ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 22, 1879.

VOL. XVII. NO. 4.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors,

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVERTISING.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents.

One month, " 15" per insertion.

Three months, " 12" " 10" "

One year, " 10" " 10" "

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburs securing space in these advertising columns.

Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for eash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The Farmer.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

A notification will be sent you one week in advance of the time your subscription expires, stating the fact, and requesting you to continue the same by forwarding your renewal subscription. No subscription is continued longer than it is paid for. This rule is general and applied to all our subscribers. The cash in advance principle is the only business basis upon which a paper can sustain itself. Our readers will please to understand when their paper is discontinued that it is in obedience to a general business rule, which is strictly adhered to and in no wise personal. A journal to be outspoken and useful to its readers, must be pecuniarily independent, and the above rules are such as experience among the best publishers have been found essential to permanent success.

### How to Prune.

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 gen-

erally 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 done in a workmanlike manner. Every cut point outward. Where too great a vacancy exists between branches it may be remedied by it. No stub should be left where a branch is choosing a branch on each side of the open space and cutting them back to buds pointing in the than the lower side. Every branch should be direction the branches should grow to fill the cut as close the base as it can be without making vacancy. In a word the cutting back must al- a wound larger than the largest part of the ways 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, or 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 paint. severely the sap will be thrown into the remaining buds and they will be forced to push and grow. The branch growing from the upper bud will become the leader, but will be a little out of line with the main trunk, but if the next cutting be to a bud that points in the opposite direction from the one left to form the leader at the previous cutting this leaning tendency will be corrected. And thus if the cuttings be alternately on opposite sides the trunk may be carried up to any desired height without producing any material deviation from the perpendicular; while if the cutting all be done on the same side a leaning position will be given to the tree from which it may never recover. To what height shall I prune my trees, or, at what height shall the head be formed? is a question that is often asked by persons just starting an orchard. The answer given by different persons will vary all the way from the ground to six feet high. "Low heads" have

been, and in some localities still are very popu-

lar. The advantages of this system are: 1st,

their convenience for pruning and thinning and

gathering the fruit. 2nd, their beauty of form.

trunk and thus protect it from the damaging

heat of the sun. And 4th, being near the ground

they are less affected by the strong winds. I

think every one will a lmit the correctness and

force of each of these reasons in favor of low

heads so long as the trees are small-say till ten

to twelve or fifteen years of age. As the trees

come to the size generally attained at this age,

the disadvantages of the low heads begin to ap-

pear, and they continue to appear more distinct-

ly every year as long as the trees live. These disadvantages are: 1st, the branches in order to give their leaves the benefit of light and air

in abundance are compelled to run out long arms these are ladened with fruit the weight is so great on one side that the branch drags on the ground to the injury of both tree and fruit, or it is split off at its connection with the trunk and the tree is thus ruined. 2nd, you cannot get to the body of such a tree without climbing through the top, which is quiet inconvenient, to say the least. 3rd, the want of a free circulation of air under the branches will result of smut on the fodder, which I have never tried in dampness and the growth of rank weeds and grass that will not be conducive to the welfare of the tree. 4th, the concentrated heat of the ground or snow, will often produce sunscald and thus induce the borer to begin its ravages just at the base of the branches where their injuries question; and, though I am not favorable to much green grass. culture in orchards in general, yet there are times when the vigor and productiveness of nearly every orchard will be promoted by a thorough, ing preventive of disease. Now is the time to either lying on the ground or swinging within two or three feet of it is absurd. Any one who of the trees, will find the lower branches on a with the body of the tree. They gradually come to this position by carrying heavy loads of fruitfrom year to year.

The advantage of low heads in a windy climate or locality is more imaginary than real. The lower banches on such trees will generally be longer as I have already stated, and the wind in the open prairies of the west are generally as strong near the ground as a few feet above. It is the leverage given by the long branches that give the winds their power for damage to trees. I am thus particular on this point because I believe many are making a mistake by allowing their fruit trees to grow like gooseberry or current bushes. Such persons, if they live, generally learn their mistake when it it is too late to correct it.

The mechanical part of pruning should be should be as smooth as a sharp knife will make cut off; nor should the upper side be left longer branch. All crowded and cr that are liable to rub and chafe should be pruned out. The cutting of large branches should be prevented by rubbing off all buds and shoots that start where branches are not needed. All wounds made by cutting large branches should be covered at once by a good coat of thick L. J. TEMPLIN. Hutchinson, Kas

## Winter.

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 gressive, reading and thinking man has been feeding corn stalks. I have been in the state steel" with which the average farmer is chained 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. Also 3rd, the branches being low will shade the took 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 accidently 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

season. I have kept from 30 to 45 horses and growing wealth in the former than the list- size by itself. If any die out, take a few up 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 beeen a great amount 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 sun between the branches so near the ground as in the orchard, and eat it along with the dry to be increased by the reflected heat from the 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

Every man who owns a farm, and raises corn and cattle, can easily have this cheap and paythough shallow plowing. But to think of make your arrangements to sow grass seed in plowing an orchard with the lower branches the spring. Seed is cheap and plenty. I sowed mine with spring wheat. I suppose it would do as well or better without grain, but in that case will go into an orchard that has been bearing the ground should be pretty free from weeds, or twelve or fifteen years and notice the condition they would choke the grass. The ground should be in fine condition, and the grain drilled or harmajority of the trees with the bearing ends low- rowed in before the seed is sown, which should er than the base at the point of their connection then be lightly harrowed or brushed in. I don't know but green rye would answer the same Tenn., than they do in Wisconsin and Iowa. 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.

nough 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.

#### Burlingame, Kas. Farm Fences.

Much has been written and published on this subject and for a period of over 50 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 maintainance of unnecessary

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

CHEAPER FENCES.

A radical and sudden change from pasturage to soiling, from fencing to non-fencing, is not 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 promy experience in the line of stock feeding, and | bold and manly enough to break the "hooks of to the deep worn ruts, formed by each succeeding generation following in the foot-prints of its predecessor, without ever stopping to see whether they led by as direct a line as practicable, on as easy a grade, and on a good solid road-bed to their goal. These useful leaders and "bellweathers," 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, that when stock keeping is the leading interest, fences may be mainly dispensed with, and that the same area of land, under a judicious soiling system, will carry three to five fold the stock, that the old system will and pay all the additional expenses chargeable to the new system.

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

It is also conceded that the fertility of the

was never fenced from the rest of my fields, but infinitely better maintained than it is with in a mixture of well rooted manure and clay, that in time become great leaning trees. When all the horses and cattle were allowed free pasturing; and further, that there is an apparent made to the consistence of thick paint. If your range in the orchard through all the feeding greater degree of prosperity and more rapid plants are uneven assort them, and plant each

> I recently delivered to a leading dairyman of Wisconsin, plans for a cheese factory, embracing all modern improvements, and of course, S. E. V., in the cheese curing room, and he inno 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 embarking on new lands, to fence only small paddocks about the barns and stables, and to depend will likely do the greatest damage. 5th, culti- had, that there is not the slightest danger in on soiling mainly at once, before they have, as vation in such an orchard is simply out of the feeding stalks thus in connection with a little many others have done, overwhelmed themselves inches high, potatoes, onions, lettuce, radishes, 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 here that are not visitors from the north. Any it, in warm, well ventilated, lighted and watered stables.

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

I found that unhoused cattle and horses and sheep suffered more in S. W. Va., and eastern J. WILKINSON. Harvard, Ill.

## Hedge Fence.

I propose herein to give my practical experi-

ence in planting, attending and raising the best

fence, 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, is they are so awkward-looking in their flight, and 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 in length, with a long neck and a body about as like to hear about it. Therefore, be sure that long as their bills. Herons are very numerous your hedge row is upon the line, between yourself and neighbor, this is of great importance, which is the large, white heron, standing three not that it will make the fence any better, but fore, anytime during the season before the weed are no ducks as yet, comparatively, and no wild seeds ripen, plow your ground eight feet wide, geese so far as I have seen. I am informed intend to plant the hedge; let it a alone until here that migrate south in winter. and onducting an experimental farm and farm spring and you are ready to plant; then harrow I think this a very desirable part of Florida. very thoroughly. Plow again, throwing the furrow to the centre. Harrow again, until sonville, and a mile and a half from the sea thoroughly pulverized, now stake off the row, and throw out one beam deep furrow; let it lay a day or two before planting, so that it will settle. When you get ready to plant stretch a line upon the land-side of your furrow as close to quite as plentiful beyond the inlet for many the edge of it as you can, take a shovel and clean out the row nicely, and drop your plants four (4) inches apart. You can do this by making a mark upon your line every 4 inches (either white or red will do.) Now let one man use the shovel, one drop, and one cover the plants with a hoe, after this, press the dirt down upon the plants by stepping very closly along in the row, now take a one or two horse plow and cover the plants entirely. Take a steal rake and level the ground on top of the row, and you are done work until the weeds begin to start; then go over again with rake which will keep the top of 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. A 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 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 bending 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" h edges; always give your hedge the best of cultivation. The fourth year shape your hedge, leaving it wide at the base tapering to a point at the top, always making an upward cut, (never cut downward) as it will tend to make your plant grow uneven. 3 to 4 feet is high enough for any hedge fence. Size at one year old from & to 3-16 is a No. 1, plant, 8 inch root, soil in districts in which soiling is practiced is 4 inch top. Puddle them well before planting,

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 Laud formed me that he was convinced that he could 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 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 6 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 day during a walk out into the "Hummock," we will see large tlocks 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 wrens, 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 male has a large top-knot of bright scarlet feathers, the female having a much smaller top-knot and less brilliant in color. Owls and very plenty and of the largest kinds. I have observed the bald eagle and very large fishhawks along the river and coast. Among the water birds the pelicans are the most noticeable to persons coming from a northern climate; when they alight in the water they seem to tumble in just anyhow, making a great splash. Their bills are about a foot or sixteen inches and of several varieties, the most noticeable of or four feet high. There are large flocks of sea may save you some trouble in the future. There- gulls and coast snipe in great numbers. Thereleaving a very deep dead furrow where you that in summer there are large numbers of birds

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 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.

Blake, Volusia Co, Fla.

## Horticulture in Reno County.

At the regular meeting of the Reno County Horticultural Society, held at Hutchinson, on January 4th. 1879. the following committees 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. Hoagland, 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. L. 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 Saturday of February, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the ofce of Houk and Whitelaw, in Hutchinson.

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 better 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 com- have one person who shall have sole care and bination has agreed to accept. It is presumeable 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 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 whoever is deputized to attend to the feathered rival companies .- Indiana Farmer.

value is contained in his land, buildings, fences, selves with papers devoted to their specialty. stock, implements, and crops? One day's work will easily accomplish this, and, at the same time, me tell you how you can get them; but first impress upon the farmer's mind just what is to let me say one word, and that is, you must not be done towards keeping all intact. Then by expect a hen to lay all winter, all spring, all carefully noting in a memorandum book each summer, and all through the fall; 'tis not the item that has cost money, and each article sold nature of the bird. To get eggs during the for money, they may be quickly transferred at winter select all the earliest of your this year's stated times to a book where the record will be pullets-if you haven't enough, put some of aggregated, and where it will remain intact, your last year's birds with them; give them a Soon, under a system like this, the farmer will warm house to sleep in (by that I mean a house want to know what each crop, and perhaps what free from draughts), clean and well ventilated; separate items of each crop costs. This again have, if possible, a place where you can feed may be easily found. It will lead to a more in- them separate from the rest of your fowls in the telligent system of farming in every way.—Prai- morning. Their first meal should consist of a

ty of appearance of grain and ear. Yet planted previous culture?

ing 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

-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 tax-payers and the smaller cost of living? The eggs are so cheap you don't care whether they Husbandman unhesitatingly answers 'yes,' to lay or not. 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 pullets are commencing to lay." it deserves as a calling till farmers learn to keep accurate accounts, and can tell with certainity wherther 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 of sheep, and every farmer who keeps sheep-as 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 slip-shod 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 promonths. 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 credit accounts, and a record of all business transactions, no reasonable man can doubt.—Country Gentleman.

## Loultry.

## The Care of Poultry.

The following article selected from the Southern Planter and Farmer was written by a practical farmer and funcier, 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 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, tribe, let he or she be interested pecuniarily in -Why should not the husbandman know at the work, and let them have proper instructions the beginning of the year just how much money either from their elders or by supplying them-

"Do you want eggs this winter? Then let warm mash of corn meal, as early as possible Some years past, the writer had two varieties after day-break; into this mush throw what of seed corn, which presented an almost identibefore; if you will spare the time to chop up on the same field, in adjoining plots, the one all the meat and vegetable scraps, the potato yielded fifty-five bushels, the other one hundred and turnip peelings, bits of bread, odds and and ten bushels of shelled corn per acre on the ends of all kinds, mixing the same into the same manuring; and an unmanured strip along- meal before pouring on the water (which should side, planted with the better seed, furnished at be boiling), it would be all the better for your the rate of sixty-eight bushels of crop per acre. poultry; costs nothing but your time and it will would any one have any hesitation here as to pay you well in the extra production of eggs. which corn was the most desirable for seed? At noon a feed of rye, oats or wheat screenings, And yet how could the value be determined by and at night, wheat or wheat screenings. Do the appearance, apart from the history of its not feed whole corn in any quantity to laying fowls. I forgot to say if the weather is any The gardener applies this experience in secur- ways cold, add a strong dash of red pepper to their morning's mash, which should be mixed

> "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

"Don't confine your poultry any more than abwhole farm if they will; a yard is a convensolutely necessary; let them roam over the ience. 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

## 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 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; alswells.

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 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 skine 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. Cartis, Kirby Homestead, N. Y.

Training a Sheep-Dog. Commence breaking the pup when not older han 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 he 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 "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 welltrained 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.—Home and Farm.

