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### THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

Dogs In Their Relation to Sheep Husbandry.

AN ADDRESS BEFORE THE CENTRAL KANSAS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, AT MANHATTAN FEB. 16, 1881.

BY F. D. COBURN.

'So the Lord blessed the latter end of Jeb more than his beginning; for he had fourteen thousand sheep." Job XLII, 12. In all ages of the world the sheep has been a prominent and popular figure in rural husbandry. Since the time of the patriarchs its wool has furnished elothing fine enough for those who dwelt in palaces, and yet not so costly as to be beyond the reach of the humble cottager; its flesh unsurpassed for healthfulness, while comparatively common the world over has never ceased to be considered a luxury on the table of presidents, protectors, princes, or kings. The aucient Spanish proverb says: "Whereon the foot of the sheep touches is turned to gold." From the days when was given to man the command te increase and multiply, it became the destiny of the sheep to feed and clothe his offspring; his children found sweet companionship with the lambs of the flock; beauty, with the low voice and gentle manners of women, led them to the green casis and deep well; the manly shepherd watched over them and carried the weary to places of safety, and also found in them food, clothing, wealth, and emblems of sweet innocence and gentleness. I am persuaded that whether on the plains of Judea, tended by their gentle shepherds when the morning stars sang together over the new-born Christ-child; on the vegas of sunny Spain, watched by swarthy, ease-loving attendants; on the runs of far-off Australia, followed by nomadic herders, or in the vales of bonny Scotland, cared for by the gentle peasants-shepherds to the manor born, the sheep has found no more congenial, healthful home than the broad, free acres of our own Kansas.

From no farm and from no breeder, I ven ture to say, has gone the statement that Kansas grass, Kansas grain, water, or climate was unsuited or illy adapted to the production of sheep possessing unusual vigor and superior excellence. No complaint has ever been heard that the same class of sheep did not preduce a heavier fleece and a larger carcass here than in any other state or territory from which they came; no complaint that they did not have as many lambs, or that they failed to raise as large or a larger per cent. of them; no complaint that mutton would not sell, or that wool not cash any day in the plaint that it is not easier marketed than any other product of the farm, or that sheep are aught but beneficial to the land or farm on

which they graze. The casual observer needs no persuasion to confess Kansas is naturally one of the finest pastoral regions ever given to man, and my fourteen years' experience here would go to confirm his observation. We are told there is no rose without its thorn; our sheep-breeders have found a thorn in connection with their business, and it is of such gigantic proportions as to goad hundreds of good men out of the business, and prevent thousands from embarking in it who would assist in giving our state reputation, prestige and wealth. Within the borders of Kansas we have, exclusive of town sites, land for 340,000 quarter-section farms; on each of these these could be profitably kept fifty sheep without appreciable cost, or materially interfering with other stock; an aggregate of 17,000,000 head, worth \$40,000,000; producing each year 85,000,000 pounds of wool, worth \$20,000,000. This would only be one sheep to each 31 acres. As it is, we have just one sheep and a quarter to each 160-acre farm, or five "Less by dogs 3 per cent.; they are the great sheep to each square mile of the great, the drawback." much-vaunted stock state of Kansas. While this is the case, we are told by the statistician of the treasury department at Washington, that for the year ending June 30th, 1880, the people of the United States imported foreign wool and wool manufactures to the amount of \$57,638,743, or the product of about 35,000,000 wolves; these are very destructive." shearing sheep: Before another decade goes by, Kansas might just as well be the recipient He has 1,000 sheep from which the noble caabroad to enrich peoples beyond the seas, and ing in his sight. that, in the event of a dry spell, might, with

swarms of benevolent gentlemen to solicit cold victuals and cast-off clothing for starving Jayhawkers, and in the next breath tell the eastean people that Kansas is the greatest and most productive state in the Union-something we all believe.

Perhaps you inquire why it is there are not more sheep here where we have so many advantages for raising them, and where wool and mutton are cash at remunerative prices? I will endeavor to give you a few gentle hints as to why not, and if good at drawing you may after reasonable rumination, draw your own inference.

Last winter your great friend and untiring representative, the State Board of Agriculture, endeavored to obtain the most thorough and reliable information regarding the wool interests in this state; it placed itself in correspondence with the representative sheep-breeders in each county and sent them a series of questions to answer. One of these questions was What, in your opinion, are the principal drawbacks to successful sheep husbandry in Kansas?" I will give you a few of the

S. B. Wilhite, of Allen county, has 80 sheep, and says: "My principal loss has been from

W. L. Challis, of Atchison county, has 2,100 sheep, and says: "The greatest drawback to successful sheep husbandry in Kansas, is the presence of dogs and wolves."

E. R. Brown, Atchison, has 100 sheep, and says: "Loss from natural causes, about 2 per cent., while from dogs it has been 10 or 15 per cent. I think the greatest drawbacks in Kansas are the losses by dogs."

J. Wemple, Bourbon county, has 300 sheep, and says: "In my estimation the present dog law is the greatest drawback."

M. J. Walsh, Brown county, has 450 head he writes: "Loss annually by dogs, sometimes 50 per cent."

Daniel Haigh, of Brown county, says: "One of the greatest drawbacks is far too many dogs."

W: C. Pace, of the same county, has 155 sheep, and writes: "My losses from natural causes are hardly worth mentioning; by wolves not nearly as large as by dogs."

S. L. Brown, of the same county, has 100 sheep, and says: "Loss about 10 per cent. by dogs; greatest drawback to success-dogs !"

A. J. Uhl, Butler county, says: "Greates drawback-dogs; they are a great nuisance." Ambrose Yancey, of Chautauqua county, has 700 sheep, and reports dogs and woives the greatest drawbacks.

J. A. Ten Eyck, of the same county, handles 800 head, and writes: "Dogs and wolves have dogs and wolves."

cessful sheep husbandry is the great number of of causes, not more than one-half the actual

sheep, and says: "Scab, worthless dogs and dog for each three and one-half inhabitants. wolves are drawbacks."

Wm. M. Ingersoll, Douglas county, writes: dogs, 20 per cent."

Wm. Meairs says: "Greatest drawback here is lack of protection against dogs." John Taylor, of Dickinson county, has a

herd of 367, and has found the greatest drawback dogs and wolves. J. B. Feagles, Franklin county, has 360

sheep, and wrote: "Dogs kill about 5 per cent." A. Miner, Harper county, has 100 head, and says: "Dogs kill about 20 per cent."

Four correspondents in Jefferson county all say, substantially: "Greatest drawback, dogs and wolves." T. Anderson, Johnson county, writes that

dogs kill about 7 per cent.; wolves, 8 per cent.' C. H. Chapin, Leavenworth county, says

A. P. Grimes, of Linn, has 225 head, and

said: "The greatest drawbacks are lack of tame grasses and that intolerable nuisancedogs." W. G. Rowley had 150 head, and said

"Have lost no sheep except by dogs and

O. Botkin says: "Loss by dogs 4 per cent." of \$10,000,000 of that money as to see it sent nine selects, each year, 40 that are most pleas- this or any other state, but the enumeration of

R. M. Mills, of Lyon county, has a flock of the harmful, useless dogs, unlike the harmless, plenty of rice corn and sorghum, tide us over a 650, and reports: "Dogs and wolves are serisevere winter without having to send east ous impediments to success."

C. F. Stone, of Marion county, replied: by either the assessor or tax-gatherer. The "Have 1,300 head; dogs have caused me a loss of 20 per cent:"

C. E. Westbrook says he has "handled sheep twenty-eight years; has 1,300 head that shear, on an average, nine pounds and seven ounces of wool; loses none by disease, but dogs have killed 10 or 12 per cent. this year." In other words, Mr. Westbrook's trifling but enforced contribution to the support of orphaned curs, during the year, was from 130 to 160 of his flock, and that, too, without his having any voice as to which he would like to retain. He mildly suggests, in so many words, that dogs are great drawbacks.

Mr. J. L. Grinnell, also of Marion, has 500 head, and loses none by disease, but says dogs and want of tame grass are the great draw-

Peter G. Doward, of Morris county, says he he has 200 sheep and the loss by dogs and wolves will be small, as the shot-gun policy works well !" Mr. Doward's report sounds like that of a true business man, and I commend his straightforward remarks to every sheepbreeder in America.

H. P. Shepherd, Nemaha county, says: Went into sheep husbandry eight months ago; only losses have been ten head by dogs." John Harris, Republic county, says: "Wolves and dogs are the only drawbacks to success here."

A. G. Granger, Sedgwick county, has 500 head, and names, as the drawbacks, dogs and want of care.

W. H. Kelley, Smith county, says: "Kept sheep two years-previously in Wisconsin; the air is dryer, grass more suitable, climate and range better here and there is no mud, but dogs killed so many sheep I was forced to abandon the business."

H. A. Stiles, of Wabaunsee, says: "No drawbacks to success for the energetic man, unless it be worthless curs that destroy sheep."

Many persons in this state know or knew of the fine flock of thoroughbred and grade Cotswolds for some years handled by the Hon. Val Brown, of Jefferson county. Mr. Brown is one of the most successful farmers in the Kaw valley, having an excellent farm and favorably situated for raising mutton sheep. From his lain of that state in his November monthly neighborhood, a few days ago, a correspondent wrote to the Topeka Capital that "The wolves and dogs, and especially the dogs, have discouraged those of our citizens who embarked in the sheep business. The dogs take the profits. Hon. Val Brown wants to get rid of what he has left."

In 1875 the state census was taken under the superintendence of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Among the animals enu-E. C. Wells, Cherokee county, owns 150 this class of animals east or west, generally is the magnitude of the wool and nead, and reports: "Only drawbacks to sue- concur in the statement that owing to a variety number are reported. Making an estimate on J. N. Braley, Crawford county, has 400 that basis, Kansas had at that time, one It is fair to assume that they have increased in ber of sheep is over 40 per cent., vis: from Losses from natural causes, 5 per cent.; from so, we now have in Kansas about 286,000 dogs. No man who has been a close observer of them and their habits, will deny that an ordinary deg will eat and destroy in a year-more especially if he is out occasionally by moonlight to a mutton matinee—what would raise a wellbred Berkshire or Poland China to a weight of 300 pounds. 286,000 hogs weighing 300 pounds each, would aggregate 85,000,000 pounds of gross pork, worth, at four cents per pound, the snug sum of \$3,432,000, and would load 2,860 cars, carrying fifteen tons each. This would represent all the money paid in the entire state in 1880, for school, township and state taxes combined, or enough to have built his sheep shear an average of seven pounds; 8,600 school houses, costing \$400 each, or nine in every township in the state-almost twice as many as we now have. It would also pay a year's average wages to 14,000 school teachers, or nearly twice as many as we now employ. In this calculation is not included the 5,283 sheep reported by assessors as killed by dogs during the preceding year, or damage done by fright and worrying, of which there was no mention or estimate.

In making up agricultural statistics, the suberation its importance justifies, and consequently figures concerning them for each particular year, cannot be found in the records of 1875 shows that in a great majority of counties useful sheep, were permitted to grow up with the country without interference or molestation

statistics for that year showed that Douglas more than half a mutton for each; Jewell county 572 sheep and 1,198 dogs, or less than half a sheep for each; Wyandotte county, 473 sheep and 1,578 dogs, or about 31 dogs to each sheep; Shawnee county, 508 sheep and 2,256 dogs, or 41 dogs to each sheep; Davis county had 1,040 dogs and 170 sheep, or not quite one sheep to six dogs. That high degree of civilization among the people of this excellent county of Riley, as exhibited by the fact of attribute largely to their having here in their able curs. midst that great educational institution, the Agricultural College; yet I am pained to see by by the assessor's returns for last year, -in spite of all the civilizing influences of such an institution-that for every three sheep lost to you by the much-dreaded scab, the leathsome footrot, the horrible grub in the head, and all the long catalogue of diseases sheep are supposed to be heirs to in any other country, four werenot butchered to make a Roman holiday, but sacrificed to stay the stomachs of your auburn and old-gold celored Tige, Bull, Carlo and Towser, Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart.

By no means understand me that what I have said applies alone to Kansas, but in a large degree to every other state where sheep husbandry is or ought to be extensively encouraged. Illinois reported sheep killed by dogs in 1879, 27,338, worth \$65,384; in 1878 Massachusetts is reported as having 114,000 degs and 55,000 sheep, less than one-half what she had in 1860. In 1877 Kentucky lost 11,598 killed by dogs. I have read in an official document, within the present month, that the number of sheep in Connecticut has been reduced ravages of dogs. It is not stated that 460,000 sheep were all killed by dogs, but it is con tended that their great numbers alone drove men out of the business, owing to the almost certain destruction of their flocks. Iowa, in 1867, had nearly six sheep to each one she had in 1878. In 1868 Ohio reported 64,500 sheep killed and injured by dogs, and in 1880 the number killed as 50,550. Secretary Chamber-

crop report says: "The wool product of 1879 at 40 cents per pound, gives an income of \$7,468,570, or \$1 to every \$7.75 for wheat. Our statistics gives us no means of ascertaining the value of the sheep and lambs sold for meat or shipment, but it would probably be half as much more, making a total of more than eleven million dollars in all yearly, or more than the total value at the mine of all the coal mined in Ohio in the year killed about 20; the great drawbacks here are merated were 74,905 degs, but these who have 1880. The latter is 7,000,000 tons, worth at had most to do in obtaining information about the mine penhaps a little over \$1 per ton. Such est of Ohio, whose worst enemy seems to be the

dog. "The wool product of 1867 was 24,844,601 pounds, and in 1878 only 18,671,427, showing a decrease of 25 per cent. The decrease in num number fully as fast as the population, and if 7,622,495 to 4,267,261. But nearly all other products have largely increased, as, for example, dairy products nearly 50 per cent., corn has nearly doubled, and wheat has more than doubled. One main cause of this decrease seems to be ravages of dogs, which near cities and villages cause farmers to go out of the business. The assessed value of all sheep in Ohio in 1879 was \$9,311,972, and the damage done by dogs that year was \$138,948, or \$1 out of every \$67. Nor does this include the im mense damage done to flocks near weaning time by fright and worry. Plainly our laws must still further restrain the dogs and diminish their numbers or this important industry will still further diminish."

As long ago as 1868 the U: S. Commissioner of Agriculture estimated the direct losses to sheep owners by the ravages of dogs reach \$1,000,000 annually in wool and mutton. The indirect loss in preventing sheep husbandry in many districts, especially the south, and consequent waste of a large percentage of the grass crop, may be probably placed at double this sum annually.

I ask you as intelligent men, citisens of America and Kansas, why do we submit to and ject of dogs is, as a rule, not given the consid- in fact encourage this scourge, this drain on our resources, and blight on the struggling state in which we have embarked the hopes, the fates, the fortunes of ourselves and those we hold most dear? Here is a tramp, a vagabond, a something not known in our law; something that is neither person or property; that neither votes or pays taxes but stands squarely across the path that leads upward and forward.

Each fall the coyote politicians howl from stumps in every township about the wrongs of county had 941 sheep and 1,751 degs, a little the farmers, with a view to capturing our votes, and we send delegates (who either ride on a pass or at reduced rates,) to the state capital to pass resolutions against the railroads without which three-fourths of Kansas would have, to this day remained a wilderness. Far from faultless as their management is, it displays incomparably more business sense than do the men who could make this the great wool producing state of the Union, but seem unwilling to sacrifice either for their own or the their having almost two sheep for each dog, I public good, their own one, two or three miser-

Artemas Ward used to say that if necessary to save the Union he would sacrifice all his wife's relations, and I never met a man whe didn't think it would be a good thing for the community if some of his neighbor's dogs were killed off, but as for my own-why "Ring is good for coons; Brindle, he's so good to watch the stable; Carlo barks at the hawks and keeps them away from the old woman's chickens; them two or three hounds are what I run deer with sometimes in the winter, and Penny! well, Penny he's not much account, but then the children would make a heap of fuss if anything happened to him."

Reforms, like charity, should begin at home, and if each old shot-gun, musket and revolver in Kansas was brought out from its resting place and for one time made to do service for the Lord and our people, by letting the blessed sunshine through some contemptible, cowardly cur, and then traded for a long handled, fourtined manure fork, to be kept bright with a reasonable application of elbow grease, the act would stamp the sons of this State as the most courageous, the most progressive and highly from half a million to four thousand by the civilized of any people of which we have

### Stirring Words.

I saw in the FARMER of February 2, under the head of "A Farmer Exhorteth His Brethren," a part of an article I wrote for the farmers' convention called at Topeka, not expecting that so large a battery of the big guns of the state had been swabbed cut and put in position for the occasion, until I saw the proceedings in print, then I saw that this battery had done the principal part of the firing for the occasion, and it reminds me of a battery we had during the late war in Western Virginia; it was called a "Jackass Battery" from the fact that the pieces were conveyed from place to place on the long eared mule. It too was fired on all occasions greatly to the disgust of all concerned; but it too soon outlived its usefulness. But a lucky day came at last, and it was mustered out of the service amid great rejoicing.

