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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Hedges.

EDITORS FARMER: I see in the FARMER of January 1st, and of subsequent date, articles on hedge fences, a matter in which myself as well as others are intensely interested, as I desire to make, build or grow in the next few years, some six miles of fence.

For years I have read in the agricultural papers the great value of osage orange for fencing; how a good fence could be made; how it ought to be planted, cultivated and cared for to get a fence that would keep out anything from a man to a rabbit, and much more of the same kind and effect. Now I wish to ask if osage orange is all that has been claimed for it, why it is not more generally in use? Certainly not for the want of time to grow it, since its first introduction for that use. Personally I know of many farmers who have tried their best with it, and who now consider it a humbug in this latitude. I have traveled much in this state and in the states of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, and have been twice into the state of Kansas. I have seen miles of hedge, but not in one piece more than a few rods of what I consider a good fence.

Now if Kansas, being nearer its native home, can produce better osage orange hedge fence, please call for the facts, not theories, not what can, should, or ought to be done, but the genuine production of at least one mile of good fence at least five years old; and if any one has such a fence will he tell what it has cost in money and time to make it, and if the trimmings, sticks and thorns are an objection, lying in the ground; also if the roots exhaust the soil so much of strength or moisture as to injure the crops growing near it?

Hoping this will be given a place in your paper so as to call out the facts as to what has been done, and now exists, from farmers, and not from nurserymen selling hedge plants, I remain,

Your constant reader,

E. A. PECK.

P. S. We have had a January thaw, but freezing now; plenty of ice and snow left yet.

Many of the questions of our correspondent suggest their own answer. If a hedge is not attended to in season and properly trimmed, it will run wild and cause its owner a great deal of trouble and expense. There are miles and miles of osage orange hedge in the neighborhood of Topeka that will turn man or beast, but much of it is being neglected and will soon get ahead of the owners, as, though man may neglect his duty, and put off for to-morrow what should be done to-day, nature never does.

We have also seen many miles of perfect hedge (osage orange) in the old states, kept in order, year after year, at a trifling expense in time or money. The trimming being done in the proper season, was a light job, costing much less after the hedge was established, than repairs and renewals of a dead or rail fence. The most appropriate place for a hedge is on the outside or boundaries of the farm. The cross-fences on a farm it often becomes necessary to remove from place to place, and also to cross over or through for convenience. Wire fences are probably the cheapest and quickest built of any other fence, but there are objections to them.

We request some of our correspondents to answer Mr. Peck more in detail.

Inquiries.

"Do you know of any remedy that will prevent a cow from sucking herself; if so, will you be so kind as to publish it in your paper? Do you think the catalpa would do well here, and where is the nearest place the seed could be had?"

THOMAS DAILY.

There are a number of devices which are more or less successful, for preventing cows sucking themselves. Muzzles with sharpened spikes are sometimes used, fastened on the cow's nose so as to cause the animal to inflict punishment on herself when the attempt is made to be her own milker. Another plan is to fasten a yoke frame on the neck of the cow which prevents her from bending her neck in a manner to enable her to reach the teat. A man who will exercise his ingenuity can generally devise some plan to circumvent the cunning and bad habits of his stock, which are constantly cropping out in a multitude of ways.

Catalpa culture is a new branch of the tree business, which is being agitated recently, the utility of which will have to be proven by experience. We do not know where the seed can be obtained. M. G. Kern, superintendent and landscape gardener of Forest Park, St. Louis, might be able to furnish the desired information.

Inquiry about German Millet.

Some time ago I saw an article copied from the Kansas FARMER into the *Globe-Democrat* under the caption of "Sheep the Poor Man's Friend," written by a farmer in Atchison Co., Kan., and signed C. W. He recommends the German millet as good feed for sheep and other stock. Do you know who he is and his post office address, and can you give it to me as early a date as possible? Do you know whether his German millet has a flat or round stalk? If it has a flat stalk I should like to find some one that has the seed so that I could get some. I have written to Leavenworth City, Atchison and Kansas City, and find plenty of millet seed that they claim as the flat-stalked millet, but one of the wholesale seed men of Atchison says that the German millet is only the common kind. I would be glad if you could inform me if any of your farmers raise that kind of millet, as that is the kind I want and not the common sort, having already plenty of that kind here.

AMOS CARPENTER.

Carpenter's Store, Mo.

Will C. W. please answer the inquiries of Mr. Carpenter and others who have expressed a similar interest in his communication on sheep? [Eds.]

Pre-emption Against Debt.

In the last issue of the FARMER I noticed a letter from Morris county written by H. S. Day, which interested me. From Mr. Day's eulogy of Morris county and eastern Kansas, one might almost imagine him to be a land agent.

Hesays "right here let me say to the western bound, it is far cheaper to come to Morris or some other eastern county, with like advantage and buy land than to go out to a new country and get a homestead free." Now I for one do not agree with this assertion. For a man with out means to buy land in eastern Kansas, on time, at a high rate of interest, and expect to support his family, pay his taxes, improve and pay for his farm, is at least a hazardous adventure. It was enough for a man to undertake ten years ago when each surplus cent, of pork he had to spare would bring him \$7.00 to \$10.00, to apply on his debts, and other farm products in about the same proportion. But now with pork at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per cwt., and other things correspondingly low, it is very much harder, and the chances for his failure far out number those for his success. During the five years that I have lived in Osage county, I have known quite a number of men to come here and try the above experiment, and completely fail, and others, I think, are likely, soon to follow them. And I have not known one who came here without means to succeed in paying for a piece of land from the income of it.

If a man goes to a new country and takes a homestead he has his living and improvements to make. If he stops in eastern Kansas and buys land on time he has them to make also, and in addition he has his taxes to pay, his interest to pay and his principal to pay. And this load will bear him down with such a weight as, in many cases to crush him. If there is any serfdom more servile or loathsome, than being

for years hopelessly in debt, I prefer to remain in ignorance of it.

Mr. Day's quotations of prices when he entered his homestead are calculated to mislead the new comer. They are no index to the prices he could find prevailing out west were he to go there and take a homestead now. Homesteads in central Kansas will not find much difference between prices there and here, as far as the necessities of life are concerned.

The new comer who marches boldly to the front and enters a homestead, expecting to meet and determined to conquer privations and hardships; who can feel that every dollar he makes is his own, to spend in making improvements, or for the comfort of his family, is a King of independence compared with what he would be if he stopped in eastern Kansas and bought his land on time, and was always haunted by the thought "where is my next payment to come from," and who must always feel that every dollar he gets ought to be hoarded away and saved for his creditors.

If a man has means to buy and improve a farm in eastern Kansas, and prefers to do so rather than to endure the privation of the frontier for a year or two—and judging from the way our state is settling up, it would only be for a year or two—it is all very well for him to do so, and he would doubtless find it a very pleasant place to live in. But the man without means would, in my humble opinion, show far better judgement by going where he could get a title to a piece of land by simply living on it a few years.

Barclay, Kansas.

Millard, Barton County.

Odessa wheat was sown by many Kansas farmers last spring, and was, generally speaking, fairly good. Spring wheat, as a rule, does not succeed well in the southern part of the state. Barton county, we fear, is a little too far south. However if the ground has been plowed in the fall or winter, and the grain is got in very early it may yield a tolerable crop. Generally speaking, spring wheat is a poor crop in Kansas.

NORMAN A. HUDRESS.

Progress of the State Agricultural College.

Feb. 11th, '79.—Everything progresses favorably here at the Agricultural College. Next Monday the new building will be occupied by the classes in Practical Agriculture, Drawing, Mathematics and English. For five years past the recitations of these classes have been held in the old barn building. This move into new and more suitable quarters will be very pleasing. But as there is no room in the new building large enough in which to hold chapel exercises, the old room in the barn will have to be used for that purpose until there is an addition built to the new main building. It is to be hoped that something will be done in that direction this year.

The horticultural class consists at present of 28 young men and women. To-morrow they will proceed to practice root grafting in the cellar. All seem quite interested in the practical as well as the theoretical part of horticulture.

H. E. VAN DEMAN.

Manhattan, Kas.

Orchard Grass.

I noticed, in your paper of February 5th, an inquiry by a brother farmer, as to the best kind of tame grass for hog pasture. Some years ago I read an article in the *Rural New-Yorker* in praise of Orchard grass, which described it as being very prolific and withstanding our hot months of July, August and September. I went to St. Louis and obtained ten bushels of the seed at \$2.60 per bushel, (much cheaper now). I sowed it in the fall with rye and got a good stand. The next year I sowed it in my orchard in the spring, with no other crop. The weeds grew faster than the grass. I cut the weeds down twice during the summer and obtained a good stand.

The first sown has furnished an abundance of good pasture. I let my stock on in the fall and spring. The grass, if not fed too close, will keep green all winter. My cattle and hogs are luxuriating on it at this writing. It stands the drouth better than any other grass that I know of. It has a firm root in large stools.

From my experience I would sow one bushel of Orchard grass and six quarts of timothy to the acre.

I showed it to a neighbor of mine when it first headed out. "Why," said he, (being an Englishman) "that is what we call hare-foot in old England—the best grass for pasture in the world." G. H. B.

Doniphan Co., Kansas.

Smut.

EDS. FARMER: Allow me through your paper to make an enquiry. I often read in your paper that smut is sure death to cattle; at the beginning of this winter I lost a good steer. I laid it to smut. What would be the symptoms? My cattle seem to hunt out the smut and relish it. They have all the hay and straw they want, and a feed of corn on the stalk and are in good condition.

H. A. K.

Saltina, Kas., Jan. 15th, '79.

While some writers attribute the death of cattle to smut, others claim that they have tested the matter and deny that smut is the cause of the disease or mortality among stock. The comparatively small quantity of smut to be had among corn fodder would indicate that it is very injurious, if the theory is correct, of those who claim that cattle die of eating smut.

The desire of the animals for smut does not indicate that it is injurious to their health, but rather the contrary. It is far more likely that the steer of our correspondent died from eating too freely of dry fodder, without having a sufficient quantity of green food, than from any injury caused by smut. We published in the FARMER, a few weeks since, the experience of a gentleman who lost several cattle every winter by feeding on dry fodder. He finally adopted the practice of sowing rye in the fall which he allowed his cattle to graze through the winter, and has lost no cattle since from stocks and smut. It is not poison which cattle find in their food that causes death to so many animals in the winter, but the dry, indigestible food which is their only diet for months in the cold season.

Growing a Hedge.

My way of planting hedge is, first see that you have your ground in good order; plow the hedge row and harrow well, then stake off the row and with a two horse team plow a furrow ten inches deep. Now you are ready to plant. Don't wait for the ground to settle. A heavy rain may come and settle it too much, followed by a dry fall. My manner of setting is this: One person to drop the plants followed by another who takes the plant in the left hand and with the right hand scrapes a little fresh dirt away, and places the plant where the dirt was taken from; they bring a handful of dirt from the other side of the furrow, press it to the roots so it will stand in the edge of the furrow with the roots in bottom of furrow. The dropper shouldn't drop more than 150 plants before covering as the roots should not be exposed to the sun very long. The dropper will then with a hoe draw the dirt to the plants, fill the ditch and tramp the dirt firmly over the roots. He should be careful that none are covered entirely, as you may want to plow them before they start to growing, or before they are above ground, and injure the young shoots. If the plants haven't been handled carefully at the nursery, I would heal them in and leave them until you can see the buds on them. Sort them and leave those that haven't started until they do. I seldom lose a plant when carefully managed. I plow my hedge with a two horse corn plow the first plowing. I plow the field the same as for corn, throwing the dirt from the plants at the first plowing. You plow very close in that way and leave but few weeds. When the plants are one year old in the hedge I cut them back within three inches of the ground. The second year I leave them 12 inches high, the third year two feet. In spring and in July, or when first growth is made, cut them again, the desired height, and keep them at that. If you have a good stand you will have a good fence.

E. R.

"A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," by Dr. B. J. Kendall, of Enosburgh Falls, Vermont, is a book that every owner of a horse should have, and no breeder of horses can afford to do without. It has thirty-five engravings illustrating positions assumed by sick horses, and gives treatment of diseases in such plain and comprehensive language as to be readily understood by any one of ordinary intelligence.

The price is only twenty-five cents, but we would not exchange it for any book on the horse and his diseases that we have ever seen, and we have read some books that cost \$10. It contains a large number of recipes any one of which is worth double the price of the work. The book may be had of the author as above—*Western Sportsman and Live Stock News*.

PURE AIR.—It is difficult to make people understand that food in animals, as well as in plants, is largely derived from the air, and that good pure air only can supply what nature demands for the atmosphere. Muddy and filthy barns turn out lean cattle.

Barclay, Osage County.

This part of Kansas is decidedly moist at present the snow having disappeared as though it were frightened. A few of our farmers had not husked all of their corn before the snow, and now there is a fair prospect for a large portion of it to be damaged. Lesson—plant early so as to crib before there is any danger of having it spoiled in.

The FARMER in No. 1, of the present volume, makes it pretty warm for those who let their hogs follow the cattle when they are feeding. Now there are some of us "old fogies" who would like to know a thing or two before that resolution passes. We want to know why the hog prefers that way to being fed on clean corn. We want to know if we are to give from one-fourth to one-half for grinding our corn, or how are we to get grinders and cooks, and nice pens with carpets on without going into debt. We want the experience of hog raisers as to the best and cheapest mode of raising and fattening swine. Mine have always been the healthiest and turned into cash the quickest when they have had the liberty of the cattle lot and had plenty of swill.

P. H.

The most important question for our correspondent to consider is, "will this mode of feeding hogs (following the cattle) result eventually, in producing the fatal epidemic which is sweeping off the hogs in Illinois and other large feeding states?"

Pamphlets, Catalogues, etc., Received.

BARNES' FOOT POWER MACHINERY, Rockford, Ill., a small descriptive illustrated pamphlet, devoted to Foot Machinery, principally the Drill and Scroll Saw.

HEIKES' ST. LOUIS NURSERY, St. Louis, Mo., office 1522 Papin St., W. F. Heikes proprietor. Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Grapes, Shrubs, Hedge, Ornamental and Forest Trees.

THE DINGEE AND CONRAD CO., West Grove, Chester Co., Pa. Catalogue of Roses and Treatises on their Cultivation.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo. Annual Trade Catalogue, embracing Prof. Tice's Almanac, a Complete List of Farm Implements and Machinery, and Catalogue of Farm and Garden Seeds. A very useful Pamphlet, of 100 pages, in every farm-house. Sent free on application.

E. P. ROE, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, Orange Co., N. Y. Descriptive Catalogue of Small Fruits. 24 pages.

BATED & TUTTLE, Agts., Bloomington Ill. nurseries. Catalogue of Nursery Stock, Plant Novelties, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants. 31 pages.

COLE & BROTHER, Pella, Marion Co., Iowa. Illustrated Catalogue and Guide to Flower and Vegetable Garden. 34 pages.

ISAAC F. TILLENHAST, Factoryville, Pa. Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seeds. 26 pages.

B. K. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay St., N. Y. Catalogue of Garden Field and Flower Seeds; 136 pages, profusely illustrated.

