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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

#### Winter Butter-Making.

BY HENRY STEWART.

WASHING THE BUTTER. After the churning comes the final working

and packing for sale. Butter that has been well churned is easily cleansed and freed from the butter-milk. There is a point in the churning at which the butter is in the best condition for washing. That is when it is in the state known as small butter. This may be produced in any churn, but it comes best in those which are without dashers, and in these over-churning is not so easy as in the dash churns. The point when churning should be stopped is when

the butter is in small lumps about the size of a small pea. Then the buttermilk should be drawn off through a strainer which catches the small particles, and these, if amounting to but half an ounce, are worth saving, as one cent even will not come into one's pocket without working for it, and this saving will pay for the salt and for pails in a very short time. The buttermilk having been drawn off, I turn in pure cold water, and give two or three turns to the churn and then draw off the milky water. This is repeated until the water comes away clear. Some excellent butter makers wash the butter in cold brine and work and pack it directly from the churn. I would rather take the trouble to salt the butter in the butter worker, and put it away for 24 hours, during which time I think the butter ripens and improves in flavor. The color certainly deepens, and the texture is made more solid by the subsequent working. By adding three-fourths of an ounce of salt to the butter as it comes from the churn, and working this in, and setting it away for one day, some water is drawn from it, which is an advantage to the consumer at any rate; at the final working an additional quarter of an ounce of salt to the pound is added. It is very important to use the first quality of salt. So much

maker should get the best, irrespective of cost; for one cent's worth will season 16 pounds of butter, and the saving of a dellar on a bag is hardly to be considered in comparison with five cents a pound difference in the value of the butter. Each may try and choose for himself. But in choosing salt, that should be avoided which has small, thin, hard white scales in it. The salt should be finely ground, white, of even fineness and free from specks of any kind. As a rule, when one is doing well in making butter, especially in the winter season, it is best

has been said about salt of late in dairy conven-

tions and elsewhere that the subject has lost its

savor, and one is tired of hearing of this or

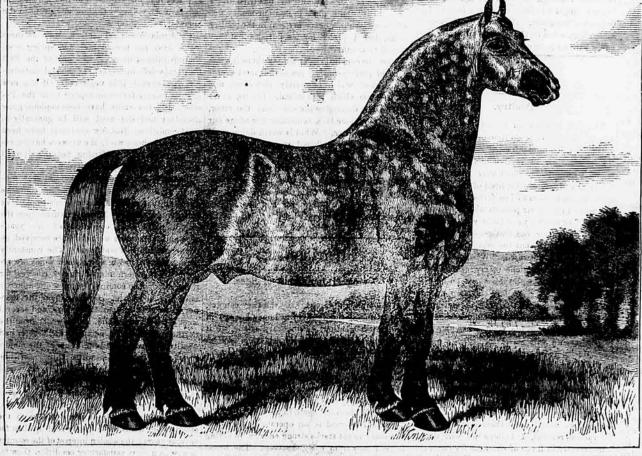
that salt being indispensable. Every butter

"to leave well alone," for changes often seriously upset things. Some salt has particles of lime in it. If there is but one per cent, of lime that which supplies private families who are by actual experience with the help of such paevery 99 of salt. A hundred particles of salt the highest market rates for such butter as may are spread through a very small piece of butter, and as each lime particle will make a white speck, it is very easy for the appearance of good butter to be changed for the worse. In making microscopic examinations of samples of butter recently, the presence of lime in some of that value. This may be the retail price in them was quite plainly shown by a whitish. mottled character from which others were quite free. And touching on microscopes, I might say that a dairyman would find a 25 dollar instrument a source of much interest and instruction in his business as regards milk, cream, salt and butter. The modern butter workers are labor-savers. To work up 20 pounds of butter with the old-fashioned dish and ladle, is a tiresome job and wearies many a conscientious woman's hands and arms; and it does not seem fitting business for a man to potter with a butter ladle. Twenty or fifty pounds of butter may be worked in a butter worker with ease, and in a tenth part of the time required with the ladle. And in using the worker, it is necessary to use the same cutting and gashing manner of working the butter as with the ladle, and to avoid drawing or sliding the worker over the mass. The right action is to cut off slices from the mass and press them together to form a new mass.

PACKING THE BUTTER.

Good butter should be put into good packages. I have seen excellent butter sacrificed because it was put up in an unattractive shape. The old-fashioned oval rolls, or round lumps do

Fancy prints and cakes are popular for retail-



PERCHERON STALLION "ARCOLA."

(850 Percheron-Norman Stud Book). Imported by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne, DuPage Co., Illinois. Sold to J. H. BOWMAN, Waverly, Iowa.

be carried 1,000 miles with perfect safety and families, as they last two or three weeks. Larfamilies, as they last two or three weeks. Lar- or woor to pay for a year's successful.

ger pails may be chosen, but they should be the agricultural papers in the United States, in or boxes until fall or winter.

H. J. Colvin. Welsh pails, and should be neatly made and varnished.

ready to pay five or ten cents per pound above suit their tastes, and is packed in convenient form for use and to avoid waste. The average dairyman need waste no time in pursuing the ignis fatuus of "a dollar a pound" for his butter. There may be a large discount taken from some instances, but in regard to one noted and much puffed dairy, it has been stated that a discount of 40 per cent. was made from the "dollar a pound," and this sort of business savors of ways that are dark," and has misled and troubled and dissatisfied many persons whose product has been equally gilt-edged with that of the most favored dairies. A dairyman should be content to sell his product at first for what it will bring; let him, however, put his name on every package, and if the butter is sufficiently good, those who eat it will find it indispensable and "cry for more." Then comes the tide in the affairs of dairymen "which taken at the flood leads on to fortune." Then he can say, when pressed with orders, "I want more money for my butter" or I cannot supply you; or, as happens now and then with me, those who get the butter will order direct from the dairy, and the dairyman may make his own terms. Butter is an article of prime necessity. It flavors the staff of life. There is no other such educator of taste.-Rural New Yorker.

## Sheep and Wool.

ing from grocery stores, but these are apt to be ner for any man who will feed well, shed well, carelessly stored; but if aproperly handled, Langdon, Reno Co., Kansas.

mussed in the carriage and bandling, unless and handle carefully. Although the writer there is a gain of 5 to 10 per cent. in the actual thing like a certainty. But selection, under packed in a costly manner. After trying many neglected to insert his name or place of resimethods of packing, I found the five or six, dence, (intentional or otherwise). I should be and ten or twelve pound pails, made neatly of pleased to make his acquaintance. The real white oak, with close covers and handles, the profit and success in sheep husbandry is not in ary or first of March, but it is sure to come. most conveient and popular. The butter is not large numbers, but a good quality well cared | Wool should be stored on a ground floor if posexposed to air or dust; it will keep good for for; the more shelter and feed, the more profit sible, and in a tight, dark room, well packed months if required, being protected from air by and greater satisfaction. Only one objection I together, and covered with a clean, thick sheet covering of salt and paraffine paper; the but- see to his remarks, he asks the editor to advise or sail cloth, and where mice or vermin cannot ter can be cut from the pail as it is needed; the him, or them, as to early or late shearing, and get to it, or packed in large close boxes with pails may be packed in a cheap box, and may when to sell their wool. Why should he sup- close fitting covers, and kept in some building pose the editor knew more about it than himcan be returned to the dairy, or sold if desired, | self or any other sheep raiser? only because he for what they cost the dairyman. When ship- reads more. Then if my sheep men friends ped to a near market, they can be returned as would supply themselves with good agricultu-"empties" at low rates, and the total cost for ral papers and other works by practical sheepwool in the west, I snip to kinse, some a convenient for carriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves posted in adcarriage need not be more than one cent per men, they would keep themselves per men, they would of wool to pay for a year's subscription of all ly good results, or pack and stere in a wool hin

> Sheep husbandry cannot be learned by books papers or advice from those who are ever so well posted. The knowledge must be gained pers, books, and the advice of practical men. Sheep and wool associations are of the greatest benefit to all sheep growers, shearing festivals, sheep shows, &c. Give your views and experience to the publisher of your own state agricultural paper, and if they are good they riod, will prove to be the best time to shear.will be accepted, if not they will be rejected. [ED. Ask for information from the same source, that will assist many and instruct the publisher as well, who generally has all he can attend to without going out to hunt his knowledge or to giving their experience in farm matters through take a hand in any branch of husbandry, in order to pest himself properly so as to make his paper desirable and useful.

I would say without being asked, that my experience in thirty years sheep and wool raising, that the proper time for shearing depends very much on the general climate of the state you may be living in. In Michigan from the first to the 15th of June; in Missouri from the 20th of May to the 15th of June, and I should say about the same in this state; in Colorado, two weeks earlier, and in New Mexico, still earlier, or about the same time. The danger of hail storms in Colorade and New Mexico has taught the sheep men to their cost, to defer shearing until late in May or first of June, if the sheep are free from scab. In Nevada and California we hear in April, and often in September. But if the sheep are healthy and sound, I have always found it to my advantage to omit the September shearing. As to early sales of wool, I could never see any advantage, except one The article headed "Sheep Husbandry" in year when manufaturers and speculators enthe FARMER of March 24, contains sentiments tered the market against each other. There that are sound. Good sheep are the bread win- are some risks by fire and waste as in grain, if

weight instead of shrinkage, and almost certain rise in the price, of wools of all grades. It is sometimes late in the season, as late as Februout of the storms and winds, or be shipped (consigned) to some reliable commission merchant, who will advance on the wool at a rea sonable rate of interest, When I am raising

Larned, Kas.

The above letter contains some very valuable information for sheep and wool growers. That part relating to the care and putting up of wool will prove especially valuable. The condition, or state of the season is the best guide for the proper time to shear. When the trees are pretty well leaved out, and the weather is mild, and seems to have passed the stormy spring pe-

## Some Thoughts.

ED. FARMER: I am very glad to see so many your valuable paper, every number of which seems to show improvement. How blind are men who try to farm, raise or keep stock, grow trees, fruits, etc., without reading books and papers devoted to their occupations; especially for men in Kansas to do without the Kansas for men in Kansas to do without the KANSAS
FARMER, when it is full of advice and experience of the farmers of the state. By reading and learning their hits and misses, many dollars may be saved to the inexperienced man. Then let every man who has experience out of the usual routine of farm life, give your readers such experience, being careful to give every cause or condition which operated in producing the stated facts. Facts and experience are what we need; then let us have the benefit of each others, knowledge through the Experience.

what we need; then let us have the benefit of each other's knowledge through the FARMER. I am much interested by the articles of Lorenzo Allard, Lawndale, Kansas, on forest trees; Samuel Stoner's letters; "Farm Experience, by B., and by the letters of J. Wilkin son, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and others too numer ous to name. But I should be glad if every person who writes facts would give his true name and post office address, and also date where time has anything to do with the facts; also distance and course from Topeka. I have also distance and course from Topeka. I have no objection to anonymous articles or fictitious names to stories and fiction, but when we give facts let us lay aside 'modesty and give our true name to the public.

B. P. HANAN.

Breeding Horses.

In the application of the general laws which govern the transmission of hereditary qualities to the business of breeding horses, the first step is, for the breeder to decide, in his own mind, what sort of horse he wishes to produce. If his fancy or interest leads him to breed horses for the race-course, his path will be a comparatively easy one, for he finds already created to his hand a breed that for two hundred years has been bred especially with that point in view. But even here, within the limits of this, the purest and best established of all our breeds of horses, he will find ample room for the exercise of a discriminating judgment in the choice of sires and dams. Here, as everywhere else, the motto must be, breed from the best. Select winners on the turf-great performers descended from great performers-such has ever been the practice of the most successful breeders of racehorses, both in England and America

If the breeder's fancy leads him to attempt the breeding of trotting horses, his road, while not so plainly marked, is in dicated by the same guide-boards. The records of the trotting course constitute the only guide that he can safely follow. But here, from the couses that we have heretofore alluded to, the probabilities of failure are, at present, much greater than those of success. Our breed of trotting horses is yet only in a formative state; and while we may couple fast trotters together, and even secure the longest possible lines of trotters that are yet to be found distinguished for speed at the trotting gait, the line of descent, unmixed with other elements, is not long enough to make the breeding of fast trotters any-

this rule, is the only course by which a breed of fast trotters can ever be established; and the longer we carry on our process of selectionthe higher we build upon fast records as a foundation, with capacity to trot fast as the only material used—the greater will be the certainty

with which fast trotters will be produced.

And so with any other form or type of horse that may be mentioned. If draft-horses are desired, select breeding stock from some of the best established draft breeds. The distinguishing charocteristic of size—which is one of the essentials in a cart or draft-horse—is quite ing charocteristic of size—which is one of the essentials in a cart or draft-horse—is quite firmly fixed in the Clydesdale, the English Cart-horse, and the Percheron-Norman, imperted to this country from Europe—however much they may differ in other, particulars—and they may all be relied upon, with a good degree of certainty, to reproduce their kind when judiciously counted. sires to reproduce, he should never lose sight of the fact that the longer the line of descent from horses uniformly distinguished for that quality, the greater will be the certainty that the same quality will be transmitted, whether it be a peculiarity of form, color, size, disposition, gait, or any and all of these combined.—National Line, Machinel Louwed. Live-Stock Journal.

## Artichokes.

A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, speaking of artichekes, says: "We tried artichokes again last year, and I am quite convinced they are quite profitable as a hog feed. They take the place of grass. The hogs do their own digging, and are very industrious. We have tried sugar beets and rutabagas for two years, but consider them unprofitable. The beets were badly damaged, both years, by the cantharidae beetle. Both crops require too much labor. Last summer we tried a little pearl millet; the result was favorable."

Another correspondent of the same journal says of his beef cattle, (and we will say, in parenthesis, that these men are both graduates of agricultural colleges. Agricultural education evidently pays):

"We sold a car load of cattle on the first of January, delivering them January 12th. Their average weight was 1,480 pounds, weighed here. On December 17th they averaged 1,405 pounds, thus showing they gained 75 pounds in twentyfive days, or three pounds per day, notwithstanding the mud and wintry weather. They were a mixed lot of three and four-year-olds, the culls from about fifty head. I am strongly of the opinion that had they been high grades, started in good shape, they would have shown a much better gain than they did. We have several high grade steers that show a gain of from 500 to 600 pounds during the past year, while there are a few very plain cattle with them that cannot show more than 200 pounds gain, although they have probably eaten and wasted nearly as much food as the others."

## farm Stock.

#### Improvement by the Use of Thoroughred Males.

Every farmer has the means of making substantial improvement in the quality of his domestic animals without going to any very great expense; and in no branch of his business can a small outlay of money be made with a more absolute certainty of bringing in handsome returns than in the simple step which effects this improvement. It consists simply in the use of none but thoroughbred males for the purpose of procreation. It is one of the chief advantages of the thoroughbred animal of any species that he possesses the power of transmitting his own qualities when crossed upon animals of a mixed origin, so that for the actual uses of the farmer a few crosses of any pure blood will give all the desirable points of the thoroughbred. A good and well-bred Short-horn bull coupled with our common cows, will, nine times out of ten, get calves that, for the purpose of beef production, are absolutely worth twice as much as calves from the same cows got by a common or scrub bull; and a second cross-that is, a thoroughbred bull coupled with these half-blood cowswill produce calves that are worth still more than the half-bloods for feeding purposes. And so of any other breed of any kind of farm animals. If the peculiar qualifications of the Jersey breed is desired, there is no need that the farmer should sell off his present stock and buy a herd of pure Jersey cattle. He can do better by purchasing a good Jersey bull, and by using him he can soon engraft the qualities of the Jersey upon his young stock.

One of the very best flocks of fine-wool sheep of which the writer has any knowledge, has been built up by this process. Commencing, twenty-five years ago, with a clearly defined idea of what he wanted, the owner of this flock selected a small lot of the best common ewes he could buy in his neighborhood at a reasonable cost. He then paid a good price for a pure Merino ram, and commenced the process of grading up. In a couple of years the original flock of ewes was discarded entirely, and the young half-blood ewes took their place. Another pure Merino ram was procured and coupled with the half-blood ewes; and he has kept en in this way, every year or two buying a new purely-bred male, and retaining the choicest ewes of his flock, fattening and selling off the inferier ones, until he has, as we have said, the very best flock of which we have any knowledge.