When farmers become awakened and see for themselves that they can transact their own business better than letting it out to old political shysters, then they will see that this battery too can be dispensed with without serious detriment to the best interests of the farmers.

I see Mr. Editor that you feel like coming down on me for calling my Bro. Farmer's attention to a press fully devoted to the interest of the farming community. I thought by so doing I was courting subscribers for the FARM-ER, for every one that has teken the "OLD FARMER" for a year even, knows it has always tried to lead the farmers in the way in which they should go. I have taken the FARMER for ten years myself, and expect to as long as I take a paper and it stands square to the front as it now does. I also take pleasure in introducing it among my neighbors. I take six papers. three of them are farm journals. I do not spend the same amount of money in any other way during the year that gives my family so much in return as these papers. I am sorry to think that as you say but one family in fifty take an agricultural paper, when either the KANSAS FARMER or Western Rural, one or . both, should be weekly visitors at every farmer's home. When such is the case, then will the yellow-covered literature of which you speak, and which is truly poor food for any family, be classed as it is, a fraud on the com-

I herewith send you a subscriber to the FARMER for one year, and shall strive to do so at intervals, so long asy our paper continues to give to saint and sinner their portion in due J. E. BARRETT.

The amount agreed upon by the National House Committee on Agriculture as an appropriation for that Department is \$288,800, of which \$25,000 is to be devoted to the manufacture of sugar.

66

### The farm and Stock.

Alfalfa, Timothy, and Perennial Rye

\* I will give my experience: Alfalfa should be sown in April early. The young plants endure some frosts without injury. My object tions to it are that it is too small orslow growth the first two years. It comes up the first season, grows three to five inches high, then withers away to renew its effort the next season with a little more vigor. The third season it begins to grow enough to cut and grows better as it gets older; have it now six years old. It requires cutting before timothy. How often it may be cut I cannot say, nor of its value as hay; but it does not stand frost and keep green, as Mr. Downs claims, nor do horses or cattle like it as well as timothy or red clover, when growing. Here in Douglas county I would not sow it except in a pasture with other grasses and clover. It does not seem to endure drouth better than other grass or clover; in any year past that I have sown either; I had a fair to very good crop ever since, except when eaten out by grasshoppers in 1874. I had a good crop of timothy in 1873; it was sown in 1872, and the same piece has produced a good crop every year since from the same sowing, except in 1874 when eaten off by grasshoppers. The ground is good creek-bottom black soil. TIMOTHY.

If timothy is cut for hay when in bloom, or soon after, it makes the most desirable hay, and if any clover is in it it has ripened its seed by the time it is cut, which falls on the land to grow the same fall or the next spring, and in a few years it will be a clover field, but let the timothy stand until the seed ripens it will so seed the land as to run out all the clover. The winters do not seem to destroy the vitality of seed sown on it, and it is merely a matter of economy when to sow the seed. If sown in the published the strays it would necessitate a loser fall and it partially comes up, or comes up late so it cannot make a strong plant, it gets killed, if an open winter. I have sown the seed in spring early with uniform success, but if sown late in April, as once, when followed by a heavy rain, it failed. It should be sown early every time.

WILD OR PERENNIAL RYE.

This is the only wild grass that remains green during the winter and begins growth as early as tame grasses. I had some on exhibition at the Kansas Valley Fair, in Lawrence, two years since, and Martin Sedgwick has since sown two or more acres in his orchard that produced finely last year. He says it was relished by horses, cattle and hogs, but ought not to be sown in an orchard, nor any other grass, as the apples fall on the cut stems of grass and thus injure the fruit; red clover only in orchards.

Wild rye grows along the streams in the edge of timber. Seed can be gathered in August or September and sown early on well June. The rye will make a good meadow the next season and stands the drouth well.

A. H. G.

### The Tame Grass Question Again.

I am acquainted with the agricultural Solon of Ohio who recently vouchsafed the farmers the ground is likely to grow many weeds. It of Kansas his opinion of tame grasses in this state. He is a distant relative of mine. We flax than to have weed growth to smother flax. were brought up in the same neighborhood; he No cultivated plant is so easily destroyed by was always noted for his disputatious turn of mind.

The authentic information of which he speaks I received from "E. P. S." himself. I ately after plowing. was honored by a visit from him last fall; he admired the fine pile of hay I had cut from a ten acre meadow, and certainly left the impression upon my mind that the crop was fully soon as dry stack it. Do not wait to thresh it equal if not better than the average hay crop from the gavels—the threshermen may disapin walking over my meadow which was covered "Now one of your neighbors tells me that this 'isn't much of a country for tame grasses.' I'm and top out the stack with a thick capping of sure," he added, "I don't see anything the you haven't it fenced separately. Why, it would nearly winter your calves."

In my communication to the FARMER upon the subject of tame grass, I stated in substance that the native prairie grass would not stand close and continuous pasturing. This I believe is universally admitted by all prairie farmers. "E. P. S." asks, "If your hardy native grasses won't stand pasturing, how do you expect tame grass to stand even less severe treatment."

Now, "E. P.," let me say to you, that if you knew as much of this subject as one should who assumes to teach thereon, you would not ask such a question. Every intelligent Kansas farmer knows that tame grasses will stand more pasturing than prairie grass. In eastern Kansas there are acres of land where Kentucky blue grass has run out and wholly destroyed the prairie grass, or rather, wholly occupied the ground after the prairie grass has been destroyed by pasturing. This is not always the case, for often the ground becomes occupied by weeds upon the extermination of the native out. grass. In proof of my assertion of the superior hardiness of the tame grass, I will give a little of my experience in seeding upon prairie can now be seen only an occasional clump of wild grass. The tame grass has in three years upon the principle of "the survival of the fittest" occupied the whole ground. I do not some as good stock as the same as good as the same as good stock as the sa

more nutritious pasture than that afforded by our wild grass in its season. Its two weak points are, it will not endure close pasturing, and is rendered worthless by the first hard

Now Mr. Editor, while I believe our soil will raise as good meadows as any other, I do not believe, and never said, that grass upon our soil would endure as hard pasturing as upon a hard clay soil which in a dry time gets so hard that the hoofs of cattle will strike fire as they run over it. The very hardness of the soil protects the grass roots from being broken by tramping cattle, or the grass from being pulled up by grazing stock. Our soil is a warm, rich, mellow loam, and it is very obvious it will not stand as close hard pasturing as clay soil, still, by reasonable care I haven't the shadow of a doubt but the Kansas farmer who prepares a good tame grass pasture will consider it his most profitable farm management.

EDWIN SNYDER.

Millet.-Estrays.

Our indifferent prairie hay crops are inducing us to think of some other feed for winter, and our attention is called to millet. Will the readers of the FARMER tell me what they know about it; what preparation of the soil;

how to sow, when and how much seed to the

Oskaloosa, Kas.

We notice some papers advocating that the county papers should publish the stray list. We think our present laws very effective and would be loath to see a change; in fact we think every thinking stock man would oppose it. Strays from this county are often recovered fifty miles from here. Now if county papers of stock to subscribe for all the official county papers for several counties around, amounting to quite a number, and requiring quite a sum of money to pay for them. Perhaps this increase in their subscription list is the induce-

### Flax.

WOODSON.

ment for some to ask for so unwise a change.

There is we think no crop grown in Kansas the acreage of which has increased to such an extent as onr flax crop; according to the assessors returns going from 37,000 acres in 1878 to 67,000 in 1879, and to 127,000 in 1880. With this great acreage in flax, it is a crop about which much interest is centered. From numerous inquiries for seed, and the general intent evinced, we judge that an increased breadth will be sown this year.

For the benefit of many who intend to sow flax, and who have had no experience in sowprepared soil, and the weeds should be cut in ing it we make a few suggestions about its culture.

Sow in May or last of April, immediately after your ground is plowed while the ground is still moist and fresh. Pulverize the ground thoroughly by harrowing and rolling. Sow from one-half bushel to three pecks of clean seed to the acre; the latter amount is best, if is much better to smother weed growth with weeds as flax. Our most successful flax growers, taking an average of years, are those who sow three pecks to the acre, and sow immedi-

HARVESTING FLAX SEED.

When ripe cut with a self-raking reaper, set the gavels up on the butts to dry, and as of his boasted grass region for last year. Again point you, and a light rain will injure your crop more than twice the cost of stacking, and with a luxuriant aftermath he remarked: protracted rains will soon utterly ruin it. The safest method is to stack it as soon as you can, old hay or long coarse grass. Give the straw matter with this. All the matter I see is that the same care you would timothy hay Those who have fed it for years declare it to be both as palatable and nutritious for stock as the best timothy hav when fed as a change with other S. H. Downs. feed.

Topeka, Kas.

He Believes in Stock and Good Care.

This county is enjoying good snug winter weather yet. Most of the stock looks well Some herds have suffered for want of shelter. I think our stockmen have learned a lesson this winter that they will not soon forget This keeping cattle in wire corrals on the open prairie, without any other protection, is barbarous, to say nothing about the great loss in flesh and feed. The few animals we raise are our profit; the farm does not pay without them. One can eke out a miserable existence by raising grain alone while he is able to work from daylight until dark, but when his strength fails, what then? The sheriff will sell him

Yes, brother farmers, the animals we rais are our profit, and the better the animal the better the profit. But we cannot have good sod. In the spring of 1878 I sowed clover and animals and give them rough usage. There is timothy upon one-half acre of prairie sod, the a large class of farmers who think they cannot land had never been pastured, and the wild breed good stock because they have not the grass was strong and thick. I sowed in March means to purchase the right kind of animals to before the wild grass had started. After culti- start with. Now while I would not discourage vation consisted in mowing with a machine as any from buying good stock to start with if they

recommend this way of seeding. Quicker re- there is in Kansas. I killed a three-year-old turns with less seed may be had by breaking bullock that never ate a peck of grain in his the prairie sod before seeding. There is no life, that weighed 1,000 pounds dressed. Now what I have done you can do. The Collings brothers, of England, who gave us the Shorthorn, did se from the Teeswater, an inferior animal. If they accomplished so much, what is there to discourage you? Try it and you will be astonished at the result.

D. G. BENTON. Carmi, Pratt Co., Kas.

Query.

Will some of the many correspondents of the FARMER please tell what is the matter with the hogs of this neighborhood, and a remedy, if there is one. They are affected with a weakness in their backs. They seem to thrive a well as usual but will stagger around without being able to stand on their hind legs. They were running at large when they became affected: corn was their principal food.

Cattle and other stock are doing well.

New Cambria, Saline Co., Kas.

### Loultry,

### Likes the Plymouths.

I am a great admirer of the Light Brahma and believe them to be among the best of the Asiatic breeds, but I think the Plymouth Rock combines more good qualities and are the most profitable breed of fowls now known for the farmer, and of course what is best for the farmer, is also best for the fancier.

First. They mature earlier and are amon the finest table fowl that I have ever tried. I have killed Plymouth Rocks the past saason that weighed when dressed 5 lbs. at 10 weeks old, and I have them now that weigh 9 tbs. at 6 months old.

Second. They are as good layers as any that I have ever tried, and are as much a nonsitter (to my mind) as the Leghorn, or any other breed, and better mothers I have not been able to find. They are also very hardy and easily raised, and when they become broady, I find that they are as easily broken of that inclination as any.

Of course every one has their own likes and dislikes, as well in regard to poultry as any other stock. I am glad to see so much interest being taken in poultry all over our state, and I believe that this interest has but just commenced.

I also take exception to Mr. A. G. Chase's article in the FARMER of February 9, on Barn Yard fowls against the Asiatic. I think the same rule will apply to thoroughbred fowls that will apply to any other thoroughbred stock -let it be cattle, hogs or horses. If a Barn Yard fowl that will weigh from 21 to 4 lbs. is as good for the farmer as any of the larger breeds of thoroughbreds that will weigh from 6 to 10 ths., then a common Texas cow is as good for the farmer as a Shorthorn or Hereford The common fowl will eat more than the large breeds; the same can be said of any small active breed of fowls, whether dung hills or thoroughbreds, for the same reason that they are more active, always in motion, restless, etc., while the Brahmas and all other Asiatics, as well as the Plymouth Rocks, are more docile, less given to roaming, and of a quiet disposi-

I have tried the little Brown Leghorn and know whereof I speak. Suppose Friend Chase tried to set up the hazel-splitter of 20 years back and defend them against the Poland China or the Berkshire hogs of to-day. The logic I think would be as tenable as his defense of the dung-hill fowl, especially when their eating propensity was taken into consideration.

Mound City, Kas.

Mr. Marsh's Description of the Light

Brahma. Light Brahmas are chiefly white in the coion of their plumage, but if the feathers be parted the bottem color will often be found of a bluish

color, showing an important distinction be tween them and White Cochins, in which the feathers are always white down to the skin. The head of the Light Brahmas should be broad, of medium length, slightly projecting over the eyes, color of plumage white, eyes large and bright, beak short, stout and in color yellow, with a dark stripe down the upper man dible. The comb pea, small, lower in front and rear than in the centre, firm on the head; neck rather long and well arched, the hockle flowing well over the shoulders. The neck hackles should be distinctly striped with black down the center of each feather; that of the cock is however often lighter than in the case of the hen; back broad, flat on the shoulders, and as long as is consistent with the size and symetrical beauty of the bird; feathers broad and soft aud surface color white; breast full, broad and round and carried well forward; body round at the sides, and deep; color of both white; wings small, the bows covered by the breast feathers, the primaries or flight feathers smoothly folded under the secondaries, (the quill feathers of the wings which are visible when the wings are folded,) color of the primaries black or nearly so; color of secondaries white on the center web and black on the inner web; the wings should appear white when folded. The tail should be black in both sexes; in the

two highest or manifold feathers edged with white; tail coverts black edged with white; fluff (soft, downy feathers about the thighs) abundant and soft, giving the bird a broad ap, pearance behind; color white. Thighs strong and abundantly covered with soft white teath ers; shanks strong, standing well apart, and well feathered on the outside with white feathers or white mottled with black; toes straight and strong, the outer toes being well feathered to the ends. The standard weights are: cock 12 lbs.; hen 10 lbs.; cockerell, 10 lbs.; pullet, 8

TAY SHOW

This pen picture of the Light Brahma is what a standard Light Brahma should be. But one that is perfect in all the requirements is yet to be produced.

### Morticulture.

The Peach.

BY. F. A. CHILDS.

PLANTING, BUDDING, ETC.

The coming spring bids fair to produce a scarcity of peaches as well as peach pits to start an orchard with, so that now is the golden opportunity to make a beginning in the best of all improvements that can be made on the farm with the least expense. The winter has been very fine to swell and open the seed, so that it will not be necessary to cut the pits. The Wild Seedling will answer your purpose for stocks as well as budded fruit, so that the supply is now almost at every man's door. Plant the pits thick in a dry soil as soon as gathered.

I will now give a practical plan, but on the ame principle as in last article-presuming every farmer plants corn and potatoes, either will answer. Prepare your ground the same as you would to raise a crop of corn and mark with a marker both ways four feet apart, and plant either to corn or potatoes, and when fairly up the peach trees are ready to set. Raise the trees from seed-bed as described in a former article, then pass through every fitth row of corn and fifth hill in row; cut it up and insert two small peach trees each side of spade and pass over the field, being careful to start on the right row. I put two trees in the hill for fear one may die, and when both live I take up the smaller of the two after budding. The corn and potatoes should be planted early and, if possible, with early varieties, so that the crop will be matured early. The work is now done until the crop is gathered, when the ground is thoroughly plowed the same as for a wheat crop. The trees will look feeble for the first few months, but after plowing they will astonish you by their rapid growth. Such stocks will admit of budding very late, say September or October; if too early the bud will be liable to be drowned out. Always bud when the trees begin to show signs of maturing; the sap is then a little thick, which is all the better.