BENSON, MAULE & CO., No. 223 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa. Catalogue of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds; Small Fruits, Trees, Plants, Bulbs, and Agricultural Implements. Illustrated, 48 pages.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence Kansas. Descriptive Catalogue of Bedding and Green House Plants. INNISFALLEN GREENHOUSES, Springfield Ohio. Catalogue of Roses, Geraniums, Fuchsias, and Bedding Plants. Illustrated covers.

JOHN V. WHITNEY & SON, Monticello, Georgia, Co., Ohio. Wholesale Price List, and Catalogue of Green Valley Nurseries and Evergreen Seedlings.

N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo. Catalogue of Wood Dale Berkshires.

JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass. Annual Circular and Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower seeds; 56 pages handsomely illustrated.

BEACH, SON & CO., 7 Barclay St., N. Y. Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, Bulbs, and Plants.

William Rennie, Toronto, Canada, Seed Catalogue of Flowers and Vegetables, profusely illustrated, bound in illustrated covers, 80 pages. Forest Tree Culture, by Maximilian G. Kern, published by the Kansas Pacific Railway, for gratuitous circulation.

Bulbs and Forest Supplies, J. C. Vaughan, No. 123 Randolph street, Chicago.

Sussex Nurseries, Wholesale Price List, R. S. Johnson proprietors, Stockley, Delaware.

Grand River Nursery Price List, Mercer Co., Mo., S. M. Wayman proprietor.

Catalogue of Quincy (Ill.) Nurseries, Aldo Sommer proprietor.

Green House Bedding Plants, H. W. Williams & Son, Batavia, Ill.

W. F. Heikes' St. Louis Nurseries, 1522 Papin street, St. Louis, Mo., Wholesale Trade-List.

The Blessed Bees.

This is the latest book on bees, written by John Allen, an apiarist of Michigan. The "Blessed Bees" is a new departure in bee literature, and will be likely to give the business a greater impetus than any single book ever written on the subject. The book is in the style of a romance, and assumes to be a minute account of the practice of Mr. Allen one year, and his first year as an apiarist. We suspect it is the knowledge and experience of many years woven into a charming narrative, in which the action covers just one year. The "Blessed Bees" probably contains as much solid information on bee culture, and in a most agreeable form, as any book ever written on the subject. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, 182 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

We submit it as a truth not susceptible of contradiction that the largest proportion of the farms under mortgage in this state have been thus imperiled to raise money for speculation in some form. Much of it was for land which the purchaser expected would increase in value before his note became due, and a share of it was for stock and improvements which are in the nature of speculation because it was expected that the stock would increase in value. A good portion of it too has gone for margins on pork and grain. In almost all instances the farmer speculator has lost. The steady decline in prices since the passage of the redemption act is mainly accountable for the losses in real estate, and in part this act may account for those in stock, etc., but not for the losses in the latter class of speculations. Nothing seems plainer to us than that the farmer should let all such speculations severely alone.—*Indiana Farmer*.

Judging from the condition in which the hogs are now coming to market, and from the information we have been able to gather, the crop of hogs for the late summer and autumn will be lighter by far than it was last year. The presence of great numbers of old, flabby sows in the pens have been noted heretofore, and is an indication that farmers are parting with their breeding stock. Of course it is possible that trim young sows are retained in their stead, but there is nothing coming to hand, showing that this is the case. Many light hogs are coming in thin in flesh and showing evidence of a neglect which is simply inexcusable at a time when corn is but twenty cents per bushel in a large part of the territory tributary to this market. Three weeks ago they would have sold for \$1.50 per hundred now they sell for \$3.60 to \$3.65. This may account sufficiently for the influx of such stock, but will not sufficiently account for the scarcity of good hogs. There seems but one conclusion and that is that there are few good hogs, and that farmers are fast parting with those which would make good hogs.—*American Stockman*.

In the first place liberal appropriations should be made to the agricultural department of the government. If the department has not always wisely used its appropriations, that is no reason why adequate appropriations should be withheld at present. If the department is not so organized as to do practical good for the agricultural industries of the country and direct wisely in the expenditure of public money entrusted to it, then let the department be reorganized, changed, or better abolished than have it stand, as a department of government, the representative of our greatest industry, with scarce money enough to enable it to do its clerical work. Let us have a department worthy this great nation, and in keeping with the importance of the industry it represents, or let agriculture be entirely ignored by the government and left to the individual exertions of its devotees for its future progress. It is entirely right that Congress should prescribe the general character of the work to be done by the department, but in making the plans let it have regard for the practical needs of the industry in question, and not attempt to make it serve any political ends whatever.—*The Husbandman*.

If any one doubts the necessity of legislation at this time to settle the vexatious question of transportation, the designs of certain railroad companies on the Illinois & Michigan canal, should be sufficient to convince them. The roads with which this means of transportation interferes to a comparatively limited extent, are determined if possible to make the canal unprofitable, by carrying freights between points where the roads and the canal run parallel, to a point at which the canal cannot sustain itself. This is all right enough, if the legislature of Illinois will step in and regulate the matter. If the railroads can carry freight cheaper than it can be transported by the canal, let the canal go by the board. But it must not be forgotten that if there is no restraint, the moment that the canal is ruined, up will go the freights on the roads. If the roads can carry freight cheaper than the canal can for one season, there is no reason why they cannot always do it, and so let us take them at their word, and compel them to carry at the rates they now propose in opposition to the canal.—*Western Rural*.

In this western country, where land is so cheap that it is even given away by the government to induce settlement, the ambition of most farmers is to secure large farms or tracts of land, and when he has a title to such large tract, he has an ambition to put it all under cultivation, and the result is that in a majority of cases, the land is not properly tilled, and the labor that should be concentrated on smaller fields is spread over large territory with less satisfactory results than would be attained on a less number of acres. "A little land well tilled," in our estimation is the motto that should more generally prevail. If as many bushels of grain can be grown on eighty acres by thorough cultivation, with less labor than is required to "skim over" a 160-acre farm, then the advantage is clearly in favor of the smaller. The original investment is less than in the large area under cultivation, the cost of which could be more profitably invested in better farm machinery and implements, and consequently less manual labor required in producing satisfactory results.

Let us have smaller farms and better tillage, more densely settled territory, more compact neighborhoods, with the necessity for long extended lines of railroads obviated or diminished, and in our judgment we would soon become a more thriving and prosperous people.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

TO CURE A WART ON HORSE OR MULE WITHOUT PAIN OR DANGER.—Mix salt and castor oil, equal parts, and rub on wart two or three times a day, until the wart disappears, which will be from ten to twenty days, owing to size of wart.

W. W. A.

Farm Stock.

Getting Good Stock at Small Cost.

The cheapest, quickest, and, in a large majority of cases, decidedly the best way by which a farmer of comparatively limited means can improve his stock, is by the persistent use of the best males he can obtain. In most cases he will find it best to secure full-blood animals of the breed which most nearly corresponds to his ideal; use these on the best female he has or can readily obtain, and continue the use of equally good and well-bred sires on the female progeny for the successive crosses. One of the most common failures in attempts to improve the stock of the country comes from resting satisfied with the results of one or two crosses, or else thinking a change of plan and the introduction of some other blood will give better results. With continued use of pure-bred sires of one breed for eight or ten years, in the case of hogs or sheep, and for ten or a dozen years in the case of cattle, a farmer may have a collection of animals nearly or quite equal to the pure breeds in all useful qualities.

But there are some advantages in having thoroughbred stock; as a rule they will be better cared for, and consequently, give better returns, and often the surplus can be sold, for breeding purposes, at prices above those to be obtained on the general market. The objection is, the increased cost of the stock; and this is a serious one where it is contemplated to purchase a considerable number. But now that good animals of almost any breed can be obtained at unusually low prices, it is well to remember the rapidity with which a large flock or herd can be grown from a very small commencement. The wonderful productiveness of the hog needs no illustration. Two or three ewes as a starting point will enable one to build up a very large flock in ten years; and so the progeny of a cow, in a dozen years, unless she should prove a persistent "bull breeder," might form a herd of forty or fifty females of various ages.

Looking forward ten, twenty, or twenty-five years seems a long time to a young farmer; but he expects to live and farm that long, and to keep stock of some kind; and, by a little additional expense and a little additional care and skill in selection and management, he can, in either of the ways named, besteadily improving his stock, and securing those which will not only better please the eye, but which will also sell for more money, and give a better profit. In this, as in many other things, the two most important elements of success are, to start right, and then stick to it.—*National Live Stock Journal*.

Sheep in Kansas.

W. J. Colvin, of Larned, Kansas, an experienced farmer and sheep breeder, writes:

"I see in the *FARMER*, of January 29th, a very sensible article on sheep, by W. C. L., of Marion county, Kansas. It is evident Mr. W. C. L. knows what he is talking about, from actual experience. I also remember the article referred to which I thought very appropriate. Sheep, really are the poor man's friend, and many a poor man I have known to become wealthy in a few years by the investment of a small capital in sheep, well conducted and carefully handled. Many farmers object to handling sheep, for the reason that their capital is small, and, so few sheep will not pay; so, they let all their straw and rough feed go to waste or burn it up to get it out of the way of the next year's crop. Just let me say to my brother farmers, that a small capital will increase faster in sheep, well managed, than in anything else I have ever invested in, and is the surest and safest way to increase the small means to a larger sum. We own 180 acres of land, made our commencement last April raised some oats, sod corn and millet. We had last spring about 200 sheep. During the summer we run them on the prairie, (free grass) in the fall we sold our ewes and lambs at \$2.00 per head. Late in the fall or early in the winter my son brought 300 wethers (graded) from Mexico. They were as wild as antelopes so that we could not go into the yard without their running over each other. They knew nothing of hand feeding, but we could not sell them. We put 40 domestic wethers with them and commenced to feed corn in the ear. By careful handling they soon took to eating, and in two weeks commenced to gain finely. We bought all the straw piles in our immediate neighborhood and made racks around the open barn and a long narrow board pen through the center of the yard and filled it with straw. The result is we have been supplying the markets at Larned with good mutton all winter, and will find market at home for all we can spare, besides manufacturing our neighbors straw into good manure for our own soil, which more than pays for the price of the straw and the hauling. The wool in the spring will doubly pay for the feed which will amount to about one bushel and a half of corn to the sheep, on the 15th day of April, and the sheep will sell for 50 to 75 cents per head more than first cost. The trouble of feeding is worth something, but farmers should have something to do during winter and can afford to work for themselves at low wages. So if a farmer cannot afford to keep a small herd of ewes during summer he can feed a few wethers in the winter, so as to manufacture his rough feed into manure for the farm, and all his grain into cash at good prices, as well as that of his neighbors.

As to the value of the Kansas *FARMER* to the farmers of Kansas there is no question of doubt, and an agricultural paper supported by the agricultural interest and contributions from parties engaged in the different branches of husbandry cannot fail to be both valuable and instructive.

No other state paper can supply our wants as well as our home journal, and it is every one's duty to contribute his mite for the editor's use and the benefit of his brother farmers. The few letters from our lady friends are like cream in our coffee—the more cream the better the coffee.

Mr. John Layne, Ottawa county, Kansas, asks for information as to the most successful cross for his Missouri ewes. My experience is good Merino rams crossed with any long or light woolled ewes are the most beneficial, except when the lambs are intended for the mutton market in the fall or winter. The merino cross improves the weight of wool, and makes a very hardy grade of sheep, that attains a good size at three years old, which is the proper age for feeding and their wool, until that age, pays well for keeping.

We think that breeding for wool and mutton combined is the safest method. Wool always pays, and mutton sometimes, especially when well fed. We also find our best profit in procuring the best rams, we can find, or those shearing twenty to thirty pounds of honest wool and large frames. Cheap rams never pay, even at low figures.

W. J. COLVIN.

Pawnee County, South Side.

P. S.—We have been having beautiful weather for two weeks. Wheat that was up last fall is looking nice and green. Many of our farmers have commenced plowing, and from the present outlook we will expect a surplus of corn, oats and barley for next fall and winter. The steady immigration to this section last summer and fall, soon consumed all the feed grains, and we have been obliged to buy thousands of bushels of corn and oats from our neighbors east of us. Freight and commission added to the first cost makes corn in our retail market 33 to 40 cents and often higher. Oats range from 28 to 35 cents. There are no established rates for barley and rye as there is little or none in the market. Dressed hogs average price \$4.00 per hundred; potatoes 15 cents.

There is no government land worth mentioning within many miles of Larned, but there is a good deal of R. R. land unsold and a great many forfeited claims for sale by our land agents that we would be glad to see settled.

Care of Calves and Cows.

EDITORS *FARMER*:—Will you kindly give me your idea of when and how to feed oil-cake, should calves of nine months old have it, and if so how much? Also, if it is ever fed to milk cows, and what quantity? We have two fine bulls of the short-horn breed. One is in very fine shape and has been so all winter. The other is poor and with all we can do he will not flesh up. Will this oil-cake be good for him, and how much should he be fed? He is three years old. A large number of our neighbors use this cake but we never have, and I would like your ideas on the subject. Please answer in your paper and oblige a subscriber.

B. BUES.

Coffeey, County, Kansas.

Oil-cake is very good for all kinds of cattle, but it is an expensive feed for Kansas stock. Feed your calves some wheat bran and corn meal, and if you have flax-seed, feed about a table spoonful to each calf once a day. Prepare the seed by pouring boiling water over it and let it stand till it jellies. Mix with bran or meal, this with good hay will keep the calves in a thrifty condition. The same treatment will cause the bull to "pick up," the concentrated food to be increased in proportion to size and age of animal. If you have turnips or potatoes a peck a day cut up and fed to the bull will answer a similar purpose, and will soon produce a gratifying change in the appearance of the animal. Wheat bran or shorts mixed with corn meal, and plenty of good hay will be as good food for the cows as you are likely to find conveniently. The cattle will all be the better for it, if a mixture of wood ashes and salt is kept in a trough where they can lick at will.

Short-Horns vs. Scrubs.

A few years since an experimental test was made in Illinois with a view of ascertaining the actual difference in value and weight between calves sired by Short-horn bulls and out of common scrub cows and those sired by scrub bulls, and out of scrub cows. The test was, in fact, between half-blood Short-horns and full-blood scrubs. In every respect the cattle were upon an equal footing in regard to food and careful attention. At the end of three years the half-blood short-horns weighed each five hundred pounds more than the scrub three-year-olds, and sold for \$25 each more than the scrubs brought. This experiment was conclusive that the calves of a full-blooded Short-horn bull gained an average of \$8.33 in value and 166 pounds in weight every year for three years, or more than the calves from a scrub bull did—all the calves being out of scrub cows.—*Farmers' Home Journal*.

American Meats in Foreign Markets.

From the *Farmers' Gazette*, of January 18th, kindly furnished us by our esteemed correspondent, Mr. Samuel Sennett, of Muscatine, Iowa, we clip the following extracts, which show with what giant strides Americans are advancing to the control and supply of the European meat markets:

"In these hard times one may be excused for trespassing on your valuable space by making a few practical suggestions, although it be on a subject with which few of your readers may be acquainted. American cattle—live and dead—are about to bring about a thorough revolution in the prices of home-produced beef, and farmers and graziers must bestir themselves at once to meet the difficulty.

