THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Crime and Criminals.

No truth is more palpable than that crime prevails and criminals abound in all parts of our country. The inquiry into the causes of such extensive prevalence of crime, is a subject of thrilling interest and weighty importance to both the statesman and the philanthropist. Though this subject has been frequently discussed, a brief reference to a few of the most prominent influences that operate to produce this state of affairs, may not be without interest to the reader.

The first and greatest cause of crime that exists in this country is that great source of human woe and misery—the liquor traffic. According to the almost unanimous testimony of judges, jurists and philanthropists, about three-fourths of all the crimes with which the courts have to deal are committed under the influence of this chief enemy of our race. When we remember that this prolific source of so large a proportion of the crime that injures society, it appears unaccountable that such a business should be tolerated in any civilized community, but not only is it tolerated but it is even encouraged and protected by the laws of the land. We look with horror and astonishment on the old laws relating to witchcraft and other similar matters, enacted by our fathers, but these were mild and christian when compared with laws that we enact to sanction and protect this most diabolic of all traffics. It will certainly go down to posterity as an unexplained and unexplainable mystery that a people professing to be guided by enlightened and humane principles, should ever sanction such a business as the liquor traffic. The history of the past and the knowledge of the present, prove, beyond question, that if this source of crime were dried up, a large portion of the crime that now exists would speedily cease to plague the community.

The cause of the prevalence of crime is the uncertainty of punishment speedily following the commission of crime. Could every person, when about to commit a crime, feel a reasonable assurance that condign punishment would be speedily meeted out, it would serve as a most powerful and effective preventive of such deeds of wrong.

The responsibility of this failure to enforce the law is divided among a number of parties who have a greater or less control of the matter. We have unfortunately reached a period in the prosecution of crime when justice seems to have her eyes unbandaged and her ears open for the reception of proposals of bribery. If the criminal be able to command the aid of wealth or of powerful friends, the chances for his punishment are very greatly diminished. This also has a reflex influence in awakening sympathy for the poor who fall into the clutches of the law. The fact that persons of wealth and high social position are permitted to escape punishment on account of these influences, while it is a great outrage upon public right and justice, and should be frowned down, is in fact no excuse for failing to punish those who are less favored. A willful violator of law is a criminal and should be dealt with as such without reference to his surroundings. When judges and juries thus impartially meet out justice to all offenders alike, in proportion to the turpitude of their crimes, it will have a powerful influence in restraining and preventing crime in society. A failure here is a very fruitful cause of crime.

Another evil that has a demoralizing influence on society and greatly encourages crime, is a disposition on the part of some to find fault with and prosecute those who undertake the enforcement of the law by bringing offenders to justice. In almost every community may be found persons who, while claiming to be in favor of the enforcement of the law and of order, will yet, if a criminal be arrested, throw all their sympathies and influence in favor of the criminal, and against those who have undertaken the thankless task of maintaining law and order by bringing the violators to justice. Such a course is prejudicial to good morals and to good government. It encourages crime in two ways: first, by showing to evil disposed persons that if they commit crime they may rely on the sympathy of this class of persons; second, by discouraging a rigid and healthful enforcement of the laws, as it gives all to understand that those who attempt to punish crime have not only the criminal and his immediate friends to meet, but all this class of opposers. The influence of such persons is demoralizing and tends to destroy good government.

These are a few, and but a few, of the evil influences that are at work that cause such a general prevalence of crime in the country. The remedies will suggest themselves.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

This criminal question needs overhauling and reorganizing from top to bottom. The old system of punishing crime has been so emasculated by the "progress of the age" that the crude, unscientific methods of a darker age for the prevention of crime, have become impractical in a great measure, and the present system of punishment for many crimes and criminals, is more of a luxury than a penalty for the parties committing the offense.

Haworth Check Rower.

As showing how greatly in request is this machine, the manufacturers last season were forced to run day and night, for a large part of the season, to fill their orders; but with their manufacturing capacity fully doubled, they now hope to be able to fill promptly all orders, although at this writing largely in excess of any previous year.

The firm has shown great enterprise in its efforts to perfect the Check Rower, giving it their unrelaxed attention since its introduction in 1869, sparing neither money or pains to bring out the best and most valuable additions to its efficiency.

In the earliest experiments with Check Rowers, Geo. D. Haworth, its inventor, in 1866-7-8 used iron wire, and demonstrated then what has been learned at heavy cost by many others since, that iron wire would not answer the purpose for a check line; but by the recent manufacture of Bessemer steel wire, an article is afforded that meets the requirements of a complete Wire Check Rower. With a wire adapted for this purpose, his large experience came to hand to assist in developing the necessary devices by which it is applied to the old, reliable standard Haworth Check Rower, that stands now, as it ever has, without a rival, a wire as well as a rope check rower. And it is without doubt truly stated that theirs is the first and only perfectly successful wire check rower, one that is perfectly adapted to any and every condition of ground in which a check rower must of necessity be used—consequently is due this firm the credit of giving to the farmer of the great west the first, the last and the best practical check rower.

The transferring of the check line over the proper distance for the next succeeding rows is absolutely essential in a check rower, in order that the operator may always have perfect control, not only over the check line, but also in governing the accuracy of the drop in each and every kind of land—hilly, rough or foul. For, if it was dragged over sideways, obstructions and variations in the lay of the land would fasten and withhold the check line from entering the machine at the same angle, and cause a change of tension, tight or slack, as the case may be, thereby drawing the line from its checking position, making smooth, level land a condition of its success. Dragging the line into position also causes canting, or looping, of the planter, by which one row is planted too deep and the other too shallow.

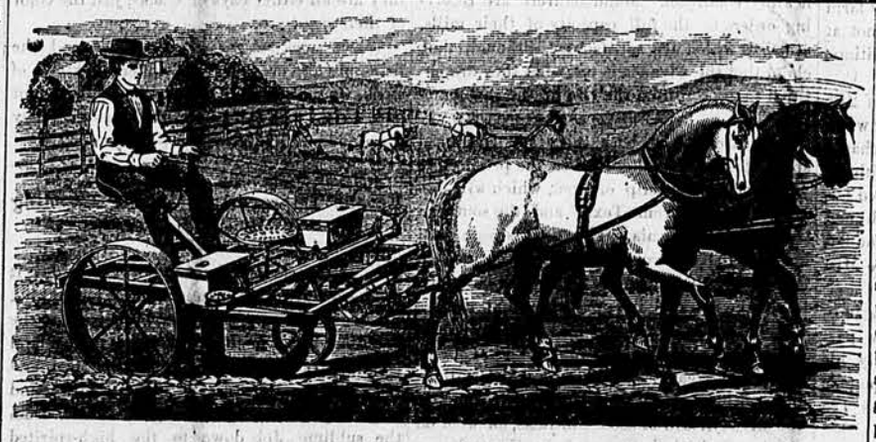
The Haworth Check Rower will plant five acres more a day than any other, as the wire is not removed from the machine in planting the entire field.

The above are considerations that the farmer, unacquainted with the essential principles necessary in a good check rower, should not fail to fully weigh before purchasing, if he would save himself trouble and vexation.

Look Out for the Swindlers.

The *Western Agriculturist* gives the tree-peddling swindlers a boost in the following style. Pass it round and keep it warm for them. There are other rogues on the tramp and "the make" too. Keep a sharp lookout for them. In some parts of the country where the granges are strong they keep their members well protected against the depredations of these rogues:

"Tree agents are now in the field with their new and wonderful fruits—winter-keeping grapes, strawberries that grow on bushes, cranberries for the prairie, blue roses, apples and pears on Canada and French stock, and a score of new dodges to get ahead of legitimate nurserymen. Better buy of your home nurseries or send your order by mail to some reliable nursery than give your order to a traveling tree agent who often fills it with such stock as he can get cheap, regardless of varieties. He gets his money and his warranty is worthless. But all these men must be allowed a good profit, for when they sell out their business, they never get much for the good-will."



HAWORTH WIRE CHECK ROWER.

Temperature.

The following record of temperature kept by Mr. P. Doran, Fenwick, Republic county, Kansas, has been furnished the KANSAS FARMER. The record is for the months of November and December, 1879, and January 1880. Temperature is noted at sunrise, aiming to get the lowest degree for the date. The three dates marked B, in December, denotes below zero, the mercury having fallen below only three times thus far this winter.

Date.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Date.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
1	18	30	24	17	32	7	26
2	18	26	30	18	23	14	28
3	13	18	32	19	29	18	38
4	26	38	38	20	14	6	20
5		28	40	21	28	14	44
6		24	32	22	29	B 2	20
7	52	24	45	23	24	3	19
8	40	20	26	24	28	B 15	28
9	32	32	20	25	30	B 14	27
10	42	8	32	26	58	6	26
11	59	1	38	27	34	24	28
12		1	16	28	17	30	14
13		20	18	29	17	4	22
14	32	8	36	30	30	8	14
15	32	4	18	31		8	12
16	48	20	34				

There is no knowledge essential to success in stock breeding that cannot be attained by any one of average intelligence; but that this knowledge *must* be attained, is a thing that every aspirant must realize, and the sooner he comes to such a realization the more economically will his subsequent information be attained. Very much knowledge is essential that cannot be obtained from books. The mere book stock breeder will find disappointment at every turn. Some peculiarity will develop, the causes of, and the remedy for which he will search in vain among his books to find out—the one, perhaps the result of his own ignorance and incompetency, and the other, some simple change in diet or surroundings—all of which he might have learned from some unlettered farmer of average intelligence. The man who would scoff at the idea of investing thousands of dollars in some branch of manufacturing of which he had no practical knowledge, may often be found launching into the business of stock raising in some of its branches on a scale, and under conditions which, to one of experience, would indicate certain failure. Practical knowledge of all the details is essential to success in nearly every kind of business, and none more so than in the business of breeding and feeding domestic animals, and more especially when it is to be conducted on a large scale.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal.*

Railroad Legislation.

The following are the provisions of the Regan Railroad Bill, which has been shelved by congress, through the committee to whom it was referred, refusing to report it to the house. Last year one house passed the bill, but it was smothered in committee in the other. We give below the first six sections of the bill, which state all the requirements. The sections omitted prescribe penalties for violations of the law. There is nothing in the bill which would be likely to bear hardly upon railroads. Unjust rebates, favoritism and pooling are prohibited; also charging more for carrying freight on a part than over the whole length of the road. The railroads had better submit gracefully to equitable law, before the public passion forces a law onto them that will be onerous. Their power will be but as a reed before public indignation, if fairly aroused. The storm is coming, they may depend upon it:

A BILL

To Regulate Inter-State Commerce and to Prohibit Unjust Discrimination in Common Carriers:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged alone or associated with others in the transportation of property by railroad from one state or territory to or through one or more other states or territories of the United States, or to or from any foreign country, directly or indirectly to charge to or receive from any person or persons any greater or less rate or amount of freight, compensation, or reward, than is charged to or received from any other person or persons for like and contemporaneous service in the carrying, receiving, delivering, storing, or handling of the same. And all persons engaged as aforesaid shall furnish, without discrimination, the same facilities for the carriage, receiving, delivery, storage, and handling of all property of like character carried by him or them, and shall perform with equal expedition the same kind of service connected with the contemporaneous transportation threof as aforesaid. No break, stoppage, or interruption, nor any contract, agreement, or understanding, shall be made to prevent the carriage of any property from being and being treated as one continuous carriage, in the meaning of this act, from the place of shipment to the place of destination, unless such stoppage, interruption, contract, arrangement, or understanding was made in good faith for some practical and necessary purpose, without any intent to avoid or interrupt such continuous carriage or to evade any of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to allow any rebate, drawback, or other advantage, in any form, upon shipments made or services rendered, as aforesaid, by him or them.

SEC. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the carriage, receiving, storage, or handling of property, as mentioned in the first section of this act, to enter into any combination, contract, or agreement, by changes of schedule, carriage in different cars, breaking carloads into less than carloads, or by any other means, with intent to prevent the carriage of such property from being continuous from the place of shipment to the place of destination, whether carried on one or several railroads, and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons carrying property, as aforesaid, to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination, for the pooling of freights, or to pool the freights of different or competing railroads, by dividing them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads, or any portion of them.

SEC. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in the transportation of property, as provided in the first section of this act, to charge or receive any greater compensation per car-load of similar property for carrying, receiving, storing, forwarding, or handling the same for a shorter than for a longer distance in one continuous carriage.

SEC. 5. That all persons engaged in carrying property, as provided in the first section of this act, shall adopt and keep posted up schedules, which shall plainly state:

First, the different kinds and classes of property to be carried.

Second, the different places between which such property shall be carried.

Third, the rates of freight and prices of carriage between such places, and for all services connected with the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, storing or handling the same.

Such schedules may be changed from time to time as hereinafter provided. Copies of such schedules shall be printed in plain, large type, at least the size of ordinary pica, and shall be kept plainly posted for public inspection in at least two places in every depot where freights are received or delivered; and no such schedule shall be changed in any particular except by the substitution of another schedule containing the specifications above required, which substitute shall plainly state the time when it shall go into effect, and copies of which, printed as aforesaid, shall be posted, as above provided, at least five days before the same shall go into effect; and the same shall remain in force until another schedule shall, as aforesaid, be substituted. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons engaged in carrying property on railroads as aforesaid, after thirty days after the passage of this act, to charge or receive more or less compensation for the carriage, receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, handling or storing of any of the property contemplated by the first section of this act than shall be specified in such schedule as may at the time be in force.

SEC. 6. That each and all of the provisions of this act shall apply to all property, and the receiving, delivery, loading, unloading, hauling, storing, or carriage of the same, on one actually or substantially continuous carriage, or as part of such continuous carriage, as provided for in the first section of this act, and the compensation therefor, whether such property be carried wholly on one railroad or partly on several railroads, and whether such services are performed or compensation paid or received by or to one person alone or in connection with another or other persons.

ED. FARMER: Please inform me, through the columns of the FARMER, when is the best time to sow flax? also, will a light freeze or frost hurt it after it is in the ground? How much seed should be sown on an acre? What is the average yield per acre in Kansas? By answering, you will oblige a constant reader and well-wisher of the FARMER. J. P. T.

Pleasanton, Kansas.

The inquiries of our correspondent were all answered most thoroughly, a week or two since, in the FARMER, by an experienced flax-grower, and he is doubtless in possession of the desired information ere this.—[ED.

The committee on railways and canals of the house of representatives at Washington, report favorably upon the bill before it to provide a water route to facilitate transportation between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. The present distance around by the Straits of Mackinaw is about a thousand miles, and navigation is often dangerous. The proposed route would be only about two hundred miles.

The country is using in its manufactures three hundred and sixty pounds of wool annually, and grows only two hundred and fifty million pounds, leaving us with a deficit of ten millions, which has to be imported from abroad. This margin is an encouragement to wool and sheep growers. If we grew more wool our woolen manufacturing would increase also.

Cheap walks from the house to the stable and other out-houses may be constructed by laying sapling trees, say six inches in diameter, parallel with each other and one and two feet apart, according to the width desired. Bind them in place by pinning ties across occasionally. Fill in the middle with sand, gravel, sawdust, or any similar material.

It is held that England will eventually become one of our best customers for our mutton sheep. To accomplish this, however, our stock of mutton sheep must not only be increased, but especial care must be taken in breeding, and special pains used in fattening.

The importation of sheep into Great Britain from the United States, is again permitted, without requiring them to be slaughtered or quarantined.

Common sense and the science of chemistry when applied to butter making, reduce the time of churning one-half, increase the product 6 per cent., the quality of the product 20 per cent., and give a rich, golden color to the butter the year round. All these improvements, together with many others, result from the use of Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers.

Farm Stock.

Among the Sheep.

The sheep owners of Mitchell and adjoining counties talk of organizing a wool-growers' association.

A neighbor and myself took a ride, a few days ago, to see the sheep. The first flock visited was that of Mr. Solon Steere, who has a flock of 700, mostly Missouri coarse wools and crosses by the use of pure-bred Merino bucks. They were in fine condition. He has the ram that sheared the forty-pound fleece last year; he is in fine condition and will shear another bouncing fleece this year.

The next sheep farm was that of John Denbora, who has 152 head. His sheep were off in the stalk field, so we did not see them; has 18 lambs now.

Next in order is Charles Brown, who has 550 sheep of his own and 25 more he is keeping on shares; has quite a number of lambs. His sheep are in fine order. John Brown's farm joins, and he has 81 head. He was not at home, but his sheep are in excellent condition; has quite a number of lambs.