Budding is the simplest of all the arts, and those that try, with the explanations I promise to give through the FARMER, cannot but succeed. Don't employ some one to do it for you; do it yourself, and when the bud grows you will feel better for having mastered the art More failures are made in tying the string than inserting the bud. The bud that is inserted has caused more failures, even among nursery men, than the budding itself. The theory that every single bud that lives in a budded tree, will grow, is a mistake. More single buds taken from old trees are fruit buds than leaves. and there never was a single fruit bud that produced a tree. When I can get them I always select double fruit buds, knowing that between them there is always a leaf bud that never winter-kills and never fails to grow.

As to the varieties now recommended much might be said, though I am convinced from observation that the present list ought to be cut down one-half and the peach-grower benefited; still I am only a learner and the future will determine what is best. In the meantime I am preparing a select list for the benefit of myself and the Kansas farmers.

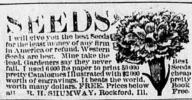
Should any of my peach friends have rare or very choice early or late varieties of free stones, I should consider it a favor to have them drop me a postal card describing the peach, etc. I saw, at Bismarck Grove last fall, a few nice very late peaches, but could not get the address of the grower.

One request farther: All the farmers in Kansas that have faith in the plan I now propose, and have pluck and perseverance enough to try the experiment, I would be pleased to have them drop me a postal card giving the area planted out and any suggestions you may make. I will cheerfully answer through the KANSAS FARMER

I notice in Purdy's Fruit Recorder, a subcriber asks his opinion in regard to trees set or planted, and his reply was that there was no difference. Now let me ask the question in a different form: Mr. Purdy, have you ever tested the two plans side by side-same culture-and noticed the result? If so, your opinion is valuable; while on the other hand, you form your judgment from chance trees that spring up and compare them with cultivated trees, it may be otherwise. Did you ever hear of a nurseryman that ever experimented with tree or plant that would prove a damage to the sale of the tree? It reminds me the sale of the tree it relations and of a hedge plant grower that I interviewed a few months since. When asked the question, Will not plants make a better growth when sowed on the line where the hedge is to be

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splendid mouthly roses for \$1; 15 bedding and basket is for \$1; 20 Verbenas, in variety, for \$1. Other collec-and how to procure our premiums, see our Catalogue h we mail fsee to applicants. Address HANS NIELSON, St. Joseph, Mo,

Red Cedars & Forest Tree Seedlings Nursery Grown and Sure to Grow! Write for Price Lists. Address
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Fall Wine Sap, Pennsylvania Red Streak, Famuso, Fall Pippin Vinter.—Ben Davis, Wine Sap, Geniton, Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Huntsman's Favorite, Lawver, Mo. Pippin, Stark.

Also several other good kinds, in smaller quantities and may have to substitute some. Also some ether surplus stock; prices \$40.00 per 1000; same rate 500; smaller lots 5cts. each. Charges for quantities, boxes, 2½x8 feet, including packing and shipping \$3.50 each; Smaller lots 50 or less, baled, each bale. 25cts, each kind tied and labeled true to name, tagged and shipped in good order, by freight or express, and guaranteed through to destination, and bill of lading sent. These trees are as sure to grow and live say others, also cheaper and loss freight. I furnish wholesale chiefly to nurserymen and dealers. Almost all kyds of fruit stock; also, hedge plant, 5,000,000, but all sold. Orders with eash for the above stock will be attended to in good season. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

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Price per 100 2-year old trees 3 to 3½ feet high, \$10 00
" 100 3-year old trees 4 to 4½ " 15 00
" 100 4-year old trees 5 to 5½ " 20 00
Delivered on cars of K. P. or A., T. & Santa Fe R. R., free.

Strawberry Plants.
harpless, per 100, \$1 00; Mercler's Prolific. 100, \$1 00; Monrch of the West, 100, \$1 00.
Any of the allowe named, \$7 50 per 1000.
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Osage Orange Seed. Warranted to Grow.

Selected under our personal supervision in Texas. Write for sample and price.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill.

### farm Zetters.

ARGYLE, Sumner Co., 183 miles southwest of Topeka, Feb. 14.-Since my last we have had the biggest storm (on the 10th) that we have seen in our residence of ten years in Kansas. It snowed over twenty-six hours, the sow drifting all the time, which is hard on the wheat as it is without any covering and exposed to the frost. All the roads running east and west are drifted up so as to make traveling dangerous if not nearly impossible. Those that were caught by the storm with but little fuel up have had to use corn as fuel while it lasted. Stock of all kinds has suffered severely by it, and most farmers have had to feed heavier during the hard spell. The mails from the north and south have failed to come the last few days so we are without our FARMER this week, and it is snowing again tonight. I hope that it will lie on the wheat so as to protect it from the cold.

THOMAS NIXON.

TURKVILLE, Ellis Co., 186 miles west of Topeka, Feb. 17.-We are still having cold winter weather. Snow on the ground in abundance; snow-drifts so bad that we have not had any mail for six days. Stock that are depending on the range for a living are in bad shape; some sheep dying for the want of feed. Stockmen that will try to starve their stock through the winter in this country ought to be ashamed of themselves, and there ought to be a law to punish them. If this weather continues until the middle of March, hundreds of dollars worth of stock will die in this vicinity for the want of feed and on account of laziness. Wheat is all right here, yet it has been covered with snow for two weeks past.

The farmers are anxiously awaiting the opening of spring to commence putting in their crops, beliving that we are bound to have one of the most bountiful crops this year that ever was ever bestowed on an unworthy people, therefore I would advise all farmers that can plow an acre of land to put it in. A good crop invariably follows a cold, hard winter in any country, and if we have not had a hard winter this time I will give it up.

In regard to this farmers' alliance I think it one of the grandest things that ever struck the farmers' mind, and I hope its influence will extend to every nook and corner of this state until the farmers' voice will have been heard to say, Give us a chance! and this grand state will be one of the wealthiest of this Union.

R. N. TURK.

MARENA, Hodgeman Co., 230 miles southwest of Topeka, Feb. 11.-Will this winter ever end? is the question on the lips of most every one we meet. On Saturday, the 5th inst., we had a rain which continued until midnight when it changed to a wet snow which continued to fall nearly all day Sunday. The snow was so wet and soft it did not drift to any considerable extent. The ground being warm and wet beneath much snow melted, but enough was left on the ground to make it average about six or eight inches in depth. Warm days ensued until about half of the snow melted off leaving the ground in finer condition, as regards moisture, than it has been in in the three years I have been here. It there is any life in the wheat I think it will make a fine spring growth. Yesterday, Thursday, the 10th inst., it turned cold again, and a light, drifting snow fell all night, and still continues to fall.

Stock has suffered severely the past week Many cattle and sheep without food and shelter have died. Think all the feed that was raised here will be used if this weather continues many days louger as the grass on the range is getting to be nearly worthless.

WAKEFIELD, Clay Co., Feb. 17.-As all vill tell you there has been an unprecedented fall of snow. The roads are badly drifted and ravines are filled up. Roads are in many instances made through cornfields and over wheat fields, etc., and not much like roads at that.

Hogs were pretty well picked up through the country for the Januaay shipments, but there is a call for them now at \$4.80. There is no cholera.

Farmers seem to be feeding their own cattle more than in past years, or hiring others to fatten them, giving 6 cents per pound for all their gain under the feeder's hands. Horses and cattle seem to be well and no disease among them, but as this winter is so much more severe than has ever been experienced, I fear the supply of hay, grain, millet, etc., will be short, and as the good book says, "From him that hath not will be taken away even that which he seemeth to have."

We are done expecting peaches but so far feel reasonably hopeful for apples, pears and plums, and believe that this blanket of snow will save our wheat and berries. But what of the bug whose Christian name is Chinch? Will he sleep, or die under this white coverlet? M. S. L. B.

MOUND CITY, Linn Co., 100 miles southeast of Topeka.-We have had a very steady cold winter with little snow or rain, and the wheat has been exposed to the coldest weather without any protection from snow, but I think it all right yet, except possibly some of the late spring wheat will be sown if the season should

be favorable.

and the same amount of straw or hay would have prevented them. The plan I have tried with entire success is to spread evenly over the fruit or vegetables, first piled in a cone shape, three or four inches of straw or hay, then soil enough to cover it entirely out of sight, then another cart of straw and again soil enough to put the straw out of sight. A tube of some kind may be placed so as to admit the air on top and at the same time be used to reach in after the fruit or potatoes, filling it with hay in cold weather; a 25-pound paint keg with the bottom knocked out makes a good one.

Stock of all kinds doing well. No disease among cattle or hogs. A few horses have failed to get over the epizootic cough. Stock of all kinds is selling high. Fat cattle and hogs are worth from \$4 to \$41; steers, coming two, selling from \$20 to \$25 per head. W. A. D.

CLYDE, 95 miles northwest of Topeka, Feb. 21.—This has been a very hard, cold winter. The ground froze up about the middle of November and has remained so ever since, the frost being two or three feet deep. For some time there has been excellent sleighing and the numerous mechanical monstrosities improvised to enjoy it would astonish the inhabitants of more northern climes.

There was a great diversity in the crops last year, owing to difference of location and soil. The bottoms produced good and in some cases large crops, while on the divides between creeks the crops were injured by drouth, hot sun and chinch bugs. I think less wheat was sown last fall than heretofore; it is thought to be in good condition. Potatoes last year were a good crop where properly cultivated and poisoned. Our late potatoes-Peachblows, Western Red, and Western White yielded at the rate of 200 bushels per acre. They were planted in checks so as to cultivate both ways, and were cultivated seven times and poisoned two or three times; no use trying without the poison. We buried them in heaps but owing to the failure of the weather department of nature to coincide with the statements made concerning the winter climate of Kansas, we did not properly cover them and they have probably caught a bad cold. Don't deceive the newcomers any more, please, neighbors.

We sowed buckwheat July 17th and had a good yield.

"Way down east" we once ate an apple pie made without an upper crust. Can any of the ladies tell us how it is made or give us a list of their one-crust pies? T. C. MOFFATT.

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner Co., 175 miles southwest of Topeka, Feb. 21.—Since the 10th we have had all kinds of weather, including one of the most terriffic snow storms ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant in southwest Kansas. Many farmers lost quite a number of hogs. The snow-drifts fr. m three to six feet; many east and west lanes are impassable. On the 18th it rained and froze. The trees are yet full of ice. Yesterday and to-day it has been quite

Our wheat bids fair for a good crop. Stock of all kinds doing well, with plenty of feed to last until May. The present demand for hogs at \$4.25 to \$4.40, is clearing out all that are fat and weigh 180 pounds. The average weight of hogs this year is much less than last year, on account of the corn not being as sound as other years; it takes from one-fourth to onethird more to put on the same weight. There has been sold here 400 head of corn-fed Texas beeves at 3%c, to be delivered the last of April.

There has been several very sudden deaths in our county recently-all adults. One of our first settlers, Mr. Wm. North, died November 29th, and on February 19th his wife was called to join him.

auxious to commence spring work. There will it takes four horses to haul half a load from be a larger acreage of corn put in this year town. The mercury has been close to zero the than ever before. We believe corn and stock most of this month; on the 15th it was 12° will pay better than wheat.

CAMDEN, Morris Co., Feb. 7 .- Stock is gen erally healthy and doing well, but I fear the way the winter has been, with much of the hay damaged in the fall, that feed will be short in many places in the spring.

The hog crop is mostly sold off short as prices were much better than last year, the last lots bringing from \$4 to \$4.25. Cattle are high and all want to buy. More stock and less wheat is the cry of many farmers; but we would advise them not to put all of their eggs under one hen for fear she might leave the nest. Keep on at the wheat and the card will turn up right; we shall have a good wheat crop next harvest if the spring is right. Everything is lovely now; with most of the wheat in good condition and ground thoroughly soaked it will be hard to kill it out, and if we get the spring rains right we are all O. K. We do not want to discourage stock-raising for we believe that branch of farming ought to take the first place, corn second and wheat third, then all is carried through with less expense and more profit.

Wheat is 75c to 80c; corn, 25c; oats, 30c; potatoes, 50c to 75c; cows, \$20 to \$40; horses, from \$50 to \$100, some extra at higher prices J. L. SHORE.

MIDDLE BRANCH, Hodgeman Co., 280 miles outhwest of Topcka, Feb. 7.-We have had a week or ten days of fair weather here, until the 5th of the month when it commenced raining broadcast-sown wheat may be injured. Some and then turned to snow, and now we have about six inches of snow on the ground; but the frost being all out of the ground as scon as The peaches, as far as I have examined, are the snow leaves us the ground will be in excelkilled, and a good many potatoes and apples lent condition for plowing as it is well saturahave been frozen. Thousands of bushels are ted with water. I, like the rest of the FARM-

soil is such now as to lead us to believe that we and frost had exterminated the pest. are on the eve of a year of good crops in southwestern Kansas.

A good many settlers who left their claims last spring are preparing to return to them, fully satisfied that we have a good county and all we need is a general breaking up and cultivation of the soil to insure more rainfall and more propitious seasons.

Wheat looks well and is all right yet, espec ially the early sown. There will be a large amount of cane, broom-corn, millet and rice corn planted this season, and quite an acreage of Indian corn.

We have now about 50,000 head of sheep in the county and a great many cattle.

I would like to know where I can obtain seed of the Hardy Catalpa.

There is a grand opportunity open here now for persons looking for homes. This place is destined to be the county seat of Hodgeman county and that in the near future, and any one who will look into the matter will find that some splendid claims can yet be secured very cheap. To all good, industrious people we say Come, and we will extend to you a hearty welcome. We have fine building material here in the shape of stone and natural lime, and a splendid stream of never-failing water.

Success to the FARMER in its endeavors to convince the farmers of Kansas of the necessity of asserting their rights in regard to matters that pertain to their welfare.

A. J. L. BERLIN.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Feb. 15.—In the FARM-ER of February 2d I find an article on planting cottonwood slips. Will some reader of the KANSAS FARMER please give proper length of the cuttings or slips, the proper time for cutting and planting, and if it makes any difference if taken from young or old trees.

Will box elder grow as well as cottonwood. Think it important to get all particulars before the amatners of the Kansas plains,

A SUBSCRIBER.

READING, Feb. 15; 45 miles SW from Topeka,-We are having very rough weather so far. It has been blowing and snowing for two days and nights, but has now stopped, and we are having nice sleighing. Stock all looking pretty gaunt. The creeks have been up, and some farmers couldn't give their cattle any thing to eat for two or three days. Sheep are troubled with scab. Some are dipping in tobacco juice. Wheat all killed. Lyon county is feeding more steers than any other county in the state. Will some reader of the KANSAS FARMER give us a paper on the kind of fowls called Plymouth Rocks, and oblige a reader.

Corn is worth 33c.; hay, \$6; potatoes, 90c.; butter, 25c.; eggs, 20c.; cattle, 3 to 4½c.; hogs, 4 to 44c. F. WAGNER.

SALINA, Saline Co., Feb. 18; 110 miles west from Topeka.-We are all waiting very anxious in these parts to bid Old Winter adieu, but he don't go in a hurry. We have had now over three months of winter weather that would be a credit to Minnesota. Nevember 9 we were ushered into winter and the frost has not been out of the ground since. We have had plenty of snow and rain since the first few days in January. The ground has not been bare but a very few days. I think in the last three storms of Feb. 5, 10 and 17, there has at least two feet of snow fallen, and the most of it is with us yet. The first snow was damp and half of it melted; the rest was nicely laid over our wheat fields evenly. The last two snows is drifted all into groves, hedges and grass; the roads are badly filled. No one ven-Our peach crop is yet safe. Everybody is tures out; except those who are out of coal; below in the morning, and up to 18° above at noon to-day, but will be down again before morning.

We all consider the wheat in prime order here, don't think any is hurt at all, and the snow is going to leave the ground in good condition for March, the trying month on

Stock of all kinds will go through the winter in fair condition but are consuming much more feed than usual; corn and hay are both a little scarce; think there will be some pinching of stock before grass, especially should it be a late spring. Fat hogs are getting scarce in this county and the shoats have been sold off very close. Corn is light and not lasting or making fat satisfactorily.

The peach buds are killed without a doubt;

don't think they can stand 21° below zero.

Our township (Eureka) will go solid for the \$75,000 bonds in aid of the T., S. & Western R. R., and it is generally thought that they will carry in the county. We are in great need of better railroad facilities here; 16 miles to go to railroad for coal, with road blockaded, and mercury at zero makes us feel like voting bonds in hopes of relief in price and quantity, as it is scarce for many.

