 hands high, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Michael Ward, Belvue Tp, one dark
bay mare, black mane and tail, white spot in forchead,
about 14 hands high, supposed to be 13 yrs old. Valued at
\$20.

MARE—Taken up by Noel Lefebore, Mill Creek Tp, Nov.
16, one bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at
\$25.

FILLY—Taken up by Joseph Siddens, Rock Creek Tp,
Nov. 15, one dark bay mare colt, about 1 yr old, feet white
and white spot in forchead.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Johnson, Blue Valley Tp, one
\$25 rold steer, white, little red about neck and feet. Valued
MILE—Taken up by Charles Mayneesson, Blue Valley

MILE—Taken up by Charles Mayneesson, Blue Valley STEER—Taken up by J. A. Johnson, Blue Valley Tp, one 2-yr-old steer, white, little red about neck and feet. Valued at \$16.

MULE—Taken up by Charles Mayneesson, Blue Valley Tp, Nov. 26, one sorrel mare mule, black streak across the shoulders, mane and tall trimmed.

COLT—Taken up by James Marks, Emmet Tp, Nov. 1, one bay horse colt, black mane and tall, white spot in forehead, i yr old.

COLT—Also one dark bay, yearling horse colt, black mane and tall, white spot on forehead and tip of nose, white hind feet.

PONY—Also, one bay mare pony, black mane and tall, white spot on forehead, 2 yrs old, branded U S on left shoulder, and tall, white spot on forehead, 2 yrs old, branded U S on left shoulder.

white spot on forchead, 2 yrs old, branded U 8 on left shoulder.

COLT—Taken up by G. W. Hodgson, Emmet Tp, Nov. 25, one hay yearling horse cell; no marks nor brands.

COW—Taken up by Frank Huston, Vienna Tp, Dec. 5, one dark brindle cow, 3 yrs old, switch of tail off, has with her a red heifer caif, 3 weeks old.

STEER—Taken up by James C. Taylor, Vienna Tp, Nov. 15, a red and white yearling steer, star in forchead, slit in each ear, no brands. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by George Schumaker, Center, Tp,Dec ell one yearling steer, white, red head, small red spots all over him, piece cut off left ear, no brands. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by J. J. Launarsna, Lone Tree, Tp, Nov. 28, one bay mare 1 yr old, no marks nor brands.

MARE—Taken up by Win. Hutchinson, Vienna Tp, Dec. 25, one dark bay pony mare, black mane and tail, few white hairs in forchead, supposed to be 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands.

VADE—Taken up by Patrick Jovee, Emmet Tp, Nov. 1. brands,
MARE—Taken up by Patrick Joyce, Emmet Tp, Nov. 1,
one bright bay mare, star in forehead, white strip on nose,
supposed to be 3 yrs old, branded D on left shoulder.
HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Shawver, Mill creek Tp,
one helfer, one year old past, red sides, line back, muley,
BULL—Taken up by Theophilus Dekat, Pottawatomie
Tp, Dec. 16, one yearling bull, red, little white around the
horns, white tail. Valued at \$12.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by C. Tomson, Newbury Tp, Doc. 17, one dark red helfer 2 yrs old last spring, white brush on tail, no marks nor brands. Valued at 815. COLT—Taken up by Rudolph Arndt, Washington Tp, Dec. M, one mouse-colored horse cold 2 yrs old, three white feet.

Washington County—J. O. Young, Clerk.

GELDING—Taken up by A. B. Prouty, Hollenberg Tp,
Nov. 35 one sorrel gelding, three white feet, white strip in
face, sare on off hind leg, about 16 hands high, about 10 yrs
old, no marks nor brands perceivable. Valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Congleton, Mill Creek Tp,
Dec. 16, one dark sorrel horse pony, about 9 yrs old, white
strip in face, branded T on left shoulder, weighs about 900
pounds. Valued at \$55.

pounds. Valued at \$5.5.

Wilson County—G. McFadden, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by V. P. Eastman, Clifton Tp. (Buffalo P. O.) one 2-yr-old steer, red and white, marked with inverted U on left hip, square crop of right ear. Valued at \$12.