Next is L. Pagett, who has a flock of 240. His sheep came in from the stalk field for water while we were there, so we had a fine chance to observe them. Mr. P. takes pains with his stock and they show that they are cared for. Mr. P. cordially invited us to stay to dinner, which we were glad to do, and for which he has our thanks. All the sheep spoken of are Missouri sheep and grade Merinos.

Next is Mr. Gifford, with pure-bred Merinos, and here we feasted our eyes, for we are partial to that breed of sheep. We saw only his ewes and one ram. They averaged 14 pounds 7½ ounces to the head last year. He has 129 head in all.

We passed Mr. H. Stansell's sheep as he was watering them—250 head, Mexican and grades. They use Merino rams.

We next visited F. & C. B. Sands, who have over 2,800 sheep in two flocks; 840 last spring's lambs by themselves. We never had seen so many sheep together before, and it was a grand sight. They feed the lambs shelled corn, and the other flock corn from the shock, fodder and all. It takes forty shocks each day, and one load of hay. They have a shed 406 feet long, built of lumber, posts set in the ground, and open to the south. They use pure-bred Merino rams; have a mixed flock, but mostly Merino.

We then turned towards home, feeling that we were well paid for our trip, and yet we have not seen nearly all the sheep. Of the others we may speak at another time, if desirable. The general feed is from one to two bushels of corn to the hundred head, each day.

Success to the FARMER. A. O. FOOTE.

Asherville, Mitchell Co., Kansas.

Mr. Foote's visit among the sheep farms in Mitchell county, presents a very encouraging outlook for the sheep business of the future in Kansas.

Walter Brown & Co's. Monthly Wool Circular.

The new year opened with a very strong market for all classes of wool, which has continued through the month of January, accompanied by an active demand from manufacturers, and a gradual hardening in prices, that established an advance of about four per cent, on our last quotations. The movement has extended throughout the entire line of wools, but owing to the small supply of medium grades, it has necessarily been much larger in the finer qualities.

In the transactions of the month, foreign wools have held a prominent position. Of these, some 18,000 bales are expected as direct importations from Australia, and a liberal amount from South America. But with the extremely small stocks of domestic unsold, and the largely increased consumption of our mills, there is little doubt that they will all be needed before the next clip of fine fleeces is available. In anticipation of a continued activity and high prices throughout the spring, manufacturers have purchased a considerable quantity of these foreign wools to arrive, which, with the amount taken in Melbourne for consumers' accounts, leaves comparatively little to come upon the markets.

Of fine fleeces the country has been carefully gleaned during the past few weeks, and almost the entire stock of these wools, outside of the mills, is now in the seaboard markets. An examination of the wool-lofts in the different cities cannot fail to impress buyers with the fact that, for the period of the year, the supply is very small, and it is clearly evident that the remainder of this grade unsold must command extreme rates during the balance of the season. The majority of our manufacturers have been more accustomed to these wools than to the imported article, and would prefer to use them, even at a cost a trifle higher; we can therefore safely count upon prices ruling fully up to the marketable value of fine foreign wools during the next few months.

The demand in medium fleeces which has existed since last spring still continues, without abatement. Transactions have been small for want of stock, but the sales of English wools were large. The latter do not, however, give entire satisfaction as a substitute for domestic clothing wools, as they yield too large a per centage of coarse sort, and work harshly. For the lots of domestic still on the market, high prices may be expected, as no other suitable wool can be obtained until the clip of the southern states is ready,

California wools have met with an active demand during the month, and large sales were effected at full figures. The gradual reduction of the assortment leaves but few desirable parcels of either spring or fall clip on the market.

The transactions in Texas wools have been of only moderate amount, owing chiefly to the small quantity in the hands of small dealers. For such lots as have passed into consumption, good prices have been obtained, and shippers are undoubtedly well satisfied with the results of the past year's operations. From Texas we hear very favorable accounts of the approaching spring clip; the season has been favorable, the sheep are generally in good condition, and the yield of wool will, more nearly than ever before, approximate the desirable features of our northern fleece wool. We anticipate for them a prominent position in the wool business of the present year; as they give the scoured pound at a less cost than fleeces, the lots of good character will be eagerly sought for by consumers, as a substitute.

The woolen goods market is at present in a healthy condition. Manufacturers are receiving orders to the full capacity of their mills, at prices which are satisfactory, although they claim that the advance is not what they are entitled to expect, from the rise in the raw material.

The attention of both the trade and local speculators is now interested in the prospective values of the new clip of wool, which will begin with that from Texas and the southern states, and California. The next season will open with all old wools more closely cleaned up than at any time since 1872, and with bare lofts in all the markets, it is probable that dealers will be early in the field, anxious to secure wools; this, with the operations of local speculators, may create an excitement, which will be followed by some reaction later in the summer. We already learn of some contracts, for wool on the sheep's back, being made in Kentucky—a course which we can only deprecate as a policy detrimental to all interested in the staple.

For the next few weeks, we anticipate a firm market and a good demand for wool, with possibly a still further hardening in prices. This will, however, depend somewhat upon the result of the auction sales in England, which will open on the 17th instant. It is customary, as shearing time approaches, to see some depression in the markets, and this may be the case during the present year, but the indications are in favor of present quotations being well maintained quite up to the opening of the next clip.

The Importance of Water for Stock.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* on the above subject says:

Water is one of the first essentials of farming. Eighty per cent. of all flesh is water, and even in what are called dry foods, water must form a large proportion if the animal is to be kept in good thrift. It is generally better to give food somewhat moist, for the purpose, making it more palatable and therefore more digestible. With our northern ice-bound winters a good supply of water for domestic animals becomes a very important consideration. Very often in cold weather stock will prefer to remain under shelter rather than go to the spring or brook where only ice cold water awaits them. It is very easy to cause animals to lose, from want of water, all that they gain by feeding grain. Lack of water is one reason why it is so difficult to keep up a flow of milk in winter. The food is not succulent and the water is generally so cold that if a cow drinks all that she requires the chill to the stomach will impair digestion. Uusually the animal will not drink enough, while the coldness of the water keeps the food from doing as much good as it should. In all basement barns, (and all barns intended for stock feeding should have a basement under their entire extent,) this matter of providing water can be settled with comparatively little expense. If the water is not too far distant from the barn, it may be brought close to the feeding trough, in pipes. If there be not a supply sufficient for this, cisterns can be built on one side of the basement, and the heat from fattening stock will prevent freezing to such an extent as to injure the walls. A barn 40x90 feet will require a cistern holding 120 barrels, and this size will usually accommodate all the animals that need be fed under such a barn. To save room, it is better to make the cistern just outside the basement wall and have the top covered deeply enough to prevent freezing. The cistern will be filled previous to the winter with the warm summer rains, and it will be far into winter before the temperature approaches the freezing point.

When roots are fed less water is needed, and it is a curious fact that a fattened animal generally drinks less in proportion than one in only store condition. There is less water in the flesh of a fat animal than in that of a poor one It is probable this fact has led farmers to believe that fattening stock do not need regular drink. But the moderate amount they require must be given regularly, or the disquiet and rough appearance of the coat will show that something is wrong. If water is kept by them all the time there will be no danger that they will drink more than is for their good. We shall not decrease the proportion of water in their flesh by furnishing less of that, but rather by giving more of fat and flesh forming elements.

Horse Breeding.

With your permission we will give the readers of the *Agriculturist* some of our experience in the way of breeding and raising horses. Seventeen years ago we purchased two black mares for breeding purposes, of the best known blood there was in this part of the state. One of them was sired by a horse that had bad eyes and finally went blind. All the colts from that mare had defective eyes, and her grand-colts were deficient in their eyes. The other mare has brought fifteen living colts and one dead. Her colts and grand-colts have good eyes, good wind and bottom. Neither one of the old mares has ever been sick or lost a feed. And what is the most remarkable about them is that all of their colts are the exact color of their sires, whether they were from jacks or horses, and each mare imparts her own temper and disposition to her offspring. I have thus given a minute descripion of the mares to show to the new beginner the importance of good blood in breeding animals; and above all be certain there is no hereditary unsoundness about them, such as bad eyes, limbs, wind, bottom, etc. The mare with weak eyes we kept to raise mules from; so that put an end to the inheritance of the disease. We have both of the old mares yet, and several of the colts and grand-colts from the mare that is thoroughly sound, and they are all either bays or blacks, just the color of their sires.

When stock-raisers get to understand the principle of breeding the different kinds of stock, we will be able to get the desired color and forms with all their make-ups that they breed for.—*E. M. Rees, in Western Agriculturist.*

Recent Improvement in the Breeding of Heavy Horses.

From the earliest times to the present day, it has been a great misfortune and loss to mankind that so little attention has been paid to the breeding and rearing of a more perfect and powerful race of horses for heavy farm and road work, and the use of the city dray and large express and truck wagon. Poets, from the sublime Job down to the high-spirited Byron, have been profuse in their descriptions and praises of the horse for war, the chase and the course; while historians, travelers and sportsmen have been ever eloquent over them in volumes of prose. Strange that the most generally useful of all the different breeds of horses should, with few exceptions, be ignored and passed by in silence, and so much be written and spoken of others which, although requisite for special purposes, and worthy of high admiration, have contributed less to the benefit of humanity. But fortunately a great change in this respect has taken place within the past few years in Europe as well as in America.

A numerous society, composed of noblemen, the landed gentry and farmers of Scotland, has recently been formed for the purpose of improving the breed of their larger sort of horses. This society takes the name of Clydesdale, and that distinguished nobleman, Earl Dunmore, has been devoting a considerable part of his time during the past two years, to editing a stud-book of their horses, classed also as Clydesdale. The first volume of this has already been published, and the matter for the second is collecting. England is now zealously following the laudable example set her by Scotland for what has long been known as the Shire and other of her best large breeds of horses. The Prince of Wales, Earl Ellesmere and other noblemen, are giving no little attention to the getting out of their stud-book, and the whole landed interest of the United Kingdom is fast waking up to the importance of importance of improvement of this most useful of all their breeds of horses.

Within the past three years 200 to 1,000 guineas ($1,000 to $5,000) has been the common price in Great Britain for select heavy horses for breeding purposes, and even 1,500 guineas ($7,500) has been refused for a few of the very choicest, while 50 to 80 guineas ($250 to $400) is the ordinary price of those for farm and dray work alone. In France, Belgium, Holland, and a few districts of northern Germany, prices have also advanced considerably, and greater attention is given than formerly to the improvement of their horses, all of which shows the rapidly increased interest in the subject abroad. Nor has this matter been neglected in America, particularly in the past four years, during which large numbers of powerful, heavy animals have been imported into Canada and the United States from Great Britain and France, with a few also from Flanders. The Clydesdale breed has been more generally preferred for Canada, while the Percheron and Norman have taken precedence in our own country.—*A. B. Allen, in Harper's Magazine.*

Poultry.

Roup.

SYMPTOMS OF THE DISEASE.

The bird has a frothy substance in the inner corner of the eye, the lids small, and in severe cases the eye ball is entirely concealed, and the fowl unable to see or feed, suffers from great depression, and sinks rapidly; the fœtid smell being unbearable. In aggravated cases the following will be found beneficial: Powdered sulphate of iron, half a drachm; capsicum powder, one drachm; extract of licorice, half an ounce; make into thirty pills; give one at a time, three times a day for three days; then take half an ounce of sulphate of iron, and one ounce of cayenne pepper in fine powder. Mix carefully a teaspoonful of these powders with butter and divide into ten parts; give one part twice a day. Wash the head, eyes, and inside of the mouth and nostrils with vinegar; it is very cleansing and beneficial.

ANOTHER REMEDY.

Pulverized charcoal, ginger and black pepper, equal parts, mixed in dough. Give two pills, size of hazel nuts, three times a day, and keep the sick chicks away from the well ones.

Charcoal and Lime.

It seems unnecessarry to repeatedly urge upon breeders the free use of charcoal, especially in the spring and early summer months, if they would have healthy fowls; but many things well known are sometimes neglected or forgotten in the poultry yard, trouble and loss coming on afterwards.

If charcoal cannot be obtained easily or without the cost of transportation from a distance, the ashes from a wood stove and the charred remnants of the fuel will furnish enough for ordinary use. These pounded up into small pieces and thrown to the fowls more plentifully when confined than when allowed to roam at large, will be eargerly made use of.

The same may be said of the use of lime to promote cleanliness and prevent disease. It should be used freely in the form of whitewash and other ways where the hens can get access to it easily, it being necessary in assisting the production of eggs. Then do not fail to supply them with these simple comforts, which too often are luxuries or entirely unknown. "Eternal vigilance" is the price we must pay, for there is no short road to success in this industry.—*Poultry Yard.*

Poultry Brevities.

(From the Poultry Yard.)

Soft food should be given warm in winter.

Take special care of your fowls in cold weather.

Provide a few heads of cabbage for your fowls in winter.

Keep your fowls under as even a temperature as possible.

Corn meal must not be mixed too wet, but should be firm and crumbly.

Exposure weakens, instead of making stock hardy. Toughening is not brought about by scanty food without shelter.

A pea-comb consists of three combs, apparently pressed together, the centre comb being the highest, and the name is derived from the resemblance to the blossom of the pea.

Permit us again to urge all breeders of poultry, who wish healthy fowls, to be liberal in supplying their fowls with charcoal. It is one of the best preventatives of disease among fowls that can be named.

When hens are laying well they should have a good supply of the raw material from which to make the shell, and one of the best things that can be given them to supply this want is good raw, crushed or granulated bone.

One thing that requires special attention, when the fowls are weather-bound, is the feeding and watering without getting filth into their food and water. Have their utensils so protected that the stock cannot either step into or roost on them.

There is no live stock on the farm that needs warmer quarters than hens. Have the henhouse so arranged that the hens may have a well-lighted room for protection during the very cold and stormy days. Keep the floor covered with fresh dirt.

Now is the time to mate up breeding stock. Select the best hens and pullets and the best cocks and cockerels, and fatten and sell off all others. This being done, better care may be given to the remaining birds.

Poultry breeding is carried on largely by fanciers who deal in fine feathered and full-blooded stock, bred strictly to color and shape of feather and body, which they sell in pairs or trios at good round prices. But there is money in raising poultry for flesh and eggs alone.

Salt in their food, when cooked, for poultry is a very proper seasoning; but salt given in its raw state is very deleterious, if much of it is eaten by fowls. We do not recommend its use in any form save when mixed with their mash of scalded meal and boiled vegetables.

Water, standing in the sun till heated, is said to be a fruitful source of cholera and other diseases among poultry. Cool, fresh water should be daily, and frequently in warm weather, supplied. Stagnant water, which almost always contains organic life, is especially to be avoided.

Apiary.

Bee-Culture and the Census.

Heretofore we have had no reliable statistics for the whole of the United States with reference to the products of bees. Some of the states have, it is true, given partial statistics through their agricultural bureaus, but even in these the incompleteness was very annoying, rendering them almost useless. Two years ago an attempt was made to get such to present before the National Convention at New York. Application was then made to the commissioner of agriculture for such statistics as were to be found at the national capital. The meager returns from the department at Washington revealed the fact that no attention had been paid to this growing industry, even though it had already assumed immense proportions—the products of honey and wax amounting to millions of dollars, annually.

As soon, therefore, as the census bureau was formed, to which was committed the preparations for taking of the "tenth census of the United States," we, as "President of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society," communicated with that bureau, through Gen. LeDuc, commissioner of agriculture. We endeavored to impress upon the census commission the importance of the industry of bee-keeping, and the value of correct information concerning its magnitude. We were then assured by the census commissioner that the bee-keeping industry and honey and beeswax production, should receive appropriate attention.

Not having heard anything further on the subject for about a year, and fearing it might be again overlooked and be omitted from the instructions and blanks given the "census takers" in the several districts of the United States, we wrote, on Dec. 15th, 1879, to special agent J. R. Dodge, Esq., who has charge of the department of agricultural products, calling his attention to the matter and inquiring if the necessary steps had been taken to obtain complete returns concerning bees, honey and beeswax in the forthcoming census. In reply we have received the following letter from the superintendent of the census, assuring us that "every effort will be made to secure complete statistics," etc.:

Dep't of the Interior, Census Office,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1879.