WAKEFIELD, Clay Co., 81 miles NW from Topeka.-Ground still covered with snow which is wreathed in drifts in every possible shape-in every possible place. The young of our domestic animals must suffer in consequence of the severe cold. We have lost so far one litter of young pigs. One neighbor has lost six litters, another has lost near a hundred dollars worth by suffocation and freezing. Some young stock-calves and colts-in the neighborhood have died. Corn in the field; hogs in demand at \$4-30; prices fluctuate. I lost every cold winter when six inches of dirt ER's correspondents, can report a great deal of have been looking, hoping some practical farm-

cold weather this winter, but stock of all kinds er would say something about the chinch bug, are doing very well, and the condition of the whether or not we might hope that the snow

M. S. L. B.

BARNES, Washington Co., Feb. 19; 200 miles NW from Topeka.-Stock is beginning to fail in flesh, especially those that are not well protected, and but few are. Coarse feed is getting scarce; hay is in demand at \$6 00 per ton.

J. R. Dikeman gives as a result of his obser vations of the temperature for January an average of 16½°; observations taken at sunrise and noon, while for January of last year it was 38°.

Farmers in this vicinity feel confident of a good crop of all kinds of grain next season.

We are receiving our share of new settlers that are coming in this winter and all that want to settle in a place where they can procure good farming lands, and plenty of stock range will do well to look this county over, and especially this township (Little Blue); we have railroad facilities, school houses built, and no railroad bonds to pay.

We would like to have the subject of Tobacco cultivation talked over in the FARMER. I know of no reason why we cannot successfully compete with other states in the production of this luxury. In southern Wisconsin it has become the leading and best paying crop raised.

### Advertisements.

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Sweet potatees for seed or table use, and plants their season. Address H. T. WEST, Wamego, Pott, Co., Kas.

The Electro-Magnetic Brush Endorsed by all prominent Scientists and Physicians in America. Has a complete Battery of back, and contains over Five Hundred Flex-ble, Magnetic Steel Teeth. It cures iness, yous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Constipution. for Our Electro-Magnetle Journal, contain-

J. W. WEAKLEY, Jr. & CO., Cincinn

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Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting Interest on advances,) including guarantee of sales; on Washed Wools, five per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent. will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it,

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

152 Federal St., Boston,

REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Go., Boston,

Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

### Breeders' Directory.

LM RUN HERD.—M. & W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas, Breeders of Thorougbred Short-Horn Cattle and Chester White Pigs, Stock for

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty
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Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices
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### Nurserymen's Directory.

DK, W. H. H. CUNDIF's, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited,

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Dentist.

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

THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-BHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms rea-sonable. Correspondencesolicited.

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I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guineas, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary locks, Vitte Guineas, Silver Duckwing Danses, Vitte Guineas, Silver Duckwing Danses, Vitte Guineas, Silver Duckwing Danses, Vitte Guineas, Vi



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FOULTY YARDS.
MANHATTAN, KAS.,
EGGS-Eggs for hatching
from Light or Dark BRAHMAS. The best in the west,
Choice fowls for sale. Brah
mas are the very best to
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cfowls, Circulars free,

F. E. MARSH,

### THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor, Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, 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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked n i 0 expire with the next issue. The paper is all i 0 ways discontinued at the expiration or the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number remewals should be made at once.

### Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post offices are not put down in the post office directo ry, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

### Pay Down.

A large majority of farmers in this state pay from 20 to 40 per cent. more for supplies of almost every kind than they should do. This is because they buy in small quantities, from the very limited stock of goods of small dealers, and buy on credit. Many of these small dealers sell in the same way to persons who never pay and of course he charges those wao do pay a sufficiently large per cent. of profit on their purchases to make good the losses by others, and who give him his living besides. The farmers often understand all this but continue trading at the same place year after year simply because money is not in hand to pay down with and these dealers they are well acquainted with will trust them until their wheat, corn or hogs are ready to sell.

In this way they pay \$17 for a \$12 or \$13 plow; \$16 to \$20 for a \$12 suit of clothes; \$30 for a sett of \$18 harness, and even at such prices have to take goods but peorly adapted to their uses. It is often the case that not having the money to pay with, after the account has run a short time a bankable note is demanded, secured by a cut-throat chattel mortgage, which thenceforth, night and day, hangs over its maker and his family like a nightmare until payment is made. Such ways of doing business not only help to keep the farmer poor but tend to degrade and make him mean.

All look forward to the day when they shall cease to pursue such an unprofitable course, but much the larger per cent. of them go on to the end of their lives in the same old ruts using every spare dollar to pay interest and past due accounts.

What is needed is that the farmer arrange to stop buying on credit; do with less for a year if need be, pay for what has been bought, and manage so as to make a new departure on the pay-as-you-go principle at the earliest date possible. It will take some effort at first to shake off the old habit of buying at the nearest store "on tick," but it would in numerous cases prove the key to future success. With the ready cash a buyer can do his trading in a town or city where there are good stocks to make selections from; he not only gets the benefit of that but frequently of the strongest competition, and is thus insured the best rates together with freedom from days and nights of worry as to how the bills shall be met. No farmer is really a free man nor can he rightly respect himself or expect others to respect him so long as he is constantly owing at the neighboring stores for supplies already consumed. It is a voke he cannot afford to compel himself and family to wear. Let each one resolve to keep his name from bankable notes, chattel mortgages, and the debit side of the store-keeper's ledger, and it will, if faithfully adhered to, mark a happy revolution in his affairs.

### The Supreme Court Declares the Prohibition Amendment Valid.

As announced in last week's FARMER, the inet officer for its head. legislature passed the bill providing for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution, and it speedily received law. Since then the supreme court of the state has rendered an opinion on the validity of the amendment. The court unanimously held that it was legally adopted and is now a part of the constitution of the state of Kansas. The court furthermore holds in accordance with the decisions of the supreme court of the United States that a state has the right to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage; also that the final provisions of the dram shop act are not repealed or affected by the adoption of the amendment and as a consequence persons who sell liquors after the amendment takes effect (May 1st) are liable to the penalties of the law.

This decision knocks the last prop of hope from under the liquor men who had been endeavoring to maintain their courage by believing the highest court would discover some where a flaw that would vitiate the legality of what had been accomplished. They have been thwarted and defeated on every hand by the better element and now have sixty days in which to go out of their nefarious business or seek some more congenial clime than Kansas. this state is no longer countenanced or encour-

noble reform has set an example that her older sisters can well make haste to follow, and thousands of moral, sober, cleanly minded people will flock here to make their homes and be part and parcel of that better civilization which promises to be ours from this day hence. Sing unto the Lord a new song, for He hath done marvelous things; His right hand and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory.

### Buying Seeds.

The first three warm days we have in suc cession will set everybody to thinking about preparing to make garden. For successful gardening or farming good seeds are an allimportant requisite and in the west a large per cent, of the people buy their seeds from some dealer. At this season the seed-raisers and merchants are advertising widely through their handsomely illustrated catalogues and the newspapers, but the choicest seeds are not always obtained by the parties who give the largest quantity for a dollar or issue the handsomest catalogue. To those who buy we would say, Order of some firm of reputation for fair dealing and order early; as a rule it is not the best plan to buy especially the smaller seeds that are left by large dealers to be retailed at country stores as there are sometimes well grounded suspicions that the unsold seed of previous years is put up in new wrappers and offered for sale a second or third time. Buy the best seed even if it does cost a little more, and it probably will, and then don't plant until the ground and weather are in suitable condition. Even the best of seed will only yield disappointment if planted in an unseasonable time

Often the seedsman has to bear the blame for seed not coming up, when the fault really lies with the ignorant or careless gardener who does not give it a suitable temperature, or the right depth of covering, or moisture enough. The hardy seeds, such as lettuce, onions, celery, parsnips, beets, cabbage, peas, etc., will germinate as soon as the land will work mellow in April, when the temperature of the ground is about 40 degrees. The tender seeds, if planted at this time, fail to come up until warm weather or perhaps rot in the ground while waiting such are Lima beans, corn, cucumbers, melons and squashes, tomatoes, peppers, etc., while the common bush beans and summer squashes are half hardy and bear planting early in May; the more tender seeds above named will gain nothing by planting out-doors before May 25th.

A good garden is a source of profit and pleasure to all interested in it, while a poor one is profitless, unsatisfactory and usually neglected. In most cases what are called cheap seeds produce a very poor crop especially of cabbage or onions, and choice, first-class seeds are low enough at any prices ordinarily asked.

### For Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Illinois politicians are just now very busy in pressing the claims of Mr. Emory Cobb, a banker and Short-horn breeder of Kankakee, in that state, for Commissioner of Agriculture under the incoming administration. The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has passed resolutions unanimously commending his name to the favorable consideration of President Garfield, and also requests the Boards of other states to co-operate to the same end and use all honorable means to secure his appointment To the people of Illinois Mr. Cobb may have long ago proven himself a great and good man and an eminent agriculturist; but so far as his having any reputation in that direction outside of his state is concerned we venture to say that not one farmer out of a thousand the country over knows such a man ever existed.

Among others who have been prominently mentioned for the position are ex-Gov. Robt. several years Commissioner of Agriculture of 36 of turnip, etc., all duly described. Cata-Georgia. The latter especially has been quite active in working up his claims.

If Gen. Garfield can fill the place with a mar who is even in a moderate degree satisfactory to the people it will be much more than any of his predecessors have ever done, as it has from the first been considered the correct thing to poke fun at the agricultural bureau and its chief, and it will probably continue so until the office is made a regular department with a Cab-

It is the opinion of the writer hereof that the man who could come nearer than any other to filling such a position is John P. Reynolds of the approval of the executive, which made it | Illinois, but it is scarcely probable he will be appointed.

### A Successful Man's Experience in Planting Cottonwoods and Willows

Luke Wadleigh, a veteran and unusually successful farmer of Henderson county, Ills., and for sixty years a shrewd observer or matters pertaining to agricultural interests, in a personal letter says:

"I have had fifteen years experience in willow and cottonwood planting; would plant their descriptive catalogue of farm, garden and when the moon is new in any month, that suited me from October to April, but prefer February or March; plant as soon as cut, from one to four feet deep. I prefer the native willows to cottonwood as seeds from the latter will blow for miles and sprout up in meadows and Jersey. He makes quite a specialty of strawother fields where they are not wanted. In berries. nine years from planting willows I have cut from them 20 cords of good summer wood per acre. The Henderson river runs through my farms for a mile and a half and to prevent its washing away too much ground I have had to ested at all in sheep address the above company plant cottonwoods and willows, but on many at St. Louis, Mo. Their right to make drunkards of the youth of accounts the latter are best; the water will not

aged by law. Kansas as the pioneer in this up much quicker. For fencing the willows Boston, Mass., is on our table. It is as neat as will last longest, especially if cut in winter. They grow thicker, live longer, and make better windbreaks or shelter for stock than cottonwoods. The small limbs from a rough barked, scraggy topped willow are better for setting in a dry soil than young green sprouts. I can turn the course of any ordinary stream by planting willows in it and as they grow bending and lopping their tops down stream in the water, at an angle of 45 degrees. Have obtained the best stand by taking long sprouts and inserting them four or five feet in the mud and sand. They are sure to grow."

### No Regulation of the Railroads.

At this writing (Tuesday, March 1st) the prospect for legislation with a view to regulating the abuses of railroad corporations is even less bright if possible than at this time last week. The bill for which most effort had been made was that of Mr. Clapp, providing for a board of three inspectors at \$2,000 per year each appoitned by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to make a thorough inspection rangement of pedigrees in the body of the voland investigation of the railroad system of the state and report to the next legislature together with recommendations as to the kind of a bill needed to remedy the evils complained of in the matter of exorbitant freights and fares. An amendment by Mr. Glick allowing the inspectors five dollars per day and expenses for not more than 100 days was carried. It is legislation in regard to regulating railroads at book. this session will fall to the ground.

Among a goodly number of representatives who have worked early and late for some meas ure that promised relief some of the more conspicuous are Gen. Clapp, of Woodson; Law-Lawhead, of Bourbon: Orner, of Barbour: Russell, of Douglas; Waters, of Labette, and Stanley, of Sedgwick. Those who have been especially active in heading off any proposition likely to be of practical value, are Snoddy and Moody of Linn, and Glick of Atchison.

### Sign Your Name.

There are a great many reasons why you should sign your name to the communications you send this or any other journal, not necessarily for publication but that the editor may know exactly who it is that is asking valuable space in his columns. If he uses your article he will cheerfully append to it any initials or decent fictitious name that suits you best, but give him at the same time for his own information your real name; especially is this desirable when replying to something that has already appeared or if you are condemning any man or measure. As a rule it is a poor sort of business at best to write for publication over assumed names for if an article is worth reading the reader will feel interested in knowing the name, sex and residence of the writer. Every mail brings to a publisher manuscripts that he cannot use because they contain statements the writers would not dare make and append their full names to. If you would have editors love you more and better send on your communications the best you can make, state naked facts, write plainly without flourish or flapdoodle and give your name and residence.

### Catologues and Pamphlets Received.

The 56-page seed catalogue of J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., is received. It opens with several fine engravings of new vegetables, after which follows an immense variety of flower and vegetable seed, including 47 kinds of beans, 23 of beet, 54 of cabbage and cauliflower, 26 of corn, 28 of cucumber, 28 of let-W. Furnas, of Nebraska, and Dr. Janes, for tuce, 41 of melon, 17 of squash, 24 of tomate, logues are free to all.

The mammoth seed and implement house of the west, Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, Mo., sends us annual catalogue and almanac, descriptive of the goods they handle, which range in variety from squash seeds to a saw-mill. This firm does an enormous business throughout the west and it has been built up by square dealing. Look up their "ad." in this paper and find out more about them.

E. P. Roe, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., is out with his regular spring catalogue and pricelist of strawberry and other small fruit plants and grape-vines, and among other good things invites especial attention to the Cuthbert raspberry and Bidwell strawberry. E. P. Roe is authority on small fruit matters, besides being a minister and writer of fiction.

Hans Nielson, proprietor of the St. Joseph Mo., conservatories, sends us a neat pamphlet describing new and rare plants together with others of merit, and those wanting choice seeds or vigorous plants and shrubs, should corres pond with him as above.

R. H. Allen & Co., the widely known firm of 189 and 191 Water St., New York, are out with flower seeds, roots, plants and garden requisites. They are an old firm.

Lovett's illustrated catalogue of trees, plants let sent us by J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, New

The Ladd Tobacco Company send us their little work on scab in sheep, advertising Ladd's Extra-Strength Sheep-Dip. They have a big advertisement in this paper. If you are inter-

The 10th edition of Evans' Advertising follow their roots and banks will form and fill Hand-Book, by T. C. Evans, Tremont Temple,

a pin and gives a list of the most desirable advertising mediums in the United States and Dominion of Canada, appropriately classified.

### Berkshire Record.

Volume IV of the American Berkshire Record, published by the American Berkshire Asociation, and edited by Phil. M. Springer, ecretary, is before us. It contains 250 pages of information almost indispensable to those handling Berkshires for breeding purposes, and any breeder of that class of swine who does not patronize it is not at all abreast of the times. Boars from No. 2467 to 3305, and sows from 5342 to 6810 or about 1154, are recorded in this volume. The table of contents shows a greater variety of information than was given in any former volume. The illustrations, the produce record, the extended pedigrees from Mr. Humphrey's report, the constitution of the association, the table of geographical distribution, the list of transfers, the improved indexes and appendix notes, and the convenience of arume, must all add to its practical value to

Its editor, Mr. Phil. M. Springer, of Springfield, Ill., is a zealous and untiring worker and Berkshire breeders owe him a great debt of gratitude for his care and painstaking and hence the unusually high character of the Record. Any one having thoroughbred Berk thought to not stand the ghost of a chance of shires should write to him for information as passage by the senate and thus all attempts at to having their pedigrees recorded or for the

### Barn Plans and Out-Buildings.

This is the title of a new book just received that contains 235 pages and 257 engravings son, of Reno; Geo. S. and N. Green, of Riley; chuck full of useful hints and information in egard to out-buildings, from the most elaborate barn costing a moderate fortune to the most primitive ice-house, dog-kennel, or root-cellar. It also has a useful chapter on preserving fodder in silos or pits, (silo is simply the French word for pit.) showing the most approved European and American methods. After a cursory examination we are persuaded that any man who intends erecting even a smoke-house would be profited by having this book. Published by Orange Judd Co., New York. Price \$1.50 post-paid. It can be ordered through the KANSAS FARMER office.