"Last week the quantity of fresh meat landed at Liverpool was by far the largest this season, and included an unusual number of dead pigs. Week by week this last description of goods has been gradually increasing, and now forms an important item in the fresh meat importations from the United States and Canada. The arrival of live stock during the week was also in excess of recent weeks, particularly in the case of sheep, one steamer alone bringing 2,214 head. The steamers with fresh meat were the Wiseman, having 2,200 qrs. of beef, 500 carcasses of mutton, and 200 dead pigs; the Britania, 1,500 carcasses of mutton, 400 sheep, and 250 pigs; the Ohio, 1,162 qrs. of beef, 304 carcasses of mutton, and 206 pigs; the City of Montreal, 646 qrs. of beef, 100 sheep, and 325 pigs; the Antonio, 966 qrs. of beef and 314 pigs; the Peruvian, 388 qrs. of beef, 125 carcasses of mutton, and 116 pigs; and the Bohemian, with 25 pigs, making the total 6,864 qrs. of beef, 1,423 carcasses of mutton, and 1,436 pigs. Four steamers arrived with live stock, bringing 814 head of cattle and 2,573 sheep."

Horticulture.

Reno County Horticultural Society.

This society met February 1st, at the office of Hank & Whitelaw, in Hutchinson. Vice-President Switzer in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes L. J. Templin, as secretary, and C. L. Easley, as treasurer, presented their annual reports, which were received and adopted. The constitution was read and several persons signed it and became members of the society.

The society proceeded to the annual election of officers with the following result: President, L. Hank; vice-president, A. M. Switzer, re-elected; secretary, L. J. Templin, re-elected; treasurer, C. L. Easley, re-elected.

Reports being called for, C. Bishir read a report on small fruits, which, after some criticism, was received and placed on file. The secretary was instructed to furnish a copy of the report, and the minutes of the present meeting to the *KANSAS FARMER*, with a request to publish.

Several communications were presented by Mr. Dimock, and read by the secretary, from G. C. Brackett, secretary of the state horticultural society, in regard to co-operation in securing favorable terms of transportation for members to attend a meeting of that society at some point in the Arkansas valley. On motion, the secretary was instructed to communicate with our senator and representative in regard to aiding in the same matter.

Messrs. Dimock, Bishir and Cole were elected members of the executive committee.

The old members of the fruit committee were re-elected to serve the coming year. These are: Reno township, C. H. Longstreth; Clay township, D. G. Cole; Grant township, P. Shafer; Haven township, A. Brander; Lincoln township, F. L. Mintie; Troy township, Z. Tharp; Salt Creek township, S. F. Taft; Valley township, A. S. Dimock.

Mr. Templin, committee on entomology, and Mr. Dimock, committee on peaches, were instructed to report at the next regular meeting to be held on the first Saturday in March.

Mr. Templin distributed some White Prolific corn to the members for seed.

There being no further business, the president declared the society adjourned.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

Poultry.

Cooked Food for Poultry.

The practice of furnishing at least one meal of cooked grain and vegetables to fowls daily, is now much more generally in vogue in this country among fanciers and breeders than it formerly was. If this plan has not been customary throughout the year, as a rule, with any of our readers, then we especially commend it at the present season, and through the winter and spring months, as the very best that can be devised.

It matters not whether we keep fowl stock for marketing, for breeding or for fancy sales, this is by far the better system for adoption in feeding any number of fowls. It is more economical than the old plan of feeding wholly upon raw grains. It serves to keep the birds in far better condition. It tends to make them more thrifty, and assists in increasing their steady growth, to afford them a portion of their daily feed boiled or steamed.

Such food is more nourishing and is more easily digested. It is more palatable and desirable to the birds. And in every way we deem this the better mode, as we have frequently stated in these pages.

It is best, and usually most convenient to the poultryer, to furnish this meal in the morning. If fed warm—during the frigid months, from December to April—it will be still more acceptable to the fowls, and a good, full breakfast, hot and fresh, will be quite as well appreciated in the well-ordered hennery as it is at our own tables by ourselves. By all means, then, let your fowls enjoy one cooked meal every day in winter-time.—*Poultry World*.

Apiary.

Pure Honey.

We make the following extract from an essay read before the Blue Grass Beekeepers' Association, by Wm. Williamson. At the present time, in large cities particularly, there is more demand for comb honey in small frames and boxes than for extracted. The result is

due, in great measure, to the frauds that were practiced in former years by manufacturers of what was called "strained" honey. The writer proceeds to say:

Extracted honey is the purest possible, and physicians have often denounced the idea of eating honey and comb also; and when the useless and injurious effect of eating comb are generally understood, we should shrink from eating it as we would from eating glass. Extracted honey may be eaten with impunity. Our Jewish friends use honey in many of their religious rites. And when we consider that pure honey is the very essence of flowers and plants, in which we are told there is a remedy for every disease, surely we cannot doubt the happy combination of honey and medicine. The scripture tells us in many passages of the wonderful efficacy of honey as food and medicine. And I believe as the treatment of disease becomes more and more rational, so will the value of honey as a medicine become more and more apparent. Honey has usually been looked on as a luxury. The price has been considered high; the consequence is that fashionable golden syrups have been filling the place that honey ought to occupy, and which honey is now fast superseding, as the injurious effects of these syrups become more generally known. We have often wondered what discolored our teeth after eating certain syrups and drinking tea. Can we doubt but that it was the chemical action of the acids used in the manufacture of these syrups? How often has it been proved by analysis that these syrups are adulterated with injurious chemicals, in order to give them the bright color so inviting to look at—while pure extracted honey is as free from all impurity as the dew drops of the morning. I believe the time is not far distant when the use of honey in every home will become as common as household words.

To which the editor of the *Farm Journal* adds:

A prominent medical gentleman of Toledo once advised us to have nothing to do with the class of syrups referred to above. With scarcely an exception, he said, they were poisonous compounds, and could not be taken into the stomach without injuriously affecting the health. People would not use them if they knew what they contained. He said that 25 cents worth of sulphuric acid and one bushel of potatoes would suffice to make to make ten gallons of what was everywhere sold as refined sugar-house syrup. Of course, a pure article, of syrup, manufactured from sugar only, would be a rare exception in market, as long as a spurious article could be manufactured so much cheaper, and find as ready sale as the pure.

Miscellaneous.

Sweet Potatoes.

The season of 1878 opened up very early, and the first part of April was very favorable for the growth of plants. We had good plants by 25th of April, and planted out some the 28th and 29th of April. With the advent of May, we had a great amount of cold and rainy weather. On the night of the 6th of May, we had a heavy frost, which damaged the plants in the beds under the covers, and killed all that were set out in the field. It took a long time for plants to recover in the beds. All planted in the field the first week of May, did very poorly. The ground got very hard from the long continued rains. Then a little brown ant commenced on them, and killed a large per cent. of the plants. It was near the first of June, before the ground got warm enough for sweet potatoes to grow. And here let me say, after twenty years' experience, it is a waste of time, if nothing else, to plant sweet potatoes before the ground gets warm. We planted our main crop the first week of June, up to the time when wheat harvest commenced. Then we stopped till after the wheat was cut. On the 20th and 29th of June we planted more. Some of the ground had been planted early. We ridged it over again, or plowed down the old ridges and planted anew. The weather was warm and dry. I never saw plants take better hold of the ground, and they grew right off. That lot yielded better than any of the early planted ones. And we did not touch them with plow or hoe, or anything else, until we went to cut the vines to raise the potatoes. It costs far less to raise late sweet potatoes than early. But I would rather have the early than late, all things being equal, as the early ones are much more easily carried over the winter, are more mature, and there is not so much water in them.

Late potatoes have to be taken up often at the height of their growth, and have so much water in them that they are liable to overheat. If the weather is favorable about digging time, one can let the late ones stay a day or two in the row where dug, when a great amount of the water will dry out. But this is not always practicable. We find next to frost on sweet potatoes is rain, as it is almost impossible to keep them over after having been raised on.

In my next I will treat of soil and cultivation.—*J. B. Matthews, in Coleman's Rural*.
Marissa, Ills.

SURE CURE FOR FITS.—The following vegetable compound is a speedy and permanent cure for fits. The herbs are some of Nature's prompt and simple ones which grow in almost any part of the country.

Blue Vervain, 1 pound; Boneseet, 3 ounces; Chamomile blossoms, 2 ounces; Red Chickweed, 2 ounces; Waterpepper, 2 ounces. Put all in one gallon of good whiskey, let stand twelve days and strain.

Dose for adults: teaspoonful three to six times a day. For children, in proportion to age. The medicine should be used three to eight months.

Every periodical in the country ought to publish this most wonderful herbal remedy. Try it and be cured.
Dr. J. H. OYSTER, Herbalist.

Literary Items.

NO. IX.

EVAPORATION.

The celebrated Dr. Halley, by his calculations, concluded that evaporation is such in the space of twelve hours a square mile of the ocean yields six thousand, nine hundred and fourteen tons of water. By a more recent experiment made off the coast of the Island of St. Helena, (the island on which Napoleon was confined by the British) it is computed at fourteen tons to the square mile. The quantity of vapor rising from the surface of the ocean of course depends on the latitude, and the time of the year the experiments are made.

SALTNESS OF THE OCEAN AND SEA.

Some affirm that the use of the saltiness of the sea is to render it more buoyant for the advantage of all vessels floating on its surface; others suppose it is for the purpose of preventing putrefaction. Both ideas, to say the least of them, are unworthy of serious consideration. As to the saltiness of the sea preventing putrefaction, experience has often proved the incorrectness of the idea.

Sir Robert Hawkins, the well-known navigator, is testimony sufficient on this point. This navigator states that in the year 1590, he was detained with a fleet about the Azores, for the space of six months; during this time in consequence of dead calm, the sea became replenished with several jelly like substances, which resumed the form of adders, snakes, serpents and other reptiles; these were of different color, many of them two yards in length, some of them having life, and all of them presenting the most revolting appearance. Nothing was wanting but agitation to crush the whole of them.

No one supposes that salt is necessary. To prevent air from putrefaction, and a moment's consideration may convince any one, that the air and the sea are prevented from stagnation by the same cause, namely, agitation, of their component particles.

As in the physical, so in the moral world, agitation is necessary to purge the body politic of hoary headed abuses, which time has seemingly rendered respectable or venerable. Macintosh, the historian, remarks that, no great change of public sentiment ever took place without agitation first preceding it.

CAUSE OF THE SALTNESS OF THE OCEAN.

It is worthy of remark (says Buffon, the naturalist) that all lakes from which rivers derive their origin; all those which fall into the course of rivers, and which carry their waters thereto, are not saline; and almost all those on the contrary, which receive rivers, without other rivers issuing from them, are saline; which seems to favor the opinion that has been laid down on the saltiness of the sea; for evaporation cannot carry off fixed salt, consequently that which rivers carry into the sea, remain in it; and although river water appears to the taste sweet, it is well known that it contains a small quantity of salt, and in the course of time must have acquired a considerable degree of saltiness, which must continue increasing. It is therefore, highly probable, that the Black Sea, the Caspian Sea, the Lake Aral, and the Dead Sea, have become salt by these means.

WATER AND SALT.

Fluids are not perfectly dense as a quantity of common salt may be dissolved in water without augmenting its bulk; by this it appears that the particles of water are spherical, and that the interstices which are formed between them are occupied by the salt as sand in shot. All persons who have bathed in the ocean, know how much more buoyant salt water is than river water.

Vapor is 1800 times less dense than water, and quicksilver is fourteen times heavier than water.

A COMMON ERROR.

It is a common opinion that in dull and warm weather the air is in its heaviest state, but the reverse is the fact, for then the air is the lightest, which suffers the hurried particles that float in the air to descend to the earth. In clear and serene weather the atmospheric pressure is the greatest. A cork floats on the water, because it is of a lighter substance than the bulk of water it displaces. Smoke from a chimney on a clear day ascends rapidly, but on a heavy day sinks near the surface of the earth.

JAS. HANWAY.

Lane, Kansas.

Report on Small Fruits.

BY C. BISHIR.

[Read before the Horticultural Society of Reno county, Kansas, Feb. 1st, 1879.]

In preparing this paper I have drawn largely from the reports of the State Horticultural Society as well as my own experience and observations, nor have I confined myself to what might be called a report proper, but have ventured to make a few suggestions.

The magnitude of the subject of small fruits forbids more than a passing notice of one or two varieties under each of the various heads included in the term small fruits. Usually only strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, and gooseberries, are considered under the head of small fruits, but properly grapes, plums, mulberries and cherries may be included. I shall speak briefly of each.

I was raised where Nature's bounteous hand lavished profusely many of her choicest small fruits by the way, that in their season her feathered songsters might feast and fly away, giving a sweet song of praise to the bountiful Giver of all; that the wayfarer might find a delicate morsel to quicken his weary steps, and cause him, with gratitude in his heart, to go on his

way rejoicing; and that romping bevy of children, whether rambling among the grand old forests, leaping over fallen timber, climbing in their boughs, or creeping in the grass, might regale themselves, and return home to be "spanked" for staining their new hats and aprons with their juice.

This last fully illustrates the esteem in which the small fruits are held in many places. If Nature provides them and the children and women gather them, all is well, but as for man, dignified man, it would be getting down rather too low for him to pick or raise berries; his calling is to maul rails and make fence.

Happily for us we have no rails or fence to make here, and I think we can put in our time more profitably raising small fruits; and I submit, too, that there is no calling more refining and elevating than the raising of small fruits, and that it is cheaper and better in any country to raise than to gather them where they grow wild. Who has not seen women and children wet to their waists in cold dew and their clothes "tattered and torn" by their frantic efforts to collect a few quarts of wild blackberries, and then have the "chills" the balance of the season. I have even seen whole families with a team driving over the sand-hills, exposed to mosquitoes, flies and snakes for days, to collect a few bushels of sand plums, which they usually had to gather quite green or not get any, when a quart of the pits planted and cultivated for three years, would return a handsome profit, besides all the family could use of fine plums, which might be allowed to hang on the bushes until fully ripe, and would thus be more healthful than the green things usually gathered wild. But these illustrations will suffice. Vine-culture is evidently a very ancient and honorable occupation. We are not told what the forbidden fruit was, but what could more fitly represent it than the cherry. The first to bloom in the spring, it becomes like a mammoth bouquet of beautiful, white, fragrant flowers, and when laden with its delicate, dark, crimson fruit, what is more tempting.

The first cultivation of most of our present small fruits is evidently very recent, as many of them are chance seedlings of native varieties improved by cultivation; some of them first introduced within the memory of most of us.

We should, therefore, be encouraged, that though the cultivation of some of the small fruits has been handed down to us through ages, yet within the last quarter of a century more improvements have been made in small fruits than has been made in any corresponding period before. But this society expects from this report something more than glittering generalities; you expect facts and figures; you expect the results of experience in this state and in this country.