And this is the secret of the whole business using only thoroughbred males, and selecting from year to year the best females of his own breeding for the purpose of reproduction. By this process any farmer may, at a very moderate expense, build up a good herd of cattle, sheep, or hoge; and while he is engaged in doing this, he not only adds greatly to the value of the stock that he retains on his own farm, but the market value of what he has from year to year to dispose of is materially increased. Our friend whose example we have cited, was actuated solely by the financial aspect of the question. He was after the greatest possible returns for the money invested. By improving the quality of his sheep from year to year, he was not only able to get each year a comparatively higher price for the wool produced, but he was also able to get a better price for his surplus stock,

As a rule, cross-bred or grade animals cannot be relied upon to reproduce their own excellence. The only sure road to success lies in the constant use of thoroughbred males upon these grade females. However excellent the direct results from this process of grading up may be, the animals se produced canno emselves be depended upon to transmit that excellence, except in a further union with thoroughbred stock, until the process of grading up has been carried on uninterruptedly in a given direction for several generations. Under ordinary circumstances five or six generations of breeding to a certain point, from purely-bred males, will give to the produce much of the fixedness of the thoroughbred stock, and the males of that grade may possess great prepotency as sires. In exceptional cases males of the second or even the first cross have proven to be reliable sires; but the impress of the thoroughbred stock is quickly eliminated from their produce when exposed to further dilution with cold blood. It may be laid down as a safe rule to follow, that the longer this process of grading up has been continued, the greater will be the value of the male produce for breeding purposes .- National Live-Stock Journal

## Profit in Hogs.

In raising hogs, as in other departments of live-stock husbandry, the interest of the farmer is to get the most money for his care, labor and feed. It has been shown repeatenly by experiments that well-bred Berkshires and Poland-China swine will, under favorable circumstances, produce twelve pounds of park for a bushel of corn. These instances may not be very numerous, but they show what can be done, and done without much difficulty. From a list of experiments in feeding swine made in several states, the lowest average was five and threequarter pounds of pork to a bushel of corn fed on the ground, and the highest an average of twenty pounds, made by feeding a pair of pigs green corn in the ear. From thirteen experiments made, the average for every bushel of breed of swine properly cared for, five and sixtenths pounds of corn ought to produce one our new Kansas farms where there is not much | Fine fleeces have met with a moderate enpounds of pork. This is a better average than oats or millet for them. Through the winter not commanded as much attention as foreign and the hundreds of miles of hedge laid in

bushel-which is a fair estimate with inferior animals to consume the grain-the farmer ought not to be content with less than ten pounds.

It is not difficult to calculate what one is doing in feeding corn to hogs in the way of returns. If one bushel of corn represents ten pounds of pork, and the price of pork is \$3 per hundred, the farmer is receiving thirty cents per bushel for his corn, and if pork is \$4 per hundred, he is getting forty cents for corn .-Prairie Farmer.

#### Feed Whole Corn.

One fruitful source of cholic in horses is cracked corn. If corn is to be fed use whole corn; it is more likely to be perfectly masticated than cracked corn, and its imperfect mastication causes the cholic. It is also unwise to feed grain to a hungry horse, for then a large proportion is very apt to be swallowed without being properly masticated. This can be seen in their voidings. Always let the edge of a herse's hunger be taken off with a feed of hay before feeding grain. Half an hour extra spent in feeding, when on the road, will bring you home half an hour earlier at night.

## Loultry,

#### Poultry.

The first instance on record of the usefulness of chanticleer is on that memorable night when his voice rang out once, twice, thrice, on the evening air in reproof of faithless Peter who his Lord denied; and ever since he has taken his stand at the head of the barnyard flock, where he says to the farmer, "Here we are ready to fill your pockets with the 'root of all evil," or spread your table with the most juicy of meats or the freshest of eggs, asking nothing in return but the best of care." But the farmer has answered, "What eare I for your offerings; is not one of my calves werth all of you?" and while he turns on his heel in disdain, let us, sister farmers, step up and make a contract with the flock, promising to raise them in the estimation of our husbands.

First, we must decide what particular class of poultry we will invest in. Shall it be turkeys, ducks, geese, guiness, peafowls, or chickens? Unless we have plenty of running water, we must not think of ducks and geese, much as they have in their favor. Turkeys are nice and we might try a few of them, but they are very tender when young, and we must study their needs if we would make them a success. But for various reasons, I believe we will decide unanimously in favor of chickens for our principal flock. They are comparatively hardy, and accommodations for raising them are in reach of us all.

The next question arising is, What breed shall we choose? We must not depend on mongrels, for, remember, we have agreed to establish their reputation and must have the very best, and here we shall each have to decide for ourselves. There are many good varieties, any of which will thrive and do well when their surroundings are such as are best suited to them and they are properly cared for. If our object be to secure the greatest number of eggs, we must look among the smaller varieties-Leghorns, Houdans, Black Spanish, etc. If, on the other hand, we are raising the chicks themselves for market, and are searching for those which will produce the greatest quantity of meat, and of a quality that shall fitly grace the table of a king, let us pay a visit to the Asiatics, vin: Brahmas and Cochins: although they are by no egg-producing qualities, they being among the best of our winter layers; and as that is the time when eggs are at their highest market value, it is a point worth noting. We will find that all the heavily feathered varieties are the best winter layers. The Plymouth Rocks have been styled the "farmers' fowl." They are good layers, large and quick to mature. But perhaps I have said enough on this subject, although it may not be out of order to say that for myself I prefer the Light Brahmas, or Plymouth Rocks; but let us each one be decided in our own minds, for we will not do well with a variety which we do not fancy and appreciate.

Now let us proceed to the raising of chicks. If you have chosen some of the Asiatics, the sooner they can be got out after the 1st of February, the better, as it gives those birds which you wish to keep a longer time to mature in, and you you will also have "fries" to turn off in May or June, when they will bring the best price. Care should be taken that the eggs do not get chilled. If set early eleven eggs are enough for any hen. Fix the nest in a box or barrel by putting some stable manure in the bottom, which cover with cut straw or fine hay, After the 1st of March use moist earth instead of manure. We try to have two or more hens come off about the same time, putting two broods with one hen. The chicks may be left on the nest for twenty-four hours, as they need no food for that length of time; then place them in a good coop; we use store boxes, with lath nailed in front and a door which lets down in daytime and shuts up tight at night, to keep them secure from rats. Their food should consist of coarse corn meal, bits of bread and meat chopped up fine, and it is a good plan to give them millet seed for their evening meal, as it values for wool, and so long as they can keep will last them longer than soft feed. Give their production well sold up at satisfactory corn was ten pounds of pork. With a good them, as well as your larger ones, plenty of rates, they are willing to pay fair prices for pure water. As to food for the larger ones, on wool. pound of pork, or one bushel of corn ten tame grass, it is a good plan to sow a patch of quiry; but being in very small stock, they have

is generally obtained, but it is both possible and we should give them a hot mess now and then, practicable. Instead of six pounds to the consisting of vegetables, meat, scalded meal, or whatever circumstances and good sense dictates, not forgetting to add a little stimulant "for the stomach's sake," Red pepper answers this purpose very well. Some care should be taken with the Asiatics that they do not get too fat, as they are inclined to do after gettittg their growth.

> But some one says why don't you give us a cure for that destroyer of the happiness, as well as profit, of the poultry-raiser-cholera? Simply because I do not believe one exists. We have all heard of remedies which, should our flock be attacked, it will do us no harm to try, and we may succeed in checking the disease. Scarcity and impurity of water, improper diet, close quarters and vermin, are the general causes, and if we would keep clear of this pest, we must seek to prevent, not cure.

There is another branch of the industry of which I have as yet made no mention. I refer to the dressing and shipping of poultry to eastern markets; but allow me to say that unless you have "thousands" to sacrifice for the cause, don't do it. My husband has tried it. I have heard "the place to find our money was where we less it." hence my zeal in the poultry cause, but I prefer for my purpose that they should retain their heads

Now, in conclusion, let me say there is a science of poultry-raising (as well as most everything else) which is merely theoretical, and there is one which is practical. Let us, as far as possible, determine the one from the other. and having done this, remember the adage our mothers taught us, "What is worth doing at all is worth deing well," and success will surely MARY E. WRIGHT. erown our efforts.

P. S. They say a woman never wrote a letter without a post-script, so to keep up the reputation I will suggest that whoever proves the lucky one, shall inform the rest through the FARMER of her success with the eggs.

## Mliscellaneous.

#### Spring Management of Bees.

Hives should have all the sun they can get except during the time of a honey harvest in the hottest weather. Temporary shade, if it can be arranged then, is very desirable. When but few hives are kept, it is a good plan to have them stand on the southeast side of a tree, during the spring, and then as clover begins to bloom, and the weather grows hot, to move them gradually into the shade of the tree : and then move them out again in the fall.

Spreading brood is an operation absolutely necessary to get stecks strong enough in spring to get honey from early harvests. The brood nest of each colony should be contracted by division boards, so that whatever space is left may be crewded with bees. The hives should be looked over once a week, and as soon as any colony has brood on a third comb, the honey on the comb having the least brood should be uncapped, and that comb placed between the other two. In subsequent examinations, the combs should again be changed, putting those containing the least brood into the middle of the brood nest, and uncapping honey. Continue this until all combs except the two outside ones are full of brood up to the top bar. Then shove back the division board and put an empty frame into the middle of the hive, as often as the last one inserted is filled with broad. In this way the bees are stimulated to raise much more brood than they would if left to themselves .- Bee-Keepers Mayasine.

## The Out-Look for Wool.

Walter Brown & Co. in their monthly wool circular, say: Since the first of March the wool market has been fairly active for domestic wools, the demand being almost entirely from manufacturers, at prices well sustained on all grades, and with an advance established on medium qualities, of five to eight per cent. The meagre assortment of the domestic staple, has led consumers to turn their attention to foreign wools, and these have entered largely into the transactions of the month, both from the lots on hand and those to arrive. The auction sales which began in London on

February 17th, continued throughout the series with unabated activity and gradually hardening prices. At the close an advance of 25 to 30 per cent. was manifest, over the rates of the previous sales in December. At these prices, which are relatively higher than for similar wools in this country, only about 1,700 bales were taken for the American markets. A corresponding rise has extended to the home-grown wools of England, which have been so largely imported of late, to supply the deficiency in the supply of our medium fleeces, The increased cost, however, would seem to preclude the probability of much further accession to our assortment from that source.

Woolen goods continue to be in active denand, and most of the machinery is running full time on orders that it will take several months to complete. Although many mills are well stocked with wool, as fast as they have taken fresh orders, they have come into the market to cover themselves by purchases of the raw material, thereby showing a confidence in the continuance of present or even higher values, for some time to come. This fact is probably the strongest point in favor of steady

wools of the same quality. The present supply is limited to a few houses in the eastern markets, who generally have confidence in obtaining extreme quotations before the new clip will be available. The feeling expressed among farmers in the wool growing districts, shows that they expect higher prices for the summer's shearing, and it is doubtful if the new wool can be marketed at any less than present quotations.

Medium Fleeces.—As indicated in our last report, this grade has been almost out of market during the past month. The wants of manufacturers have required a large proportion of this grade, and in lieu of domestic, they have purchased freely of English wools. The assort ment of the latter has become materially re duced, and with the recent advance abroad, we cannot look for much addition to the stocks, until the new wools come in from the southern states. By that time, with the present ratio of sales, we shall be reduced almost to bare floors leaving but little doubt that the first arrivals will meet with ready sales at full values. The reports from various points in Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia, speak of contracts for wool at prices that will require a further advance in values at the seaboard to show any profit to the operator.

California Wools.—The transactions in these wools have not been large. Of spring wool there is little or no stock, and most of the Fall California left in market is poor and undesirable, consequently it is neglected. Of the new clip we receive favorable reports from the Pacific coast; the rains have been copious, grass abundant and the wool will be generally in good condition. But few contracts have been made for unshorn wool, the growers having extreme views and preferring not to sell until their wools are ready for delivery.

Texas Wools.—The movement has been confined to a few scattering lots, which comprise about all that is left of last season's wool. We commented, in our March circular, upon the exceptionally good condition of this year's clip, and the advices we have since received, go far to confirm this statement. The constantly increasing favor with which these wools are regarded by eastern manufacturers ensures for them, during the coming season, a due appreciation of their merits. Coming upon the market when it is comparatively bare, and several weeks in advance of the fleece wools from the northern states, also being of a character and quality well adapted to the wants of the majority of the New England mills, shippers will be justified in expecting for them a good demand at well sustained values.

In regard to the future, the probable result must be drawn from the following facts, viz: that we are approaching a new season with the stock of old wools more closely sold up than for several years; the woolen interest of the country s now in a more satisfactory condition than for long time past; the activity has spread to the European manufacturing districts and has led to an advance in foreign wools, that brings the present importing cost somewhat above to-day's quotations for our home grown product. These acts should appear to enderse the epinion that the next few months will see a healthy and steady trade for wools, with prices strongly maintained.

## Laying Hedge.

ED. FARMER: I have just read Mr. E. H. Harrup's article on hedge fences in your issue of the 10th inst., and with your permission will tell him and the rest of your readers why, in my opinion, his method of laying hedge is all wrong.

The object in laying hedge is to grow the plants in or along the fence in a horizontal instead of a perpendicular position, and that ean only he done by laving in such a manner as will prevent new sprouts starting at the rost for so long as such new sprouts start, just so long your hedge, so far as laying is concerned; is a failure: for whether the old stalk is cut off. or laid, or lopped, the new sprout becomes the main stalk; and the laid stalk bears the same relation to the main stalk as one of the lower limbs, and will die and shed off just the same unless sap is forced into it by cutting off or trimming the new or main stalk. In all cases where the plants have been trimmed up, the tops cut off and then laid, they inevitably sprout at the root, because there is more sap in the root than the trimmed up stalk can use. This new sprout often grows ten or fifteen feet in a single season, and under any and all circumstances will become the main stalk sooner or

Now I will submit that when a hedge has been laid in this manner, and a stalk left standing four feet high every two feet, more or less, to fasten the other stalks to, certainly the direction of the growth of the stalk left standing has not been changed. It is equally certain that the direction of the growth of the new sprouts has not been changed. Then the result is that no part of the hedge has been made to grow naturally in a horizontal position in or along the fence, and, therefore, the whole object for which the hedge was laid has been lost. In this county we lay hedge without cutting off a single limb, and consequently we get no new sprouts at the root. We find it is a great deal better, easier and cheaper to grow hedge within the heighth specified by law in most states, than it is to cut them down to it every year.

I also agree with Bro. F. C. Webb, in keeping a hedge down to proper height, but I much prefer to grow it there instead of cutting. One could not get a cent a mile for laving hedge in this county on the plan advocated by Mr. Harrop, and Messrs. Pool & Severy understood the matter fully when they invented their celebrated hedge-layer for laying hedge without trimming,

southern Kansas with that machine, proves tha the farmers of Kansas are progressive and have outgrown the woeden plow of the past.

Winfield, Kansas.

#### How to Raise Peanuts.

Select a dry, thin soil, and plow as shallow as possible, just deep enough to turn the furrow. Shell the peanuts and drop them about a foot apart in every third or fourth furrow as you plow the ground, and turn the furrow on them and finish by harrowing. Frequent and shallow cultivation is the best. The leveler the ground is kept the better, as the yines will catch to the ground more readily. By deep cultivation you will raise more vines and less tubers. I planted seven pounds of peanuts (weighed before they were shelled) last season, and cultivated them with a two-horse cultivator, the same as beans, and raised twenty bushels of fine peanuts.

Early-sown wheat is injured but little by winter, but needs rain. Peach buds are said to be badly damaged by the late cold snap of February 27th. Corn is worth 18c in Newton; wheat, 95c; potatoes, \$1.

I planted early potatees a few days age. I think they will freeze in the ground to-day. W. H. PROUTY.

Newton, Kansas.

P. S. Do not think E. H. Harron lave his hedge low enough. It ought not to be ever two iest high when laid down, as you will trim it a litte higher every year, and it will soon get high enough. W. H. P.