TEER—Taken up by Lewis D. Collins, Center Tp. (Fredonia P. O.) one white 3-yr-old steer, ears dark, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$16. white spotted steer 2 yrs old, swallow fork in left ear. Yatue dat \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Mason, Miami Tp, one red and white spotted helfer, crop off right ear, crop and site in left ear, 2 yrs old. Valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by J. Johnson, Mound Tp, one bright hav mare 3 yrs old, dark mane and tail, no marks nor brands Yaluel at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. S. Seeley, Paola Tp, one red and white spotted steer 2 yrs old, red neck. Valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by A. Hunt, Osawatomie Tp, one white spotted steer 2 yrs old, place and the properties of the p

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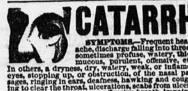
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No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of cheap, cruite, and thinky ingredients. These Peliets are scarcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular cross of the constitution of the constitution of the comparison of the constitution of the comparison of the constitution of the comparison of the comparison of the constitution of the comparison of the compa



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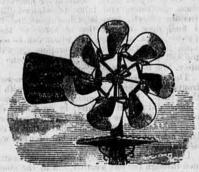
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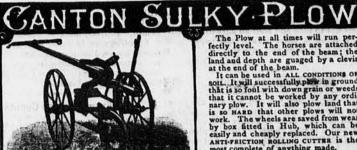
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farm Zetters.

From Reno County.

to the present. The result is the snow is fast disappearing and farmers are feeling more cheerful, and are getting their plows ready for action. The snow acted very capriciously in these parts. In some places it fell in an even, smooth sheet, while in other places, apparently similar, it drifted badly, leaving some patches of wheat almost bare. This latter has caused some discussion, and talks of winter-killing, feature are out set have been floating around, but upon the surface, yet upon scraping away the top soil, the green blades will show up immediately. So much for our "sandy" soil.

The dry weather last fall was not the only trouble wheat-growers had to contend with in

these parts. In a great many places the grass-hoppers did fearful mischief; in some cases the loss is reported as high as seventy per cent. from this cause alone. The result is that a very large amount of Odessa wheat has been and will

I have not heard of any losses amongst cattle men through the bad weather, but in the coun-ties southwest of this, which are occupied al-most exclusively by stock-men, the losses are reported very severe.

There are quite a number of herds of cattle in this county, some of considerable size and or this county, some of considerable size and value, but they are owned by men who practice what I believe is the only safe system—that of mixed farming, and when this cold snap came they had their straw and hay-stacks, and granaries, to fall back upon. Exclusive stockfarming may suit the notions of some, but I have no wish for such a "Robinson Crusoe" kind of life. kind of life.

For the information of folks east, I will say that we generally expect to start the plow on the 1st of February, and so far as present indi-cations show, this year will prove no excep-tion.

W. G. R.

From Randolph County, Indiana.

I left home, (Reno county, Kansas) in company with my wife, to visit in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa. We have been in Randolph and Joy counties for the last two weeks. Twenty-two years have elapsed since I last saw this country, A wonderful change has been brought about since that time. Men and women have grown old and gray; the older ones have passed away. Great forests have been cut down; barns and houses built on every side. When I left here houses built on every side. When I left here, land was worth five to fifteen dollars per acre;

now it is worth thirty to sixty dollars per acre.

If one of our beautiful sections could be placed by the side of one of these sections covpraced by the side of one of these sections covered with stumps and trees, it would bring twice the price of this, with all these improvements; our soil is so much deeper, richer, and easier to cultivate. The greater part of the land here has to be ditched. One-half of the farms are dotted all over with earthen tile, to put in next paring, which are placed two or three feet up. spring, which are placed two or three feet un-der ground. My brother has been in Joy county thirty-seven years, and his heaviest crop of wheat was eighteen bushels to the acre. I have lived in Kansas six years, and my best crop of wheat was eighty acres that averaged thirty-one bushels to the acre. I see no farm that I wish to swap ours for. We feel proud that we have a farm in Kansas. Z. Tharp.

From Morris County.

Jan. 22.-Wheat in this section of the country looks well. It has been under a heavy coat of snow for the last eight weeks, which has now mostly left, and some fears are entertained that it may be injured by constant thawing and freezing, which is apt to follow. In regard to the acreage, as compared with that of last year, it is somewhat larger. There was quite an acreage of the Odessa wheat sown here last fall, and it seems to have stood the test well so far. The general yield, last year, of fall wheat, was good. In the different varieties, the average the property of the stood that the different varieties, the average the stood that the sto now mostly left, and some fears are entertained good. In the different varieties, the average was about twenty bushels per acre, although some yields were much larger. One field of the variety known as the Big May, went forty-seven bushels to the acre; also the Fultz and Clawson varieties reached the same figures.

James B. Haight.

From Mitchell County.

Jan. 15th.—Since I wrote last, there has been quite a change in the weather; it still remains steadily cold, but there are no severe storms. About five weeks ago we had a snow-fall of about seven or eight inches in depth, which is on the ground yet, and which I think is a good protection for the fall wheat. Since the cold weather set in the mercury stood as low as twenty and twenty-two degrees below zero.

steenty and twenty-two degrees below zero.