It is a well established horticultural fact that most fruits do not succeed equally well in different sections of the country or different soils and localities, and that a few varieties bear these changes better than others. We, therefore, as a practical society, working for the benefit of ourselves and the community in which we live, are bound to accept these facts and work in accordance therewith. Now from what source are we to obtain this information. I answer, by our own experience and that of others. There is nothing that will prove these facts but experience and experience sometimes teaches a dear school as many of us know too well.

But you say, can I not know what to plant and how to cultivate until I have proved it by experimenting. I say some one must prove it by experimenting, but you need not go over the same ground and suffer the same losses that your neighbor has done. You should profit by his experience, and that is just what these local and state horticultural societies are for, as mutual helps to each other, and consequently a help to each individual member. The state has been settled by people from every state in the Union, and many direct from foreign countries, each bringing with him the small fruits peculiar to his own particular country, state or locality, and generally commenced their cultivation the same as he had done at home, so that almost every variety of small fruits have been tried in this state and with almost every conceivable mode of cultivation. It is needless to say that the great majority of varieties have been either total or comparative failures. But just here comes in a very important part of the work of the state horticultural society, to eliminate from this mass the worthless varieties, and present in a clear and forcible manner those varieties most worthy of our confidence, that will most likely produce the largest return for the amount of outlay. With these facts before us I cannot do better than to copy from their noted lists as given in the State Horticultural Report for 1877. I copy only those varieties considered first and second best for general cultivation:

Currants—Red Dutch, White Grape.
Gooseberries—Houghton, Pale Red.
Raspberries—Doolittle, Miami.
Blackberries—Kittatiny, Lawton.
Strawberries—Wilson's Albany, Chas. Downing.
Grapes—Concord, Ives.
Cherries—Early Richmond, Common Morello.
Plums—Wild Goose, Miner.
Mulberries I do not find in their lists, but from the experiments with the Russian mulberry here, I am led to hope that it will soon enter into general cultivation. Nothing could be better suited for windbreaks around an orchard, as its fruit would be a fine encouragement for our friends, the birds, to feel more at home in our orchards. It makes a rapid growth, is very bushy, and fruits at three or four years old.

The cultivation of plums has been abandoned, generally, on account of the curculio, but our native sand plums, so far, have been comparatively

free from its attack, and I believe they may be greatly improved by selecting the seeds from the best varieties, and if grown in the poultry yard nothing makes a finer shade for the fowls, and they, in turn, will keep the plums free young, feed on the fruit, and sing songs that will make you happy. For the best results mulch well and trim, but if you can't do that, let them run and they will still make you more money than all the pigs that run on your farm.

In conclusion, allow a word of warning: Be careful how you invest in new varieties and novelties.

EDITORS FARMER:—I would like to see published in your columns some information in regard to the cultivation of Artichoke for hogs. The best variety, time to plant, the amount of seed required to plant one acre, whether drilled or planted in hill, how far should the rows be apart and all necessary information with regard to their culture; where I can obtain seed and the probable cost.

WM. DEAN.

Cedarville, February 4, 1879.

Mr. Charles E. Willets, Kinsley, Kansas, wants a man who is capable of taking care of a large flock of sheep.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; 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. Poppeno, Topeka.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master, Levi Booth, Denver; Lecturer, J. W. Hammett, Plattville.

MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master, H. Ebbhaugh, Haver, Jefferson county; Secretary, A. M. Coffee, Knob Noster.

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

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

A Valuable Service the Granges Might Render.

It is an established fact that some varieties of corn are much more productive than others, and when the proper variety has been obtained and planted, and on the same soil several bushels more per acre are produced, which is a clear gain and one of the most direct roads to profit in farming. There is no work the Granges could set about that they would be more likely to prove successful in accomplishing, than in prosecuting inquiries which would ascertain where the most productive varieties of corn and other grain could be procured, and by co-operating with each other, secure at a minimum cost, the best seed to plant for larger yields and corresponding profit. This is directly in the line of their business, and by laying hold of it the risk of being swindled by peddlers and sharpers would be entirely avoided.

Co-operation.

Desiring to get the co-operation of one or more persons having some capital to look up a good location to raise stock, grain, etc., by securing some of the cheap lands in Kansas, I have advertised in another column of this paper to call attention to this matter, to solicit correspondence and to determine further action. If a location can be found that will give promise as a manufacturing and commercial future, that will be a subject for consideration. Not that I expect to help found a place that will equal the present importance of Vineland, New Jersey, or of Blue Rapids, of this state, but by looking around, some selection can be made that will be desirable for others to join us, and by a little judicious advertising, in a short time will make the social and business relations of such a settlement as desirable as of many older villages. I only propose at first a partnership in land, stock and farming sufficient to keep the same and pay some incidental expenses. L. A. B.

Railroad Legislation.

The Colorado Farmer publishes a summary of a bill to regulate railroad tariffs in that state, and strongly advocates its passage by the Legislature. The following is the summary of the bill:

Section one requires that no discriminations shall be made by one railroad against another, and the charges for such traffic shall be reasonable; and provides a heavy fine for a violation of the law.

Section two provides that uniform rates shall prevail between different and competing roads, and that the rate of the shorter line between different points shall fix the rate, and fixes a fine for a violation of its provisions.

Section three provides how disputes, arising from a disagreement upon terms, may be adjusted, and provides for the appointment of commissioners to settle the controversy.

Section four prescribes the course of procedure of the said commissioners, and how damage, if any such are proven shall be collected.

Section five provides for the oath of commissioners and for their compensation while engaged in the discharge of their duty.

Section six provides for the punishment of any officer or employee of any railroad for failure to comply with the findings of the commissioners.

Section seven provides when and how often each railroad in the state shall fix a maximum rate for the transportation of passengers and freight over these different lines, and for the publication of a schedule of the same in newspapers and by public notices, and provides a fine for the neglect of the provisions of said section.

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.

An Experienced Cheese Maker.

I want a situation as cheese maker, will rent a factory, or wish information for the location of a factory. D. C. FOX, Topeka, Kansas.

PEARL MILLET

(THE NEW FODDER PLANT.)

Yields 100 tons green — 16 tons dry per acre. 60c. per pint (by mail, postpaid).

By express, buyers to pay charges, \$5.00 per peck. Statement of our experiments with it, and instructions for culture, free on application.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
35 CORTLAND ST., NEW YORK.

Auctioneer.

I take this method of informing the Public at large that I am located at Topeka, and ready at all times to attend.

PUBLIC SALES.

In any part of the State, in the capacity of Auctioneer. I make

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.



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

WATER! WATER!
FARMERS ATTENTION

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 furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in position, ready for use if required. NO WATER NO PAY. Have had 14 years' experience, have put down over 300 wells, from 30 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. E. SWAN, Box 522, Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

1st Class, 2 years old, \$12 per thousand.
2nd Class, 2 years old, \$10 per thousand.
Address G. F. ESPENLAUB, Rosedale, Kan.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES.

\$15.00 per Thousand.

C. BISHIR, Prop'r, Hutchinson Nursery, Hutchinson, Kansas.

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, forced in rabbit light. 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, forcing low to Nurserymen and Dealers. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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 free. J. H. HENNESSY, La Salle, La Salle Co., Ill. P. O. Box 122.



I am now offering a choice lot of No. 1.

English Berkshire Pigs,

Recorded Smithereen and Lord Liverpool Stock, at reasonable figures. Also Pure White Leghorn Chickens. Everything warranted first-class, and shipped. B. H. CROMWELL, Westport, Jackson County, Mo.

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE,

BREEDER OF

Short-Horn Cattle

—AND—

Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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

Berkshire Hogs.

My herd now numbers over 40 breeding sows and 3 boars. A good part of the sows are prize winners at the leading shows in this country, Canada and England and are all select animals of fine quality, representing the best families of Berkshires living. I have paid higher prices than any other Western breeder. My herd has won more premiums than any other in the west. This year I won the grand Sweepstakes prize at the Kansas City Fair for best collection of hogs of any breed, against the largest show that was ever there. The boars in use now are Lord Liverpool, 21st; British Sovereign, 533, and Conqueror, 233. The first was a prize winner at the leading shows in England and Canada; the second was never beaten in his class and won the first prize this year at the great St. Louis and Kansas City Fairs; the third won the grand Sweepstakes over all breeds at Kansas City in 1876, and at St. Louis in 1877. I have now on hand a fine lot of Berkshires of all ages for sale at reasonable prices, including young pigs just weaned in pairs not related, young boars ready for service, and sows safe in farrow. I ship nothing but first-class animals, and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. I have reduced rates for shipping by express. Send for new catalogue just out, free to all, and for prices or any other information. Address N. H. GENTRY "Wood Dale Farm," Sedalia, Missouri.

Breeder's Directory.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

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

E. T. FROWE, Ansburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Breeder of Spanish Merino Sheep. Has 30 bucks for sale; call and see them or write; prices reasonable.

O. RADDERS, Leavenworth Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive Circular and price list.

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

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.

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

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer the largest assortment of HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, also choice new rare varieties of Apples and Peaches, will deliver and offer trees in Topeka during the season. A. H. & H. C. GRIFFA, Lawrence, Kansas.

Physician.

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

Dentist.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

A. WHITCOMB, Lawrence, Kansas, Florists' Catalogue of Greenhouse and bedding plants, free.

HENTIG & SPERRY,

Attorneys at Law,

TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts.

Merino Sheep For Sale.

For Sale, 150 choice Merino Ewes from a flock of more than 30 years standing. Address WM. M. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn

Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

—AT THE—

COLLEGE FARM.

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sal. lie, St. Bridge, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British Sovereign II, 533, Cardiff's Surprise 1905, and others. These pigs we offer 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.

(Established 1868.)



I am now offering for sale a choice lot of No. 1.

Poland China and Berkshire Pigs,

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

M. W. DUNHAM'S

OAKLAND STUD OF

PERCHERON - NORMAN

HORSES.

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

It has been Replenished by

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX

IMPORTED

MARES AND STALLIONS.

My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free,

M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

WINNERS OF THE

Grand Prizes in Europe and America,

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M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

Railroad Legislation.

Just now there is quite a breeze in a number of the state legislatures throughout the country on the subject of placing some legal restraint on railroad corporations, in the matter of passenger and freight tariffs. Whenever this question is raised a cry is set up by claquers who propose to curtail favor with the railroads, denouncing unfriendly legislation, as if the whole purpose of legislation must necessarily be "unfriendly." This is a false scent, and a diversion from the question entirely.

Among these howlers is the *Commonwealth* of Topeka, which grows black in the face shouting to the people "take care! take care!" That paper is so wrought up and apprehensive of "unfriendly legislation" by the legislature of the state toward her railroads, that subsidy, or rather the hope of subsidy shows in every line. The capital of the east will be scared clear away, and there will be no more railroads built in the state, no never, never any more railroads built, and those partly finished will be abandoned and not another shovelful or earth turned if the legislature is imprudent enough to even cheap about railroad legislation, argues this veracious organ.

This kind of talk is too thin and contemptible. Every body sees through it. It is the one-sided pleading of a retained attorney. The question is not unfriendly and injurious legislation against railroads, but friendly legislation in the interest of the railroads and the people. Whether the railroads deal justly and treat the people considerately, giving them no cause of complaint, or the reverse does not affect the principle involved. The question is, have the railroad companies, or their managing officers the power to do wrong by charging oppressive and onerous rates if they choose? Who will deny that they have the power to charge any rate they please? They can advance a rate which is to-day 50 cents, to \$1.00 to-morrow, or next week if they see fit to do so; and when pressed takes a rapid advance in market they often make violent advances in their rates. The public are herein at their mercy; the will alone of the companies being law. No such power should be in the hands of any creature of the state which is indebted to the state for its existence by charter. The question does not rest on the fact that it is the part of wisdom and business principles for railroad companies to deal justly and fairly with the people, but it rests on the broad and solid foundation which underlies all organized government, that the power to oppress and injure the people should not be placed in the hands of any man, company or corporation, permitting them to oppress any citizen of the commonwealth, if they choose. This is the marrow of the question. Not whether they do wrong, but whether they have the power to do so if they so determine. Just men may be in charge of railways to-day, and rascals control them to-morrow, as has been witnessed in the Jim Fisks, Jay Goulds, Tom Scotts and many others who have wrecked railroads. If wholesome laws had controlled the management of roads, which these and similar men have used and ruined, their stockholders would not have been bankrupted, and the people robbed.

The people of Kansas do not want any unfriendly legislation to railroads. They ask for laws alike friendly and just to the interest of railroads and friendly and just to the public. Such laws and regulations will not only protect the public from unjust exactions and tolls by railroad companies, but will protect the stockholders and real owners of railroads from robbery by dishonest officials, which is continually happening. Capital will not be scared off, but rather attracted by such legislation.

We do not charge by innuendo, the officers who control the railroads of Kansas or any other state, by advocating a system of wise and just laws for their management, with abusing their power, but a railroad is an institution which is expected to be co-existent with the state, and the wise, prudent and just management of the present year may give place in a short time to men of a very different stamp. Law is not intended to interfere with those who do right, but to restrain them who would do wrong.

Make Homes.

Settlers in Kansas, commence making homes at once. Not temporary shelters to serve for a short time, with the purpose of moving on west in the near future. The border has been reached, and no better place will be found to build permanent homes, than where you now are. Land is cheaper than it will be ten years hence. Resolve to stop moving, and fight against that migratory spirit which is an epidemic on the outskirts of civilization. Keep mortgages off of your farms, and trust to the good soil, steady industry and frugality for the wealth, ease, and content which the future has in store for every family who sets about at once building a home in Kansas. All parts of the state are highly favored, and an attractive home can be founded anywhere. There is scarcely a choice in locality. Some may have special advantages which others have not, but will lack some desirable feature that the rival possesses, and vice versa.

Go to work on the virgin prairie to put your new farm in the best of order, but do not begin this important work, without first having carefully matured a plan. Make a chart and memorandum of your plan that can be referred to in future to refresh your memory. When you feel strongly the inspiration of making a home, your conceptions are likely to be at their best. Discard all idea of a place to stay merely,

and ascend in thought to that higher and nobler habitation, a home! a place where people are born and die, and are given in marriage; where they go out into the world from with regret, and return to with pleasure; a spot around which, in after life, fond memories linger.

The state guarantees every family such a home if they will only build it and not willfully and profanely mortgage it. Misfortune in the future, no matter how dark, can never strip them of it except by their own voluntary act.

Begin then with the spring. Put your farms in the best possible order. Plant orchards and protect them with frequent belts of timber; surround all with a hedge, and spare no pains to prune, trim and direct the growth of these young plants and trees which are to add to your comfort and happiness, your worldly gains and love of home, year by year as they grow and brighten in the sun, and expand and murmur in the breeze. These things are of first consideration. They are not built in a week or a month like a house. Man may plant and watch them to see that no harm comes to them, but the sunshine and the rain in the seasons that roll by, can alone build them up. Your dwelling may be small at first, to be improved at any time that necessity may require and your means permit. Aim, rather, to make the whole farm the home, and the roof-tree but a protecting shelter, though it is desirable to have a neat, handsome and comfortable dwelling, but such a house will look all the more imposing when it is reared amid shady groves, with handsome yard and garden attached.

