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Having considered the time to prune it remains for us to notice the questions how to prune and what to prune. I shall however not attempt to keep these two points separate in what I have to say, as telling how to prune will generally indicate what is to be pruned.

On setting a tree a man should be able to look into the future and in imagination see the tree as it will look when grown, and thus be able to determine just what branches should be left to make the kind of a tree desired. Having determined what is to be saved, of course all else is to be pruned off. And in most cases all the branches should be shortened in more or less at the time of transplanting. In shortening in, or cutting back at any time, attention must be given to the habit of growth of the tree and to the desired shape. A very spreading grower by being cut back to a bud pointing upwards will be checked in its tendency to spread; on the other hand a tree that has too much of an upright, contracted form may have the form improved by pruning to buds that point outward. Where too great a vacancy exists between branches it may be remedied by choosing a branch on each side of the open space and cutting them back to buds pointing in the direction the branches should grow to fill the vacancy. In a word the cutting back must always be done to a bud pointing in the direction it is desired to have the branch grow. A young tree is often cut back to make it more stocky, and to secure a uniform series of branches all along the trunk from the ground up. If permitted to grow unchecked, a few of the buds near the extremity of the shoot will grow while all the others will remain dormant. By cutting back severely the sap will be thrown into the remaining buds and they will be forced to push a new growth. The branch growing from the upper bud will become the leader, but will be a little shorter

Having noticed several communications in the FARMER at different times on the above subject, in which it is mentioned, incidently or otherwise, that many cattle die in consequence of such feeding, I thought, perhaps, it might benefit many readers of the FARMER as well as thousands of cattle, if I should give a little of my experience in the line of stock feeding, and feeding corn stalks. I have been in the state about 23 years and have kept stock, and fed stalk fields during the whole time. My experience during the first 13 years was much the same as that of other people. I lost more or less cattle almost every fall soon after turning into the stalk fields. Young cattle would die so suddenly that I would not know they were sick until I found them dead. I considered the matter and thought perhaps it was a lack of salt and water. I then took pains to drive the cattle to the creek every day, although it ran through the field, and salted regularly. As soon as the precaution to turn them in but a few hours each day, the first few days. Still, though the death rate was less, it was not stopped.

About ten years ago I seeded an orchard of about 10 or 12 acres, to clover and timothy, with some red top accidentally mixed in. It made a good stand and has never since been plowed. The first few years I took off some hay but left the second growth upon the ground. Late years I have not taken off any, but have generally mowed the grass and weeds, to keep the latter from going to seed, then let the aftermath remain on the ground for the stock. Said orchard

was never fenced from the rest of my fields, but all the horses and cattle were allowed free range in the orchard through all the feeding season. I have kept from 30 to 45 horses and from 30 to 80 or 100 cattle.

Now here comes the point I wish to impress on the mind of the reader. Since that orchard was seeded I have never lost a single head of stock from the effects of dry stalk feeding, although at times there has been a great amount of smut on the fodder, which I have never tried to prevent them eating.

Cattle will always run all over the field to see what is there, and they are sure to find the grass in the orchard, and eat it along with the dry fodder. The grass keeps the digestive organs in good condition, and thus prevents any injury from the dry feed. I am entirely satisfied, from the long experience and perfect success I have had, that there is not the slightest danger in feeding stalks thus in connection with a little green grass.

Every man who owns a farm, and raises corn and cattle, can easily have this cheap and paying preventive of disease. Now is the time to make your arrangements to sow grass seed in the spring. Seed is cheap and plenty. I sown mine with spring wheat. I suppose it would do as well or better without grain, but in that case the ground should be pretty free from weeds, or they would choke the grass. The ground should be in fine condition, and the grain drilled or harrowed in before the seed is sown, which should then be lightly harrowed or brushed in. I don't know but green rye would answer the same purpose as grass, but it is a very uncertain crop for fall feed in this state. I have had no success with it. It is frequently too dry at the proper season for it to grow well, while the grass is a sure thing; wet or dry it always furnishes enough to answer the purpose.

It might not be best for every one to use his orchard, as I have mine, for winter pasture, but my stock have never materially injured mine. I have timber also for the animals to run in and they don't seem to know the difference.

J. Q.
Burlingame, Kas.

Much has been written and published on this subject and for a period of over twenty years, writers have ably and truthfully, contended that the American farmer has levied on himself, and is still perpetuating the heaviest and most onerous tax he pays, which is for the construction and maintenance of unnecessary fences.

As early as in 1849, the writer, who was then conducting an experimental farm and farm school, commenced a system of partial soiling, cows, oxen, horses and swine, and a partial abandonment of the division fences of the farm. Both innovations on the time honored, but fully expensive system of needless fences, of depending on that primitive system, that was the only one adapted to the days of roaming herdsmen and pastoral flock-masters, is totally unadapted to the requirements in an age of ownership of the lands occupied, and of the characteristics of advanced civilization.

A radical and sudden change from pasturing to soiling, from fencing to non-fencing, is practicable; and my experience dictates that it will prove futile if either is attempted; but I know of several districts in the eastern portion of this country where here and there a progressive, reading and thinking man has been bold and manly enough to break the "hook and steel" with which the average farmer is chained to the deep worn rut, formed by each successive generation following in the foot-prints of his predecessor, without ever stopping to see whether they led by as direct a line as practicable, or easy a grade, and on a good solid road-behind their goal. These useful leaders and "blue-weather," have well solved the problem, and have clearly proved that certainly in the older portion of this country, and the same is true of a large proportion of the newly settled districts, when stock keeping is the leading interest, fencing may be mainly dispensed with, and that these areas of land, under a judicious soiling system will carry three to five fold the stock, that an old system will and pay all the additional expenses chargeable to the new system.

Intelligent tourists in Europe, have found non-fencing and soiling system prevailing in large portions of France, Germany and other countries, and they agree that those districts rule, maintain and feed well four to five times the stock to a given area that is kept where pasturage and fencing systems still prevail.

It is also conceded that the fertility of soil in districts in which soiling is practiced

infinitely better maintained than it is with pasturing; and further, that there is an apparent greater degree of prosperity and more rapid growing wealth in the former than the latter.

I recently delivered to a leading dairyman on Wisconsin, plans for a cheese factory, embracing all modern improvements, and of course, E. V., in the cheese curing room, and he informed me that he was convinced that he could no longer afford to maintain the fences on his 400 acre farm, nor to allow his 90 cows to graze in hot weather. He said he had decided to inaugurate a radical change in both, in 1879. His district has only been settled 32 years.

I am convinced that it would prove equally profitable for dairymen who are now just encircling on new lands, to fence only small paddocks about the barns and stables, and to depend on soiling mainly at once. Before they have, many others have done, overwhelmed themselves by a needless ruinous fence tax.

On thousands of farms in the N. W., there are miles of needless fences and no stables. How much more judicious would it have been to have put the money invested in fences, or a part of it, in warm, well ventilated, lighted and watered stables.

Here, the mercury is quite at home between 30° and 40° below zero, but good protection quite as essential in latitudes where snow is unusual but cold rains are common.

I found that unhouseed cattle and horses and sheep suffered more in S. W. Va., and eastern Tenn., than they do in Wisconsin and Iowa.

J. WILKINSON.

Harvard, Ill.

I propose herein to give my practical experience in planting, attending and raising the beehive, when properly handled in existence, but the very worst one when neglected. I am well aware that there are several different opinions in regard to this matter, and when writing upon this subject I will state that the within plan, the only one that has ever given me any satisfaction, as I have built miles upon miles of hedge fence, but, not in Kansas, therefore if there is a better plan out in this western country I would like to hear about it. Therefore, be sure that your hedge row is upon the line, between yourself and neighbor, this is of great importance, not that it will make the fence any better, but may save you some trouble in the future. Therefore, anytime during the season before the weeds ripen, plow your ground eight feet wide leaving a very deep dead furrow where you intend to plant the hedge; let it alone until spring and you are ready to plant; then harrow very thoroughly. Plow again, throwing the furrow to the centre. Harrow again, until thoroughly pulverized, now stake off the row and throw out one beam deep furrow; let it alone a day or two before planting, so that it will be true. When you get ready to plant stretch a line upon the land-side of your furrow as close to the edge of it as you can, take a shovel and clod out the row nicely, and drop your plants (4) inches apart. You can do this by making mark upon your line every 4 inches (either white or red will do.) Now let one man use a shovel, one drop, and one cover the plants with soil, and another dig the dirt down.

a hoe, after this, press the dirt down upon the plants by stepping very closely along in the row now take a one or two horse plow and cover the plants entirely. Take a steal rake and level ground on top of the row, and you are done until the weeds begin to start; then go over again with rake which will keep the ground mellow, also destroy all small weeds. In about ten days with a one horse plow throw the dirt away from the plants, plowing as shallow as possible; go over it again with the rake taking out the dirt between the plants, after a few days throw the ground up to the plants, to the repetition of the above plan will be necessary about three times during the season; and I think it is the best way to handle a hedge fence every season while under cultivation, which should be done three years before anything else is done to it. When it is three years old, I trim up both sides close to the body, and I cut about one quarter of the stalk off, at the same time break it down to the ground, this cut should be made as close to the ground as convenient, the closer the better. February is a good time to "plash" hedges; always give your hedges the best of cultivation. The fourth year shape the hedge, leaving it wide at the base tapering to a point at the top, always making an upward curve (never cut downward) as it will tend to make your plant grow uneven. 3 to 4 feet is enough for any hedge fence. Size at one end old from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-16 is a No. 1, plant, 8 inch 4 inch top. Puddle them well before planting.

in a mixture of well rooted manure and clay, made to the consistence of thick paint. If your plants are uneven assort them, and plant each size by itself. If any die out, take a few up from the end of the row to fill up with.

G. F. H.

Letter From Florida.

From a private letter of a friend in the Land of Flowers, we make a few extracts. Between our snow banks and icy winds and the green vegetable gardens of Florida, there is quite a sharp contrast :

We have had the thermometer down to 30° three mornings since our arrival here, this morning being the third. The climate is truly delightful, the nights being usually just at about cool enough to be pleasant sleeping, (from 40 to 46°) and the middle of the day from 60 to 65°. Vegetables are growing in our garden, peas 12 inches high, potatoes, onions, lettuce, radishes, tomatoes, etc, all in a thrifty, growing condition having been planted since our arrival here on the 29th day of November.

At present there are very few birds to be seen here that are not visitors from the north. Any day during a walk out into the "Hummock," we will see large flocks of robin red-breasts, feeding on the berries of the "Cabbage Palm;" large numbers of black-birds are to be found in the "Savannahs." I have seen a few snipe, "Flickers" are plenty in the pine woods, while wren thrushes and "whistlers" make up the balance among the small birds. There is but one bird here now that is very noticeable that seems to be a native, and that is a woodpecker as large as a robin, of a general brownish color. The mall has a large top-knot of bright scarlet feathers, the female having a much smaller top-knot and less brilliant in color. Ovals and hawks are very plenty and of the largest kinds. I have observed the bald eagle and very large fish-eating hawks along the river and coast. Among the water birds the pelicans are the most noticeable to persons coming from a northern climate; they are so awkward-looking in their flight, at when they alight in the water they seem tumbling in just anyhow, making a great splash. Their bills are about a foot or sixteen inches in length, with a long neck and a body about as long as their bills. Herons are very numerous and of several varieties, the most noticeable of which is the large, white heron, standing three or four feet high. There are large flocks of snipe, gulls and coast snipe in great numbers. There are no ducks as yet, comparatively, and no wild geese so far as I have seen. I am informed that in summer there are large numbers of birds here that migrate south in winter.

I think this a very desirable part of Florida. We are about one hundred miles south of Jacksonville, and a mile and a half from the beach, the Halifax river being between us and the coast, one mile wide. The river is full of fish, and oysters from here to the inlet are abundant, and I am informed that oysters are quite as plentiful beyond the inlet for many miles along the Hillsboro river as they are in the Halifax river. Game is very plenty, consisting of deer, wild turkeys, partridges, squirrels, with a sprinkling of bears and wild cats, and I think that opossums must be more than plenty, judging from indications I have seen.

B. E. L.

Blake, Volusia Co. Fla.