### A Tale of a Dog.

The dog interest is a growing one in this state, especially where it is not encroached upon by sheep. It has for a long time been a popular delusion that wool growing interfered seriously with dog raising, but by reading carefully the first page of this week's FARMER it will be seen that a harmonious adjustment of the two interests is in a fair way of accomplishment, when the cur and the lamb shall lie down together and a little child shall lead them-but the lamb will be inside the cur !

### Cattle Diseases.

As we go to press the probability seems to be that any legislation that has been proposed guarding against the introduction into the state of pleuro-pneumonia, and similar diseases will be defeated in the senate. Such action is a sort of economy that may yet cost Kansas millions

### Cotswold Breeders Where Are You?

One of our subscribers in Allen county writes. "Why don't men who have Cotswold sheep for sale advertise in the FARMER? We want to buy some and don't know where to go Can you tell us?"

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Hon. G. W. Glick, on page 5. Mr. Glick has one of the finest herds of pedigreed Short-horns in the state, and we can recommend his stock as being first-class.. Mr. Glick is a reliable breeder.

### The "Mansanilla Cherry."

EDITOR FARMER: I notice in the FARMER of last week that a man at Topeka by the name of Brooks advertises the "Mansanilla cherry," and claims that it is larger than and to do it to wake us up. They are gentlemen; superior to any cherry raised in the United States. This cherry he says came from Mananilla, Mexico. He also claims that he has been raising them in Topeka for the past twelve when we do this, and Walter Brown & Co., or years. I wish to ask for information, Where any other house, cannot hurt our wool by are your horticulturists in Topeka that they throwing dirt at it; we have filled it ourselves have not noticed this remarkable wonder of wonders before this? Where is A. A. Ripley, grow clean wools. E. R. Stone, Cecil Taylor, Buckman, White, and all the other horticulturists of Shawnee county? Why have you been so remiss in this parlicular? Are you laying in a stock of these wonderful cherries for your own use? Let us near from you, gentleman, on this question. And, by-the-way, where is Mansanilla, anyand choice small fruit is the title of a pamph- how? Isn't it Morello that you mean, friend "SADDLEBAGS."

Newton, Kas., Feb. 27.

ED. FARMER: I would like to know more of the so-called "Mansanilla cherry" advertised last week. In a dezen years here I have never heard of such a variety, and have understood the cherry trees and sprouts in the neighborheod of the boulevard here were the commonest kind of common Morello. I am afraid of this strange Mexican. C. F. D.

### Walter Brown & Co. Again.

PLAIN TALK.

I have read the proceedings of the Kansas Wool Growers' Convention, and being a wool grower and sheep breeder would like to say a word in regard to our wool grown in Kansas and Walter Brown & Co.

While I affirm strongly that we can grow a good a staple and as fine a wool in Kansas as in any other state or country; I must admit from experience in growing wool here and seeing it in the market where it comes in competition with wool grown in every state in the Union, and foreign wools, that the largest part of our Kansas wools are the dirtiest and look the worst. Some of our wool growers will say at once when they read this that the writer is a fool, especially those who have introduced resolutions in different wool growers' associations and the state association, condemning, in very strong language, too, the circular of Walter Brown & Co., of Boston.

Friend wool growers, do not get alarmed if I write plainly; I know whereof I speak. Walter Brown & Co. I honestly believe are gentlemen who would not say a word to injure Kansas wool or wool growers. I would send them 100,000 pounds of wool, if I had it, as quickly as to any house in Boston. Gray, Dewey & Co., Dewey, Rice & Co., and several other houses, are just as good, and I think have the same opinion of Kansas wool as Walter Brown & Co., but have not said it so as to be heard for fear of offending some one that wants to sell dirt for wool; I mean by that to sell a buyer here in Kansas a lot of wool, claiming it will average 8 or 10 pounds, and when it gets in market averaging 14 or 15 pounds, shrinking 80 per cent., when the buyer bought on a basis of shrinking 66 or 70 per cent. Not so! Well, I am sorry to say it is, and I will pay any honest, wool grower's passage to Boston and back if he will go there and see for himself and come back and say I have written falsely.

I have seen wool bought in Kansas last year for the low price of 20 and 22 cents per pound, that if sold when bought would have lost the buyer 5 to 8 cents per pound, and the present price will lose them from 1 to 3 cents per pound.

Let me ask a question: Why do we not have a dozen wool buyers here in Kansas at the same time making everything lively and all of us happy by bidding up on our wool, like unto Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, etc.? Why do not the same buyers come year after year to buy our wool? I have often asked these questions but have not received an

The buyers the last five or six years have bought more dirt than wool. They cannot ship dirt to Boston at 20 or 25 cents per pound and get out whole. The scoured pounds of wool that comes off the sheep is what sells, not the dirt? What manufacturer wants to buy 50,000 pounds of wool with 75 or 80 per cent. shrinkage when he can get the same grade with 50 per cent. shrinkage, thereby saving 30 per cent. freight and handling?

Is it not a fact that the condition of Kansas wool is going lower and lower each year? Take the price of Ohio XX as a standard; in 1874 it run 47 to 49 cents per pound. Wool grown in Kansas in 1874 sold here from 33 to 35 cents per pound and the buyers made money. Take the same standard in 1880, Ohio XX 44 to 49 cents per pound, and Kansas wool sold here for 18 to 22 cents per pound, and the buyers stand a good chance of con og out at the little end of the horn. Most of them are new buyers and will not come back. This year we will have a harder time to sell than last; and mark the difference well: Weol grown on same kind of sheep in 1874 sold at 33 to 35 cents per pound, and in 1880 the same kindor should be better, for we are trying to improve-sells at 18 to 22 cents, and hard to find a uyer. These are facts.

Walter Brown & Co. did not say too much. If what they did say will only help us they have accomplished much. They have over 500,000 pounds of Kansas wool and it will speak for itself. I do not know as they can tell who grew it; they of course knew who shipped it; but any one who looks at it will say they have only told the truth. They handle as much or more Kansas wool than any other house in Boston. What they said they intended us to profit by, but from what I have read in your paper we have misconstrued the letter and spirit of their circular. They had to tell the truth, so spoke plainly; some one had they meant it for our good; we have grossly misconstrued and classed them as defamers of the worst time. We are only hurting ourselves so no more will stick; hence the advice to

Our wools will always sell for what they are worth compared to other wools. Among the hundred buyers in market every day the competition is strong enough to not let Kansas wool sell at a sacrifice. What is the way to get more for our wool? If we can ship our wool with 20 per cent. less dirt to market, it will sell quicker and net us more money. How can we do this? By condemning wholesome advice? by corraling our sheep on plowed fields and dirty corrals and driving them through dusty lanes just before shearing? No! But by keeping them on clean sod and corrals well littered with straw or hay, and making the best effort we can to grow a clean, desirable let of wool that will sell in any market-buyers come thick and money plenty and bad reso-

lutions none.

Let us endeavor to raise the standard of our

wool to the highest; but we can't do it by send- the hitherto prevailing costiveness of the bowing out reports that sheep shear 49 pounds of els, diarrhea sets in and hastens death. wool in Kansas, and a lot to average 39 or thereabouts. Any wool grower or manufacturer knows that 49 pounds of woel does not grow on one sheep in twelve months. Do not ship wool to market that when scoured shrinks 80 per cent. We need the soil in Kansas, and they cannot afford to buy it in the east at 25 to 30 cents per pound. Railroad companies charge us 2 cents per pound to ship it; commission men 1 cent to sell; drayage and insurance } cent. The manufacturer swears at us for sending it there, and we we get out of it by paying the bill for our carelessness and ignorance, which is thousands of dollars to Kansas.

We shipped to Boston, and after we went there consigned 14,200 pounds of wool to Walter A. Brown & Co., and will ship them again. Have made their personal acquaintance, and can speak a good word for them wherever we Our wool netted us 23 cents per pound, and if it had had 10 per cent, less dirt would have brought us 81 cents more per pound; also mals was kept, even if it died." saved us 10 per cent. of the freight, commis-WOOL GROWER.

Hartford, Lyon Co., Kas.

NOT QUITE SO COMPLIMENTARY.

I see in your paper of late date more about much their own way.

of wool, and I received their letter, dated July disease has got a good hold. First, it rarely at-8th, stating that it was "opened and examined" and worth from "25 to 261 cents." A in the fall and yearlings in the spring; by short time after I received another letter stating yearlings I mean such as are or are coming one that they had sold the same for 22 cents on 60 days' time without interest, but charged me 10 is the same with both classes—the animal is per cent. on what I had drawn on them until making blood faster than it can assimilate it, the 60 days was out.

I have been trying, each year, to have my sale in Boston netted me less than 20 cents. I shipped to them, for the same wool.

If they know any wool growers that have "plowed up their corralls" in order to increase the weight of their clips, as they charge, let us have their names published so that buyers may shun them as they would the small-pox.

J. M. ALLEN.

Urbana, Neosho Co., Kas., Dec. 14th.

### Contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Most of our readers have seen more or less about the much-dreaded pleuro-pneumonia, but developed case is never cured. We also be not all have seen a good definition as to just lieve, however, that our treatment often check what it is. To an inquirer in the Prairie it in its incipiency. Farmer, Dr. Paaren, one of the leading veterinarians of the country, says:

manifestations of the disease is very variable. They may appear as early as ten to fourteen days, or they may not appear before as many weeks have elapsed; but from three to six weeks is the average time. Contagious pleuropneumonia is a slowly progressing disease, and owing to its insidious course, the first symptoms, which are few and not well marked, often

The seat of the disease is in the lungs and in the investing serous membrane of the lungs' which membrane also extends over the inner surface of the cavity of the chest, and is called the pleuro. Pleuro-pneumonia means, therefore, inflammation of the vascular substance of the lungs and of the investing serous membrane of the lungs combined. Among the earliest symptoms are a decrease of appetite and occasionally weak, husky and short cough. An unfailing guide in the detection of the disis the thermometer. If, by the insertion of this, the temperature of the body is found to exceed 100 degrees F., there is reason to suspect the presence of the disease, and if the temperature exceeds 103 degrees, there should be no doubt of the existence of the disease. Gradually the cough becomes more frequent. deeper and painful. The breathing becomes accelerated, and there is a corresponding increase in the pulsations. There is a loss of appetite and the secretion of milk becomes materially lessened. The animal evinces pain on pressure being applied between the ribs and over the back and loins. The conntenance becomes haggard, the eyelids drooping, the nostrils expanded and discharging more or less tenacious mucus or slime. In the advanced stage of the disease the breathing is accompanied by a suppressed moan or grunt, and the breath becomes hot and fetid. The appearance of the animal as it stands-its arched back, outstretched neck and head, the elbows turned outwards from the chest, the hairs on the body staring and devoid of all their natural lustrecharacterizes the existence of the disease in an advanced stage. There are two stages in this disease, and the above symptoms are among those most characteristic of the first or chronic stage, which may last during three to six weeks, and may end fatally before the second stage has appeared. The second stage is acute, and is characterized by intensity of the symptoms described. With increased emaciation, the horns, limbs and various parts of the body are alternately hot and cold, appetite and rumination ceases, the animal becomes listless, stands crouching in one place unwilling to stands crouching in one place unwilling to one earth who has ever used it, who will not tell

It is unnecessary here to enter into a detailed description of the physical examination (auscultation and percussion, etc.,) by which the professional man is enabled to discover the extent of the pathological changes in the pulmonary organs. For the information of the superficial observer, the symptoms named will suffice. It may be added that common pneumonia, or sporadic and non-contagious pleuropneumonia, will never lead to a development of contagious pleuro-pneumonia, but may prove fatal to the individual beast the same as any other internal disease. Common pneumonis and non-contagious pleuro-pneumonia are acute diseases; whereas contagious pleuro-pneumonia is always a contagious disease. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia, when introduced into a locality, soon spreads among the cattle; whereas the simple pneumonia is confined to an individual animal here and there, to the exclusion of the rest of the herd among which such ani-

### Black-Leg and Other Diseases.

Seeing several articles in the FARMER in regard to black-leg, and having had considerable experience with it within the last twenty years, dirty wool and Walter Brown & Co. My ex- and believing it to be of the greatest imporperience with the aforesaid company failed to tance to the farmers of Kansas to know how to learn me to appreciate their service, and in combat so fatal a disease, I take the liberty of fact I think commission men have things too telling my brother farmers how we manage it in this part of the country, but first I would say I shipped to the above company 4,700 pounds | we have very little faith in any cure after the year old. It will be found that the first cause or, in plain words, faster than it can turn it into fat. This, I believe, is acknowledged by all wool better than before, and I believe I have who understand anything of the case. For exsucceeded. I sold at home the two previous ample, calves that have run with the cow all clips for 21 cents per pound. Brown & Co.'s summer, or that have been turned out with the cows towards fall, are subject to it on account could have gotten 26 cents in June, the day I of the warm fall rains forcing up a bountiful supply of fresh, sweet grass, which, together with the extra flow of milk causes them to gain too fast. The same is true of yearlings in the spring in regard to grass.

The disease is quite prevalent in England among yearlings, rarely among calves as the are not allowed to run with cows. It is con tagious and when a fat calf or yearling ha taken it it will give it to others in the herd either fat or lean, but it will be remarked tha a poor animal never takes it without contac with others that have it. We believe a wel

It would seem, then, by the foregoing, that our plan, (the same also that is used in Eng-The incubatory period, or the length of time land), speedy depletion, is the most natural between exposure to the contagion and the first course to pursue, and this is done by bleeding in the neck copiously every calf or yearling that has had an opportunity to catch the disease, and this as soen as it is found to be in the herd. In default of finding a man capable of performing the operation safely, use the next best remedy-rowel in flank or dewlap. Take two parts horse-hair, one part strands from escape the notice of the casual observer or the long in the middle, tie the three strands fast, then braid them, making it about as large as a good-sized cane pipe stem; make a hole, pass it through, then tie another stick the same as first. If convenient, this should be moved once daily for three or four days, as this will cause puss to generate quicker, and with this disease that is what we desire.

The objection to roweling is, 1st, it does not act so quick as bleeding; 2d, the screw-fly is CHICKENS-Live.per doz...... sometimes troublesome in the fall, but a little calomel well pushed into the wound soon setgins to run the animal is safe if he did not have it when rowled.

For the benefit of Mr. Martin Kapt, of Montville, Medina Co., Ohio, (see FARMER of February 9th,) I copy the following from the Patent Office Report, and I have never known it to

fail, and I have handled sheep:

"FOR COLIC OR STRETCHES. "This is occasioned by confinement to dry food. During the paroxysms the sheep stretches itself incessantly and exhibits much pain. A cathartic of one ounce of Epsom salts or castor oil will usually effect a cure. A drachm of ginger and a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint put in warm water with the salts, adds to their efficacy. Half of the above dose for lambs. Green feed, if given only once a week, prevents this malady." Turnips sliced or potatoes or potato parings, are all good Never give these to any animal, without

slicing; there is always danger of choking. I have in an old Patent Office Report a number of remedies for different diseases of sheep, and have found them all good that I have tried, and shall be happy to give them to any one through the columns of the FARMER, that nay desire them.

Buffalo, Wilson Co., Kas.

### Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

stands crouching in one place unwilling to is no mistake about it. There is not a mother move, the eyes are discharging, the heart beats on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and ing loud, there is more or less bloating, the urine scanty and of dark color, and instead of

and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Henry's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all kinds of skin eruptions, freckles and pimples. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Green's Oxygenated Bitters is the best remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria, indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating impure blood,

kidneys, liver, skin, etc. The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and

### American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50. Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures all affections of the nucous membrane of the head and throat.

Howe Scales are guaranteed in every particular to be the best made. Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

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

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

### SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,

FINE MERINO SHEEP. FOR SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and tho

bred Rams.
"Capital View Sheep Farm."
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CANVASSERS Make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York, Send for Catalogue and terms.

### Markets.

### TOPEKA MARKETS.

d		
y	Produce.	
1-	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W.	ě
us	Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.	
l,	NEW CABBAGE—per doz	
ıt	NEW BEETS— " 40 BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	
t	CHEESE—Per lb	
	EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	
11	BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 190	d
	" Medium 1.75	i
	" Common 1.50	4
8	E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	ă
	8. POTATOES—Per bu	
	TURNIPS	1
t	APPLES 75@1.00	1
		1
1	Butchers' Retail.	ı
	BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb 1216	1
3	" Round " " "	١
8	" Roasts " " " 10	ı
-	" Fore Quarter Dressed per 1h	ı
٠.	" Hind " " " 8 the carcass " " " " 7	ı
e l	MINTON Che carcaes " " " 7	ı
f	MUTTON—Chops per lb. 10 Roast 10@12½ PORK 10	ı
ı	PORK	ı
t	VEAL121/015	١
.	273010	١
e		ı
2	Hide and Tallow.	ı

Hide and Tallow.
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 185 Kansas Ava
HIDES—Green
do No. 2 and frozen
Green, cair
do irozen
Bull and stag
Dry flint prime
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS
Poultry and Game.
Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansa
Avenue. Avenue.

