

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 23, 1881.

VOL. XIX, NO. 9.

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 Job 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 clothing fine enough for those who dwell 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 ancient Spanish proverb says: "Whereon the foot of the sheep touches is turned to gold." From the days when was given to man the command to 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 oasis 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 venture to say, has gone the statement that Kansas grass, Kansas grain, water, or climate was unsuited or ill 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 produce 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 was not cash any day in the year; no complaint that it is not easier marketed than any other product of the farm, or that sheep are sought 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 there 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 3½ acres. As it is, we have just onesheep and a quarter to each 160-acre farm, or five sheep to each square mile of the great, the 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 shearing sheep. Before another decade goes by, Kansas might just as well be the recipient of \$10,000,000 of that money as to see it sent abroad to enrich peoples beyond the seas, and that, in the event of a dry spell, might, with plenty of rice corn and sorghum, tide us over a severe winter without having to send east

swarms of benevolent gentlemen to solicit cold victuals and cast-off clothing for starving Jay-hawkers, and in the next breath tell the eastern 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 replies:

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

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: "Greatest drawback—dogs; they are a great nuisance."

Ambrose Yancey, of Chautauqua county, has 700 sheep, and reports dogs and wolves the greatest drawbacks.

J. A. Ten Eyck, of the same county, handles 800 head, and writes: "Dogs and wolves have killed about 20; the great drawbacks here are dogs and wolves."

E. C. Wells, Cherokee county, owns 150 head, and reports: "Only drawbacks to successful sheep husbandry is the great number of dogs."

J. N. Braley, Crawford county, has 400 sheep, and says: "Scab, worthless dogs and wolves are drawbacks."

Wm. M. Ingersoll, Douglas county, writes: "Losses from natural causes, 5 per cent.; from 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 writes: "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 his sheep shear an average of seven pounds; "dogs kill about 7 per cent.; wolves, 3 per cent."

C. H. Chapin, Leavenworth county, says: "Loss by dogs 3 per cent.; they are the great drawback."

A. P. Grimes, of Linn, has 225 head, and said: "The greatest drawbacks are lack of tame grasses and that intolerable nuisance—dogs."

W. G. Rowley had 150 head, and said: "Have lost no sheep except by dogs and wolves; these are very destructive."

O. Botkin says: "Loss by dogs 4 per cent." He has 1,000 sheep from which the noble canine selects, each year, 40 that are most pleasing in his sight.

R. M. Mills, of Lyon county, has a flock of 650, and reports: "Dogs and wolves are serious impediments to success."

C. F. Stone, of Marion county, replied: "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 cubs, 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 drawbacks.

Peter G. Doward, of Morris county, says 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 sheep-breeder 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 Wabunsee, says: "No drawbacks to success for the energetic man, unless it be worthless curs that destroy sheep."

Many persons in this state know or know of the fine flock of thoroughbred and grade Cots-wolds 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 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 enumerated were 74,905 dogs, but these who have had most to do in obtaining information about this class of animals east or west, generally concur in the statement that owing to a variety of causes, not more than one-half the actual number are reported. Making an estimate on that basis, Kansas had at that time, one dog for each three and one-half inhabitants. It is fair to assume that they have increased in number fully as fast as the population, and if 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 dog will eat and destroy in a year—more especially if he is out occasionally by moonlight to a mutton matinee—what would raise a well-bred 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 \$3,420,000, 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 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 subject of dogs is, as a rule, not given the consideration its importance justifies, and consequently figures concerning them for each particular year, cannot be found in the records of this or any other state, but the enumeration of 1875 shows that in a great majority of counties the harmful, useless dogs, unlike the harmless, useful sheep, were permitted to grow up with the country without interference or molestation

by either the assessor or tax-gatherer. The statistics for that year showed that Douglas county had 941 sheep and 1,751 dogs, a little 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 3½ dogs to each sheep; Shawnee county, 508 sheep and 2,256 dogs, or 4½ 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 their having almost two sheep for each dog, I attribute largely to their having here in their midst that great educational institution, the Agricultural College; yet I am pained to see 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 were not butchered to make a Roman holiday, but sacrificed to stay the stomachs of your auburn and old-gold colored 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 dogs 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 from half a million to four thousand by the ravages of dogs. It is not stated that 460,000 sheep were all killed by dogs, but it is contended 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 Chamberlain of that state in his November monthly 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 1880. The latter is 7,000,000 tons, worth at the mine perhaps a little over \$1 per ton. Such is the magnitude of the wool and mutton interest 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 number of sheep is over 40 per cent., viz: from 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 immense 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 1863 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, citizens of America and Kansas, why do we submit to and 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 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 public good, their own one, two or three miserable curs.

Artemus 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 who 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, four-tined 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 civilized of any people of which we have record.

Stirring Words.

I saw in the FARMER of February 2, under the head of "A Farmer Exhorts 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 out 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 FARMER, for every one that has taken 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 community.

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

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.

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

W. H. MANN & CO.,
Gliman,

Farm Letters.

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 snow 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 to-night. 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, believing that we are bound to have one of the most bountiful crops this year that ever was 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 longer as the grass on the range is getting to be nearly worthless.

WAKEFIELD, Clay Co., Feb. 17.—As all other correspondents will 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 January shipments, but there is a call for them now at \$4.30. 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 broadcast-sown wheat may be injured. Some spring wheat will be sown if the season should be favorable.