At the regular meeting of the Reno County Horticultural Society, held at Hutchinson, January 4th, 1879, the following committee were appointed :

Small fruits, C. Bishir,
Entomology, L. J. Templin,
Peaches, A. S. Dimmock,
Apples, A. M. Switzer,
Pears and cherries, A. Brander,
Ornithology, L. Houk,
Horticulture, A. Ellsworth,
Forest trees, C. H. Longstreth,
Market gardens, B. S. Hoangland,
Injurious animals, D. J. Cole,

Each of these committees is to prepare a written report on the subject assigned, and read it before the society. Mr. Bishir was instructed to report at the February meeting, and Rev. J. Templin at the March meeting. The annual election of officers of the society will take place at the next meeting, to be held on the first Thursday of February, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Houk and Whitelaw, in Hutchinson.

cut, L. J. TEMPLIN, Sec

Feed your hens early in the morning. Hens are early risers, and don't like standing around on one foot waiting for their breakfast any later than you would.

Spirit of the Agricultural Press.

—For some weeks past the freight business on lines running east from this city, has been done under a pooling arrangement. In this arrangement different roads agree to charge certain stipulated rates on corn, wheat, pork, etc., to the leading seaboard cities. The monthly earnings of each road are divided proportionately among all. The design of the pool is to prevent competition and keep up rates. While the pooling contract continues in force, it is impossible to get competing bids for carrying freights. The shipper is obliged to pay what the pooling combination has agreed to accept. It is presumable that these rates are high enough to satisfy the companies. They are without doubt considerably higher than shippers would have to pay if there was competition in bidding for freight. But for the pool the price of wheat and corn would be somewhat better, and even pork would advance a fraction of a cent on the pound. The freight pools is no friend to the farmer and shipper, both of whom would be glad to see an end to such combinations between rival companies.—*Indiana Farmer*.

—Why should not the husbandman know at the beginning of the year just how much money value is contained in his land, buildings, fences, stock, implements, and crops? One day's work will easily accomplish this, and, at the same time, impress upon the farmer's mind just what is to be done towards keeping all intact. Then by carefully noting in a memorandum book each item that has cost money, and each article sold for money, they may be quickly transferred at stated times to a book where the record will be aggregated, and where it will remain intact. Soon, under a system like this, the farmer will want to know what each crop, and perhaps what separate items of each crop costs. This again may be easily found. It will lead to a more intelligent system of farming in every way.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Some years past, the writer had two varieties of seed corn, which presented an almost identity of appearance of grain and ear. Yet planted on the same field, in adjoining plots, the one yielded fifty-five bushels, the other one hundred and ten bushels of shelled corn per acre on the same manuring; and an unmanured strip alongside, planted with the better seed, furnished at the rate of sixty-eight bushels of crop per acre. Would any one have any hesitation here as to which corn was the most desirable for seed? And yet how could the value be determined by the appearance, apart from the history of its previous culture?

The gardener applies this experience in securing his returns. He is ever partial towards good seed, and pays much attention towards securing it. The farmer is apt to consider the seed used as of less account, and to ascribe differences in crops to the amount of manure used. Manure and good seed, good seed and manure, neither without the other, and there will be a most cheering increase in the crop.—*Scientific Farmer*.

—Is it right for farmers to demand that restrictions be placed upon the managers of the railways? Is it right to prohibit transportation companies from charging more for a less than for a greater distance? Is it right to compel them to treat all shippers of equal amounts and for equal distances over the same line alike? The *Husbandman* has already made its answer to the above questions. Its position is well known. If the farmers believe it is right, if they realize how great is the injustice to which they are subjected, they should not content themselves with idle complainings, but should use every honorable means within their control to bring correction.

Is it right to relieve real estate from its undue burden of taxation, by compelling all classes of property to pay their due proportions of the expenses of the government? Is it right to reduce official salaries and public expenses, that they more truly conform to the reduced incomes of tax-payers and the smaller cost of living? The *Husbandman* unhesitatingly answers 'yes,' to these questions. The last few years have been teaching lessons of economy which need to be applied in public affairs as well as in private business. Owners of tax burdened property are justly demanding that public expenses be reduced, and that the necessary cost be more equitably and generally distributed over the different kinds of property, for the protection of which laws and officers to execute them are necessary.—*The Husbandman*.

—Farming will never attain the rank which it deserves as a calling till farmers learn to keep accurate accounts, and can tell with certainty whether this or that crop pays, and what per cent. of profit or loss there is in conducting their business as a whole. They need this knowledge in order to attain any eminent success in their business. It has been questioned for some years whether eastern farmers had better raise their own wheat and corn, or purchase their products from the prairie. This question can easily be determined by keeping an account of the expense of raising wheat and corn. The question is now asked with considerable earnestness whether it pays to fatten pork at the east at present prices, and it is a question more easily asked than answered, as few farmers can furnish the statistics. This is a very unsatisfactory way of doing business. A merchant or manufacturer who should manage his affairs in this slipshod way would run a very short race. He might possibly make a large capital hold out two years, but more likely would fail in twelve months. Farmers seldom fail because they produce most of what is consumed in their families, and the comparatively small trades they make are mostly for cash or in barter. That their expenses would be less and their profits more, if they kept debtor and creditor accounts, and a record of all business transactions, no reasonable man can doubt.—*Country Gentleman*.

Poultry.

The Care of Poultry.

The following article selected from the *Southern Planter and Farmer* was written by a practical farmer and fancier, and strongly emphasizes the advice frequently urged in the *KANSAS FARMER*. "Despise not the day of small things" is a most appropriate motto for those keeping poultry on the farm:

"Now, what is the first step towards improvement in the care of poultry? It is this: To have one person who shall have sole care and control of them. Who shall this person be? Let me tell you that there is no one who can possibly compete with a woman in the raising of poultry, if she be properly instructed; therefore, let it be the farmer's wife or daughter, and when it is carried on on a scale large enough to warrant it; if one of the boys has a fancy in that direction, let him be employed to attend to the buying and selling, and the general outside and rough work it necessitates; but by all means, whoever is deputized to attend to the feathered tribe, let her or she be interested peculiarly in the work, and let them have proper instructions either from their elders or by supplying themselves with papers devoted to their specialty.

"Do you want eggs this winter? Then let me tell you how you can get them; but first let me say one word, and that is, you must not expect a hen to lay all winter, all spring, all summer, and all through the fall; 'tis not the nature of the bird. To get eggs during the winter select all the earliest of your this year's pullets—if you haven't enough, put some of your last year's birds with them; give them a warm house to sleep in (by that I mean a house free from draughts), clean and well ventilated; have, if possible, a place where you can feed them separate from the rest of your fowls in the morning. Their first meal should consist of a warm mash of corn meal, as early as possible after day-break; into this mash throw what scraps you have left from your table the day before; if you will spare the time to chop up all the meat and vegetable scraps, the potato and turnip peelings, bits of bread, odds and ends of all kinds, mixing the same into the meal before pouring on the water (which should be boiling), it would be all the better for your poultry; costs nothing but your time and it will pay you well in the extra production of eggs. At noon a feed of rye, oats or wheat screenings, and at night, wheat or wheat screenings. Do not feed whole corn in any quantity to laying fowls. I forgot to say if the weather is any ways cold, add a strong dash of red pepper to their morning's mash, which should be mixed until it is in a crumbly state.

"Green food, lime, cooked meat, and fresh water are all essential for the production of eggs in winter.

"Meat they must have, but it must be cooked. An egg contains more nutriment than, bulk for bulk, any other article of food. In spring and summer the fowls devour immense numbers of bugs, insects and worms. In winter they cannot get them. So if you want eggs in winter, you must supply the deficiency; the meat must be cooked, otherwise you teach your fowls what the taste of blood is, and they will soon commence picking one another.

Fresh water—an absolute necessity. Don't let your fowls drink any water you would not drink yourself. I cannot emphasize this point strong enough. In winter empty your water-dishes at night and fill them the first thing in the morning with pure water. See that your fowls always have water, and that it is fresh.

"Never let your birds drink snow water; for some unexplained reason it has been proven, over and over again, that the drinking of snow water will reduce poultry to skeletons.

"Fatten your old fowls. Don't ever keep birds over three years old; they don't pay you; you can't get old hens to lay in winter no matter how you feed them; they will only lay when eggs are so cheap you don't care whether they lay or not.

"Don't confine your poultry any more than absolutely necessary; let them roam over the whole farm if they will; a yard is a convenience. If you have one you can teach your pullets, when they first commence laying, to deposit their eggs in the proper place, and if taught when young, they seldom break the habit. Fanciers are obliged to have numerous yards in order to keep their different varieties and strains separate; but farmers need only one yard when seeding small grain, and when the pullets are commencing to lay."

Farm Stock.

Rules for the Care of Sheep.

The following good rules for the care of sheep we find floating round without credit. The writer, evidently, understands how to take care of sheep, and every farmer who keeps sheep—as every farmer should, at least a few—ought to paste these simple rules upon his stable door, that himself and hands may see them often, and adhere to them strictly:

Keep the sheep dry under foot with litter, is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

Take up lamb bucks early in summer, and keep them up until December, when they may be turned out.

Remove the lower bars as the sheep enter or leave a yard, thus avoiding broken limbs. Count them every day.

Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity first.

If a ewe loses a lamb, milk daily a few days and mix a little alum with her salt.

Let no hogs eat with sheep.

In weaning lambs use a little mill feed.

Never frighten sheep if you can avoid it. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather. In the fall separate the weak, thin or sick from the strong and give extra care.

If one is hurt, catch at once; wash the wound; if in fly time apply spirits turpentine daily; always wash with something healing. Splinter broken limbs tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

Keep a number of good bells on them. Don't let them spoil wool with burrs. Cut tag locks in early spring.

For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran. Prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

If lame, examine feet, clean out hoofs; pare hoof, if unsound, and apply tobacco boiled with blue vitrol, in a little water.

If the weather is not too cold, shear at once sheep beginning to shed, and carefully save pelts of those that die.

Have some good book on sheep to refer to. It will put money in thy purse.

I have never been able to guess what a lamb's tail was made for—unless to wag when nursing; that is the only way I ever saw it utilized. It should be cut off at the first joint from the base—for reasons well known to flock-masters. Coal-tar put on the stump will stick the wool together and keep the air and flies away, so that it will heal rapidly and there will not be any trouble with worms. The skin should be pushed up toward the body and the tail severed with one blow by a chisel, or a sharp axe—the butt of the lamb resting on a block or plank. It is all wrong to catch a lamb by the tail and cut it off with a knife, as this pulls the skin so that when severed a stump of naked bone will stick out—which must rot away before healing.—*F. D. Curtis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.*

Training a Sheep-Dog.

Commence breaking the pup when not older than six months. Pups from well-broken parents and ancestors on both sides of the kennel are most likely to prove sensible and easily trained. The best place to train the pup is on the road.

In driving sheep on a journey, he will learn more in a month than in herding on a range during summer. The first thing is to teach the pup to mind your word; call to him kindly by name, and if he doesn't come at once, pinch his ears until he learns prompt obedience. A couple, or more, severe floggings are an almost indispensable part of a pup's training, but be sure she knows for what offense he is being whipped. Let the punishment follow the offense promptly, and if it can't be administered then, don't whip him an hour or two later, or when he has forgotten all about the matter. Nearly all directions to the pup should be given by motion of the hand in the direction you wish him to go, and always accompany the voice by motion of the hand. After your pup has learned to mind the word and is trained to march back and forth from one side of the flock to the other at the sweep of your hand, commence to teach him to pass up the side of the flock. To do this make a motion with your hand up the side you wish him to go, throwing your arm out as you would to direct a man beyond the reach of your voice; and call out "Away up!" until he gets hold of your meaning.

To teach him to go clear round a flock and so turn them toward you, repeat the motion of sending him up the side until he gets partly round the head of the flock and then call him down on the opposite side. After he has once learned to go round the flock, a sweep of the arm from the side whence you wish him to start to the other, is the proper motion, accompanied with the cry, "Around them!" Always call his name before giving any order, and be sure to make the directing motion with your hand. To teach him to drive behind the flock in whatever direction you wish to go while leading on ahead; get the flock in a lane, yourself in advance, and if the dog undertakes to follow you, drive him back, and when he has got to his place, keep an eye on him and sing out occasionally, "Drive them up!" To train him to bark whenever you wish, make a fuss yourself and so get him excited, and then sing out, "Speak to them!"