Thomas G. Newman, Esq., President National Bee-Keepers' Society, Chicago, Ill., 974 West Madison St.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., addressed to J. R. Dodge, Esq., Special Agent, has been referred to this office. In reply to your inquiry, I would say that every effort will be made to secure complete statistics of the production of honey and beeswax, in the approaching tenth census of the United States. The agencies best suited to this object are now under consideration. Yours very truly,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent of Census.

Knowing that the bee-keepers of the United States will be exceedingly gratified with the assurances given in the above letter, we shall offer this report for publication simultaneously to all the bee-papers in the United States. Our object being to request the bee-keepers throughout the country to be careful, while filling up the census blanks, to give the number of colonies they have, and whether natives, Italians, or hybrids; the number of pounds of honey produced, whether of honey in the comb or extracted, and the number of pounds of wax produced annually.—*American Bee Journal.*

Miscellaneous.

Working Butter—How to Do It.

The best butter-worker for private use (and it is used in many of the best creameries), is the simple lever upon a slab of hard, inodorous wood, such as oak, hickory, sugar maple, white ash, or stone. The plank or slab should be made very smooth upon its upper side, be 3½ feet long, 2 feet wide at one end, 10 inches at the other, set with the narrow end four inches lower than the wide end, with sides, 4 inches high, screwed on. This slab may stand upon three stout legs, one three inches back of the narrow end, and two at the wide end. There should be creases near the outer edges of the slab, to carry off the buttermilk pressed out. Bore a smooth, 1½ inch hole 5 inches back from the lower end, and fit in a hickory or maple pin, standing 6 inches above, and going 1½ inches below to a receiving half-inch pin, to keep it from raising out. A slot or mortice is made through this pin, 2 inches above the slab, to receive a half-inch iron pin in the end of the lever. This pin through the slab is made to turn so that the lever may be moved sidewise. Now the lever should be a 3x4 inch maple or hickory stick, 4 feet long, rounded off at one end, for handling, and a half-inch iron pin put into the centre of the other end. This lever is made smooth and square; and when the iron pin is placed in the slot of the standing peg at the lower end, and butter is placed upon the slab, the lever is brought down square upon it, and the buttermilk is easily pressed out. This is a straight downward pressure, and there is no occasion for allowing the lever to slip upon the butter. This lever is easily handled by a woman, who can work the butter from 20 cows with greater ease than that from 3 to 5 cows with the hand-ladle. When one pound is placed upon the end of the lever, it produces a pressure of three pounds upon the butter. This worker is easily kept clean, and affords room for working 25 pounds of butter at once. The butter is usually taken from the churn, placed upon the worker, and one ounce of pure salt to the pound worked in evenly, but with as little working as needful for this purpose. The butter is then placed in a pail, covered and set in a cool place till the next day, that the salt may be dissolved. It is now placed again upon the worker, and the little remaining buttermilk worked out, when it is packed in pail or tub to remain. The butter is turned over upon the worker with the hand ladle, and there is no necessity for touching the butter with the hand. Twenty-five pounds may be worked in a few minutes, and will not tire any woman of moderate strength. This worker is not patented, and may be made by a carpenter in a day.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

I maintain that if more shorts are fed than is necessary to counteract the heating quality and condensed richness of the corn meal, it deteriorates the butter. During last March I saw this illustrated. Being called upon to examine some butter from one of the finest dairies in the state, and which was troubling the dealer who sold it, he said it was negatively good; nothing could be said against it, yet mighty little could be said in its favor. It seemed to lack that fine nutty flavor so necessary to fresh butter that commands over forty cents per pound. I said at once upon tasting, "Too much shorts and not enough corn meal." He answered "Just what I thought," but didn't dare say so until it was confirmed. In less than ten days the butter from that dairy was improved.—*Dirigo Rural.*

Veterinary Surgery.

ED. FARMER: Having had some little experience as veterinary surgeon in my neighborhood, I think your readers would appreciate my efforts to give them the facts as they appear from my experiments with various so-called remedies and "sure cures," which are daily being palmed off on the rural and over-credulous horse owners and breeders of the country generally. I would here state for their special benefit, that the antiplogistic plan of treating diseases was derived from a theory now entirely exploded and almost forgotten. Repeated bleedings, blistering, physicing, and starving on low diet, are some of the measures entering into and forming the plan which has destroyed more life than all the wars, ancient and modern.

Bleeding, in domestic practice, is almost discarded, and in veterinary practice it should never have been employed. You should observe whether your horse is suffering from a disease of an exalted or inflammatory kind, and substitute aconite, pure air and cold water for bleeding; and, on the other hand, if the animal appears to be in a depressed condition, give stimulants, tonics and more generous and bracing food, etc.

I will say, to commence with, that the horse doctor who says he can cure all cases of glanders and ringbone, can generally be set down as a humbug; or the one that says he can cure all cases of colic with medicine alone, or will persist in bleeding and physicing for nearly every ill or ache that the horse is heir to, is about five hundred years behind the times in this branch of the materia medica, and is doing infinitely more damage than good.

I will now endeavor to answer a few questions, some of which appear in nearly every agricultural journal picked up:

Ringbone can be cured, in most cases, with red iodine of mercury, if properly used. Colic can be cured with injections of warm water with a little table salt, and enough soap dissolved in it to make a strong suds. Glanders can be cured if it has not run into consumption, or become seated on the lungs, by using sulphite of soda to stop the fermentation and absorption of the poison virus in the blood, and giving tonics and more generous and stimulating food, together with some of the preparations of iron to renew and enrich the blood. This should be enough to teach any man with good, common sense, that he has no need to shoot and destroy his horse or mule as soon as he discovers it is afflicted with glanders.

The following is one of the many drenches used by our best veterinary surgeons, for the cure of colic, and if used together with warm water as above, and hot fermentations to the abdomen, need never fail of cure when a cure is at all possible: Take of sulphuric ether one-half ounce, laudanum two ounces, linseed oil one pint; mix, and give according to the severity of the case, generally one-half of it at a dose.

A liniment that will remove inflammation of any kind, is composed of tincture of aconite root, two ounces; sweet oil, four ounces; creosote, one ounce; mix.

A. R. COOK, M. D. V. S.

Spring Hill, Kansas.

Cat-Tail Millet.

ED. FARMER: Please inform me, through the FARMER, how pearl millet can be best threshed and the seed cleaned.

H. A. BAKER.

We have had no experience in threshing this article. Perhaps some of our readers can give the desired information. Prof. Stelle, of Mobile, can probably enlighten us on the subject.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused They are: 1st, Receipts or Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for $1 00.

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

Co-operation.

The executive committee of the National State Grange appear to be employed in the commendable work of preparing articles weekly, to be read in open grange. The following extract is from one of these papers:

"Co-operation in its true sense, means to act jointly together with one another, to labor to-bor together unitedly for the same object, to combine efforts and influence as of one person to accomplish the same end. To unite thought and word of a community or class, and work together to produce desirable and mutual results.

"An individual cannot co-operate alone; it requires two or more. One individual might not be able to move an obstruction 'as a log,' ten men co-operating together might remove it. If the obstruction be large it might require the co-operation of forty men, and if so, ten men would be wasting their time in making even an attempt to move it. One or a few men cannot raie a barn if the timbers be heavy, but a large number co-operating together can raise it with ease. One or a few men cannot run a threshing machine successfully, but twelve or fifteen men combine together in a co-operative effort, and each working for the same object, 'to thresh,' and everything works successfully. Each one, however, must work in harmony with the others. If one man fails in whatever position he may be placed, the work is clogged, and the machine is encumbered and must work to disadvantage and perhaps stop for repairs, which delays every part of the work. But as long as all are united, and every man works co-operatively together for the same object, the whole work moves smoothly on, and they together accomplish a wonderful task in a single day.

"These illustrations, as simple as they are, clearly demenstrate the results of co-operation and non-co-operation, and how co-operative efforts must be employed to produce desirable results. It is a fact as positive as the noonday sun, that what a few men cannot accomplish under any circumstances in a whole lifetime, a larger number uniting their efforts and working upon the principle of co-operation, will accomplish with ease in a single year.

"Co-operation applied to grange organization and grange work produces precisely the same results. Oo-operation is necessary and applicable to every effort required to make grange work a success. A subordinate grange could not be organized without the co-operation of at least nine men and four women. These thirteen agreeing to, and co-operating together, complies with the constitutional requirements, and they form a body politic, become organized as a grange for work now; individual effort avails but little; all become united to work for the same object and to the same end, hence co-operation must be brought into use, and the whole thirteen work together, and so with every member, male or female, admitted afterwards. It is consolidating one with the other in a co-operative effort to accomplish good results."

Something To Do.

Until recently many members of the Order of patrons of husbandry were wont to reckon the progress of the grange by the members being added and by the frequency of the harvest suppers. If more new members were brought in than were dropped, and if those who remained would all come together occasionally to harvest feasts, sufficient thrift was betokened to satisfy easy-going patrons who had only a small stock of enterprise of which they were never too prodigal. They overlooked the fact that getting members into the grange was only getting together the force that must be trained for the work, that will lift them into an atmosphere of higher manhood and womanhood; and that this force must be well disciplined before it could be depended upon to work together under all circumstances, so the will of each shall be obedient to the will of the majority; so all questions concerning the present and future welfare of the Order may be considered, and no member dodge the responsibility of individual action, nor withhold his cordial support of any measure the majority of the grange may adopt. As a rule the majority will be right, and their will should be the law, acknowledged and obeyed by all, even though it sometimes proves to be not quite right.

In all the past farmers have been in the habit of acting independently, and it will require no small amount of discipline to train them so they will not break when there comes a conflict between duty and inclination, or when the general mind is not in accord with individual views. A good point will be gained when members can harmonize their individual notions with the opinions of the majority. The subordinate grange may then be a power.

Many granges have achieved but little on account of having no one to lead off and lay out the work for them. No grange with a sagacious and energetic master has ever become low, and certainly it seems that one, at least, may be selected from any grange who is well qualified to successfully administer its affairs. The office is not only an honorable but a responsible position, and every one who takes it should feel bound to render a good account of the high trust that is confided to his keeping. No one should be satisfied to turn a grange over to his successor no better than he found it. It is not to his credit to be so. Every grange has within itself the means which if properly used by the master, will enable him to vastly improve it during his term of office. He should find work for all, and by virtue of his leadership contrive to have all do their work. The master is given the grange and all its machinery to be used for the benefit of the members and for the credit of himself and "To whom much is given, much is required." Every member of a grange can do something, and the part of the master is to see that every one else has an opportunity to do his part and to devise some sure way of having him do it.—*Dirigo Rural.*

As an Order "we are not the enemies of capital; but we oppose the tyranny of monopolies."

The Kentucky legislature has reduced the salaries and perquisites of the various officials of the state twenty per cent. Farmers and farmers' ways *are* coming to the front.

Washington papers say: "There is in Washington at the present time one of the strongest and most powerful lobbies that has been in that city for many years, the object of which is to prevent consideration of Reagan's Inter-State Commerce Bill first, and, failing in that, to defeat its passage. All the trunk lines are represented in the lobby."

When men sit in our legislative halls, whose heads are filled with less of Blackstone and more of common sense, we will have laws easier to be understood, and burdens easier to be borne. But to attain this we must break away from the old parties; we must look to our own interests; we must choose from our own ranks men to be our representatives.—*Extract from an essay read in Seneca Council, N. Y.*

Where you find an ignoramus in a community who thinks that "book larnin" and "book farmin" a humbug, he does not read agricultural literature. He swears by his whisky, tobacco, coon skin cap and shot-gun, and reads such literature as the *Day's Doings, Police News* and Callaway County *Gazette.—Journal of Agriculture.*

There is the fact that in this country the soil is the chief source of wealth and must continue to be, yet little thought is given by law-makers to the great need of releasing its products from unnecessary burthens of taxation, in various ways settled upon them to such an extent as to discourage production throughout wide districts that under more favorable conditions would advance rapidly in wealth and commercial importance. The one industry that takes, helplessly, burdens that should be equally distributed upon all, is agriculture. Farms are taxed unreasonably because they have to bear not only their just share of every levy, but to pay a very large proportion of the taxes that other classes of property escape through convenient legal provisions. This hardship will be continued so long as farmers hesitate to take direct action towards securing equality for their possessions before the law. There are many ways by which the business of farming can be made more remunerative, and, what is of equal importance, more respectable, when the men engaged in it are willing to demand just treatment and to enforce their demands by their ballots.—*Husbandman.*

If any Patron is in the mood of grumbling because the wheels of progress do not revolve methodically in the groove of his liking, let him think twice before he emits utterances that would kindle demoralizing influences. He may have his notions on formality in grange session, or in co-operative measures; but, if he but hesitate momentarily, he will, ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, be enabled to calculate unerringly the mischief that he would precipitate. Grumbling and facial contortions over subject-matter that does not coincide with his notions, are invariably forerunners of demoralization in any organization under the sun. Therefore, in the name of harmony and unity, and for the sake of the perpetuity of our cherished Order, the Patrons of Husbandry, we counsel cheerful acquiescence in the proceedings of our grange meetings, thereby snapping the rope of sand that our traducers would lash us with, who, like the cunning, sneaking fox awaiting a favorable opportunity to snatch a sheep from the fold, are ever on the alert to improve the feeblest opportunity. Cease all grumbling. It breeds demoralization.—*Farmer's Friend.*

The *Journal of Agriculture* thus exhorts the farmers of Missouri:

We have said to the farmers, time and again, that the day and hour would come in which they would be called upon to prove their courage and sagacity. We now say that moment is at hand. The material of which they are composed is to be tested; their metal is to be tried.

The result of this trial will be a subject of admiration or contempt—it will be something of which to feel proud or ashamed. Which it shall be is a matter of the deepest moment.

At this hour we say to each and all of you, erect in your own minds an altar. Place upon this altar justice, independence, courage. As you love justice, be just. As you esteem independence, be independent. As you admire courage, be courageous. You are the salt of civilization, of free government. In God's name, may the salt not lose its savor.

Remember your own interests. Do not forget that the money power and the transportation companies are solidifying and cementing their organizations for their own aggrandizement. Above all things do not forget that the professional office seekers infesting the country are ready and willing to serve any cause, be it ever so ignoble, or any person be he ever so corrupt, so that the same shall pay them. They are the fee-takers, the pleaders, those who are schooled by their practice into the belief that the cause that pays them their fees is right. Beware of these men, or your trial will result in shame.

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.

Eggs, Eggs.

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

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Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab 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, Mo.

Bee Hives, Italian Bees

Eclipse, New American, Langstroth and Simplifyer hives complete or ready to nail. Full colonies Italian Bees in good movable comb hives. Honey Extractors, Bellows Smokers, Bee Books, &c. Descriptive circulars sent free. Address P. A. SNELL, Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

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A. Z. BLODGETT, WAUKEGAN, ILL., IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF **CLYDESDALE HORSES.**

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Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, Partridge Cochins and white Guineas. Eggs from any of the above breeds, and from Silver Duckwing Bantams. Write for prices.

TREES and PLANTS,

If you want to sell

GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS

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PEACHES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PLUMS, ETC., ETC.,

on commission, I will give you the

Most Liberal Terms

of the age. Park Nursery & City Garkens, Lawrence, Kas. P. P. PHILLIPS.

M. W. DUNHAM

Has Just Imported 36 Head

FOR HIS OAKLAWN STUD OF

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The public appreciation of its merits is indicated by the great demand for stock from every part of the country. During the past twelve months, the provinces of New Brunswick, adada, and the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Louisiana, Colorado, California, Nevada and Oregon and Utan; Washington and Idaho Territories have drawn supplies from its stables.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer a superior and Large Variety of trees for Western Planters, all the standard and choice varieties of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Plums and Quinces. Small Fruits, Vines, Shrubbery, and Ornamental Trees. No. 1 Apple Seedlings. Prices to all applicants. Send stamp for samples. A. H. & H. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kansas.

LEE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit 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. Catalogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent free.

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.

JAMES A. BAYLES,

Lees' Summit, Jackson County, Mo.,

Has the largest and best Nursery Establishment in the West. Correspondence promptly answered.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas

POULTRY BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE.

I have a few choice Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn fowls for sale at reasonable figures if applied for soon. Address Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Kansas.

To Bee-Keepers.

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 FARMER and Magazine for $2.00. Also all bee books and articles used in Bee-Keeping at very low prices. The Magazine gives beginners just such information as the must have to make the business successful and profitable. Send the money direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled. For Prices of Extractors, Hives, Smokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Publisher of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

Have on hand

$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,

Per Annum.