The peaches, as far as I have examined, are killed, and a good many potatoes and apples have been frozen. Thousands of bushels are lost every cold winter when six inches of dirt

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 \$4.1; 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 terrific snow storms ever witnessed by the oldest inhabitant in southwest Kansas. Many farmers lost quite a number of hogs. The snow-drifts from 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 pleasant.

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 one-third more to put on the same weight. There has been sold here 400 head of corn-fed Texas hogs at 3½¢, 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.

Our peach crop is yet safe. Everybody is anxious to commence spring work. There will be a larger acreage of corn put in this year than ever before. We believe corn and stock will pay better than wheat. H. C. S.

CAMDEN, Morris Co., Feb. 7.—Stock is generally 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 75¢ to 80¢; corn, 25¢; oats, 30¢; potatoes, 50¢ to 75¢; cows, \$20 to \$40; horses, from \$50 to \$100, some extra at higher prices. J. L. SHORE.

MIDDLE BRANCH, Hodgeman Co., 280 miles southwest of Topeka, Feb. 7.—We have had a week or ten days of fair weather here, until the 5th of the month when it commenced raining 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 soon as the snow leaves the ground will be in excellent condition for plowing as it is well saturated with water. I, like the rest of the FARMER's correspondents, can report a great deal of

cold weather this winter, but stock of all kinds are doing very well, and the condition of the soil is such now as to lead us to believe that we 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, especially 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 FARMER 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 amateurs 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 anything 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 33¢; hay, \$6; potatoes, 90¢; butter, 25¢; eggs, 20¢; cattle, 3 to 4½¢; hogs, 4 to 4½¢. F. WAGNER.

SALINA, Saline Co., Feb. 18; 116 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. November 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 ventures out; except those who are out of coal; it takes four horses to haul half a load from town. The mercury has been close to zero the most of this month; on the 15th it was 12° 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 wheat.

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 blocked, and mercury at zero makes us feel like voting bonds in hopes of relief in price and quantity, as it is scarce for many. C. P.

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 have been looking, hoping some practical farm-

er would say something about the chinch bug, whether or not we might hope that the snow and frost had exterminated the pest. 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 \$8 00 per ton.

J. R. Dikeman gives as a result of his observations 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. J. R. T.

Advertisements.

For Sale.

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

THIS IS A METAL BRISTLE BRUSH.

The Electro-Magnetic Brush

Endorsed by all prominent Scientists and Physicians in America. Has a complete Battery in the back, and contains over Five Hundred Flexible, Magneto Steel Teeth. It cures:

- Rheumatism,
- Paralysis,
- Neuralgia,
- Hidradenoma,
- Nervous Weakness,
- Loss of Vitality,
- Dependancy,
- Headache,
- Dyspepsia,
- Constipation.

Sent for Our Electro-Magnetic Journal, containing description, testimonials, etc., mailed free to all. J. W. WEAKLEY, JR. & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Agents Wanted for Topeka and Vicinity

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts to the hair a softness and brilliancy. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

(Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

GUNS

Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, and Revolvers.

OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN

at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue (12) and \$1.00. P. POWELL & SON, 225 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

FREE

8 & 16 copies and Catalogue of best selling articles on earth. World's Fair Co. 122 Nassau St. N. Y.

BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE

This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one. Illustrated Circular and Terms Free. Address: FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 478 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

CASH ADVANCES MADE.

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

Breeders' Directory.

ELM RUN HERD.—M. & W. W. Walmire, Carbon-dale, Osage Co., Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Chester White Pigs. Stock for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

T. F. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish D. Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock), Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

D. K. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. Breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3600 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERY.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for full and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 pear apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Leuberg, Kas.

Dentist.

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

HOGS.



Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE 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 reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

Emporia, Kansas

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

[Have on hand

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.

KANSAS

Loan & Trust Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE

Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers to go east. Four Millions Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property.

GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

DR. HENDERSON, A regular graduate in medicine. Over 15 years' practice—12 in Chicago.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases: Asthma, Eczema, Rheumatism, Piles, Tape-worm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, SEMINAL WEAKNESS (night losses), SEXUAL DEBILITY (loss of sexual power), &c. Cures guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. No inferior medicines used. Free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience are important. A BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and circulars of other things sent sealed for two stamps. My Museum is now open. Hours: 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m.

THE

Poultry World

(Monthly,) and

The American Poultry Yard,

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromes, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

ELIG CLASS POULTRY,

G. C. GRAY, Brumville, Mo.

(NEAR BRUMVILLE.)

Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

In Season.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

RIVERSIDE

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guinea, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Birds. Eggs in season.

I also offer for sale the A. J. C. C. Herd Register Jersey Bull, Duke of Lawndale No. 294.

J. M. ANDERSON,

Box 610, Salina, Kansas.

F. E. MARSH,

GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS.

EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAHMA. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahmas are the very best to cross with your common fowls. Circulars free.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whiskey 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 FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "N" expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals 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 directory, 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 who 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 set of \$18 harness, and even at such prices have to take goods but poorly 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 yoke 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 legislature passed the bill providing for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment to the state constitution, and it speedily received the approval of the executive, which made it 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 somewhere 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. Their right to make drunkards of the youth of this state is no longer countenanced or encour-

aged by law. Kansas as the pioneer in this 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 succession will set everybody to thinking about preparing to make garden. For successful gardening or farming good seeds are an all-important 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. W. Furnas, of Nebraska, and Dr. James, for several years Commissioner of Agriculture of Georgia. The latter especially has been quite active in working up his claims.

If Gen. Garfield can fill the place with a man 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 Cabinet officer for its head.