Uniontown, Bourbon Co.-Stock of all kinds in good condition, the best I think I have ever seen at this time of the year, and I find the better the blood, even up to a thoroughbred, the easier they winter. We used to think that the improved cattle could not stand roughing it equal to a pure scrub, but this is a great mis-

There was a heavy crop of mortgages planted on the farms in this countyfour or five years ago, and if the secretary of the state board of agriculture, in his inquiries, had asked if they had been a paying crop, I could answer certainly they had, though not to the mortgagor, but to the parties who are buying the farms for about what the improvements cost, and undoubtedly there will be many such seld for years to come, and parties having a few hundred dollars in money will almost be able to make their own terms, as so many will be forced to sell.

We think this the very best county in the state. A few of the advantages are choice lands where crops are reasonably sure. Timber plenty and cheap, so that it is not necessary to lariat our cows and pigs, and plenty of coal at five to seven cents a bushel at the banks. Good churches and good schools. In fact we are getting so well civilized that a certain portion of the population cannot endure it, and are emigrating to southwest Missouri and Ar-kansas, that they may not be compelled to live within sight of a school house or church, and enjoy that liberty that is so dear to them. We can spare them very well.

SHERLOCK, Sequoyah Co.-Not seeing anything in your paper about our county, away up here nearly to Colorado, where it never rains and everything dries up, I thought I would start the ball rolling. I can say I have not suffered up here, and I don't knew of a single family in the county that has, and we have several hundred.

Well, I have a thousand and one different questions to ask, but I will only ask a few this ime. First, I want to plant some artichokes for stock, and if I knew they would not spread, I would plant near the house; second, I wish to know if the sunflower will spread and become nuisance if planted around or near the garden; third, about the middle of the winter I covered very thick in trenches, white and black walnuts, hickory nuts, acorns, chestnuts, and maple seeds. Ought I to take them up and plant the seeds where I want them to grow, or leave them in the trenches to sprout and transplant in the fall?

Sheep raising is becoming an important business in this part of the country. There are about five thousand sheep in this county new. I have three hundred ewes; about fifty dropped their lambs last month. We have had splendid weather for sheep, until about ten days ago, when we were visited by a severe storm. At this writing the weather is fine again.

I will venture to say we have the finest country and the best soil in this Arkansas valley, and a goed location for men who wish to engage in the sheep business. If you don't believe it, come and see for yourself. We would like to come and see for yourself. We would like to make Garden City, "the future town of our county," a wool market. G. W. Close.

The artichokes may be planted without fear of future annoyance from them. They are very easily kept under control by proper management. Plant the Russian or cultivated sunflower, and if properly managed, it will not inconvenience you by spreading. The native, small sunflower is a pest, as well as nearly worthless.

Take up the walnuts, hickory nuts, acrons and chesnuts and plant where you wish the trees to grow. These do not transplant well, The maple seed may be allowed to grow for a year where first planted, and transplant.

## Sowing Millet.

Childs & Winks in a late issue of the FARM-ER ask if the drill has ever been used in sowing German Millet. The drill is as much better for sowing millet as it is for wheat, and the most of it here is sown in that way. We use a drill that has a grass sower attachment.

WM. PETTES.

## Latrons of Husbandry.

#### The Grange Criticised.

I have lately subscribed for your valuable criticisms on your articles on the grange, or rather on the grange itself.

resurrection are slim indeed.

The causes that worked the corruption of the grange are different and various, but there were two more prominent than others. First, the novelty of the grange subsided, and with it all it on a business of \$477,000,000, all of which interest was gone. Second, the expenses of the has been done since 1878, is 7 per cent. which organization were unequally distributed; in the Age calls "beggarly." It does not refer to other words, too much of the money was sent the princely salaries which stockholders or to state and national granges and not enough at their relatives have drawn during this time, nor home. We could not see the necessity or propriety of making the national grange rich at dented losses in the cities of Boston and Chicathe expense of the subordinate granges. It go a few years since, or of the late general dehad the appearance of fraud in robbing small pression in business. All things considered, and weak granges to pamper the one at the isn't 7 per cent. profit a good showing? How head; in other words, the big fish were eating much have the insurance companies lost on up the little ones. A sense of equality and farm property during this time? A glance at fair dealing was visible in the national grange this same report shows that in states where the "over the left;" hence the dues were withheld and of course the grange went down. I do of losses is smallest, except in Illinois. The protest, with thousands of others, the unfairness of this proceeding. That men professing laws that govern the price of potatoes. He to have a sense of justice, taxing the poor farmers all over the country to earich themselves, is too thin. It will not take.

I hold that every granger throughout the land is paying the fool's pence every time he surdity. All the expense of accumulating vast pays his dues. If the accumulations at head- sums of money for possible losses would be quarters were to continue at the same rate of avoided by the farmers. The club-room is increase in future years as in the past, what an quite as good a place to figure in, or to ones who happen to be in office at that day will and a mahogany wainscotted office. - Land and and die.' have what is called a wind-fall. Of course the Home. head centers will always sing the siren song so long as the money comes into their coffers The grange fire will sweep over the land until everybody becomes disgusted with the head before they will learn to drop it. It is greatly to be lamented that no organization like the grange can exist, without a fraud in one shape or an other creeps in to destroy it.

Your article on the disadvantrges of the farmers and how they are imposed upon, is eminently correct, but the grange remedy will not help the matter, as that itself is an imposition.

As a social organization the grange is a suc cess, and if the national and state granges would keep their expenses at par with the real wants of the same, I cannot see why it will not prosper

Another item of the grange forbids pelitics entering into the organization, a foolish maneuver, and one giving lawyers and demagogues generally, preference over farmers in all the legislative offices of the country; a crying evil, without any remedy except in universal intelligence, which cannot be brought about until generations of men have lived and died. I never could see the propriety of the grange discarding politics, and thereby leaving the subject open for the introduction of lawyers and demagogues. "You may go in swimming, my son, but don't go near the water." You may practice politics, but don't go near the grange: Out upon such supreme nonsense. Farmers, get down and let the lawyers put their feet upon your necks, is the language of the grange. N. D. Rose.

Uniontown, Bourbon Co., Kansas.

Mr. Rose arraigns the grange under a severe indictment. We do not pretend to a knowl edge of the minutia in the workings of the grange, state and national, but we are inclined to le'ieve that a great deal of the evil complained of by our correspondent is more imaginary than real. He is willing to believe that the grange ought to be a power among farmers, whose esefulness should reach to an almost limitless extent.

In regard to politics in the grange and elsewhere, there seems to be a confusion of ideas in which party drill and politics are confounded, when in truth they are as widely asunder as the manual of arms and the science of war. The grange, in attempting to suppress party squabbling, we think made a mistake in ruling out the discussion of questions on political economy because some of them happen to be party measures. In the very nature of the institution it must be a political school, if it hope ever to achieve success commensurate to its promises. We suggest that our correspondent take measures to thoroughly acquaint himself with the management and expenses of the state and national grange, and use his best efforts to correct whatever evils he may find. So promising an institution for the benefit of farmers, should not be condemned and cast out summarily, but every effort should be made to reform any evils that are found to exist in the organization.

We are acquainted with some very honorable, intelligent men, well posted in grange matters, who maintain that it is the most economical secret association in the country. Where doctors differ a more careful diagnosis of the patient seems to be necessary.

#### Self-Insurance for Farmers.—A Chance for Grangers and Farmers' Clubs.

In co-operative insurance among farmers, the grange and the farmers' club may be powerful auxiliaries to the work, as through them the farmers become intimately acquainted with each other, and therefore know who, and what, the men are whom they select for managers, for in those organizations their executive capacity It might not be of so much advantage to the will be shown. Starting in the grange, this cooperative insurance plan will challenge public co-operate, confidence from the beginning. This confidence

alone can secure wide enough patronage to make the enterprise a paying one. With \$1,-500,000 to \$2,000,000 at risk, the annual rate of loss on \$1,000 will not, under ordinary circumstances, exceed eighty cents. At this rate the farmer who insures \$5,000 worth of property, paper, and permit me to make a few kindly pays \$4 a year by the co-operative system, while under the incorporated insurance company system it would cost at least \$15, as the rate The grange in these parts has collapsed and is not less than \$3 on \$1,000 yearly. A small the faro bank. One of the results of wheat stepped down and out, and the prospects for a territory is desirable, as much time and money will thus be saved which would otherwise be expended by the managers in traveling.

By a recent report published in the Insurance Age, it is shown that in nineteen states the profdoes it make special mention of the unprecepercentage of farmers is the largest, the ratio price of insurance should be governed by the would be an insane farmer who would go from Orange county into New York city to buy his vegetables. High-priced insurance in a city may be a necessity; in the country it is an ab-

#### Buffalo Grange.

Buffalo Grange, Barton Co., Kansas, was or-J. W. Price; Lecturer, Essie L. Marsh; Steward, Jacob Zimmer; A. Steward, Ed. Tyler; Chaplain, Julia Dowlin; Treasurer, F. M. Gibson; Secretary, Geo. M. Marsh; G. Keeper, W. O. Gormer; Ceres, Miss Lizzie Zimmer Flora, Mrs. L. F. Tyler; Pomona, Mrs. Jane Gibson; L. A. Steward, Mrs. Lewis.

We also wish to express our thanks to those brothers and sisters of Home Grange, of Rush county, who so kindly lent their assistance by their presence and encouragement.

Mr. Editor, we think every family represented in Buffalo Grange takes and reads your paper. GEO. M. MARSH.

Peterson, Kansas.

The time has finally come when the hopeful have reason to be buoyant, and the despondent to take courage; for the grange has passed the ordeal. It has become a fixed society organization, a part of the farmer's life; has conquered all opposition to its honorable standing, and will be handed down to pesterity as a legacy from the present generation, and will continue to brighten the life of those who are destined to fellow the occupation of agriculture upon American soil during the ages to come.-Lecturer's Report Wisconsin State Grange.

## ' A Remedy for Horse Stealing.

Through the kindness of a friend I have been reader of the FARMER for a year or more. It might be supposed that there would be no items or suggestions in it that would be of interest to a farmer so far east as Pennsylvania, but I find much in its columns which any fare west, ought to read and profit by. We take in our family several papers, but no one which is looked for more axiously each week than the KANSAS FARMER, or for which there is greater disappointment if it fails "to come to time" The articles on hedges, poultry, hogs, and cattle are, I presume, read with as much avidity as if we were in the "Golden Belt" of Kansas-as I hope some day to be-for if I go "to the far, far west where soil and climate are the best," Kansas would be my preference.

I notice several articles in the FARMER on the prevention of horse stealing. The Protective Unions among farmers may answer a very good purpose as a kind of insurance company in dividing the loss, but as a prevention of the stealing, and as a means of securing the capture and punishment of the thieves it has not proved much of a success here, where it has been tried. The best plan I have heard proposed is, that any one who wishes to take a horse out of his own neighborhood to sell, be required to have a "descriptive list" of the horse made out by the county clerk stamped with the seal of office, and that no one buy from a stranger without his also getting the attested description of the horse. This would, of course, require some legislation, but if applied to the whole state, and if properly enforced, no one could sell a stolen horse without taking him outside of the state in which he was stolen. This law could be so framed as to cause very little trouble or expense to the seller, as it need not interfere with horse sales, and blanks can be kept by the county sales, and blanks can be kept by the county clerks so that the charge shall be merely nominal. I never knew of such an attempt to prevent horse stealing, but it strikes me that with some such legislation, supported by public opinion, the business would not be a profitable one. border counties, unless adjoining states would

Sarversville, Butler Co., Pa.

#### Gambling in Wheat.

Gambling in wheat has been reduced to science. The produce exchanges of both Chicago and New York are, to all intents and purposes, gambling hells, so far as speculations in wheat are concerned. Wheat is only another name for gold; therefore this sort of speculation is equivalent to that which takes place at speculation is the tendency it has upon farmers in various ways. For instance, a violent advance in prices is apt to check exportations, and this falling-off in the export trade tends to a smaller acreage of wheat, the producers argu- In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on ing that so long as the railroads and specula-tors make all the money there is in grain grow ing, it is of no use for them to spend their time at the business. Again, with such speculative prices for wheat, the foreign farmer will be tempted to sow more seed than he did the last time, and the observance of this rule, coupled with avorable weather, would result in a large foreign crop to the detriment of the American farmer. It is predicted that the next foreign wheat crop will be a large one, and that the American surplus will go a begging on a slow and low market.—Cultivator.

#### Valuable Information.

A letter read before a recent meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, which received the commendations of the members of the club, contains the following valuable suggestions:

"As petato planting will soon be in order, I will record my experience in cutting. If planted early, with ground in good condition, you may cut to single eyes with success; but the later you plant, and the poorer the condition of the soil, as to fineness and moisture, the larger should be the pieces, as life must be sustained by their own moisture until such time as amount at the end of the grange! and the lucky pay a premium in, as a morocco-upholstered they can draw it from the soil, else they wither

"My experience in digging large ditches for main drains has shown that one-half the labor may be saved by using a pair of horses and plowing the whole length of the ditch to be cut. if possible, and to as great depth as you can ganized March 29, 1880, by Deputy Frank B. with two horses, which will be from eighteen Smith, of Walnut City, Kansas, with officers as to twenty inches, then with one horse continue follows: Master, J. A. Purviance; Overseer, the work to the required depth, when very little work will be left for the pick; and, again in filling, take your horses and a reversible plow and drive as close to the edge of the ditch as you can and plow the dirt in, going back and forth the entire length, moving the whole mass the full width of a furrow at each going over, which repeated six or seven times will place the dirt where wented, and sufficiently clean without the use of the shovel, except on sod, in which case take a two-inch plank, eight feet long and eight inches wide, bore an auger hole through it about one foot from each end, and with a small chain or rope fasten it diagonally across between the teeth of a Scotch harrow, then get on the barrow, or load it, and make the surface smooth in a fraction of the time it could be done by hand labor. With my horse and plow, and man to hold, I filled forty rods of ditch, averaging two and one-half feet, in five hours time, and with the scraper mentioned I cleaned and finished up twenty-five rods of the same ditch on sod in thirty minutes in a far better manner than it could be done by hand labor in five hours time.

"As I keep about I two hundred fowls on an average, I have a large quantity of hen manure and will give my method of preparing it for use. I keep sand strewn over the floors, and on the tables over which they roost, and rake up the droppings weekly. This I compost in the spring with coal ashes and plaster, and make it fine as practicable, and then sift. I use the fine for top-dressing, and in the hill, and spread the coarse on the surface to be worked in. I had about two tons last spring and find it to be an excellent fertilizer."

## Advertisements.

## HAWORTH'S WIRE CHECK ROWER.

Maria Company

Acknowledged by all farmers who have used it to be THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECTLY SUOCESSFUL Wire Check Rower. Will plant fire acres more a day than any other, as the WIRE IS NOT REMOVED FROM THE MACHINE in planting the entire field. Eleven years' use has demonstrated the fact that the ONLY SUCCESSFUE WAY to use a rope or wire line is for the machine to transfer it into position to plant the next row. Do not buy a Wire Oheck Rower unless the live crosses the machine, as it will last twice as long as a wire run on one side, which must be dragged into position regardless of obstructions met as the planter crosses the field, and which cause friction, inaccurate checking and breaking of the wire. In our check rower the lelasticity of the wire and its large curve in passing over the machine, prevents a particle of bending or displacement in the wire, such as occurs in Check Rowers where the line is dragged into the pulley at an angle and high tension, and both bent and displaced as it enters the pulley. Dragging the line into position also causes canting, or opping of the planter, by which one row is planted too d. ep and the other too shallow.

Our Hore Check Rowers are too well and favorably known to call for any extended notice.

For full description of our Wire Check Rower and the three styles of Rope Check Rowers which we manufacture, write for a circular.

## TOPEKA Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works,

Wholesale and Re-tail Dealer in

CEMENTS,

## A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

# \$100,000 TO LOAN

good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum. NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS

The Cheapest and Best. Will Crush and Grind Any thing. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Address L. J. MILLER, Cincinnati, O.