Stock is doing very well, except hogs. There has been a good deal of complaint in this part of the county, in the fall and through the winter, of hogs not fatting well. The cause of it I can not account for. A few days ago, as I was going to Beloit, I saw that one of my neighbor termory who lives on the road had thereber. going to Beloit, I saw that one or my neighbor farmers, who lives on the road, had thrown out of his pen, or yard, about a half dozen dead hogs. Some were fat, and there were a few shoats. I did not stop to inquire whether they were diseased or had frozen to death.

Corn is a little on the rise, bringing from 18 to 20 cents per bushel.

18 to 20 cents per bushel.

Work has begun on the Atchison, Solomon
Valley and Denver railroad, between Beloit and

Our county is new yet and we are all poor but are trying to get an honest living. Times are hard here but there is plenty of everything to eat, and it is very cheap. There is plenty of stock of all kinds in this county, and of a good class. It was brought mostly from the east. There is not as much wheat sown here as was last year, owing to the dry weather. Some looks well, but there is plenty that was sown so gentleman soliciting names for the FARMER ap-

late that it never came up. We have a very nice country here in southern Kansas; all good tillable land, sloping gently to the south and to the east, and is well watered with springs and clear running streams. There is no timber Dec. 23d.—We have got our own weather back again at last. On the 19th it commenced blowing a warm wind; the sun came out in full strength, and has continued so nearly every day to the present. The result is the snow is fast disappearing and farmers are feeling more cheerful, and are getting their plows ready for action. The snow acted very capriciously in these parts. In some places it fell in an even, smooth sheet, while in other places, apparently similar, it drifted badly, leaving some patches of wheat almost bare. This latter has caused some discussion, and talks of winter-killing, freezing out, etc., have been floating around, but I find, upon examination of some of these patches, that although no wheat can be seen upon the surface, yet upon scraping away the top soil, the green blades will show up immediately. So much for our "sandy" soil.

JACOB CLEMMER MARSHALL.

From Ford County.

I am engaged in farming but have not been I am engaged in farming but have not been here long enough to give you, much information in regard to that business in this quarter. I settled in this township the 4th of March, 1878. There was but one house within five miles of me, now the whole country is dotted over with nice farm dwellings with gardens attached. The section that I am on is occupied by four parties. Mr. Williamson has 100 acres of wheat, Mr. Nickelson 35 acres, Mr. Gustan 10 acres and I have 30 acres, besides ground broke for a spring crop. Our wheat was put in by acres and I have 30 acres, besides ground broke for a spring crop. Our wheat was put in with the drill, and looked well before the snow came. We have planted orchards and will have our school house built as soon as the weather permits; in fact our county is growing very fast. Government land is nearly all taken up but not all occupied by actual settlers.

There is railroad land cornering on my

There is railroad land cornering on my south-west line that will all be in crop next spring. So look out for a good farming country here soon. I will say no more at present in regard to our county and its possibilities, as it is our first crop. The Kansas FARMER has given me a great deal of information in regard to

From Washington County.

. Fall wheat looked well when we saw it last, and as it has had on its overcoat of snow for six weeks we think it is still doing well. I can't tell the exact average yield of any kind of small grain in this (the Republican) valley as there was so much loss by the flood in July. Corn averaged 40 bushels per acre, and is selling at present for 10cts per bushel; wheat is worth from 50 to 60cts; potatoes 40cts; butter 15; eggs, 20; hogs, \$1.80@2. There is a great deal of sickness here this winter, mostly scarlet fever and scarlet rash among children, but not many deaths.

Ed. Short. weeks we think it is still doing well.

From Cloud County.

The Kansas FARMER came to us to-day, clothed in a new dress. How stylish! yet plain and pleasant; adorned with thoughts and ideas of the men and women of our land! Thoughts that are worth more than jewels, for they come as helps to show us how others have done and as helps to show us how others have done and are doing, that we may walk in the paths they have made smooth by their experience. How I should like to shake hands with the sisters and thank them for their words of instruction and encouragement, and bid them go on in their good work. Like friend Louise of this county, I am a farmer's wife; and we are planting and pruning a small fruit farm, and expect to have some small fruit this year. In the spring of '75 pruning a small fruit farm, and expect to have some small fruit this year. In the spring of '75 my husband planted strawberries, in the fall blackberries and raspberries, and last spring peaches, pears, plums, cherries, crabapples, a few apple trees and 300 Concord grape vines. With good care and cultivation they all made a splendid growth. Through the Farmer, my husband learned of Solon Rogers and his Berkshires and bought a pair that he prizes highly. shires and bought a pair that he prizes highly.
We have just lost six head of cattle by turning
into cornstalks.
S. A. H.

We thank our correspondent for her contribution and hope her example will encourage other farmer's wives to contribute their views and experiences to the stock of agricultural knowledge through the FARMER.