What makes a sheep-dog a shepherd is the instinct, natural or acquired, which leads him to trot to and fro behind stock; and a well-trained animal will take as much pleasure in driving sheep as curs do in following a wagon. Always treat the dog kindly and rationally, and, when compelled to whip him, when it is over pat him on the head to show him you don't bear malice, and to prevent him from sulking.—*Hone and Farns*.

The Pig in Agriculture.

During the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, the total exports of pig product including live hogs, bacon and ham, lard, pork and lard-oil amounted to \$87,939,573, while the entire cattle products exported the same year amounted to \$49,338,029; and this includes all our meat trade and dairy products, the latter being \$18,162,487 so that the exports of our dairy products, amount to but little more than one-fifth as much as those of our pig products, and the whole cattle exports only amount to 56-100 of the pig exports. These export figures of pig products show what we may do in a few years more. They have doubled in less than ten years, and we may reasonably expect them to reach \$125,000,000 during the next ten years. We have ample resources for growing and fattening pigs in unlimited numbers and can supply the demand however much it may increase. And since we can produce pork, bacon and hams cheaper than any other country, we are likely to have the command of the markets.

The pig is found to produce a pound of pro-

duct from less food than either cattle or sheep, and therefore is the most economical machine to manufacture our great corn crop into marketable meat. Our people are becoming wiser every year, and exporting less, proportionately, of the raw material and more of condensed product. If it takes seven pounds of corn, on an average, to make a pound of pork, as is no doubt the case, the farmer begins to see the great economy of exporting one pound of pork, bacon or ham, instead of seven pounds of corn. The difference in cost of freight makes a fine profit, of itself; besides the pound of meat is usually worth more than seven pounds of corn in the foreign market.

The production of pork should be encouraged on the further consideration that it carries off less of the valuable constituents of the soil than beef. The fat pig contains only three-fourths as much mineral matter per cwt. as the fat steer, and only two-fifths as much nitrogen per cwt. And therefore the production of a ton of pork on the farm will carry off only a little more than half the fertility carried off by a ton of beef; besides a ton of beef will require nearly fifty per cent. more food to produce it. This gives, in round numbers, the comparative effect of producing pork and beef.

It is thus evident that the pig should have a high place in our agriculture; should be fostered in every way—his capabilities studied and pushed—his diseases carefully noted and prevented, for he is the most profitable meat-producing animal on the farm. The pig is an excellent adjunct to the dairy, turning all the refuse milk, and even whey into cash. As he is king of our meat exports, so let us treat him with great consideration.—*Rural New Yorker*.

Care of Colts.

The importance of keeping colts in a growing, thrifty condition cannot be over-estimated; good size, uniform development and proper conformations depend upon this to a great extent, and, what is even of more importance, the temperament may be determined by the nature of the food and the care received at an early age. It is to the proper treatment of our colts we must look for the improvement of our horses; for it is impossible to raise good ones by any description of crossing, unless this matter of primary importance is attended to.

Ground oats should be very early fed to colts as a supplement to the mother's milk, and when put upon pasture, this should be of a kind to encourage the development in the proper direction. If the colt is inclined to the nervous temperament, with long legs, narrow chest and small muscles, the pasture should be of that abundant, succulent, watery character which grows upon low, rich lands and is recognized as the best for beef cattle. If, on the other hand, the colt is inclined to the lymphatic temperament, with large, flabby muscles, thick skin, long hair and pale mucous membranes, it should only have the most stimulating of upland pasture, with plenty of ground oats in addition. Such colts should be carefully sheltered from the cold storms of fall, winter and spring; they should be groomed thoroughly, and be encouraged to take exercise. All colts, whether intended for the turf, for carriage horses, or for farm and draught purposes, should be regularly exercised after they are two years old. Of course this must be light and of short duration at first, and be gradually increased, but never carried to fatigue. Light work is no objection, providing exercise is the object rather than work; most farmers forget this essential point, and overwork their colts, and thus not only prevent the benefit to be derived from exercise, but do their animals a positive injury.—*D. E. Salmon in Country Gentleman*.

A Suggestion to Horse Breeders.

It is one of the inexorable laws which lie at the very foundation of the transmission of animal life, that the more uniform a race or breed has become, the more uniform will be the progeny. We see this law illustrated every day. Essex hogs have been bred of a uniform color for generations, and now to see an Essex pig of any other color than black, would be a surprise to anybody. They have also been bred with small and erect ears; and so when one breeds a litter of Essex pigs he knows in advance, that they will not have lopped ears like those of the Poland-China. And why is this? Simply because certain qualities have been so long cultivated in the breed that they have become characteristic and inherent, and a failure to produce them would excite our special wonder.

In these days of low prices and close margins on everything, when it is so difficult for the farmer to make a profit, or find a remunerative market for what he produces, this grand principle of breeding may be utilized to his advantage. There is an active, a constant demand, at good prices, for large, well-made, active horses.

They are wanted everywhere; and in fact we may say, they are the only kind that are wanted—the only sort that will sell. Thousands upon thousands of them are needed annually in our cities, and if we had them to spare thousands of them might annually be exported from this country to Great Britain at a profit. Every farmer knows that when he has happened to produce such a horse—a good, sound, active, clean-limbed, quick stepper, that would weigh from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, it has been no trouble to sell him at about double the price of an ordinary horse.

And now, when we tell our readers that there is a race of horses that are uniformly of this salable size and type, as finely fixed and as uniformly transmitted as are the peculiar qualities of the Essex hog. If they believe what we tell them to be true, and are within the reach of any representative of this breed, they will assuredly profit from our advice and breed from such

horses. We believe that every intelligent gentleman who has traveled in France, will agree with us in saying that the Percheron-Norman draft horses of that country are more uniform and transmit their own character to their progeny with greater certainty than any other breed of horses in the world. And that they are now nearly of the type which commerce demands in this country than any other. If this be true and we really believe it to be so, this is the breed for our farmers to introduce and breed from; and the more we have of them the better, because we cannot for many years overstock the market with such horses. England, with all her blood draft breeds, annually imports thousands of heavy horses from France, for use in her great cities. We ought to supply this demand as we are now supplying that country with beef; and whenever we have more than enough of good heavy horses for our own use we shall find a portable market for them abroad as we now do for our best beef cattle.—*Coleman's Rural World*.

Improvement by the Use of Good Bulls.

A few years since, there was a good deal of complaint by many farmers at the high prices at which improved cattle, especially Short-horns, were held, it being claimed that many farmers were anxious to improve their stock by the use of such bulls, but that the high prices acted as a prohibitory tariff. Without stopping to discuss the justice of such charges, we wish to call attention to the fact, that the occasion for them has passed away. Good Short-horn bull calves—good in themselves, and of really good, if not of the most fashionable pedigrees—can be bought for \$50 each. For \$100 or less an animal may be obtained which, in merit or pedigree, would not disgrace almost any herd. Jersey and Devon bulls can be obtained, in many cases, at even less than the lowest price named. It certainly cannot be charged that these are extravagant prices, nor that they are made possible by "combinations" among the breeders. The practical question for cattle breeders now would seem to be—Do we really believe that what are known as improved breeds of cattle deserve the name? If a farmer who rears a dozen or a score of calves each year for either meat or milk, really believes that the Short-horn or Hereford or Jersey is much better than the "common stock," he will not have to argue with himself long to be convinced that he can well afford to pay \$50 for a young bull. Is it not true that one great reason why there is not even a greater demand for bulls of these and other breeds at present prices, is that a large number of farmers have not yet come to believe, except in a vague and speculative kind of way, in their superior value? But if any one thinks these prices are still too high, he need not deprive himself of the means of some improvement. We must take the statements of enthusiasts concerning the positive necessity of absolutely pure-bred animals with some allowance. Common sense, and an abundance of evidence as the result of trials, unite in showing that an animal with a considerable proportion of the blood of a given breed will be apt to reproduce the characteristics of that breed in a fair degree; and that such an one is decidedly superior for breeding purposes to an animal of inferior breed or to a mongrel. And so we have no hesitation in advising the use of grade bulls—the higher the grade, and the better the animal, the better of course—where a farmer is either unable or unwilling to obtain full-blooded bulls. It seems to us the advantages of using a bull of known good breeding are such that it will, in the vast majority of cases, pay best to use such even on common or grade cows, but if anyone declines to accept this as true, we strongly advise him to get a good high-grade and use him.

Fortunately, in many sections of the country high-grade bull calves can be purchased at prices but little, if any, above their value for raising for beef. We again repeat, that it is very much better to use such than to continue the use of "scrub" bulls.

There are, however, many thousands of farmers who keep at the most, a half dozen cows, and who feel that they cannot afford to keep a bull of any kind, certainly not a good one; yet each one of these farmers is directly interested in having his stock as good as he can secure.

If he rears cows to furnish milk for his own family, he wants these to be good. If he rears a few steers for fattening, or, as is very often the case, for sale to be fattened, it is important that these be of as good quality as can be secured. As a rule those who buy "stock steers" for feeding admit that they are rarely of very good quality, and, in consequence, they expect to pay but low rates. It is to the interest of both the grower and the feeder to have a general improvement. In securing this, there is room for a very practical and useful kind of co-operation. Some one farmer can often find a little profit in the purchase of a bull, and allowing him to be used by his neighbors at a fair rate. Unfortunately there are still too many who do not realize that they would make money by the payment of even a small fee; but certainly, in most neighborhoods not already fully stocked, the owner of a good bull could annually receive in service fees a sum equal to a high rate of interest on the investment, besides having the work of improvement going on in his own little herd.

All this is very "small business," and very commonplace, we fully recognize; but there is need of many times saying equally commonplace things. In proof of this, look at the cattle of the average farmer almost anywhere, or at the steers offered for sale at any of the great markets! We must all keep in mind, that it is not through the direct influence of great herds of fine cattle, or the very large herds of first-class beef cattle, that we are to secure improvement in the mass of cattle throughout the country. These exert a most important influence; but, in addition, every encouragement must be given the small farmers; and, in giving this encouragement, the breeders of improved stock should always lend a helping hand.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal*.

Advertisements.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

The Railroads and the Farmers.

There is no use attempting to conceal the fact or keep the unpleasant spectre in the background. There is a chronic ill feeling between western farmers and railroad companies. This condition of affairs should not exist, and the causes should be removed if they can be clearly ascertained.

These two most important factors of our civilization, and of the wealth and prosperity of the United States, are by natural laws as closely allied as man and wife. Without agriculture and its products, railroads could not maintain an existence in the great interior regions of the country. Without railroads the present densely populated regions in the interior would be mainly given up to savages and wild animals. Two interests so closely allied as railroads and agriculture, must, if they would both prosper and develop to the fullest extent, be firmly allied by reciprocal interests.

Instead of this much to be desired condition, we hear a low, discontented murmur all along the agricultural line, which is a warning of the coming contest.

Agriculture charges that the railroads have the power to levy a tax on the products of industry restricted only by the ability of the producer to pay; in short, to absorb for freights all above barely a scanty support for the producer, and that advantage is taken of this unlimited grant of power in their charters, to exercise it to the oppression of the agricultural class especially. That railroad companies, in place of being solely common carriers and transportation companies, operate as stock-jobbing concerns and speculators. This license fosters a spirit of gambling and extravagance which has in many instances bankrupted the best roads in the country; and in order to make dividends and pay losses incurred by reckless ventures and speculations, extortionate freights have been charged, which have crippled prosperous business in many localities, created distress and uncertainty, and thus have been the means of interrupting old and well established branches of trade, while new enterprises have been fostered at other points for the aggrandizement of friends and large stockholders of railroad companies; that unjust discriminations are made against small dealers frequently, and in favor of large shippers, tending to build up great monopolies in business by crushing out men of smaller means by unjustly discriminating against them in freights; and of favoring locations and neighborhoods, especially at competing points, by charging less freights for long than for short distances. These are a few of the most prominent charges, many more might be named, which constitute the bill of particulars against the railroads. These are dangerous powers, it is alleged, to be in the hands of any corporation, whether abused or not. The temptation with ambitious railroad presidents and superintendents, to use them for the oppression and injury of the public is very great, and that they are constantly being used to oppress the weak and unprotected.