	PRAIRIE CHICKENS	2.25@2
	MALLARD, per doz TEEL, SQUIRRELS, RABBITS, JACK RABBITS	1.75@2 1.00@1
ļ	Grain.	
	Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by Edson & Beck,	week
ì	WHOLESALE.	
Š	WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2	
ľ	Fall No S	
H	CORM — White	
ľ	Tellow	
9		
Š	OATS — Per bu, new,	
á	RYE—Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu.	
å	Dictional — rer bu	
	RETAIL.	
ì	FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	2.
j	No 2	2.
į	" No 3	2,
ì	CORN MEAL	2.
		1.
1		1.
ì		î.
ı		
ı	SHORTS	

### WOOL MARKET.

### Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46¢; tub-washed coarse and dingy, 35 to 42¢; washed fleece, fine heavy 33 to 38¢; washed fleece, light, 38 to 40¢; washed fleece coarse 31 to 38¢; washed fleece, medium, 40 to 42¢; Unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22¢; unwashed medium 28 to 31¢; unwashed carse, 31 to 22¢ unwashed medium 28 to 31¢; unwashed carse, 31 to 26¢.

### St. Louis.

Quiet and easy: We quote:
Tub washed—choice 45 to 45c, fair at 44 to
45c, dingy and low 37 to 35c, lamb 42 to 40c, fleece
washed at 32 to 34c. Unwashed—choice 25 to 25, inferior at 20c for very poor to 27c for fair, Kansas at 22
to 26c, Texas 23 to 26, merino—light fine at 29 to 22c,
heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12½ to
183c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 10c off. Salts: small lot burry unwashed at 22c, 4 sks tub washed at 45 to
46c.4c.

Markets by Telegraph, March 2.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881..... New 5's..... New 4½'s registered...

SECURITIES.

MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 111/4. ST. JOE. - \$1 09.

PACIFIC SIXES-'95, 127.

PACIFIC SIXES-'95, 127.

CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS-\$1 13.

UNION PACIFC BONDS-firsts, \$1 13.

LAND GRANTS-\$1 13.

SINKING FUNDS-\$1 23½.

### Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring, 98 id oash; 98/4c March; 99c bid April; 1 02/4 to 1 0

bld oash; 981/2c March; 99c bld April; 1027/4 to 103 May, CORN—Steady any firm; 375/2c to 381/2c cash; 373/2c March; 42c May, OATS—Steady and unchanged; 29 to 301/2c cash; 291/2 March; 331/2c May 9c, RYE—Firmer; 91c, BARLEY—Not given, PORK—Firmer but not quotably higher: 14 691/2 to 14 75 cash and March; 14 89 to 14 821/4 April. LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; 10 00 cash 10 10 to 10 121/2 March; 10 29 April. BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 4 85; short ribs, 8 00; short clear, 8 10.

### St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Steek Journal reports:

HOGS—Nominally and 10c lower; packers not buving, and shippers can't get cars; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,900.

CATTLE—Receipts 950; shipments, 1,409; dull, little doing; pens full and prices declining; exporters, nominal, 5 00 to 5 40; good to choice shipping, 4 90 to 4 85; common to fair, 3 75 to 4 25; good to choice butch ers' steers, 3 75 to 4 25; common to fair 30 90 to 3 50; fair to good cows and heifors, 3 00 to 3 75; feeding steers steady; 4 00 to 4 30.

SHEEP—Receipts 900; shipments, 225; fair to good, 4 00 to 4 85; choice to fancy, 5 00 to 5 85.

### St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—A shade betters; XX, 365 to 390; XXX 425 to 450; family, 465 to 490; choice to fancy, 500

4 25 to 4 50; family, 4 65 te 4 90; choice to famcy, 5 00 to 5 55.

WHEAT—Unsettled; No. 2 red. 1 611½ to 1 01 cash; 101 to 1 01½ to 1 01 March; 1 031½ to 1 01 031½ to 1 043½ to 1 043½ to 1 013½ to 1 043½ to 1 043½ to 1 043½ to 3 do, 98c; No. 4 do, nominal.

CORN—Lower; 38½ to 381½c cash; 381½ February; 39 to 393½c March; 40½ to 40½c May; 40½c June.

OATS—Jull and lower; 33 to 331½c cash; 321½c bid March; 331½ bid April.

RYE—Better; 92c bid.

BARLEY—Steady; prime to choice, 75 to 90c; fanoy 95c to 1 05.

95c to 1 05. PORK—Dull; 15 00 asked cash; 14 85 bid March; 14 90 bid Apr;l.

### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Recelpts, 133; shipments, 314; market slow native steers, averaging 1,106 to 1,217 pounds sold at 3 55 to 4 35; stockers and feeders, 3 40 to 3 75; cows 2 55 to 3 5; stockers and feeders, 160; market weak but active, closing 5c lower than at the opening; sales ranged at 5 00 to 5 35; bulk at 5 10 to 5 25.

SHEEF—Receipts, 2,676; shipments, 161; market steady for good to choice; natives averaging 38 to 115 pounds, sold at 4 00 to 4 45.

### Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]

[By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Firm.
FLOUR—88 6d to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter, 9s to 9s 6d; apring, 9s 4d to 9s 8d.
CORN—01d, 5s 6d.
OATS—68 2d.
FORK—68s.
BEEF—75s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 45s 6d; short clear, 42s d.

LARD-Cwt. 52s 6d.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

### The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 14,005: shipments, 4,500; weak shippers practically out of the market; packers getting better quality at lower rates; fully 10e lower and a number wisold; mixed packing, 5 90 to 5 35: light, 5 25 to 5 69; choice heavy, 5 50 to 5 90; extra, 6 25. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 3,800; 10 to 15c lower, except on best grades, which are in good demand but scaree: common to fair shipping 3 40 to 4 40 good to choice 460 to 4 90; stockers and feeders, quiet and weak, 2 90 to 4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 3,000; 10 to 20c lower; common to medium, 3 75 to 4 25; good to choice, 4 50 to 5 25.

### Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 2.837 bushels; shipments, 5,950 ushels; in store, 283,559 bushels; market steady; No. , 94½ o bid; 95c asked; No. 2, 86c bid; 87c asked; No. 3, 256c bid; 82½c asked.

CORN—Receipts, 6.643 bushels; shipments, 21,515 ushels; in store, 120,295 bushels; market firm and igher, No. 2 mixed, 32c; No. 2 white mixed, 32½c bid 3½c asked.

### Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

MAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$10 to 20 00.

FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 00 to 3 50; Kansas, \$3 10 to 3 20.

FRAMAM, \$8 00 to 3 15.

MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60,

WHEAT—new \$2 25 % CWt.

CORN—1 18 to 1 22 % CWt.

CORN-1 18 to 1 22 % cwt. OATS-Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 16; state, \$1 80 to 0 00 %

BARLEY-200 to 2 35 % cwt
PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 40e firm; state, 35c.
BUTTER—Ranch, \$\mathbf{B}\$ b, 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 37c;
cooking, 10 to 20c.
ONIONS— to 4c \$\mathbf{B}\$ b,
CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 40 to ——; young, 121/4c

## New 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.

Teachers Wanted, Month. Steady work all Spring and Summer. For Gurdy, Philadelphia, Pa. C. Mc-

THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES. Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varietics suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

### FOR SALE

One Thousand Bushels of SEED SWEET POTATOES of 6 best kinds. Also Plants in their season. Also a lo; of budded Peach, 1-year old and a lot of Apple N. H. PIXCY, rees 2-years old, by Wamego, Kas.

### DYE-HOUSE CHERRY, and other New, Rare, and Valuable Hardy Fruits:

Every variety tested. Descriptive Catalogue, two stamps, R. J. BLACK, Bremen, Fairfield Co., Ohio,

### WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED.

If you intend sometime to get a copy of Web-ster's Unabridged Dictionary, DO IT NOW."



See Webster's Unabridged, page 1164, giv-ur the name of each sail.—showing the value of DEFINITIONS BY ILLUSTRATIONS. The pictures in Webster under the 12 words, Beef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Moldings, Phrenology, Ravelin, Shigo, (pages 1164 and 1219) Steam engine, Timbers, define 343 words and terms far better than they could be defined in words.

New Edition of WEBSTER, has

4600 NEW WORDS and Meanings, Biographical Dictionary of over 9700 Names. Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

### Honey Locust and Coffee Bean.

I have a quantity of Honey Locust and Coffee Bean, or the Kentucky Coffee Tree Seed. I will send the Locust Seed at 25 cents per lb, and the Bean at 39 cents per lb, by express C. O. D., or by mail if the necessary amount for postage be added. Address C. C. KING.

Jewell; Jewell Co., Kan.



Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 Inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor.

Acknowledged by all to be the best and earliest Fea grown.
Editor of American Agriculturist says: "Very early, productive and good; quality not to be surpassed."
CAUTION.—As there is another Pea in the market called "American Wonder," rend to us and got the genuine liliest American Wonder, "and to us and got the genuine liliest American Caution of the Committee of the Committee



st order for seeds. TRY, ISS 4: SONS. 34 Barclay Street, New York.

### Short-Horn Bulls For Sale.

CLAUDE WETHERBY, 16484, a grand Short-Horn Bull of the Princess family, and 30 other young thoroughbred Bulls for sale. CLAUDE WETHERBY is one of the best bred bulls in Amer-G, W. GLICK.



# All Bee-Keeners



Bee-Keepers Supplies sent free on application which contains many useful hints on hives, bees etc. Extra induce-ments for early orders. Address,

F. A. SNELL, Millidgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

### PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS, At Waukegan, Illinois.,

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 14th, 1881. THE undersigned will offer for sale, at the above time and place, 70 Head of Short-Horn Cattle, Representatives of the following well-known families: VELLUM, GWYNNE, GEM,
WINONA, OXFORD LASS

FIDGET, AYLESBY LADY, and LADY CHESTERFORD. Many of the animals ofered are of rare individual merit and pedigree. There are some GRAND YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS

included in the sale, and purchasers will have an opportunity to secure some very choice things.

Oatalogues ready March 1st, 1881.

WILLIAM B. DODGE,
Waukegan, Ille.
HARRISON LUDINGTON,
Milwaukee, Wis.
The Canada West Farm Stock Association will hold a public sale of Short-horns, at Waukegan, April 13th, and H. Y. Attrill, at Devter Park, Ohlcago, April 15th.

## The New Sheep Dip. LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

All doubts as to the efficacy, and safety, of this new and wonderful remedy for seab, and sore eyes in sheep, h ving been effectually exploded, by practical test; during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water, \*

at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3 ct stamp for circulars and testmonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH.

210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas.

led. Order early, as all orders.
Eggs. Address
S. L. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

### Literary and Domestic

### The Dandelion Clock.

What o'clock? what o'clock? Blow, pretty lips, blow Scatter the silken seeds like snow! How many linger to mark the hour By the clock of the dandelion flower?

"We will tell you soon. Little snow flakes, away! The breezes will catch you if you stay, One puff-now another-ha, ha! one more And now to count them-one, two, three, four

'Four o'clock! oh, 'tis early—so early—yet! The grass with the dew is dripping wet; Yet the bees for the clover are starting away, They have so much honey to gather to-day

"The birds began piping long ago Hark! that's a robin, so clear and low. And the blackbird—just hear him—'tezee, tezee!'
Could we but float swift o'er the meadows as he!

"Oh! listen again! Buzz, flutter and whire! The dragon-flies and the moths are astir; And see that great idle butterfly! we will give him by and by!

'Everything on the wing! We. too, must away, So busy as we must be to-day! Daisies to gather in grasses knee-high, And the breezes to race with as they go by!

"Away, away! the golden noon Will hasten along, and may come too soon, And then we must be where the valley is deep. And the brook will sing us almost to sleep.

"Good by? good by!" Pretty lips, laugh on Chatter and sing ere the morning be gone 'Tis always morning at every hour By the clock of the dandelion-flower.

### A Plea for Equal Rights.

I want to send you a few of my thoughts for our page, if you see fit to give them room. I always look with so much interest for our part of the FARMER, and I am always so glad when I find letters there from some of the many farmer'f wives." I wish more would write I know that a great many of us have very little time for writing. If we all had time to "make rugs" for our "pet poodle" then we would write often, but indeed when we take care of our little ones and are about worn out and try to keep the house in (as near as possible) a pleasant manner, to suit our husband's taste, when we find day after day that we are never up with our work, you see it is quite an undertaking for us to sit down to

A word on woman's rights. 1 can also say I do not crave an opportunity to vote. I think | wall?" myself and many other wives and mothers are not suited to hold office, nor do we want to, nor would there be a necessity for it. There are plenty of women that are suited for it better than many men now in office.

Women, as a rule, are, I think, quite as capable of using judgment in regard to who should hold the public offices. Why not, then, give us an equal voice? We are subject to any laws our brothers may see fit to make. We are very much obliged to them for being so kind as to wish to take all the trouble off our hands, but would we not fully appreciate their kindness if they would give us the right to act for ourselves? But enough for me on this subject. Many others are far more capable of doing the cause justsce than I am.

I would be glad to see more "cooking recipes" in the paper, and also more "household hints."

Strawn, Coffee Co., Kas.

### Suggestions for Self-Improvement.

ED. FARMER: As the lady readers are urged to write letters, I feel impelled to beg room in your columns for one to your youngest readers, hoping it will set some of them to thinking:

My dear young friends, I want to speak of some bad expressions that I wish you would correct. They have crept into usage even of that break the shells?" those who know much better, and though they may seem little things they sound very ill to cultivated ears. Of course you all know that "You was;" "I seen him;" or "He done well," are incorrect expressions, but I think if you notice carefully for a day or two the language of those about you, you will hear these, and many others as bad, used continually. Now what is to be done? You are surely interested in making as much of yourselves as possible, and a person's conversation goes far in creating a good or bad opinion of him among next, Biddie?"

Let me suggest a plan: You know the brave knights of old went upon crusades to the Hely Land to recover the holy places from the infidel Turks, and not long ago many brave ladies accomplished not a little good by a crusade against the whisky shops and dramsellers. Can we not organize a crusade against those enemies of correct speaking-Ignorance and Carelessness? If only five or six in each school determined to speak more correctly and to help each other, how much they would improve before the school closes this spring.

Begin with those glaring mistakes that people make oftenest. Correct each other quietly and politely. Get your teacher to put sentences upon the blackboard containing false syntax for you to correct and learn why they are faulty. Perhaps you may find that even the teacher is careless

Many boys and girls hate grammar. They cannot see its use. Let us use it at least as we do the dictionary-as a book of reference to prove ourselves right, (or wrong, perhaps,) and ming things in the kitchen, and talking to herif we persevere we may come to like it better

and each child should be taught how to use it. Many people know only a few words and use them in wrong places. We should study to enlarge our vocabularies and use the right word in the right place. If there is no dictionary in your school-room get up a petition for one and send it to your Board of Education. Ask your teacher to sign it, at the head of all the pupils. It will be a queer Board that will refuse to sign it for you. Begin the crusade at once and in earnest and drive bad pronunciation, false syntax, slang and carelessness out of your school and neighborhood. But do it politely, boys. Even these faults of the tongue are not so bad as rudeness that comes from coarse natures and bad hearts. The crusaders of old were courteous, gentle, chivalric knights. A. FARMER'S WIFE.

Near Emporia, Kas.

### A Lesson in Cookery.

EXPERIENCE OF A FASHIONABLE YOUNG WOMAN IN THE KITCHEN.

Miss Cicely Jones is just home from board ing-school and engaged to be married, and as she knows nothing about cooking or house work, is going to take a few lessons in culinary art to fit her for the new station in life which she is expected to adorn with housewifery grace. She certainly makes a charming pic ture as she stands in the kitchen door, draped in a chintz apron, prettily trimmed with bows of ribbon, her bangs hidden under a Dolly Varden cap, and her dimpled white hands en cased in old kid gloves, while she sways to and fro on her dainty French kid heels, like some graceful wind-blown flower.