## The Pig in Agriculture.

During the fiscal yearending 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, of them might annually be exported from this amount to but little more than one-fifth as much as those of our pig products, and the whole farmer knows that when he has happened to cattle exports only amount to 56-100 of the pig produce such a horse—a good, sound, active, exports. These export figures of pig products clean-limbed, quick stepper, that would weigh have doubled in less than ten years, and we may reasonably expect them to reach \$125,000,000 nary horse. during the next ten years. We have ample remand of the markets.

The pig is found to produce a pound of pro- profit from our advice and breed from such

duct from less food than either cattle or sheep, horses. We believe that every intelligent genyear, and exporting less, proportionately, of the 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 pound of corn in the foreign mark-

The production of pork should be encouraged 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 ail was made for-unless to wag when nursing; 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 high place in our agriculture; should be fostered in every way-his capabilties 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 temperanent 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 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 colt 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 and be gradually increased, but never carried to fatigue. Light work is no objection, providing exercise is the object rather than work; most 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 Coun-

## A Suggestion to Horse Breeders.

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 cultured 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 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 country to Great Britain at a profit. Every show what we may do in a few years more. They from 1,300 to 1,600 pounds, it has been no trouble to sell him at about double the price of an ordi-

And now, when we tell our readers that there sources for growing and fattening pigs in unis a race of horses that are uniformly of this sallimited numbers and can supply the demand able size and type, as finely fixed and as unihowever much it may increase. And since we can formly transmitted as are the peculiar qualities produce pork, bacon and hams cheaper than any of the Essex hog. If they believe what we tell other country, we are likely to have the com- them to be true, and are within the reach of any representative of this breed, they will assuredly

and therefore is the most economical machine to tleman who has traveled in France, will agree manufacture our great corn crop into market- with us in saying that the Percheron-Norman able meat. Our people are becoming wiser every draft horses of that country are more uniform and transmit their own character to their prograw material and more of condensed product. eny with greater certainty than any other breed ways wash with something healing. Splinter If it takes seven pounds of corn, on an average, of horses in the world. And that they are now ways wash with something heating. Springer to make a pound of pork, as is no doubt the case, nearly of the type which commerce demands in the farmer begins to see the great economy of 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 on the further consideration that it carries off 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 to 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 farm and draught purposes, should be regluarly breeding purposes to an animal of inferior breed exercised after they are two years old. Of course or to a mongrel. And so we have no hesitathis must be light and of short duration at first, tion 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. farmers forget this essential point, and overwork 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 It is one of the inexorable laws which lie at high-grade bull calves can be purchased at prices but little, if any, above their value for rearing 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 on everything, when it is so difficult for the 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 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. Unfortu-nately there are still too many who do not realize that they would make money by the pay-ment of even a small fee; but certainly, in most neighborhoods not already fully stocked, the our cities, and if we had them to spare thousands owner of a good bull could annually receive in service fees a sum equal to a high rate of inter-est 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 common-place 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. Lire-Stock Jerusyl

MUSH BISCUIT .- 1 quart of milk (water wil dof, a piece of lard the size of an egg, 1 tablespoonful of salt; put on the fire; when boiling add sufficient corn meal to make a rather stiff mush. When this is milk warm add 1 cup of yeast, and sufficient flour to make into dough. Work well; in the morning make up into cakes; let it rise about fifteen or twenty minutes, and then bake.

A BAKED PLUM PUDDING .- Take one pound of flour, one half pound of currants, one half pound raisins, one half pound suct, one egg, one half pint of milk, a little candied peel; chop the suct finely; mix it with the flour, currants, stoned raisins and sliced peel; add the well-beaten egg, and add milk enough to make the pudding of the consistency of very thick batter. Put it into a buttered dish, and bake in a good oven from one and a quarter to one and a half hours; turn it out; strew sifted sugar over and serve.

CRANBERRY JELLY .- Put one quart of cranberries, which have been carefully picked over, to boil in one pint cold water; have ready in a bowl one pint white sugar, when the cranberries are perfectly soft, mush them while hot through a collander into the bowl which contains the sugar, and stir until the sugar is dissolved; then pour into moulds and set in a cool place for at least twenty-four hours. If the cranberries are good and no more water is used than the recipe calls for, this way of cooking them makes beautiful moulds for the table.

STEWED OYSTERS.—Heat a quart of oysters in their own liquor; the moment the edges begin to ruffle skim them into a hot dish, and add to them a tablespoonful of butter cut into small pieces. To the liquor add a teacupful of hot cream or rich milk and season to taste with salt and white, or cayenne pepper. Skim well, turn it over the oysters and serve immediately.

OYSTER SOUP .- Put three teacupfuls of rich milk in a saucepan to heat; drain the juice from a quart of oysters and add to it; put in one teaspoonful of salt, one of white pepper, and a tablespoonful of butter. Roll four medium sized crackers as fine as flour, and when the milk is just ready to boil, sift these in slowly and stir until it boils up once, then add the oysters, and as soon as the edges curl serve immediately, accompanied by oyster crackers and pickles.

FRICASSEED OYSTERS.—Put a quart of oysters to heat in their own liquor; the moment it begins to simmer turn them into a colander, and save the liquor in a dish. Put a tablespoonful of butter into a saucepan, and when it melts put in two teaspoonsful of flour. Stir and cook for a minute or two then add the oyster liquor by degrees. When well mixed and almost boiling take off the saucepan while you stir in the yolks of two eggs beaten with half a cupful of cream or rich milk. Season to taste with pepper and salt, and put in the oysters. Return to the fire for a minute but do not let it boil, then turn over slices of buttered toast and serve immedi-

The question of transportation is one that comes so directly home to the producer that he naturally enough is disposed to investigate. Especially with present low prices, the farmer is seeking relief. The agricultural interests may be groping in the dark, but persistent search will find out the right in coming time, and we opine, at no very distant day. Conceding the importance of condensation and economy, there are other equally important points to be treated. Admitting all that is claimed for railroads, as developing agencies, and which are now the great transportation mediums, candor compels the belief that in many instances they are unjust to their patrons, and in the end to themselves. The effects and consequences of our practice what they preach? The Agency espresent depressed condition of affairs should be shared equally by all interested. There should be mutual accomodations to surrounding and existing circumstances. If railroads have in any manner overreached themselves, as have individuals in many instances, they are not justified in seeking relief by oppression and extortion at the expense of produce and people.-Ne-

## Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary, O. H. Kelley, Louisville, Ken-tucky; Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

COLORADO STATE GRANGE.—Master, Levi Booth, Deenver; Lecturer, J. W. Hammett, Platteville. MISSOURI STATE GRANGE.—Master, H. Eshbaugh, Ianover, Jefferson county; Secretary, A. M. Coffee.

getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues, 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, post-age paid for \$1.00.

## The Grange and its Offices.

business is called to have everything in readi- leads the way to a higher life. - Grange Bulletin. papers at all ?"

ness for prompt action. He must have his work so laid out that he will not need to hunt all through his book, but have his business clearly marked and ready, so that the different orders shall be gotten through with as promptly as pos-Secretary, alive to his responsibilities, is a necese evil and the remedy he thus states: sity in a prosperous and flourishing grange. The duties of the Overseer are important, although they are not so onerous as are those of the Master. He wants to be prompt in his lighted intelligence on the part of the farmer. movements, watch proceedings carefully, be Hon. M. B. Batcham in a prize essay on this prepared to step in if there is any lagging in the work, and prepare himself by close attention to the duties of the Master's position, to which he is likely to attain, if he shows him- young men from each county would attend the self fitted for the place by his conduct in the Overseer's chair. The Steward and Assistant have important duties to perform. In initiations they must remember that much of the solemnity of the ritual is destroyed by an officer not beless the Master and Assistant Steward properly take a deep interest in the education of our men appreciate the responsibilities attaching to their positions, and make themselves perfectly acquainted with the details of their duties in this respect, all the dignity and force of the ceremony is worse than lost. Of course this applies to other officers, but not in the same degree, as a slip with them can be glossed over, but in these two there must be absolute correctness. Then the members must not be behind in their parts. When business is before the grange which requires motions made to dispose of, do not fall into the habit of letting one person make all the necessary motions. Every member whether brother or sister should be ready to take turns in rising promptly and addressing the Master, and moving appropriate resolutions. The members who are not officers must not think that because they have elected others, they themselves are free from responsibility. In the carrying out of the different orders of business, if all are ready to take part, the work can be gotten through with so rapidly that time can be taken for more interesting matters than mere routine. The prosperity of a grange depends on the amount of interest which is excited among its members, and to keep this up, the whole machinery of the grange must be made to move along with perfect smoothness, and jars and hitches be things never seen in its working .-Canadian Farmer.

### The Business Agency.

Wm. Ross, of Noble county Ohio, in Cincinnati Grange Bulletin, says on the above sub-

The rank and file of the grange have to be taught through the press, and the grange lecturer, how they have been cheated and swindled by self-appointed agents, commission men, peddlers, sharpers, bummers, drummers, etc.,-for their name is legion-that they can hardly be induced to have confidence in anybody, not even themselves. Like David, they have said in their haste, "All men are liars."

Now the plan upon which the Agency, and many of our grange enterprises are conducted, savors so strongly of the old plan of doing business that members are feeling unsafe.

Notwithstanding the Business Agents may be placed under bonds, yet the commission plan fails to secure their confidence. The joint stock plan, where the stockholders control the concern and receive all the profits is worse yet. The National and State authorities have been preaching to us the beauties of the Rochdale plan of co-operation, and the necessity of educating the members in this plan for some time, and the statements, fill out a deed, write a resolution, question comes up in my mind, why don't they preside over a meeting, speak directly and tablished on the true co-operative plan, which than all, see a point when stated by another. would give to stockholders a fixed interest on share capital, and to purchasers a pro rata share of the profits based on their purchases, would, no doubt, secure the confidence of the members of the Order. We have a store in Noble county based on this plan, giving to each member in good standing his share of the profits, in paid up stock, whenever his share amounts to a share of stock, and about a year's experience proves that it is a grand success. It is growing up rapidly, and requiring but little effort except to accommodate customers. The writer, in canvassing for subscriptions to stock, endeavored to impress on every member that he or she had an interest in KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master, Wm. Sims, To-peka; Secretary, P. B. Maxson, Emporia; Treasurer, W. P. Popenoe, Topeka.

## Make the Home Attractive.

Notwithstanding the good influences of the TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINAIE GRANGES. grange organization in making farm life more For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of eciple and order books which will prevent accounts many of our young people have their heads many of our young people have their heads turned towards towns and cities. It is evident that we must not cease our efforts in the direction of making the home and grange still more We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons. neighborhoods more attractive by erecting fine grange halls, churches, school houses, etc., and by raising the tone of society, by increasing the gin to exercise his brain upon it, and think and The master should be prepared each evening general intelligence of the community. If these with matters of interest and profit to the mem- matters are attended to, our children will be His first step in the direction of improvement bers. Let him lay out to have something which contented and happy at home, and particularly he thinks will be of use to them, whether it be if we adorn it by planting flowers and evergreen a short literary production which may start the and deciduous trees, and orchards of all kinds minds of members on new trains of thought, or of fruit. Our homes should be prepared for our some dissertation on crop raising or stock man-children and our children's children. They agement, or fruit culture, etc., calculated to should never be sold. They should be supplied bring out discussion and allow each a chance of with every attraction that the means of the owngiving his or her own experience on these er can supply. They should be arranged so as but let me put one or two questions. 1st. How points, and thus add largely to the stock of gen- to make, not only the family comfortable and many business men, merchants, mechanics, or eral information. The Secretary's duties are happy, but all of the domestic animals comfor- lawyers in the state of Missouri fail to conduct very important, as much of the work devolves table and happy also. This is practical Chris- a regular reading of newspapers? 2nd. What on him. He wants to be ready as each order of tianity. It is elevating and ennobling, and proportion of nearly half a million farmers read

### Agricultural Improvement.

Worthy master Ellis in his address before the Ohio State Grange, referred to the necessity for establishing and mantaining a higher standsible, and valuable time not be wasted. A good and of agriculture throughout the State. The

"O ir soils are deteriorating, this must be stopped, their fertility must be increased, and this can only be done by the exercise of more ensubject says that "if nine-tenths instead of onetenth of the farmers of the state would subscribe for, and read agricultural journals, and fifty course of the lectures soon to commence at the State University, there would be no doubt in my mind as to the speedy renovation of the soils of Ohio." Our only hope is in the increased and widespread intelligence upon the underlying princiing thoroughly well up in his part. In fact un- ples of the science of agriculture. We must and women as well as that of our children.

## The Key Note.

The following article, under the above head by John Monteith, in the Journal of Agriculture, is so well put and exactly to the point that we commend its careful perusal to every farmer.