On the other hand, the railroad officers protest against interference with the management of their roads by laws prescribing freight rates, which cannot but prove prejudicial to their interest, as many and constantly changing circumstances, unforeseen until they arise, have to be met and controlled, and in order to conduct their roads successfully, the untrammelled administrative ability of the ablest men in the country is necessary to conduct successfully so vast and complicated a business as a great railroad.

The battle is being joined and the conflict is impending. The onslaught upon the railroads, made by several of the western states, some years since, better known as the granger war, wrought some injury to the railroads, but fell short of resulting in permanent good to the farmers. There was possibly more passion displayed in that movement than deliberate judgment to properly direct it. The impending movement promises to be more circumspect and careful. Without concert of action among several states, it is difficult to see how any very important or useful result can be achieved through state legislation. The power of the state ceases at the state line, and where the freight is to be taken through several states, the railroads, making through rates, are quite beyond the reach of state laws. Nothing short of a railroad department, something more than a bureau, in the national government, it would seem, is required to provide a remedy, or rather attempt one.

Kansas is somewhat peculiarly, and perhaps fortunately, situated in regard to railroads. When the products of the state reach the Missouri river, at Kansas City, they are in a measure free from railroad control. Barge lines, which were an experiment last season, will be likely to multiply, and in the near future open a ready way to the Gulf of Mexico, at low rates of freight, for all the bulky produce that can be grown in Kansas. The system of railroads within the state mainly tends to this point, and the state has power to control the roads within her borders, and prescribe rates of toll that will not be oppressive, and prevent discrimination in favor of or against any parties; in short, compel the roads to adopt and adhere to a uniform schedule of freights, that, while it will be remunerative to the roads, will not be oppressive to shippers, nor favor one party to the detriment of another.

There is a manifest disposition in the present legislature, which is largely composed of intelligent farmers, to assert the state's authority

over her railroads, and on the other hand the signs are audible that the railroad magnates comprehend the danger and the situation perfectly, and have quietly made their dispositions to meet the emergency.

In the main, the railroads of this state are free from speculative debts and watered stocks, and their debts are the result of economical expenditures. This is peculiarly so with the great corporation, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R. R. There is no money wasted in the construction of that road, but every cent is made to tell. In two years hence it will reach and connect with the Southern Pacific R. R., and in five years more, the probabilities are, that it will have a branch opened to the City of the Montezumas. While it reaches out its ever-lengthening iron arms and grasps the treasures of the Pacific coast, and the wealth beyond the power of computation, in the mountains of Colorado, it will collect tribute, while carrying civilization and commerce to a hundred cities in the semi-tropical regions of Mexico. In that time a busy population with a million industrious brains will be the patrons of this great road, in the valley of the Arkansas and the eastern line of the state alone, and it is of vital importance that there should be no divided interest or cause for jealousy between the people and their principal thoroughfare with the outside world. The rights and privileges of each party should be clearly defined and permanently established at the earliest possible day. And so also with all the roads within the state. Two millions of intelligent farmers will ere long have built them homes in sunny Kansas. They must look to the railroads for egress and ingress, and it is the part of wisdom as well as justice, to see in the beginning that no corporation at its discretion or pleasure, other than the state, shall have power to tax or toll the property of any citizen beneath its protectingegis.

Some Legislative Reforms That Are Needed.

Now that the assembled wisdom of the state has taken up its winter quarters at Topeka, and is preparing to address itself to framing wise laws which will necessitate the repeal of not a few unwise ones, it is fair to presume that they will be thankful to have any suggestions which will tend to assist them in their labor of legislation. Among those laws which call loudest for reform, is the exemption or homestead clause in the state constitution.

If ever there was a refuge for rogues, engineered through a legislature, the exemption law of Kansas is that act. Honest men would never ask such a clause for their protection, and rascals should have no such favors provided for them. This homestead provision exempts 160 acres of land with all it may be made to contain in the way of buildings, improvement and wealth which, by an elastic construction can be claimed as a home by the owner. Within the limits of an incorporated town, an acre of ground is allowed to be enclosed by one continuous fence. The homesteader may cover that acre with costly buildings, may construct warehouses, factories, stores, anything he chooses, if he lives in their midst and claims them as his homestead. He may owe every business house in the city, bills for the necessities and luxuries he uses, roll in wealth, and not a penny of his ill-got gains can be touched by honest tradesmen and other creditors he may have swindled.

This is not an imaginary or overdrawn picture. Thousands of fat, rich rascals are to-day reposing at their ease in this safe refuge contrived for them in the fundamental laws of Kansas. No honest man will take advantage of such laws, and no rogue should be accorded such a privilege. Such laws encourage and foster dishonesty, clog business, swindle honest toil out of its hard earnings and disgrace the commonwealth. Far better would it be to exempt all property from execution for debt, unless that which might be scheduled, bill of sale or mortgaged, than that the present delusive homestead act should continue to disgrace the statute books of the state. The young state of Kansas cannot afford to shelter and protect rogues by special legislation at the expense of her honest, industrious citizens.

In the humanizing influence of our civilization, the iron grasp of the creditor has been loosened from the unfortunate debtor, and most, if not all, of the states have provided exemption laws as a shield for the man whom misfortune may overtake, and secured him and his, perhaps, helpless family from being turned out of doors to satisfy the demands of exacting creditors. For this purpose a reasonable amount of property is set apart which shall not exceed a fixed value. This amount is sacred, dedicated to the use of the debtor and his family, but all beyond that shall be given up to pay the just claims of creditors. But the law of this state is a snare and a delusion. While it holds out the hope to the confiding creditor that all but his debtors homestead is dedicated to the payment of honestly contracted obligations, the knavish debtor can very easily manage to crowd a very handsome fortune into a so-called homestead.

This constitutional clause was contrived by men possessing elastic consciences and morals, and is not endorsed by the ruling and leading class of the population of the state, to-day. Let this and similar acts, the work of adventurers and soldiers of fortune, be amended to conform to the spirit and people who represent Kansas at this time. The architects of the frauds which have filched millions from this young state, have been pretty nearly all driven out, let the laws in the interest of knavery which they placed on her statute books be expunged along with their authors, and this bright, young state stand among her sisterhood with clean garments.

To do this will require a revision of the constitution, or a joint resolution of the legislature submitting amendments of the constitution to a vote of the people. We have especially noticed but one of many legal reforms needed to protect honest men and stop rogues in this state.

Protect the Quails.

The extreme cold of the present winter and deep snows threaten to destroy the most of the birds which remain with us through the year. Among these the quails or Bob-whites are likely to suffer most. The deep snows which have covered the ground since early in December deprive the birds of the food they find in abundance in open winters, and their shelter is also much impaired by the same cause. Unless farmers feed these beautiful, feathered inhabitants of the hedge-rows and stubble fields, they will be almost entirely cut off. The trapper and poacher who wage an exterminating war on these innocents of our fields and groves, should have a relentless war waged on them. With the first of the present month it became unlawful, under a severe penalty, to trap or shoot these birds, and persons caught violating this wise, benevolent and useful law shall be promptly arrested and prosecuted. But the intense cold and want of food will as surely exterminate the race if farmers do not feed and protect such flocks as they find inhabiting their fields and fence rows. A few bushels of chaff, or bundles of straw scattered about the sheltered places on the farm where the birds frequent, with a small quantity of grain of any kind, will enable them to get through the winter safely.

The ground being covered with snow gives their arch enemies, the hawks, a superior opportunity to prey on the flock, cut off from its hiding places and exposed in plain view on the white surface. We trust the farmers will everywhere endeavor to protect their little feathered friends in this their time of sore distress, and they will repay them a thousand fold, by devouring insects which infest and destroy the grain fields. Let every farmer's boy feed and protect the flock of quails that he finds shivering under the hedge-rows, and constitute himself their guardian till spring.

Send to C. A. Brockets & Co., for price list of drain pipe, pipe chimneys. They keep a full line of drain pipe, pipe chimneys, cement, etc., and also offer for sale, highly recommended, well augers and drills. See their advertisement in another column.

They are responsible men, and farmers or others, having use for their goods will do well to learn their prices.

Household and Farmers' Cyclopedia.

This will be found a most useful volume for every farmer and housekeeper. The wide range of information the book contains is concise without being stinted in necessary details. The author, Daniel R. Shafer, A. M., claims for his work substantial and enduring value for universal application and use, and a glance through its 600 pages will convince the searcher after useful knowledge in the departments of farm and household that this claim is fully sustained.

Technical and scientific terms have been avoided in compiling the book, and the thoroughness of the work, shows that the examination and overhauling of an immense and varied mass of published matter has been done and comparisons made in completing the volume. That part of the work devoted to farm stock, its care, management and diseases, embraces the latest and best authenticated facts, and will prove of immense value to the farmer; while "Hundred Thousand Facts" will be found to embrace important information touching almost every thing the farmer or ordinary mechanic and housekeeper will be required to be enlightened on in his daily round of life. The cyclopedia is a volume that every farmer's and housekeeper's library should contain. The work is published by the Anchor Publishing Co. of St. Louis, Mo.

Pacific Railway Discriminations.

The shipment of a large invoice of pork from Chicago to New York by rail, and thence to California via Cape Horn, because of the charge of \$2.25 per hundred pounds as charged by the Union and Central Pacific roads, is a good commentary of what an aggressive monopoly will effect that has already filched millions from the treasury of the United States, and for which the people are taxed, and must pay unless congress interferes. It seems to be well understood that congress has the power to regulate charges on these Pacific roads. It is rumored that these roads have entered into a pooling arrangement with the Pacific Steamship company to defeat such a law if passed. The farmers are beginning to feel most keenly that much of their profits are absorbed through the failure of congress to do its plain duty.

Taken in connection with the endeavor of the Chicago Rock Island and Pacific railway to cripple the Illinois and Michigan canal, the foregoing is eloquent as showing that we have in our congress and state legislatures, unlike the British Parliament, too many lawyers as lawmakers. The time is fast approaching when the farmers will again be heard from.

If the Pacific railroads will not carry freight from Chicago to San Francisco cheaper than it can be carried 1,000 miles directly away from its destination by rail, and thence 20,000 miles by water, our law-makers should ask the question why? Tax payers will also want to know why railroads built from the proceeds of the people's heritage—the public lands—and other subsidies—should be allowed to nullify that which they were intended to provide.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Editorial Notes of the Kansas Legislature of 1879.

Governor's Message—House and Senate Standing Committees—Election of State Printer—The Senatorial Contest—Etc.

(For the week ending Tuesday, January 21, 1879.)

Thursday Jan'y. 16th.

The Senate in session passed a number of concurrent resolutions, among which was one to appoint a committee to investigate the annexation scheme, proposed by Kansas City papers, with power to report a bill favoring it, etc. The Senate and House met in joint session in pursuance to a concurrent resolution at 11.30 A. M., to hear the Governor's message. Governor St. John appeared in person and read his annual Message to which close attention was given.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

After paying a tribute to the present growth and prosperity of the state, the late Indian raid is discussed and the attention of the legislature called to the necessity of further legislation giving to the Governor as commander of the militia greater power to enable him to protect the frontier against a recurrence of the raids, and to enable him to better defend life and property in case of necessity. The Governor gives the following for the Treasurer's report concerning our state finances:

The total receipts of the Treasury from November 30th, 1878, to June 30th, 1879, including balance in Treasury December 1st, 1878, amount to \$850,062.88; while the disbursements during the same period amount to \$717,840.18, leaving a balance in the Treasury June 30th, 1879, of \$132,222.70. The total receipts, including balance in the Treasury June 30th, 1877, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, amount to \$1,272,910.92, leaving a balance in the Treasury, June 30th, 1878, of \$111,980.18; which sum is made up of the several funds, as follows:

General revenue	\$117,927.08
Interest fund	5,871.72
Permanent school fund	48,810.45
Annual school fund	30,214.97
University fund	101,442.49
Military fund	272.08
Railroad tax fund	2,780.67
Agricultural College fund	223.42
Normal School fund	4,083.70
Total	\$311,980.18

It will be noticed by comparing the respective reports of the Auditor and Treasurer, that there is an apparent discrepancy between the balance reported as being in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, amounting to \$839.89. This is the amount of the deficiency of ex-Treasurer Lapping, and is properly included in the balance as reported by the Auditor, he having no authority to omit it; but the amount so included by the Auditor not being money in the Treasury is properly excluded by the Treasurer in his reported cash balance.