From Ottawa County.

I have been raising the ordinary Missouri sheep for seven years and am now prepared to cross with the Lincolnshire. Will some brother farmer of experience in sheep-raising give through your valuable paper, the most successful crosses for this part of the state? I think the Texas cattle crossed with the Durham make hardier stock than are the ordinary American cattle. I had bad luck with the Texans the first winter, but those that survived and their offspring are doing exceedingly well. There is more money to be made from such a cross with small capital than there is in thoroughbreds. JOHN LYNE.

From Marion County.

The present prospect for wheat is good, especially the early sown. We believe this year the old fogy way of sowing wheat broadcast will be abandoned, as the wheat that was drilled in Cawker City. The purpose is to extend it one hundred miles west, from the west line of our county, this year. I hope they will push it through, which would soon give us an outlet to the west from this part of the country. I think it will be a paying line of railroad.

There is an immense lot of chimical. the west from this part of the country. I think it will be a paying line of railroad.

There is an immense lot of shipping done from and to the Solomon valley now. I never saw a place taking in and shipping so much grain—mostly wheat—as Beloit has since last harvest, and of freight from the east; the freight houses are all the time full.

Beloit is growing very fast, and also the country atound it is improving.

I am of the opinion it is a great mistake in farmers not to take and read an agricultural paper. I think a good agricultural paper is a great help to farmers and pays them well.

J. T. CREITZ.

From Kingman County.

All kinds of small grain should be drilled in. There is quite a large amount of corn standing yet owing to the heavy snow storm. For nearly three weeks there has not been any corn gathered on account of snow. I was out on a thirty acre field of wheat to-day where the snow was nearly all off. It looked as green as it did in the fall. All kinds of stock are wintering well, much better than it did last winter. Help will probably average \$10 to \$12 per month, while a few extra good hands will get \$15 per month. Peabody markets, wheat No. 1 67c. No. 2, 62@65c; corn 18@20c; oats, 17; potatoes, 50 (@60c; butter, 15@16c; eggs, 18c. Peabody has four churches all running in good order. Our county seat is greatly in need of a physician—a good chance for a beginner. C. F. S.

proached Mr. S. for his name. Mr. S. said, "I think I shall take the ——Farmer this year." Said I "What for?" "O!" said Mr. S. "I think it a better paper." I said to him, "Suppose every third farmer in Kansas should take our own Kansas FARMER, don't you believe it would be the come of any agricultural paper in or out of the equal of any agricultural paper in or out of the state? Remember," said I, "money makes the mare go.'" Mr. S. said he had not looked at it in that light.—"You may put down my name." Now, Mr. Editor, I believe it the duty of every Kansas farmer to take our own agricul-tural paper, because our climate, soil and mode of farming are different from states east of us. An agricultural paper printed in Illinois will do for Illinois and Iowa but not for Kansas. If my brother farmers can afford to take but one paper, be sure to let that one be the Kansas FARMER.

sugar. I worked several kinds and the best was the short red top. I made from one acre 75 gallons of good, heavy syrup. I think I can boil faster with stalks, if I have a good furnace, than with either wood or coal. There is plenty of government land yet in this county—Osage trust lands. There are but few if any farms here that have been proved up. Some have changed hands at about \$600 for 160 acres.

I like the Kansas FARMER very much and don't see how I could get along without it. I am pleased to see so much correspondence from different counties.

JACOB CLEMMER MARSHALL. want of seed. Farmers are better prepared this season. I have had 16 years' experience in making sorghum molasses and if desired, will give the readers of the FARMER my mode of making, etc. T. BALDWIN.

Our correspondent has our hearty thanks for his efforts in behalf of the Kansas FARMER, and his head is certainly level in the view he takes of the matter of Kansas farmers supporting their home agricultural paper. The state of Kansas is an empire within itself, and its peculiarity of soil, climate and atmosphere demand special treatment by the farmer, the horticulturist and the stock-raiser; and an agricultural paper which makes a special study of these peculiarities and affords farmers of the state the best medium for a comparison of views and experinectual for a comparison of views and experi-encies, is the paper which ought to be found on the table of every farmer in Kansas. Such a paper is the Kansas FARMER. Readers of the FARMER would doubtless be

glad to learn your mode of manufacturing sor ghum syrup.—[Eds.

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LOST.

One dark bay pony, about 4 years old, left hind and fore leg white up to the knees. A white star in the head, a little lame in hind leg. Strayed away from Osage City, about the 16th, of November. Any information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded by calling on or addressing O. ANDERSON, Osage City, Kansas.

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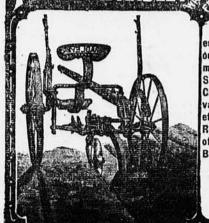
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