Mr Walker struck it when in his remarks be fore the State Grange. he said: "Among the 293 members of Congress there are no farmers. This is all wrong and must be changed, but can be changed only by a concert of action, and a more liberal education." This truth has often been uttered, but not often enough among farmers themselves. It should silence the complaining cant that we have heard so long, that farmers do not occupy prominent positions in the legislative and executive branches of government because other interests have combined to oppress them. The truth is, the farmer will rise to the top when he is able to do so, and not before. The reason why six millions of farmers are outwitted by a hundred thousand lawyers is because the lawyers have the most wit-that is the long and the short of the whole business. Farmers will tackle lawyers, politicians and bummers on the floors of Congress just so soon as they get wit enough to do it and not before. I use this word wit in its radical sense, and as more expressive of the real thing to be secured than the phrase used by Mr. Walker-liberal education. This last is liable to mislead and does mislead. It smells too much of college lamp oil and dead languages. A very small fraction only of those who represent us in Congress have obtained this "liberal education," but they are nearly all, bummers included, possessed of educated wits. I think I can make clear the point I desire to urge. Let me illustrate: You may go any day about noon to the Merchant's Exchange and call together a dozen merchants and you will find them to a man possessed of a limited in distinction from a liberal education. Quite likely among them you find one who has climbed from a roustabout to a large flour deal-

er. Another will tell you he came to St. Louis a poor, bare-footed boy and worked his way up, and so on through the whole squad. So far as the prescribed curriculum of the schools is concerned these men have had limited advantages. Yet, if you start any of the leading questions of the day among them, you will find them ready and able to express themselves, to penetrate the subject and discuss it. These men can execute any sort of business; write a straightforward business letter, keep accounts, make out accurate quickly to the point, and what is worth more The same is true of mechanics, artisans, and of course lawyers. These men are all obliged to cultivate their wits by the very conditions of

their business. It quite different with farmers as they run. Go to any county seat where they are collected on a Saturday and select a dozen. They are men of sound judgment, good sense, excellent intentions, and, it may be, of decided convictions. Spring a leading public question, and they will tell you how they did vote, or how they are going to vote, possibly will indulge in some general expression of facts and principles; but they cannot penetrate, grapple, discuss. This they depend uponmen in other pursuits to do for them. Few of them keep a correct system of accounts. If they have a receipt, or an order, or a note, or a resolution to draft, they turn to a merchant or post-master or lawyer with the familiar language of dependence, "you do this, you are used to it, and I ain't." The conditions of the farmer's parsuit do not impose the necessity of quick wits, penetrating wits, or (on general matters) informed wits. To put it in a few words, the farmer fails to place himself in the representative positions of thought, because he has always depended upon professional men todo his think-

ing for him. Now then for the remedy. The farmer's pursuit must educate him, and todo this he must beread, and begin to ask the question "why?" is to get papers and books. And first of all the agricultural paper is his primer. He knows for example, that certain crops are not adapted to a "post oak" soil, but beyond this fact he knows nothing. The agricultural paper stimulates the question "why," and instructs in the answer. I shall be compelled to come to this subject again

## Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO, I. REED & CO., Nassua, New York. GOLD Any worker can make \$12 a day at home. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.



## STORAGE AND

# Commission Warehouse.

Consignments of goods solicited. Storage for grain, merchandise or household furniture. Highest cash price paid for Flax seed or Castor Beans. Rye and Corn wanted in carload lots.

## Agricultural Machinery,

Feed Grinders, Fanning Mills, Corn Shellers, All kinds of farm machinery exchanged for grain. PLOWS

At less than cost to close out a consignment. For the next 30 days I will sell this lot of stirring plows, at the following prices: 12-inch wood beam These plows are warranted to scour in any soil, Call and see the BROWNE SULKY PLOW, at the store, opposite Shawnee Mills. Warehouse on Santa Fe R. R. Track, foot of Seventh St.

S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.



## THE **American Young Folks**

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

## FOR THE LOW PRICE OF 50 CENTS.

Among the many good things we shall offer the enders of American Young Folks for 1879 will be

Among the many good things we shall offer the readers of AMERICAN YOUNG FOLKS for 1879 will be One or two good stories in every number, 12 Chapters in Natural History, 16 Chapters in Natural History, 16 Chapters in Natural History, 16 Chapters in Natural History, 17 Chapters in Natural History, 18 Chapters in Natural History, 18 Chapters in Natural History, 18 Chapters in Natural History, 19 Chapters, 19

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

W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAND STUD OF

HORSES.



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

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

## Since 1872 It has been Replenished by

ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX IMPORTED

MARES AND STALLIONS My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free,

M. W. DUNHAM,

Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill

### Breeders' Directory.

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

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-shires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas,

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

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

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

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

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

DR. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co. Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weight 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and helfers for sale Correspondence solicited.

H ALL BROS, Ann Aarbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 34 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

### Physician.

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

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

### Nurserymen's Directory.

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

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

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

## Sheep For Sale.

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

## Sheep For Sale.

100 or 200 head of young healthy graded morino ewes for sale. They have been served by rams aver-aging 22 pound. Address C. J. FRY, Belfield, Rush Co., Kansas.

## 50 Poland-China Pigs

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

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

Thoroughbred English Berkshire

-ALSO-

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens. None but first-class stock shipped.

BERKSHIRE PICS

## COLLEGE FARM

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sal-lie, St. Bridget, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British Sovereign II, 533, Cardiff's Surprise 1965, and others. These pigs we of-fer at very low prices. Also a few

ESSEX PIGS

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

RIVERSIDE HERD NO. 1.



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





## THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,

## 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

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 and large stockholders of railroad companies; in the state constitution. that unjust discriminations are made against small dealers frequently, and in favor of large in business by crushing out men of smaller in freights; and of favoring locations and neighdistances. 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 inare constantly being used to oppress the weak and unprotected.

On the other hand, the railroad officers protest against interference with the management tradesmen and other creditors he may have of their roads by laws prescribing freight rates, which cannot but prove prejudicial to their interest, as many and constantly changing circumstances, unforseen until they arise, have to be met and controlled, and in order to conduct their roads successfully, the untrammeled adroad.

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 Let this and similar acts, the work of adventurfavor 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 garments.

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 semitropical 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 builded them omes 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 protecting ægis.

### 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 charged, which have crippled prosperous busi- laws which will necessitate the repeal of not a ness in many localities, created distress and un- few unwise ones, it is fair to presume that they certainty, and thus have been the means of in- will be thankful to have any suggestions which terrupting old and well established branches of will tend to assist them in their labor of legistrade, while new enterprises have been fostered lation. Among those laws which call loudest at other points for the aggrandizement of friends for reform, is the exemption or homestead clause

If ever there was a refuge for rogues, engineered through a legislature, the exemption law shippers, tending to build up great monopolies of Kansas is that act. Honest men would never ask such a clause for their protection, and means by unjustly discriminating against them rascals should have no such favors provided for them. This homestead provision exempts 160 borhoods, especially at competing points, by acres of land with all it may be made to concharging less freights for long than for short tain 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 jury of the public is very great, and that they as his homestead. He may owe every business house in the city, bills for the necessaries and luxuries he uses, roll in wealth, and not a penny of his ill-got gains can be touched by honest

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 ministrative ability of the ablest men in the such laws, and no rogue should be accorded country is necessary to conduct successfully so such a privilege. Such laws encourage and 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 saled or mortgaged, than that the present delusive homestead act should continue to disgrace the 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 claims of creditors. But the law of this state 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 home

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 ers 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 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

stitution, 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 level reforms needed to protect 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 to a concurrent resolution at 11.30 A. M., to hear much impaired by the same cause. Unless farm- the Governor's message. Gevernor St. John apers feed these beautiful, feathered inhabitants peared in person and read his annual Message of the hedge-rows and stubble fields, they will to which close attention was given. 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 uniawful, under a severe penalty, to trap or shoot these as commander of the militia greater power to enable 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 state finances: if farmers do not feed and protect such flocks as they find inhabiting their fields and fence rows. A few basketfuls 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 shiverng under the hedge-rows, and constitute himself their guardian till spring.

Send to C. A. Brocketts & 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 advertisemer 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 volumn 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 woided 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 every thing the farmer or ordinary mechanic and beautiful to the destinates, embracing a period from July 1, 1879, to July 20, 1881, inclusive, will be \$127,400, while 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 evelopedia 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 beyond that shall be given up to pay the just such a law if passed. The farmers are beginning to feel most keenly that much of their profis a snare and a delusion. While it holds out its 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 young state, have been pretty nearly all driven 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 Farm-

## Toodo this will require a revision of the con- Editorial Notes of the Kansas Legisla-

#### 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 him to protect the frontier against a recurrence of the raids, and to enable him to better defend life and property in cases of necessity. The Governor gives the following for the Treasurer's report concerning our

The total receipts of the Treasury from November 30th, 1876, to June 30th, 1877, including balance in Treasury December 1st, 1876, amount to \$850,06428; while the disbursements during the same period amount to \$471,849,08, leaving a balance in the Treasury June 30th, 1877, of \$378,215.80. The total receipts, including balance in the Treasury June 30th, 1877, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1878, amount to \$1,754,891.0; while the total disbursements during the same period amount to \$1,272,910,92, leaving a balance in the Treasury, June 30th, 1878, of \$311,980.18; which sum is made up of the several funds, as follows:

sum is made up of the several funds, as follows:
General revenue         \$117,927 68           Sinking fund         5,871 72           Interest fund         48,810 45           Permanent school fund         30,224 97           Annual school fund         101,42 39           University fund         253 09           Milltory fund         272 08           Rallroad tax fund         2,780 67           Agricultural College fund         283 42           Normal School fund         4,083 70
Total\$311,980 18

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

The report of the Directors of the Penitentiary em 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 farnishes complete information touching the condition of that institution. An examination of the report shows that the daily average number of prisioners confined in the Penitentary from December 1, 1876, to June 30th, 1877, was 415; while the daily average from June 30, 1877, to the close of the fiscal year, June 30th, 1878, was 465; and that the number of prisioners confined at the latter date was 500. There have been discharged during the period covered by this report—

l	By expiration of sentence :
	State prisoners 165
	By pardons:
1	State prisoners 43
1	United States prisoners 6
l	By commutation of sentence : State prisoners
3	Five prisoners have been returned to counties for

the current expenses for the same period are estimated at \$203,365, leaving the amount of expenses over earnings \$75,965.

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 manufactur ing purposes.

## ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

The report of this institution shows that forty-five 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, 1880 and 1881, are 313,513 and \$13,903. This is explusive of the sum of \$3,000, which the Trustees and Superintendent allege is required to creet and furnish a hospital building, which the health of the students, as well as the success of the school demand.

INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE DEAP AND

This institution seems to be well conducted, and is in an encouraging condition. The whole number of pupils enrolled from November 30, 1876, to June 30, 1878, is 109.

Isrs, is 109.

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

In addition to the necessary appropriation for current expenses, the sum of 860,000 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 carnest appeals for additional room.

## ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE.

Of the three hundred and sixty immates under treatment during the blennial period ending June 39, 1878, at the asylum located near Osawatomic, fiftynine 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 39, 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 in stitution is for more room.

The fact that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 39, one hundred and sixty-four insane persons were for want of room, excluded from State Asylum, coupled with the dictates of hunanity, the safety of society, and the welfare of this unfortunate and help-less 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 agyregate to \$198.999.25, 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.

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. Gevernor St. John appeared in person and read his annual Message

The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is one of our most valuable and important documents. Of all the reports in the State and important documents. Of all the reports we stated in the state and important documents. Of all the reports we stated in the state of school districts in the State is 5.136, being an increase since the last report to 271. Number of school houses in the State, 4,29; increase since last report, \$250,196. Whole number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 266, 573; increase since last report, \$250,196. Whole number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 266, 573; increase since last report, \$250,196. Whole number of teachers employed, 6,359; of which 2,861 are males, and \$4,987 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 the age and population of Kansas, possesses a school fund so large and interest 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 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 maxium 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 \$46,80,161; while the expenditures during the same period amount to \$46,01,161; leaving balance on hand, June 30, 1878, of \$787,03. The estimated amount required for the itseaf year closing June 30, 189, 183,530, and for the fiscal year closing June 31, 1881, \$27,290,

#### STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

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 ettizens, but are eagerly sought after by citizens of other states and countries desiring to obtain correct information about Kansas. This department should be liberally sustained by the state, and every necessary provision should be made to inpartment 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, 1860, 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.

#### INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Insurance Department.

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, \$3,800; and to the insurance fund, \$9,446,42.

#### COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

The report of the Commisioner of Fisheries, to which 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 salmon eggs; the deposit without the authority of the Commissioner of 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 Raid Claims which amount to \$528,-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:

Fares and Freights, he says:

Our present law, in my judgment, is wholly inadequate. Section 56 of chapter 25, of the General Statutes of Kansas, prohibits railway corporations from charging oversix cents per mile for transporting passengers. Such a limitation affords no just protection to the traveling public. Nor is it practically any 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, and charges for carrying freight, are less restrictive, if possible, than said section 56. Besides, by these sections, the classification of freights being left entirely at 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 the governor is most

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

ey 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 tribunal transacting county business a petition or recommendation signed by a
majority of the residents of the township, of twentyone 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 ward, of twenty-one years of age and over, both male and female,
in which said dramshop, tavern or grocery is to be ty-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."

in this section."

And earnestly recommend that said section be amended by striking out the provise therein contained, and requiring the party desiring a license under saie section to publish his petition, with the names of the signers thereto, in some newspaper printed and of general circulation in the town, 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 therein, at least thirty days before making such 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

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

STANDING COMMITTERS OF THE SENATE.

1. JUDICIARY—Gillett, Chairman; Messiss, Guthrie, Hallowell, Kellogg, Pyburn, Johnston, Siuss.

2. Ways and Means—Morrill, Chairman; Messis, Kirk, Carpenter, Benedict, Brown, Griffin, Harris,

3. Electrons—Finney, Chairman; Messis, Morrill, Gillpatrick, Gillett, Spurgeon.

4. Federal, Relations—Grass, Chairman; Messis, Buchan, Hallowell, Bradley, Gillpatrick,

5. Rallooabs—Gillpatrick, Chairman; Messis, Murdock, Williams, Matthewson, Richey, Nichols, Henry,

6. Finance and Tanathos—Kirk, Chairman; Messis, Guthrie, Johnston, Savage, Finney,

7. Apportonment, State Appales—Taylor, Chairman; Messis, Grass, Spurgeon, Kellogg, Williams,

8. Appropriations—Johnston, Chairman; Messis, Buchan, Finney, Bradbury, Savage,

man; Messrs, Grass, Spurgeon, Kellogg, Williams,
8. APPROPRIATIONS—Johnston, Chairman; Messrs,
Buchan, Finney, Bradbury, Savage,
9. Corponations—Williams, Chairman; Messrs,
Woodworth, Hadley, Bradley, Greene,
10. Counter and County Lines—Hallowell, Chairman; Messrs, Murdock, Carpenter, Ping, Henry,
11. Mines and Minisg—Harris, Chairman; Messrs,
Griffin, Robinson, Finney, Ping,
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—Buchan, Chairman; Messrs, Gillett, Sluss, Finch, Hamili, 16. AGRICULTURE—Wells, Chairman; Messrs, Robinson, Eyans, Pichos, Haver,

ASSESS, Nichols, Ping, Myers, Woodworth.