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 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 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 other fields where they are not wanted. In nine years from planting willows I have cut from them 20 cords of good summer wood per acre. The Henderson river runs through my farm for a mile and a half and to prevent its washing away too much ground I have had to plant cottonwoods and willows, but on many accounts the latter are best; the water will not follow their roots and banks will form and fill

up much quicker. For fencing the willows 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 appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to make a thorough inspection and 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 thought to not stand the ghost of a chance of passage by the senate and thus all attempts at legislation in regard to regulating railroads at this session will fall to the ground.

Among a goodly number of representatives who have worked early and late for some measure that promised relief some of the more conspicuous are Gen. Clapp, of Woodson; Lawson, of Reno; Geo. S. and N. Green, of Riley; 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 flattery and give your name and residence.

Catalogues 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 lettuce, 41 of melon, 17 of squash, 24 of tomato, 36 of turnip, etc., all duly described. Catalogues 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 price-list 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 correspond with him as above.

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

Lovett's illustrated catalogue of trees, plants and choice small fruit is the title of a pamphlet sent us by J. T. Lovett, Little Silver, New Jersey. He makes quite a specialty of strawberries.

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 interested at all in sheep address the above company at St. Louis, Mo.

The 10th edition of Evans' Advertising Hand-Book, by T. C. Evans, Tremont Temple,

Boston, Mass., is on our table. It is as neat as 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 Association, and edited by Phil. M. Springer, secretary, 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 arrangement of pedigrees in the body of the volume, must all add to its practical value to breeders.

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 Berkshires should write to him for information as to having their pedigrees recorded or for the book.

Barn Plans and Out-Buildings.

This is the title of a new book just received that contains 235 pages and 257 engravings chock full of useful hints and information in regard 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, (silos 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 of dollars.

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 superior to any cherry raised in the United States. This cherry he says came from Mansanilla, Mexico. He also claims that he has been raising them in Topeka for the past twelve years. I wish to ask for information, Where are your horticulturists in Topeka that they have not noticed this remarkable wonder of wonders before this? Where is A. A. Ripley, E. R. Stone, Cecil, Taylor, Buckman, White, and all the other horticulturists of Shawnee county? Why have you been so remiss in this particular? Are you laying in a stock of these wonderful cherries for your own use? Let us hear from you, gentlemen, on this question. And, by-the-way, where is Mansanilla, anyhow? Isn't it Morello that you mean, friend B.?

"SADDLEBAGS."

Newton, Kas., Feb. 27.

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

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 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, 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 answer.

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 ran 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 coming 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: Wool grown on same kind of sheep in 1874 sold at 33 to 35 cents per pound, and in 1880 the same kind—or should be better, for we are trying to improve—sells at 18 to 22 cents, and hard to find a buyer. 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 to do it to wake us up. They are gentlemen; they meant it for our good; we have grossly misconstrued and classed them as defamers of the worst time. We are only hurting ourselves when we do this, and Walter Brown & Co., or any other house, cannot hurt our wool by throwing dirt at it; we have filled it ourselves so no more will stick; hence the advice to grow clean wools.

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 lot of wool that will sell in any market—buyers come thick and money plenty and bad resolutions none.

Let us endeavor to raise the standard of our

wool to the highest; but we can't do it by sending out reports that sheep shear 49 pounds of wool in Kansas, and a lot to average 39 or thereabouts. Any wool grower or manufacturer knows that 49 pounds of wool 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 1 cent. The manufacturer swears at us for sending it there, and 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 are. Our wool netted us 23 cents per pound, and if it had had 10 per cent. less dirt would have brought us 3 1/2 cents more per pound; also saved us 10 per cent. of the freight, commission, etc.

WOOL GROWER.

Hartford, Lyon Co., Kas.

NOT QUITE SO COMPLIMENTARY.

I see in your paper of late date more about dirty wool and Walter Brown & Co. My experience with the aforesaid company failed to learn me to appreciate their service, and in fact I think commission men have things too much their own way.

I shipped to the above company 4,700 pounds of wool, and I received their letter, dated July 8th, stating that it was "opened and examined" and worth from "25 to 26 1/2 cents." A short time after I received another letter stating that they had sold the same for 22 cents on 60 days' time without interest, but charged me 10 per cent. on what I had drawn on them until the 60 days was out.

I have been trying, each year, to have my wool better than before, and I believe I have succeeded. I sold at home the two previous clips for 21 cents per pound. Brown & Co.'s sale in Boston netted me less than 20 cents. I could have gotten 26 cents in June, the day I shipped to them, for the same wool.

If they know any wool-growers that have "plowed up their corral" 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 not all have seen a good definition as to just what it is. To an inquirer in the *Prairie Farmer*, Dr. Paaren, one of the leading veterinarians of the country, says:

The incubatory period, or the length of time between exposure to the contagion and the first 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 pleuro-pneumonia is a slowly progressing disease, and owing to its insidious course, the first symptoms, which are few and not well marked, often escape the notice of the casual observer or the owner of the animals.

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 unerring guide in the detection of the disease is 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 countenance 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 outward from the chest, the hairs on the body staring and devoid of all their natural lustre—characterizes 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 move, the eyes are discharging, the heart beats tumultuously, the cough is incessant, the moaning loud, there is more or less bloating, the urine scanty and of dark color, and instead of

the hitherto prevailing costiveness of the bowels, diarrhea sets in and hastens death.

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 pleuro-pneumonia, 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 pneumonia 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 animals was kept, even if it died."