#### RIVERSIBE FARM HERD OF POLANDS, Established in 1868.

I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweep-stakes, and the sow and boar that took first money in their class at Kansas City Exposition in 1978, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in the mass pigs are all of my own breeding, and are completent in the completent of the completen



HIGH CLASS POLITRY, C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo. (HEAR SEDALIA.) Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR HATCHING

CHAS. D. STEARNS, Litch-field, Illinois, Breeder and Shipper of pure bred Berkshire Swine, High class land and Water Fowls, and Fancy Pig-EGGS

rom L. and D. Brahmas, Buff Jochins, P. Rocks, W. and B. Leghorns, S S Hemburgs, G. L. Guineas, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks I Almond Tumbler Pigeons: 103 Send for Circular and Prices.

## Eggs, Eggs.

From pure Light and Dark Brahmas. Write to F. E. MARSH, Manhattan, Kas

## Ottawa City Poultry Yards.

Eggs for hatching from Pure-bred Plymouth Rocks ark Brahmas, Houdans, and White crested Black olish. Eggs 32 per 13. Circulars free.

J. E. ROSS.

# Mound City Poultry Yards,

Mound City, Kas

Breeder and shipper of pure bred Light Brahmas.
Plymouth Rocks and Brown Legnorns. Am now
booking orders for eggs as follows: Light Brahmas.
\$3.00, Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 and Brown Leghorns,
\$1.50 for 13 eggs. Chicks for sale after July 4th.
Address,

## S. L. IVES.

## Eggs for Hatching.

L. & D. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Brown & W. Leghorns, Pekin and Aylsbury ducks' eggs warranted fresh and true to name. A few trios each of the above fowls for sale. All of the best and most fashionable strains. I also raise and offer for sale

8 Varieties of New Seedling Potatoes. All of the best; hardy, prolific and good keepers: Alpha, Rulz, Burbank's, Snowdiake, Early Ohio, Gen-nisee County, King and Improved Peerless. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas. Write for prices, etc.

# MAKE HENS LAY.

## WOOL-GROWERS

Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for seab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUARANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other compounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimonials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Me.

## Bee Hives. Italian Bees Eclipse, New American, Lang-stroth and Simplicity hives com-plete or ready to nail. Full colonies Italian Bees in good movable comb hives Honey Extractors, Bellows Snokers, Bee Books, &c. Decriptive circulars sent free. F. A. SNELL, Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

## To Bee-Keepers.

Drain and Sewer Pipe, Well Tubing, and all kinds of Chimney Flues.

Chimney Flues.

Many of our subscribers are lovers of Honey and would keep bees enough to supply their own tables at least if they know how. We have made arrangements to furnish all such persons the 32 page monthly Bee-Keeper's Magazine at only \$1 a year (formerly \$1.50) or the Kansas Farms and Magazine for \$2.90. Also all bee books and articles used in Bee-Keeping at very low prices. The Magazine gives beginners to tween \$2 and \$3 at very low prices. The Magazine gives beginners to tween \$2 and \$3 at very low prices. The Magazine price was the money direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled. For Prices of Extractis, Hives. Smokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Fublisher of the Kansas Farmser, Topeka, Kansas.

#### Breeders' Directory.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, Here-ford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall ount y, Kansas. Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

B. BOTHWELL. Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of J. Spanish or Improve dAmerican Merino sheep of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 200 rams for sale,

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

OSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE. Scotch and black & tan ratter pups, \$10 Feach: shepherd pups, \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka.

MILLER BROS, Junction City, Kansas, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butier county Ohlo, strains): also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leg-horn Fowls. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13. Descriptive Circu-lar and Price List free

#### Nurserymen's Directory.

EE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit I Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas, Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortments; stock first class. Osage hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on applicatioe. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

#### Dentist.

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

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR. STULTS Dental Rooms, over Funk's Clothing Store, Topeka, Kansas.

## Cyclone,

G. G. Son Rysdyk's Hambletonian on his sire's side, and direct descendant of old Justin Morgan on his dam's side. Blood bay with black points. 16½ hands high; weighs 1890 pounds; t rots in 2:42. Has taken 8 first Premiums at Minnola Fair, Long Island. TERMS, \$25,00. Pasture free. 22 miles west of Topeka, at Maple Hill, Wabaunsee County, Kansas. E. D. WARNER.

#### JAMES A. BAYLES,

Lees' Summit, Jackson County, Mo., Has the largest and best Nursery Establishment in the West. Correspondence promptly answered.

## Berkshires for Sale.

I have a few choice pigs to spare. All elligible record and as good as there is in the state. W. P. POPENOE, Topeka.



## SouthernKansas 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. Correspondencesolletics.

RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

**COLLEGE FARM** 

## SHORT-HORNS.

E. M. SHELTON Supt. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Theroughbred Short-Hern Cattle and Bork-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-dress
G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas

## THOROUGH-BRED **DURHAMS** FOR SALE C EAP.

One bull 5 years old, kind and gentle to handle. No better in the state. Has been shown twice a year and never failed of winning a prize 1 yearling, 2 bull calves, cows, heifers, and cow calves. Address VINTON ALLEN Brown's Grove, Pawnee Co., Kas

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE High-Class Short Horns

Dexter Park, Chicago. ON THTRSDAY, 22nd April, 1880.

The Canada West Farm Stock Association will offer for sale as above

27 Head of Cows and Heifers &

## 21 Bulls and Bull Caives.

nearly all from their high-bred and costly dams, and by the famous sires imported from England ix 1876. There will be offered fine specimens of their Kirklevington, Wild Eyes, Rose of Sharon, Udora, Mazurka, Rosamond, Gwynne, Constance, Goodness, Acomb, Roan Duchess, Royal Chariner, Lady Fawley, Knight ley, Sansparell, Duchess of Aylimer, Cambridge, Duchess of Woodhill, and other popular families.

Terms; cash, or approved notes at twelve months, drawing seven, per cent, interest.
Catalogues now ready, for which address the manager, Bow Park, Brantford P. O. Ontario.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months,

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack dectors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trada of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 16 expire with the next issue. The paper is at 16 ways discontinued at the expiration, of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

#### Specialties.

Any line of business which has a special feature is in the main more profitable and expansive than that which is promiscuous with no branch which can be termed leading. Farming is capable not only of great diversity, but of many special and leading branches with supplementary parts. Grain farming may be chosen as the chief or main branch of business. Stock raising is another branch which is made a prominent one in the western states especially. In some districts wheat farming is the branch which overshadows all others. In stock, cattle is selected by some, while sheep is made the main business by others. Again dairy farming is found to be most profitable in some districts. In others fruit and truck farming or gardening predominate. But under any circumstances and in any locality, the most successful are those who have selected with judgment the branch of business that promises the most profit and made of that a specialty. When the leading branch of business is determined upon, the next object is to select a location fitted for that particular branch of farming. If grain farming is to occupy the chief place in the plan then it is very desirable to select rich bottom land, in order to insure a succession of abundant crops. If stock, abundant pastures a good range with plenty of pure water. High rolling land is best for sheep, while fruit requires a sheltered location. The first consideration in dairying is sweet pastures, plenty of good shade and pure water.

While a few comparatively areable to choose their specialty and select the location best suited to it, by far the greater number are confined to locations which they cannot change to better their condition, and then the order of business is reversed. The quality of the land, the neighborhood it is situated in, the character of time the paper comes it gives him a hint to the markets most accessible and demands nearest home, are the potent considerations which should influence the choice of the leading crop him of its existence. Besides this, instead of or crops. After careful examination, this point having been settled, the farmer should apply himself dilligently to obtain all the information available in that branch of industry, and this will require a great deal of reading and careful investigation, as well as observation and experiment as he progresses. The more thoroughly he masters his subject the more profitable he FARMER to agricultural societies as premiums, will make his business.

There is no one branch of husbandry that can be made altogether independent of all minor branches, and in the long run prove very profitable. Even cotton growing in the south unsupported by other branches of farming has and we will furnish the paper at a very moderproved a dismal failure, and exclusive wheat growing even in the favored country of California is playing out. There is a necessity for adjuncts in all manner of husbandry, to make it most successful, and the exercise of much sound judgment is required in selecting these minor the Western Rural, has sold out the Young branches, and such stock as can be fed out of Folks Monthly to Mr. J. D. Tallmadge, editor what would go mainly to waste if not utalized and publisher of the Young Folks Rural. This

nutritious grasses will find dairying most profitable to make a leading feature, if within reach of a good market, but to succeed he will have to make himself not only master of the details of the business, so as to be able to direct the labor in all the departments, but he should in addition understand the science of butter and cheese making, and use the most approved modern methods. As adjuncts to the dairy, the cultivation of roots, feeding of pigs and raising poultry can be practiced with profit and should be an important part of the system.

Where a farmer finds himself in posse of a sheltered farm he should set about making a fruit farm of it. The fruit farm in the future when properly managed will prove to be one of the most profitable, while horticulture is one of the most pleasant branches of husbandry. Fowls and bees are the natural appendages to a fruit farm and the profit of each will largely be increased by its association with the others. While the shade is grateful to the fowls, they are among the most effective insect and worm destroyers, and while the bees are gathering a rich harvest of nectar from the bloom, they are industriously distributing the pollen and fertilizing thousands of blossoms which without the visits of these little toilers would remain barren.

Farming planned and conducted on a proper system, cannot but be full of interest and never irksome. There is scope and demand for the most active, fertile brain and the highest order of intelligence. A grain farmer must, if he would be most successful, become a practical chemist; the stock farmer's business leads him to the study of physiology and the laws of life, if he would achieve a steady improvement in his stock; the fruit farmer and gardener to reach the highest success must acquire a practical knowledge of entomology and botany. Human knowledge and reasoning must be directed the philosophy of plant growth.

Scientific men are devoting their lives to the investigation of these subjects, and the practical farmer has but to read and think to become possessed of vast stores of knowledge revealed for his use and profit by years of patient investigation and experiment on the part of students of science.

The farmer having determined upon his specalty or leading branch let him fix up with the view of making that a successful business. A horough knowledge of that branch is first in mportance. Let him also study well the supplementary branches and engraft them into his special plan. When the plans have been matured and adopted, system should never be neglected, but the business be directed with an intelligence which would rise above partial failures and disappointments, that occur in all manner of business. This kind of farming never becomes dry and irksome, but will be full of excitement and that pleasure, which is incident to a well managed and profitable business. Irksome farming is the hum-drum sort; with no definite plans to pursue and work towards, such farming is aimless, and like all aimless employment tiresome and unsatisfying.

#### Editors On the Premium List

The fertile brain of that enterprising corporation, the A., T. & S. F. railroad company, has conceived a new advertising device, which is nothing less than to put the editors to work who have been having free rides all these years. The Atchison Industrial Exposition and Agricultural Fair Association (that name is too long for any institution in this busy state,) makes the following offer:

"For the best and largest display of the products of any county along the line of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, and branches, collected by an editor or publisher of a newspaper, first premium, \$60; second premium, \$40.

The fair will be held September 6-12. Now if the premiums had been offered for the greatest display of tongue, there would have been music in Kansas till the ides of September, but when it comes to gathering corn and potatoes, our experience is that editors are not a success.

#### Prizes at Fairs.

Under this head a cotemporary makes the following very appropriate suggestion:

"One who is awarded a dollar or two in noney soon spends the sum and forgets all about it. If instead he has a subscription to a good agricultural paper, he is reminded each month of the fair and of his success, and each prepare for the next fair, and helps to sustain his interest in the local society by reminding small cash prizes for articles exhibited, it would be vastly better to offer in each class books upon the subject to which the department is deveted. Poultry books for fowls, cattle books for cattle, a fruit book for apples, a cook book for jellies

It has been our custom to offer the KANSAS and large numbers have in past years been awarded as prizes. So good a practice should be continued and we invite officers of agricultural associations to notify us of their wish to put the FARMER in their lists of premiums, ate price.

## The Young Folks Rural.

Mr. Milton George, editor and publisher of change releases Mr. George from the care of A man who has a farm well adapted to sweet, the juvenile paper, and enables him to concentrate all his time and labor in the Western Rural, while the combination of the two papers will enable Mr. Tallmadge to appropriate more toward increasing the excellence of the Young Folks Rural, which is a bright, handsome paper at \$1 a year.

## The New Sheep Dip.

James Hollingsworth, of Chicago, advertises in this week's FARMER, a new sheep dip which he recommends very highly. Mr. Hollingsworth may be termed a Kansan, although residing in Chicago. He owns a farm in this state and is interested in the sheep and agricultural business, and is a reliable man to deal with. The new sheep dip is worthy of a trial by all who have diseased sheep.

## Send the Names of Your Neighbors.

Our correspondents who have placed us under many obligations by the assistance they render in making the KANSAS FARMER so valuable and attractive to its readers, can aid us materially in extending its influence by sending us the names of their neighbors who are not subscribers for the paper. An occasional sample copy will induce many to subscribe and become weekly readers and better farmers.

Dealers in agricultural machinery and implements, grain, seeds, etc., who depend upon selling to the farmers of Kansas, should be up and doing if they expect to secure a fair share of such trade. Numbers of such are located in the other parts of the state and throughout the the state who do not seem to be aware that the KANSAS FARMER is the best medium in the sional third brood in the extreme southern part state for placing their goods and their meritorious qualities before the Kansas agricultural asserting it as a foct, or to satisfy me of its corpublic, while more enterprising dealers in the rectness. same class of goods are " getting away" with

to repel successfully the invasions of insects, to their strange rivals are preferred. The matter, the investigation of diseases of plant life, and however, is plain to those live men who seek the pages of the Kansas Farmer as the shortest cut to a profitable market. Those who advertise in the FARMER sell cheaper because they are enabled to sell more, and they sell more because they can sell cheap, and the milk in the coceanut is they advertise in the FARMER. By the time slow coaches learn this important fact, it is probable that they will have lost the chance of the market, and their rivals will have stepped in and reaped the golden harvest.

#### Specimens for Name.

I herewith send a species of fly (or nit bee) which troubles the cattle at this season, and will do so for perhaps a month. They fly along near the ground and strike the animal in the heel, which makes it run as though it had been stung by a number of bees. A. J. B.

Ft, Larned, Kansas.

Find inclosed samples of seed that grows profuse in Saline county. Some call it soapweed. What is it? It looks as if it could be made useful for rope. It grows in bunches, and they say the roots run clear down to China. The bottom of one has never been reached yet, except when growing through a hill about a mile across, when it will vegetate again on the other side. Give us a clew to it.

Saline, Kansas. D. BEEBE.

We submitted the specimens to E. A. Popence, prefessor of botany and entemology in the Agricultultural College at Manhattan, and received from him the following replies:

The fragment of a leaf belongs to the Yucca ngustifolia or soap weed, growing native in western Kansas and Colorado. Its vernacular name is derived from the use made of it by the Mexicans. The root furnishes a lather, in water, when beaten, and is used in washing clothes. Your correspondent's allusson to the length of the root is based upon fact, although I am inclined to think that he has slightly overdrawn the actual length. The plant is worth introducing into general cultivation as a lawn slant, although scarcely as ornamental as the Yucca filamentosa of the gardens, it introduces variety. The yellowish white flowers are borne in ample panicles in midsummer.

The fly, as near as I can judge from the badly mashed specimen accompanying the letter, is the common bot fly, but I cannot be sure, as the specimen is crushed beyond absolute identification. Send other specimens, and eggs if possible, inclosed in a small tin box. They will pass through the mail in safety in this manner. I will gladly examine and report on them or other insects. E. A. POPENOE.

Manhattan, Kansas.

## Tree Experience.-No. 6.

BOX-ELDER.

This is a maple, and sometimes called ashleafed maple. It is a native of our timber belts on the streams of Kansas. I have about two acres, 101 by 51 feet apart, set out in the springs of 1878-79. They were one and two years old from the seeds. They lived and grew well. They keep straight and healthy. Grasshoppers and worms have not defoliated them, although they did cottonwoods near them. They seem as well adapted to our light, sandy soils as any deciduous trees.

I have a few hundred catalpa trees one and two years old. I grew a part of them from seeds obtained from a tree of my own raising near Luray, Clark county, Missouri. If there is a species of catalpa more hardy than the catalpa bignonoides, as many claim, under the name of catalpa speciosz, I think mine are of the hardy sort, as my old tree in Missouri keeps perfectly healthy, and is now twenty years old. My young trees here grow and do well. Wher. planted close they grow up pretty straight, and I have trees three years from seed eight to ten feet high. Numbers of such catalpas may be seen on the grounds of A. Ellsworth, Hutchinson, Kansas. If the timber is as durable and useful as E. E. Baring, of Dayton, Ohio, and many others claim, it may be one of the best forest trees, if not the best, to plant in this part of Kansas. B. P. HANAN. Langdon, Kansas.