15. INSURANCE—Butchan, Chairman; Messrs. Robinson, Evans, Richey, Henry.

16. AGRICULTURE—Wells, Chairman; Messrs. Robinson, Evans, Richey, Henry.

17. Banks and Bankinso—Matthewson, Chairman; Messrs, Guthrie, Benedict, Kirk, Hadley,

18. Manks and Bankinso—Matthewson, Chairman; Messrs, Guthrie, Benedict, Kirk, Hadley,

18. Manupacture—Griffin. Chairman: Messrs. Brown, Hamlin, Myers, Nichols,

19. Enrolled Bills—Hadley, Chairman: Messrs, Kellogg, Hamlin, Pyburn, Savage,

20. Unfinished Business—Woodworth, Chairman; Messrs, Hamlin, Hadley, Wells, Morrill,

21. Engrossed Bills—Ping, Chairman; Messrs, inch, Greene, Myers, Finney,

Reze, Accounts—Pyburn, Chairman; Messrs, Wells, Fichey, Morrill, Finch,

23. Education—Greene, Chairman; Messrs, Bradley Benedict, Ping, Johnston,

24. PUBLIC LANDS—Nichols, Chairman; Messrs, Harris, Bradbury, Brown, Robinson,

25. Public Bulldinos—Evans, Chairman; Messrs, Buchan, Brown, Spurgeon, Metsker,

26. Militaray Affalis—Myers, Chairman; Messrs, Grass, Taylor, Hallowell, Bradley,

27. Claims—Kellogg, Chairman; Messrs, Metsker, Grass, Matthewson, Woodworth,

28. State Linray—Brown, Chairman; Messrs, Robinson, Nichols, Murdock, Kirk,

29. Retrenchingm—Hamlin, Chairman; Messrs, Kyans, Spurgeon, Griffin, Harris,

30. Internal, Menovements—Metsker, Chairman; Messrs, Williams, Spurgeon, Bradbury, Evans,

31. Fees and Salanies—Benedict, Chairman; Messrs, Williams, Spurgeon, Bradbury, Evans,

32. Public Instrumons—Bradley, Chairman; Messrs, Hallowell, Kirk, Woodworth, Wells,

33. Allatia—Savage, Chairman; Messrs, Hallowell, Kirk, Woodworth, Wells,

34. Cities of the Second Class—Guthrie, chairman; Messrs Taylor, Grass, Griffin, Gillett, Sluss, Metsker, Cillatrick baving been appointed asked to

sker.

35. Texas Cattle—Richey, Chairman; Messrs Sluss, Carpenter, Pyburn, Taylor.

Senator Gillpatrick 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 miscella-

neous bills were introduced in both houses and under a new rule adopted giving the mornings 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 Dodsworth, Mr. F. P. Baker and Mr. Bastell being the candidates. Both Houses met in joint convention at 3 p. m. There were a large number of friends and visitors presen from every past of the state to witness the votet

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

 
 Mr. Martin received
 87 votes

 Mr. Dodsworth received
 51 votes

 Mr. Baker received
 28 votes

 Mr. Rastell received
 2 votes
 Mr. Martin having received a majority of all

the Convention, declared elected.

er for the fourth term is one of the highest com- ple, and the man should be selected who can pliments ever given a public official in Kansas. The state printing during Mr. Martin's previous mand the respect of the body of which he beterms of office has been done as well as that of comes a member, by reason of his ability and any state in the Union. It has been a credit to character. If the contest is to be narrowed the officer and the state. He has been an honest, competent official, and to this thorough be- ises or give the most money, the state suffers for lief on the part of the Legislature and the pco- the benefit of the pot-house politicians. Kansas ple is his re-election due. After the announcement of the election both houses adjourned. The standing committees of the House not hav- Washington will reflect credit on his state and ing been announced up to Tuesday evening can- whose moral character will bear the closest not appear in this week's FARMER. The Sena- scrutiny. We have faith that the present legistorial contest at this time occupies the attention lature will give the people just such a represenof everybody, both in and out of the Legislature tative. 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 of travel, just quite so many severe things as he known as "scalp-hunters." Men who come to avenge past political removals of themselves or their friends from lucrative appointments. Such the whisky question. What we mean is that wise hobnobbing in corners, such confidential there are each session fewer drinking and drunkwhispering upon grave matters of state-per- en members, and from our observation up to haps. Calling A and B to meet in room No. - this time, the present Legislature is a pretty where notes are compared, combinations talked strong temperance body. The present governor over, and the possible "dark horses" are groomed. as was his predecessor, is a strong temperance Every man is full of unutterable mysterious advocate. knowledge that the very air is dark with rumors of compacts past or to be. The hotels are cal horizon, smiling and oleagenous as of yore, full, boarding houses crowded, and everywhere Since the hour of his dramatic downfall, he has the question that burthens the moment is—"Any waited for the day when his successor would thing new in senatorial matters?" "No, nothing. You hear anything?" "No." Two min-smiles, and no man can tell as yet whether it ntes after these knownothings 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 lookerson 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 preceeding 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 it so human that those that are not present would like to be. The old Tefft House, that mysterious piece of conglomerate architecture, remains political headquarters. From 7 o'clock 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

Said a friend to us some years ago, "You are 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 n Missouri to understand, is because all people in Kansas average up so high."

If our Missouri friend was here he would ertainly discover a large number of lightening ods 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. Ander on, U.S. Marshal Simpson, Judge Campbell, Judge Horton and others are mentioned among the compromise candidates. It is said that the lemocrats will vote for Blair, Fenlon or Goodin. uft that the greenbackers will vote for Rev. D. P. Mitchell, late candidate for governor. The contest is between Gov. Anthony and Senator Ingails, the strength of the two being hearly equal, with Phillips next. It is no part of our intention to make a partizan 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 Senatorelect will represent something more than the demands and wishes of impecunious place-hunt-

ers. Kansas, with nearly a million of intelli gent 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 apolothe votes cast was, by the presiding officer of gies must be made for his past official record. It is not a mere partizan contest, but one affect-The re-electing of Mr. Martin as State Print- ing the interests and good name of all the peorepresent a whole state impartially and comdown to those who will make the most promwants brains in its Senator, and it wants honesty too; a man whose official life in Kansas and in

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 mains that it pays railroads and pays them well to make these presents. No man is so much of country is admirably calculated for stock, especan ingrate as to say, with a pass in his pocket ially sheep. They assured me that there is an abundance of timber for shedding and corralls, would without that pass.

For years the Legislature has improved upon

Pomeroy once more appears upon the politiwaited for the day when his successor would claim a re-election. He smiles, and smiles, and families from perishing. When a car or two smiles, and no man can tell as yet whether it comes into town, the town people rally and clean means a scalp or not.

Gov. Anthony, Senator Ingalls, Congressman Phillips, and Marshall Simpson each occupy rooms at the Tefft 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 highsuccessful, 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

## Vick's Illustrated Magazine.

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 Donney 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 and discuss in the most friendly manner the lustrated 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 to be the best, but I doubt it, in part, though good in the main, I think. In the first place all 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. Langdon, Kansas. B. P. HANAN.

## New York to the Front.

A special dispatch from New York says that 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 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 greatily to the interest of the Western shipper.—Chicago Journal

## 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 doing well that are fed and shedded.

I have seen two men from Kiawa, forty-five miles south of Kinsley, who say their sheep and country is broken and in places quite rough, with an abundance of good water. The country is unsettled, and there are hundreds of good lo-

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 offi-cers 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 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 tough, thrifty class of people, not given to com-plaints. Send us coal and we will live, for we are a

Every one is waiting with patience for the opening of spring, and from presentappearances 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. sonably cheap.

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 cu-rative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering felhis duty to make it known to his suncting lows. 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, directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by address-ing 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 personnae.—A young American in roundabout and leggins, perched upon the fence devouring a huge piece of mince pie, and a maiden of five summers, in pantalettes, looking the fence of the summers of the summer of the fence of the fe very wishfully at the gormand on the fence. Young America—"I say, sis, does your mar 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 boss, too! Aint my mar good?" (carefully stowing it away in his pocket). That boy "is father to the man" who must have 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, apples for this section of the state that may prove 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. Winchel'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 Balsam, the great thront 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 by Swift and Lung medicine. There is nothing equal to sels required, and already fourteen iron-screw doses will benefit. A large bottle will do won-dose which are now on the way to New York. It is by Swift and Lung with the control of the control druggists everywhere.

## 40 8 and 9 -

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans 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.

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 thriv-ing condition, for it supplies the valued quali-ties 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 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 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 bar-gains—prices, 89c, \$1.25, \$1.34, \$1.69, \$1.74, \$1.88 and \$1.98 each at Bartholomew's "cheap

## Markets.

New York Money Market. NEW YORK, January 20, 1879.

GOVERNMENTS—Firmer.
RAILROAD BONDS—Strong.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCKS—The stock market was active and excited throughout the day. In early dealings, prices advanced ½@3½ per cent, but towards the close, declined. The general list declined ½@2½ per cent.
The market closed firm, at a recovery of ½@½ per cent.

The market closes that the 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@3 per cent.

DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5 per

### Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, January, 20, 1879. The Price Current reports:

The Price Current reports:

WHEAT—Recepts, 27,726 bushels; shipments, 20,075
bushels; unsettled; No. 2, 81½c; No. 3, 75c; No. 4, 72c,
CORN—Recepts, 13,825 bushels; shipments, 13,025
ushels; market firm; No. 2, 22½c; rejected, 21½c,
OATS—Slow; No. 2, 20c,
HAY—Dull; \$7 50@8 50.

FLOUR—Demand fair; XXX to fancy, \$1 75@2 25
por sack.

per sack.
PROVISIONS—Fair demand and firm; clear bacon sides \$4 75@5; long clear sides, \$4 50@4 75,
SUGAR CURED HAMS—\$7 25@7 50,
LARD—\$6.

## New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1879. FLOUR—Quiet; superfine western and state, \$3 25@ 55; common to good, \$3 65@3 90; good to choice, 8 95@4 50; white wheat extra, \$4 55@5 25; St. Louis,

\$3 9064 50; white wheat extra, \$4 5565 25; St. Louis, \$3 8065 75.

WHEAT—Dull, weak and lower; choice No. 3 spring, 92c; ungraded red, \$1 0161 09c; No. 3, do., \$1 036 1034; No. 2 do., \$1 09460 1094; ungraded amber, \$1 0561 10; No. 3 white, \$1 034; No. 2 do., \$1 0761 10;

RYE—Pirmer; western, 55658c.

BARLEY—Quiet.

CORN—Moderate demand; ungraded 471/4647/c; No. 3, 451/c; steamer, 451/646c; No. 2, 461/c in store; 471/c afloat.

OATS—Dull and drooping; mixed western, 301/46 311/c; white do. 334/638c.

171/c affoat.

OATS—Dull and drooping; mixed western, 301/c
OCCUPY (CONTINUED OF THE CONTINUED OF THE CONTINU

BEEF—Steady:
BEEF—Steady:
BEEF—Steady:
BEEF—Steady:
BEEF—Steady:
BEOFT long:
BOTH long:

## St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis, January 20, 1879

FLOUR—Unchanged. WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red, 931/4c cash; 94c Janu-ry; 945/4695c February; 995/4695c March; No. 3 do.,

WHEAT—Lower, No. 2 red, 93% cash; 94c January; 945% 95c February; 995% 95c March; No. 3 do., 89/c.

CORN—Lower, and active for the future; 29/6 29/4 cash; 30/629/4 February; 31/4631c March; 33/4633/4 May 29/4 cash; no option, RYE—Quiet; 43% 644c.

BARLEY—Unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady: \$1 04.
PORK—Higher; \$4 04.
PORK—Higher; \$4 05.
DRY SALT MEATS—Higher, and few sellers at the advance; boxed shoulders, \$3 05 for 1st of February delivery; loose, fully cured shoulders, \$3 delivered; twenty-day clear ribs, \$4 20.
BACON—Higher; 100.
BACON—Higher; 100.
BACON—Higher; 86.
WOOL—We quote: Tub—choice—30/631c; medium. 296/30c; dingy and low, 25/627c; unwashed—mixed combing, 22c; medium, 21/621/4c; low and coarse, 16/618c; light fine, 18/620c; heavy do, 16/17/4c; burry, black, etc., 3 to 10c per pound less.

St. Louis Live-Stook Market.

### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis, January 20, 1879. ST. LOUIS, Jānuary 20, 1879.

CATTLE—Demand for heavy steers, good; butchers, stockers and export steers, \$2 75@3 59; cows and heifers, \$263 25; corn-fed Texans, \$2 75@3 50; Colorados, \$3 25@4 10; feeding steers, a trifle easier, \$3 25 &3 65; receipts, 1,100; shipments, 240.

HOGS—Active, excited and higher; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$2 65@2 90; packing, \$3@3 20; butchers, to fancy heavy, \$3,15@3 35; receipts, 15,800; shipments, 940. 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. CHICAGO, January 20, 1879.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Fairly active, and a shade higher; No. 2 spring, 83½c cash; 83½@81½e February; 84½@84½e March.

CORN—Active, firm and a shade higher; 30c cash; 30(4), bid February.

March.

CORN—Active, firm and a shade higher; 30c cash;
30½e bid February.

OATS—Good demand, and a shade higher; 19½e cash; 20½e20½e March; 23½e May.

RYE—Steady and unchanged.

BARLEY—Easier; 90æ92e.

PORK—Easier and higher; opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices: \$8 85 cash; \$8 90 February; \$9 02½æ9 95 March; sales, \$8 90æ9 15 March; \$9 17½9 20 April.