The total bonded debt of the State, June 30th, 1878, was \$1,181,275, of which amount \$607,925 is held by the permanent school fund, and the sinking fund (ann. \$9,800) by the State University, and \$1,600 by the State Normal School. The remainder, being \$583,350, is held by private individuals and corporations.

From this aggregate amount of bonded debt may be deducted bonds of our State, \$84,275; United States bonds, \$22,095; cash in the Treasury, June 30th, 1878, \$87,573; all being included in the sinking fund—leaving the real balance of our bonded debt only \$1,039,228.28. On January 1st, 1877, \$51,000 of the bonded debt of the State, matured and was promptly paid; and it is a fact of which every Kansan may well be proud, that every class of matured indebtedness of the State which has been presented, and which the Treasurer is authorized to pay, has been paid with like promptness. And the financial condition and credit of the State to-day is such, that if sufficient funds were in the treasury to liquidate the entire bonded indebtedness of the State, it could only be done either by waiting until the bonds matured, or by purchasing the bonds at a premium on their face value, and paying interest to date.

Concerning the penitentiary, the following is given as showing its condition:

The report of the Directors of the Penitentiary embraces the respective reports of the Warden, Chaplain and Physician, and is transmitted herewith. It is very comprehensive, and furnishes complete information touching the condition of that institution. An examination of the report shows that the daily average number of prisoners confined in the Penitentiary from December 1, 1876, to June 30th, 1877, was 415; while the daily average from June 30, 1877, to the close of June 30th, 1878, was 465; and that the number of prisoners confined at the latter date was 500. There have been discharged during the period covered by this report—

By expiration of sentence:	
State prisoners	165
United States prisoners	28
By pardons:	
State prisoners	43
United States prisoners	6
By commutation of sentence:	
State prisoners	15

Five prisoners have been returned to counties for new trials, eleven transferred to the Asylum for the insane, six have died, and two escaped, of which one has been recaptured and returned to prison. The aggregate earnings of this institution, according to the estimates, embracing a period from July 1, 1876, to July 31, 1881, inclusive, will be \$127,400; while the current expenses for the same period are estimated at \$233,365, leaving the amount of expenses over earnings \$105,965.

The Governor strongly urges the establishment of a Reform School for youthful criminals, and suggests the appointment of a committee to examine the subject of convict labor being employed for manufacturing purposes.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The report of this institution shows that forty-five pupils were in attendance at the close of the term ending June 7, 1878. The estimates for the current expenses for the fiscal year ending respectfully June 30, 1879 and 1881, are \$15,033 and \$15,260. This exclusive of the sum of \$3,000, which the Trustees and Superintendent allege is required to erect and furnish hospital building, which the health of the students, as well as the success of the school demand.

INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This institution seems to be well conducted, and is in an encouraging condition. The whole number of pupils enrolled from November 20, 1876, to June 29, 1878, is 109.

The sanitary condition as shown by the report of Dr. C. G. McKim, the attending physician, is remarkably good—not a death having occurred in the institution during the past six years. The respective reports of the Trustees and Superintendent are well worthy of a careful perusal.

In addition to the necessary appropriation for current expenses, the sum of \$60,000 is asked for, to erect public buildings. The necessity for such an appropriation is very clearly and forcibly presented by the Superintendent in his report, to which I respectfully direct your attention, and will only add that a personal inspection of the institution will fully vindicate the Superintendent in his earnest appeals for additional room.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Of the three hundred and sixty inmates under treatment during the biennial period ending June 30, 1878, at the asylum located near Oswatomie, fifty-nine have been discharged, restored, twenty improved; seventeen unimproved; three escaped; one was not insane; thirty have died—leaving two hundred and thirty inmates in the institution at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

I invite your attention to the report of the Trustees and officers of this institution. From this report it will be seen that the most pressing demand of this institution is for more room.

The fact that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, one hundred and sixty-four insane persons were for want of room, excluded from State Asylum, coupled with the dictates of humanity, the safety of society, and the welfare of this unfortunate and helpless class of our citizens, makes it an imperative duty to provide the necessary means to increase and utilize the capacity of the asylums to meet this demand.

There have already been appropriated various sums amounting in the aggregate to \$108,222.25, for the purpose of erecting, near the city of Topeka, an additional asylum for the insane. This asylum, as will be seen by the report of the Trustees, is about completed; and it is only necessary, in order that it should be used for the purposes for which it was erected, that the necessary funds be appropriated to enable the Trustees to furnish this asylum and defray its current expenses.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is one of our most valuable and important documents. Of all the reports issued from this department none has so completely covered our educational interests, or will be so valuable to the State and its citizens, as the one just published for the school years ending July 31st, 1877, and July 31st, 1878. By this report it will be observed that the total number of school districts in the State is 5,130, being an increase since the last report to 271. Number of school houses in the State, 4,329; increase since last report, 263. Value of school property, \$1,427,227; increase since last report, \$250,136. Whole number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 266,555; increase since last report, 33,701. Number of teachers employed, 6,359; of which 2,861 are males, and 3,498 are females.

The permanent school fund, at the close of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1878, amounted to \$1,449,223.87. No State in the Union, in proportion to its size and population of Kansas, possesses a school fund so large and it must be remembered that to this sum will be added, from time to time, the proceeds from sales of the very large body of school lands yet undisposed of. Our public schools are the pride of the State, and should, as I have no doubt they will be by you, sacredly guarded and maintained.

The Governor recommends an appropriation for the rebuilding of the State Normal School, at Emporia, which was burned by accident during the fall.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

The institution, as shown by the reports is in a flourishing condition; and, to insure its continued success, its interest should be fully guarded, and such aid and encouragement extended to it as will insure the maximum of efficiency in all its departments. The total receipts of the University, from January 1, 1877, to June 30, 1878, as exhibited in the report, amount to \$46,851.64; while the expenditures during the same period amount to \$46,061.61; leaving balance on hand, June 30, 1878, of \$790.03. The estimated amount required for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1880, is \$133,550, and for the fiscal year closing June 30, 1881, \$27,230.

This department continues to do a wonderful work for Kansas. Its reports, so full of valuable and reliable information relating to our state are not highly esteemed by our own citizens, but are eagerly sought after by citizens of other states, and are sent to obtain correct information about Kansas. This department should be liberally sustained by the state, and every necessary provision should be made to increase its efficiency and usefulness. It is to the work of this department that we are indebted for the statistics showing that Kansas has sprung from twenty-fourth in rank among the states in the production of wheat, 1866, to first in rank in 1878, producing as she did, over 32,000,000 bushels; while in the production of corn, Kansas rises from the twenty-fifth in rank in 1868 to fourth in rank in 1878.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance gives a very satisfactory exhibit of the transactions of that department. Several suggestions and recommendations are made by the Superintendent, to which your attention is invited. The total receipts of this department during the year 1877, as shown by the report, were \$13,246.42, which was disbursed as follows: To the school fund, \$5,800; and to the insurance fund, \$9,446.42.

The report of the Commissioner of Fisheries, to which I request your attention, shows, among other things, a total expenditure of \$320.55; the accidental loss or destruction of one hundred thousand young shad in the Kaw river, deposited without the authority of the Commissioner, one hundred thousand young shad in the Kaw river, at Topeka; and recommends the appropriation of \$6,000 to enable him to successfully prosecute his work as such Commissioner.

A land department for the sale of Agricultural College Normal School and State University lands is recommended, to be known as the State Land Department. At present the lands are in charge of the Boards of Regents of the various institutions. On the subject of the Price Paid Claims which amount to \$328,524.96, the governor after reciting the laws heretofore made upon the subject and the claims proved up before the various commissions heretofore created for the purpose, urges the legislature to take steps for the payment of the claims. Upon the subject of Rail Road Fares and Freights, he says:

Our present law, in my judgment, is wholly inadequate. Section 54 of Chapter 23, of the General Statutes of Kansas, prohibits railway corporations from charging over six cents per mile for transporting passengers. Such a limitation affords no just protection to the traveling public. Nor is it a restriction on the corporations, for but few if any railroads now in this country charge six cents per mile, even where there is no limitation. Section 57, 58 and 59 of same chapter, relating to the classification of freight, and the carrying freight, are less restrictive, if possible, than said section 56. Besides, by these sections, the classification of freight being left entirely to the discretion of the railroad companies, the restrictions and limitations therein attempted to be imposed are ineffective. I therefore suggest that this law be so amended as to clearly define the limitations, restrictions and regulations relating to charges for fares and freights, and that such limitations, restrictions and regulations be made to do, as nearly as possible, equal justice to the railroads and the people, and thus have the rights of both parties touching this question, definitely settled.

Upon the temperance question the governor is most emphatically radical. After reviewing the inefficiency of the law he quotes from the statutes as follows:

"Before a dramshop license, tavern license, or grocery license shall be granted to any person applying for the same, such person, if applying for a township license, shall present to the township board of supervisors a petition or recommendation signed by a majority of the residents of the township, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female, in which such dramshop, tavern, or grocery is to be kept; or if the same is to be kept in any incorporated city or town, then to the city council thereof, a petition signed by a majority of the residents of the city or town, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female, in which said dramshop, tavern or grocery is to be kept, recommending such person as a fit person to keep the same, and requesting that a license be granted to him for such purpose: Provided, that the corporate authorities of cities of the first and second class may by ordinance dispense with petition mentioned in this section."

And earnestly recommend that said section be amended by striking out the proviso therein contained, and requiring the party desiring a license under said section to publish his petition, with the names of the signers thereof, in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the county, city or township in which he desires to obtain such license, or, in case no newspaper is so published, then in some newspaper published in the county and of general circulation thereat, at least thirty days before the township application, and thus place all the cities, towns and townships in the state, irrespective of the particular class to which they belong, on an equal footing, and let the people in each locality settle this question for themselves.

The message closes expressing the hope that the deliberations of the legislature may be harmonious, expressing the wish to at all times unite with them in every good work.

After the reading of the message the Senate adjourned until Monday, 3 p. m. House adjourned until Saturday, 10 o'clock, at which date owing to the sickness of Speaker Clarke and the fact that the permanent Committees had not been announced the House also adjourned until Monday, 3 p. m.

Monday, Jan. 20.

The House and Senate convened at 3 p. m. The President of the Senate announced the following standing committees:

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

1. JUDICIARY—Gillett, Chairman; Messrs. Guthrie, Halliwell, Kellogg, Pyburn, Johnston, Stuss.
2. WAYS AND MEANS—Morrill, Chairman; Messrs. Kirk, Carpenter, Benedict, Brown, Griffin, Harris.
3. ELECTIONS—Finney, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill, Gilpatrick, Gillett, Spurgeon.
4. FEDERAL RELATIONS—Grass, Chairman; Messrs. Buchanan, Halliwell, Bradley, Gilpatrick.
5. RAILROADS—Gilpatrick, Chairman; Messrs. Murdock, Williams, Matthewson, Ritchey, Nichols, Henry.
6. FINANCE AND TAXATION—Kirk, Chairman; Messrs. Guthrie, Johnston, Savage, Finney.
7. APPOINTMENT, STATE AFFAIRS—Taylor, Chairman; Messrs. Grass, Spurgeon, Kellogg, Williams.
8. APPROPRIATIONS—Johnson, Chairman; Messrs. Buchanan, Finney, Bradbury, Savage.
9. CORPORATIONS—Williams, Chairman; Messrs. Woodford, Hadley, Bradley, Greene.
10. COURTESY AND COUNTY LINES—Halliwell, Chairman; Messrs. Murdock, Carpenter, Ping, Henry.
11. MINES AND MINING—Harris, Chairman; Messrs. Gillett, Robinson, Finney.
12. IMMIGRATION—Robinson, Chairman; Messrs. Benedict, Taylor, Carpenter, Pyburn.
13. PRINTING—Murdock, Chairman; Messrs. Matthewson, Finch, Henry, Greene.