## The Chinch-Bug.-Its Winter Habits.

It was known soon after the insect becam troublesome that there were more broods than one; some, as Mr. Hadley, supposing there were "five or six generations." It is a quite common opinion, and it is held by many to the present day, that there are three broods. This sslief arises very naturally from the fact that those which hibernate appear in the spring to deposit eggs; the perfect insects from these are counted as a second brood, the full brood being the third, according to the method of counting; but as will be seen by careful observation, those which appear in the spring are the same ones seen late in the fall.

Dr. Shimer observed in 1864 and 1865, that this species is two-brooded, but no account of his observations were published until 1867; in the meantime Prof. Riley published the fact in 1876 that they are but two-brooded in the northern part of this state (Illinois). Subsequent observations have shown this to be the rule in northwest. There is some evidence of an occaof the state, but not sufficient to justify me in

Insects may pass the winter as eggs, which is the home dealers, who cannot see how it is that a very common method; as larve or young, sort of vegetable raised.

which is rather unusual; as pupæ, which is a very common method in these orders where the lastly, they may pass the winter as perfect insects.

The last method is the one adopted by the chinch-bug. When cold weather comes on those of the fall brood leave the now dry and hardened cornstalks and seek secure places in which to remain during the winter. Occasionally they take flight at the time, but usually they seek the most secure places which can be found in and immediately around the field Any rubbish left in the field, if of a nature to shocks, straw piles, stumps, legs, and fence peneath the clods when no better places can be found. But many move into the forest, greve or woodland, if either happens to be near at hand. I have found also that the line of bushes along any stream traversing the field is a favorite resort. Sheds, barns, rail fences and stacks often furnish them with winter quarters.

During the winter they remain in a torpid or semi-torpid state, but are easily warmed into life and activity. As the cold weather becomes more and more severe, they press deeper and deeper, if possible, into the inner recesses of their hiding places. They prefer dry quarters if readily obtained.

Whether the males survive in equal numbers with the females, is a point not ascertained so far as I am aware, but I am of the opinion that the females are the more numerous

Their time of coming forth in the spring depends upon the latitude and season. In a few instances in unusually early springs they have been seen as early as the middle or latter part of March in the southern part of the state; while on the other hand, in the northern part their appearance until late in May, and probably even until the first of June. Usually they come out during the month of April in the southern and central part of the state. But it must be admitted that there is but little testimony on this point, as but very few of our farmers pay attention to insects, except when they become injurious or appear in immense masses. The chinch-bug, when flying, would scarcely be distinguished by the unpracticed eye, from a gnat. On this account our correspondence, and the printed and manuscript notes we have examined, make far more frequent than they do of the spring appearance of the hibernating brood.

In order to show the various hiding places they select in which to hibernate, I quote the following notes from correspondents as found in my second report:

"When winter set in they went into winter quarters under corn shocks, clods, rails, etc."

"I have never known them to winter in tim othy or any tame hay, but if you want to raise an extra crop of bugs, leave a few bottoms of prairie haystacks, and piles of corn fodder and straw until June, and my word for it you will have them."

"Their winter quarters are old rail fences, corn stalks, house-roofs, logs, leaves, etc."-Entomologist.

## Cultivate Vegetables.

The common farmer is apt to neglect the calture of vegetables from the belief that much care, labor and manure are needed; then the cows and hens are apt to trespass and scratch, if not carefully watched; and the weeds are so

In the first place, if the cattle and hens run at large, it will be cheaper, perhaps, to fence the garden plot than to confine the trespassers. A large area is not required for some of our best and most wholesome vegetables; a quarter to a half of an acre will supply abundance to an ordinary family of everything except the coarser crops, such as potatoes and corn; and an acre will be enough, even including these If the space is limited as well as the time that can be devoted to the garden, then a few rods will suffice for a liberal supply of lettuce, radishes, onions, beans, cucumbers, melons, celery, cauliflower and cabbage.

Neither is it necessary to go to the expens of fitting up hot-beds for forcing early plants. These need a good deal of care and skill to make them succeed, and the supply of lettuce, tomato, cabbage, celery, pepper and egg plants can be so easily and cheaply purchased of some neighboring gardener in many cases, that it will be found better to do this rather than to attempt to raise them. The details of management of a garden are

so familiar to most practical men that a description of them would seem hardly called for, if it were not that I am constantly asked such question as, "How can I make my lettuce head "What can I do to keep down the purslain in the onion bed?" "What is the reason my celery runs to seed?" "Why don't the cauliflowers all head up?" etc.

The answers to all such questions are found in the following general rules? 1. Select ground adapted to the kind of veg-

etable in question. 2. Apply an abundance of well composted nanure whenever the land is plowed or spaded. 3. Kill the weeds before they get above ground if possible, and never let them get over

an inch high. 4. Select the best seed that can be had of each

To begin with that much-neglected and most wholesome salad, lettuce: It will grow well pupa state is one of complete quiescence; and on rather light land, if well manured early in the season; later it needs watering if on light land, or a deep, cool loam to make it head well. Plants from the hot-bed set out April 20th will be ready for the table in four or five weeks, and seeds sown in the garden bed at the same date will follow two or three weeks later, and if successive sowings of seed are made every ten or fifteen days, one never need be without this refreshing salad until the hard frosts of November. A very small bed will give ample supply for a family. The plants are set out about ten meet their wants, is eagerly sought; corn inches apart when transplanted. Or when the seed is sown this is put in rows twelve inches rows, are used as hiding places; they even hide apart, and the plants thinned out to about six or eight inches apart. In six weeks after sowing the seed in summer, the lettuce will be fit for the table. Thus it will be readily seen that an area of about 250 to 300 square feet will furnish a continuous supply of six heads per day. This area should be divided into three sections, and one section should be cleared up and replanted every fortnight in order to keep a continuous supply. Any one who has once got into the habit of using lettuce freely will not willingly be without it; with a few eggs and a little sweet oil it makes a far more wholesome meal for a not day than any cooked dish of

The best variety is the Black Seeded Tennisball; it is tender, crispy and makes a good head even in hot weather, if watered, or in rich, moist land. The Cos lettuce is easier to grow

in hot weather, but less tender and appetizing. A word about weeding. If the garden is large and a horse is used for cultivating most crops, they will need to be in rows 21 to 31 feet apart, to admit the team. Very many crops, however, only require about half this room to of the state in a late spring they have delayed grow well, and in a small garden a horse is troublesome; therefore I would advise the free use of the scufile hoe-the Arlington pattern is the simplest I know of. A man or lad can work this almost as fast as he can walk, and if kept going every week in the warm weather, it effectually stops all weeds, except about an inch on each side of the vegetables, which must be pulled by hand. Weeding done in this way is ar less costly than when neglected until the weeds are six inches high, when it often costs he crop to subdue them.

The preparation of the garden is best done in the fall; but as directions for spring work are mention of the first appearance of the young now seasonable, I would say that for such vegetables as lettuce, onions, early beets, radishes, as well as early peas, corn and potatoes, the manure can be applied in spring, and, if well composted, so as to work fine, will do nearly as well as when applied in fall. If only coarse, lumpy manure can be had, it will be vain to expect a good crop of any early vegetable; it would be better to plant only late crops than to run the risk of loss, unless abundant watering can be practiced in dry weather, and since watering is a very laborious operation, if enough water is used to do much good, it will, in general, be wiser to wait until the land can be properly prepared by applying a hasty dressing in the fall of coarse manure, or good fine compost, in spring.-Cultivator.

## A Great Discovery by a Great Man.

This, primarily, is what Warner's Safe Nerrins, primarily, is what Warner's Safe Nervine is. The great man is one of the most famous living physicians. He found a harmless remedy for all kinds of pain, others improved it, and the final result is, the Safe Nervine now manufactured only by H. H. Warner & Ce.

(From a well known citizen of Chicago.)

troublesome that many a table is supplied only with "hog and hominy," which might easily offer a more inviting as well as wholesome diet. It shall be my purpose, in what follows, to give some suggestions for the help of those who are willing to devote a little care and time to the comfort and health of their families.

In the first place, if the cattle and here run.

The first place, if the cattle and here run.

The first place, if the cattle and here run.

The first place, if the cattle and here run.

The first place, if the cattle and here run.

The first place, if the cattle and here run.

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The first place, if the cattle and here run.

The first place is the cattle and here run.

The first place is the cattle and here run.

The first place is the cattle and here run.

The first place is the supplied only with a first place is supplied on the first place is supplied on of the day. Having resided here for forty-seven years, my friends will be glad to see this statement. The discoverer is, indeed, a public benefactor.

WILLIAM H. PATTERSON. 491 Wabash avenue, near 29th street.

## Important to Book Agents.

Dr. Manning's long looked for object teaching Stock Doctor and Live-Stock Encyclopedia, with 1,000 pages, 400 illustrations and two charts, is announced by N. D. Thompson & Co., publishers, at St. Louis, Mo. It covers the subjects of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poul-try, in health and disease, and is a work of such practical character and value as to be in great demand. A rare chance for agents.

If you don't know anything about the Cooley Creamer, send to Lyman & Shaffer, 100 Kan-sas avenue, Topeka, for information. They are state agents and deal in dairy fixtures generally.

## Sells Brothers' Millionaire Menagerie and Circus.

It positively epens in Topeka on Tuesday next. It positively exhibits all it advertises. It positively has the largest herd of elephants It positively has the largest herd of elephants ever seen in parade. It positively has the only tribe of Ute chiefs and braves. It positively has the only pair of full-grown, living hippopotami. It positively has the only genuine arctic aquarium of huge sea lions, polar elephants, amphibious leopards and Siberian seals. It positively has the only drove of performing Colorado cattle. It positively has the only Willis Cobb Miniature Circus. It positively has the only huge two-horned rhinoceros. It positively has the only King Sarbro's Royal Japanese Circus. It positively has James Robinson the Great. It positively has many times the most wild beasts and birds. It positively has many times the largest circus. It positively has many times the largest circus. It positively has many times the largest circus. It tively has many times the largest circus. It positively has many times the finest parade. It positively permits no peddling in its tents. It positively permits no peddling in its tents. It positively exhibits the Great Electric Light both afternoon and night. The Cincinnati Daily Enguirer positively says of it, "Their present venture exceeds, in both size, novelty and expense, anything of the kind heretofore attempted."

#### Artificial Rain.

I have seen the subject of moistening the earth discussed in its many practical theories in the FARMER, and I think the subject needs the attention of the farmers if there could be anything done in the way of causing more rainfall. The so-called "American Desert," or as drawbacks, the chief of which is drouth. If there could be plenty of rain, there would not be a better state in the union for agriculture. fells of Kansus, and the volume of water that fells of Kansus, and the volume of water that full blast, and large ad it ions are made to the workis carried down the sloughs, will perceive the ing capacity of them all. fallacy of trying to dam the water, and the impossibility of raising funds sufficient by taxation to construct dams strong enough to hold traordinary pressure, and vessels in the Chicago rivthe water. After the dams were built, it would er are made receptacles for storage till navigation necessitate constant repairs to keep them in proper order to hold the water. It would cost millions of dollars to build a sufficient number the hope of the hydrodyne and the hopes of the hydrodyne are the hydrodyne are the hydrodyne are the hydrodyne.

Where irrigation is practiced with profit it has got to be somewhat level. I don't see where he is going to find water that will run from the creeks up into a rolling prairie that is ten to forty feet higher than the creek, and especially when the creeks are (some of them) dry for a great part of the year.

There is another theory advanced in favor of artesian wells, which would be the more successful, if there was a possibility of their successful construction. But an artesian well cannot be made to raise water to the surface or above the surface in any place that may be desired. The source or fountain head of the water that is obtained by digging must be higher than the surface of the ground where the well is desired. Such a source cannot always be found, though it may be possible to obtain artesian wells, as the ground raises as we approach the Colorado line, but the expense would be necessarily very great to supply the

The only successful and at the same time possible means of causing sufficient rainfall, is by breaking the prairie and by planting trees. The horticultural part of the farm is greatly neglected in the hurry to sow and reap the wheat crop. It is neglected from year to year, when it should be the first thought of. The farmer should get ground in the right condition to plant an orchard. Forest trees for shelter, beauty, and to keep the moisture in the ground is also a very great preventive of drouth. The eastern and middle parts of Kansas show the worth of cultivation to cause rainfall.

#### T. W. HEY. Strawberry Plants.

An old friend of the FARMER is quite enthusiastic over the receipt of a quantity of the "Sharpless" strawberry plants from one of our advertisers, Mr. M. Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. He says they were the finest plants he ever saw, and he is somewhat of a judge of small fruit plants.

## Trees for the Plains.

W. M. P., of Russell, Kansas, writes to Pardy's Fruit Recorder for information on timber planting in Kansas; and is recommended by the editor of the paper to plant largely of sugar maple, beech, elm, etc. We will concur in recommending the last named tree; but, if the sugar maple, beech, and other favorites of eastern woods, flourish no better at Russell than they do at this point, the tree-planter will wait leng before he can sit in their shade. Trees of the sugar maple on the grounds of Messrs. Todd & Blachly, nurserymen at this place, have made a growth not to exceed one inch per year, with the best of cultivation and in a good situation. On the college grounds, the beech has been planted to a sufficient extent to determine it a failure in this locality; and we do not apprehend a more satisfactory result of planting farther west.

We would amend the list, to the extent of adding the following names in place of the sugar maple and beech. Plant the black walnut, box elder, honey-locust, cottonwood, ailantus, catalpa, soft maple, green and white ush, osage orange, coffee bean, and red cedar. These have been tried repeatedly, and have not been found wanting. There are drawbacks to the cultivation of a few of the kinds named. The soft maple is troubled with the pestiferous mapleworm, which we believe is advancing westward; the ash suffers from the attacks of a large boring caterpillar, the larva of the goat-moth (Cossus); the cottonwood is frequently subject to serious injury from the perforation of the large toring larva of the Saperda calcarata. These disadvantages weigh but little, however, when balanced against the rapid growth and general adaptability of these trees .- Prof. Popenoc, in Ag. Col. Industrialist.

## The Winter in Illinois.

It is a matter of interest to farmers in one part of the country to know how the farmers in another part are getting on, and also how the seasons compare in pleasant. In January and February there was much rainy and foggy weather. The mud was very deep, and for weeks at a time the roads were almost in able. This has retarded the hauling of grain and the gathering of corn in the central and southern part of the state. The fall sown wheat started well in the fall and is generally looking well. In wet places it

has suffered from want of drainage. It is truly won derful to see how much land is being underlaid with tile. This is making a long needed improvement on the low and wet prairies In time many Kansas farms

will be treated in like manner, for although the surface is generally more rolling than in Illinois, still the hard pan renders much slope land very hard to work in a wet season. The coolness since March came in has been very favorable in keeping back the fruit buds; and at present the prospects are very favit was once called, still has some of its former orable for abundant fruit of all kinds grown in this latitude.

Dairymen are in fine spirits as butter and cheese have so advanced in price from a year ago. Sheep raisers are clated as the rise in the price of wool has The theory of damming the sloughs would be given their business a new start. The ice business is a good plan if it could be successfully carried wonderfully profitable to such as carried over large s ocks from last year. Bricks have doubted in value out, but those acquainted with the heavy rainin Chicago. All the furnaces and nail factories are in

The high winter railroad rates on grain destined to the coast have caused an unheard of accumulation at the elevators, so that some of them burst with the ex-

of dams in the western half of the state and keep them in repair.

A young friend of mire was cured of an in the hope of the husbandmen are high. The spirit of migration is also rife, and almost every neighborhood is like to lose some of its rooms of the was entirely cured by t keep them in repair.

Mr. Leggett gives a description of irrigation which looks very well on paper, but I think would not "pan out" with success here.

Mr. Leggett gives a description of irrigation an honorable independence. Every westward train is full. We are glad of it, and we hope that all that vast fertile region beyond the Missouri will be, in due time, filled with millions of industrious and happy

people. We congratulate Kansas on having a governor who from the south. Blessed is he that considereth the poor. When the righteous are in authority the peo-J. A. BENT. Wheaton, Ill.