Neighbors will soon multiply and the now vacant and seemingly boundless wastes, will contract, and fenced farms and other houses will change the landscape into fields, orchards, and hedgerows. Where a thousand people are to-day, in a very few years, ten thousand will be calling the place home. Where food is abundant, and health prevails population will multiply rapidly.

Debt, alone, is the siren which lures near every farmer's door, luring him with its song of pleasure, ease, and prosperity to be enjoyed in the future. Taxation now hounds him like a wolf. Farmers, stand forth against these enemies to your prosperity and future happiness. Keep debt at bay, and legislate down your taxes while you build homes and improve farms.

The spring time, which is almost on us, is the time to commence real work. Have your plans matured, and be ready to act. Lay out and plant your orchards, shelter belts and hedges, and cultivate and protect them through the season. Push the good work in the spring so far as possible, and continue where you left off another year, till your plan is fulfilled and your work completed. The *Kansas Farmer* has taken special care to furnish lists of the best fruit and forest trees to plant in this state; trees which have been tested by experienced horticulturists, and there can be no risk in planting and cultivating them.

Let, then, the good work of home-making go on, and in future years, when the dwellers in their midst shall sing the anthems of harvest home, their songs will be filled with joy and gladness, for work well done as well as for the garnered bounties of the harvest.

Early Chickens.

Kansas is a good state for fowls, and ought to be especially so for early broilers. The clear, sunny skies have a quickening influence on hens, and our observations go to prove that laying commences early. If carefully provided with warm shelters, having southern exposures, and fed with cooked, vegetable food, meat, and milk, fowls will lay abundantly in February, and commence to sit in March. By proper care, warm quarters and suitable food, the chickens will keep healthy, grow rapidly and be ready for broiling in May, when they find ready sale at good prices.

Eggs in February, March and April keep fresh longer and sell at better prices than later in the season. Early chickens are more healthy and harder if they have proper shelter and care, than those hatched later in the season. In fact this is true of all farm stock. Early lambs, calves and pigs are all healthier and grow more rapidly when they come early, if provided with comfortable, sunny quarters and proper food.

The egg and fowl produce of a farm can be made, with ordinary care, a source of considerable profit, in addition to furnishing a large amount of very wholesome and palatable diet for the family. The thrifty matron will have accommodations provided for her fowls and encourage them to lay and sit early, and she will be well satisfied and repaid for any extra trouble and care the effort may cost.

Cotswold Sheep.

The qualities that in a marked degree recommend this breed to public favor, are the remarkable hardiness, having an iron constitution; their ability to thrive under ordinary treatment; the great prolificness of the ewes, it being not unusual for them to have twins; and the ability of the mothers to support their lambs successfully. The Cotswold are large, heavy sheep, with deep chest and broad, straight back. They stand high, particularly at the shoulders; strong, thick legs, often covered with wool to the knee; head surrounded with a topknot of wool. The average live weight of the Cotswolds is 250 to 300 lbs., the rams sometimes weighing 350 lbs. The wethers are sometimes fattened at the age of 14 months, when they weigh 15 to 24 lbs. per quarter, and at two years increase to 20 and 30 lbs. The quality of the mutton is considered superior to that of the Leicester, the tallow being less abundant, with a larger development of muscle and flesh. The fleeces weigh 10 to 15 lbs., and the wool is white strong and mellow.

It is rated as A No. 1, and as a rule commands the highest market price. In England they have been extensively crossed with the Leicester sheep, by which their size and fleece have been somewhat diminished, but their carcasses considerably improved, and their maturity rendered earlier.

A correspondent wishes our "opinion on locust for hedges." Not so good as Osage Orange.

In publishing the list of Kansas newspapers, published two weeks since in the *FARMER*, we regret that the *Kansas Churchman* was inadvertently omitted.

Broom Corn.

A. N. Wylie, Spearville, Ford Co., Kansas: Prepare the ground for broom corn as for Indian corn, plant at the same time in drills. Cover the seed about one inch deep; thin out when the plants are 6 or 8 inches high, 5 or 6 inches in the rows according to quality of soil. Mark out the rows same distance apart, and in the same manner as for corn, but shallower, if possible. Cultivate precisely as corn. When the brush is well shot, and before it bends down with the weight of seed, break the stalk about 2 feet below the brush so that it will hang suspended and grow straight. Before the corn begins to turn red, cut off the tops, tie in small sheaves and cure under cover, in order to retain the green color and toughen the straw.

There is a great deal of broom corn raised in Kansas. Chicago is the most extensive broom corn market in the country.

We have no experience in growing or feeding "rice corn," but would prefer millet as feed for stock.

Editorial Notes of the Kansas Legislature of 1879.

In the Senate of Friday, 15th., the House concurrent resolutions were passed without a dissenting vote, and the Secretary of State instructed to forward a copy by telegraph to our Senators and Representatives in Congress:

WHEREAS, It was the purpose of Government in aiding in the construction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and the Kansas Pacific and Central Branch Roads, that all should constitute a system based upon equitable and impartial co-operation; that the Kansas Pacific and Central Branch Roads should be afforded every facility for the transaction of business with the Union and Central Pacific roads upon equal terms with any other lines making connection with said Pacific roads; and

WHEREAS, The Union Pacific road, in violation of charter and other legal requirements, has persistently and willfully refused to extend to the Kansas road its rights and privileges under the law, and if Kansas and the states adjoining are to be placed upon equal footing with the states of Illinois and Iowa, that have roads controlled by Jay Gould, a new line must be secured to the Pacific coast; and

WHEREAS, The A. T. & S. F. Railroad has constructed and is now operating an extension of its line into New Mexico, and has entered into contracts for a further extension to the Rio Grande river, and is now making surveys preparatory to an early completion of a connection with the Southern Pacific Railway; and

WHEREAS, This connection to be made without asking subsidy of any character whatever from the government, will secure to the new west a competing line to the Pacific Coast; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring therein,

That our Senators be and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives in Congress requested, to vote against any and all propositions coming before Congress, looking to the granting to any corporation of a subsidy to enable such corporation to secure financial or other aid from the government to assist in defeating the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and Southern Pacific roads, in completing such connection.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to forward a duly certified copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each of our Senators and representatives in Congress.

The resolutions had previously passed the House unanimously.

The subject of railroad legislation is one in which the people of Kansas have at this time a very considerable interest. There is a very general demand throughout the state for some legislation which will take from the railroads, without being oppressive or unjust to them, the unlimited power they at present possess to levy extraordinary taxes upon the producers and all classes having freights to pay. While there may be unreasonable demands made by a few for such legislation as would materially injure our railroads, the mass of the people ask only what they have a right to ask, viz: that freights shall be made to correspond in a measure with the prices ruling upon standard productions, and as low as an economical management of the roads will permit and give to them fair profits. The following bill, now under consideration by the House, was presented by the railroad committee, and whether it is the best that can be offered for Kansas, we do not now undertake to say; but this we do know—that the people are in earnest in their demand for some protection on this subject, and no cheap sophistries now being poured into the ears of members by a large and influential body of railroad lobbyists to secure the defeat of all legislation, will justify representatives in returning to their constituents without doing their duty on this subject, and doing it fearlessly. We shall present this subject more at length in our next week's *FARMER*, giving the votes on the bill, the names of members voting, and placing the responsibility of the success or non-success just where it belongs. The following is the text of the bill, the merits of which has already received two or three days discussion.

House Bill No. 229.

Introduced by Mr. Riggs, Feb. 10th, and read first time; rules suspended, bill read second time, ordered printed, and referred to committee on railroads.

AN ACT

To establish a Board of Railroad Commissioners, to prescribe their powers and duties, and to prevent and punish extortion and unjust discrimination by railroads in the transportation of passengers, freights, and freight cars. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. Within twenty days after the taking effect of this act, the governor shall appoint three competent persons, citizens of the state of Kansas, who shall constitute a board of railroad commissioners, who shall hold their office until the next regular session of the legislature, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. At the next regular session of the legislature, and every two years thereafter, the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint three persons, possessing the qualifications herein prescribed, as such commissioners, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. In case any vacancy occurs in said board by resignation, removal, or otherwise, he shall in like manner appoint a commissioner for the residue of the term. No person, who is in any way connected with any railroad or other transportation company, or who is directly or indirectly interested in any stock, bond, or other property of, or who is in the employment of any railroad or transportation company, or of any person or corporation operating any line of railroad, shall be eligible to hold the office of railroad commissioner. The governor shall have the power to remove any such railroad commissioner at any time, in his discretion. Removal from the state by any railroad commissioner shall vacate his office.

SEC. 2. No person, holding the office of railroad commissioner, or of secretary of the railroad commissioners, shall, during his term of office, personally, or through any partner or agent, render any professional service for, or make or perform any business contracts with, any railroad corporation chartered under the laws of this state, or operating any railroad within this state, excepting contracts with such corporations in their capacity as common carriers; nor shall he directly or indirectly receive any commission, bonus, discount, present, or reward from any such corporation.

SEC. 3. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each of the said commissioners shall make an oath as follows: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of Kansas, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of railroad commissioner, according to the best of my ability. That I am not in any way connected with any railroad or other transportation company, or directly or indirectly interested in any stock, bond, or other property of, or in the employment of any railroad or transportation company, or of any person or corporation, operating any line of road." Each of said commissioners shall enter into a bond with sureties, to be approved by the governor, in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as such commissioner.

SEC. 4. Each of said commissioners shall receive for his services, the sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) per annum, payable quarterly. They shall be furnished with an office, office furniture, and stationery, at the expense of the state; and shall have power to appoint a secretary to perform such duties as they shall assign to him. Said secretary shall receive for his services a sum not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars (\$1,500) per annum, payable quarterly. The office of said commissioners shall be kept at Topeka. All sums authorized to be paid by this act shall be paid out of the state treasury on the order of the governor: Provided, That the total sum to be expended by said commissioners for office-rent, and furniture, and stationery, shall not exceed the sum of eight hundred dollars in any one year.

SEC. 5. In the discharge of the duties of their office said commissioners, and their secretary, and experts, whose services they may deem to be temporarily of importance, shall be transported over all railroads in this state free of charge.

SEC. 6. The railroad commissioners shall have power to employ experts, whenever in their judgment it may be necessary. Such experts shall be paid for their services, out of the state treasury, on the order of the governor, such compensation as the commissioners may allow: Provided, That the amount paid to experts in any one year shall not exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 7. Every railroad company incorporated or doing business in this state, or which shall hereafter become incorporated, or do business under any general or special law of this state, shall, on or before the first day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and on or before the same day in each year thereafter, make and transmit to the commissioners appointed by virtue of this act, at their office in Topeka, a full and true statement, under oath, of the proper officers of said corporation, to be designated by the railroad commissioners, of the affairs of the said corporation, as the same existed on the first day of the preceding July, specifying—

First, The amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom.

Second, The names of the owners of its stock, and the amounts owned by them respectively, and the residence of each stockholder as far as known.

Third, The amount of stock paid in, and by whom.

Fourth, The amount of its assets and liabilities.

Fifth, The names and place of residence of its officers.

Sixth, The amount of cash paid to the company on account of the original capital stock.

Seventh, The amount of funded debt.

Eighth, The amount of floating debt.

Ninth, The estimated value of the road bed, including iron and bridges.

Tenth, The estimated value of rolling stock.

Eleventh, The estimated value of stations, buildings and fixtures.

Twelfth, The estimated value of other property.

Thirteenth, The length of single main track.

Fourteenth, The length of double main track.

Fifteenth, The length of branches, stating whether they have single or double track.

Sixteenth, The aggregate length of siding and other tracks, not above enumerated.

Seventeenth, The number of miles run by passenger trains during the year preceding the making of the report.

Eighteenth, The number of miles run by freight trains during the same period.

Nineteenth, The number of tons of through freight carried during the same time.

Twentieth, The number of tons of local freight carried during the same time.

Twenty-first, Its monthly earnings for the transportation of passengers during the same time.

Twenty-second, Its monthly earnings for the transportation of freight during the same time.

Twenty-third, Its monthly earnings from all other sources, respectively.

Twenty-fourth, The amount of expense incurred in the running and management of passenger trains during the same time.

Twenty-fifth, The amount of expense incurred in the running and management of freight trains during the same time; also, the expense incurred in the running and management of mixed trains during the same time.

Twenty-sixth, All other expenses incurred in the running and management of the road during the same time, including the salaries of officers, which shall be reported separately.

Twenty-seventh, The amount expended for repairs of road and maintenance of way, including repairs and renewal of bridges, and renewal of iron.

Twenty-eighth, The amount expended for improvements, and whether the same are estimated as a part of the expenses of operating or repairing the road; and if either, which.

Twenty-ninth, The amount expended for motive power and cars.

Thirtieth, The amount expended for station house, buildings and fixtures.

Thirty-first, All other expenses for the maintenance of way.

Thirty-second, All other expenditures, either for management of road, maintenance of way, motive power and cars, or for other purposes.

Thirty-third, The rate of fare for passengers for each month during the same time, through and way passengers separately.

Thirty-fourth, The tariff of freights, showing each change of tariff during the same time.

Thirty-fifth, A copy of each published rate of fare for passengers and tariff of freight, in force, or issued for the government of its agents, during the same time.

Thirty-sixth, Whether the rate of fare and tariff of freight in such published lists, are the same as those actually received by the company during the same time; if not, what were received.

Thirty-seventh, What express companies run on its roads, and on what terms, and on what conditions; the kind of business done by them, and whether they take their freights at the depot or at the office of such express companies.

Thirty-eighth, What freight and transportation companies run on its road, and on what terms.

Thirty-ninth, Whether such freight and transportation companies use the cars of the railroad or the cars furnished by themselves.

Fortieth, Whether the freight or cars of such companies are given any preference in speed or order of transportation, and if so in what particular.

Forty-first, What running arrangements it has with other railroad companies, setting forth the contracts for the same.

SEC. 8. The said commissioners may make and propound to such railroad companies any additional interrogatories, which shall be answered by such companies in the same manner as those specified in the foregoing section.

SEC. 9. Sections seven and eight of this act shall apply to the president, directors and officers of every railroad company now existing, or which shall be incorporated or organized in this state, and to every owner, lessee, manager, trustee, receiver and operator of any railroad in this state.

SEC. 10. Such commissioners shall, on or before the first day of December in each year, and oftener if required by the governor to do so, make a report to the governor of their doings for the preceding year, containing such facts, statements and explanations as will disclose the actual workings of the system of railroad transportation in their bearings upon the business and prosperity of the people of this state, and such suggestions in relation thereto as to them may seem appropriate, and particularly, first, whether in their judgment the railroads can be classified in regard to the rate of fare and freight to be charged upon them, and if so, in what manner; second, whether a classification of freight can also be made, and if so in what manner. They shall also, at such times as the governor shall direct, examine any particular subject connected with the condition and management of such railroads, and report to him in writing their opinions thereon, with their reasons therefor.