LARD—Strong and higher; \$5 95 cash; \$5 97½æ6 February; \$6 10æ6 12½ March; \$6 20æ6 22½ April; sales, \$8 15æ6 20 April.

BULK MEATS—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, 20æ32e; medium, 32æ36c. Fleece-washed—coarse, 27æ30e; medium, 31æ42e; and fine, 30æ31e. Unwashed—coarse, 19æ20; medium, 32æ24e; fine, 17æ20e. The above prices are for wool in good condition; dingy, heavy, and damaged, 2æ3e 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 15c higher; choice heavy, \$3 10@3 30; light, \$2 85@2 95; mixed packing, \$2 80@3 05.
CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,300; market slow, and 10\_8,15c lower; shippers, \$4@4 25; others dull; cows, \$2@3; bulls, \$2@3 65; stockers, \$2 40@3.
SHEEP—Receipts, 600; shipments, 730; market unchanged.

### Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer Furs, Tallow and Leather.

HIDES—Green

Green, damaged

Green, frozen

Green, kip and calf

Bull and stag

Dry flint prime

Dry Salted, prime

Dry damaged

TALLOW Topeka Butchers' Retail Market ... | BEEF-Sirioin Steak per lb | 12| | Round | 10| | 10| | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | | 10| | 10| | | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10| | 10

## Topeka Retail Grain Market.

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

" Fall No 4

CORN — Fer bu.
" White Old
" Yellow

OATS — Per bu,old
" New

BARLEY—Per bu.
BARLEY—Per bu.
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs
" No 2
" No 3
" Rye

CORN MEAL.

CORN CHOP

RYE CHOP.

## Literary and Domestic.

EDITED BY MRS. M. W. HUDSON.

## Baby has Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school; ah me!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to button or pin,
Or the a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day,
With the little "hindering thing" away

Another basket to fill with lunc.
Another "good-by" to say.
And the mother thands at the door to see
Her baby march away;
And turns with a sigh that is half relief.
And half a se othing akin to grief. She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their home out into the world,
To battle with life alone.
Id not even the baby be left to cheer
the desolate home of that future year.

She picks up garments here and there, Thrown down in carcless haste,
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced;
If the house were always as still as this,
How could she bear the loneliness?

### Teach the Girls How to Earn an Honorable Living.

Is it not time that people generally, not fanatics and paupers only, should recognize the fact that women must live, that they must pay for their living, and that like men they must earn, before they can spend, this payment.

The doctrine that the world owes a man a living is considered a very dangerous one, but the world seems blind to the fact that it is as pernicious to women, to all women at least who are not happily and comfortably married while young, and whose matrimonial happiness and comfort do not endure to old age. To that minor and blessed class these thoughts

do not refer, but for that other and major class, the unsupported women of all ages, in all lands, all conditions of civilization and degrees of intelligence, the unmarried, the widowed, wives with dependent husbands and children, we would beg the sincere sympathy of both men and women. Their struggles for an honorable subsistence are harder than men's because they are women, but they are tenfold harder because they are not educated either to earn, or to save, or to spend money. Most women learn to perform the ordinary domestic duties of housekeeping, more or less skilfully; a few become fine artists in home-making and home-keeping, wifehood and motherhood, while many are indifferent bunglers in all, but all of them do home work in the usual haphazard way of woman's work the world over, sometimes early, sometimes late, sometimes thoroughly, sometimes morial, is it wonderful that women should be

tion, appreciating that knowledge is a lasting in very delicate health. fortune, while riches may depart at any time and the boy who grows to manhood with riches only for his capital, is looked upon as an imbecile, incapable of taking care of his inheritance and untrustworthy with other people's business; yet the girl who grows up doing alternately as she chooses and as half a dozen others choose for her, is expected, if she loses her fortune or her husband, to go to work and earn her own and her family's living like a man, or if she is not expected to do it, it is thought that she should do it without any weakening or complaining.

It is one of the truest marksof ignorance, snobbishness and vulgar pride to hear parents say, "My daughters shall never earn their own living," and one of the best evidences of real intelligence of the needs and necessities of life, to hear a parent say, as did recently in our hearing, the wealthiest woman in the town in which she lived, that her daughters should never A' TRUE STORY FOR MOTHERS AND leave their father's roof and her care, until they knew how to earn an honest living, and had learned, at some trade, habits of promptness and regularity which would make them efficient and regularity which would make them efficient workers. If every mother and father, whether Him who gave redemption to the world. All rich or poor, would give their daughters as well as their sons, this foundation for comfort and morality, they would save more women from the debasing slavery of prostitution than can be saved in any other way.

We know that with many there is the honest theirdaughters unwomanly, unladylike, but they cannot escape the knowledge that such an apprenticeship may be forced upon them by adversity at some time of life, and is it not better and safer that it should come while they have

had been spent without any training. Youth is the time to learn; impressions received then are more lasting and more easily taken up in after

A business education, guided by intelligent and wing parents and judicious teachers, can-not injure any sensible girl, any more than it can make sensible women of naturally silly girls, though it may help to do that, and if in after years she is provided for without need of exertion outside of her own home, the knowledge will help her to be a good wife and mother, than which position no happier or nobler awaits any woman.

## Woman Sufferage and Polygamy.

The committee appointed by the woman suffrage convention held in Washington last week consisting of Mrs. Page, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wills, and Mrs. Williams, the two latter of Utah, called on the President this morning, and presented a memorial and other papers in relation to female suffrage, and charging that the President ignored the women of the country in his annual message. They also called the attention of the President to the recent decision of the Supreme Court in relation to polygamous marriages, and to the effect of the enforcing act of 1862, and said it would make thousands of women out-casts and their children illegitimate. The President listened to what they said and requested Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Wills, to make out statements in writing and submit them to him. He wanted all the information he could procure. They promised to do this; and the President them asked them how he porton afterward. The Judge related it to the Herald resorter afterward.

said: "You say I have ignored the women of this country in my annual message. I will carefully consider what you have said and the part of the police. Is this really true?"

"It is, Your Honor." fully consider what you have said and the papers you have presented to me. In my next message I will act according to the dictates of my conscience and the best light I have."

## The Truth About George Eliot.

An Exchange says: Since the death of George Henry Lewes, many of the newspapers slightingly, never beginning nor leaving off at have been clumsily discussing his relation to a regular hour, seldom knowing whether their George Eliot, whose genius and literary labors work is profitable or unprofitable, and never have entirely overshadowed his fame and his knowing what they are going to get for it. works, deserving as they are. The press gener-With this kind of education from time imme- ally speak of her as his wife, which she was, spiritually, though not legally, owing to circumfound inefficient when they are subjected to the stances that could not be controlled. The wife of routine of men's business habits? They cannot the author cloped from him many years ago be regular, it was not born in them; it is torture but having repented of her folly, and wishing to them, and always will be to the women to return to him, he very generously restored who are mothers now; they are too old to learn, her to his heart and his home. She proved to be or rather to unlearn their irregular habits; yet incurably inconstant. She left him a second thousands of them will be compelled to go forth time, and he soon after met George Eliot, befrom their homes and do what a strong husband tween whom and himself sprang up a strong does for them now, and then all, except the rare friendship, based upon perfect mental sympathy one in five thousand, perhaps, who is strong of and community of taste. They would have nerve, and fibre, and heart, and brain, will hear married, but they could not do so, inasmuch as, the stinging cry from good business men, having once condoned his wife's offense, the "Women do not know how to work; women do laws of Great Britian were not capable of grantnot know the value of a dollar; women cannot ing him a divorce. He could not marry again be depended upon; we cannot afford to employ them."

It is difficult for any wife who is the queen of a comfortable home, to realize that such a danger is imminent to her, and still more difficult to foresee that such a fate may be the destiny of her loved little ones, yet just as certainly misfortune will overtake a great proportion of them, and the best capital we can give them with which their friends, it is girl falled to the sake of mutual assistance and mutual growth, a course in good to those things which have clapsed since that time the man has been working hard in the prison, and the Judge has been investigating his statements with a view to ascertainly mismore difficult to friends, among them some of the best minds of Europe, they decided to dwell under the same fortune will overtake a great proportion of them, and the best capital we can give them with which their friends, it is girl falled at the first step taken was to read the correspondence and inquire in the prison, and the Judge has been investigating his statements with a view to ascertainly mismore difficult to the man has been working hard in the prison, and the Judge has been investigating his statements with a view to ascertainly mismore difficult to make the man has been working hard in the prison, and the Judge has been investigating his statements with a view to ascertainly mismore difficult to make the man has been working hard in the prison, and the Judge has been investigating his statements with a view to ascertainly mismore difficult to the man has been working hard in the prison, and the Judge has been investigating his statements with a view to ascertainly mismore difficult to discuss the man has been working hard in the prison, and the Judge has been investigating his statements with a view to ascertainly mismore difficult to discuss the man has been working hard in the prison, and the prison, and the Judge has been investigating his statements with a view to ascertainly mismore difficult to make the man has been working hard in fortune will overtake a great proportion of them, and the best capital we can give them with which to counteract it, or lift themselves above it, is the practical knowledge of some industry, the fruits of which will bring daily bread.

of mutual assistance and mutual growth, a course in which their friends, it is said, fully sustained them. George Eliot has been called and known for years as Mrs. Lewes, and will so continue to be known and called, albeit the former wife penned for Judge Otterbourg: Everybody applauds the wealthy man who still lives, and bids fair to survive the gifted gives his son atrade, as well as a collegiate educa- novelist, who is nearly fifty and has long been

> oysters, and season them well with pepper and salt. Let them stand for an hour, then dip each one separately into rolled cracker crumbs, afterwards into an egg beaten with two tablespoonsof milk, then in cracker crumbs again. The latter must be seasoned; with pepper and salt. When all are ready set them one side, to be cooked just when wanted, as they should be caten as soon as done. To cook them, have a kettle of boilieg hot lard, into which plunge a frying basket with a few oysters in it; when cooked a light-brown color, lay them on a piece of whitish-brown paper and set them in the open men serve on a hot platter accompanied by cold-slaw or celery salad.

## A Boy's Promise to his Mother.

FATHERS.

It is written that heaven rejoices over the pen-

a home and friends to shelter, guide and guard them? Moreover it is almost impossible for business habits to be learned by a woman in mature years, after she has grown up utterly regardless of them, just as it would be impossible to make a good business man of one whose youth had been spent without any training. Youth is that he would be disposed of immediately. The Magistrate examined the complaint against the youth, and raising his eyes scanned him from

top to toe sharply.
"You broke a glass, ch?" observed the
Judge, looking straight at Fisher over his spec-

"I did sir."

the moment.
"What do you want me to do with you?" the Magistrate asked in a low tone, taking off his spectacles and leaning over the desk.

"Give me a place to sleep and some food."
All this was said by the prisoner in a castiron sort of way. There was no acting or attempt to conceal emotion. In fact, no emotion

He was sent into the Jefferson-market Prison, his confession taken taken, and he became the ward of the Commissioners of Charities and

A PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

Judge Otterbourg left the bench the next day, for the ensuing week was his own. So Charles Fisher went down in the abyss that yawns for the reception of criminals at the bar of the Police Court, and was forgotten by all but the Magistrate. On the following Monday

and the President then asked them how he could serve him. The reply was, By vetoing any of the bill to enforce the act of 1862."

In answer to the memorial and remarks made in relation to female suffrage, the President in relation to female suffrage, and throw yourself once more into the Hernard Revard. The Judge related it to the Hernard Revard Revard

"Can you prove this to me?"

"How ?"

"I have letters from folks at my last boarding or lodging-place, in Pitt street. They are in a box, tied together, and if I can only get them they will tell you all you want to know about me." about me.

Write for them and have them sent to me." "I have no money to purchase paper or

stamps."

The Judge took out a two-dollar bill to give him. After he handed it to Fisher he remembered that the young fellow was not a prisoner. He was simply self-committed to the commissioners of charity.

"Why can not this chap go out and bring the letters and proofs of his truthfulness himself?" said the Maristrate to the keeper in a whisner.

said the Magistrate to the keeper in a whisper.
"He's got your \$2 now," replied the latter
"and might not return." "That shall be the test," hastily rejoined the

"That shall be the test," hastily rejoined the Judge. Then turning to Fisher, he added, "I'll let you go for those letters vourself. Take the money with you and bring back your box."

Not another word passed between the parties that day. Charles Fisher went to Pitt street, brought the letters back, and gave himself up to the keepers at the prison again. He did not

to the keepers at the prison again. He did not see Judge Otterbourg for two days. When he did he turned over to him the package of old epistles, stained by tears and time, and rendered an account of what he had done with the money intrusted to him.

HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

During the two weeks which have elapsed

NEW YORK, December 18, 1878. NEW YORK, December 18, 1878.

I was requested by a gentleman to give a brief history of my life. I was born in March, 1859, in Germany. When five years of age I was sent to a Public School, and remained there for three years, and season them well with pepper and alt. Let them stand for an hour, then dip each one separately into rolled cracker crumbs, after-I was there I was boarding in a Franciscan Conbut sent me to a commercial school. Wealthy men from several parts of the world sent their sons to this institution. My father allowed oven for two or three minutes to drain, then me a certain amount of pocket-money, which ought to have been enough for me, but I wanted to live as fast as those foreigners. Two miles from the school my grandfather practiced as county doctor, and there I went every Sunday, and stole \$5 or \$6 from him every time. I was not found out for a year and a half, when I was detected at last (the term at school was just ended) and sent home to my father, who gave me a sound thrashing and locked me up for some weeks in my room. When I stole from my grandfather I stole for the first time. My father then sent me to a friend of his, a wholesale druggist. There I met some friends who had been my former companions. I wanted to keep up my reputation as a fast boy, and I could not Him who gave redemption to the world. All men, even the worst are filled with satisfaction when they hear that some one hitherto deemed irreclaimable has done something noble; for human nature, weak though it may be, is not altogether bad. It has chords that can be touched by goodness and impulses that can be awakened by generosity. So therefore, hundreds of hearts will beat quicker, and many eyes well tears over the following recital of a mother's love and her erring son's repentance;

and Chatham street. 'There I made the acquaintance of thieves—males and females. I very
seldom stole with them, but stole all alone until my arrest and conviction to the House of
Refuge stopped it rather suddenly. After serving one and a half years I was discharged.
Having behaved myself very badly, I had quite
a reputation among the young thieves of New
York, I was out only a month and I commenced
the old engors over wain. I stole steadily from the old career over again. I stole steadily from October, 1875, till October, 1876, and got along first rate. On the 9th of October, 1876 I was arrested for grand larceny, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to State Prison for two and a half years. I took it season as any man could take "Why did you do it?"