GREENLEAF, Washington Co.-There was a large acreage of wheat sown last fall, which needs rain very much. There will be but little spring wheat sown here this spring, but a large amount of corn planted. Stock of all kinds is looking well; no dis-

ease whatever.

My sheep have wintered well; have lost a few by wolves and dogs. My hogs have done better this winter than any previous winter. I feed on soaked corn and corn meal and prefer o alse the Poland China hog. The poorest and the most worthless hog that I ever saw, is what is called the Black Poland hog. If any man can raise and fat one inside of eighteen months, he can beat me badly.

On the night of the 21th we had a fine rain, which was much needed. Fall wheat is now looking well, while grass is making a fine start and the timber commencing to leaf out and bloom. During the las week we have had very near one continual blow, the nest disagreeable storm of wind and dust and smoke that I ever witnessed in the same length of time. A KANSAS FARMER.

#### "Calf Boots at &kinner's."

"It's no use," says the despondent Dyspeptic. But it is of use; your sufferings can be relieved—thousands have been cured and you also can be. All who have experienced or witnessed the effect of Simmon's Liver Regulator upon the weak, broken down, desponding vic-tims of dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and time of dyspersia, liver complaint, fever and ague, rheumat sm, nervous debility or premature decay, know that in this gentle cathartic, tonic and alterative there exists a specific principle which reaches the very source of the trouble and effects an absolute and permanent care. Seek relief through Simmons liver regulator. It has proved its great advantage over all other medicines for the liver.

Cure of a sufferer for forty years.—"I have been a sufferer for forty years with chronic affections of the liver. I tried the Regulator, and, after giving it a fair trial, I have come to the conclusion that it is the very best remedy I have ever used for the liver. My health is now quite good. quite good.
"F. A. Wilson, Clarksville, Va."

Scrofulous swellings, carbuncles and boils, blotches, pioneies and eruptions, colarged ginnds internal sorroness, torpid liver, and general clogged condition of the system, all yield in due time to nature's sovereign remedy—Dr. eral clogged condition of the system, all yield in due time to nature's sovereign remedy—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold all around the world by druggists and chemists. Foreign trade supplied from London branch. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y., R. V. Pierce, M. D., President.

West Blue Mound, Wis, March 8th, 1879. Dr. R. V. Pierce: Dear sir, Having suffered many weary months from liver complaint withmany weary months from liver complaint without relief, I was last summer induced to try
your Golden M dieal Discovery and Pellets.
At the time I was searcely able to walk. Owing to their effect I commenced to improve rapidly and am now as well and strong as ever. I
thank you from the depths of my heart for the
goest they have done me and wish you all suctime. Yours trul. Mrs. S. STAGNER.

## To the Consumptive.

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Lime, without pos-essing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property, which readers the oil doubly effica-cious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be shown to those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

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

Mr. T. K. McGlathery of Topeka, has made arrangements to have his horses, Royal George, an English draft horse, and Kicapoo Ranger, at Silver Like, Kay, the present season on the first three days of such week.

## Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wick-ed for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testim mials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily Washington, D. C.

## Plow Shoes at Skinner's, "212."

The Marsh ague cure never fails. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

#### Cyclone.

For the past day or two our streets have been graced by one of the hand-omest horses we have seen for a long time, and it does seem that a long-felt want is now well supplied. It seems that a Cyclone was imported from Long Island last fall, by Mr. E. D. Warner, of Maple Hill, Wabanusee county, Kansas. Mr. Warner also brought with him some fifteen blooded also brought with him some fifteen blooded mares, and proposes in a few years to supply a portion of the market with the finest styled road horses. Cyclone has three 1st premiums for speed and excellence as a stock horse. Cyclone is blood bay with black points; 16½ hands high; weighs 1,300 pounds, trots in 2:42; is eight years old in April, 1880, and seems to be the kindest and most courageous of horses. Cyclone will stand at Wm Mann's

horses. Cyclone will stand at Wm. Mann's farm at Maple Hill. Terms, \$25.

Cyclone is a g. g. son of Reisdick's Hambletonian on his sire's side, and is a direct descendant of old Justin Morgan on his dam's side.

#### Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an inness. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop ness. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop-Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained alsober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups. I know of a num-ber of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Officiai, Chicago, Ills.

#### Wonderful Success.

"For curing severe colds and hard coughs

your Golden Balsam is a success.—[S. Locker-by, Belle Plaine, Kansas.

"Your Golden Balsam has cured my cough; also my wife's. We think it is the best throat and lung medicine in the world."—[N. G. Row-

lev, Mound City, Kansas.

Marsh's Golden Balsam is for sale by Swift & Holliday, and W. N. Angle, Topeka, Kansas, and by all preminent dealers in the west Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Sample bottle

#### A Good Piano.

Frank Leslie's Illus rate: Newspaper says: A good piano at a fair price is one of the wants of the times. An instrument that is durable, that is substantially made, and has all those qualities of tone which make a first-class piano, can be had from the Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York, from \$150 to \$400. For over thirty-eight years their factory has been producing the control of th thirty-eight years their factory has been producing pianos, and adopting every new invention which has proved itself to be valuable. They can be compared by an expert with the instruments of the highest name and fancy price, and the result is surprisingly satisfactory. The piano is warranted for five years, and no purchaser has ever made a complaint. From personal knowledge and critical examination we can recommend any one to send for a catalogue to the above mentioned manufacturers. ogne to the above mentioned manufacturers.

# Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

## PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all Jisordeas brought on by indiscre tion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredenta: Addisos DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau Et., N. Y.i

Down Down with high prices, Genuine Singer or St. John, two drawer, drop leaf sewing ma-chines for \$35 at Frost Bros'. Silver Lake.

## . Minrhete.

Markets by Telegraph, April 13.

## New York Mone? Market.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-5 to 6 per cent. GOVERNMENT BONDS.

New o's... New 4) Gs (registered). New 4's (regis crast... PACIFIC SIXES-95; new 1 22. MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 05. T. JOB-\$1 06.

## L verpool Market.

BREADSTIFFS - Market the lange t. FLOUR-11s 3d to 13s, WHEAT--Winter tos 6d to 11s 5d; spring, 10s to 10s

d. CORN - New, 5s od to 5s pt. d. CHESSE-71s OATS- 0s, 6d. PORK-48 s. BEEF -75s. BACON-- Low release middles, 35s; short clear, 53s 6d. LAKD-- Cwt., 8s 64.

## Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 25,00%; shipments, 6,500; fair demand; common to fair, lower; others scarce and firm with good demand; mixed packing, 4,20 to 4,45; choice heavy \$4,40 to 4,75; light +1,20 to 4,50; choice heavy \$4,40 to 4,75; light +1,20 to 4,50; choice heavy \$4,40 to 4,75; light +1,20 to 4,50; choice heavy \$4,40 to 4,75; light +1,20 to 4,50; choice site of the control of the cont

## St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Nominally firmer. WHEAT—Higher; No. 2 red, 1 12½; No. 3 do, 1 98 bid No. 4 do, 1 09. COIN—Better, 32 do 34¼c. OATS—Better; 32c bid. PORK—Dull; \$10 55 bid.

## St. Louis Live Stock Marke .

HOGS—Steady; Yorke's and Baltim res, 4.39 to 4.35 packing, 4.10 t. 1.30; bacon, 4.35 to 4.45, butchers to select, 4.50 t. 3.45; eccl., 1s.7,30; shioments, 3,500.

CAPTLE—Very large offering, the largest of the sea son there being cully 5,000 in the pens; most of them fair to good native secers, denand not urgent, still a goodly number of transfers of all grades were made at a decline of 1? to 15c per hum rest good to prime heavy shipping steers, 4.75 to 5.00; fair do, 4.50 to 4.65; butchers' steers, 3.75 to 4.00; receipts, 4.400; shipments, mose.

S1EEP Scarce and wanted; prices firm; ranging at 4.50 to 6.00 for fair to fancy receipts, 200; shipments, none.

#### Chicago Produce Market.

Cincago Produce market.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Active, firm and higher, unsettled; No. 2 spring, 1 12 to 1 1234 eash; 1 1444 May; 1 1254 to 1 1234 June; No. 3 spring, 90e to 100 rejected, 85 to 86c.

CORN—Strong and higher; fresh, 355/gc; regular 324/cash; 30/g/c May; 35/g June.

OATS—Firmer but not quotably higher; 263/gc cash 30/g to 305/gc May; 30/g June.

RY E—Steady; 63 to 7 te.

BARLEY—Firmer; 72 to 76c.

PORK—Unsettled but generally lower; 10 25 cash; 10 22/g to 10 25 May; 10 35 to 10 35/g June.

LARD—Fair demand and steady; 6 97/g cash; 6 97 to 700 May; 7 65 to 7 07 June.

BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 4 69; short rib, 6 35 short clear, 6 50.

WHISKY—Steady, 1 07.

#### Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 4.410 bushels; shipments, 2,774 bushels; in store, 232,851 bushels; market semewhat unsettled and higher; No. 2, 1 08 bid; No. 3, 1 00; No. 4, 984,6 bid.

GORN—Receipts, 5.245 bushels; shipments, 3,074 bushels; in store, 127,087 bushels; market steady; No. 2 mixed, 281/c; No. 2 white mixed 291/cc.

OATS—No. 2, 27c bid; 28c asked.

RYE—No. 2, 58c bid; 623/c asked.

BARLEY—Nominal.

EGGS—Weak and slow at 71/2 to 8c per dozen.

BUTTER—Unchanged:

#### Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts for 48 hours, 479; shipments, 23; market quiet; native shipping steer, 4 00 to 4 60; butch pix' steers, 3 69 to 4 60; stockers and feeders, 2 90 to 3 73 lows 2 20 to 3 40. HOGS—Receipts for 48 hours, 1,001; shipments none market steady; sales average, 3 85 to 4 00; bulk at 3 95 0 4 05. o 4 05. SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market steady; no sales.

#### St. Louis Wool Market.

Quote old: Tub-washed--choice 60 to 62c, raedium 57 to 5cc, low and dingy 53 to 55c: Umwashed--medi-um 38 to 39c, coarse 39 to 33c, fine 28 to 39c. Burry, black and cotted, 3 to 10c per b less. Market quiet.

#### Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

MAY—Upland, 23 to 25; second bottom, 21 to 22; botom hay, 18 to 20.

FLOUR—Colorado, 3 30 to 3 59; Graham, 3 60 to 3 25.

MEAL—Belied corn meal, 1 60.

MIEAT—2 00 to 2 15 p cwt.

CORN—1 15 to 1 25 p cwt.

CATS—Colorado, 2 09 to 2 25; state, 1 85 to 2 60 p cwt

BARLEY—1 75 to 1 85 p cwt.

FRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES.

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 26 to 22c; state, 17 to 18c.

FRODUCE, FOULTRY YEGETABLES.

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 20 to 22c; state, 17 to 18c.

BUTTER—Ranch, 20 b, 25 to 40c; creamery, 35 to 40;
poor, 8 to 15c.

ONIONS—194 to 5c 20 b

POTATOIS—Divide, 228 to 240 25 cwit Greeley Mortons 240; Greeley Early Rose, 250 to 275.

TURKEYS—Dres cd; 16 to 18c 20 b.

CHICKENS—Dressed, 15 to 18c 7 b.

#### Chicago Wool Market.

Tub washed bright 58 to 60c per lb; do dingy and coarse 50 to 55c; fleece washed medium 55 to 55c; do fine 18 to 53c; do coarse 48 to 53c; unwwshed medium 40 to 42c; do coarse 35 to 35c; do fine bright 30 to 34c; do heavy 25 to 50c; bucks' fleece 20 to 22c.

Topeka Produce Market. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.

Topeka Retail Grain Market. Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

WHEAT—Per bu, No, 2...

"Fall No 3...

"Fall No 4...

CORN — White...

"Vallow... CORN — White.

" Yellow
OATS — Per bu
R Y E — Per b u
BARLEY — Per bu
BARLEY — Per bu
FLOUR — Per 100 lbs
No 2
No 3
Rye
CORN MEAL.
CORN CHOP
RYE CHOP.
CORN & OATS
BRAN
SHORT

Topeka Butchers' Betail Market ... BKEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.

Round
Roass
Fore Quarter bressed, per lb.

Hind
Roass OVERNMENTS—tuder and generally steady.

AR SILVER—81, 168.
All.ROAD BOVES LANGLAR TAYES BY the carcases MUTTON—Chops per lb.
ROSET—Loaned from 6 per cent. per annum, and per dlom, classic gat 8 per cent.
FIRELING EXCHANGE B. B. dull, 60 days, \$4.85

(\$21.87%. .. 10@1214 8@10 2,50@2,25 nickens, Dressed, per lb Turkeys, and Ducks. ". Geese,....

## Mew 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.

25 Lovely Chromo Cards, name on 15 cents. Try them G. BRUEN, 145 Richard St., New Orleans, La.

18 Elegant new style Chromo Cards with name 10c postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, N. Y. FOR SALE

Pure seed Egyptian or Rice Corn to dealers in quantities of ten bushel: and more, \$1.60 per bushel; 3 lbs. by mail: postprid 10). Addn 81S. W. BOYNTON, Kinsbey, Kansas,



SEED S of every kind CINCINNATI FLORAL CO., 187 & 189 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

# AGAIN,

## Bartholomew&Co

Cheviots, Shirtings, Jeans. Tweeds.

Cottonades.

For Farmers' and artisans wear,

## BOY'S WEAR. These goods are especially cheap, and a good assort-ment to select from.

Muslins. Shirtings. Calicos, Ginghams. Tickings,

Dress Goods, Slack Alpaca, Black Cashmeres, Spring Dress Goods, Lawns, Fercales, White Goods, New Spring Hosiery, New Spring Gloves, New Kid Gloves, Paraso's, Embroiderles, Corsets, Laces and Buttons, Mens' Shirts, Mans'

eve Ils, and almost everything in Undles' and Gents' furnishing goods.

BARTHOLOM IW & Co's

Cheap Cash Store,

177 Kansas Avenue,

TOPEKA - - KAS

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend,

Deodorizer, Disenfectant, An-

tiseptic, insecticide, and valuable Therapeute agent. Little's soluble Phuyle: also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for seab, Mange and foot rot, kills liee, ticks, ond improves the growth and quality of wool; cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in odd water at all seasons of the year, has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to for prospectus and testimonials to SWORTH,

210 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Strayed or Stolen.

From the premises of the subscriber about March 15th one sorrel horse, five years old this spring, blaze in face, about 14½ hands high, white hind legs up to hocks, saddle marks on back girth parks on cast side, coMar marks on shoulder and neck; gidso mare solt one year old with flaxen mane and tail. A liberal reward will be gaid for the recovery of the above animals. FRENCH BUTLER, Ottawa, Ks

## Genuine Mexican Onion SEED.

Warranted pure and fresh: raised from large selected onlons, just received from New Mexico. Sent by mail post-paid, per oz. 50c; ½ 1b, \$7.75; ½ 1b, \$3.00; per lb, \$5.00. Will send packages of Egyptian or Rice corn to purchasers sending postage or one lb by mail programal for 25c. Thos. Leggett, Banville, Comanche Co., Kas.

## SCOTCH COLLEYS

Shepherd Pups for sale, the get of imported Robbie Burns, and out of our imported Bitches, Bertha, Floy and Gypsey. Color black and tan, with little white. Prices low, Address, McGILL BRO'S

THE JACK PLANE HARROW

Moves the whole surface, pulverizes fine, smoothes level as a floor flushed sod or the roughest, dryest, old ground. It challenges all other barrows and rollers to a a field trial. It secures a good stand of sorn, a good start to wheat; leaves the ground fine for grass; does 3 days work in one on stubborn soll, took the blue ribbon at St. Jo, first last fall for actual work.

at St. Jo, fair last fall for actual work wanted; it ron, handsome, durable, warranted. Agents wanted; it roy sold; reference given. Shipped to ariser on the notice. Address.

Dr. J. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Mo.

Carbolic Sheep Dip.

This dip kills Ticks. Lice and all parasites that infect sheep, prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. One gallon of the dip properly diluted with water will be 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 postpaid, upon application, giving full directions for its use: also certificates of promisent sheep growers who have used large quantities of the dip, and promounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of seab and other kindred diseases in sheep. Manufactured by

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all commission house :.