14. ROADS AND BRIDGES—Carpenter, Chairman; Messrs. Nichols, Ping, Myers, Woodworth.
15. INSURANCE—Buchanan, Chairman; Messrs. Gillett, Sluss, Finch, Hamlin, Kelllogg.
16. AGRICULTURE—Wells, Chairman; Messrs. Robinson, Evans, Richey, Henry.
17. BANKS AND BANKING—Matthewson, Chairman; Messrs. Guthrie, Benedict, Kirk, Hadley.
18. MANUFACTURE—Griffin, Chairman; Messrs. Brown, Hamlin, Myers, Nichols.
19. ENROLLED BILLS—Hadley, Chairman; Messrs. Kelllogg, Hamlin, Pyburn, Savage.
20. UNFINISHED BUSINESS—Woodworth, Chairman; Messrs. Hamlin, Hadley, Wells, Morrill.
21. ENROLLED BILLS—Ping, Chairman; Messrs. Inch, Greene, Myers, Finney.
22. ACCOUNTS—Pyburn, Chairman; Messrs. Wells, Fitch, Morrill, Finch.
23. EDUCATION—Greene, Chairman; Messrs. Bradley, Benedict, Ping, Johnston.
24. PUBLIC LANDS—Nichols, Chairman; Messrs. Harris, Bradbury, Brown, Robinson.
25. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Evans, Chairman; Messrs. Buchanan, Brown, Spurgeon, Metsker.
26. MILITARY AFFAIRS—Myers, Chairman; Messrs. Grass, Taylor, Hallowell, Bradley.
27. CLAIMS—Kelllogg, Chairman; Messrs. Metsker, Grass, Matthewson, Woodworth.
28. STATE LIBRARY—Brown, Chairman; Messrs. Robinson, Nichols, Murdoch, Kirk.
29. REFERENCE—Griffin, Chairman; Messrs. Evans, Spurgeon, Griffin, Hamlin.
30. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—Metsker, Chairman; Messrs. Williams, Spurgeon, Bradbury, Evans.
31. FEES AND SALARIES—Benedict, Chairman; Messrs. Evans, Hadley, Metsker, Johnson.
32. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—Bradley, Chairman; Messrs. Buchanan, Bradbury, Greene, Gilpatrick.
33. MILITIA—Savage, Chairman; Messrs. Hallowell, Kirk, Woodworth, Wells.
34. CITIES OF THE SECOND CLASS—Guthrie, Chairman; Messrs. Taylor, Grass, Griffin, Gillett, Sluss, Metsker.
35. TEXAS CATTLE—Richey, Chairman; Messrs. Sluss, Carpenter, Pyburn, Taylor.

Senator Gilpatrick having been appointed, asked to be relieved from the committee on the Judiciary, and he was so relieved. Senator Sluss was appointed in his stead.

A large number of resolutions and miscellaneous bills were introduced in both houses and under a new rule adopted giving the motions to work of Committees adjourned to meet at 1 p.m. on Tuesday.

The real business of Tuesday's session was the election of State Printer. Mr. Geo. W. Martin, Mr. Samuel Dodswordh, Mr. F. P. Baker and Mr. Eastell being the candidates. Both Houses met in joint convention at 3 p.m. There were a large number of friends and visitors present from every part of the state to witness the vote.

Before the result of the vote was announced, Messrs. Bowen, Congdon, Danhauser and Martin, of Labette, changed their votes from Rastell to Martin, 4; Messrs. Hamilton of Marshall; Humes and Scott changed their votes from Dodswordh to Martin, 2. The result as announced by the President of the convention showed that:

Mr. Martin received.....87 votes
Mr. Dodswordh received.....51 votes
Mr. Baker received.....29 votes
Mr. Eastell received.....2 votes

Mr. Martin having received a majority of all the votes cast was, by the presiding officer of the Convention, declared elected.

The re-election of Mr. Martin as State Printer for the fourth term is one of the highest compliments ever given a public official in Kansas. The state printing during Mr. Martin's previous terms of office has been done as well as that of any state in the Union. It has been a credit to the officer and the state. He has been an honest, competent official, and to this thorough belief on the part of the Legislature and the people is his re-election due. After the announcement of the election both houses adjourned. The standing committees of the House not having been announced up to Tuesday evening cannot appear in this week's FARMER. The Senatorial contest at this time occupies the attention of everybody, both in and out of the Legislature to the exclusion of everything else.

SENATORIAL.

If you have ever witnessed a senatorial contest in Topeka, you can readily understand what is at present taking place at the capital. Many members of the legislature made the race and came specially in the interest of some aspiring friend, others have come instructed by their constituents through the delegate, convention where they were nominated; others are here without pledges or compromises of any kind, ready to vote for the best man, or it may be in some cases for the man who will make the most promises. Then besides these are the members known as "scalp-hunters." Men who come to avenge past political removals of themselves or their friends from lucrative appointments. Such wise hobnobbing in corners, such confidential whispering upon grave matters of state—perhaps. Calling A and B to meet in room No. — where notes are compared, combinations talked over, and the possible "dark horses" are groomed. Every man is full of unutterable mysterious knowledge that the very air is dark with rumors of compact past or to be. The hotels are full, boarding houses crowded, and everywhere the question that burdens the moment is—"Any thing new in senatorial matters?" "No, nothing. You hear anything?" "No." Two minutes after these know-nothings are giving to each other a large sized volume of gossip, scandal and news pertaining to candidates known and prospective. In all this muddle which goes on day and night, the outside visitors and lookers-on play an important part, having much to say and to do in shaping the result. The influential friends of the members are here from every county, men who helped them in their campaign, not always to direct the inexperienced member they sent, but to add words of counsel and help make the general babel which reigns for the two weeks preceding the election. It is a social sort of a mob where one meets pleasant friends from every corner of the state, and the mystery and scandal and fight for place which hangs over the unsettled question has something it is so human that those that are not present would like to be. The old Teft House, that mysterious piece of conglomerate architecture, remains political headquarters. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock the next morning, the crowd fills the large office, the bar-room, and the rooms occupied by candidates, with much talk and a dense, black and nauseating cloud of tobacco smoke. Don't imagine that there is a Donkey Brook row, there is nothing of the kind, all goes on good-humoredly and courteously; political opponents chat pleasantly and discuss in the most friendly manner the probabilities and possibilities of the future.

Said a friend to us some years ago, "You are a queer people over there in Kansas, as it seems to me, every citizen is a candidate for U. S. Senator." "Oh, my dear sir," we replied, "the reason for that is probably difficult for you here in Missouri to understand, is because all people in Kansas average up so high."

If our Missouri friend was here he would certainly discover a large number of lightening rods protruding from the pockets of gentlemen ready to erect them on short notice, if senatorial lightening should make a showing in their immediate vicinity.

The question of qualification for U. S. Senator is less frequently heard discussed than that of the strength and the combinations the candidate has or is likely to make. The present legislature consists of 87 republicans, 21 democrats and 12 greenbackers.

There will probably be no caucus for the nomination of a senator. The republicans have numerous candidates, the strength being divided among the following: Gov. Geo. T. Anthony, Senator John J. Ingalls, Congressman Phillips, who will probably receive some Greenback votes.

The names of Congressman John A. Anderson, U. S. Marshal Simpson, Judge Campbell, Judge Horton and others are mentioned among the compromise candidates. It is said that the democrats will vote for Blair, Fenlon or Goodin, and that the greenbackers will vote for Rev. D. P. Mitchell, late candidate for governor. The contest is between Gov. Anthony and Senator Ingalls, the strength of the two being nearly equal, with Phillips next. It is no part of our intention to make a partisan of the FARMER, and the special claims and qualifications of the candidates will be left to their friends. So far as the people of Kansas are concerned, so far as the honor and good name of the state is at stake, we cannot but express the hope that the Senator-elect will represent something more than the demands and wishes of impetuous place-hunters. Kansas, with nearly a million of intelligent inhabitants, with its 2300 miles of railroads, its 4500 school houses, and its thousands of churches, has a right to be represented by a man of undoubted official integrity, a man of large capacity and executive ability. The people of Kansas want a statesman for a Senator, not a trading trickster or one for whom apologies must be made for his past official record. It is not a mere partisan contest, but one affecting the interests and good name of all the people, and the man should be selected who can represent a whole state impartially and command the respect of the body of which he becomes a member, by reason of his ability and character. If the contest is to be narrowed down to those who will make the most promises or give the most money, the state suffers for the benefit of the pot-house politicians. Kansas wants brains in its Senator, and it wants honesty too; a man whose official life in Kansas and in Washington will reflect credit on his state and whose moral character will bear the closest scrutiny. We have faith that the present legislature will give the people just such a representative.

INCIDENTAL NOTES.

Passes have been distributed among the members and officers of the Legislature by some of the Railroads. There is something in a railroad pass that takes away the asperity of a man's feelings against a R. R. corporation. It may be very feelingly denied by an individual that a railroad pass has anything to do with his judgment or his vote, yet the very human fact remains that it pays railroads and pays them well to make these presents. No man is so much of an ingrate as to say, with a pass in his pocket representing fifty or one hundred dollars worth of travel, just quite so many severe things as he would without that pass.

For years the Legislature has improved upon the whisky question. What we mean is that there are each session fewer drinking and drunken members, and from our observation up to this time, the present Legislature is a pretty strong temperance body. The present governor as was his predecessor, is a strong temperance advocate.

Pomeroy once more appears upon the political horizon, smiling and oleaginous as of yore. Since the hour of his dramatic downfall, he has waited for the day when his successor would claim a re-election. He smiles, and smiles, and smiles, and no man can tell as yet whether it means a scalp or not.

Gov. Anthony, Senator Ingalls, Congressman Phillips, and Marshall Simpson each occupy rooms at the Teft House, where their friends are received. The ballot for U. S. Senator begins next Tuesday, and while it may be settled by the third ballot it may not be in a week.

The Combined Listing.

Plow and Planter is a novel and ingenious plow, manufactured by the North Topeka Plow Company. This plow is designed to "list" and plant corn at one operation. The plow has been in operation for four years and has proved highly successful, it is claimed by the manufacturers. We will publish a cut of the plow and a more detailed description in a future number of the FARMER.

Vick's Illustrated Magazine.

We have the first, or January No. Vol. 2, of the celebrated Rochester florist, James Vick's magazine. Vick carries his delicate and exquisite taste which has made him such a lover of flowers, into all his publications. And in the printer's art this fine artistic taste is, if possible, more conspicuous, than when in the midst of his roses weaving wreaths of beauty. Vick never tires of flowers and gardening and any person who wants to learn all about flowers, and fall in love with them, should subscribe for Vick's Illustrated monthly magazine which is only \$1.25 a year.

Wants to Rent a Farm.

EDITORS FARMER: Times are crushing here on the poorer class of the people, and not so very mild on those in better circumstances. Will some kind reader of your valuable paper name a place where a person could rent a good farm, well improved, close to a good market? There are a half dozen, or more, families of us who desire to settle in Kansas next spring, but we would like to rent farms the first year, in order that we may raise enough to live on next winter, while we select a suitable location.

An answer through your paper is preferred, with the addresses of persons having such farms to rent. We desire the address in order that we may correspond with the owners. ANXIOUS. Bennington, Switz, Co. Indiana.

What Apples to Plant.

EDITORS FARMER:—I see in the last number of the KANSAS FARMER, that Mr. J. Ryther of Hutchinson, this county, recommends a list of apples for this section of the state that may prove to be the best, but I doubt it, in part, though good in the main, I think. In the first place our experience in *Reno county*, is too small to enable us to tell much about it. Therefore we must fall back upon the character of varieties as shown in the nearest tested places to us, and of their general character for adaption to various soils, and especially the South West. Among those which I judge may succeed here, are Red Astrachan, Early Harvest, Red June, Maiden's Blush, Fameuse or Snow, Rambo, Ben Davis, Domine, Missouri Pippin, Rawle's Janet, Willow and Winesap. B. P. HANAN. Langdon, Kansas.

New York to the Front.