SEC. 11. Said commissioners shall have the general supervision of all railroads in this state, and shall examine the same and keep themselves informed as to their condition and the manner in which they are operated with reference to the security and accommodation of the public, and the compliance of the several corporations, their officers, lessees, agents, and employees, with the provisions of their charters and laws of this state. And whenever it shall come to their knowledge, either upon complaint or otherwise, or they shall have reason to believe that any such corporation, its officers, lessees, agents, or employees, are violating the provisions of the charter of such corporation, or the laws of this state, they shall prosecute or cause to be prosecuted such corporation or persons guilty of such violation. In order to enable such commissioners efficiently to perform their duties under this act, it is hereby made their duty to cause one of their members, at least once in six months, to visit each county in the state in which is or shall be located a railroad station, and personally inquire into the condition and management of such railroad and its business.

SEC. 12. The said commissioners shall have power in the discharge of the duties of their office to inspect and examine any and all property books, records, accounts, papers and proceedings, of any such railroad corporation, and to examine under oath, affirmation, or otherwise, any or all directors, officers, managers, agents, and employees of any such corporation, and other persons concerning any matter relating to the condition and management of such railroad and its business. They are hereby empowered to issue subpoenas and administer oaths or affirmations in the same manner, and with the same power to enforce obedience thereto in the performance of their said duties, as belong and pertain to the district courts of this state. The cost of such subpoenas and investigation shall be paid by the state on the certificate of the railroad commissioners. Any sheriff, to whom a writ or other process shall be directed by the railroad commissioners shall serve or execute the same, and shall receive for his services the fees allowed by law for like services upon writs issuing out of the district court.

SEC. 13. Any person who shall unlawfully neglect or refuse to obey the process of subpoena issued by said commissioners, or to appear and testify as therein required, or who shall willfully obstruct, hinder or delay said commissioners in the performance of their duties, or who shall refuse to give any information within his possession that may be required by said commissioners within the line of their duty, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished for each offence by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 14. Every railroad corporation, and every officer, agent, or employee of any railroad corporation, or person, or company, or corporation managing or operating any railroad in

this state, who shall willfully neglect to make, furnish, and transmit, any report required in this act, at the time herein required, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars for each offense; and shall be liable to a like penalty for every period of ten days it or he shall willfully neglect or refuse to make, furnish and transmit such report. Such forfeiture or penalty may be recovered in a civil action in the name and for the use of the state of Kansas, and shall be turned into the general revenue fund of the state.

SEC. 15. It shall be the duty of the attorney general, and the county attorney in every county, on the request of the railroad commissioners, to institute and prosecute any and all suits and proceedings which they or either of them shall be directed by said commissioners to institute and prosecute for a violation of this act, or any law of this state concerning railroad corporations, or the officers, employees, owners, operators, or agents of any such corporations.

SEC. 16. If any railroad corporation, organized or doing business in this state, under any act of incorporation, or general law of this state, now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, or any railroad corporation organized, or which may hereafter be organized under the laws of any other state, and doing business in this state, shall charge, collect, demand or receive, more than a fair and reasonable rate of toll or compensation, for the transportation of passengers or freight, of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its track, or upon any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad within this state, which it has the right, license or permission to use, operate or control, the same shall be deemed guilty of extortion, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 17. If any such railroad corporation aforesaid shall make any unjust discrimination in its rates or charges of toll, or compensation, for the transportation of passengers or freight of any description, or for the use and transportation of any railroad car upon its said road, or upon any of the branches thereof, or upon any railroad connected therewith, which it has the right, license or permission to operate, control, or use within this state, the same shall be deemed guilty of having violated the provisions of this act, and upon conviction thereof shall be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 18. If any such railroad corporation shall charge, collect or receive, for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description, upon its railroad, for any distance, within this state, the same or greater amount of toll or compensation than is at the same time charged, collected or received for the transportation, in the same direction, of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, over a greater distance of the same road; or if it shall charge, collect or receive, at any point upon its railroad, a higher rate of toll or compensation of receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and quantity, than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive at any other point upon the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive, for the transportation of any passenger or freight of any description over its railroad, a greater amount as toll or compensation than shall at the same time be charged, collected or received by it for the transportation of any passenger, or like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported in the same direction over equal distance; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any other person, persons or corporation a higher or greater amount of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect or receive from any other person, persons or corporation, for receiving, handling or delivering freight of the same class and like quantity, at the same point upon its railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person, persons or corporation, for the transportation of any freight upon its railroad, a higher rate of toll or compensation than it shall, at the same time, charge, collect or receive from any other person, persons or corporation for the transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over equal distances of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive from any person, persons or corporation, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive, from any other person, persons, or corporation, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars of the same class or number, for a like purpose, being transported in the same direction, over a greater distance of the same railroad; or if it shall charge, collect or receive, from any person, persons or corporation, for the use and transportation of any railroad car or cars upon its railroad, a higher or greater rate of toll or compensation than it shall at the same time charge, collect, or receive, from any other person, persons, or corporation, for the use and transportation of the like quantity of freight of the same class, being transported from the same point, in the same direction, over an equal distance of the same railroad, all such discriminating rates, charges, collections, or receipts, whether made directly, or by means of any rebate, drawback, or other shift or evasion, shall be deemed and taken, against such railroad corporation, as prima facie evidence of the unjust discriminations prohibited by the provisions of this act; and it shall not be deemed a sufficient excuse or justification of such discriminations on the part of such railroad corporations, that the railway station or point at which it shall charge, collect, or receive the same or less rates of toll or compensation, for the transportation of such passenger or freight, or for the use and transportation of such railroad car the greater distance, than for the shorter distance, is a railway station or point at which there exists competition with any other railroad or means of transportation. This section shall not be construed so as to exclude other evidence tending to show any unjust discrimination in freight or passenger rates. The provisions of this section shall extend and apply to any railroad, the branch thereof, and any road or roads which any railroad corporation has the right, license or permission to use, operate or control, wholly or in part, within this state. Two or more railroad corporations, whose roads connect, shall not charge or receive, for the transportation of freight to any station on the road of either of them, a greater sum than is at the same time charged or received for transportation of the like class and quality of freight from the same original point of departure to a station at a greater distance on the road of either of them in the same direction: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent railroad corporations from issuing commutation, excursion, or thousand-mile tickets.

SEC. 19. Any such railroad corporation guilty of extortion, or of making any unjust discrimination as to passenger or freight rates, or the rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, or in receiving, handling or delivering freight, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than

one thousand dollars (\$1,000) nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the first offense; and for the second offense not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) nor more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000); and for the third offense not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) nor more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000); and for every subsequent offense shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000): *Provided,* that in all cases under this act either party shall have the right of trial by jury.

SEC. 20. The forfeiture hereinbefore provided for may be recovered in an action of debt, in the name and for the use of the state of Kansas, and there may be several counts joined in the petition as to extortion and unjust discrimination, and as to passenger and freight rates, and rates for the use and transportation of railroad cars, and for receiving, handling, and delivering freight. If upon the trial of any cause instituted under this act, the jury shall find for the state, they shall assess and return with their verdict, the amount of the forfeiture to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), and the court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the state, and that the defendant has been once before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the forfeiture to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), nor more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and the court shall render judgment accordingly; and if the jury shall find for the state, and that the defendant has been twice before convicted of a violation of the provisions of this act, with respect to extortion or unjust discrimination, they shall return such finding with their verdict, and shall assess and return with their verdict the amount of the forfeiture to be imposed upon the defendant, at any sum not less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), nor more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000); and in like manner for every subsequent offense and conviction, such defendant shall be liable to a forfeiture of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000): *Provided,* That in all cases under the provisions of this act, a preponderance of evidence in favor of the state, shall be sufficient to authorize a verdict and judgment for the state. All forfeitures collected under the provisions of this act and the next preceding section, shall be paid to the state treasurer and by him placed to the credit of the general revenue fund.

SEC. 21. Every officer, agent or employee of any railroad corporation, who shall ask, demand or receive of any person, company or corporation any of the extortionate charges forbidden by this act, or who shall make any of the unjust discriminations against any person, company, or corporation by this act prohibited, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, may be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and shall be committed until such fine and costs are paid. This remedy is cumulative to that given by this act against the corporation.

SEC. 22. If any railroad corporation shall, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, ask, demand, charge or receive of any person or corporation any extortionate charge or charges for the transportation of any passengers, goods, merchandise or property, or for receiving, handling, or delivering freight, or shall make any unjust discrimination against any person or corporation, in its charges therefor, the person or corporation so offended against may, for each offense, recover of such railroad corporation three times the amount of damages sustained by the party aggrieved, together with costs of suit and a reasonable attorney's fee, to be fixed by the court where the same is heard, on appeal or otherwise, and taxed as a part of the costs of the same.

SEC. 23. The railroad commissioners are hereby directed to make, for each of the railroad corporations doing business in this state, as soon as practicable, a schedule of reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and schedules shall, in all suits brought against any such railroad corporations, wherein is any way involved the charges of any such railroad corporation for the transportation of any passenger or freight, or cars, or unjust discrimination in relation thereto, be deemed and taken in all courts of this state, as conclusive evidence that the rates therein fixed are reasonable maximum rates of charges for the transportation of passengers and freight, and cars, upon the railroads for which said schedules may have been respectively prepared. Said commissioners shall from time to time, and as often as circumstances may require, change and revise said schedules. When any schedule shall have been made or revised, as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of said commissioners to cause publication thereof to be made, for three successive weeks, in some public newspaper, published in the city of Topeka, in this state. All such schedules heretofore or hereafter made, purporting to be printed and published as aforesaid shall be received and held in all such suits as prima facie the schedules of said commissioners, without further proof than the production of the schedule desired to be used as evidence, with a certificate of the railroad commissioners that the same is a true copy of the schedule prepared by them for the railroad company or corporation therein named, and that the same has been published as required by law, stating the name of the paper in which the same was published, together with the date of such publication.

SEC. 24. Every railroad corporation in this state shall, within thirty days after the first publication of each and every schedule of maximum rates of charges for transportation made and established by the railroad commissioners for such railroad corporation, post, keep and maintain, in some conspicuous place in each and every station house and depot of said railroad corporation, a full and correct printed copy of such schedule of maximum rates. Any railroad corporation failing to comply with the provisions of this section, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars per day, for each and every day it shall be in default. Such forfeiture may be recovered in a civil action, in the name of the state of Kansas, for the use of the general revenue fund of the state.

SEC. 25. In all cases under the provisions of this act, the rules of evidence shall be the same as in other civil actions, except as hereinbefore otherwise provided. All fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall, unless otherwise provided, be paid into the county treasury of the county in which the suit is instituted by the person collecting the same in the manner now provided by law, to be used for school purposes. The remedies herein given shall be regarded as cumulative to the remedies now given by law against railroad corporations, and this act shall not be construed as repealing any statute giving such remedies. Suits commenced under the provisions of this act shall have precedence over all other business except criminal business.

SEC. 26. Any person who shall willfully swear, testify or affirm falsely to a material matter in any proceeding before the railroad com-

missioners, or in any return or report required by this act to be made to said commissioners, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two nor more than five years.

SEC. 27. The term "railroad corporation" contained in this act, shall be deemed and taken to mean and include all corporations, companies, individuals or associations of individuals, now owning or operating, or which may hereafter own or operate any railroad in whole or in part in this state. When a railroad is lawfully maintained and operated by a receiver or trustee, such receiver or trustee, shall in like manner be subject to the duties, liabilities, restrictions, and other provisions respecting or arising from the maintenance and operation of such railroad which are attached in this act to the corporation for whose stockholders or creditors, or either, he is receiver or trustee. The provisions of this act shall apply to all persons, firms and companies, and to all associations of persons whether incorporated or otherwise, that shall do business as common carriers upon any of the lines of railway in the state, the same as to railroad corporations hereinbefore mentioned.

THE KANSAS CHURCHMAN.—The January number of the *Kansas Churchman*, published at Topeka, by Rev. Henry H. Loring, is a handsome number, typographically, and well sustains the reputation which its able editor has given it. The *Churchman* is devoted to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal church and ranks as one of the best church papers of the country. The *Churchman* has earned the right to, and should receive a hearty support from church people through the country, and especially among Kansans, who justly feel proud of their state paper. The *Churchman* is published at the low price of 75 cents a year.

H. H. Roe & Co., Madison, Ohio, manufacture every description of Cheese and Butter-Making Apparatus of the best quality, which is sold at the lowest prices.

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral to stop your Coughs, Croup and Bronchial Affections before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

A Favorable Notoriety.—The good reputation of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for the relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety. 25c. a box.

A Reliable Life Insurance Policy. We take pleasure in commending to our readers a thoroughly safe and reliable life insurance agency, whose funds or assets are inexhaustible. It is a stock company operating under the joint title—*Health*. Life policies are issued in the form of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets (which, if taken as directed, insure the system against disease) upon payment of a very small fee. All the principal druggists are constituted agents.

DOCTOR AYER'S LABORATORY, that has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a potent restorer for the beauty of mankind—for the comeliness which advancing age is so prone to diminish and destroy. His Vigor mounts luxuriant locks on the bald and gray pates among us, and thus lays us under obligations to him, for the good looks as well as health of the community.

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.

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

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

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast my friend; for if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men and women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Truths," in another column.

8 and 9
Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.
Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & Co.

"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 thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold by all druggists.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

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.

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

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

Take Ayer's pills for all the purposes of a purgative, for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

Not a Beverage.

"They are not a beverage, but a medicine, with curative properties of the highest degree, containing no poisonous drugs. They do not tend to build up an already debilitated system, but build it up. One bottle contains more hops than is more real hop strength, than a barrel of ordinary beer. Every druggist in Rochester sells them, and the physicians prescribe them."—*Rochester Evening Express* on Hop Bitters.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherrin, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Markets.

February 17, 1879.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS.—Strong.
RAILROAD BONDS.—Strong and higher.
STATE SECURITIES.—Dull.
STOCKS.—The market was active and buoyant the greater portion of the day. The general list advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. During the afternoon there was a slight reaction, but the market generally closed firm at or near the best figures of the day.
MONEY.—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent.
DISCOUNTS.—Prime mercantile paper, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent.
STERLING.—Steady; sixty days, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent; sight, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....106 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 106 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coupons of 1882.....102 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 102 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coupons of 1883.....102 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 102 $\frac{3}{4}$
New 5's.....104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{3}{4}$
New 4's (registered).....104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coupons.....104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{3}{4}$
New 4's (registered).....104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coupons.....104 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 104 $\frac{3}{4}$
10-40 (registered).....102 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 102 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coupons.....102 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 102 $\frac{3}{4}$
Currency 6's.....121 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 121 $\frac{3}{4}$

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Higher; superfine western and state, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; common to good, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; choice, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; white wheat extra, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; St. Louis, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.
WHEAT—Moderate demand; No. 2 spring, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; in store and afloat; No. 3 red, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 1 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 2 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 3 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 4 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 5 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 6 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 7 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 8 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 9 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 10 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 11 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 12 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 13 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 14 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; No. 15 white, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent; 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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1906, section 1, when the appraisal value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail to the Kansas State Auditor, a copy of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraisal value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas State Auditor, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker up.