## ROOTS FOR CATTLE.

STOCK-BREEDERS and DAIRYMEN will find it to their Advantage to grow

## MANGOLD WURZEL BEETS and CARROTS.

SEED CAN BE SOWN UP TO MAY 10th.

We especially recommend the Golden Globe Mangold, Imperial, Sagar Bect, Yellow Belgian Carrot, they are large, juicy, good keepers, and very easily pulled. Thirty tons of Mangold may readily be grown of the acre—in England seventy tons is not uncommon. OUR STOCKS ARE UNSURPASSED. \*\* SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Seed Growers Philadelphia Pa

## Literary and Domestic.

#### "In the Long Run."

The old-fashioned saying, So lightly expressed, And so carelessly uttered, Is one of the best. Oh, ponder, young trifler, With young life begun, The deep, earnest meaning Of "In the long run,"

For "in the long run," boys, The seed will spring up That was sown in the garden Or dropped in the cup. And, remember! no roses Will spring from the weed From unworthy seed.

How many a stripling In trouble to-day, By riotous living
With comrades too gay; With character shipwrecked Will be sorrows harvesting 'In the long run."

And "in the long run," Will the toiler fare best And takes honest rest. Who, contented and happy, Hastes not, in a day, Or a year, to heap riches That will soon pass away

The good and the evil That bide on the earth, The joy and the sorrow, The pain and the mirth. The victories won,

Will yield what was sown, lads. In the long run.'

#### Small Fruits for the Family.

A lady in Rural New Yorker writes: Ten years ago when my husband's failing health drove us from the city, we bought a farm in the hope that out-door life and a plentiful supply of fresh fruits would drive away impending invalidism. But we soon found our supply of fruit was limited to certain months of the free .- The Housekeeper. year, and that during the summer our only supplies, until apples ripened, must come from three "old-fashioned" English cherry trees and a few straggling raspberry and currant bushes. These, with a dozen forlorn, scrubby dwarf pear trees not in bearing, and a good apple orchard, constituied our stock of fruit. Two big lilacs. two clumps of pæonies and a cinnamon rose bush formed our list of ornamentals. But we soon changed all that. The thought of owning land and going without strawberries was an intolerable one to me, and the first spring after coming here I set with my own hands (because, though far from idle, they were the least busy hands in the family just then), a Wilson strawberry bed a few feet square. The next year we have never been without them since, but, of course, the bed has been renewed. The Wilson is still our favorite, although my husband whose sweet teeth are innumerable, prefers a sweeter berry, and in his search for one has tested several other varieties.

We have added to our stock of fruits from time to time by purchase and propagation, until now we have of small fruits, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants and grapes, all of choice varieties. Nor have the larger fruits been neglected; and we can "point with pride" to our growing peach, pear, cherry, sorb the superfluous grease. The time for cookplum and apple trees and say: "All these are the work of our hands." On counting up I find that the aggregate of varieties that we have planted amounts to over seventy-five, and yet we have not made any great outlay of money. be cooked while the first is being served and Our purchases having been made directly from eaten. It is better not to touch the ovsters with tinted grounds—cameo, salmon, cream, and sky the nurseryman, we have got much better terms the hand, as it tends to make them tough; all

would be hard to describe our delight in the enjoyment of a succession of delicious fruits through the whole summer. First come strawberries, which begin ripening the middle of June, and by having early and late varieties, their season is much prolonged; before they are fairly gone the raspberries, cherries and currants are ready for use, followed in rapid succession by blackberries, grapes, peaches and pears. Last summer we had fresh berries on our table from the middle of June until the first of October; and, incredible as it may seem, but probably owing to the very warm weather that month, I picked several clusters of large beautiful Kittatinnies on the 28th of October with which to decorate the wedding supper-table of a friend.

We do not propose to raise small fruits for sale, but we do intend to have an abundance for our own consumption; and one-fourth acre devoted to their culture gives us such overflowing measure that every year there is a surplus of nearly every fruit we raise, for which we find a ready sale among our less favored but wealthier neighbors, whose daughters gladly come and pick our fruit for a share, Indeed, they tell me that they can with greater case and more profit pick the fruits in our garden for a small share than to search through the woods and tangled brush-heaps for wild ones. We reduce the work of raising them to a minimum by setting our plants in long lines between the rows of young fruit trees, so that a horse and cultivator may as readily be driven between as thro'h the rows of a corn field. Treated in this manner but little hard labor is required and the young trees are also greatly benefitted and kept in a thrifty condition by the frequent stirring of the soil.

## Potatoes in Seven Ways.

Let me give you a few little hints in regard to the different methods of cooking potatoes, se

that the oft abused boiled potato may be varied during the week at dinner.

First Sunday, mashed potatoes; peel, steam, place in a pan and mash, add milk, butter and salt, and then beat like cake batter, the longer the better, till they are nice and light. This steaming and beating will be found a great improvement.

Monday, baked potatoes in their jackets. By the way, if any are left over they may be warmed over by not peeling them till cold, and then slicing.

Tuesday, peel and bake them with the roast

Wednesday, prepare them in the Kentucky style, as follows: The potatoes are sliced thin, as for frying, and allowed to remain in cold water half an hour. The slices are then put into a pudding-dish, with salt, pepper, and some milk-about half a pint to an ordinary pudding dish. They are then put into an oven and baked for an hour. When taken out, a lump of butter the size of a hen's egg is cut into small bits and scattered over the top. Those who have never eaten potatoes cooked thus do not, know all the capabilities of that escu'ent tuber. The slicing allows the interior of each potato to be examined, hence its value where potatoes are doubtful, though poor ones are not of necessity required. The soaking in cold water hardens the slices, so that they will hold their shape. The mllk serves to cook them through, and to the French bontings, and are covered with almake a nice brown on the top; the quantity ternating dashes of two colors. can only be learned by experience; if just a little is left as a rich gravy, moistening all the tatoes, this method of serving them will be very upon the street. welcome to many a housekeeper.

Thursday, peel, steam and serve whole. Friday, "potatoes a la pancake," peel, cut in frames. thin slices lengthwise, sprinkle with pepper and salt, and fry in butter or beef drippings, turning like griddle cakes.

Saturday, potatoes boiled in their jackets. These are simple ways, but give variety. On Monday and Tuesday always prepare them in peries, prevails this season. some way in the oven so as to leave top of stove

#### To Fry Oysters.

To fry oysters, take two dezen "selects" or New York counts," drain off liquor; have prepared cracker dust (which may be made by rolling crackers under a rolling pin, or bought of almost any grocer), take one oyster at a time, roll in cracker dust, and lay on a meat board or platter by itself until all are so encased, and laid in rows; let remain fifteen minutes; now take the oyster first rolled in cracker dust and dip in beaten egg (yolk and white beaten together) then the second oyster and so on until all are dipped, then roll in cracker dust, following same order as before. Let them remain from half to three-quarters of an hour had all the strawberries we could use, and we It is important to follow the same order in each operation, to give the liquor of the syster time to drain out and be absorbed by the cracker dust; now heat in a frying-pan one pound of clarified fat or lard; when the blue smoke ribbons. arises (which indicates a heat of \$375°, the proper cooking point,) drop into it a peeled pototato or piece of hard bread, which has the effect of preventing the fat growing hotter; drop in the oysters very lightly, and when a light brown turn to brown the other side, and then remove to a colander to drain a moment, or lay upon a piece of brown paper, which will abing is about three minutes. Serve while hot on a hot platter. Fried oysters, to be at their best, must be eaten as soon as cooked; and when a second supply is likely to be needed, it should the rolling and dipping may be done with a Our fruit is nearly all in bearing now, and it fork, without mangling the oyster.—The Housekeeper.

## Flashes of Fashion.

The following advance notes on the fashions for the coming spring season, have been placed at our disposal by Messrs. Ehrich Bros., of New York, the publishers of Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly:

Bonnets are decreasing in size.

Hats for the coming season are large. Chips are the most popular American bon

nets. Black costumes will be as much worn as ever The "Sportsman's Jacket" has many

ockets. Crape fabrics of every kind are very fash onable.

Linen collars will never go entirely out o

Turkey-red is revived in the form of the tur

ey-red oil calicoes worn forty years ago. French buntings in all colors, as well as black and white, are found among late impor-

Large, round, embroidered collars will b worn by children and misses

Cravat bows-a la Sarah Bernhard-much arger than ever, are worn with the simplest spring toilets.

Scotch ginghams are still worn by many con ervative ladies of acknowledged taste.

Full fraises of lace, worn high in the re more fashionable than linen collars. Linen cuffs are worn frequently when the col-

ar is discarded. The full sleeve, gathered into a cuff at the vrist, is revived for spring house-dresses.

Elaborate evening coiffures are discarded by very young ladies.

Girls in their teens discard puffs, frizettes and elaborate chignons.

Turbans and small directoires are the leading early spring bonnets.

Beaded passementeries will trim many silk and satin early spring wraps.

Mantels and mantelets bid fair to take the place of dolmans and visites.

The jauntiest spring walking-jacket takes the name of the "Sportsman." Strings to bonnets during the summer will be

discarded by most young ladies. Hair-dressers have discovered how to dye or

turn the hair ashy blonde or drab. Golden hair is now less fashionable than ashy blonde.

White toilets will be very fashionable again this summer. Quantities of white French bunting are found

among goods of that kind. Pleasant brown is one of the most fashiona-

ble spring colors. The wearing of white or colored spencers

with black or dark skirts is revived. Valenciennes and Breton continue to be the favorite lace for infants' and small children's

wear. Old fashioned lutestring ribbons, with tapelike borders or feather-edges are revived. Coiffures of married women are high and

elaborate. Corduroy underskirts will con inner to be worn under draperies of silk foutard, Yeddo crape, and light woolen dress goods.

The new worden mixtures are no hoazier than

A large square kerchief of India muslin, with a wide hem and an edging of Languedoc slices, then it is right. In a year of small po- lace, is worn around the neck either in-doors or

Full mourning bonnets are made of crape, arranged in flat folds upon close-fitting turban A favorite among spring bonnets has a full

crown of rich silken material with a wide brim of fancy straw.

The fashion of making the entire basque of a different fabric to that of the skirt and its dra-

Quantities of tiny green bugs and beetles are placed among the feathers and flowers that trim chip bonnets.

Figured silks of light quality, brocaded in gay Japanese colors and designs, are to be used for draperies over skirts of plain bunting.

Exquisite printed American satins are sold at low prices for forming parts of silk and fine wool fabrie costumes. Dresses with plain corsages, plain tight

sleeves, and plain skirts without flounces, tabliers, or overskirts, are worn by some very fashionable women. Only very costly fabrics, such as velvet and

brocade, can be used for dresses with plain corsages, sleeves and skirts. The favorite cap for small girls is made of bands of tucked muslin alternating with needle-

wrought insertion, and finished with a full lace Some of the new ribbons have the colors and designs of old tapestries and are called Gobelin

The oriental looking oil calicoes having a black ground covered with Japanese designs in bright colors, will be used for basques and dra-

peries over black silk skirts. A novelty in hosiery consists of a Lisle or Of silk lace stocking; as the clock covering the entire stocking is very open, the hose is worn over another stocking of the same or a contrast-

ing shade. Large pelerine collars, reaching far down on the shoulders and finished with a high fraise in the neck, are found among collections of fash-

ionable spring lingeric. Handsome brocaded wool goods have delicate blue-while the brocaded figures are of satin in dull red, old gold, heliotrope, and sapphire

Scarfs of scarlet tulle, beaded with tiny pearl beads, are worn to advantage by those to whom scarlet is becoming, in place of the white illusion neck-scarfs of last fall.

Buttercups, yellow primroses, daisies jonquils, black and yellow polyanthus, yellow chrysanthemums, and all flowers with yellow centers or yellow disks, including corsage bouquets of a single open sunflower and two buds, are the fancy of the season.

Fleur de The, or tea-flower, is the name of one of the prettiest of the new crape fabrics for spring wear. It is as thin as cambric or nainsook muslin, elastic like crape, and returns :c its crinkled form after being laundered.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Since I commenced writing my "Tree Experience" for the Farmer, I am flooded with letters asking all sorts of questions, and it I can turnish trees, &c., of various kinds. I commenced answering these letters but soon found I should have to employ a clerk or two to keep up, and now I request all seeking infor-mation through me to do as B. of Wellington, did in No. 12,-ask through the FARMER, and I will answer as I find time. One answer in the FARMER may do for seyeral persons. But I wish to state that I have but small retail nursery; am not wholesaling, nor sending plants by mail; am 23 miles southwest of Hutchinson, my railroad station, and too inconvenient to Can sell more at my nursery than I have yet. tisement in the Kansas Farmer to that effect.

B., of Wellington, wants me to tell why his young seedling evergreens and larch died. It is impossible to tell without knowing all the conditions. Perhaps dry, hot winds, killed them. Young evergreen and larch, which have the same characteristics in many respects, are very difficult to grow from seed by the inexperienced. Too much moisture will damp them off; too much sun heat, or hot wind, will burn them up, and blowing sand will beat the tender plants

I wish all correspondents would sign their true names and post office address, for the public good.

Lay aside beshfulness.

B, P. HANAN. Lay aside bashfulness. A yery hard W. to NW, wind and 890 above

yesterday (March 26). Cooler to-day. Too dry yet. Langdon, Reno Co., Kas.

#### Advertisements.

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



NOW READY Object Teaching AGENTS

Stock Doctor and Live-Stock Encyclopedia, embracing Horses, Cuttle, Shrep, Swine and Poultry-their breeds, breeding, training, care and management; their diseases, prevention, symptoms and remedies, Giving lates; and most onlightened methods By J. D. Russell Manning, M. D., V. S. With 100 pages, 400 Illustrations, and 2 superb charts. Theodof for agents. For terms address N. D. Thompson & Co., Pubs., St. Louis, Mo.

PIANOS \$150 TO \$400...All strictly first-class. Sold at wholesale factory prices. Highest Honors at centendial Exhibition. Mathashek's Scale for Square Grands. Finest Uprights in America. 12,000 in use. Catalogue of 48 pages free.

\*\*UBILEE ORGANS, the best in the world. An 8 stop organ only \$65; 13 stops \$97; circular free. All sent on 15 days trial, freight free if unsatisfactory. Fractory 57th 8t and 10th Ave. Sheet Music at 1-3d price; catalogue of \$9000 choice pieces sont for 3c stamp. Address Mendelssehn Piano Co., Box 2058, N. Y.

## THE AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR.

Cheep, Portable, Practical Catelogue free.
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THE CHICAGO WITNESS
60 cents Con trial 6 mos.
Choice, cheering, comforting.
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Apparatus and Supplies. Complete outfits a specialty. Best boiler in market. Send for circulars and net prices. Every dairyman seeing this will confer a favor by sending for a circular.

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sizes of each kind made. Three
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made. Best material used, and
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One Churn at wholesale where
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CONNISII & CURTIS,
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Living Hippopotami, The Only \$50,000, Twenty Sea Lion, Polar Elephant, Amphibious Leopard and Siberian Seal

The Only \$18,000 Drove of Six Performing Col-

orado Cattle; The Only 5:2.0 o Two-Morned Hairy Rhinoceros; the Only Delegation of the Chicas and Braves, who appear at each performance in a most wild and thrill nig equation drama\_expressly arranged for them and graphically illustrating the savage onslaught and single combats of border warfare;

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50 Chromo, Glass. Scroll, Wreath and Lace cards ,100 Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct,

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

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New Ginard Bla Rings, if a ctuding a 7 ngue les de, is but a, is
Knee Swalls, Walnut Case, warming and stand is hock \$900.
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Further Information Addre JOHN A. CLARK,

LAND COMMISSIONER Fort Scott, Kansas

## THE STRAY LIST. Apple Trees So Low! TREES AND FLOWERS!

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1856, accident 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds the dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to erward by mail, notice containing a complete description fauld strings, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANANA FARMER, together with the sum-of fifty cents with an unimal contained in said notice."

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

Troken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of April, except when found in the hard enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except critisms and homehadders, can take up a stray.

a stray.

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

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

places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an amidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash-value. He shall alse give a bond to the state of double the value, and stray. The peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posling) make out and return to the Count, (ten days after posling) make out and return to the Count, (ten days after posling) finder out and return to the Count, (ten days after posling) finder out and return to the Count of the count of

description and value of such sirsy.