"That I might be arrested."

"What did you want to be arrested for?"

"I was starving to death, and could get neither work nor food."

"You are an ex-convict; why didn't you steal?,"

"Because I promised my mother, who is dead, that when I got out of Sing Sing I would lead an honest life, and never steal again."

To put it mildly, the Court was silenced for the moment.

"Was sentenced to State Prison for two and a half vears. I took it as easy as any man could take it. The first few months I behaved myself bally, being punished no less than five times in three months. When I received letters from home and heard that any mother was dying I was watching opportunities to escape, but the keeper had his eye on me continually on account of my bad behavior. My mother begged me to lead an honest life, I promised her to do so, and I meant it at the time I made it, and I mean it vet. My mother begged my father to take it yet. My mother begged my father to take me home after I had served my term. When I was discharged from Sing Sing Prison my father had not sent me the money as he had promised to do, but I was full of courage and hope, because I thought a man must get work if he would try hard. Even an errand-boy is expectable by sentences and it would never do to would try hard. Even an errand-boy is expected to have references, and it would never do to show them my prison discharge. I was discharged on the 11th of October, and I have lived on bread and a cup of coffee once in a while, until I came here. My object in getting arrested was to get a place to stay until I could get relief from home. My father accused my mother after her death that she spoiled me, and I want to show him that my dead mother has sufficient influence.

CHARLES FISHER.

This document as well as the letters which the boy had received were corroborated by the investigation made by Judge Otterbourg. In deed it was learned that Fisher's conduct had been so good in State Prison after his mother's first letter to him that his sentence had been commuted to two years instead of two and a half. The young man was sent for to call upon the Magistrate, by whom he was received the other day in his private room.
"Read those letters for me," said the Judge,

handing him his mother's and father's letters. read in beautiful German what is here trans-

MY DEAR SON: Your letter with the news MY DEAR SON: Your letter with the news of your conviction to State Prison has pained me very much. Yet it brings comfort with it too, in that it tells me you are alive and well. I cannot describe to you, my darling boy, how I have suffered with anxiety and suspense because you had not written to me during fifteen months. You say in your letter to me that you long for me. My darling son! Take courage, dear. A man who loves his mother still, no matter how low he has fallen or how deeply he has sinned, is not lost altogether. Oh, my son! my son! follow the better instincts of your nature said lead as honest upright life henceforth. my son; to now the oetter instincts of your nature and lead an honest, upright life henceforth.

After your imprisonment has expired your father is to send you money to come home. Try to remember that you come from a good and respect-

able family.

Later on she wrote to him (he was still in

Oh my son, my best beloved! on my bended knees I beseech you to become upright again. I adjure you not to disgrace your mother when she is in her grave. Hear me!

Your brother and sister are very much attached to you. Love them in return. When I am dead I have ordered you are to have my watch, Wear it with love for your mother. We must all die, and when I am dead I pray I may be released from the wisers. I may be released from the mise My darling, I send thousands of kisses and

blessings to you. April 15, 1877. HIS PROMISE TO HIS MOTHER. To this letter Charles sent back an answer is

YOUR LOVING MOTHER.

which he solemnly promised never to steal again while he lived. Then on the 12th of May, just before she died, she wrote him another letter, which is thus translated:

MY DEARLY BELOVED CHILD: I will not live long now. I am sure I shall never see you on earth again. Before you are free I shall be travagance of your father our circumstances are I would not desert or forget my erring boy. Oh,

here on my death-bed to become an honest man. If you will not do it for your mother's sake do it for your won. When your sentence is served "Yes," said Judge Otterbourg, "and I wouch for your own. When your sentence is served If you do not exercise these virtues you

lived, would he steal again. The letter may or may not have reached her. His first promise she received, this she did not; hence in his eyes it is more than sacred. Shortly after this second letter was dispatched Fisher received a letter from his father telling him that his mother was dead, and he had been her only sorrow and solicitude during her illness. Further down in this same communication the father down in this same communication the father cast him off and upbraided him for his folly, Not a word of kindness came to encourage the poor prison boy in his loneliness and bereave-ment. Subsequent letters from the youth's

not going to take him home or fulfill the promise made to the dying mother. LEADING TO CRIME. The trials and difficulties of him who would reform were related yesterday by the prisoner to the Herald reporter, Judge Otterburg and a number of other gentleman deeply interested in

brother and sister told him that his father was

his fate.
"There are many things gentlemen," said the "There are many things gentlemen," said the stalwart young fellow to the assemblage, "not mentioned in the brief account of my guilty ca-reer which I may tell you. After I had been seet to the House of Refuge in 1874 by Judge Gildersleeve I made the acquaintance of persons some of whom I have met in every thieves' den and prison in which I have been since. bread and a cup of coffee once in a white, until I came here. My object in getting arrested was to get a place to stay until I could get relief from home. My father accused my mother after her death that she spoiled me, and I want to show him that my dead mother has sufficient influence over me by keeping my promise to her; and I mean to keep it, so help me God.

CHARLES FISHER. tory inmate without showing temper. It is him not the law of right, that the delinquent feels he has offended, for which, therefore, he is punished. This doesn't help the ignorant. Every one that goes to the Refuge had not the same advantages of education that I had; I left the place finally with a Mr. Nufer who had received \$150 for me from my folks at home, and told the Superintendent that he could get me work outside if I were released. I went forth with him, the young man was sent for to call upon the lagistrate, by whom he was received the other av in his private room.

"Read those letters for me," said the Judge, anding him his mother's and father's letters.

Fisher took them up and with tremulous voice and in beautiful German what is here translated in the Bowery and Chatham street. I joined the gang, over which one man ruled like a king. He does now too." does now, too."

What's his name?" asked one of the gentle-

"I won't tell that. I will not betray my companions of former days. They were my comrades; but I am not one of them now; still you must not expect me to be so base as to traitor-ously betray them now." This, like the rest of his remarks, was said in excellent English, but with characteristic firmness.
"Never mind that," said Judge Otterbourg;

'tell the remainder of your story.' "Well, sir, I went to Sing Sing, as you know, in 1876, and worked in the hat-shop. My mother's letters came to me. I made my promise to her, and was released on the 11th of October

TWO MONTHS OF TRIAL

"From that day to this I have suffered what few men could bear. Yes, I'll tell you as I told the Judge, I have often been sorry during that Later on she wrote to him (he was still in prison):

My Beloved Boy: I am too feeble to write you a long letter. My strength is failing every day. They say I may recover yet, but I feel that rests with God alone. My only wish is to see my poor, deserted son once more, and to clasp him to my heart, Oh, my child, my darling child! I have always loved you. Yes, under every circumstance I have loved you. And you shall have my fullest blessing and forgiveness. If I die before you come home I beg you, I implore you to lead a better life and to become an honorable man. My boy, I have made your father promise me in the event of my death before your release, to take you home and have you taught a trade. Oh my son, my best beloved! on my bended to the Judge, I have often been sorry during that time that I ever made that promise to my mother time that I ever made that promise to my mother wished to steal, but because I was starving and could get no work to do. I tried day and night to get something, no matter how hard it might be, to work at; but fate and everything was against me, and nothing was left we were loved to me but the prison. My old companions—many of whom I had known in prison—came to me and offered to let me in with them in jobs, but I refused, because my mother willed it so. And the left had known me in other times as 'Charlie the Stick' (because I am so tall,) who was a man completely gone back on my oki ways. I hadn't the moral courage to tell them. 'Charlie the Stick' (because I am so tail,) who would never weaken at anything; but here I was a man completely gone back on my old ways. I hadn't the moral courage to tell them that I was trying to be honest because I had that I was trying to be honest because I had promised my dead mother I would do so. There-fore, I told them that I was broken up. My courage had given out, and I was too cowardly now to undertake any such work as they were engaged in. They sympathized with me, al-though they could not understand me, and offered me a place as bartender in a den frequent-ed by them in Chatham street. I declined. "Where did you look for work?"

IMPORTANT TO THE PRISON ASSOCIATION "A day or two before I was discharged Dr. Harris, of the Prison Association, came to Sing Sing, as usual, to see those about to be set free. Among the rest he sought and met me, and asked me if I wanted to work when I got out of jail. I told him I did. He inquired what I thought I could do. I said anything no matter how rough and heavy it was. He asked me if I'd like to have a situation as a porter, and my reply was, 'I'll work at anything I can get.' Well, when I got down to New York I went to the ofno more. Therefore I want to lay before you the following words of counsel, which I beg you to treasure up in your heart: Through the exvent, with about sixty others. At four o'clock every day we used to get a pint of ale, and I was not there six months before I was able to drink two quarts in as many hours. I only remarked this to let you understand better afterwards that I know how to spend money like a man three times of my age. I made my examination for a higher class in 1870, but I failed, being intoxicated the night before I made it. My father would not allow me to repeat the class, but sent me to a commercial school. Wealthy men from several parts of the world sent their sent satisfied unless he beggars us altogether. Moreover, he treats me and his other that he is not satisfied unless he beggars us altogether. Moreover, he treats me and his other that I know how to spend money like a man three times of my age. I made my examination for a higher class in 1870, but I failed, being intoxicated the night before I made it. My father would not allow me to repeat the class, for you by sorely pinching ourselves. It grieves for you be you read the pinch of the firms but got no employment, so I returned to the firms but got no employment, so I returned to the firms but got no employment, so I returned to the firms but got no empl who wanted porters. Besides this list I received a sort recommendation. I visited each of me to have to tell and warn you, my son, that you need not rely upon your father. He has no prison was coffee and dry bread. 1 washed my sympathy or pity for you. All the money you own garments in my miserable lodgings at night have ever received from home came from me. and hung them out the window to dry. For upward of sixty hours before I broke that win-I most solemnly command and beseech you here on my death-bed to become an honest man. If you will not do it for your mother's subgalary

your future is in your own hands. You can become an honest man with courage and perseverhas said. I have investigated it all, and am conwinced beyond a peradventure that he is right. When I gave him my hand as a fellow-man the will fall step by step and come to a miserable end. Make it the aim of your life to redeem other day I told him that I had so discovered, your good name. Oh! there is time yet to do so, Your heart is young and not hardened, I am certain. Begin life anew. Be honest! Try to recall what you learned in your childhood. have been reared by such a mother and be lost. I shall ask the aid of right-minded, charitablywork was to deliver and receive the mail. I cashed different money orders, the amount always being between \$20 and \$50. I was detected after two months' stealing, and sent home to my father. When I arrived home I was astonished to see my father's face calm but joy.

## 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,

in his house, "So he has," chimed in his wife,

son, the pedestrienne, is the finest specimen of perature retain their normal condition through all ber walk.

A bust of Bayard Taylor, the work of W. Marshall Swayne, has been placed in the library room at Kennet 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, Alophnse, 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, thowing 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 cask; 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 cask. Throw a cover over the sticks that will leave Throw a cover over the sticks that the smoke pass space enough for draught to let the smoke pass space enough for draught to let the smoke pass the bay mare cont, small white 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 occular 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 27 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.—Gardeners' Monthly.

## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

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

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

a stray.

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

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

stray.

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

ue of such stray.

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

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 welve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall est in the taker-up.

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 enefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on

their appraisement.

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

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

Fees as follows:

To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass,

" " head of cattle,
To County Clerk, for recording each certificate
and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER,
To KANSAS FARMER for publication as above
mentioned, for each animal valued at more
than \$10.

than \$10. Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of approfesement and all his services in connec-tion therewith

## Strays For The Week Ending January 22, 1879.

Allen County—T. S. Stover, Clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by E. D. Cain, Deer Creek Tp, one lack horse coll, white stripe in face, small white spot on ach flank. Valued at \$50.

Russell County—J. A. Poff, Clork.

Brown County—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. S. Tyler, Walmut Tp. (Hinwathar). (a) Sept. 23, one red heifer 2 yrs old, some white spots, slif in right ear, no brands. Valued at 38.

(COW—Taken up by Peter Bradshl, Walmut Tp., (Hinwathar). (b) Cyc. 21, one red and white cow about 5 yrs old, some white star in forchead, collar and saddle marks, no brands in the companied by a calf with same marks. Cow valued at \$15.

FILLY—Taken up by James Cottrell, Hamlin Tp., Morrill F. (Cown). (Communication of the communication of the com

MARE—Also, one dark from gray mare with differ mane and still, sinall white spot on hert side, no other marks nor brands perceptible. Valued at \$20.

FILLY—Taken up by E. E. Morton, Irving Tp. (White Cloud, Donlphan Co., P. 0.) Dec. 2, one Iron gray filly 145, hands high, small star in forehead, hind feet white, supposed to be 2 yrs old pest, no marks nor brands perceivable. Value of the perceivable of the pe

be 2 yrs old past, no marks no.
ed at \$20.
FILLY—Taken up by E. H. Clark, Irving Tp, (Mt. Roy, FILLY—Taken up by E. H. Clark, Irving Tp, (Mt. Roy, Ola Nov. 30. one sorred filly, plaze face, supposed to be 2 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 cup-board in a bottle.