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, and believing it to be of the greatest importance to the farmers of Kansas to know how to combat so fatal a disease, I take the liberty of telling my brother farmers how we managed it in this part of the country, but first I would say we have very little faith in any cure after the disease has got a good hold. First, it rarely attacks any kind of stock except sucking calves in the fall and yearlings in the spring; by yearlings I mean such as are or are coming one year old. It will be found that the first cause is the same with both classes—the animal is making blood faster than it can assimilate it, or, in plain words, faster than it can turn it into fat. This, I believe, is acknowledged by all who understand anything of the case. For example, calves that have run with the cow all summer, or that have been turned out with the cows towards fall, are subject to it on account 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 they are not allowed to run with cows. It is contagious and when a fat calf or yearling has taken it it will give it to others in the herd, either fat or lean, but it will be remarked that a poor animal never takes it without contact with others that have it. We believe a well developed case is never cured. We also believe, however, that our treatment often checks it in its incipency.

It would seem, then, by the foregoing, that our plan, (the same also that is used in England), speedy depletion, is the most natural 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 soon 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 grass rope, notch a small stick about two inches 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 sometimes troublesome in the fall, but a little calomel well pushed into the wound soon settles the screw-fly grub, and after the wound begins to run the animal is safe if he did not have it when roweled.

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 may desire them.

H. P. Buffalo, Wilson Co., Kas.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste

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 mbrw 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 mucous 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.

8 and 9

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

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Breeders of and Dealers in FINE MERINO SHEEP.

For Sale, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thoroughbred 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.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

NEW CABBAGE—per doz.	75-80.00
NEW BEETS—do.	40
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	15-18
CHEESE—Per lb.	12
EGGS—Per doz.	15
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.50
Medium	1.75
Common	1.50
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu.	1.00
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu.	1.00
S. POTATOES	1.60
APPLES	75-80.00

Butchers' Retail.

BEEF—Striploin Steak per lb.	12 1/2
" Round "	10
" Roasts "	10
" Hind "	7
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.	7
" By the carcass "	8
MUTTON—Chops per lb.	10
" Roast "	10 1/2
PORK "	10 1/2
VEAL "	12 1/2-15

Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.

HIDES—Green	06
do No. 2 and frozen	05
Green, calf	07
do frozen	04
Bull and stag	04
Dry flint prime	04
Dry salted, prime	10
Dry damaged	06 1/2
TALLOW	05
SHEEP SKINS	25-30.00

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bros., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue.

CHICKENS—Live, per doz.	2.50-3.00
PRairie CHICKENS	2.25-2.50
WILD DUCKS	1.75-2.00
MALLARD, per doz	1.75-2.00
TEEL	1.00-1.25
SQUIRRELS	0.50
RABBITS	0.50
JACK RABBITS	2.40

Grain. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck, WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	80
" Fall No. 3	75
" Fall No. 4	70
CORN—White	32
" Yellow	32
" New	32
OATS—Per bu. new	30
RYE—Per bu.	50
BARLEY—Per bu.	50

Flour—Per 100 lbs.

" No. 2	2.90
" No. 3	2.70
" No. 4	2.40
" Rye	2.90
CORN MEAL	1.90
CORN CHOP	1.75
RYE CHOP	1.25
CORN & OATS	1.00
BRAN	0.50
SHORTS	0.70

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 35 to 38c; washed fleece, light, 35 to 40c; washed fleece, coarse 31 to 38c; unwashed—choice 25 to 28, inferior at 20c for very poor to 27c for fair, Kansas at 22 to 26c, Texas 23 to 26, merino—light fine at 20 to 22c, heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12 1/2 to 13c. Burry, black, cotton, etc., 5 to 10c off. Sells small lot burry unwashed at 22c, 4 sks tub washed at 45 to 46c.

St. Louis.

Quiet and easy. We quote: Tub washed—choice 45 to 46c, fair at 44 to 46c, dingy and low 37 to 38c, lamb 42 to 46c, fleece washed at 32 to 36c. Unwashed—choice 25 to 28, inferior at 20c for very poor to 27c for fair, Kansas at 22 to 26c, Texas 23 to 26, merino—light fine at 20 to 22c, heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12 1/2 to 13c. Burry, black, cotton, etc., 5 to 10c off. Sells small lot burry unwashed at 22c, 4 sks tub washed at 45 to 46c.

Markets by Telegraph, March 2.

New York Money Market. GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881.....101 New 4 1/2's registered.....102 New 4's registered.....102 1/2 New 4 1/2's registered.....102 1/2

Coupons.....111 1/2 to 112 1/2 New 4's registered.....112 1/2 to 113 1/2 Coupons.....113 1/2 to 114 1/2