If such siray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the Karsas Farmar in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju lice of the Pacco of the county, having first notified the aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of I tharges and costs.

I tharges and costs.

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

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

In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, shall pay into the County Tressury, deducting all costs of taking app, posting and taking care of, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray, can be stray, or take the same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty — a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty — a misdemeanor and shall forfeit double the value of such stray.

Strays for the week ending April, 14.

Cloud County—E. E. Swearingin, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up Feb. 23d., 1880, by Mathew Maker of Buffalo tp, Cloun Co., Kas., one brown colored horse, medium size, 10 years old, mark and brands on left hip but undistinguishable. Valued at \$25.

MARE—Also one dark brown mare five years old, no marks or brands. Valued at \$25.

Jackson county—J. G. Porterfield, elerk.

STERR—Taken up March 10, 1880, by John L. Wright of
Cedar tp, one red steer one year old past, white star in foremead, no brands or marks perceivable. Valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending April 7.

Gowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Rhodes, March 10, 1886, case bay mare, supposed to be about 7 years old, 13 hands high, white star in face and right fore foot white, said plare after being taken up fosted cold described as follows: A marc cold, color light bay, white star in forchesd, the two animals valued at \$28.

Franklin county-A. H. Sellers, elerk. HBIFER—Taken up by John Donnonnos, March 17, 1889. Ohlo tp, one white roan helfer, small size, one year old learn spring, valued at \$12.

Rush county.—F. E. Garner, clerk HORSE—Taken up by Patrick Humey, Hampton tp. Feb., 1860, one bay horse, white spot in forshead, black mane dt kail, 16 hands high and about 8 years old, and valued 816. at \$10. HEIFHR—Taken up by Nathan Fields, March 1, 1866, one red 4 year old heifer, allt in left ear, no other mark or brand valued at \$14.

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M. Ded Codow (Name of the package).

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56 Red Cedars (Nursery grown) — 5 to 16 inches.

106 Tullp Trees, 4 to 5 inches. 106 White Ash, 6 to 10 inches.

106 Doywood (White Here inches) — 6 to 10 inches.

106 Box Eder, 6 to 10 inches. 106 Red Badd, 4 to 8 inches.

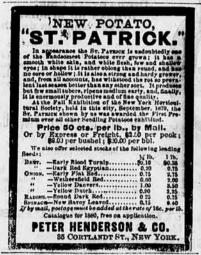
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E. P. ROE, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.



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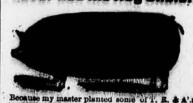
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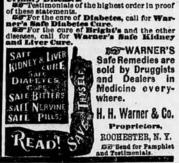
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Kidd & Harris, 93 bulls about ready for service; also several others whose cutries are not at hand. Sale to commence each day at 12 o' lock. For catalogues address Joseph Kidd, Pleasant Hill, Mo. Any one wishing to enter stock in sale supplement can address me 10 days previous to sale at Kansas City, Mo.

P. C. KIDD.

Attention is called to the Short-horn sales of the Jackson County Association to be held the week after above at same place. For catalogues address C. C. Childs, Independence, Ho; then the week after son County Association the Hamilton's will sell Short-horns at same place. For catalogues address A. L. Hamilton, Kansas City; July 2d, Wm. Warrield, Lexington, Ky.; July 3d, Walter Handy and Charley Spilman Catalogues for the two above Short-horn sales address P. C. Kidd, Lexington, Ky., after the 1st of July. Reduced rates on nearly all railroads entering Kansas City.



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## farm Letters.

WAKEFIELD, Clay Co.-This place is 81 miles west by north from Topeka. We are looking anxiously for rain. Wheat is looking well, notwithstanding the dry weather, but some fields of late sown are suffer ing. Kansas winds have been blowing for a couple of weeks with now and then a days' cossation and occasionally a lull for an hour-and what winds! From my window with a glass, I can see the wreck of two windmills. We have sent all our top soil up to Nebraska. For days our trees, four or five rods from the house have been hidden from view by the clouds of dust that were whirling by. I am almost afraid to tell you how people are rushing in. Five car loads of household stuff came to this place at one time, and over a hundred people within a few days came to stay and have settled right here. Improved farms of 80 acres with small houses sell for \$800 to \$1,300; unimproved land for from 4 to 8 dollars an acre. Peaches are "grae up." I hope to be able to write next of grateful and refreshing showers.

M. S. L. B.

Oasis, Saline Co.—Farmers are all very busy in this part of the Smoky Hill Valley. Some are putting in oats, some plowing for corn, and will soon be ready to plant. Wheat is damaged to a considerable extent; that sown late stood the winter the best. Sever al fields that were thought killed out are taking a new start. We had a good shower on the 23d ult., the first I think since last November, followed by a severe "blizzard" on the 26th and 27th. Peach es will be almost an entire failure; as apple trees do not do well there are not many apple orchards in this county. Spring is opening beautifully. Many are taking an active interest in forest trees, and the prairie which but a few years ago was the abode of the In-dian and buffalo, will soon be dotted here and there with beautiful groves. We have had the finest winter I ever saw, only about one or two inches of snow fell, and that was on the 12th of March.

The people here are waking up in the cause of Pro-hibition and getting ready for the full election. God speed the time when the whisky shops of Kansas will be wiped out of existence and Profibition resound throughout our land.

Work I understand is soon to commence on the McPherson Branch railroad; when it is finished, it will give us a direct route from Salina to Texas.

We think the FARMER the best agricultural paper in the west.

LAFAYETTE WELLS.

ABILENE, Dickinson Co.-I resolved sometime ago to write for the FARMER again, just as soon as we had another rain; and after a long and rather impatient waiting the rain came. It commenced on the morning of March 24th and fell in little showers during the whole day. No need of a "dam" to retain the precious drops, for they came down so gently that ev-ery one sunk where it fell. That was just the kind of rain we needed. All the dry ground was soaked through. We needed it so long before it came, but it

has savad what was left. We are not a stock-raising people, although many are engaged in that business. It would be well if other farmers here kept more stock than they do instead of depending so much on grain. This is a herd previous years, and to the new comers who have law county and wheat is the great staple. It has had a serious struggle for existence since the Arctic wave of February 27th. Previous to that date the prospect was fine. The fields were beautifully green. Winter planted spring wheat was coming up nicely and spring seemed at hand. Spring work was well under way; plowing, planting, making gardens and setting hens. Prairie chickens drumming, larks and wild geese on the wing, and land agents equally busy and happy were flying about in all directions. But the change came, sudden, sharp, and without any warning or apparent anticipation on the part of the farmers or the birds either.

Under the severe cold of that time the wheat lost its pretty color, and the dry weather and high winds seemed bound to complete the work of destruc-tion. We had a snow in March but it was too light and dry to help much. There was no lack of moisture in the ground for we had heavy rains in the fall-and at least a sufficient quantity during the winter, and the wheat that was deep rooted enough to reach the under strate of moist soil, fared well in spite of wind and frost. But the dry freezing lifted and loosened the soil, and the wheat being lifted with it, re-ceived very little benefit for the time, from the moisture underneath. The surface became dry and loose as sand, and in some fields the wind blew this away from the roots of the wheat.

It seems to me that the use of a roller under such circumstances, or rather before the ground becomes so dry, would be a great help. I see that one of the FARMER'S correspondents reports favorably of it. In speaking of our present prospects, I must say that my observations are confined to my own neighborhood,

I have heard some say that the damage is not so great as was at Irst supposed. I know that some fields look quite as well as ever, and others, have visi-bly improved since the rain, although they are thinner than before. All the spring wheat planted prior to the first of March is destroyed.

Broadcast wheat has suffered much worse than drilled, and in the latter there is quite a difference in different fields. It is plain to see that the best fields are those where the ground was carly and well prepared last summer, and the wheat planted quite early so that it made a good root in the fall. It is to be hoped that early planting will be made the rule. A farmer here advises that the stubble should be broken up just as soon as the crop is out of the road. Plant as early as the latter part of August if favora-

ble or the first week in September at furthest. Does any one know how wheat planted among corn stalks would do here? People are going right along with their spring plowing. Some have finished. Spring wheat, oats, and potatoes are planted, and young chickens have been standing the storm for some weeks past. Tree planting is not neglected; cottonwood of course takes the lead. The catalpa "craze" is just beginning here. It is reported that the peaches are killed. We are getting a goodly share of the heavy immigration that is pouring into Kansas this spring. I judge from the amount of lumber of all kinds, which I see hauled out into the country that farm improvements will be extensively made

A number of the FARMER's correspondents claim that corn stalks should be out with a stalk cutter in-stead of burning them, giving as their reason that the burning impoverishes the land. Haven't these broad prairies been burnt off year after year eve since grass first grew upon them? Their present richness after such a long course of that treatment seems to indicate that ashes are a good fertilizer. I have seen the stalk cutter come into favor years ago where I lived then, and I saw it go out completely. People concluded that the dry refuse left on the land, would only harbor chinch and other insects. Burn ing is the mode here both for field and prairie. But I feel rather certain that these extensive fires have much to do with raising the wind-literally of course. That item belongs to the other side of the question, but I thought I'd mention however. Your Wamego ventilate the land. That idea seems especially amusing to me at this time. Brothers, if you want land that is sufficiently ventilated, come to Dickinson. We have a grand old unpatented contrivance here of Mother Nature's own invention. It is in motion now, and has been off and on all spring, but for the last few days has been working at a high pressure as a send-off to stormy March. Saturday (27th) was the most remarkable of the season; rather a "natural henomenon," indeed, all the movable soil went commenced with and since then has been traveling back again.

Our neighbor's houses are blurred out of sight in a whirling fog of yellow dust. The very cream of the land, so to speak, is affoat in the air around and above us. Real estate changes hands without any trouble some preliminaries of bargain and sale or making of deeds. You do not know neighbor, where the topdressing of your lands will light when this "rear ranging and shifting" is finally finshed, or whether you will get the worth of it back again. Possibly this ventilated soil is fertilizing; but I know its effects on

housekeepers is quite depressing.
This is not intended by way of sarcasm at all. Everything in Kansas knows how to "get up and dust." and it is this same quality which wins so much admiration from all the rest of the world besides our selves.

BUTTERFLY, Kingman Co.-Wheat is looking splen didly here; oats all sown and most of the corn ground plowed. We had a heavy rain here the 24th of March just in time to encourage and gladden the despondent and hombsick ones. Grass is starting nicely. Stock of all kinds has wintered well. Tree planting is the order of the day, Success to the "Old Reliable," Long may it live and continue its good work; I am a full believer in its principles, and am doing all I can to widen its circulation.

JACOB CLEMMER.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co.-Everything is now (April 5) beginning to look lovely. We had a wind and hallstorm on Thursday and heavy rain all night; Friday we saw a waterspout east of us. Plowing is the order of the day. Oats are up; wheat is looking splendidly especially that which had been rolled Lots of gardens made. Every one appears work. We have several new comers this spring, Some are sowing alfalfa. We have a patch of clover and timothy sown two years ago this spring, from which we cut three crops last year, and is looking beautifully green now. We spread fine manure on it

every year.

We have a lively farmers' club in Everett township which meets at the members' houses once a me It consists of farmers, their wives, sone and daughters. We have select reading, lectures, essays and dis cuss questions on farm topics. A good dinner is dis-cussed, and the youngsters indulge in games, and altogether have a very enjoyable time, with none the less farm work done on account of these monthly

We have a lovely and romantic county, with numerous little streams whose banks are lined with trees which add much to the beauty of the scenery. Peach trees are very full of bloom. C. H. NICHOLS.

BOYLE STATION, Jefferson Co., April 2.—This place is 25 miles northeast of Topeka. Can any of the read-ers of the Kansas Farmer tell me whether it will pay ors of the Kassas Farmer tell me whether it will pay to burn lime as a ferfilizer for an orchard and field crops, the price of coal at \$10.51 a ton and awood at \$1 a cord. Thave read in several papers that air slacked lime scattered on growing wheat would stop the ravages of the chinch bug. Can any Kansas farmer youch for the correctness of the same? In this locality the corn crop last year was damaged by the bugs. There has more land changed hands previous years, and to the new comers who have come to make their homes among us we extend a cordfal welcome. Knowing that energetic men will succeed anywhere, why it is that those with means to buy land will go to the western part of the state, when good unimproved land can be bought for \$8 to \$12 per acre, and good improved land, in this county, for \$15 to \$25 per acre, I cannot account for. It is un-deniable that the eastern part of the state has many advantages. The wheat that farmers thought was so badly winter killed, seems to rejoice, as the rains are bringing it along nicely.

Fr. LARNED, Pawnee Co.-Ft. Larned is 250 mile southwest from Topeka. Pawnee county is very dry, and it is barely possible we will have a half crop of winter wheat. Some parts of the county will have fair wheat if we have rain soon, but here along the Pawnee Valley we can't have much if it rains "ever so much." Some fields are dead now. Some of the carliest and the latest is the best. That which is not through the ground seems to have more life in it than that which got a little start last fall. Stock is looking well. The most of our cattle have gone through the winter without feeding. A little feed would have been no disadvantage to them, especially during the March snow. Some farmers are sowing oats, while others are waiting to see if it is going to rain. will be a large amount of rice corn planted this spring, and a considerable amount of millet sown if it rains before seeding time.

Belle Plain, Sumner Co., April 4.—150 miles from Tepeka, SW. on state line. Since my last our part of the country has been visited by a rain, hail and wind storm. The rain did much good, The hail and wind did some damage in this vicinity. Our wheat never looked better, every stool contains from 8 to 20 stalks. hes in full bloom. bid fair for a good crop. Farmers all busy planting; ground in No. 1 order. I saw in one of the issues of the FARMER that there was but one kind of catalpa, I thought there was two, and have corresponded with a number of nurserymen and they all say there is

two distinct species.

Since our county has had ratiroad communication immigration has been pouring into the county. Our town represents almost all kinds of industries and trades. We need a furniture house, an elevator or two and a bank. From the present prospect there will be an immense amount of wheat shipped from here next fall, and any person coming here and going into any kind of business would stand a fair chance of succeeding. H. C. STCLAIR.

SALINE COUNTY, March 30 .- Our wheat prospect is pretty good so far. It has suffered from cold and drouth, but on the 24th of March we had three-quarters of an inch of rainfall, the first drop for fiftyour days, which came just in season to save the crop. Probably about one-tenth of the seeding has pe ished, and it is about equally divided between the arliest and the latest sowing. It is worse injured on the bottom lands than on the uplands. The August own wheat that would hide a rabbit last fall, is the most injured. We have thought that we could not ow too early, but last fall many did.

I think that this county has reached its maximum production of wheat. Corn, cattle and hogs are rapidly coming to the front. I do not know what we should have done this winter but for the money brought into the county by the cattle and hogs, as our crop of wheat was largely a failure.

The cattle men that have sold have done well, and

to doubt those who are still feeding will also do well. They have bought corn from fifteen to twenty cents, thus making a market for those forced to sell it, and will make a good profit in putting it into beef. The hogs are more largely distributed among farmers in lots of five to one hundred head, and all are striving to increase their stock and preparing to plant much more corn than heretofore. The stock of hogs is generally good—Berkshires, Poland Chinas and their crosses, and at the present price, \$3.50 per hundred. good management will net 30c to 40c per bushel for the corn fed, and at these figures corn is a much better paying crop than wheat at 80c to 90c.

We had our plows running nearly all the month of January, and so could afford to sit in the house during the March blizzards, and we would liked to have taken our wheat and fruit trees inside too, which both suffered badly. Peaches on the high lands killed. Most of the oat crop is sown. Corn land is rapidly being got ready for planting. Last year we commenced to plant April 1st, but this season is more WM. PETTES.

MOSELEY, BELL & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

FARM MACHINERY FORWARDING AGENTS AND SEEDSMEN. General Agents for the sale of the EUREKA MOWER and BAKER GRAIN DRILL. Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. Catalogues by mad on application. Prompt attention to small orders as well as large ones. Descriptive Pamphlets and prices of Mower and Drill furnished both Dealer and Farmer in answer to inquiries. Eastern Manufacturers wishing to reship machines at KANSAS CITY, will please address us at 1194 UNION AVENUE.



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