"Mamma, she lisped prettily, "please in troduce me to your assistant."

Whereupon mamma says: "Bridget, this is your young lady, Miss Cicely, who wants to learn the name and use of everything in the kitchen, and how to make cocoanut rusks and angels' food before she goes to housekeeping for herself."

Bridget gives a snort of disfavor, but as she looks at the young lady, relents and says, "I'll throy."

"And now, Bridget, dear," says Miss Cicely, when they are alone, "tell me everything. You see I don't know anything except what they did at school, and isn't this old kitchen lovely? What makes this ceiling such a beautiful bronze color, Bridget?"

"Shmoke," answered Bridget, shortly, "and me ould eyes are put out with that same.'

"Shmoke-I must remember that; and Bridget, what are those shiny things on the

" Kivers-tin kivers for the pots and kittles." "Kivers-oh, yes. I must look for the derivation of that word. Bridget, what are those round things in that basket?"

"Praties! (For the Lord's sake, where her ye lived never to have heard of praties?) Why them's the principal mate of Ireland where I kim from.' "Oh, but we have corrupted the name into

potatoes; such a shame not to keep the idiom of a language. Bridget-do you mind if I call you Bridget ?- it is more euphonious and modernizes the old classic appellation. What is this liquid in the pan here?"

"Och, murder! Where wuz yez raised? That's millick, fresh from the cow."

"M-i-l-l-ick, that is the vernacular, I suppose, of milk, and that thick, yellow coating? "Is crame. (Lord, such ignorance)."
"Come. Now, Biddie, dear, I must get to

work. I'm going to make a cake all out of my own head for Henry-he's my lover, Biddieto eat when he comes to-night."

Bridget (aside)-" It's dead he is sure, thin if he ates it !"

"I've got it all down here, Biddie, on my tablet: A pound of butter, twenty eggs, two heavy white linen. The edges were raveled, pounds sugar, salt to your taste. No, that's a and tied into a har mistake. Oh, here it is. Now, Biddie, the was embroidered in its natural colors a border eggs first. It says to beat them well, but won't of the English hawthern. On the table was

"Well, I'd break them this time if I were you, Miss Cicely; they might not set well on pressing one with a pleasant sense of hospitali-Mister Henry's stummach ef ye didn't," said ty and good cheer. Bridget pleasantly.

"Oh, I suppose the shells are used separately. There! I've broken all the eggs into dery with red and blue marking cotton. the flour. I don't think I'll use the shells, Biddie; give them to some poor people. Now what next? Oh, I'm so tired. Isn't housework dreadful hard? But I'm glad I've learned to make cake. Now what shall I do the colors are arranged with good taste, they

"Excuse me, Miss Cicely, but you moight give it to the pigs. It's meself can't see any other use for it," said Bridget, crustily.

"Pigs! Oh, Biddie! you don't mean to say that you have some dear, cunning little white pigs! Oh, do bring the little darlings in and let me feed them. I am just dying to have one for a pet. I saw some Canton-flannel ones once at a fair, and they were too awfully sweet for anything."

Just then the bell rang, and Bridget returned to announce Mr. Henry, and Cicely told Bridget she would take another lesson the next day, and then she went up-stairs in her chintz apron and mobcap, with a little daub of flour on her tip-lifted nose, and told Henry she was learning to cook, and he told her she must not get overheated or worried out, for he didn't care whether she could cook or not; he should never want to eat when he could talk to her, and it was only sordid souls that cared for cooking.

And meanwhile poor Bridget was just slamself in her own sweet idiom, about "idgits Every family should own a dictionary, an turning things upside down for her inconvan- fringes is to aid in keeping the ends down. unabridged one if possible, at least a small one, encing."-Detroit Free Press.

### About Table Covers.

Scarf table covers are now the rage. They are longer than wide, and do not cover the whole of the surface of the table upon which they were laid, but the ends must hang over the sides. They are used for library tables fancy tables with straight sides (they will not do for round ones), bureaus, buffet, schiffonieres, etc. The material is the same as those used for the square covers. You cannot well go amiss, for anything you may have can be utilized, and with a little taste and skill, be made into a "thing of beauty." As suggestions to you when you are looking over your stock of ribbons, silks and velvets, let us try to light. describe for you a few that we have seen:-

One was made in stripes, of garnet-colored velvet and scrim or linen bunting. Three strips of velvet ribbon, two and a half inches wide, were laid lengthwise on the bunting foundation, and basted down by a thread, one stripe in the center, and one on each edge. On the bunting between them was embroidered a pretty vine in crewels. The velvet was fastened down to the foundation with herring-bone stitch, done with shaded silk. It was lined with white silesia, and trimmed across the ends with worsted ball fringe.

Instead of the vine you might use Japanes figures, cut from the cretonne and button-holed on, in shaded silks, or a continuous pattern worked in cross-stitch, with dull-colored silk or crewel.

Another was of pale blue satin. Upon one end there were three rows (straight across) of taffetta-ribbon an inch and a half wide, and set an inch and a half apart; the colors were pale yellow, pale pink and dark blue. The ribbons were worked over and fastened on with fancy stitches, in different and contrasting colors, and finished with a many colored fringe of small balls. The other end had the strips of the same ribbon, pink and blue, put on diagonally across the corner. The pink strip commencing at the bottom about five inches from the left hand corner, finished on the same side, at about seven inches from the bottom. The blue band was put on about two inches from the pink one and carried, parallel to it, up to the side. If you should happen to run short of ribbon, this last row need not run up into the side, but be finished off in a point. When these ribbons are fastened on with long fan-shaped stitches, the effect is very good,

Still another was made of a strip of grayish blue velvet, joined on each side with one of pale blue satin. The table on which it was placed was a small one, the top measuring 20 inches in length, by 13 in width, consequently the velvet strip was 6 inches wide, by 17 long. The satin stripes were four inches wide, and 29 long, (these figures do not include the seams, which must be allowed in cutting). The velvet was plain, the satin embroidered with a convolvulus vine in colors, You will notice that the outside stripes were six inches longer on each end than the velvet, giving it something the look of a lambrequin, the satin stripes were finished off in a point to each one of which was attached a colored silk ball, made over a woolen foundation, such as are sold at the embroidery establishments for trimming purposes. The straight velvet edge, between the stripes, had fluffy tassels of blue, lemon color, red, and pink worsted. This was odd and very pretty.

In making fancy articles it matters not so much what materials you use, so long as you preserve the harmony of color. Sometimes colors that do not assimilate may be made uscful and to look very well by separating them

At a friend's house not long since we noticed among many other tasteful and charming objects, a small table, which had a square cover of placed a pretty china tete-a-tete set, and chairs stood invitingly on either side; the whole im-

Fine Russia crash is very suitable for smal table covers, to be done in cross-stitch embroi-

Some of our readers who do not embroider nay be glad to be reminded that patch work is used effectively as borders for table covers, etc. Either silks or woollens may be used, and if nay be made very beautiful. You can copy for patterns designs which you find on tiled floors, oilcloths and in geometrical figures Rows of small, bright colored squares, dia monds or octagons, set in half squares of black and with rows of cross way strips, contrasting in color, placed above and below, makes a beau tiful border, the whole to be edged with a heavy fringe.

Jepanese crepe pictures make a very bright and showy trimming, especially when divided by black velvet, and with velvet also at the top and bottom, enclosing the picture, as it were, in a velvet frame. For a small cover use the small pictures, with narrower velvet. Any old ribbon velvet which you may have may be made useful by dampening it on the back, and drawing the same side over a hot iron; this process raises the pile, and restores its fresh-

In making up your work be careful to do it neatly; neither pucker, nor stretch the edges. If the material can be ironed, it should be pressed smooth before finishing off-avoid clumsiness-endeavor to have your cover hang easily and gracefully. One object of heavy Canada Farmer.

### Recipes.

VIRGINIA BATTER BREAD.

One pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful butter, one and a quarter cups cern meal (white), two eggs, one teaspoon salt; heat the milk until the butter melts in it; pour out in a tin pan, stir in your meal; beat the eggs well, stir in, add salt; grease your baking pan well; bake in a quick oven. Be sure not to get your batter bread too thick; yellow meal thickens more than white; use a less quantity. It should be of the consistency of custard before going in the oven; two teaspoons of baking powder is an improve ment, but if the eggs are well beaten it will be

TO COOK RICE.

Cover the quantity of rice you wish to cook with hot water, let it stand an hour or so; pour off the water, and wash the rice well; set on the stove, cover with cold water, have a tight lid or cover to your vessel; let it boil. Do not stir, but shake the rice from the sides; when done every grain will be plump and round and your dish of rice very different from the starchy gruel toe often served as rice.

BREAKFAST DISH OF POTATOES. Take six or eight cold Irish potatoes; cut in thin slices; put in a frying pan with boiling water to almost cover them. When boiling well, add three-quarters tea cup sweet milk, or cream; a heaping tablespoon of butter, cut up fine and add one small onion; let the whole boil briskly, stirring now and then; when

slightly thickened by the starch of the pota-

toes and milk, take off, pepper and salt to taste, serve in a covered dish.

BROWN BETTY. Butter a pudding dish. Cut a tart, juicy apple in fine slices to well cover the bottom of the dish; ever the apple scatter small lumps of butter about the size of a cherry, one-quarter teaspoon powdered cinnamon, nutmeg, one tablespoon white sugar; then cover with a layer of fine bread crumbs. Repeat the apple, butter, spice, sugar, until the dish is full as you wish; having a layer of bread crumbs on top. Pour in a cup of hot water; cover closely, set in a hot oven; steam for about three-quarters of an hour; remove the cover and brown slightly This makes a simple but excellent dessert; eaten with cream, or a sweetened sauce.

### Laundry Hints.

Bran or oat meal will soon soften hard water The bran should be sown in a muslin bag and kept in the water all night. The oat meal should be treated as follows: Put two tablespoonsful in a sauce pan and pour a quantity of hot water upon it and boil it a quarter of an hour; strain and mix with the water as needed.

Leave nothing in the "twist" from wringing, but shake out each piece before throwing into the basket und hang out as soon as the basket is tull. Clothes should be on the line as quickly as possible after the rinsing in blue water, or there will be danger of some streaks and cloudy looking places when dry.

### Advertisements.

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

A GENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

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WELCOME BURNER MF'G CO.,

### Communications.

### The Storm-A Prediction.

On some of the hedges the snow stands eight feet high. I believe I will be safe in stating that the snow fall will equal 10 to 12 inches. The stock looked more like grizley bears than they did like home cattle, during the blizzard.

Now Kansas farmers let me say to you, in my opinion, Professor Johnson, of Hiawatha, is about O K on weather laws. He gave us some scientific argument last summer on cyclones, rain fall, and the like through the columns of the "Old Reliable"—the KANSAS FARMER. A hard winter all the time is a good omen for good crops. If some of you have to make ladders next fall to climb up to chop off the ears of corn, and go to the expense of getting two or three log chains in order that you may be able to circumnavigate an ear of corn, so that you may haul it to the crib, do not be surprised, and if you have any balky horses trade them off for true pullers, as they will be needed to haul one ear of corn at a time, the coming fall.

HENRY BUTLER.

### Advectisements.

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.

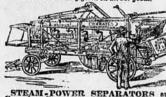
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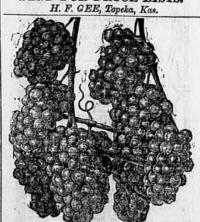
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For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK,

Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONES The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO

have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, spe-cially adapted to Wheat Growing,

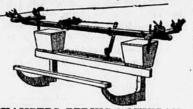
ad in parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat seems Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in tonwood short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS A. S. JOHNSON,

### Barnes' Wire Check

The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented. Eight years practical use has proven the success of the Bannes Wire Check Rower beyond question; it is taking the lead with dealers and among the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:
Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes,
The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.
The wire is as easy to handle to as a rope.
The wire is no sled draft.
It will plant perfectly and more in check.
The operator does not have te get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field.
It will work on any planter as now made.
It is easy to work and to understand.
It is durable in all its parts. Take no other.



CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Decatur, Ill.

> Only Double Ring Invented. CHAMPION
> HOR RINGER,
> Rings and Holder.
> No sharp points in the flessh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose,

The Champion Hog Holder speaks for itself in theabove cuts,

Chambers, Bering & Quinlan, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

OnlySingle Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nese. Brown's Elliptical Ring, And Tripple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer This is the only Single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings which close with the joint logister in the flesh, causing it to decay and to keep the hogs nose sore.

H. D. CLARK.

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS, Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow,

And Manufactruer and Dealer in

# SADDLES, HARNESS,

Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c.

135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

KELLY STEEL BARB WIRE Rust the Rod. Proof. Patented 1868, and licensed under all Patents. Steel Wire. Steel Barb. SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS. Sharp Point. Kelly wire now sold cheap as any wire made under the Pat-ents. One dealer only wanted in each town. Oil Paint. THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., Sole Manufact



Our Knives are Made to Cut and Hold an Edge.

MAHER & GROSH, 34 Maumee Street, Toledo, Ohio.



Syracuse, N. Y,

Warrant every Knife of their brand to be HAND FORGED from Razor Steel and will replace free any blade proving soft or flawy. The cut shows exact size and style of new knife strong blades smooth ends to handle, easy in pocket. To intro-

60 Hambletonian Stallions

Largest Herd of

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America

milk record of cows. Denote which is waated. SMITH & POWELL

Hambletonian

STALLION AND COLTS

For Sale.

Hambletonian's VISION, bay stallion, foaled May 17th, 1874, sired by Croton by Rysdyk's Hambletonian.

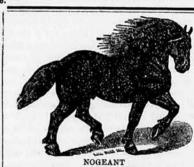
PIONEER, bay stallion, foaled May 5th, 1878 by Blind Tom (thoroughbred), dam by Fire Clay.

Fire Clay. ALBERT B., dark brown or black, colt, foaled April 22d 1880, by F, L. Twiss.

F. L. TWISS, by Florida by Hambletonian VISION and PIONEER will make the

Spring Season at our Farm if not [sold before March 15th. For further information address

> **FULMER BROTHERS** Brooks, Wilson Co., Kas.



Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with E. DILLON & CO. The Oldest and Most Extensive IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made elev-en importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

GOOD FRIDAY, bay stallion colt, foaled ton.

April 1879 by Hambletonian's Vision, dam by

### SEMPLE'S Scotch Sheep Dip,

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts, War-ranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infest-ing sheep. Is non poisonous, and improves the food. 75 cents per gallon. 2/s gallons will did 100 sheep. For circu-lars, address 300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

2.806 CHESTER WHITE HOGS.
Send for description of this famous breed and fowls.
L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

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### Entrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigaa; Secretary; Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Calolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willits; Grove City, Jefferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard. Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county;

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W, H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

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

### Meeting of Alliance.

Regular meeting of Topeka Alliance at Odd Fellows' Hall, Saturday, March 5th. The principal topic of discussion will be the subject of voting bonds to the three proposed railroads.

### Some Sensible Remarks.

The alliance fever has reached this section and the farmers are organizing. We rejoice that it does not come in the form of a secret trades-union like the grange. But there are many things to dampen one's enthusiasm concerning this movement and to make him hesitate, especially the results of similar movements in the past, which have been chiefly two. Fat places have been provided for a few of the sharper ones, which was no doubt very gratifying to them.

Another thing not conducive to ardor is the political aspect of the case. Every man in the nation, by whatever party name he may call himself, is either a republican or a democrat. The question between them is the all-dominating one. The farmers of Kansas are in the main stalwartly republican, hating nothing with such perfect hatred as democracy. The faintest suspicion that any movement may, as heretofore, result in the elevation to any office of some democrat, even if this be not the true inwardness of the matter, will cause them to fight very shy of it. True the great political question does not directly concern our local politics, but our legislators choose our United States senators and the farmers of Kansas would drop like a hot potato any mevement which they saw likely to eventuate as in Illinois in the election to the United States senate of such a man as David Davis. The farmers are not so "apathetic" as they might be.

Again, if a movement is to be a mere crusade against the railroads there will be a great deal of hesitancy about embarking in it. People will demand very definite information, will require specific charges and ask a great many questions. Why is it that the stock of some roads is world but fifty cents on the dollar? Why is it that so many have during the past few years gone into the hands of the receivers? How is it that any one man or syndicate can control all the railroad possibilities of a country? If railroading be so immensely profitable why are there not others beside Jay Gould to engage in it and so furnish competition? Did Mr. Gould attain his immense wealth by fares and freight charges upon railroads, exorbrtant or otherwise, or by fortunate speculations? How many of the farmers would like to invest in a railroad even if they knew it were to be controlled exclusively by farmers each having the same amount invested?