SECURITIES. MISSOURI SIXES—111 1/2. PACIFIC SIXES—95, 127. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 13. UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 13. LAND GRANTS—\$1 12. SINKING FUNDS—\$1 23 1/2.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. No. 2 spring, 98c bid cash; 98 1/2c March; 99c bid April; 1 02 1/2 to 1 03 May. CORN—Steady any firm; 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c cash; 37 1/2c March; 42c May. OATS—Steady and unchanged; 29 to 30 1/2c cash; 29 1/2c March; 33c May. RYE—Firm; 91c. BARLEY—Not given. FLOUR—Firm but not notably higher; 14 69 1/2 to 14 75 cash and March; 14 80 to 14 85 April. LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; 10 00 cash 10 10 to 10 12 1/2 March; 10 20 April. BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 4 85; short ribs, 8 00; short clear, 8 10.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOGS—Nominally and 10c lower; packers not buying, and shippers can't get cars; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,955; 90 to 95c; bulk at 5 10 to 5 25. CATTLE—Receipts 950; shipments, 1,400; dull, little doing; pens full and prices declining; exporters, nominal, 5 00 to 5 40; good to choice shipping, 4 30 to 4 85; common to fair, 3 75 to 4 25; good to choice butcher steers, 3 75 to 4 25; common to fair 3 00 to 3 50; fair to good cows and heifers, 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 35; choice to fancy, 5 00 to 5 85.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—A shade better: XX, 3 65 to 3 90; XXX, 4 25 to 5 40; family, 4 65 to 4 90; choice to fancy, 5 00 to 5 55. WHEAT—Unsettled; No. 2 red, 1 61 1/2 to 1 01 cash; 1 01 to 1 01 1/2 March; 1 03 1/2 to 1 03 1/2 April; 1 04 1/2 to 1 04 1/2 May; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 4 do, nominal. CORN—Lower; 38 1/2 to 39 1/2c cash; 38 1/2c February; 39 to 39 1/2c March; 40 1/2 to 40 1/2c May; 40 1/2c June. OATS—Dull and lower; 35 to 36 1/2c cash; 32 1/2c bid March; 35 1/2c bid April. RYE—Steady; prime to choice, 75 to 90c; fancy 95c to 1 05. BARLEY—Dull; 15 00 asked cash; 14 85 bid March; 14 90 bid April.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 133; shipments, 314; market slow native steers, averaging 1 10c to 1 21c pounds sold at 3 85 to 4 35; stockers and feeders, 3 40 to 3 75; cows 2 65 to 3 25. HOGS—Receipts, 2,676; shipments, 160; market weak but active, closing 5c lower than at the opening; sales ranged from 5 00 to 5 35; bulk at 5 10 to 5 25. SHEEP—Receipts, 554; shipments, 161; market steady for good to choice; natives averaging 9c to 11c pounds, sold at 4 00 to 4 45.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.] BREADSTUFFS—Firm. FLOUR—8s 6d to 11s. WHEAT—Winter, 9s to 9s 6d; spring, 9s 4d to 9s 8d. CORN—Old, 6s 2d. OATS—6s 2d. PORK—7s 6d. BACON—Long clear middles, 45s 6d; short clear, 42s 6d. LARD—Cwt, 52s 6d.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The *Drovers' Journal* reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 4,500; weak shippers practically out of the market; packers getting better quality at lower rates; fully 10c lower and a number knoiled; mixed packing, 5 90 to 5 35; light, 5 25 to 5 60; choice heavy, 5 50 to 5 90; extra, 6 25. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 2,800; 10 to 15c lower, except on best grades, which are in good demand but scarce; common to fair shipping 3 40 to 4 00; good to choice 4 00 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, 2,537 bushels; shipments, 5,950 bushels; in store, 280,000 bushels; market steady; No. 1, 94 1/2c bid; 95c asked; No. 2, 86c bid; 87c asked; No. 3, 82 1/2c bid; 83 1/2c asked. CORN—Receipts, 6,513 bushels; shipments, 21,515 bushels; in store, 120,256 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, 82c; No. 2 white mixed, 83 1/2c bid; 84 1/2c asked. OATS—No. 2, 30 1/2c bid; 30 3/4c asked. EGGS—Market firm and demand good at 12 1/2 to 13c per dozen. BUTTER—Market dull at 16 to 17c for fresh rolls in round lots.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. WHEAT—Upland, \$2 25 to \$2 50; second bottom, \$2 10 to \$2 20; bottom half, \$2 00; Kansas baled, \$1 90 to \$2 00. FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 00 to \$3 50; Kansas, \$3 10 to \$3 20. GRAHAM, \$2 00 to \$2 25. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60. WHEAT—new \$2 25 cwt. CORN—1 18 to 1 22 cwt. OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to \$2 10; state, \$1 90 to \$2 00 cwt. BARLEY—2 00 to 2 35 cwt. PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES: EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 40c firm; state, 35c. BUTTER—Ranch, 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 37c; cooking, 10 to 20c. ONIONS—20 to 25 cwt. CHICKENS—der old, 44 to 45c; young, 12 1/2c per lb.

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. \$65 to \$150 per month. Steady. All year round. For full particulars Address J. C. McCurdy, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MOUNT HOPE NURSERY. Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. C. GRISWOLD, Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE. One Thousand Bushels of SEED SWEET POTATOES of 6 best kinds. Also Plants in their season. Also a lot of budded Penae, 1-year old and a lot of Apple trees 2-years old, by N. H. PIXCOY, 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.

MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS. Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas.

Am now breeding from strictly premium stock, having taken first premiums on my stock wherever it has been exhibited. I took \$40 in premiums at the Great Fair held at Bismarck last fall. My Dark or York Light Brahmas are the best in the West, and my Essex Plymouth Rocks are equally good. The latter having been raised and mated by E. K. Welch, of Rock, Mass. Orders for eggs for the above stock is now being filled. Order early, as all orders are booked in relation as they are rec'd. Write for Illustrated Circular and Price List of Eggs. Address S. L. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED. If you intend sometime to get a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, "DO IT NOW."