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

HORSE-Taken up by Otto Zahn, Starr Tp, one sorrel horse fifteen hands high, about 10 or 11 yrs old, star in fore-head, branded W on left shoulder. Appraised at \$40. Chase County-S. A. Breese, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Jont Wood, Diamond Creek Tp, Dec. 29, (Elimdale P. O.) one sorrel filly, white strip in face 1 yr old last spring. Valued at §15.

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

Lyon County—Wm. E. Ewing, Clerk.

HEFFER—Taken up by R. H. Best, Waterloo Tp, one 2-yr old man heifer with sucking culf, no. marks, nor-brands.

HEFFER—Taken up by D. E. Jones, Emporta Tp, one light-red heifer, 2 yrs old, star in Jorchead, swallow fork in left ear.

Valued at \$44.

HELEER—Taken up by J. Elsanry, Emporta Tp, one red yearling heifer, some white stores. Valued at \$11.

HEFFER—Taken up by J. W. White, Americus Tp, one red yearling heifer, some white stores. Valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by J. W. White, Americus Tp, one 2-yr old steer, white with red head and neck, white across 2-yr old steer, white on belly and tall, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$44.

STEER—Taken up by L. R. Wright, Emporta Tp, one 2-yr-old red steer, white on belly and tall, no other marks nor brands. Valued at \$43.

HEFFER—Also, one red heifer, star in forchead, white on mark and belly, one yr old. Valued at \$44.

STEER—Also, one vertifing steer, red with white on belly and tall, roop of right ear. Valued at \$45.

STEER—Also, one vertifing steer, red with white on belly and tall, roop of right ear. Valued at \$45.

STEER—Also, one vertifing steer, red with white on belly and tall, roop of right ear. Valued at \$45.

STEER Also, one vertified early steer, red with white on belly and tall, roop of right ear. Valued at \$45.

COW—Also, one red and white cow 5 ym old, horras point-Lyon County-Wm. E. Ewing, Clerk.

of right horn off, R branded on inside of same. Valued at \$18.00—Also, one red and white cow 5 yrs old, horus pointing down, point of right horn off, dlin brand on right hip. CUW—Also, one red and white cow, 4 yrs old, dlin brand on right hip supposed to be D P. Valued at \$18.

HEF FER—Also, one 2-yr-old helfer, bear same description as NEFER—Also, one by the companion of the property of the companion of the co

Douglas County-B. F. Diggs, Clerk. Bouglas County—B. F. Baggs, Olera.

STEER—Taken up by Cyrus N. Balley, Clinton Tp. Nov. 16, one steer I yr old, red and white, crop and fork in one ear and underlytin other. Valued at § 15.

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

COLT—Taken up by James H. Kelly, Miami Tp, Nov 25, one bay mare colt, small white spot in forchead. Valued at \$40.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.
STEER—Taken up by John Wilson, Red Vermillion Tp
Dec. 30, one deep red 3-yr-old steer. STEER—Also, one brindle three-yr-old steer. Estimated value not stated.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Hay, Richmond Tp, Dec. 4, one white helfer one yr old past, head and neck spotted Val-

Pottawatomie County-H. P. Smith, Clerk.

and and Collain makes and the definition of the collain and th 830.
MARE—Taken up by Noel Lefebore, Mill Creek Tp, Nov.
16, one bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks nor brands. Valued at

16, one bay mare 2 yrs old, no marks and \$25, FILLY—Taken up by Joseph Siddens, Rock Creek Tp, Nov. 15, one dark bay mare colt, about 1 yr old, feet white and white spot in forehead. STEER—Taken up by J. A. Johnson, Blue Valley Tp, one 2-yr-old steer, white, little red about neck and feet. Valued 2-yr-old steer, white, little red about neck and rect.

48 86.

MULE—Taken up by Charles Mayneesson, Blue Valley
Tp, Nov. 36, one sorred mare mule, black streak across the
shoulders, mane and tall trimmed.

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

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

and tall, white spot on Torenead and trip of nose, state feet.

PONY—Also, one bay mare pony, black mane and tail, white spot on forchead, 2 yrs old, branded U S on left shoul-

white spot on forehead, 2 yrs old, branded U 8 on left shoultied (ULT—Taken up by G. W. Hodgson, Emmet Tp. Nov. 25,
one hay vearling horse cult, 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 helfer calf, 3 weeks old.
STEER—Taken up by James C. Taylor, Vienna Tp. Nov.
15, a red and white yearling steer, star in forehead, slit in
each 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, pleec cut off left ear, no brands. Valued at \$15.
MARE—Taken up by J. J. Lamarsna, Lone Tree, Tp. Nov.
25, one bay mare 1 yr old, no marks nor brands.
MARE—Taken up by Wm. Hutchinson, Venna Tp. Dec.
23, one dark bay pony 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 strip on mose
supposed to be 3 yrs old, branded D on her strip.

MCH—Taken up by Theophilus Dekat, Politavatomie
Tp, Dec, 16, one year old past, red sides, line back, muley,
BULL—Taken up by Theophilus Dekat, Poltawatomie
Tp, Dec, 16, one yearting bull, red, little white around the
horns, white tail. Valued at \$12.

Wabaunsee County—T. N. Watts, Clerk.

Wabaunsee County-T. N. Watts, Clerk. 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. 25, one sorrel gelding, three white feet, white strip in
face, sore on off hind leg, about 16 hands high, about 10 yrs
old, no marks nor brands perceivable. Valued at 44e.
HORSE—Taken up by Daniel Congleton, Mill Creek Tp,
Dec. 18, one dark sorrel horse pony, about 9 yrs old, white
strip in face, branded T on left shoulder, weighs about 900
pounds. Valued at \$55.

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

STEER—Taken up by Lewis D. Collins, Center Tp. (Fredonia P. O.) one white 3-yr-old steer, ears dark, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$16.

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, Dec. 21.

#### Strays For The Week Ending January 15, 1879. Jackson County-J. G. Porterfield, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Davis, Cedar Tp, Dec. 18, 1878, ne bay mare colt, no marks nor brands, 1 yr old. Valued

at \$15.

Johnson County—Jos. Martin, Clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by Horace Parks, Spring Hill Tp., Nov. 20, 1878, one bay filly 2 vrs old, about 13 hands high, two white suchs on forchead above the eyes. Valued at \$20.

HEFFEL—Taken up by G. G. Reeves, Spring Hill Tp., belly crop off right ter. Valued netter, some white under belly crop off right ter. Valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Neal, Gardner Tp., one white steer with red nose and ears and fore feet, no marks nor brands. Valued at \$16.

Leavenworth County-J. W. Niehaus, Clerk. Leavenworth County—J. W. Niehaus, Ulerk. STEER—Taken up by H. J. Lohman, Delawar Tp., Jan., 1879, one red steer 3 yrs old, white across forehead, hole in eft ear, underbit in right ear. Valued by \$2. MARE—Taken up by B. Eaton, Sherman Tp. Dec, 24, 1878, ne black mare 2 yrs old, white on right fore foot and left Jad foot. Valued at 850. HEIFER—Taken up by N. Henderson, Kickapoo Tp. Dec, 1878, one dark dunn heifer, 2 yrs old, past, crop off and outh cut in left ear. Valued at 816.

Lyon County-Wm. F. Ewing, Clerk. COLT-Taken up by Wm.D. Owens, Emporia Tp, Nov. 25, one dark bay colf branded H. J. on left shoulder. Valued one dark lay colt branded H. J. on left shoulder, Valued at 815.

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

MARE—Taken up by F. M. Weaver, Waterloo Tp. one dark lay mare 12 or 13 hands high, no marks nor brands. Valued at 830.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Davis, Emporia Tp. one red com steer, drooped horns, dim brand on right hip, underbit in right ear. Valued at 817.

COV—Taken up by J. Ross, Emporia Tp. one red and white cow, underbit out of right ear, cop in top of left ear, small calf with her nearly the color of cow. Valued at 816.

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

Russall County—J. A. Poff Glork.

Russell County-J. A. Poff, Clerk.

CHAPMAN'S ABSTRACTS,

Real Estate Agents'

Contract and Description Books, Nota-ries' Combined Register and PROTEST RECORD.

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

## LECAL BLANKS,

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

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

## Rust Well Augur

LATEST IMPROVED.

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

O. RUST.

MACON, MISSOURI.

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

enness, intemperance and the use of Opium. To bacco, Narcotics and Stimulants, removing all taste, desire and habit of using any of them, rendering the taste or desire for any of them perfectly odius and disgusting. Giving every one perfect and irresistible control of the sobriety of themselves and their friends. It prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows the sudden breaking off from using stimulants or narcotics. Package, prepaid, to cure I to 5 persons, \$2, or at your Druggists, \$1.75. Temperance and charitable societies should use it. It is harmless and never-failing.

HOP BITTERS MFG. CO. SOLE AGENTS.

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

## The Hop Cough Cure

Destroys all pain, loosens the cough, quiets the nerves and produces rest. It never fails in per forming a perfect cure where there is a shadow of hope. Try it once and you will find it so. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



we care for obselty, we do so knowing its ability to cure, as attested by hundreds of testimonials, of which the following from a lady in Columbus, Ohlo, is a sample: "Gentlemens—Your Anti-Fat was duly received. I took it according to directions and it reduced me five pounds. I was so elated over the result that I immediately sent to ACKERMAN'S drugstore for the second bottle." Another, a physician, witing for a patient from repedience. It. Is, say by pounds to 102 pounds, and there is a general improvement in health." A gentleman writing from Boson, says: "Wikhout special clange or attention to diet, two bottles of Allan's Anti-Fat freduced me four and one-quarter pounds." The well-known Wholesale Druggists, SMITH, DOCLITTLE & BMITH, of Boston, Mays: A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced a lady in our city seven pounds in three weeks." A gentleman in St. Louis writes: "Allan's Anti-Fat has reduced me twelve pounds in three weeks, and altogether I have lost twenty-five pounds since commencing its use." Bests. POWELL & PLIMITON. Wholesale Druggists, of Buffile, N. Y., which is the content of the pounds a week until I had lost twenty-five pounds. I hope never to regain what I have lost." Anti-Fat is an unexcelled blood-leptifer. It promotes digestion, curing dyspepsia, and is also a potent rennety for rheumaits. Sold by druggists. Pamphlet on Obesilty sent on receipt of stamp. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., PROP'RS, Buffalo, N.Y.

By an immense practice at the World's Dispen-sary and Invallés' Hotel, having treated many thou-sand cases of those diseases peculiar to woman, I have been enabled to perfect a most potent and posi-tive remedy for these diseases.

To designate this natural specific, I have named it

# Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

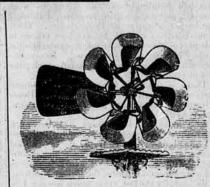
The term, however, is but a feeble expression of my high appreciation of its value, based upon personal observation. I have, while witnessing its positive results in the special diseases incident to the organism of woman singled it out as the climax or crowning gem of my medical career. On its merits, as a positive, safe, and effectual remedy for this class of diseases, and one that will, at all times and under all circumstances, act kindly, I am willing to stake my reputation as a physician; and so confident am I had it will not disappoint the most sample expected in the construction of the most sample expected in the construction of the confidence of

# Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

## Fall & Winter Specialties.



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



THE IRON TURBINE WIND MILL

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

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

# Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen!

BUY ONLY THE

# Kansas Queen Breaker,

Made especially for Kansus sod, The most successful Breaker ever introduced. The Best Prairie Breaker ever furnished a Kansas Farmer. Was gotten up especially to meet all the requirements needed in a breaker for Kansas sod. If you want the strongest, lightest draft, steadiest running, easiest handled Break-er you ever stuck into sod, buy only the "Kansas Queen." If your Merchant does not handle it, write to us

# Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,

WHOLESALE AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

TOPEKA

# Carbonated Stone

And Pipe Works,

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF

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

Also Stone for Building Purposes, and Sidewalks. ALSO KEEP ON HAND FOR SALE,

ASTER, LIME, AND HAIR. CEMENTS.

DRAIN PIPE. All Orders in my line will meet with prompt attention. OFFICE AND WORKS ON KANSAS AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS. P. O. BOX, 170. J. H. SPEAR, General Agent.

M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor. Chief."



SOMETHING NEW! The above cut represent OUR NEW BREAKER,

which we style the "PRAIRIE CHIEF" it combines more good and desirable qualities than any other Breaker. The construction is light and strong! The shape is as near perfection as can be made! It turns a flat furrow with great ease and without breaking the sod! It is made with our solid Slip-Share, which is far superior to those formerly used on Breakers. Our new upright is put on all these Breakers, which has twice the strength of any other Upright! The

Prairie Chief Breaker Is also made to attach to the CANTON SULKY PLOW in such a manner that there can be no trouble as they will always fit. This feature alone is of great-importance. The Prairie Chief has many superior and desirable qualities which cannot but bring it in great favor.

## TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,

GENERAL AGENTS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Made by PARLIN & ORENDORFF, Canton, III.)



CHIMNEY

FLUES.

Don't endanger your building by running a stove pipe through the roof when you can get a good PIPE CHIM-NEY so cheap. Send For Illustrated Price Lists. **Drain Pipes** 

Sizes from 3 to 24 inches in diameter. Wholesale Western

AGENTS FOR

Louisville & Ft. Scott

Cement, And dealers in English Portland Cement, Kansas City Frear Stone and Pipe Manufacturing Company, Address C. A. BROCKETT, Sup't, Kansas City, Mo.

THE BEST

OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.

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

THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every main brings intelligence of a valuable borse aveil, the agony of an awful scald or born subdued, the horrors of rhemmatism overcome, and of a thousand-one other blessings and mercies performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cured by the

uch a medicine

## farm Zetters.

can build as cheap as in Pennsylvania. There is no occasion for people to have poor houses in this part of the country, if they are enterprising. Society is better than I expected. I occasionally attend preaching, at Spillman creek; the best of order prevails.