A special dispatch from New York says that a contract was signed Dec. 14, between Wm. H. Vanderbilt and John C. Segur, by which the latter agrees to place at the disposal of the New York Central as many steamers as may be desired to carry Western freight to Europe. The foreign ports named in the contract are Liverpool, Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre and any other important points in Great Britain or on the continent that may be selected. Segur, through his brother, who is in England, has made all the necessary arrangements to furnish the vessels required, and already fourteen iron-screw steamships have been chartered, several of which are now on the way to New York. It is further stated that Mr. Vanderbilt will charge neither wharfage nor elevator fees, making a large saving over other cities and steamship line in the cost of transportation. New York merchants have generally been ordering their through shipments from the West to Europe by way of Philadelphia, Boston or Baltimore, and the feeling among them is unanimously in favor of the New York line. It looks very much as though the near future would witness a lively competition between the railroad and steamship lines centering at Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and New York, and greatly to the interest of the Western shipper.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

From Pawnee County.

Jan. 18th.—Wheat fields are mostly bare, but where the old grass stands, and on the southern slopes, snow is still four to six inches, and the nights are cold and frosty.

Our sheep are doing finely, notwithstanding the cold weather. We feed straw and one bushel of shelled corn per hundred head and run them out when the days are pleasant. All stock are doing well that are fed and sheltered.

I have seen two men from Kiawa, forty-five miles south of Kinsley, who say their sheep and horses are doing finely on the grass, and that the country is admirably calculated for stock, especially sheep. They assured me that there is an abundance of timber for shedding and corrals, plenty of long grass in the draws for covering, and that it makes splendid feed for winter. The country is broken and in places quite rough, with an abundance of good water. The country is unsettled, and there are hundreds of good locations yet vacant.

I have also had several letters from sheep and cattle men north and south of Dodge City. All report the storm very severe, and of unprecedented length, but little or no losses as yet. We sincerely hope it will let up soon, for the benefit of both man and beast.

Our greatest want here is coal. We do not know whether the mines have played out or the credit of our coal merchants, or whether the officers of the road refuse to haul it, but certain it is that one-half of the settlers are entirely out of fuel half of the time, and are obliged to resort to cornstalks and corn to keep themselves and families from perishing. When a car or two comes into town, the town people rally and clean it out, so that when the country people get in there is none for them. I have known parties to come fifteen to twenty-five miles, several times, before they could get enough to make a fire. Of provisions we have plenty; money we have learned to do without, and about all we ask is coal. Send us coal and we will live, for we are a tough, thrifty class of people, not given to complaints.

Every one is waiting with patience for the opening of spring, and from present appearances there will be a tremendous rush of work. Plows, harrows and drills are in readiness; teams are in good heart; feed is plenty and reasonably cheap. W. J. COLVIN.

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

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 fellow-men. 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. Sherar, 149 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," like all other really good things, are frequently imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article, prepared by John L. Brown & Sons.

That Boy.

Dramatis personae.—A young American in roundabout and leggings, perched upon the fence devouring a huge piece of mince pie, and a maiden of five summers, in pantalettes, looking very wishfully at the gormand on the fence. Young America—"I say, sis, does your mark make mince pies? If she does I'll bet they ain't so good as my mar's." Little Miss (timidly)—"I like mince pie awful well." Young America—"Well, now, that's funny! Just look here (drawing a quarter of a pie out of his jacket pocket, and it's hose, too! Aint my mar good?" (carefully stowing it away in his pocket). That boy "is father to the man" who must have his cigars and any other masculine luxury his contemptible selfishness craves, while his poor, sickly wife must do the work of two women ("girls waste more than they earn," he says), and for the want of a little money to purchase a few bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the sovereign remedy for female diseases and weaknesses, she is literally dying by inches—and all because of that masculine selfishness that would not divide the childish luxury with his playmate, and now tacitly refuses his wife the luxury of health.

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

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

Money! Money!!

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

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

For information concerning the treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, send for a pamphlet on Electric treatment, which will be sent free, on application to the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson St., Chicago, 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 10 cents. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1. For sale by Swift and Holliday, Topeka, Kansas, and druggists everywhere.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

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

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

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

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

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

Can't Preach Good.

No man can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, try a lawsuit well, doctor a patient, or write a good article when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerves, and none should make the attempt in such a condition when it can be so easily and cheaply removed by a little Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs," other column.

You Can Be Happy

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

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

Markets.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1879.
GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Strong.
COUPONS—Dull.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The stock market was active and excited throughout the day. In early dealings, prices advanced $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., but towards the close, declined. The general list declined $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The market closed firm, at a recovery of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
There was a marked advance in pork and lard at the Produce Exchange to-day, the higher prices being partially due to a speculative excitement in the West.
MONEY—2 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.
STERLING—Strong; sixty days, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; sight, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Coupons of 1881.....106½
Coupons of 1887.....102
Coupons of 1888.....103
New 2½'s.....107½
New 4's (registered).....106½
Coupons.....106½
New 4's (registered).....99½
Coupons.....106½
10-40's (registered).....106½
Coupons.....106½
Currency 6's.....120½

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, January 20, 1879.
The Price Current reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 419; shipments, 282; best, in demand; poor, dull, native shippers, \$3.25 to \$4.65; native stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$3.30; wintered and corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.40 to \$2.80.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,655; shipments, 240; active; fair to choice packing, \$2.50 to \$2.85; light shipping, \$2.20 to \$2.40.
SHEEP—None in.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, January 20, 1879.
The Price Current reports:
WHEAT—Receipts, 27,729 bushels; shipments, 20,075 bushels; unsettled, No. 2, \$1.75; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 72c.
CORN—Receipts, 18,823 bushels; shipments, 18,025 bushels; market firm; No. 2, 22½c; rejected, 21½c.
OATS—Slow; No. 2, 20c.
HAY—Dull; \$7 50 per 50.
FLOUR—Demand fair; XXX to fancy, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per cask.
PROVISIONS—Fair demand and firm; clear bacon sides \$4.75 to \$5.00; long clear sides, \$4.50 to \$4.75.
SUGAR CURED HAMS—\$7.25 to \$7.50.
LARD—80.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1879.
FLOUR—Quiet; superfine western and state, \$3.25 to \$3.55; common to good, \$3.65 to \$3.95; good to choice, \$3.95 to \$4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55 to \$5.25; St. Louis, \$3.95 to \$5.75.
WHEAT—Dull, weak and lower; choice No. 3 spring, 92c; ungraded red, \$1.01 to \$1.06; No. 3, do, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2, do, \$1.09 to \$1.09½; ungraded amber, \$1.06 to \$1.10; No. 3 white, \$1.03 to \$1.04; No. 2, do, \$1.07 to \$1.08.
RYE—Firm; western, 55c to 58c.
BARLEY—Quiet.
CORN—Moderate demand; ungraded 47½ to 47¾c; No. 3, 45c; steamers, 45¾ to 46c; No. 2, 46¾c in store; 47¾c afloat.
OATS—Dull and drooping; mixed western, 30½ to 31½c; white do., 32½ to 33c.
COFFEE—Nominally unchanged.
SUGAR—Quiet and steady.
PETROLEUM—Firm, crude, 8½ to 8¾c; refined, 9½c.
MALASSES—Unchanged.
RICE—Quiet.
EGGS—Firm; western, 27½ to 28c.
PORK—Higher; mess, \$8.20 to \$8.25 old; \$9.62 to \$9.82 new.
BEEF—Steady.
CUT MEATS—Quiet and firm; long, clear middles, \$4.75; short clear, \$5.
LARD—Strong; prime steam, \$6.25 to \$6.30.
BUTTER—Quiet; western, 6 to 6½c.
CHEESE—Steady; western, 2 to 2½c.
WHISKY—Nominal; \$1.10 bid, and none offering.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 20, 1879.
FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Low; No. 2 red, 93½c cash; 94c January; 94½ to 95c February; 95½ to 96c March; No. 3, do, 89½c.
CORN—Lower and active for the future, 29½c; 29c cash; 30½ to 29½c February; 31½ to 31c March; 33½ to 33c May.
OATS—Higher; 21½ to 21¾c cash; no option.
RICE—Quiet, 45½ to 46c.
BARLEY—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.04.
POK—Higher; \$8.90.
DRY SALT MEATS—Higher, and few sellers at the advance; boxed shoulders, \$3.05 for 1st of February delivery; loose, fully cured hams, \$3 delivered; twenty-day clear ribs, \$4.20.
BACON—Higher; clear ribs, \$4.80 to \$4.85 cash; \$5.25 March; clear, \$5.65 to 60.
LARD—Higher; \$6.
WOOL—We quote: Tub-choice—30c to 31c; medium, 28c to 30c; dingy and low, 25c to 27c; unwashed—mixed combing, 2c; medium, 2½c to 3c; low and coarse, 16c to 18c; light fine, 18c to 20c; heavy do., 16c to 17c; burry, black, etc., 3 to 10c per pound less.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 20, 1879.
CATTLE—Demand for heavy steers, good; butchers, stockers and export steers, \$2.75 to \$3.55; cows and heifers, \$2.40 to \$3.25; corn-fed Texans, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Col. orados, \$3.25 to \$4.10; feeding steers, a trifle easier, \$3.25 to \$3.65; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 240.
HOGS—Active, excited and higher; Yorkers and Baltimore, \$2.65 to \$2.90; packing, \$3.20 to \$3.25; butchers, to fancy heavy, \$3.15 to \$3.35; receipts, 15,800; shipments, 940.
SHEEP—Steady demand at previous prices; but nothing done for lack of supply; receipts, 70; shipments, none.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, January 20, 1879.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
WHEAT—Fairly active, and a shade higher; No. 2 spring, 83½c cash; 83½ to 84½c February; 84½ to 84½c March.
CORN—Active, firm and a shade higher; 30c cash; 30½c bid February.
OATS—Good demand, and a shade higher; 19½c cash; 20½ to 20½c March; 20½ to 20½c April.
RICE—Steady and unchanged.
BARLEY—Easier; 90c to 92c.
POK—Easier and higher; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; \$8.81 cash; \$8.90 February; \$9.02 to \$9.05 March; sales, \$9.90 to \$9.15 March; \$9.17 to \$9.20 April.
LARD—Strong and higher; \$3.95 cash; \$3.97 to \$4.6 February; \$4.10 to \$4.12 April.
CHERRY PECTORAL—Active, firm and higher; shoulders, \$3.30; short ribs, \$4.30; short clear, \$4.50.
PROVISIONS—Very large sales to-day.
WHISKY—\$1.04.
WOOL—Tub-washed—coarse, 30c to 31c; medium, 32c to 33c; fleece-washed—coarse, 27c to 28c; medium, 31c to 32c; and fine, 32c to 33c. Unwashed—coarse, 16c to 18c; medium, 22c to 24c; fine, 17c to 20c. The above prices are for wool in good condition; dingy, heavy, and damaged, 2c to 3c less.

Chicago Live-Stock Market.

CHICAGO, January 20, 1879.
The *Drovers' Journal* this afternoon reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 33,000; shipments, 4,800; market less higher; choice heavy, \$3.10 to \$3.30; light, \$2.85 to \$2.95; mixed packing, \$2.80 to \$3.05.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,300; market slow, and 10c to 15c lower; shippers, \$4.40 to \$4.25; others dull; cows, \$2.40 to \$3; bulls, \$2.40 to \$3; stockers, \$2.40 to \$3.
SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 730; market unchanged.

Topeka Leather Market.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather.
HIDES—Green......05
Green, damaged......04
Green, frozen......04
Green, kip and calf......05
Bull and stag......03
Dry flint prime......10
Dry salted, prime......08
Dry damaged......56 to 7
TALLOW......4½

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.

BEEF—Steak per lb.....12½
Round......10
Roasts......10
Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.....6½
Hind......7½
By the carcass......7½
MUTTON—Chops per lb.....12½
Roast......10
PORK......8 to 10
Sausage......10 to 12

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by W. Edson.

WHEAT—Per bu. spring......55
Fall No. 2......58
Fall No. 3......55
Fall No. 4......55
CORN—Per bu......17
White Old......17
Yellow......17
OATS—Per bu. old......18
New......18
RICE—Per bu......25
BARLEY—Per bu......20 to 40
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs......2.25
No. 2......2.00
No. 3......1.90
Rye......1.50
CORN MEAL......75
CORN CHOP......60
RYE CHOP......70
CORN & OATS......70
BRAN......60
SHORT......60

Topeka Produce Market.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES—Per bbl—Choice Michigan......8.00
APPLES—Per bushel.....1.00 to 1.20
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy......2.25
Medium......2.00
Common......1.50
Castor......1.25
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice......15
Medium......10
CHEESE—Per lb......8 to 10
EGGS—Per doz......50
HOMINY—Per bbl.....5.25 to 5.50
VINEGAR—Per gal......20 to 40
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu......40 to 60
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu......60 to 75
SWEET POT

Concerning Women.