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

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

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

If such stray is not given up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on the 1st day of November, and that he has not caused it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time 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 Justice of the Peace shall, at the request of the taker up, to appraise 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 appraise the same, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the county, before the time when the same shall be givily of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass. \$.50

To taker-up, for each head of cattle. \$.25

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER. \$.25

To KANSAS FARMER, for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10. \$.25

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisal and all his services in connection therewith. \$.25

Strays For The Week Ending February 19, 1919

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Wilson, Grant Tp., one red yearling steer, swallow mark in right ear and white on the chest. Valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by James Hood, Kanawaka Tp., Jan. 30, 1879, one 2-yr-old dark bay pony mare, mane, tail and legs black. Valued at \$12.

Jackson County—J. O. Porterfield, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James T. Brady, Franklin Tp., Dec. 18th, 1879, one brindle steer, crop off left ear, branded with triangle on both hips, stag horns, 18 months old. Valued at \$12.

MARE & COLT—Taken up by Geo. W. Whitaker, Douglas Tp., Nov. 11th, 1879, one bay mare right hind foot white, 18 hands high, 10 or 12 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Stephenson, Grant Tp., Jan. 30th, 1879, one 2-yr-old white steer. Valued at \$20.

Linn County—J. W. Flora, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Edwin E. Amls, Paris Tp., Jan. 9, 1879, one 2-yr-old bay filly, branded O on left shoulder. Valued at \$12.

COLT—Also one 2-yr-old bay horse colt, branded on left shoulder with an O. Valued at \$20.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Shattuck, Valley Tp., Jan. 12, 1879, one Texas spotted roan cow, branded on the left hip with a Spanish brand, swallow fork in left ear. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also one 2-yr-old white steer, branded on left hip with letter L, marked with an underbit in each ear. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by O. Abber, Scott Tp., Jan. 25, 1879, one 2-yr-old red and white spotted heifer. Valued at \$12.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. A. Wilber, Marysville Tp., one 2-yr-old red steer no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. M. Wilson, Richmond Tp., one 2-yr-old white steer, crop off left ear, tip of ears red and mark on left hip. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Jacob Rohrer, Richmond Tp., one 2-yr-old dark red steer, some white on end of tail, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also one 2-yr-old white steer, crop off left ear, tips of ears red. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also one 2-yr-old white steer, mostly red, white legs, end of tail and belly white, and crop off right ear. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by Lewis Lee, Richmond Tp., one red yearling heifer, white back and switch of tail white. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. W. Stadelaker, Richmond Tp., one 2-yr-old heifer, white belly, white spot in forehead and bush of tail white. Valued at \$12.

Osborne County—C. G. Paris, Clerk.

MULE—Taken up by F. M. Lingo, Round Mound Tp., one 2-yr-old dark brown mare mule, thirteen hands high, with saddle and harness marks, no other marks or brands. Valued at \$20.

Wilson County—Gus. McFadden, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D. Thompson, Coffey Tp., one light bay pony mare, face white, and hind feet white half way to gambrel joint, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

Strays For The Week Ending February 12, 1919.

Coffey County—W. H. Throckmorton, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Willis Taylor, Key West Tp., one 2-yr-old light roan steer, two silts in each ear. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. H. Risor, Burlington Tp., one white 2-yr-old heifer, roan spots on shoulders, no marks or brands. Valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by H. Bostwick, Pottawatomie Tp., one 10 yr. old, medium-sized cow, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by C. R. Baysinger, California Tp., one 2-yr-old yellow steer, branded S on left hip, both ears slit. Valued at \$12.

COW—Also, one dark, brindle cow 6 yrs old, branded S on left side. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by L. R. Grimes, Hampden Tp., one yearling red and white steer, marked with silo off right ear, upper part. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, one white yearling steer, red spots on side, red head and neck. Valued at \$11.

Davis County—P. V. Trovinger, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by N. G. Peck, Smoky Hill Tp., Dec. 10, 1879, one red and white steer about 3 yrs old, right ear torn or cut, cut or tore on lower side of neck. Valued at \$20.

Doniphan County—D. W. Morse, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Nicholas Delzell, Union Tp., posted before Jesse Henney, J. P., January 18, 1879, one 3-year-old roan steer, branded 4 on left hip. Valued at \$24.

MARE—Taken up by John F. Hill, Union Tp., posted before Jesse Henney, J. P., January 18, 1879, one sorrel mare supposed to be 15 yrs old, light mane, white stripe in face, right eye blind. Valued at \$18.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Horace E. Boh, of Lawrence, Dec. 1, 1879, one 3-yr-old red cow, ten days old, line back, white under belly, no brands nor artificial marks. Valued at \$20.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Hewitt, Rock Creek Tp., Jan. 13, 1879, posted before L. R. Wheeler, J. P., Jan. 23, 1879, one light dapple gray mare about 15 hands high, about 12 years old.

Reno County—H. W. Beatty, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by O. K. Wilcox, Albion Tp., one red Texas cow about 8 yrs old, branded U T on right side, indelible brand on right hip, O on left side, right ear cut nearly off, underbit on left ear. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, one yearling steer mostly white, branded O on both shoulders and both sides of lower jaw, crop on under side of both ears. Valued at \$10.

HEIFER—Also, one yearling heifer mostly white, branded O on both shoulders and both sides of lower jaw, crop on under side of both ears. Valued at \$10.

Wabunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Strasen, Farmer Tp., one 2-yr-old heifer, white forehead and belly, brand on left hip cannot be identified positively but is similar to letter M. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. P. Zwaniger, J. P., one 2-yr-old heifer, white forehead and belly, brand on left hip cannot be identified positively but is similar to letter M. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. P. Zwaniger, J. P., one 2-yr-old heifer, white forehead and belly, brand on left hip cannot be identified positively but is similar to letter M. Valued at \$12.

Chase County—S. A. Brees, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by McCabe, Dazzer Tp., Nov. 12, 1879, one stray steer, white with red neck and head, about 3 yrs old next spring, crop or underbit in left ear. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by J. H. Turner, Wakarusa Tp., Jan. 20, 1879, one medium sized, iron gray mule, eight ear drooping, Valued at \$20.

Franklin County—Geo. D. Stinbaugh, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James M. Robb, Williamsburg Tp., one white steer calf 1 yr old, crop in right ear, underbit in each ear, tip of right horn broken off. Valued at \$12.

PONY—Taken up by Richard M. Fierman, Franklin Tp., one bay mare pony, 4 yrs old, white spot in forehead, branded V on right shoulder. Valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Geo. Perla, Poria Tp., one small 1-yr-old, black filly colt, white on both hind feet from fetlock down. Valued at \$10.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by H. Spellbush, living 6 miles south east of Shawnee, Dec. 13, 1879, one red and white spotted steer 2 yrs old past, marked with underbit in left ear. Valued at \$10.

COW—Taken up by W. H. Potete, living 5 miles east of Shawnee, one light roan cow about 4 yrs old, marked with slope of underside of left ear. Valued at \$12.

Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Atkinson, January 22, 1879, and posted before N. E. Fairchild, J. P., one dark roan mare about 3 yrs old, legs nearly black, had at time of taking up an old sore on inside of left hind leg.

COW—Taken up by O. J. Farnsworth, Nov. 1, 1878, posted before Wm. Sprague, J. P., one red cow about 8 yrs old, top of hips white and back black, chest, tip of right horn broken off, no brands. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Buchann, Kickapoo Tp., Dec. 15, 1878, posted before G. A. Shanks, J. P., one dark roan steer, crop off each ear, no marks nor brands, 1 yr old past. Valued at \$12.

Miami County—B. J. Sheridan, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. L. Abby, Miami Tp., one brown horse colt 1 yr old, common size. Valued at \$20.

Morris County—A. Moser, Jr. Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Loomis, Diamond Valley Tp., Dec. 21, 1878, one brown mare about 13 hands high, 4 years old.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by James Draney, Richmond Tp., (3 miles north of Seneca), Jan. 4, 1879, posted before Joseph Hocker, J. P., on January 18, 1879, one bay filly 2 yrs old, white face and left hind foot white.

BULL—Taken up by Orlando Slet, Wetmore Tp., (7 miles southwest of Wetmore), Jan. 3, 1879, posted before O. McCarty, J. P., on January 18, 1879, one deep red bull calf about 3 months old.

Riley County—Wm. Burgoyne, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George C. Abbott, Ashland Tp., Jan. 1, 1879, one bright bay horse supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$20.

MULE—Also, one mule, dark, nearly black, supposed to be 3 yrs old. Valued at \$10.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Richard Russell, Soldier Tp., Nov. 20, 1879, one small roan steer, marked with underbit and crop in right ear, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

Samner County—Stacy, B. Douglass, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Bowers, Wellington, Jan. 7, 1879, one 2-yr-old Texas steer, large white spots on side and about the body, crop off left ear, underbit and swallow fork in right ear, brand on right hip something like letter W, scar or blotch brand across shoulder. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Also, one 2-yr-old Texas steer, large white spots on side and about the body, crop off right ear, underbit in right ear, brand on right hip with a scar or blotch brand across shoulder. Valued at \$20.

Wabunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Shrader, Mill Creek Tp., Jan. 7, 1879, one red heifer, white spot in forehead, white spot on each hip, ear marked with rectangular hole 1 1/2 inches long by 1/4 inch wide, 18 months old. Valued at \$10.

Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by Solomon Balmer, Wyandott City, Jan. 1, 1879, one large white dog cow, 7 yrs old, tip of ears marked with red, illegible mark on left hip, scar on shin bone of left leg. Valued at \$12.

Advertisements.

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

A BARGAIN.

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. Address J. L. SHELTON, Lock Box 4, Topeka, Kas.

ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT is the great remedy for Corpulency. It is purely vegetable and perfectly harmless. It acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. Taken according to directions it will reduce a fat person from 25 to 50 pounds a week. It is the only remedy for corpulency that is safe, sure and sure to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a patient from Providence, R. I., is a sample: "Gentlemen—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it produced me five pounds. I am now feeling better and more energetic. I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drug store for the second bottle. Another, a physician, writing for a patient from Providence, R. I., says: "Four bottles have reduced her weight from 150 pounds to 122 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." "Gentlemen, I am writing from Boston, says: "Without special change or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, SMITH, BOOZLITTLE & SMITH, of Boston, Mass., write as follows: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our city seven pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Messrs. FOSTER & FLETCHER, Wholesale Druggists, of Buffalo, N. Y., write: "TO THE PROPRIETORS OF ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT: The desired result. The following report is from a patient who never regained what I have lost." "Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-purifier. It promotes digestion, cures dyspepsia, and is also a potent remedy for rheumatism. Sold by druggists. I am pleased to observe that it is under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE." BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., PHOENIX, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WOMAN.

By an immense practice at the World's Dispensary and Invalid Hotel, having treated many thousands of cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to discover a most potent and positive remedy for these diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation, while within the walls of the Dispensary in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman, singled it out as the climax or crowning gem of my medical career. It is its chief, as a positive, safe, and effective remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly. I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician, and so confident am that it will not disappoint the most sanguine expectations of a single invalid lady who uses it for any of the ailments for which I recommend it, that I offer it under a POSITIVE GUARANTEE. (For full particulars, see pamphlet wrapping bottle.)

The following are among those diseases in which my Favorite Prescription has worked cures, as testified by my medicine: Leucorrhoea, Excessive Flowing, Painful Monthly Periods, Suppressions, when from unnatural causes, Irregularities, Weak Back, Protrusion of the Uterus, Catarrhs, Internal Hemorrhoids, Bearing-down Sensations, Internal Heat, Nervous Depression, Debility, Dependence, Throatiness, Chronic Constipation, General Debility, and all other ailments of the female system, being a most perfect specific in all chronic diseases of the female system of woman. It will not disappoint, nor will it do harm, in any state or condition.

Those who desire further information on these subjects can obtain it in THE PEOPLE'S COMMON SENSE MEDICAL ADVISER, a book of over 600 pages, sent, post-paid, on receipt of \$1.00. It is a most valuable book of diseases peculiar to females, and gives much valuable advice in regard to the management of these ailments.

Favorite Prescription sold by Druggists.

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20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

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

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment.

It penetrates muscle, membrane and tissue, to the very bone, banishing pain and curing disease of a nature that never fails. It is a medicine needed by everybody, from the ranchero, who rides his

MUSTANG

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe.

It cures Rheumatism when all other applications fail.

This wonderful

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speedily cures such ailments of the HUMAN FLESH as

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

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the BRUTE CREATION is subject that has ever been known. It cures

Sprains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Founder, Horns, Scalds, Wind-galls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

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

It heals without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

It cures everybody, and disappoints no one. It has been in steady use for more than twenty-five years, and is positively

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY CORN PLANTER.

THE first and only successful Check Rower ever invented. Ten years of practical use has demonstrated that it is the ONLY Check Rower that can be successfully used on all kinds of ground, and will PLANT FIVE ACRES MORE IN A DAY than any other Check Rower, as the rope or wire does not have to be removed from the machine in planting the entire field.

Haworth's No. 1 Check Rower.

The PRINCIPLES involved in the No. 1 Check Rower have always been believed to be BEYOND RIVALRY; and can confidently say that it is, beyond all question, the FIRST and CHIEF among Check Rowers. The farmer has only to see this Check Rower, as improved, to be convinced of the fact.

Haworth's Center Movement Check Rower.

The Center Movement we have GREATLY IMPROVED, removing every objection that has ever been brought against it—it being, as at present constructed, SIMPLE, DURABLE, and EFFECTIVE in every particular.

Haworth's Wire Check Rower.

Our earliest experiments with Check Rowers, beginning in 1886, were with wire, dragged over sideways to the machine, and we know the difficulties to contend with in making a satisfactory Check Rower in that way. We know the liability of the wire to catch on obstruction and break; we know the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the machine and consequent displacement of the check; and we know the difficulties of making it at the ends, etc. ALL OF WHICH DIFFICULTIES we now can say HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WIRE CHECK ROWER.

The following are some of the POINTS OF ADVANTAGE of the Haworth Wire Check Rower: The WIRE is as easy to handle as a rope. NO KINKING OR TANGLING. NO HIDE-DRIFT—It requires but about 5 lbs. tension. NO DOUBLE ANCHOR ARRANGEMENT at the ends, like making down a horse-powery, but a SIMPLE

Farm Letters.

From Dickinson County.

Feb. 4th.—Wheat looks well in this part of the county. Stock of all kinds are remarkably thrifty and wintering well. I have not heard of any cattle or hogs dying here since early in the fall. I live on the north line of Dickinson county, and think this is about as good a county as I have seen since I have been in Kansas, which is about fifteen years. During that time I have lived in Shawnee, Doniphan and Brown counties. This county is the best supplied with mills of any place I have ever seen, and this is just what is needed where there is so much grain raised as here.