There is quite a Pennsylvania settlement here. Land is all taken, but parties from Pennsylvania wishing to settle here, with little means, can do well. can build as cheap as in Pennsylvania. There

Stock looks well, but I think it is too much

I was happy to meet W. J. Ricker, settled to \$2000.

here, who is representing the Bloomington nur-sery, of Illinois, founded by Phoenix.

I was a constant reader of the Kansas FARMER, in the east, for the last year; much less can I do without it here. Very little misrepresentation did I find in it. It should be in every house-

I would like to have W. W. Cone come this way; he could pick his saddlebag full of notes.

When is the best time to sow buckwheat early or late-in Kansas?

As the Rambo apple was one of my favorites in the east, and is not recommended west, will some one inform me what to plant to take its place in flavor?

S. R. Boone. place in flavor?

## 'From Allen County.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Jan. 18.—To the Editors and the many readers of the good old paper, the FARMER! I have a piece of prairie land pretty well eat out, that I wish to break in April and plant in corn; how deep shall I break, 2 or 6 inches? shall I try to harrow right after breaking and plant with hand planter or shall I follow the plow and chop in with ax? Speak, some of you that have tried spring breaking. Did the grass grow up much, and how shall I prepare the same ground for fall wheat? I fully indorse what has been said in regard to farm wages. They are not in proportion to the price of farm products and must come down; \$13.00 a month is all I will pay this season. If that will not hire a good hand (and I will have no other) my teams and Jan. 18.-To the Editors and the many readpay this season. If that will not hire a good hand (and I will have no other) my teams and lands over and above what I can manage myself,

Stock of all kinds doing well except that old bell cow; she is as lousy as sin. Tell me what will kill them brothers, I gave her a coat of lard and coal oil to-day; and while you have the floor tell me how it will do to turn sheep into the corn field, say from the first of August to the first of November.

How about the steers, had we better sell at

the first price and save the corn, or corn them until the first of June?

I was a subscriber to the FARMER for many years while published at Leavenworth and for a short time after you assumed control of it at Topeka as the old papers now before me will show. Times were getting harder and money more scarce, and I tried to make one dollar do duty for two by taking a lower priced paper, first the Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and other papers, but their ways are not our ways and many of them won't work out here. So like the Prodigal of old I return to my father's house, no more to wander, for as to my father's house, no more to wander, for as long as I can raise a year's subscription I intend to take the FARMER. ONE THAT HIRES.

## From Miami County.

Jan. 15.—There was comparatively a small breadth of wheat sown in this neighborhood last fall, which looked well before covered with snow Last year's crop averaged about 20 bushels to the acre; oats 50 @ 60 bushels. Corn was good

Jan. 15th.-We have had the coldest weather for the last five or six weeks that southern Kansas has ever experienced. The thermometer run down to fifteen degrees below zero. There has been some six or eight inches of snow and sleighing is all the go. Weather commenced moderating yesterday and brought rain.

Stock is doing well and is generally healthy.

A great many horses have died here with Span-

A great many horses have died here with Spanish fever. Large numbers of hogs are fattened in this county, the price averaging about \$2 A few fat hogs are being held for an advance.

Wheat, 50 to 60c; corn, 20 to 22c; oats, 20c; rye, 40c; milk cows, \$15 to \$20; three-year-old steers, \$20 to \$25; two-year-olds, \$15 to \$20; yearlings, \$8 to \$12; horses, \$25 to \$75. Farms, \$8 to \$30 per acre according to quality and improvements; unimproved land, \$5 to \$8 per acre. There is not much land that has not some acre. There is not much land that has not some improvements on it.

There is now a prospect that a great deal of flax will be sown in the spring. Farmers are changing their mode of farming. It wont pay to rely on wheat altogether for money. It has been a losing business with a good many farmers the last year or two.

I rented two acres of land for cane, and broke as soon as the weather would permit, in the spring. I harrowed it over, and then I marked it off three feet eight inches one way and dropped the seed two to three feet apart. When the cane was six to eight inches high I ren the last year or two. the cane was six to eight inches high, I ran through it with a double-shovel one time. Other work was pressing, so that I didn't cultivate it any more. I gave one-half of the cane for rent any more. I gave one-half of the cane for rent and half of my share for making up, and received 52½ gallons of nice syrup. I think it would have made 125 gallons to the acre if it had received cultivation.

We may learn from each other by giving our experience through the columns of the FARMER.
N. W.

#### From Jewell County.

Jewell is in the northern tier of counties and about 200 miles from the east line of the state; From Lincoln County.

Jan. 11th.—As I am a new-comer here, I have little to say; I arrived here the 1st of December. Winter is severer than I imagined. I hear everybody complaining of frozen feet; the oldest settlers here say it is more severe than it has been for eight years. I am not disappointed in the country. The water and timber I found of better quality than I imagined, and the building-stone far superior. I am from Pennsylvania—from a lumber and timber country, and with the great advantage of the excellent building-stone, and going to work yourself, and using a little economy, I think I can build as cheap as in Pennsylvania. There is no lack of transportation most of last year's corn lack grown will take in exchange a good school houses, good school houses, good scil, and only lack good prices for logs to make our cup of happiness full. For lack of transportation most of last year's corn lack of transportation most of last year's corn lack grown lack of transportation most of last year's corn lack grown as good family horse, or both. Address J. L. SHELDON, Lock Box, 4, Topeka, Kas.

\*\*Story low for cash, or will take in exchange a good mew milch cow, or a good family horse, or both. Address J. L. SHELDON, Lock Box, 4, Topeka, Kas.

\*\*Story low for cash, or will take in exchange of spood houses, good school house, good prices for logs to good school house pood prices for logs to make our cup of happiness full. For lack grown as the sum of the state grown lack grown as the sum of the state is mostly sold. There were lacced prices for low mem lich cow, or a good family horse, or bot In many cases they depend, to a great extent, upon the same source for drink as well. I have lived in Jewell county 10 years, have had hogs 8 of those years and have never lost one from sickness in that time. My preventive has been to give them all the liberty and time I could. There are a great many being fed in Jewell county this winter as corn is plenty, selling for only 124 and 15c per bushel. I believe there is no government land in this county, and although we have no land to give away, we sell cheap. Improved farms are selling from \$800 to \$2000.

S. J. S.

## New Advertisements.

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

## MARKET GARDENERS Buy Fresh Seeds from the Grower,

Be the first in the Market And you will COIN MONEY. Garden Manual and Price List for 1879 sent free. Address J. B. ROOT, Rockford, Ill.

## Merino Sheep For Sale.

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

WANTED Several tenants for furms in Osage County, who have sufficient stock and help to cultivate from two to three hundred acres of land, and milk from twenty to fifty cows. For particulars enquire of T. J. PETER, Osage City, Kansas.

FARMERS if you don't find my improved adment dealers, you can order from the factory a wholesale prices. It is good and cheap. Send for electory a self-cular s. HUTCHINSON, Pike Co., Griggsville, Ill.

# Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, AND CONSUMPTION.



Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchits, Asthma, AND CONSUMPTION.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever sectired so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long as AYER'S CHERRY PETORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equaled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the Cherry Petroral has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Massachusetts, Practical and Analytical Chemists,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN
MEDICINE.

# Berkshire Hogs.

the acre; oats 50 @ 60 bushels. Corn was good where it received proper cultivation, yielding about 45 bushels to the acre. The flax crop I think pays best. The yield of seed was 14 bushels to the acre, which sold at 90c @ 105c. Wheat 60c; corn 18 @ 19c per bushel. Hogs are too cheap for profit. I had six pigs, a cross of the Berkshire with the Chester Whites last year, which averaged at 9 months old 225 pounds. I like the result of this cross better than any other I have tried. I lost all of my young pigs last year by cholera which left me bare as when I started two years before.

We have a cheese factory at Spring Hill, Kansas, which does a pretty good business. There is also a factory at Paola which I am informed pays first-rate. We have some of the best quality of farming land in this county worth \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre.

J. B. Carpenter.

From Wilson County.

# , Small Fruits, etc. Wholesale ow to Nurserymen, Dealers, and large ad stamp for Descriptive List. Price

T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.



## PEARL MILLET (THE NEW FODDER PLANT.)

Yields 100 tons green — 16 tons dry per acre.
60c. per pint (by mail, postpaid).
\$1.00 " quart"

By express, bayer to pay charges, \$5 per peck.
Statement of our experiments with it, and
instructions for culture, free on application. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

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

## HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES. \$15.00 per Thousand.

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

## A BARGAIN.

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



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

## LEWIS MAYO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## Seeds, Implements, -AND-GROCERIES

523, 525, & 527 Shawnee St.,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.



\$15 SHOT has or from action locks; warranted to the Company of the out privilege to examine before paring. Send stamp for Catalogue. Reduced Prices and Lurge Discounts. P. POWELL & SON, Gun Dealers, 233 Main St., Cincinnati-

GREAT REMEDY FOR

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM Coughs, Colds, Consur, pilon, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, Endorsed by the Press and Physicians, Taken by thou-sands.

CURING SOLD EVERYWHERE, GO





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

## Pure Cider Vinegar.

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

## BOOK ON SILK CULTURE.

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



My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name, 80 far, that should it prove otherwise, I will relill the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables. Invite the patronage of all who are auxious to have their seed direct from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.

Marblehead, Mass.

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm. Atchison, Kansas.

Thorough-Bred Short-Horn Durham Cattle of Straight Herd Book Pedigree, bred and for sale. Also Berkshire Pigs, bred from imported and premium stock, for sale singly, or in pairs not akin. Persons desiring to visit this farm, by calling on Mr. G. W. Gilek, in the city of Atchison, will be conveyed to and from the farm free of charge. Address GLICK & CARMICHAEL.

## Nursery Stock.

General assortment. Stock first-class, Lowest rates. Apple trees and Orange plants in large quan-tities. Special rates by the ear load. Send for Price Lists to E. F. CADWALLADER, Miami County Nurse-ries, Louisburgh, Kansas.

## Lee's Summit and Belton Nurseries. Robt. Watson & Co., Props.

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

## CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

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

40 Miles From Salt Lake City, and one mile from the Railroad, is located the ore from \$3 to \$5 in Of Silver Bearing Lode the Ore from which assays from \$3 to \$5 in Of Silver \$30 to \$136 per ton
Full particulars as to waterstall the city of the control of the city of the

Full particulars, as to unassessable shares with prospectus, will be sent by addressing NORRIS SIL-VER MINING CO., Kansas City, Mo.

## LOST.

One dark bay pony, about 4 years old, left hind and fore leg white up to the knees. A white star in the head, a little lame in hind leg. Strayed away from Osage City, about the 18th, of November. Any information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded by calling on or addressing O. ANDERSON, Osage City, Kansas.



Breech-Loading Shot Guns, \$20 to \$300. Double Shot-Guns, \$8 to \$150. Single Guns, \$3 to \$20. Rifles \$8 to \$75. Revolvers, \$1 to \$25. Send stamp for Price List. Address Great Western Gun Works, Pitts burg, Pa. #30 Agents wanted in every town. Discount to clubs.

## VANTED AGENTS

For the fastest selling book of the age: THE HOUSEHOLD AND TARMERS CYCLOPÆDIA

A household necessity—one that every family needs—a library of itself. Agents are meeting with great success, for every family that sees the book wants it. Secure territory at once. Address ANCHOR PUBLISH-ING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age.

"The best Thing in the West," -IS THE-

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

LANDS IN KANSAS. 11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 33½ PER CENT, DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A., T. & S. F. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address,

A. S. JOHNSON,

Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansa

Big Giant Corn Mill. EVERY MAN HIS OWN MILLER.



The only Mill that will grind as fine as when new until worn entirely out. The only mill grinding corn and cob successfully that will grind shelled corn fine enough for family use.

corn line visco as fast as any other Mill of the same size and price. Manufactured by J. A. FIELD, SON & CO., 922 N. 2nd St., St Louis. Mention this paper

## ALL ABOUT KANSAS.

Parties wanting information about Kansas, shoulend to

## ROSS & McCLINTOCK.

the old reliable Land Firm of Topeka, for informa-tion and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate Place Loaus, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collec-tions and take charge of property.

NO. 189 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Reters for responsibility to any of the Banks or business Houses of Topeka.

## Land! Land! Land! HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE

350,000 ACRES Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee

CO'S, KANSAS, Still owned and offered for sale by the
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF

RAILROAD COMPANY On Credit, running through ten years, at seven percent, annual interest. 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK,

ort Scott, Kansas.

LAND COMMISSIONER.



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



**NEW FEATURES** Lately Patented. Possessed by no other plow made, and which are absolutely necessary for the perfect working of any Sulky.

If you wish to consult your best interests, be sure, before buying, to send for our sixty-four page pamphlet (sent free), containing full description of Furst & Bradley Sulky and Gang Plows, Breakers, Wheel Cultivators, Sulky Rakes, Harrows, Scrapers, etc. Also containing many val-Scrapers, etc. Also containing many val-uable Tables, Recipes, the latest Postal Laws, Rates of Foreign Postage, Home Physician, Business Law, etc., etc.

FURST & BRADLEY MF'G CO. Office, 63 N. Desplaines Street

CHICAGO, ILL.

speedily cures such ailments of the ilUMAN FLESH as

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

indeed every form of external disease.
It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and accidents to which the BRUFE CREATION are subject that has ever been known. It cures. Sprains. Swinny. Stiff Joints, Founder, Haness Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot. Serew Woom. Scabbollow Horn, Seratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Farcy, Ringbone, old Sores, Poll Evil, Flim spenthe Sight and every other allment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable.

A twenty five cent bottle of Mexican Mus'ang Liminent has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

aluable horse, a life on crutcaes, or ears of forture.

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

It cause everybody, and disappoints o one. It has been in steady use for nore than twenty-five years, and is

THE BEST OF ALL

FOR MAN OR BEAST.