THE

Beautiful Indian Territ'y.

When we went to Texas, we picked out the route down through the finest portion of Missouri, by way of the "Queen City" Sedalia, thence to Fort Scott and Parsons, through the garden portion of Kansas, passing along the wonderful "Valley of the Neosho," with its rolling upland prairies, broad majestic rivers, springs of pure water, deep ravines, rich plains of waving corn, dotted here and there with pretty farm cottages nestled under the green slopes.

Going south from Parsons, Kansas, our route led down towards the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the *Charming Indian Territory*, just below Chetopa, Kansas.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, forests and prairies; its mountains, cataracts and canyons; its valleys, dales and streams; the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the rarest fragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song. Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halls of the fairies, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its gentlest swell stood still with all his rounded billows, fixed and motionless for ever. No other country on the globe equals these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we crossed the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led thro' the finest and richest portion of Texas, through the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle raches. What wonderful marks of progress we saw! Our earnest advice to those going to Texas, is to be sure and take the route through the Beautiful Indian Territory, and enter the Gate City, Denison; see that you go by way of the Great Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway.

If you wish a beautiful illustrated guide book, describing Texas and Kansas, and containing articles on cattle raising, and where the best and cheapest lands are, it will be sent you free of charge by addressing

JAS. D. BROWN, Texas and Kansas Emigrant Agent, St. Louis, Mo

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 9 or a 9 expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Great Inducements to Subscribers.

We offer the KANSAS FARMER to single subscribers TWO YEARS FOR TWO DOLLARS payable in advance. We wish to place the FARMER in the hands of every farmer in Kansas and increase its circulation beyond the borders of the state, and to this end we offer the above inducement which is virtually reducing the price to single subscribers to one dollar a year, our only advantage being the advance payment for the second year. Club agents will be allowed to include two year subscribers in making up their clubs of $10.00. Five two year subscribers paying $10 will entitle the agent to a copy of the FARMER for one year; or a mixed club of one and two year subscribers, when the money for his club amounts to $10, the agent will be entitled to a copy free for one year. Now let us see what our agents can do in raising clubs before the spring opens. Six weeks yet remain to work for clubs and a free copy of the KANSAS FARMER.

Political Economy vs. Party Politics.

Ambitious and mercenary office hunters and office holders, by a systematically pursued policy running through a series of years, have very materially weakened the spirit of our system of popular government—respect for the freely expressed opinion of the majority—and in a great measure perverted the object and intention of the founders of our representative republican form of government. This has been done by ignoring and keeping in the back ground the vital questions of political economy, and industriously cultivating a spirit of party hatred and bigotry, utterly blind and unreasoning, which is leading toward that lamentable condition of free government that characterizes the Mexican and South American republics. That we have not reached their condition, or may not reach it is owing to no lack of earnest effort on the part of those who have most to say and do in the management and direction of our political affairs. As this spirit of hostility and turbulence becomes more arrogant and aggressive, taxes and government expenses are steadily increased. As the population and wealth of towns, cites, counties and states increase, the taxes per cent. increase, while in accordance with all theory, the science of political economy and sound business laws, they should decrease.

This anomaly is accomplished by organization on the part of the men who devote their lives to party politics and make of it a trade by which to live. The majority of newspapers, country and city, are man'd and managed by men who have been trained in this school of politics. And their constant teaching has moulded a public taste and public thought which is in a condition to be used to advantage by professional politicians. There is another class who, owning but little property or none at all, have not the interest in the stability of government which is created by the ownership of lands, or other real property, or a prosperous business. This element becomes a powerful factor in large cities and by its skillful and corrupt use, the trained band of politicians, in common parlance called "the machine," are enabled to maintain undisturbed control of cities and even states, to levy and collect whatever tax they think best, and spend it almost as they please. As cities grow in population and increase their shiftless, pauper and vicious classes, this element of strength increases the power of the professional politicians while it weakens the strength of popular government, which rests on the virture of the people and the will of the majority honestly expressed.

Considerable alarm is felt at present among the most thoughtful and inquiring persons, on account of this grave and growing danger, and the need of lifting our political education to a higher plain than it at present occupies is acknowledged by all who have given the subject even but a small portion of their attention. The present school of statesmen are not what the advance of the age demands. The industry of the country requires the care and protecting power of the government. In place of our government, national and state, being a costly system of taxation, it should be economical and its whole genius be directed towards lightening the burtherns of the people, and strengthening the arms of industry.

The conflict between the systems of monarchical and republican government has been settled as far as this nation is concerned, by the success of the experiment in the trial of more than a century. Out of this conflict of opinion grew the strife and heat of party spirit in this country. There is not a single fundamental question in our representative government that now divides parties. The theory of a slave government has been exploded and ought to be put at rest and banished from our politics forever. The questions of political economy, and not party politics, demand the attention of our legislators and statemen. These are questions on which statesmen may differ, as to details more than primarily, but on which parties cannot seriously divide.

There is but one class of our population that is able to control and reform the bad practice and evil tendencies that are growing like poisonous upas trees in our body politic. To the agricultural class the country must look, and lean upon, for safety. The commercial class is powerless. Their power and influence is sapped by the well-drilled city politician who holds in his hands the worst element of society to paralize the will and destroy the vote of the honest denizens.

To the end that the agricultural classes shall be made competent to perform the work which is before them, those who are engaging in the thankless task of educating farmers to a condition of more self-respect and pride in their calling, should lend their best efforts to breaking up that slavish prejudice which chains so many thousands hand and soul to what a few professional politicians tell them is their party wish, who teach that a corrupt man, if by skillful management is placed in nomination is better than an honest man who has not been so nominated. By such tricks of king craft the popular wish and popular conscience is abused and defied persistenly, and the spirit and practice of popular government destroyed.

The agricultural papers are nobly battling for the right of pure government and the farming interest, and it should be the constant work of the leading men and women in the grange, the farmers' club and farmers' alliance, to press the circulation of agricultural journals among farmers. Let their minds be elevated to a purer atmosphere of thought than they have been accustomed to find in the party news sheets which chain them to the rock of prejudice that has made convenient tools for designing politicians. The inherent independence and power of self-support which is insured by the soil is the main reliance and strength of the republic, but the tillers of the soil must be educated to think, to council together, to trust each other and aid one another. They must learn to govern as well as to create breadstuffs and meat to sustain all other trades and callings. It is little less than the stupidest of folly to create wealth and trust it entirely in the hands of others, and yet this is what our farmers have done and are doing to day. They must learn to understand and direct the affairs of their government as well as their farms, before they measure up to the full stature of men in the eyes of the world.

The Western National Fair.

The State Fair Association, whose headquarters are at Topeka, having postponed its first meeting until 1881, on account of a conflict of interest which would arise by the holding of two fairs which are proposed by their managers to embrace the whole state and represent the products of every county, the fair at Bismarck Grove is likely to be one of magnificent proportions, and such a display as will do credit even as a Kansas display of agricultural products. The managers are entering into the work of perfecting arrangements, with a zeal and enthusiasm which is characteristic of Kansans and Kansas enterprise. We hope they will not allow—by tempting offers from jockey clubs—the "hoss" gambling to overslaw the agricultural interest of the exhibition. This is the chief danger to all modern agricultural exhibitions or fairs.

A Farmer's Scrap-Book.

T. W. Peck gives his practice, in last week's FARMER, in regard to saving, for convenient reference and future use, articles which are published in the KANSAS FARMER, which other readers might imitate with profit. He says:

"As I read each number, I mark every article I think may be of future service to me, and when the paper is read I clip out all the marked articles and slip them into an envelope until I return home, and then paste them in my agricultural scrap-book and index them. Sometimes I find every article on a page marked. These articles will be of great service if I should locate in Kansas. I have several articles treating on the same subject, and when that subject demands my practical attention, every article will be re-read, and my action will be controlled by arguments and results given whenever my judgment approves sufficiently, and then when I become a granger how valuable will these scraps be!"

This plan of clipping the most valuable articles and preserving them in a scrap-book, where they can be turned to in a moment, is far preferable to the custom of filing papers. The immense stacks of papers, the accumulation of a few years, becomes a nuisance, while it is impossible to find the articles which are most needed when they are wanted for reference; but if clipped out, classified and indexed, they are always handy for reference, and contained in one or two convenient columns. By this means they are always come-atable when wanted and prove a most valuable source of information, because the articles can be consulted when wanted, while it is such a task to rummage over clumsy files of newspapers, that the desired information will remain hidden away, like "a needle in a haystack," nine times out of ten, and finally be forgotten.

Again, tumbling over a file of newspapers soon wears them out, and piece by piece the tattered, slovenly, unsightly parcel is wasted away. A Farmer's Scrap-Book is the best disposition to make of the ordinary newspaper.

Pooling Paper.

Monopoly seems to be the order of the day. Paper makers are the last to "pool," and by this arrangement have advanced the price of paper fifty per cent. within sixty days, and propose to put it still higher. If it is proposed to practice this kind of wholesale robbing of publishers and readers, let us have the duty off of paper at once. Down with all government protection to every interest that deliberately organizes a system of robbery to plunder the public in order that a few wealthy paper makers may grow richer on the suffering of the public. Let our representatives move at once for the repeal of the twenty per cent. tariff, which these organizers are entrenching behind to plunder the community. They can make no more popular move. Do not stand on the order of your moving, Messrs. Representatives and Senators, but move at once on the enemy.

Stock, Farm and Home Weekly.

We have received the first number of this new venture in the field of rural journalism, edited by C. G. Coutant and H. C. Brown, and published by E. W. Noyes & Co. The *Stock, Farm and Home Weekly* is published at Kansas City, Mo., and the design of its publishers is to furnish an agricultural and country weekly issued from that busy hive of western trade, suited to the industries, tastes, habits and local peculiarities of the rural population of the rapidly growing country west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Mr. Coutant, who, we presume, will give the new paper its character and direction, is an old New York newspaper man, and the new *Weekly*, in its make-up and get-up, shows the hand of a trained workman and no novice. We hope to see the *Home Weekly* flourish like a green-bay tree, and its success reflect the prosperity of the new west.

We have frequent inquiries from correspondents who desire to be informed where they can procure Egyptian rice and other seeds. Such questions are all answered in the advertisements of seed dealers, published in the FARMER, by reference to which the parties will at once be placed in possession of the desired information. J. H. Scott, in the last issue of the FARMER, offers to furnish seed of the rice corn.

Pianos and Organs.

The attention of our musical readers and those proposing to purchase parlor musical instruments, is invited to the advertisement of Jas. T. Patterson, Bridgeport, Ct. These instruments are of fine tone, finely finished, and the best guarantee of their excellence is given in the proposal made by Mr. Patterson, in his advertisement: "*No money required until you are fully satisfied.*" This single line embraces all that could be said in a volume in favor of the superiority of the instruments.

Catalogues Received.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following catalogues:

Descriptive catalogue of fruilts, No. 1, and a priced catalogue of strawberries, No. 7, from Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.

"Strawberry Culture, with History and Description of Leading Varieties," from M. Crawford, Cuyahega, Ohio.

"Descriptive Catalogue of New and Popular Bedding and Greenhouse Plants," from A. Whitcomb, Lawrence, Kansas.

"Catalogue of Small Fruit, etc.," from John B. Moore, Concord, Mass.

"Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs," for 1880, with 110 engravings. A valuable production from the office of the *Country Gentleman*, Albany, N. Y. Luther Tucker & Son, publishers.

Descriptive catalogue of fruits, ornamental trees, etc., No. 1; price list of same, No. 3 and 5, and a very beautifully illustrated catalogue flower seeds. All from Storrs, Harrison & Co., Painsville, Ohio.

Protection of Forests a Necessity, a 35-page pamphlet, by S. V. Derrin, New York.

WAMEGO, Pottawatomie Co.—The winter thus far has been as pleasant as could be desired with the exception of a few days in December, and a few damp days in January. The most of the time as pleasant as fall weather. Roads dry and nice. Splendid weather for feeding stock, which is looking well, and prices are remunerative. If a person don't think so let him try to buy a few head of steers or calves. If he doesn't think there is a "boom" in stock I miss my guess.

Everybody seems to be busy preparing for farming. Some are already plowing, others are knocking down stalks, which they will probably rake up and burn, though they should not do so. This taking everything off from the soil and not paying back with some fertilizer will, in time, impoverish the best soil in the world. The stalk cutter should be used, then the stalks could be plowed under with ease, being of service to keep the land light and porus, allowing the air to circulate among the roots of the growing crops, which is very essential to their success.

Wheat looks well, *extra*, where it is dry. In this locality we have have a good deal of flat, wet ground, and wheat is not looking so well as in other and dryer localities. A farmer that tries to raise wheat with the water standing on the ground for weeks at a time, must be "sick," especially if there is any chance for draining, as there usually is.

Wamego is "booming;" a large number of dwellings were erected last season, some very fine ones; also, some good stone blocks for business purposes. Preparations are being made for a large amount of building this year. The dealers in agriultural implements are laying in enormous supplies, having large faith in the future.

D. S.

Broom Corn.

This is becoming a very important crop in some parts of Kansas, and for the benefit of those who contemplate making broom corn one of their crops, we publish the following extract from an exhaustive article on broom corn furnished the *Western Rural*, by a broom corn dealer of Chicago.

A crop which at the present time is in demand at eighthy to $160 per ton, and which, with proper care, should cost the producer but forty-five to fifty dollars, is certainly worthy the careful attention of every farmer, and a consideration of the following points will enable him to obtain the best grades, and the highest current prices for them. The first point to be considered is the nature of the soil and seed best adapted for successful culture. A rich soil will produce a flourishing growth, and if clayey, covered with cleds or newly turned sod, should be well rolled, after deep plowing and harrowing have been performed. While broom corn has been successfully raised on newly broken prairie, the growth is likely to be rank, coarse, and to run to unprofitable stalks; the perfect pulverization of the soil should be, therefore, the first object at which to aim, and a rolling surface should be chosen rather than a flat one, on which water might collect and stagnate during wet seasons, thereby giving a sickly, unhealthy appearance to the brush, destroying its vitality, and rendering it scant, brittle, and unsalable. Of the various varieties, the Chinese, California and Missouri evergreen are most in demand. In deciding this most important point, however, the nature of the soil, and local experience of other growers, should be carefully reviewed. Whatever seed is selected must possess strong vitality (which should be tested before sowing) and be chosen from the finest growths. A gallon and a half will plant four acres, which will produce on the average a ton of corn. In sowing, the seed should be distributed with regularity, and at equal depths to obviate cutting a second time; the number of seeds to hill may be three or four, and the distance apart three feet, but in this respect judgment and experience must decide, as, if the nature of the soil be not taken into account, the brush will be too coarse or too small to be considered the best grade. So soon as the germ sprouts, and for a month later, the soil should be diligently cultivated or hoed, unless the land is new and free from weeds, which otherwise rob the green shoot of its nutrition and sap its very life. If these conditions have been complied with, and nature has kindly done her share, the result will be a handsome growth, which, properly harvested and cured, will be worth the highest market price. It should be cut while still green, and when, at slight pressure, milk exudes from the seed; if left later the tips turn red or brown, and should the ripe standing corn receive a shower, may even become black. Color will largely determine the value of the brush, and the judgment shown at this critical period will decide whether our brush ranks as No. 1 hurl or carpet, or as low grade or inferior, at a discount of fifty per cent. Having paid careful attention to this feature, the scraping and curing must now be looked to. The stalks should be left four to six inches long, which will make it more desirable, and the brush selected by handfuls, and divided into long or short crooked, fine, medium or coarse straight brush. This facilitates scraping and also baling the various grades separately. The scraping may be, according to the acreage, horse power or home made; in the latter case, barrel or smooth section of a log may serve as a cylinder, studded with points not too blunt nor angular, as, otherwise, or from holding brush too long against the cylinder, the corn may be torn or ragged. It will be mistaken economy to leave the seed on the brush to add to the weight, as the depreciation from waste would be great, and after seed has been selected for the next season or for sale, the balance may be profitably used for feed or manure.