There was not so much wheat sown here last fall as there would have been had the season not been so dry.

Corn is not all gathered yet, but the snow has disappeared and the farmers are going to work again to finish husking.

I planted about half an acre of peach pits four years ago the coming spring, and transplanted some of the trees when one year old. They did very well, but those I transplanted when two years old did not succeed well. Those I left standing when they grew from the pits, did the best of any, bore the most fruit, and I will have plenty of peaches next season if the buds escape the frost this winter.

Our farmers have commenced plowing for spring wheat.

I like the Kansas Farmer, and hope to continue able to subscribe for it.

PHILIP FALEN.

From Leavenworth County.

Jan. 28th.—After about six weeks of snow and hard freezing, we have mud. The snow is all gone and the wheat fields look green. There was a few cents advance in the price of wheat, but it has fallen back to about seventy cents again. Cattle are doing well. Butter is plenty and retails at 20c; potatoes from 35 to 50c. Corn is scarce but not high in this vicinity.

The people are generally healthy now, but there have been many deaths among the people on the Missouri river bottom. Many had chills all the fall, and in many cases the same persons died with pneumonia during the cold weather—an unusual number, but I do not perceive that this mortality has or does have any particular effect upon the living. There is preaching in the different churches regularly, but the attendance is not equal to that of times past. There is some lecturing on temperance, but it effects nothing. It is forty-eight years since I saw the first temperance pledge handed around for signatures, and some few signed the paper then; and I have been a careful observer of the ups and downs of temperance, as it was called, ever since, and I must say that I have lost all hopes of seeing what we then believed would take place. I saw sixty barrels of rye whiskey broken and rolled into the Ohio river in one day, and now they are making whiskey at the same place at the rate of twenty barrels per day. What can I look for when people act in this way? No wonder the honest Indian chief, Hole-in-the-Day, said he could spit on the name of Christian for bringing fire-water and loathsome diseases among his people. The Mahomedan, on seeing his brother drunk, said his brother had quit Mahomet and had joined the followers of Jesus. Lord Chesterfield, who lived in an age when it was fashionable for lords and gentlemen to drink deeply, said, in the house of lords in the year 1727, that the venders of strong drink were finished artists in human slaughter; but the manufacture and vending of strong drink continues and is likely to continue.

Gardner, Johnson County.

Feb. 3rd.—Having noticed letters from most of the counties of the state, in the Farmer, and thinking a few words from this part of the garden might interest some one, I take it upon myself to speak over the fence to the neighbors. Owing to the fact that the farmers here are, following the plan of mixed farming, and raising such a variety of produce this county don't make much of a show in statistical reports, but let the grand total of other counties loom up as they may, old "mother earth" repays the husbandman who is willing to obey the command, here as well as elsewhere. This year we have had a fair yield of politicians, grain and hay; apples and potatoes failed. The wheat did not yield as well as in '77, the same is true of all crops raised here, except flax. The writer had 29½ bushels of wheat per acre in '77, and 22 in '78; 75 bu. of corn in '77 and 40 in '78; 52 of oats in '77 and 40 in '78. Some of the neighbors had more and some less, but this is the result of common farming here. The amount of wheat sown last fall was fully equal to that sown the year before. The fly was in the wheat last fall, but as most of the wheat was sown late, it is thought the damage will not be very great. There will not be as much corn planted here, as last year, but a vast amount of flax; the good yield and price of last year, has caused this change.

Farm stock is in a much better condition than last winter. There is a general desire to raise improved stock. The fat hogs and many not fat, have been shipped, and the country is now as nearly drained as it was overstocked. The majority of the people here are from Ohio; the prairie is nearly all fenced; many farmers are seeding their lands with tame grass. Prairie breaking will soon be a thing of the past. The general health has been good this winter. People who are out of debt are happy, the balance are growing about hard times. We have plenty of good schools and churches. The prospect for a large immigration is good. Unimproved land sells for \$10 to \$20 per acre; improved farms for \$5 to \$10. Farmers are making preparations for a vigorous campaign next summer, some plowing done last week. J. O. M.

From Chautauqua County.

After a six week's spell of snow and cold, we are enjoying nice spring-like weather, and the plows will soon be running, if there is no change in the weather. Stock of all kinds are doing well during the cold weather they consumed a great deal of feed, but the people are well provided with plenty of it. The last year was a success with the farmers so far as production was concerned, but low prices for both grain and stock are rather discouraging. This is a stock country—quite well supplied at that. Those wishing to buy fat cattle or hogs will do well to come to this county. The principal stock are cattle and hogs, but some are devoting their attention to sheep, which are doing first-rate, and pay well. Sheep are remarkably healthy here. This is not, and never will be, a herd law county. So we invite stock men to come here, and also those wishing to engage in manufacturing and mill business, as we have plenty of good water power.

Parties wishing to move their stock here early, may do so safely, as there is more feed of all kinds than we will consume. Fruit of all kinds will soon be abundant here. We had more peaches last year than we could consume, and a sprinkling of apples. We wish a few experienced men with sheep—good shepherds who may address me at Cedarvale, Chautauqua Co., Kansas. D. C. BALDWIN, M. D.

CABBAGE WORM REMEDY.—I will give you a sure remedy for the cabbage worm: Make a strong solution of lime-water, pour it over the cabbage in the evening; if the lime-water is made strong there will be no live worms left that the water touches. Last fall I had a nice patch of cabbage infested with the worm. After trying all other remedies I could think of, I resorted to the lime water, and, to tell the truth, expected to find my cabbage cooked next morning, but I was agreeably disappointed next morning to find the cabbage green and bright, and the worms lying all over the plant dead as a door-nail—Carolina Farmer.

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.

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

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

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

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO. L. REED & CO., N. Y.

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

Silver Maple and Fruit Trees. 20,000 Silver Maple one year old, sold very low. Also Cottonwood, Fruit Trees, Vines, etc. For price list, (free), to S. M. WAYMAN, Princeton, Missouri.

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

TRUTH IS MIGHTY! Read and understand the "Great Question" and you will see the truth of the matter. The time and place where you will find the truth, and the only place where you will find the truth, is in the "Great Question." J. BRIDE & CO., 207 Broadway, New York.

25 CENT CHARM MICROSCOPE. CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD. Magnifies 400 times. Equal in power to one-tenth the cost of other instruments. Sample by mail, postpaid, 25 cents. J. BRIDE & CO., 207 Broadway, New York.

Pure Cider Vinegar. Pure Cider Vinegar in quantities to suit purchasers. From one to one hundred barrels at the lowest market rates. Warranted pure and of the best quality. Address W. A. NOBLE & CO., Agents for Mrs. S. A. COBB, Wyandotte, Kansas.

GOOD CURE FOR HARD TIMES. A PLANTATION OF EARLY PROLIFIC AND RELIANT RASPBERRIES. 100,000 Plants for sale; also 200,000 Raspberries. Candlerella and Continental Strawberry plants. Millions of other Plants, Trees, etc. Everything new, novel and rare. Price low. Send for descriptive Circular to C. C. GARDNER, NEW JERSEY. Nurserymen and Fruit-growers, Woodbury, New Jersey.

DAIRY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. Steam Vats, Boilers, Engines, Churns, etc. Send for Catalogue. F. S. Bosworth, Elgin, Ill.

SWEET JACKSON'S N. V. V. CHEWING TOBACCO! Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for fine chewing qualities and excellence and lasting character of succoring and flavoring. The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trademark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that Jackson's Best is never played. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample. New York, N. Y. to C. A. JACKSON & CO., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

Sow English Blue Grass. COMMENCE NOW. The best grass for this climate. A limited quantity of seed will be sold while in stock at \$2.00 per bu. in small lots; 10 bu. lots, \$1.75 per bu.; 50 bu. lots, \$1.50 per bu. Also German or Golden Millet in quantity at 75 cts. per bu.; subject to fluctuations of the market. Sent on receipt of the money. Sacks extra. Address C. C. GARDNER, Wakarusa, Kansas.

A Dairy Bull Cheap. A handsome good sized 11 months old bull, ¾ Jersey, and ¾ Short-Horn, from extra milk and butter stock. Price \$25, or will trade for good cow with calf. Address F. D. COULLEN, Pomona, Franklin County, Kansas.

R. W. & T. T. Stubblefield Bloomington, Ill. Importers and Breeders of Norman and Clydesdale Horses. Imported and Grade Stock for sale. Illustrated Catalogue sent free.

Poultry and Eggs. For Sale a few Trios each of Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, also Aylesbury & Pekin Ducks, in pairs. Eggs from the above varieties and Plymouth Rocks, until July. Everything warranted Pure Bred and of the best strains. Prices to suit the times. Address I. DONOVAN, Fairmont, Kansas.

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Dutton & Baker, SEWING MACHINES. Needles, Attachments, Oils, Shoemakers' and Sadlers' Silk. Mason & Hamlin and Packard Organs. Old Machines Repaired and Warranted. One door east of southeast corner Seventh Street and Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Small Fruit Plants

RASPBERRY PLANTS..... \$5.00 per 1000
STRAWBERRY PLANTS..... 4.50 " 1000
ASPARAGUS..... 4.00 " 1000
RHUBARB..... 10.00 " 1000
For small lots send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address, A. B. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

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

SEED WHEAT.

Pure Seed of the celebrated White Russian Spring Wheat, reported by many farmers in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and New York, as the hardiest and best yielding variety they ever grew. Also Eldorado, and Russian Fyfe, Clover, Flax, Hungarian and other Farm Seeds, Lumber, Building Material and Farm Supplies for sale at the Wholesale House of the Farmers' Lumber Association. Catalogue sent free. The address and co-operation of Farmers is solicited. Address GEORGE WOODLEY, Manager, 212 S. Water St., Chicago, Illinois.

DAIRY SUPPLIES. WE Sell Everything USED IN THE Cheese Factory, Creamery and Farm Dairy. Also the best Farm Mills, Feed and Root Cutters and Grass Seeds. Send for Illustrated Price List. Chas. P. Willard & Co., 151 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Rust Well Augur

LATEST IMPROVED.

BORE FOR MONEY Over five hundred sold during the past year, won in Boniders, Hardpan, State and all other quicksand, making Wells where all other tools fail. It is the best Mineral Prospecting Machine in use. The lightest, cheapest, and best. Can be used with man or Horse Power. Send for Circulars.

O. RUST,

MACON, MISSOURI.

Mason & Hamlin Organs

HIGHEST AWARD

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Four Great

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THE BEST.

THE CHEAPEST.

Sold on payments, averaging only \$2.50 per month. Apply for Circulars and particulars.

H. M. HOFFMAN & CO., General S. W. Agents, Leavenworth, Kan.

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Storage, Commission and

Implement Warehouse

Consignments of goods solicited. Storage for grain, merchandise or household furniture.

Agricultural Machinery,

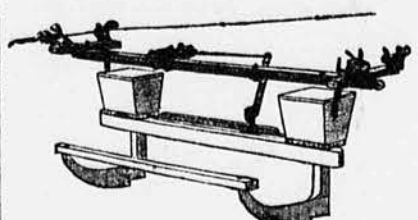
Big Giant Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Wind Mills, Fanning Mills, Harrows, Reapers and Mowers, Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, and all kinds of Farm Machinery and Garden Implements. Call and see the BROWNE and CANTON SULKY PLOWS, Stirring Plows at \$9. Two-horse Cultivators at from \$16 to \$21. Agent for "Honey" Counter and Hay Scales. A pair of 8-ton Scales for sale cheap.

SEEDS.

Flower, Grass, and Garden Seeds, Field Seeds, Castor Beans, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Alfalfa, Clover, Millet, Oats, Barley, and Flax seed. Store on Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills. Warehouse on Santa Fe R. R. Track, foot of Seventh Street.

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Topeka, Kansas.



BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER, THE ONLY ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL WIRE CHECK ROWER INVENTED.

Six years practical use has proven the success of the BARNES WIRE CHECK ROWER beyond question; it is fast taking the lead with dealers and among farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:

Use of WIRE in place of a rope, and that one WIRE will out-last two ropes. The WIRE will not STRETCH and SHRINK like a rope. The WIRE does not cross the machine. There is no side draft. Will plant more perfectly, and more in check. The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the WIRE off at the end of the field. Will work on any planter, as now made. It is very easy to work and understand. Is durable in all its parts.

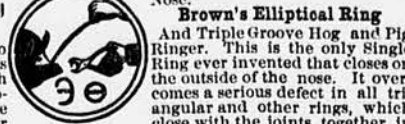
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Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.



Only Double Ring Invented. CHAMPION HOG RINGER, RINGS AND HOLDER.

No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose. The Champion Hog Ringer speaks for itself in the above cuts.



Only single ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose.

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And Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer. This is the only Single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings, which close with the joints together in the flesh, causing it to decay, and to keep the hog's nose sore.

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

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BUY ONLY THE

Kansas Queen Breaker,

Made Especially For Kansas Sod.

Does not break the sod. Runs so light, so steady, turns the Sod so nicely, that you will have no other after using it. If your merchant does not keep it, get him to order it for you.

BUY NO OTHER.

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Manufacturers of A. M. COSTON'S Patent Listing Plow, Corn Drill, and Sulky Combined.

With one of these man or boy and three horses can plow and plant one acre each hour, or from 7 to 12 acres per day. There are over one hundred in operation in this State, Missouri, and Iowa, and every man will tell you he can raise from 8 to 15 bushels more corn per acre by the use of this plow. The share and mould-board of any 14, 16, or 18 inch plow can be attached to it for all kinds of plowing. Corn can be raised for 3 cents per bushel, ready to husk, and cultivate four times. Every plow warranted to do all above claimed or money refunded. For further particulars, address the

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Will be found everything in the way of Field, Garden, and Flower Seeds, Forest and Fruit Tree Seeds, Hedge Seed, Roots, etc., which we will sell as cheap as any first-class House in the United States. We use great care in this department of our business. Always enquire for our seeds, and if your merchant does not keep them, send to us direct. Will furnish you and your neighbors with Garden and Flower Seeds at our best prices, and deliver them to you at your post-office or express office, charges prepaid, and thus enable you to get good fresh seeds, instead of paying these paper commissioned seeds usually kept at Country Stores. We have nothing to offer you but fresh seeds—crop of 1878. Have no old seeds to offer you that have been returned to us year after year, for we do not commission them. We keep all the new novelties in seeds. Pearl Millet, (the new forage plant), German Millet, Early Amber, Cane Seed, Red Rust Proof Oats, Odessa Wheat, New Seed Potatoes, Osage Orange, Artichokes, etc., etc. Catalogue Free.

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Will be found everything in the way of Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, 3-spring and Platform Spring wagons, Farm Wagons, etc. We make a specialty in this Department of the Watertown Platform Spring Wagon, the best \$80 three-spring wagon in the market. The finest finished and best \$100 spring wagon. The best finished all leather top, Saverin wheel, side bar or end spring Top Buggies in the market for \$165. The best open Buggy for \$70, &c., &c.

Send for our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue, containing description of Goods in last Department. Also Prof. Tice's Almanac and Forecasts of the weather for every day of the year, sent FREE. Address

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