See Webster's Unabridged, page 1164, giving the name of each sail, showing the value of DEFINITIONS BY ILLUSTRATIONS. The pictures in Webster under the 12 words, Reef, Boiler, Castle, Column, Eye, Horse, Mouldings, Phenomenon, Ravel, Ships, Mouldings, 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 30 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, Excellent Flavor. Acknowledged by all to be the best and earliest Pea grown. Editor of American Agriculturist says: "Very early, productive and good; quality not to be surpassed." CULTURE—As there is another Pea in the market called "American Wonder," send to us and get the genuine Bliss' American Wonder. Observe our directions on every packet. Peas—One-fourth pint package, 25 cents; pint, 35 cents; quart, \$1.25; by mail, post-paid. Our Novelty Sheet, giving full particulars, mailed free.



300 BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS. With a fully colored plate of a group of flowers, and a descriptive list of 2,600 varieties of flowers and vegetables—many with much useful information upon their culture—150 pages—mailed to all applicants enclosing 10 cents, which can be deducted from first order for seeds. Address, B. K. BLISS & 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 America. G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kas.



The Best Made. Catalogue sent FREE on application to BORDEN, SELLECK & CO., Gen. Agts. Name this paper. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland.

All Bee-Keepers

Literary and Domestic

The Dandelion Clock.

What o'clock? what o'clock? Blow, pretty lips, blow!
Scatter the dandelion 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—'tee-tee, tee-tee!'
Could we but float swift o'er the meadows as he!"

"Oh! listen again! Buzz, flutter and whirl!
The dragon-flies and the moths are astir;
And see that great idle butterfly!
What a chase 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."

—Golden Days.

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's 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 write.

A word on woman's rights. I can also say I do not crave an opportunity to vote. I think 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 justice than I am.

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

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 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 his friends.

Let me suggest a plan: You know the brave knights of old went upon crusades to the Holy 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 dram-sellers. 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 if we persevere we may come to like it better.

Every family should own a dictionary, an unabridged one if possible, at least a small one,

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 boarding-school and engaged to be married, and as she knows nothing about cooking or housework, 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 picture 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 encased 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 introduce 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 try."

"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 wall?"

"Kivers—tin kivers for the pots and kettles."

"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 hez 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 millock, fresh from the cow."

"M-l-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, Biddie—to eat when he comes to-night."

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

"I've got it all down here, Biddie, on my tablet: A pound of butter, twenty eggs, two pounds sugar, salt to your taste. No, that's a mistake. Oh, here it is. Now, Biddie, the eggs first. It says to beat them well, but won't that break the shells?"

"Well, I'd break them this time if I were you, Miss Cicely; they might not set well on Mister Henry's stomach ef ye didn't," said Bridget pleasantly.

"Oh, I suppose the shells are used separately. There! I've broken all the eggs into 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 next, Biddie?"

"Excuse me, Miss Cicely, but you might 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 dab 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 slaming things in the kitchen, and talking to herself in her own sweet idiom, about "idgits turning things upside down for her inconvenience."—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, schiffoniers, 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 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 Japanese 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 taffeta-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 woollen 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 useful and to look very well by separating them with black.

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 heavy white linen. The edges were raveled, and tied into a handsome fringe, above which was embroidered in its natural colors a border of the English hawthorn. On the table was placed a pretty china *te-a-lete* set, and chairs stood invitingly on either side; the whole impressing one with a pleasant sense of hospitality and good cheer.

Fine Russia crash is very suitable for small table covers, to be done in cross-stitch embroidery with red and blue marking cotton.

Some of our readers who do not embroider may 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 the colors are arranged with good taste, they may 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, diamonds or octagons, set in half squares of black, and with rows of cross way stripes, contrasting in color, placed above and below, makes a beautiful border, the whole to be edged with a heavy fringe.

Japanese 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 freshness.

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 fringes is to aid in keeping the ends down.—Canada Farmer.

Recipes.

VIRGINIA BATTER BREAD.

One pint sweet milk, one tablespoonful butter, one and a quarter cups corn 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 improvement, but if the eggs are well beaten it will be light.

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 too 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 potatoes 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; over 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 table-spoonsful 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 and hang out as soon as the basket is full. 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 Kansas Farmer.

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

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, etc. Name in gold and jet 10c. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc. Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 Gold Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Marble and Bow CARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

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

18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevel Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N.Y.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 50c outfit free. Address H. HALLITT & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Opal, Mott, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 All Illustrated Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. Agents, big outfit, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 ELITE CHROMO, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N.Y.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 50c free. Address STIMSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

\$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Outfit Outfit free. Address TRUD & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 ELITE CHROMO, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N.Y.

50 \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 50c free. Address STIMSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Outfit Outfit free. Address TRUD & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 ELITE CHROMO, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N.Y.

50 \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 50c free. Address STIMSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Outfit Outfit free. Address TRUD & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 ELITE CHROMO, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N.Y.

50 \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 50c free. Address STIMSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Outfit Outfit free. Address TRUD & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 ELITE CHROMO, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N.Y.

50 \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 50c free. Address STIMSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Outfit Outfit free. Address TRUD & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 ELITE CHROMO, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N.Y.

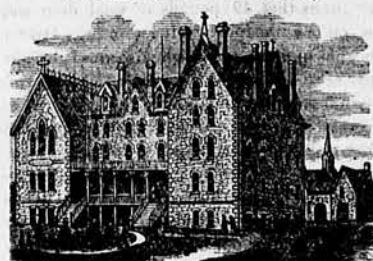
50 \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 50c free. Address STIMSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

50 \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Outfit Outfit free. Address TRUD & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 ELITE CHROMO, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N.Y.