After scraping it should be immediately taken to the sheds. The sheds must be open at the sides and ends for free circulation of air, and if provided with canvas or folding doors as a protection against rough weather, will be more complete. The brush should not be allowed to lie in the field after cutting, which would turn it yellow or whiten it, but immediately after scraping should be placed on slats in the sheds, each layer a few inches thick with seven to eight inches between them, and when thoroughly dry, which will remove any danger of must or sweating in the bale, is ready for baling. This should be well and solidly performed in a broom corn or hay press that will turn out a bale of 250 to 300, pounds. Armfuls should be laid alternately each way, and, when brush is short, a little occasionally in the middle to hold it together. Each grade should be baled separately, and after compression, strongly secured with five No. 9 fence wires, as care at this stage will lower freight and storage charges, since a railroad car will hold two tons more of well-baled corn, and it will arrive at its destination secure, and attractive in appearance. To summarize: Nature of soil, plowing and preparing it, planting poor seed at improper distances apart or at unequal depth, partial cultivation, stalks too long, havesting too late, leaving seed on or scraping too close, allowing it to lie in the field, improper or partial curing, baling "hot" or insecurely, are the chapter of accidents which will, if overlooked, prove fatal to the successful culture of broom corn.

With our crops now ready for market, it will be desirable to consider the average yield of the various localities in which broom corn is grown, with a view to an intelligent understanding of the prices current, so copiously supplied to growers throughout the country, in the interval between sowing and selling. Their quotations represent actual sales on orders by dealers, but concessions must be made for car-load lots and prices at first hands, while freight and commission (usually five dollars per ton) must be deducted to ascertain the net value on the ground. The fourteen to sixteen thousand tons annually produced of late years may be apportioned as follows:

Illinois, 5,000 tons; Indiana, 300; Iowa 500; Kansas, 1,000, Michigan, 300; Minnesota, 300; Nebraska, 850; New England, 300; New Jersey, 300; New York, 1,000; Ohio, 3,000; Pennsylvania, 300; Missouri, 450; and Wisconsin, 400; with a floating balance from old crops held in the west, usually in the larger cities, of 2,000 tons. We are now in condition to consider the relative claims of each market, and selecting the larger centres, we find that Ohio's principal cities yearly sell or manufacture a total of 3,500 tons, while Illinois and tributary states yearly pour through Chicago 7,000 tons. The latter city then, if other things be equal, is the best market, and an examination of the fluctuations of the trade during the past decade, will present the grower with such points as will enable him to decide for himself. Prior to 1869 broom corn had found a market there, but only since that date has the business grown to such proportions as to make of Chicago the recognized headquarters of a vast trade in this staple extending yearly, not only to Louisiana, Tennessee and Texas, but to the Canadas, Glasgow, London, the West Indies, New Zealand and Australia.

Farm Experience—No. 1.

In giving my experience in farming allow me to say, by way of introduction, that previous to coming to Kansas, practically I knew but little about farming, and I do not wish the reader to understand that I think I know all about it yet, for I do not, in fact, I think I am just beginning to learn, and allow me also to say right here, that the source from which I have received the greatest assistance, has been the KANSAS FARMER, one to which I attribute the success in a great measure I have attained.

The object in writing these experiences is, some one who is just commencing to farm may be benefitted by the manner in which I was successful or made failures; for viewing it from our standpoint, it is equally as important to know how failures are made in order to avoid them, as it is to know how success was attained in order to succeed; therefore both my failures and success will be given as near as can be remembered.

My first work after arriving in Sumner county in October, 1872, was building my house and digging a well. The following spring, myself and three of my neighbors purchased three hundred apple trees, also a few Early Richmond cherry trees. My land then was all raw upland prairie. I broke the sod where my trees were to be set, and harrowed the ground well and plowed it again, then dug holes two feet square and about 18 inches deep, the rows 16 feet apart, and the trees 16 feet apart in the row, set in what is known as Quincunx order. Time I think will prove this to be a failure, being set too close. Setting apple trees from 24 to 28 feet apart is near enough in my judgment. After getting the holes ready by filling them up to the proper depth with the best surface soil to be had, the trees were then carefully set by filling in around the roots with my hands, after the roots were all covered nicely, throwing in some fine soil, tramping it down firmly, then finished by filling with ordinary soil, so that the trees when done set a little deeper than when in the nursery. Out of 106 apple trees and 8 cherry trees, there are two cherry and 80 apple trees that have lived and are thrifty, fine looking trees; the two cherry trees have borne fruit three years, the apples a few two years. The prospect for a fine crop of apples at the present is good. Now for the varieties. A large majority are Wine Sap, and Rawles' Janet, (that is my first planting), a few each of Smith's Cider, Red June, Early Harvest, Maiden Blush. There was one kind, Hubbardston's None Such, that all died. The reader may think the heading of these articles ought to be Horticultural, in place of Agricultural, Experience. Well, I tell you brother farmers, we ought to devote more time and land to the cultivation of trees and vines than the most of us do. It is a part, or should be, of every farmer's plans, to have plenty of apples, peaches and grapes. The time spent in caring for 100 apple, 100 peach, 25 cherry trees and 25 grape vines, will save him more money, (and if he ever wants to sell will add more money to the price,) make more real home pleasure, better health, keep the boys at home longer, in fact, make every one of the family feel indeed that "there is no place like home." Then the time spent in caring for the above named trees and vines will come nearer accomplishing the above results, than any other investment we could put the same amount of time and money into.

This is digressing somewhat from the subject. The next plowing after setting out my apple trees, was one of my hedge rows; this I did by setting stakes on the line where my hedge plants would stand when set, and back lashed it. This was one of my failures or mistakes, because where it should have been plowed (in the centre) it was still unbroken. Another mistake I made was in digging up and transplanting forest trees. The better way is to get the seed or cuttings and plant where you want your grove located.

Will Prof. L. J. Templin tell me where I can get some of that thoroughbred corn of which he spoke a few weeks ago in the FARMER?

B.

Our readers who suffer from deafness, should read advertisement of the Garmore Ear Drum Co., Cincinnatti, which appears in another column.

Dividing and Sovereigns of Industry Stores.

An inquiry made through the KANSAS FARMER for information about co-operative stores, in a few days brought the following reply all the way from Fall River, Massachusetts. We return our sincere thanks to the kind friend in New England for his prompt response, and also for the interest he has taken, and proposes to take, in securing further information on the subject. We trust he will furnish information respecting the "Sovereigns of Industry Co-operative Stores." This is another instance of the value of the KANSAS FARMER as an advertising medium. The best class of readers, the men whose industry moves the world, are its readers from the surf-beaten shores of New England to the snow-crowned Sierras, whose lofty peaks look down into the orange groves and vineyards of California.

In reply to your request, I will endeavor to explain to your readers some of the measures adopted in this part of the Union, for the amelioration of the troubles with which they were afflicted, viz.: the monopoly of storekeepers and tradespeople in general. In the New England states they consist of about three kinds. In Fall River and neighborhood the one most ususually adopted is what is called a "Dividing Store." Rhode Island and neighboring states have what is called the "Soverigns of Industry;" and the last is Co-operative as practiced in Rochdale and other large towns in England. The Dividing Stores consist of any number of members, who appoint a president, secretary, treasurer, board of directors; rent or build a place for business, buy scales, measures, and other requisites, for which each member is taxed one or more dollars as entrance fee to pay for them. Then every month, as that is our pay time in the cotton mills, every member sends in his book, (any kind of memorandum will do,) in which he sets down what he thinks will serve his family until the next month. Secretary then takes the books home, and writes out a list of all the articles on a sheet prepared for the same, (a specimen of which I enclose,) then makes out an order, when one or two of the members are appointed to go to the wholesale stores and make what purchases are necessary, on the best terms possible, and on the day after pay day the goods are delivered. At night each member comes and brings with him a few bags, boxes, jugs, or other utensils he may require to put his stuff in. The secretary then calls off what he has ordered, which is weighed or measured out to him by some of the members appointed by the board, and to facilitate the business of the dividing night, the members generally pay a certain sum, as near as they can judge what their stuff will amount to; the night before, after which the secretary again takes the books, and also the invoices, makes a list of prices, and charges the same to the members according to what they have had, with a sum for current expenses, usually about three per cent. After all is settled up and all things found or made right, the treasurer pays all bills, pays or draws the differences on the books, when they are ready again for another month. Not only does it apply to groceries, but differtimes of the year, as in the fall, when we want coal, we club together and order what will see us through the winter, and generally save a few dollars; the same with potatoes, apples or anything else that we can store up in our cellars, and I do not see why the same plan cannot be carried out by the farmers.

When they are wanting new implements why not club together for what they want, and send one of their best men to make the purchases, or send for an agent of some respectable house to meet them, and when he sees they are men of business, and have the cash, they will be surprised at their own power and influence. Try it. This is no visionary thing. These societies have been in operation in this city a long time, and have done a deal of good to the laboring class.

I have sent you a copy of rules; also a sheet prepared for the use of such societies, which greatly assists the secretaries in making out the purchasing list.

If there is any more information I can give, I will do so cheerfully, and if this is acceptable to you or the readers of the FARMER, I will give you what information I can get about the "Sovereigns of Industry," with a copy of their rules. I went to the "Co-operative Society" last week to make a few inquiries, and also to get a copy of their rules for you. They promised them to me in the course of a week.

L. T.

Fall River, Mass.

Dr. James Blake, Calistoga, Cal., estimating that the presence of the fifteenth-thousandth part of a grain of bluestone in a kernel of wheat is sufficient to ward off the attack of the smut fungus, was led to think that possibly he could protect rose bushes from mildew (which had badly blighted them in previous seasons) with a quantity of the same substance so small as not to injure the texture. He acted on this idea, washing the plants in early spring with a solution of the blue vitriol, using "about a tablespoonful to a pail of water," and the result was "almost entire freedom from mildew, and profuse blossoming, though in former years hardly a bud reached perfection." He does not pretend to claim that this may not have been the consequence of exceptionally favorable climatic influences, but says, in the California *Horticulturist:*

"Of one thing, however, I am certain, that the bluestone is a direct poison to the mildew, as I dipped some flower buds that were hopelessly mildewed, both on stem and calyx, into a solution of bluestone and they subsequently developed into almost perfect flowers. This year I shall again try it, applying it both in spring and autumn; and I mean also to use it in my orchard to see what effect it will have on the peach trees, which last year suffered badly from the curled leaf caused by another species of fungus, to which I hope the bluestone will prove a poison."

Domestic Recipes.

CAUDLE.—Mix two tablespoonfuls of oatmeal in a little cold water and then stir into it a pint of boiling water. Add a few raisins and boil very slowly for an hour. Sweeten and grate in a little nutmeg. A small quantity of wine or brandy is sometimes added.

WHITE WINE WHEY.—Slightly sweeten half a pint of new milk, turn into a clean saucepan and bring to a boil. At once pour in a small wine-glass of white wine. Let it boil up again and set on the side of the stove until the curd forms one lump. Pour off free from the curd.

BEEF JUICE.—Cut lean steak into pieces three or four inches square, score with a sharp knife on either side, broil for a minute, then express the juice in a lemon-squeezer. Add a pinch of salt and give either ice-cold or hot.

FEVER DRINK.—Toast the bread carefully through and through, then pour boiling water on it, and, if liked, add a small piece of lemon peel. Drain off carefully that no crumbs remain in the fluid after it has got cold.

Pour cold water on wheat bran, let boil half an hour, strain, add a little sugar and lemon juice.—*Mrs. M. G. L., in Rural New-Yorker.*

From the Banks of the Hudson.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Gentlemen: A lady of over seventy years of age, in failing health for over a year, has been using Warner's Safe Bitters on my recommendation. She feels very grateful for the benefit she has derived therefrom, and says that until she used it her stomach could bear no vegetable food for over three years. I believe it to be a certain specific for dyspepsia.

DR. J. T. JOSLYN.

Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1879.

Congressional Appropriations.

The wide-awake, well informed newspaper, the *Critic*, published at Washington, D. C., in speaking of Warner's Safe Nervine and Warner's Safe Bitters, say: It is intimated to us that members of the senate and house are freely using Warner's Safe Nervine and Warner's Safe Bitters, the Nervine for relief of nervous prostration incident upon the severe strain upon their mental powers, the Safe Bitters to keep their blood at an even temperature, so that in debate they may not be tempted to use inflammatory language, subjecting themselves to be called to order by their presiding officer.

It seems to be generally understood that a special appropriation will be made for the purchase of these Warner's Safe Pills and Warner's Safe Bitters for the use of members of both bodies. It will be an item in bill appropriation funds to use of superintendent of public buildings, and expended for sanitary purposes in connection with ventilation, etc.

If people who suffer from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

Early Stages of Consumption.

If taken in their earlier stages of the progress of pulmonary affections can almost always be arrested by the use of Compound Oxygen, which gives a higher degree of vitality and enables nature to contend successfully with disease. Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," in which numerous cases of relief and cure is cited, is sent free. Address, Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Liberal Offer.

The Voltaic Belt Co., of Marshall, Mich., have such implicit confidence in their Electro-voltaic Belts, Bands, Trusses, and other appliances, that they offer to send them, on thirty days trial, to all persons suffering from nervous difficulties, rheumatism, dyspepsia, ruptures, etc., etc. By their use cures are speedily effected, and all sufferers should send for their illustrated pamphlet.

"Eminent Success."

The Great Cough Remedy, Marsh's Golden Balsam, "Has Given Entire Satisfaction in Every Instance."

"I have used your preparation of Golden Balsam with eminent success."—D. H. Ditzler, M. D., Fort Scott, Kan.

"Your Golden Balsam has given entire satisfaction in every instance."—Hutton & Campbell, druggists, Nevada, Mo.

"I have been using some of your Golden Balsam for the past two months, for weak lungs, and I think it helps me much, so that I want more of your medicine."—H. H. Jackson, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

"Your Golden Balsam gives good satisfaction and sells readily, especially to those who have already used it. I am out and wish to have more of it."—Fred. Heck, druggist, Humboldt, Kan.

"Your Golden Balsam is truly a valuable medicine. It has done wonders for me. I can cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with hard cough or weak lungs."—Simeon Fawcett, Kansas City, Mo.

Marsh's Golden Balsam will cure your cough. If you are suffering with any throat or lung affection don't fail to try it. Sample bottle free. Large bottles 50 cents and $1. For sale by Swift & Holliday, and W. N. Angle, in Topeka and by all prominent druggists in the west.

A Great Enterprise.

The Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company is one of Rochester's greatest business enterprises. Their Hop Bitters have reached a sale beyond all precedent, having from their intrinsic value found their way into almost every household in the land.—*Graphic.*

No Hospital Needed.

No palatial hospital needed for Hop Bitters' patients, nor large-salaried talented puffers to tell what Hop Bitters will do or cure, as they tell their own story by their certain and absolute cures at home.

Distance All Competitors.

The dairyman who uses gilt edge butter maker will increase his product 6 per cent., improve its quality 20 per cent., and distance all competitors who do not use it. 25 cents worth of the powder will increase product and market value of same $3.00. Can you make a better investment? Sold by grocers, druggists and general storekeepers. Send stamp for Hints to Butter Makers. Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Marsh's Golden Balsam.

Cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, sore throat, croup, whooping cough, hoarseness, and all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. Don't fail to try this wonderful medicine. Sample bottles free. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1. Thousands of bottles have been given to the afflicted to prove its extraordinary merit. You can have one. Ask your druggist for it. Two doses will give relief. A large bottle will do wonders. For sale by Swift & Holliday, and W. N. Angle, Topeka, and prominent druggists everywhere.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

8 and 9

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

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

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

Markets.

Markets by Telegraph, February 25.

New York Money Market.

RAILROAD BONDS—Generally higher, with the chief inquiry for Erie, Iron Mountain, and Chesapeake and Ohio issues.
STATE SECURITIES—Steady.
BAR SILVER—$1 13¼.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
MONEY—5 to 6 per cent.; closing at 5 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPAR—5 to 5½ per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE—B. B., firmer; 60 days, $4 83½; sight, $4 86.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	105½
New 5's	103½
New 4½'s (registered)	108⅛
Coupons	109⅛ to 109⅝
New 4's (registered)	106⅝ to 107
Coupons	106¾ to 107

PACIFIC SIXES—95; new 124½.
MISSOURI SIXES—$1 10.
ST. JOB—$1 05.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Quiet; superfine western and state 5 00 to 5 50; common to good, 5 40 to 5 75; good to choice, 5 80 to 7 75.
WHEAT—Dull; rejected spring, 1 29½; ungraded spg. 1 30; ungraded red, 1 42½ to 1 50, No 2 do, 1 48½; No. 2 white, 1 46; No. 1 do, 1 48¾.
RYE—Quiet and steady.
CORN—Steady; ungraded, 57 to 59c; No. 3, 56¼ to 56½
OATS—Active and firm; mixed western 47¼ to 48c; white, do, 48 to 50.
COFFEE—Quiet and firm.
SUGAR—Quiet and firm.
MOLASSES—Steady and in fair demand.
RICE—Fair demand; firm.
EGGS—Western 13 to 15c.
PORK—Quiet; new mess 12 25 to 13 87½.
BEEF—Dull and unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Steady; long clear middles, 6 87½; short clear middles, 7 12½.
LARD—Moderate; Prime steam, 7 67½ to 7 70.
BUTTER—Dull; Western 15 to 29c.
CHEESE—Firm; western, 11 to 14¾
WHISKY—Nominal; 1 10.