Boston Transcript: The day after washing day is one of sad irony.

The Girl's Latin school, organized in Boston last February, has now 78 pupils, and is extremely successful in its work.

A man was boasting that he had an elevator in his house, "So he has," chimed in his wife, "and he keeps it in the cupboard in a bottle."

A Brooklyn physician says Madam Anderson, the pedestrienne, is the finest specimen of womanhood he ever saw. Her pulse and temperature remain their normal condition through all her walk.

A bust of Bayard Taylor, the work of W. Marshall Swayne, has been placed in the library room at Kenner square and is pronounced a life work of art. Mr. Taylor had intended to have a copy in marble made for his wife.

"Eugenia, Eugenia, will you still insist on wearing the hair of another woman upon your head?" "Alphonse, Alphonse, do you still insist upon wearing the skin of another calf upon your feet?"

Miscellaneous.

A CHEAP AND NOVEL SMOKE-HOUSE.—An exchange gives the following directions from a Florida correspondent for making a cheap and efficient smoke-house. Dig a narrow pit from twelve to eighteen inches deep, showing the earth all on one side. At the bottom of this pit dig a trench of sufficient length to hold one or two joints of stove-pipe at such an angle as will bring the end away from the pit to the surface of the ground. Over the end of the pipe set a large sack; remove both heads and bank up the earth so that no smoke can escape from the bottom. Hang the hams to be smoked on round sticks, placed across the top of the sack. Throw a cover over the sticks that will leave space enough for draught to let the smoke pass freely. Build a fire of corn-cobs or saw-dust in the pit and the work is accomplished.

CATALPA PLANTING IN THE WEST.—We are glad to learn that Robert Douglas, of Waukegan, is engaged in the delivery and planting of 100,000 catalpa trees for the Fort Scott Railroad Company. The Railroad company has done a good thing, not only in planting for its future timber supply, but also in selecting the catalpa for the purpose. We have had ocular evidence that the timber as posts is as near indestructible as timber can well be, while the rapidity of its growth is enormous. A tree on our own premises cut down eight years ago, showed an average annual increase in diameter of three-quarters of an inch. Some of the annual rings were half an inch thick, making an inch in the total diameter of the trunks. The trunk was made into fence posts. One taken up last winter was as clean as a new post. To be sure seven years is not much, but many kinds of wood would have shown some signs of decay at least in that time. The good point in this timber is that while hard and durable, it will hold nails, and this is a good character all hard woods do not possess.—Gardener's Monthly.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1906, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certificate of description of such stray, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the names and residences of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householders may take up the stray.

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 proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall not be before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and the animal shall be sold by the Justice of the Peace, and the taker-up shall be liable to the same as if he had taken up the stray.

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their 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 state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray and be subject to a fine of twenty dollars.

Fees as follows:

To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$2.50
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 January 22, 1919.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by E. D. Cain, Deer Creek Tp., one black horse colt, white stripe in face, small white spot on each hind. Valued at \$20.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. S. Tyler, Walnut Tp., (Hawthorn P. O.) Sept. 25, one red heifer 2 yrs old, some white spots, all in right ear, no brands. Valued at \$15.
COW—Taken up by Peter Bradish, Walnut Tp., (Hawthorn P. O.) Nov. 21, one red and white cow about 5 yrs old, small white spot in right ear, under left ear, no brands, accompanied by a calf with same marks. Calf valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by James Ottrell, Hamilton Tp., Morrill P. O., Nov. 20, one iron gray mare colt 3 or 4 yrs old, no marks nor brands perceptible. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Also, one dark iron gray mare with silver mane and tail, small white spot on left side, no other marks nor brands perceptible. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by E. B. Morton, Irving Tp., (White Cloud, Hamilton P. O.) Dec. 1, one iron gray filly 1 yr old, hands high, small hind feet white, supposed to be 2 yrs old past, no marks nor brands perceptible. Valued at \$20.

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

MARE—Taken up by Abram Healey, Robinson Tp., (Robinson P. O., date not given) one chestnut sorrel mare 7 or 8 yrs old, 14 hands high, 4 feet white, blaze face with some white on under lip, has the appearance of having been bored for the head, shoes on fore feet. Valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frank Beardslee, Hawthorn Tp., (Hawthorn P. O.) Nov. 5, one red heifer 1 yr old, branded O on left hip, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by R. B. Shelly, Hamilton Tp., (Hamilton P. O.) Dec. 1, one dark brown heifer 1 yr old, white along hind legs, crop of right ear. Valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by David Greese, Hamilton Tp., (Morrill P. O.) Nov. 1, 1 small alder white steer, about 2 yrs old, brand on right hip appears to be M or W. Valued at \$18.

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

Chase County—S. A. Brees, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Joseph Creek, Dec. 20, (Elmdale P. O.) one sorrel filly, white stripe in face 1 yr old last spring. Valued at \$15.

MULE—Also, one brown mare mule 1 yr old. Valued at \$25.

Lyon County—Wm. E. Ewing, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by R. L. Best, Waterloo Tp., one 2-yr old roan heifer with sucking calf, no marks, nor brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. S. Jones, Emporia Tp., one light red heifer, 3 yrs old, star in forehead, swallow fork in left ear. Valued at \$14.

HEIFER—Also, one red heifer 1 yr old, white stripe along the back, swallow fork in left ear. Valued at \$11.

HEIFER—Taken up by D. Flannery, Emporia Tp., one red yearling heifer, some white spots. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. White, Emporia Tp., one 2-yr old steer, white with red head and neck, white across the forehead. Valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by L. R. Wright, Emporia Tp., one 2-yr old red steer, white on belly and tail, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$21.

HEIFER—Also, one red heifer, star in forehead, white on hind and belly, one yr old. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Also, one yearling steer, red with white on belly and tail, crop of right ear. Valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by W. E. Blackman, Pike Tp., one white cow 6 yrs old, white with red specks, red ears and nose, point of right horn off, it branded on inside of same. Valued at \$15.

COW—Also, one red and white cow 5 yrs old, horns pointing down, point of right horn off, dim brand on right hip. Valued at \$20.

COW—Also, one red and white cow, 4 yrs old, dim brand on right hip supposed to be B. P. Valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Also, one 2-yr old heifer, bear some description as last named. Valued at \$14.

STEER—Taken up by J. P. Palpe, Waterloo Tp., one red yearling steer, medium sized, white spots in forehead, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$14.

Douglas County—B. F. Diggs, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Cyrus N. Bailey, Clinton Tp., Nov. 16, one steer 1 yr old, red and white, crop and fork in one ear and underbit in other. Valued at \$12.

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

COLT—Taken up by James H. Kelly, Miami Tp., Nov. 25, one bay mare colt, small white spot in forehead. Valued at \$20.

HEIFER—Taken up by P. A. Derby, Kanawka Tp., Nov. 25, one roan heifer 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Wilson, Red Vermilion Tp., Dec. 20, one deep red 3-yr old steer. Estimated value not stated.

HEIFER—Also, one brindle 3-yr old steer. Estimated value not stated.

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

Pottawatomie County—H. P. Smith, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by J. R. Tolbert, Emmet Tp., one light bay mare, half pony, white stripe in forehead, running down near the left nostril, 14 1/2 hands high, black mane and tail, collar marks, branded S E on left shoulder. Valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up by W. H. Higgs, Mill Creek Tp., July 14, one iron gray pony, small white spot in forehead, about 14 hands high, 3 yrs old. Valued at \$15.

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

MARE—Taken up by Noel LeFebvre, Mill Creek Tp., Nov. 16, one bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$12.

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

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

MULE—Taken up by Charles Mayneson, Blue Valley Tp., Nov. 20, one sorrel mare mule, black streak across the shoulders, mane and tail trimmed.

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

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

PONY—Also, one bay mare pony, black mane and tail, white spot on forehead, 2 yrs old, branded U 8 on left shoulder.

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

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

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

STEER—Taken up by George Schumaker, Center Tp., Dec. 14, one yearling steer, white, red head, small red spots all over him, piece cut off left ear, no brands. Valued at \$12.

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

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

MARE—Taken up by Patrick Joyce, Emmet Tp., Nov. 1, one bright bay mare, star in forehead, white stripe on nose, supposed to be 2 yrs old, brand D on left shoulder.

HEIFER—Taken up by Albert Shawver, Mill Creek Tp., one heifer, one year old past, red sides, little black, muley.

BULL—Taken up by J. D. Owens, Dekalb Tp., Potomac Tp., Dec. 16, one yearling bull, red, little white around the horns, white tail. Valued at \$12.

Wabasha County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by C. T. Tonnson, Newbury Tp., Dec. 17, one dark red heifer 2 yrs old, white stripe in face, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by Rudolph Arndt, Washington Tp., Dec. 31, one mouse-colored horse colt 2 yrs old, three white feet. Valued at \$15.

Washington County—J. O. Young, Clerk.
GELDING—Taken up by A. B. Prouty, Hollenberg Tp., Nov. 20, one roan gelding, three white feet, white stripe in face, sore on off hind leg, about 16 hands high, about 10 yrs old, no marks nor brands perceptible. Valued at \$40.

HORSE—Taken up by J. J. Lammara, Lone Tree Tp., Dec. 16, one dark sorrel horse pony, about 8 yrs old, white stripe in face, branded T on left shoulder, weighs about 900 pounds. Valued at \$20.

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

STEER—Taken up by Lewis D. Collins, Center Tp., (Frederick P. O.) one yearling steer, red, ears dark, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$10.

Wyandott County—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.
BULL—Taken up by J. B. Lyons, Wyandott Tp., one 2-yr old white roan bull, red neck and shoulders, white face, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$1.

Strays For The Week Ending January 15, 1919.
Jackson County—J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.
MARE—Taken up by G. W. Davis, Cedar Tp., Dec. 18, 1878, one bay mare colt, no marks nor brands, 1 yr old. Valued at \$15.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by Horace Parks, Spring Hill Tp., Nov. 20, 1878, one bay filly 2 yrs old, about 13 hands high, two white spots on forehead above the eyes. Valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by J. E. Davis, Emporia Tp., one 2-yr old mare, 12 or 13 hands high, no marks nor brands, in right ear. Valued at \$17.

FILLY—Taken up by J. A. Greiville, Americus Tp., one blue roan filly, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Taken up by P. M. Weaver, Waterloo Tp., one dark bay mare 12 or 13 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Davis, Emporia Tp., one red roan steer, drooped horns, red on right hip, underbit in right ear. Valued at \$17.

COW—Taken up by J. Ross, Emporia Tp., one red and white cow, underbit on right side of cow. Valued at \$16.

COW—Taken up by M. T. Richey, Elmdale Tp., one red cow, little white on left side and in face, small red and white heifer calf following her. Valued at \$25.

Russell County—J. A. Poff, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by James Cotton, Russell Tp., Dec. 1, one chestnut sorrel horse, about 12 yrs old, 15 hands high, white star in forehead, collar and saddle marks, no brands visible. Valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Andrew Nelson, Russell Tp., Nov. 17, one dark cream colored mare about 3 yrs old, branded P and V united on left shoulder. Valued at \$25.

Shawnee County—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Artley Coyne, Monmouth Tp., Nov. 9, 1878, one red yearling steer, crop off right ear, underbit off left ear. Valued at \$12.

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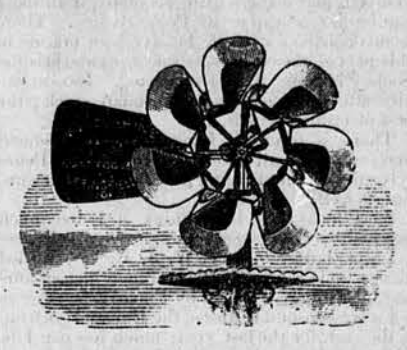
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