50 \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth 50c free. Address STIMSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY, Topeka, Kas.,



FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils. From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc. For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$20 per session according to grade. Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880. BISHOP VAIL, President.

Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegetable alteratives, with the iodides of potassium and iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mercurial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of scrofula, sores, boils, humors, pimples, eruptions, skin diseases and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures liver complaints, Female weakness and irregularities, and is a potent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigor and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick, anywhere. For sale by all dealers.

FOR TRADE OR SALE

On Easy Terms, A half or whole interest in a No. 1 Cheese Factory and Creamery. Inquiries answered and full particulars given by addressing H. M. M. LACHLIN, Paola, Kas.

BUGGIES ENTERPRISE GARRAGE CO. GINTI, O.

160 Acres Land for \$1000 New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water and pasture, four miles from V. Falls. Address CHAS. OS-GOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.

AGENTS WANTED

To Sell the Famous CAKE AND BAKING PAN.

Will sell on sight to every housekeeper. The success of our agents proves it to be the best selling article in the market. One agent made \$1200 in 3 weeks, another \$800 in 10 days, another \$700 in 5 days. Send and receive free of charge. Send for circulars to nearest address. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER

In the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7.50. Price of Wringer, \$7.50. Sample, \$4.00. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE, PA.

\$1,000 Given to OUR AGENTS.

APRIL 1st, 1881.

1st Gift, A \$500 PEASE & CO. PIANO.
2nd " A \$300 ESTEY & CO. ORGAN.
3d " A \$100 GOLD WATCH.
4th " A \$100 SEWING MACHINE.

These gifts will be made as follows: The Agent ordering the largest amount of goods prior to April 1st, will receive first gift. Second in amount receiving second gift, &c., &c. Begin at once and secure one of these gifts. For terms and full particulars, address, WELCOME BURNER MFG CO., 116 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

237 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

Pictures.

Selling the following Pictures

Illustrated Chromo Mottoes,

By mail, 15 cents each; 2 for 25c.; or \$1.25 per dozen

8x11 CHROMOS,

35 cents per dozen by mail, or 30 cents by express, or \$2.00 per 100.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. L. Trumbull,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Pictures, Frames, Mouldings and Mirrors, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

PROFITABLE, PLEASANT AND PERMANENT.

An Extraordinary Offer—68

AGENTS, DEALERS AND PEDLERS.

Goods Unsold Returned.

EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN.

It Is 68

AN ARTICLE THAT SELLS ON ITS MERITS

And Can Be

SOLD IN ALMOST EVERY FAMILY.

We want Agents, Dealers and Pedlers, to take hold at once. It will sell readily during the whole year, but is a Bonanza for Fall and Winter workers. We make an extraordinary offer when we agree to take back all goods unsold of first order, but we make it so, in order to give Agents a chance to test the business without taking any risk of loss. We have live, pushing Agents, making as much as \$75 a week, and any one with any energy, can make from \$25 to \$50 as the articles will sell by being shown, and requires no talking up—it sells on its merits. We will send full particulars free, or sample of goods for 40 cents. If you are out of work and have little means, you need not fear losing that by buying goods you cannot sell, as \$3.00 worth of goods will start you, and you can return them if

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 grizzly 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.

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.

MORE THAN 100 STYLES OF THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

are now regularly made, from \$100 (shown in the cut), the latest and smallest size, popularly known as the BABY ORGAN, at only \$25 to \$100; FORTY STYLES at \$100 to \$200; and up to cash prices. Sold also for RENT PAYMENTS, from \$3.00 per quarter up. The BABY ORGAN is especially adapted to children, but will be found equally useful for adults, having fine quality of tone and power, and sufficient compass (three and a quarter octaves) for the full parts of hymn-tunes, anthems, songs and popular sacred and secular music generally. MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS are considered the BEST IN THE WORLD, having won HIGHEST AWARDS for many years at EVERY ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD'S EXHIBITIONS FOR THIRTY YEARS; being the only American organs which have been found superior to all others. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS, free. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 134 Tremont St., BOSTON; 40 East Wacker Drive, CHICAGO; NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

LANDS AND HOMES
Short winters, low taxes, good society, convenient markets, superior schools, healthy climate. Excellent for farming. \$7 The best value for the money. 1,000,000 acres well-watered Timber and Prairie Lands along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco R.R. for sale at \$2.50 per acre on seven years' time. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers of land. Send for maps and circulars. W. H. COFFEY, Land Commissioner, Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
and Horse-Powers.
Most Complete Thresher Factory Established in the World. 1048
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1891, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not found in other makes.
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.
Two sizes of Mounted Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, efficient and reliable.
made 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Sifters, of various capacities, and Plain Engines ever used in the American market.
A multitude of special features and improvements for 1891, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not found in other makes.
Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.
Two sizes of Mounted Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN are invited to investigate this latest Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.
Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.
This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water, is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks.
Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.
G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL
The Standard of America.
Admitted by leading seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Manufactured only by
EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

KIDNEY WORT

The Only Remedy THAT ACTS AT THE SAME TIME ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.
This combined action gives it wonderful power to cure all diseases.
Why Are We Sick?
Because we allow these great organs to become clogged or torpid, and poisonous humors are therefore forced into the blood that should be expelled naturally.

KIDNEY WORT WILL CURE
BILIOUSNESS, PILES, CONSTIPATION, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, URINARY DISEASES, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, AND EVERY OTHER DISORDER.

by causing free action of these organs and restoring their power to throw off disease.
Why Suffer Bilious pains and aches? Why tormented with Piles, Constipation? Why frightened over disordered Kidneys? Why endure nervous or sick headaches? Why have sleepless nights?
Use **KIDNEY WORT** and rejoice in health. It is a dry, vegetable compound and one package will make six quarts of Medicine. Get it of your Druggist, he will order it for you. Price, \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, (Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs., Burlington, Vt.