New York Live Stock Market.

BEEVES—Receipts to-day and yesterday, 4,130; market extremely dull and a fraction lower, with very bad finish, including 800 fat steers, consigned direct to exporters; about 1,000 were used for the foreign market; transactions, 7 00 to 7 50 to dress 55 oxen and stags; 5 60 to 10 00 to dress 55 and 56 pounds ordinary to prime steers, and 10 25 to 10 50 extra do.
SHEEP—Receipts, 8,330; fair business done at former figures, or 5 50 to 6 25; medium to fair sheep, 6 30 to 6 50; Ohio wethers weighing 141 pounds, 6 62½; some fair to choice yearling lambs, 7 00 to 7 80.
SWINE—Receipts, 10,300; no sales of live weight, but dealers report a firmer feeling and quote ordinary to good corn fed western, 4 85 to 5 10 per hundred pounds.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.
FLOUR—9s 9d to 12s 3d.
WHEAT—Winter, 10s 6d to 11s 4d; spring, 10s 2d to 12s 10d.
CORN—61d, 5s, 7d; new, 5s, 3d
OATS—6s, 2d.
PORK—59s
BEEF—80s
BACON—Long clear middles, 34s 6d; short clear, 36s 6d.
LARD—38s 6d

Kansas City Produce Market.

EGGS—Market firm and active; 10c per dozen.
BUTTER—Receipts, chiefly poor quality; good to choice; limited supply at unchanged prices.
WHEAT—Receipts, 1,500 bushels; shipments, 4,129 bushels; in store, 741,271 bushels; market unsettled; No. 2, 1 15 bid; No. 3, 1 04¾ to 1 04½; No. 4, 1 03½.
CORN—Receipts, 14,725 bushels; shipments, 10,534 bushels; in store, 204,970 bushels; market steady; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white mixed, 29½c; rejected, 25½ bid.
OATS—No. 2, 30¼c bid, 35c asked.
RYE—No. 2, 60 bid; 65 asked.
BARLEY—Nominal.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Higher; fancy, 6 12½ cash; 6 25 April; choice, 55 92½ bid cash; 5 92½ February; family 5 77½ bid cash; 5 80 February; 5 83 March; 5 90 April; XXX 5 95 cash; 5 75 March.
WHEAT—Dull and higher; declined, No. 2 red, 1 27½ to 1 27¼ cash; 1 28¼ to 1 27¾ March; 1 31 April 1 21¼ March; No. 3 do, 1 21¼ bid.
CORN—Better and slow; 33¾ to 33½c cash; 34¼ to 34¾c March; 35¾ to 35⅞c April.
OATS—Higher; 32¾c cash; 33¾c March; 36¾ to 36⅞ May.
RYE—Firmer, 74c bid.
BARLEY—Dull; Ohio fall, 95c to $1.
WHISKY—Steady, 1 07.
LEAD—Unchanged; saleable at 5 75.
BUTTER—Firm; Dairy, 22 to 28c.
EGGS—Firm; 11c.
PORK—Higher; $12 for job lots; 11 70 February; 12 05 April.
DRY SALT MEATS—Firm and better; 3 90 to 4, 6 40 to 6 50, 6 55 to 6 65.
BACON—Firmer; 8 30; 7 20 to 7 25; 7 40 to 7 45.
LARD—Steady; 7 10 asked.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts, for 48 hours, 52; shipments, 66; steady for good butcher cattle and feeding steers; shipping steers quiet; native shipping steers, $4 00 to 4 90; stockers and feeders, $3 25 to 3 85; cows, $2 40 to 3 00.
HOGS—Receipts for 48 hours, 482; shipments, 89; market opened steady; closed weak; with sales ranged at 3 90 to 4 15.
SHEEP—Receipts, 607; shipments, 410; market steady and unchanged.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Slow and weak; supply mainly inferior grades of sales; nativive steers averaging 1,600 to 1280 pounds, 3 90 to 4 10; do butchers averaging 900 to 1100 pounds, 3 40 to 3 85; feeders, 3 75 to 4 12½; receipts, 500; shipments not reported.
HOGS—Lower; Yorkers, 4 10 to 4 25; packing 4 00 to 4 35; butchers to select, 4 50 to 4 60; receipts about 5,500, shipments not reported.
SHEEP—Good demand, but supply light; fair to good 3 75 to 4 50; prime to choice, 4 75 to 5 50, export shippings would bring 5 75 to 6 00; receipts, 400.

Atchison Market.

HOGS—Receipts light; market steady at 3 70 to 3 60 for light; 3 75 to 3 95 for mixed packers, and 3 95 to 4 10 for choice.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal
WHEAT—Unsettled, but generally higher; closing strong; No 2 red winter, 1 22; No 2 spring, 1 21¼ cash, $1 22½ February; 1 22¾ to 1 22½ March; $1 23 April No 3 spring, 1 07; rejected 90c.
CORN—Dull, weak and lower; 35c bid cash: 35⅝c March; 40c May.
OATS—Active but lower; 31 to 32 cash; 31½ April; 35⅝ May
RYE—Quiet and weak; 73½ to 76
BARLEY—Dull and lower; 80c
PORK—Active but weak and lower and unsettled; 11 15 to 11 20 cash; 11 25 to 11 27½ March; 11 42½ bid April
LARD—Active but weak and lower; 6 85 to 6 87½ cash 6 92½ to 6 95 March; 7 02½ to 7 05 April
BULK MEATS—shoulders, 3 95; short ribs, 6 20; short clear, 6 30
WHISKY—Steady, 1 07

Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000; shipments, 3,400; firmer; not quotably higher; mixed packing, $4 15 to 4 35; light $4 20 to 4 35; choice heavy, $4 40 to 4 65. closed firm; good clearance.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200; shipments, 2,700; good heavy cattle quiet and weak for lack of competition, 5 00; common to good shipping, $4 00 to 4 80; butchers' fairly active; and firm; cows, 2 30 to 3 55; bulls, 2 50 to 4 00; steers, 3 50 to 4 00; oxen, 3 3 30 to 4 35; feeders and stockers quiet and weak, 2 90 to 4 00.
SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 700; quiet and steady, 4 60 to 5 40

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

HAY—Upland, 21 to 24; second bottom, 18 to 20; bottom hay, 16 to 18.
FLOUR—Colorado, 3 20 to 3 50; Graham, 3 00 to 3 25
MEAL—Bolted corn meal, 1 60.
WHEAT—2 00 ℔ cwt.
CORN—1 20 to 1 25 ℔ ewt.
CORN CHOP—1 30 to 1 40 ℔ ewt
OATS—Colorado, 2 00 to 2 15; state, 1 80 to 1 85 ℔ ewt
BARLEY—1 75 to 1 85 ℔ cwt
BRAN—1 10 to 1 15 ℔ cwt

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES.

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch, 20 to 30c; state, 14c
BUTTER—Ranch, ℔ lb, 20 to 40c; creamery, 35 to 40; poor, 10 to 15c
ONIONS—4½ to 5c ℔ lb
POTATOES—Divide, 2 60 to 2 20 ℔ ewt; Greeley Mortons 2 20; Greeley Early Rose, 2 50 to 2 65
TURKEYS—Dressed, 13 to 14c ℔ lb
CHICKENS—Dressed, 11 to 12c ℔ lb

Chicago Wool Market.

WOOL—Tub-washed, bright, 55 to 60c per lb; do dingy and coarse 50 to 55c; fleece washed medium, 48 to 52; do fine, 45 to 48c; do coarse, 45 to 47c; unwashed medium 35 to 38c; do coarse, 33 to 35; do fine blight, 28 to 31c; do heavy, 24 to 26c; bucks' fleece 20 to 22c; burry and poor conditioned lots at 3 to 5c less.

St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL—Prices quotably unchanged. We quote: Tub washed—choice 56 to 56½c, medium 50 to 52c, low and dingy 45 to 47c. Unwashed—medium 33 to 35c, coarse 28 to 30c, fine 25 to 28c. Burry, black and cotted, 3 to 10c per lb less.

Topeka Hide and Tallow Market.

HIDES—Green	.06
Green, damaged	.5½
Green, calf	.09
Bull and stag	.05
Dry flint prime	.16
Dry Salted, prime	.08
Dry damaged	5@7
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	.75@1 25

Topeka Produce Market.

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

APPLES—Per bushel	1.25@1.60
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.90
" Medium	1.75
" Common	1.50
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.25
" Medium	.15
CHEESE—Per lb	12@15
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.10
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	.50@60
P. R. POTATOES—Per bu	.75
SWEET POTATOES	1.25
ONIONS—Per bu	2.00
CABBAGE—Per dozen	1.00@1.50

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

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

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	1.60
" Fall No 3	.95
" Fall No 4	.90
CORN — White	.25
" Yellow	.23
OATS — Per bu	.28
RYE — Per bu	.55
BARLEY—Per bu	.50
FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	3.35
" No 2	3.00
" No 3	2.75
" Rye	3.00
CORN MEAL	.90
CORN CHOP	.65
RYE CHOP	1.00
CORN & OATS	1.00
BRAN	.65
SHORT	.75

Topeka Butchers' Retail Market.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12½
" Round " " "	10
" Roasts " " "	10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
" Hind " " "	7
" By the carcass " " "	6½
MUTTON—Chops per lb	10
" Roast " "	10@12½
PORK	8@10
POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz	2.50@2.25
" Chickens, Dressed, per lb	.10
" Turkeys, and Ducks. "	.12½
" Geese,	.12½

New Advertisements.

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

SEEDS and **PLANTS** of every kind always on hand. Boquets, Cut Flowers and Ornamental Work made up at short notice. Sole Agents for Vick's Flower and Garden Seeds. Send for Catalogue. CINCINNATI FLORAL CO., 187 & 189 W. Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.

GRAPE VINES,

Small Fruits, Roses and Fruit Trees. 1,000,000 of Concord, 1 year, $12 to $18 per 1000; 2 year, $20 to $25. All other varieties cheap.
Dr. H. SCHROEDER, Bloomington, Ill.

MILLER BROS, Junction City, Kansas, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohio, strains); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Fowls. Eggs, $1 50 per 13. Descriptive Circular and Price List free.

WANTED.

Five or six bushels of Peach Pits (from natural fruit preferred,) that were put early in sand bed. Send sample and price to HENRY ROE, Blue Rapids, Marshall County, Kas.

Cottonwood Trees.

Trees 2 to 3 ft $2 50 per thousand. Five thousand or more in one order $2 00 per thousand.
Address
Hans Nielson,
St. Joseph, Mo.

Plants by Mail.

20 Verbenas in variety for $1. 12 Geraniums in variety for $1. 12 Fuchsias in variety for $1. 15 Carnations and hardy pinks for $1. Other plants at corresponding rates. Address
Hans Nielson,
St Joseph Conservatories, St. Joseph, Mo.

Strawberry Culture

In all its details, with history and description of 40 leading varieties. The result of 24 years' experience and observation. A 20-page pamphlet, price 10 cts., which will count on first order received for plants. Price list free M CRAWFORD, Cuyahoga Falls, O.

Jerusalem Artichokes AND Snowflake Potatoes

at 50cts per peck; $1 50 per bushel; 3 lbs by mail $1 00. H. GRIFFITH, Topeka, Kas.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF
Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums
PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Drum. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send stamp for circular to The Garmore Ear Drum Co., Cincinnati, O.

GRAPE VINES.

Largest stock in America. Prices extraordinarily low. Also Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries, &c. Price and Descriptive List Free
T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

Rice or Egyptian Corn.

A choice lot of this seed corn for sale; $2 per bushel. Also Pearl Millet seed at $5 per bushel. Address
Root & Hollingsworth,
Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kas.

We manufacture the old reliable Stover—the well tried, strong, durable, self-regulating, solid wheel Wind Mill, which took *the* Centennial Diploma, as well as a Medal. Also E. E. Wihger's improved $20 Feed Grinder, which is operated by Pumping Wind Mills—a novel and perfect mill for grinding all kinds of grain for stock and house use. Agents wanted. *Catalogue "F" free.*
Address E. B. WINGER,
Successor to Stover Wind Engine Co., Freeport, Ill.
Or DONATHEN & WINGER, Kansas City, Mo.

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 Snowflake, Early Ohio, Gennisee County, King and Improved Peerless.
I. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas.
Write for prices, etc.

LOW! BOOM! LOOK!

Apple trees, 2 and 3 years old, $10 per 100.
Turner and Brandywine Raspberry, $1 25 per 100.
Mann cluster Raspberry, $1.10 per 100.
Chas. Downing & Crescent Strawberry, $1 per 100,
Linnaeus Rhubarb, 50c per 12.
Asparagus Colossal, 75c per 100.
Kittatenny Blackberry, $1 per 100.
Concord Grape Cuttings, $1 per 100.
Packed and delivered to rail-road or express free. Agents' commission saved. Plants and trees No. 1, and true to name. Save money and send to
E J. HOLMAN, Leavenworth, Kas.

KANSAS
Staats--Anzeiger.
The Largest German Paper in the State.
Devoted to the
Interests of the State of Kansas.
If you want to reach or communicate with the German speaking people of the state, advertise in or subscribe to, the STAATS-ANZEIGER.
PHIL. SCHMITZ, Publisher,
209 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

CHERRY TREES, Pear, Plum and Peach trees, Grape Vines and small fruits and Best General Nursery Stock in the West. Price list free; KELSEY & Co, St Joseph, Mo.

Cash Sale.

On February 26th, I will sell at my residence at the Buffalo Mound farm, 7 miles south of St Mary's Mission and 4 miles east of Newbury, the following property: 1 span heavy brood mares, 1 span match 3-year old Norman colts, 1 good 4-year-old work horse, 5 to 7 good young horses, 5 or 6 good ponies, 1 stallion 3 years old, 1 2-year-old mule, 1 pair extra fine 4-year-old mules; 1 thorough-bred bull 3 years old, 3 1-year-old grade bulls This sale is positive and for cash. Sale to commence at 10:30 a m, F. L. RAYMOND.
A J Hungate, Auctioneer.

MAMMOTH
Cash Stock Sale.

On Wednesday, Feb 25, '80, I will sell at my residence in Maple Hill Township, 5 miles northwest of Dover, and 4 miles west of E G Moon's, all of my stock and personal property, for cash to the best bidder, consisting of 8 fine grade milch cows, 50 head thrifty stock hogs, 4 fine thoroughbred cows, 4 fine grade 2-year-old Heifers, 14 No 1 2-year-old steers, 6 No. 1 1-year-old steers, 4 No 1 1-year-old heifers, 1 span 2600 pound farm horses, 1 span 2200 pound farm horses, 2 5-year-old mares, 1 2-year-old colt, 1 1-year-old colt, 1 2-year-old thoroughbred bull, 1 good mowing machine, 1 sulky rake, 1 new sulky cultivator, 1 new harrow, 2 steel beam stirring plows, 2 farm wagons, 2 sets double harness, 75 bushels peach-blow potatoes, 1500 bushels corn, 50 tons good hay. Also chains, forks, hoes and household furniture, (consisting of one nearly new cooking stove, bedsteads, chairs, tables, stands, and everything in a household,) which will be sold to the best bidder for cash as I leave for the east at once. This is a rare chance. Sale commences at 10 a m sharp, A. H. POTTER.
A J Hungate, Auctioneer.

117

Literary and Domestic.

The Children.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

"When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And the school for the day is dismissed,
And the little ones gather around me,
To bid me good night and be kissed.
Oh the little white arms that encircle
My neck in a tender embrace!
Oh, the smiles that are halos of heaven,
Shedding sunshine of love o'er my face!"