Without doubt the matter should be thoroughly investigated and government should regulate, if not as in Prussia, own the railmanagement of the roads than in the state of things which requires our products to be transported to the ends of the earth, from which source we in turn receive some of the necessasouri and Colorado, would we calmly sit down can not die with the close of meetings, but will and starve to death because our railroads ran live to supply thought for reflection that will into the sea and the sea would not carry our ships anywhere? We should have left a mag nificent domain containing all the agricultural mining and manufacturing possibilities of a first-class world. Is not the neglect of these resources and their harmonious and symmetriplace under the circumstances above imagined, the real cause of our woes and of our dependence upon the railroads and their prodigious cost of construction and their armies of men who must be paid? How far this development of resources and

institution of manufactures would be requisite, whether it should be so extended to the farm as to develop a protective system of farming whose aim would be to produce on the farm just so far as possible everything needed upon it and to buy as little as possible and sell only the surplus, whether the present divisions of labor are right or not, are questions we pass by, only let us not be understood as suggesting any co-operative arrangements of which the outcome usually is that one gets all the beef and from you. No grange has ever gone into de the rest divide the horns and tail. Are not cline until after its members had, for every our interests seriously injured by the prevalence of a spirit which we might call commercialism, the idea that the only normal and natural if not honorable employment of man is to buy and sell, a sentiment which manifests itself in allowing this employment to arrogate to itself almost exclusively the term "business." The farmer taking up the cue sets out to produce an immense amount of one or two staples or kinds of stock, ship it to some distant mart, and buy what he wants. Of course he is the "serf" of the railroad. A purely agricultural state is a very poor state.

There may be different theories as to the method of building up the industries of the state other than agriculture but one thing is

ation which taxes capital out of the state. The present extortionate system of taxing money at interest ought in some way to be reformed The state demands as taxes about half the interest the lender can obtain, the result being that money is sent in from the east and both taxes and interest go out of the state. The exemption from all taxation of a multitude who can freely vote taxes upon those who have any property will be an effective bar in many secions to the development of any industry but a low order of agriculture. If taxation without representation is tyranny, what is representaion without taxation?

Political economy is a vast study and one yet n its infancy. There are many inierests involved and many of the questions have more than one side. Wholesale denunciation may be cheap to-day but in the end it may be very T. C. MOFFATT.

Clyde, Kansas.

### Farmers' Clubs in Woodson County.

"Yankee Girl" wants to know if there are any Farmers' Clubs in this state. Yes. There are two in this county; one of them organized several years ago, the other last year. Their neetings are held once a month at the residence of a member. All bring well filled baskets and a social dinner is enjoyed. Meetings are often held in groves adjoining the premises. A portion of the day is devoted to amusements such as croquet and other games, each member vieing to give the society a heartier welcome To give some idea of the exercises I append the programme for the next meeting of the Everett Township Club: Recitation. Song. Reading. Editress. Editor. Discussions of 'The Wastes of the Farm :" "The Wastes of the Household." A member is usually appointed to open the discussions.

At each meeting a committee is appointed to examine a report upon the condition of the crops, orchard, etc., of the farm upon which the meeting is held. Products of the farm, field, or orchard are often placed on exhibition. Our society is conducted on the principle that the social feature is preemment, that the meetings are more for relaxation and pleasure than for profit though we endeavor to combine them. Our meetings are a popular resort for the youth of both sexes and we think not the least among the benefits is the providing of a place of social resort for the young men where the amusements are much more innocent than those furnished by our country villages. If a society similar to ours could be maintained in each township in the state, ten years would make a marked difference in the manners, morals and intelligence of the rural population. WOODSON.

### The Grange Lecture.

The following excellent suggestions as to en livening dormant and listless granges are from the pen of H. Eshbaugh, Lecturer of the National Grange:

"Grange lectures are of value to the members so far as they contain information and sound reasoning in accordance with our approved principles, and are made applicable to our wants and surroundings, and can be made available to our necessities, so that they can be utilized to our advantage in our own elevation and for the protection of our interests and the building up of our organization. Fine spun theories, attempts at eloquence, stories, jests and anecdotes may do well to amuse and be roads, but is not the real difficulty less in the quite proper in a sleepy audience. They are not food to educate and elevate. A grange lecture should be composed of good, sound, practical sense, dealing with facts and figures as they truly exist presented in living realities so ries of life? Suppose the entire world should as to have them understood and impressed upon sink under the ocean leaving only Kansas, Mis- the mind. In these lectures the effect will not, lead to good results.

Much depends, too, on another idea, and that is the measure of attention given in hearing the lecture and the amount treasured up and properly digested in the mind afterwards. The value of hearing lectures depends very cal development such as would necessarily take much on how we hear. In order to profit most we must be both hearers and doers of the word.

I have received many letters during the past nonth, that read something like this: "We need lecturing in this county." "Send us a ecturer; we are in a dormant condition.' We need reviving; we hope the lecturer, when he comes, will do it." "After the leeturer has been in our county we will try and revive the order." "We are waiting to have the lecturer come and wake us up from dormaney, and then we will try to revive." And many similar ideas.

Now, brothers and sisters, if your grange has gone into dormancy it is the fault of your members. You became inactive and dormant yourselves and your grange caught the disease grange ever organized is just what its own mem bers have made it. If dead, they have killed it; if dormant, they have made it so; if active and prosperous, the members have made it so and you can only keep it so. Lecturers are only auxiliary aids to assist for the time they can be with you, and unless you put forth your own reasonable efforts after the lecturer has passed from your county, your revival will scarcely be worth mentioning.

Why wait for the lecturer? Why not at once go to work and start a renewed interest in your grange? Your revival will have commenced and when the lecturer visits your county or your grange, he will be better able to advance the work commenced by yourselves,

certain it cannot be done by any system of tax- and give you such encouragement as will induce a continuation of your revival."

> We can heartily endorse the Worthy Lecturer of the Illinois State Grange in his opinion that "An active, progressive Master becomes a sort of referee in all that pertains to the work, the ritual and the jurisprudence of the order, and it is of inestimable value to any grange. Such a Master will take a pride in drilling those under him, until each can perform his or her part with success and to the best effect, and will try to induce his grange to make the work of each year better than the preceding one. Therefore, I advise, elect your est member, whether a brother or sister, to the important position of Master of our "Ideal Farm," and stand shoulder to shoulder with him or her in sowing and cultivating, and you can then expect a liberal harvest."

### Premium Scales.

Our contract for furnishing premium scales with the KANSAS FARMER has closed, and no further order for scales can be supplied after

### Fruit Recorder Premiums.

Our clubbing premiums for Purdy's Fruit Recorder FARMER has been closed, and no more Recorders will be sent after this date, as pre-

### A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Ashma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Threat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Dr. Mott's Liver Pills are the best cathartic. The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

### WHY SUFFER LONGER



the torments of Dyspepsias, "Why bear such distress from Constipation, Dull Hendache and Piles? Why allow the blood poisoned by Inactive kidneys? Take Simmons Liver Regulator, and repolee in health. Take it and yeu will add ene more to the thousandsthas cured. "I certify that I have been afflicted for many and Affections of the Kidneys, caused by a Torpid Liver. I have tried a great many remedies and physicians' prescriptions without success—my health failing me all the time. I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and have had more real good health since than for years before. The Regulator relieves it at once and is more satisfactory in its effects than anything of the kind I have ever tried. I have also used it with good success in my family to ward off Billious attacks.

JOS. C. WHEELER, "Cumberland Presbyterian Minister, Lebanon, Mo."

### THE STRAY LIST

### HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1895, secion 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds en dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to rward by mall, notice containing a complete description said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their ranised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, he KANSAS FARKER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice." How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.
Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the lat
day of November and the 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.

No persons, except citizens and non-standard as 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 te

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

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

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Kansas Farmer in three successive numbers.

sites to envertise in the KASSA FARSER in three succes-tions. The wave of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Jutice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the "aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom preof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray falls to prove ownership within we've months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall

If the owner of a stray fails to prove the control of the owner of a stray fails to prove months retribute the take of taking, a complete title shall went in the take of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraises as the summons to be served by the taker up; said appraises, 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 in the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker up may have had, and report the same on their appraisence may have had, and report the same on their appraisence the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking purposting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray usell or dispose of a stray, or take the up, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray, Any person who shall sell or dispose of a stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dol

### Strays for the week ending March 2.

Anderson county-Thos. W. Fester, clerk. Anderson county—Thos. W. Fester, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Greer, Rich tp January 18
one brown mare, 13 hands high, star in forchead, 9 or 10
year-old, valued at \$36
year-old, valued at \$36
year-old, valued at \$36
on the same one sorrel filley, 13 hands
high, 3 years old, snip on nose, valued at \$36
OLU—Also by the same one sorrel mare colt, blaze face,
valued at \$45
MULE—Also by the same one brown yearling horse mule
valued at \$45
on Helfer,—Taken up by Thomas Brownrigg Ozark tp Jan
12 one helfer, one year old, red sides, white buttocks, back
and tail, valued at \$13,
COW—Taken up by L. F Wren, Rich tp, January 18 one
roan cow about 8 years old, valued at \$20,
LEIFER—Taken up by J M Nevill, Monroe tp Feb 7 one
\$150 old helfer, pided, no marks or brands, and valued
at \$20

Bourbon county-L. B. Welch, clerk. Bourbon county—L. B. Weich, clerk,
STEER—Taken up by Wm Hughes of Scott by, one roan
steer, upper bit off right ear, branded with 0 on right hip,
supposed to be 1s months old, rained at \$16.
COLT—Taken up by Carroli Dobbins of Osage tp one bay
made colt with black mane and tull, one year old, and vaiued at \$15.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kenner, clerk.
MARE—Taken up February 19 by A W Williams of Eureka P.O. Eureka tp. one dark bay or brown Téxas mare about 8 years old, medium size, brauded J W on left hip, valued at \$25

HEIFER—Also by the same one red roam domestic year-ling past helfer, no marks or brands, valued at \$12. MARE—Taken up February 5 by Horatio Pritchard of Madison tpone roam mare 2 years old past, one hind foot white, no marks or brands visibe, valued at \$53. BULL—Taken up by J H Simpson February 7 one roan buil about two years old with considerable white on shoul-der and hips, rather spiked horns, valued at \$25.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing, clerk. COW—Taken up by S B Dillen of Pike township on Dec 24 1880 one black cow supposed to be 3 years old, white on belly and tail, no marks or brands visible, valued at \$18.

Marshall county.-W. H. Armstrong, clerk.

Wabaunsee county,—T. N. Watts, clerk,
STEER—Taken up by Mrs M.J. Warren in Maple Hill to
one red and white steer one year old no marks or brands,
valued at \$10
HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time one yellow
and white heifer one year old, no marks or brands, valued
at \$10 and white helfer one year out, no manage of vitimington to the state of MARE—Taken up by John Salmon in Wilmington to Jan 24 one brown pony mare, bilind in right eye, a small piece off left ear, 14 years old, valued at \$10.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time one sorrel pony mare, white spot in forekead, two years old, and valued ny mare, white spot in coccasion, and at 156
MARE—Also by the same at the same time one dun pony
mare, light mane and tail, no marks or brands, and valued mare, light mane and tail, no marks or brands, and valued at \$15 HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Sweeney in Kaw tp, one which heifer two years old, small crumpled horns, scar on left hip, valued at \$10.

### Strays for the week ending February 23.

Atchison county—Chas H Krebs, clerk FEER—Taken up by N Phillips of Grasshopper tp Mus-th P O, Nov 11 1880 one, steer, nearly white, roam sides, in right car, hole in left car, about one year old, valued

Souah P.O. Nov 11 1880 one, steer nearly white, roan sides, sait in right ear, hole in left ear, about one year old, valued at \$13.

—Taken up by John Monson of Lancaster tp Lancaster P.O. Nov 21880 one red cow, some white on belly, line back, top of left and part of right ear off, seven years old, valued at \$45.

GOW—Taken up by H.F. Dore City cfAtchison Nov 171880 one red and white speckled cow, branded H on left hip, four years old, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by Allen Norris Grasshopper tp, Muscotah P.O. Nov 20 1880 one white steer, tips of both ears red one year old, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also by the same one roan helfer, slit in right ear, one year old, valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by W.J. Johnson Grasshopper tp, Kenne-keek P.O. Nov 25 1880 one pair red cow, white in flanks and on belly and white spot on face, small nick on underside of right ear, about 4 years old, valued at \$23.

COV—Taken up by Barnet Williams, Kaploma tp, Effing-Order Paken up by Barnet Williams, Kaploma tp, Effing-Order Paken up by Barnet Williams, Kaploma tp, Effing-Was accompanied with a young calf.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Arthurs, Center tp, Pardee P.O. Nov 24 1880 one red steer, some white spots, crop and un derbit on right ear, about one year old, valued at \$20.

Was accompanied with a young calf.

STEER—Taken up by Samuel Arthurs, Center tp, Pardee P.O. Nov 11 1880 one spotted cow eight years old, valued at \$20.

Was accompanied with a young calf.

STEER—Taken up by Annuel Arthurs, Center tp, Pardee P.O. Nov 11 1880 one spotted cow eight years old, valued at \$20.

Was accompanied with a young calf.

set, branded V on leit snouluer about vivil the tit \$18

MARE—Taken up by Henry Myers, Shannon tp, Atchion P O Oct 22 1580 one black mare, ring bone on right hind foot 10 years old, valued \$25

PONY—Taken up by A J Haskins Shannon tp Atchison P O Nov 25 1880 one bay horse pony, six year old, and valr O Nov 25 1880 one bay horse pony, six year old, and val-ued at \$20
STEER-Taken up by H W Burdio: of Center tp, Norton-ville P O, January 14 1881 one red steer, some white on belly one year old 'valued at \$31
MARE-Taken up by Peter Carmichael, Benton tp, Effing han P O January 1 1881 one bay mare, lett hind foot white, our feet shod, harness marks, 7 or 8 year old, and valued at \$45

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk,
HEIFER—Taken up on the 17th day of January by John
R Dunlap in Union Center tp one red heifer one year old
valued at \$15
COW—Tuken up on the 25th day of Docember by Miltor
Lyon in Elk Falls tp one white cow, red cars and six year
old, valued at \$18

Kingman county-Charles Rickman, clerk. Aligman county—chartes Equaman, cheta.

COW—Taken up on the 18th day of December, 1880, by CB Turner, in Kingman tp, one common white cow, branded
COW | Also by the same at the same time one common
size spotted cow, branded C on left side and hip, and valued
t \$10

CALF—Also by the same and at the same time one spoted helfer calf, common size branded C ou left side and hipstand at this ted helfer calf, common size branded C ou left side and hip valued at \$10 CALF—Also by the same at the same time one white com-mon size yearling calf, branded C on left side and hip. val-ued at \$10 BULL—Also by the same, at the same time one red and white bull, branded H on right hip, valued at \$16

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Starnes of High Prairie to me red sieer about 18 months old, no marks or brands, val-ed at \$12.

Lyon county-Wm. F. Ewing. clerk, STEER—Taken up by H J Bible, Fremont to November 23 1830 one roan steer one year old, medium size with red neck and slit in right ear, valued at \$15 STEER—Taken up by Daniel Rich of Elmendaro ty Feb 9 one roan steer, one year old, white in the face and some white on other parts of the body, no marks or brands, valued at \$12

Miami county .- B. J. Sheridan, clerk. STEER—Taken up by D Shipman Osawatomic tp, Janury 18 one red roan steer 2 years old, under bit in left curtralght crop off of right car, brand on left hip, and values straight crop on or right ear, or hand on the first at \$17.50 BULL—Taken up by Louis Lee, Richland tp, Dec 17 one red buil one year old, crop off left ear, a little white on belly and switch of tall, valued at \$16

Riley county-F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. COLT—Taken up by Arthur Willey of May Day tp Nov3 880 one yearing mare colt, color sorrel with dark mand and tall, both hind feet white, valued at \$30

Woodson county-H. S. Trueblood, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Joseph Parks of Neosho Falls to one yearling helfer, white, with some mixture of red, red ears, crop off of each ear, small horns.

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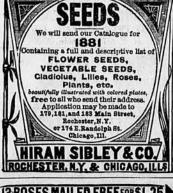
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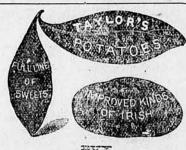
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