SEED HOUSE.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
Fresh and True to Name.
Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas.

MILLET, FLAX SEED, CASTOR BEANS, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY.
Orders promptly filled.

S. H. DOWNS,
Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

The BEST of All GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVE RANGES
VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

A CHARTER OAK
MADE ONLY BY
Excelsior Man'g Co.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON
—AND—
EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.
SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.
H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

The New White Grape "PRENTISS."
Early, vigorous grower, hardy. Very productive, best quality. Send for circular. This above is from an exact photograph of a branch by Godfrey, Rochester, N. Y. Also the largest and best stock of Grape vines in the country. Prices very low to dealers and large planters. Also trees and small fruit. Send stamp for descriptive catalogue. Price list free.
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

5000 Enamel Blackboards

For Introduction into the Public Schools
AT HALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and samples.

ALSO

For all kinds of new and second hand text books, maps, charts, slates and all other school supplies at wholesale prices. Address

Western School Supply Agency,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

MASON & WRIGHT of Vergennes, Vt., have just arrived at Emporia, Kas., with 100 head of

Choice Thoroughbred Merino Ewes
selected from some of the best flocks in New York. Sheepmen in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying.

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
Trade Mark
FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Apoplexion acting by absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vessels, Ducts, and Glands, that are unable to perform their natural function, who thus cause the disease to lodge in the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and as many can bear witness, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of restoring and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to no small number of our people, and their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, enough to last a month; \$3; No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases, \$5; No. 3, containing 90 pills, 100 pills—enough to cure any case, no matter how long it has existed, and the worst condition, \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by
HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS,
Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

PILES

fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application.
HARRIS REMEDY CO.,
Mfg. Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE
350,000 ACRES

—IN—
Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

Still owned and offered for sale by the
MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY

On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest.

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

For Further Information Address
JOHN A. CLARK,
Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER

KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale

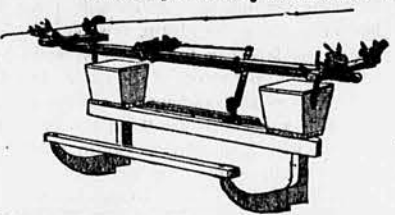
TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to the Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
A. S. JOHNSON,
Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.
Topeka, Kansas.

LANDS

Barnes' Wire Check Rower,
The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.



Eight years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes 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 as a rope.
The wire does not cross the machine.
There is no side draft.
It will plant perfectly and more in check.
The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field.
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,
Exclusive Manufacturers,
Decatur, Ill.

Only Double Ring Invented.
CHAMPION HOG RINGER, Rings and Holder.

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

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose.
Brown's Elliptical Ring, and Triple 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 joints together in the flesh, causing it to decay and to keep the hog nose sore.

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

H. D. CLARK,
Dealer in

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

And Manufacturer and Dealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS,
Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c.

135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

KELLY STEEL BARB WIRE
Oldest and most reliable Barb Wire made.

Lightest. Strongest. Absolutely Rust Proof.
Patented 1868, and licensed under all Patents.
SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS.
Kelly wire now sold cheap as any wire made under the Patents. One dealer only wanted in each town.
THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

THE CELEBRATED LYMAN

BARBED WIRE FENCING.
Winner of Six Prizes in 1880.

is now fully licensed under all patents and protected by all decisions of the Courts. They having been the first to come forward and pay all damages for patent infringement, thereby protected all who have heretofore sold or used it. The Prices of all wires are now the same, and the best wire is therefore the one to buy. Ask your dealer for it or send for circular. **LYMAN MANUFACTURING CO.,** 31 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Our Knives are Made to Cut and Hold an Edge.

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



Warrant every Knife of their brand to be HAND FORGED from Razor Steel and will replace free any blade proving soft or faulty. The cut shows exact size and style of new knife strong blades, smooth ends to handle, easy in pocket. To introduce them we will mail sample, post-paid, for 75c. Have medium 2 blade knife 50c; strong 2 blade, 60c; extra heavy 2 blade, made for hard service, 75c; 1 blade 25c; extra heavy one blade, 50c; Ladies 1 blade, 25c; 2 blade, 50c; Gents fine 3 blade, \$1. PRUNERS oil temper and blades tested, \$1.00. Oregon Hunting Knife, \$1. Cattle Knife, \$1. Sample 6 inch Hand Forged Butcher's Knife, by mail post-paid, 50c. Illustrated List Free. Address as above.

40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America.
Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

SMITH & POWELL,
Syracuse, N. Y.

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.

GOOD FRIDAY, bay stallion colt, foaled April 1879 by Hambletonian's Vision, dam by 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.



H. 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 eleven 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 anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application. All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses.

E. DILLON & CO.,
Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

SEMPLE'S

Scotch Sheep Dip,

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warmed to cure scab, destroy ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2 1/2 gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address
T. SEMPLE,
300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.
—Weight of two Ohio Imp.—
CHESTER WHITE HOGS.
Send for description of this famous breed and fowls.
L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

JAMES H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

SEEDS Our large Illustrated Catalogue of everything for Farm and Garden Mailed Free to All. It will pay you to send for it. **BENSON, MAULE & CO., 225 Church St., Philadelphia, Pa.**