And when they are gone I sit dreaming,
Of my childhood too lovely to last;
Of love that my heart will remember
When it wakes to the pulse of the past,
Ere the world and its wickedness made me
A partner of sorrow and sin;
When the glory of God was about me,
And the glory of gladness within.

Oh my heart grows weak as a woman's
And the fountain's of feeling will flow,
When I think of the paths, steep and stony
Where the feet of the dear ones must go;
Of the mountain's of sin hanging o'er them,
Of the tempest of fate blowing wild;
Oh, there's nothing on earth half so holy
As the innocent heart of a child.

They are idols of hearts and of households,
They are angels of God in disguise;
His sunlight still sleeps in their tresses,
His glory still gleams in their eyes,
Oh, those truants from home and from heaven,
They have made me more manly and mild,
And I know how Jesus could liken
The Kingdom of God to a child.

I ask not a life for the dear ones,
All red radiant, as others have done,
But that life may have just enough shadow
To temper the glare of the sun.
I would pray God to guard them from evil,
But my prayers would bound back to myself:
Ah, a Seraph may pray for a sinner,
But a sinner may pray for himself.

The twig is so easily bended,
I have banished the rule and the rod;
I have taught them the goodness of knowledge,
They have taught me the goodness of God.
My heart is a dungeon of darkness,
Where I shut them for breaking a rule;
My frown is sufficient correction;
My love is the law of the school.

I shall leave the old house in the autumn,
To traverse its threshold no more;
Ah, how shall I sigh for the dear ones
That meet me each morn at the door;
I shall miss the "good nights" and the kisses
And the gush of their innocent glee,
The group on the green, and the flowers
That are brought every morning to me.

I shall miss them at noon and at eve,
Their song is the school and the street;
I shall miss the low hum of their voices,
And the tramp of their delicate feet,
When the lessons and tasks are all ended,
And Death says "The School is dismissed;"
May the little ones gather around me
To bid me good night and be kissed.

Newstead Abbey.

This favorite home of Lord Byron, though often closed to the public, and only visited now by special permission, is situated about a half-hour's ride by train north of Nottingham, and having been founded by Henry II., just after the murder of Thomas a Becket in 1170, it is a most interesting memorial of the early times. Dedicated to the Virgin, it was put under the care of Augustin monks, who received from the king large tracts of land, and spent their lives in hunting and gardening, and thus raising money to embellish their monastery, the ruins of their splendid chapel remaining to attest to the welath of the monks of the fifteenth century. Its three windows are divided by projecting buttresses, which still support the niches which once held the statues of saints, while others, having lost their tracery, are beautifully mantled with ivy. The central window of the chancel, having square lights over and on either side of it, with a gable over all, still bears the image of the Virgin and Child.

Above the walls rise four richly carved pinnacles, and several finely wrought doorways still remain intact. This is about all that remains of the life and labors of the inhabitants of the Abbey, which in 1359 fell with many other religious houses into the hands of the government and became crown property; and a year after the king granted by letters patent the house with the neighboring manor of Papilayck and extensive lands to Sir John Byron and his heirs; this estate of Newstead becoming from that time the seat of the Byron family. The first Byron was knighted on account of his services during the civil war.

Of this family, however, but little is known, and thus his history is almost blotted out until we find by visiting the house the name of the fifth Lord, the predecessor of the poet, mentioned as the "Wicked Baron," who killed his neighbor in a duel, and then in a fit of misanthropy shut himself up at home, felled all the timber in the park to injure his son, with whom he had quarreled, killed all the deer, and frightened his servants so that he could get none to live with him.

Fortunately his son did not outlive him, and at his death the estate fell to his grandnephew, George Gordon Byron, then 11 years old; and although his life was such that the English world abhor his character, his genius lent such a charm to all the spots he has described, that the constant flow of visitors look with interest upon the lake because he swam in it; upon the waterfall and buildings, because his pen made them so rich with interest, and every visitor treads the floor of the little dining-rooms with a reverence, while he looks at the side-board, tapestried chairs, and sits beside the table where he took his meals. The great hall, near the state dining-room, shows no signs of the poet's mad freaks there, and one can only realize that here is where they took place, by picturing the scenes as mentioned in his life. The same is felt while ascending to his turret-chamber, where the furniture stands as he used it, and one seems to see this man of the world standing before the glass where he prepared to act the dandy, by practicing alone; here is his college sofa, there Joe Murray, his faithful servant, and his bed adorned with gilded hangings, speaks of the voluptuary, more than any other spot in the Abbey.

Adjoining his sleeping room is the so-called haunted chamber, apparently at present haunted more by darkness than by ghosts. A little window with a half closed shutter admits only light enough to see its size; and although the housekeeper allowed that she had never seen or heard of a ghost in modern times, Washingten Irving wrote that Byron told him he had often been disturbed by a midnight visitor in the form of a black shapeless mass, sitting on the foot of his bed, cowering and gazing at him with glaring eyes, which, after awhile, rolled off and disappeared. It is said, too, that a friar's skull which was preserved here for a long time in the form of a cup, acted as a curse to the place, and that while it existed above ground, no heir would be born to Newstead, and all heirs born died; but the present owner, Mr. Webb, buried the skull beneath the chapel, and since then children born there have lived.

But passing on, the round writing table covered with a green cloth on which Byron wrote his poems, is shown; his boxing gloves, his cap, dog's collars, and near them his cap and sword, worn when fighting for Greece. Then, too, in the Park, is the double trunked beech, carefully preserved, where Byron carved his name and that of his sister Augusta, the last time he visited the Abbey, in 1844; for this it will perhaps be remembered, Barnum offered £500, and in reply was told "that the owner would not take £5,000, and furthermore that he ought to be shot for making the proposition." And with all this held sacred as a memorial of a member of a noble family, it seems very strange that the body of the poet when brought home from Greece, was placed in a quiet village church with a simple marble slab, and has never had any monument or other memorial placed over it, although many attempts have been made to raise a fitting testimonial to the poet's brilliant genius.

Letter From a Farmer's Wife.

Your valuable paper was awarded me as premium on best three pounds of butter at our fair last fall. And I have intended all this while to thank you for it. My husband says he will never do without it. This last number is worth the subscription to the paper. The article, "Fruit Tree Borers" is just what he needed in the way of information, as he is very much interested in fruit. He is making a memoranda of articles in each paper of each month. I am sewing the numbers of each month in book form, we then file them, and in that way we can easily get pieces wanted. I take a lively interest in everything about farming—enjoy all the letters from the different counties. Why is it farmer's wives do not write more? It is certainly not for want of experience. Why can't they write to one another to profit by? We have had such nice weather that it made me think of gardening, house cleaning, soap making, etc. I made me a big sun bonnet, and long gloves to go to work, but found yesterday that spring had put off coming. Cold wind from the north and ground frozen hard. We had rain—lots of it—can't plow for weeks. The wheat needed it. I read with pleasure the letter of Mrs. J. P. Walters. I have found there is profit is poultry, but do not have so good a market as she has. Two years ago I kept an account, and from three cows, common Kansas stock, in six months I sold three hundred pounds of butter, besides having enough for my own family, five in number. I had sixty hens, and in two months I sold over five dollars worth of eggs. Then my hens sickened and died—I have learned the reason since. I had a warm hay hen house and they were full of vermin. They then took the cholera and all died but two. It was a warm damp winter two years ago. Had they been in a board hen house I do not think they would have died. I milk only two cows, have only nineteen hens, but could not get along without them, then, besides some butter and eggs to spare. We are keeping our meat by a new process this year, and will give the recipe to the farmers if a good one. I also have a recipe for sausauge, one I have used five years which I like, and will give sometime. After making our hams we will pack them in shelled corn, it is cooling, and then they will be excluded from the light and air. My husband has been shelling seed corn these bad days. He takes off both ends of the corn; only plants the seed on the middle of the cob. He gathers his seed corn in the fall when he gathers the crop, selecting the largest and most perfect ears. He has improved the corn in size. We have the best corn for upland, matures early, pretty good size, weighs heavy, cobs only weigh ten pounds to the bushel. We raised the Early Amber corn last year; sent to Washington to Gen. LeDuc for pure seed. Our molasses is excellent. Will some one tell how much German millet to sow to the acre? Corn is 20 cents, butter 15, eggs 10. A good prospect for fruit. Health good, except colds. We have been in Kansas eight years the 23d of February. We like it better every year. Apple trees we put out have had some apples on them the last two years. We have had to prune our old peach trees severely this winter, but they make good wood. We thought last winter was so severe they would all die, but they did not—I mean the old trees that were planted here years before we came. The FARMER should be in every farm house in Kansas. I will speak a good word for it. I hope more ladies will write for it. I have had a feeling of relief since Mr. Stoner gave his description of stock shelter.

MRS. B. M. ROSE.

Neosho Falls, Kas.

The seed merchants generally give proper directions for planting and the quantity of seed to use per acre of the seeds they sell. By consulting their advertisements in the FARMER, and sending them a postal card, a catalogue will be mailed you that will give you directions about sowing German millet, quantity of seed etc., to use.

MRS. R. furnishes a most entertaining letter, so full of instruction and valuable suggestions, that our readers will wish her to write often. We suspect that she names the cause of cholera among poultry more frequently than is suspected, viz.: vermin. Her hay poultry house would have been good quarters for the fowls in a cold winter, but vermin will attack fowls in any and all kinds of houses, unless the greatest care is taken to keep them down, which can be done by shutting the house up and fumigating, by painting the roosts with gas tar and coal oil and by keeping a bed of dry dust in a sunny spot for the fowls to wallow in. It requires thought and some judgment to conduct successfully every department of the farm, and constant vigilance.

Why do not farmers' wives write oftener, and give their experiences? is a very pertinent inquiry by our correspondent. Those who do write certainly write well. Their letters are full of enthusiasm and we think they write better than the sterner sex; but, ladies, don't tell the men what we say, but get out your pencils and jot down your own experiences and theories about domestic matters and the farm. The bane of farm life is the farmer's neglect of farm papers, and their running after village politicians, wasting valuable time reading nothing but party political twaddle in party papers. Such stuff profits them not to the amount of a cent a year. They are taught by such reading that it is their patriotic duty to boost village lawyers, professional office hunters, and dead beat and broken political adventurers into office, while the farmers, good easy souls, stand back, look on and pay the taxes which these fellows know so well how to spend. Let farmers wake up, read their own literature and they will not be long in discovering that they are being made the veriest dupes of in the country.—ED.

Infants' Clothing.

Last spring and summer I was busy preparing a wardrobe for an infant, and of course I studied the *comfort* rather than the style of the little garments. In the first place I objected to flannel garments next to a baby's skin, as I considered them irritating and weakening. Secondly, it appeared absurd to me to put little linen shirts on one-half of a child's body and flannel on the other. Thirdly, I did not think it was quite the right thing to put so much clothing on a child's chest and body and let its little arms and the upper part of its chest go so thinly clad. Reading an article by Mrs. Katie Jackson, in the "Laws of Life," I got the idea of what I wanted; high-necked and long-sleeved waists with buttons to button its skirts on, seemed just what I wanted. I made them of white muslin—waists and skirts—and others of flannel, to be worn over the muslin ones and next to the dress.

My plan worked admirably until cool and finally cold weather came, and then I found that the muslin garments were not warm enough. My mother suggested canton-flannel, which I got, and made up into little gowns or "slips" that come well below her feet. The first ones were made of fine and rather thin canton-flannel, but those she is now wearing are made of a heavier quality, and when she is dressed in one of these with a flannel waist made with long sleeves and high-necked and a flannel skirt buttoned on, and over these a little "yoke" or "gabriel" white dress, I think she is as comfortably and hygienically dressed as any baby in the land. Thus, I think I have secured my objects, a suitable and uniform covering, and hence an equable temperature of all parts of the body.—*Mrs. W. V. A., in Rural New-Yorker.*

Fashion Notes.

Matrons prefer high coiffures.

Girls over twelve will not wear bangs.

Bangle rings and bangle bracelets are the craze.

Mummy-cloth, much improved, will be among the fashionable spring goods.

Yellow, red and brilliant dark colors are mingled with the faint fade colors in new goods.

Gilt and silver balls, both plain and facetted, form the heads of fancy pins for the hair.

Misses part their hair in the middle and arrange the front in soft, flat rings on the forehead.

Two buttons are considered the fashionable number for kid gloves when they have tops of the new kid lace.

Pretty, new breakfast caps are made of pieces of Oriental silk, with white, Breton lace ruffles edging them.

Large bonnets with poke brims and wide strings tying them down over the ears, are becoming more popular.

White silk and wool fabrics are seen in new designs and unique patterns for ball and evening dress purposes.

Yokohama crape is one of the new cotton dress stuffs for spring wear.

Six bangles on one arm is not an unusual number for a fashionable girl.

The long overdress, which has recently been revived, is nothing but a gracefully draped princess polonaise, which requires only a flounce to complete the costume.

Fashionable false fronts of waved or curled hair cover the whole crown of the head, coming low on the forehead, and fastened beneath the knot with a small shell comb on each side.

East Indian nets of gold and silver cord are worn on the hair, covering the space between the forehead and the Greek knot in the back, but not extending over the knot itself. These knots are finished with a band of gold stars on each edge, and they are drawn to a point under the knot in the nape of the neck.

The latest Parisian coiffure for young girls under fifteen is to crimp the whole of the hair, brush it out smoothly, and then braid it in one long plait or braid fastened at the nape of the neck with a soft ribbon bow. Another bow is placed some distance below around the braid, and the hair below the final bow is arranged in light curls.

Household Hints.

Here are a few things worth knowing, taken from the *Floral Cabinet*:

Keep salt in a dry place.
Keep yeast in wood or glass.
Keep fresh lard in tin vessels.
Keep preserves and jellies in glass.
Keep meal and flour in a cool, dry place.
Keep vinegar in wood, glass or stoneware.

Sugar is an admirable ingredient in curing meat or fish.

Crusts and pieces of bread should be kept in an earthen jar closely covered in a cool, dry place.

Lard for pastry should be used as hard as it can be cut with a knife. It should be cut through the flour, not rubbed.

In boiling meat for a soup, use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone, plunge into boiling water at once.

To prevent meat from scorching, during washing place a basin of water in the oven; the steam generated prevents scorching and makes the meat cook better.

Broil steak without salting; salt draws the juices in cooking; it is desirable to keep these in, if possible. Cook over a hot fire, turn frequently, searing on both sides. Place on a plate; salt and pepper to taste.

Beef that has a tendency to be tough can be made very palatable by stewing gently for two hours with pepper and salt, taking out about a pint of the liquor, when half done, and letting the rest boil into the meat. Brown the meat in the pot. After taking up, make a gravy of the fruit of liquors saved. BRAMBLEBUSH.

Beautiful Horses.

On Saturday afternoon there arrived in this city three valuable and magnificent stallions en route to the Japanese Empire. These horses are in charge of Wm. Griffith and Edward Casey, of Washington, who are going through to Japan with them to see them safely delivered. The animals were taken to Edward Culver's stable on Eleventh street for a two days' rest, and there a *Bee* reporter this morning obtained a view of the beautiful steeds.

Barb, of Ethan Allen blood, is four years old, and was presented by General Grant to the Emperor of Japan, by whom the general was so hospitably entertained while visiting that country. This horse is a fine bay, with two white hind feet, with white star in forehead, long mane and tail, is fifteen hands high, has beautifully formed limbs, possesses good action, and is very promising as to speed. This horse has been owned by Gen. Grant since he was a colt.

Kingsley is sixteen hands high, seven years old, is a rich mahogany bay, with no marks, and has long mane and tail. He is a running horse, having a record of 1:44, and was sired by Harper's Longfellow.

Black Hawk, Jr., is a jet black horse with white hind feet, one white front foot, and white star on forehead, long mane, tail drags on the ground; he is 15¾ hands high, is symmetrically proportioned, has elegant limbs, has trotted a mile in 2:22 and 2:28, and has prospects of getting below 2:20. He is one of the most beautiful horses that man ever laid eyes upon.

These horses came from the farm of Gen. Beals, near Washington, where the Arabian horses presented to Gen. Grant are kept. It will be remembered that Gen. Grant was the guest of Gen. Beals while visiting Washington. Kingsley and Black Hawk were purchased for the Japanese government by its agent, Mr. Horace Capron, assisted by Mr. Ed. France, at a cost of about $4,000 each. Barb, the present of Gen. Grant to the Japanese emperor, is valued at about the same figure.

The horses leave for San Francisco on this evening's freight train. They will be rested at Ogden two or three days, and then resume their journey. They will be shipped from San Francisco on the 7th of February.—*Omaha Bee.*

VELVET PUDDING.—Five eggs beaten separately, one teacupful of white sugar, four tablespoonfuls of corn-starch dissolved in a little cold milk and added to the yelks and sugar. Boil three pints of sweet milk and pour into it the yelks and sugar while boiling. Remove from the fire when it has become quite thick. Flavor with vanilla, and pour into a baking dish. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth with half a teacup of white sugar; then pour it over the top of the pudding, and return it to the stove until it is slightly browned. Eat with sauce, the receipt for which is given below. It is delicious.

Advertisements.

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

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

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine

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

$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 *Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered*, 10c. Agts Outfit, 10c. CONN CARD CO., Northford, Ct

62 Gold, crystal, lace, perfumed & chromo cards, name in gold & jet 10c Clinton Bros, Clintonville Ct

50 *Chromo, Glass, Scroll, Wreath* and *Lace* cards 10c Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct,

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

50 *Motto, Gold, Floral, Scroll, Snowflake* cards, 10cts. Agts Samples, 10c. Stevens Bros, Northford, Ct;

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages, illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc. in *colors*, and 47 Select Quotations, 15c; Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

50 *Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral* cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford Ct.

PHOTOGRAPH VISITING CARDS. Circular and 60 samples for 10c: Seavy Bros, Northford Ct.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made Costly outfit free. TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me.

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to CIGARS S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED For the handsomest and CHEAPEST BIBLES Extra Terms and Large CASH PREMIUMS FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. $4 Outfit free. E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 218 FultonSt.N.Y

5000 Bushels seed potatoes. Orders booked now Leading varieties and valuable new kinds, both sweet and Irish. Directions for making FIRE HOT BEDS in free catalogue. E. TAYLOR, Armstrong, Kas.

YOU CAN BUY IN CHICAGO OF J. C. VAUGHAN 45 LA SALLE ST. Gregorys' SEEDS Matthews Seed DRILLS BULBS AND LILIES

Washburn College

Funds to loan on *Long* time, at REASONABLE rates, on *IMPROVED* Farms in Shawnee county. *No Commission.* Address
C. W. JEWELL, Treasurer, Topeka, Kas.

AGENTS! READ THIS!!

We will pay agents a salary of $100 a month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. *We mean what we say.* Sample Free. Address Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agents wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th st., New York

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, & Revolvers. OUR $15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue. P. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

YOUNG MEN And Older People—We send on 30 DAYS' TRIAL our ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELTS, BANDS, Suspensories, Trusses, and other appliances to those suffering from *Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Weaknesses*, or Lost Vitality, from any cause; or to those afflicted with *Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney Troubles, &c.*, or Ruptures. *Speedy Cures Guaranteed.* Send at once for our Illustrated Pamphlet. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

Fire-Proof Safe For Sale.

We have a large new fire-proof safe for sale, of Mosler, Bahman & Co's Manufacture. Outside measurement 5 feet high, and 2 ft 8 in by 2 ft 10 in wide. Inside dimensions, 3 ft 4 in by 21 inches. This safe is new, never having been in use, and cost at factory $336 00; it is first class in every respect. Having no use for it, we will sell at a bargain. Address
KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

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Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS,

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

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

For Further Information Address

JOHN A. CLARK,
Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1868, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

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

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

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

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strays for the week ending February 25.

Brown County—John E. Moon, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up Jan 13, 1880, by Peter Beoncy, Minerva tp, (Marak P O,) one red and white steer, one year old, star in forehead, mutilated brand on left hip, valued at $15.

Chautauqua County—C. M. Knapp, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by C W Miller, Harrison tp, Jan 17, 1880, one yearling steer, red mingled with white on the back and hips, marked with under bit in right ear and crop off of the left, valued at $12.50.

HEIFER—Also, by the same, one yearling heifer, marked with under bit in right ear and crop off the left, color white mingled with red on neck and shoulders, has a stump tail, valued at $12.50.

Osage County—S. A. Breese, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Wm Norton, Bazaar tp, (Bazaar P O,) one yearling heifer, red with white on belly and back valued at $14.

MARE—Taken up by J S Shipman, Diamond Creek tp, (Elmdale P O,) one chestnut sorrel mare, white strip in face both hind feet white, 3 years old, valued at $40.

Labette County.—W. H. Kearsey, Clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G W Hardman, North tp, (Parsons P O,) one bay horse about 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, four white feet, white stripe in forehead, had on leather halter when taken up, valued at $50.

Marion County.—W. H. Hamilton, Clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 30th of January, 1880, one claybank pony, 10 years old, no marks or brands, had on the headstall of a strap halter, valued at $20.

Riley County—F. A. Schermerhorn, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Jessee Brewer, Ogden tp, Nov 3, 1879, one yearling heifer, red and white speckled, no other marks or brands, valued at $11.

Woodson County—H. S. Trueblood, Clerk.

COLT—Taken up by Loftus Gray, Liberty tp, one dark bay mare colt, 2 years old, star in forehead, white spot on nose, one white hind foot, branded on left shoulder, valued at $15.

Strays for the week ending February 18.

Bourbon County—L. B. Welch, Clerk.

COW—Taken up by George McNeil, Osage tp, one white cow with red specks on her sides, 10 or 11 years old, no mark or brand perceivable, valued at $10.

HEIFER—Also, by the same, one red and white spotted heifer one year old last spring, valued at $10.

Cowley County—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John D Parks, January 10, 1880, (P O Lazette,) one two year old red and white spotted steer, no marks or brands visible, valued at $15.

Greenwood County—W. S. Reece, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Levi Friebarger, Janesville tp, one bay mare 2 years old, 14 hands high, blind in left eye, no marks or brands.

MARE—Taken up by L Friebarger, Janesville tp, one dun mare, 6 years old, 14½ hands high, black mane and tail, star in forehead, no marks or brands.

PONY—Taken up by L Friebarger, Janesville tp, one black pony filley, 2 years old, 13 hands high, star in forehead no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by J E Cape, Salt Springs tp, one heifer one year old past, color red with white under belly, bush of tail mostly white, marked with a slit in left ear and a swallow fork in the right.

MARE—Taken up by M W Little, Eureka tp one dark roan mare with sucking colt, about 17 years old, no marks or brands on either of them.

HORSE—Taken up by W F Osborn, Lane tp, Nov 23, 1879, one horse about 4 years old, of a dark cream color, about 15 hands high, branded with the letter A on left shoulder, valued at $50.

Harper county—H. O. Meigs, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by W A McFarland, Reilla tp, Dec 12 1879, one roan bull, 6 years old, no marks or brands, drooping horns, valued at $18.

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Michael Day, Sheridan tp, Dec 4, 1879 one black cow, no marks, 6 years old, valued at $15.

Nemaha County—Joshua Mitchell, Clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Schumaker, Granada tp, Dec 2, 1879, one red heifer one year old past, some white spots valued at $13.

Reno County—W. R. Marshall, Clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Wm F Jones, Soda tp, Jan 22, 1880, one 5 year old yellow and white spotted steer, horns sawed off, S on right hip, valued at $15.

STEER—Also, by the same, one four year old pale red steer, right horn drooped, valued at $10.

Rush county.—F. E. Garner, clerk

MARE—Taken up by K M Peterson, Banner tp, July 17, 1879, one sorrel mare about 6 years old, with one white hind foot and some white in forehead, no brands, valued at $30.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up on or about Jan 24, 1880, by Elias Niccum, Topeka tp, one cream colored filley, two years old, past, small size, shoes on front feet, had on a head halter, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at $15.

FILLEY—Also, by the same, one small black filley, one year old past, right hind foot white, star in forehead, had on a head halter, no other marks or brands perceivable and valued at $15.

AMBER SUGAR-CANE SEED.

35 cts per lb, postage paid. Less rate on 5 or more pounds, sent by express. Special rates on one to five bushel orders. Do not grow common sorghum, when you can get a superior syrup from the Amber cane at a small cost for seed. S. H. Downs, Topeka, Kas.

Farm Machinery.

Browne and Canton Sulky Plows, Stalk Cutters, Harrows, Drills, Cultivators, Climax Mowers and Reapers. Call and see the Rockford Combined Drill and Planter, Iron Turbine and Stover Wind Mill.

SEEDS.—All kinds of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. Fresh and true to variety.

KANSAS IRON FENCE.—Cheaper than board fence. Call and see it. S. H. DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mills, Topeka, Kansas.

$20 REWARD.

I will pay the above reward for any information leading to the recovery of the following horses; A dark sorrel brood mare 9 years old with short mane and tail, with no marks except a small white spot in the forehead, her weight, I think, is about 1300 lbs. Also her colt, a large horse colt of about the same color of the mare, having a small white spot also in the forehead, he is 6 months old. At the same time a roan colored horse colt of fair size, 2½ years old. These strayed or were stolen from my place, 2 miles south-east of Auburn P. O., Shawnee Co., the last of September. I will pay the above for information of the three, or a proportionate price for one or two of them. SAMUEL JOSLIN, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kas.

STRAYED.

A large, fat, white milch cow, with red nose, ears and three red feet. Please deliver or leave word at T. B. Thompson's, No. 83, 10th Ave., Topeka.

ESTRAY.

Strayed from the subscriber, 2½ miles west of Carbondale, Kansas, about Sept. 12th, a SORREL MARE, medium size, white stripe in face, has been sweenied in right shoulder, five years old next spring. A liberal reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the Mare.

MARTIN HEISEL, Carbondale, Kansas.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the prairie east of Long creek, 6½ miles east of Burlington, Coffey county, Kansas, last April, one bright bay filley, three years old in June. No white hairs, marks or brands. BOICE, BRO. & CO. Box 295, Burlington.

Sweet Potatoes

For Seed, AND Plants in their Season.

N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kansas, has about 1000 bushels of Sweet Potatoes, including 5 varieties of

Nansemond, Brazilian, Southern Queen and Peabody.

New Seedlings. Sold at low rates and in quantities to suit. Will ship to any point. Address N. H. PIXLEY, Wamego, Kas. Will be ready by the middle of May.

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THE BLOOMINGTON NURSERY.

Established 28 years. 600 Acres. 13 Greenhouses. ☞We offer for distribution *New General Descriptive Catalogue*, 25c: *New Plant Catalogue and Price-List* FREE. BAIRD & TUTTLE, Agents, Bloomington, Ill.

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176, Broadway, New York City. Specialty, exchange of Kansas farm and wild lands for

JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE WATCHES, AND CUTLERY.

For price lists and terms, address as above. I will attend to purchase of all kinds of merchants and shipping same to merchants. E. D. STOCKING.

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold Everywhere.

L. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS
The Cheapest and Best.
Will Crush and Grind Any thing.
Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
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75 SIXTH AVENUE EAST, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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City property, improved and unimproved. Can accommodate the man with large or small means.

UNIMPROVED LANDS

at low prices, on long time, and low rate of interest in counties having Railroads, Churches, Schools, and all advantages of old settled states.

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

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in CEMENTS, LIME, PLASTER and HAIR.

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N B—The attention of the public is respectfully invited to other advertisements of Hay Presses which have appeared in these columns, all of which make Dederick's patent sectional quadrilateral bale bound lengthways, and by Dederick's patent process and machinery, and some even have the check to use Dederick's continuous Hay Press patent, without which the operation must stop to tie and remove the bale. Dederick has suits pending to enforce these patents and will in due time prosecute every purchaser for $10,000 damages, meantime he earnestly remonstrates against this high handed piracy of his property, and warns the public against being swindled into partnership in a steal with unscrupulous characters. Why join a steal for the benefit of thieves and receive an inferior machine, when the same price will purchase a good one of the owner. While Dederick bore the immense expense of introducing those improvements that are such a benefit to the hay interest of the country, these communists opposed him, and now propose to steal, not only Dederick's patents, but the capital represented by its introduction into use. Send for free copies of patents in proof of this.

DEDERICK & CO., Albany, N. Y.

VALUABLE TRUTHS.

If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take cheer, for **Hop Bitters will Cure You.**

If you are a minister, and have overtaxed your powers; or a mother, worn and with your pastoral duties; or a mother, worn out with care and work, or if you are simply ailing, if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, **Hop Bitters will Restore You.**

If you are a man of business, or a man of letters, toiling over your accounts, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties; or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, **Hop Bitters will Strengthen You.**

If you are young and suffering from any indiscretion, or are growing too fast, as is often the case, **Hop Bitters will Relieve You.**

If you are in the work-shop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning or stimulating, without intoxicating, **Hop Bitters is What You Need.**

If you are old, and your pulse is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning, **Hop Bitters will give you New Life and Vigor.**

HOP COUGH CURE is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children.

One HOP PAD for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Cures by absorption. It is perfect.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

Above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE

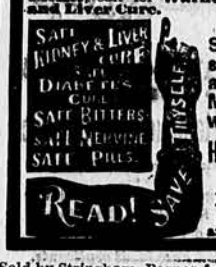
(Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.)

A vegetable preparation and the **only sure remedy** in the world for **Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases.**

☞Testimonials of the highest order in proof of these statements.

☞For the cure of **Diabetes**, call for **Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.**

☞For the cure of **Bright's** and the other diseases, call for **Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.**



☞WARNER'S Safe Remedies are sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

H. H. Warner & Co.
Proprietors,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
☞Send for Pamphlet and Testimonials.

Sold by Stringham, Barnes & Co., Swift & Holliday and Jones Bros., Topeka, and by W. N Angle and Arnold's Drug Store, N. Topeka.

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THE untold miseries that result from indiscretion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase the new medical work published by the PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, Boston, entitled **THE SCIENCE OF LIFE**; or, **SELF-PRESERVATION.** Exhausted vitality, nervous and physical debility, or vitality impaired by the errors of youth or too close application to business may be restored and manhood regained.

Two hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jeweled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautiful and very expensive engravings. Three hundred pages, more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing disease, the result of many years of extensive and successful practice, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Bound in French cloth, price only $1, sent by mail, post-paid.

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Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

HEAL THYSELF.

BEST BUTTER MADE BY THE COOLEY CREAMER.

Farmers and butter makers of Kansas, we wish to call your attention to the great success of the Cooley Creamer—the submerged process of setting milk for raising cream—as evidenced by the large sales of the past 12 months, the hundreds of letters written in praise of it, the universal approval of it by the agricultural press of this country, the fact that at the London International Dairy Fair, and at the State and County Fairs all over this country, Cooley Creamer butter and the *process* itself has ALWAYS taken first premium.

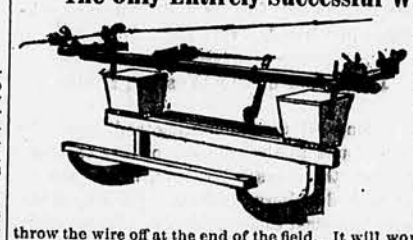
Extracts taken from letters received from parties using the Creamer:

"Proves to be a decided success."—"It is worth ten times its cost."—"The saving of labor is fully 50 per cent."—"Would not do without it if I had but one cow."—"Am getting from 5 to 8 cents a pound more than those making by the old process."—"I placed it in a small battened leanto attached to my barn, where it has worked equally well in the coldest as well as in the mildest weather."—"But the advantages are no more for summer than for winter use: have used it all winter in a room without fire.'—"If I had but two cows I should use one, knowing that I can make a better quality of butter and more of it, with much less labor."

To the many that have signified to us their intention of getting one next spring, we say, purchase *now* and get the benefit of it during the winter while butter is high, it is equally as valuable for winter as for summer use. We want good agents in every county not taken. For a copy of Chicago Dairyman giving prices and information send to LYMAN & SHAFFER, STATE AGENTS, 100 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

Barnes' Wire Check Rower.

The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.



Seven years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes' Wire Check Rower beyond question. It is fast taking the lead with dealers and among the farmers who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.

The following are the advantages over any other check Rower:

Use of WIRE in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes.

The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.

The wire is as easy to handle as a rope.

The wire does not cross the machine.

There is no side draft.

It will plant perfectly and more in check.

The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field. It will work any planter as now made.

It is easy to work and to understand. It is durable in all its parts. Take no other.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

For sale by SMITH & KEATING, General agents for Kansas. Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Kansas City, Mo.

Only Double Ring Invented.

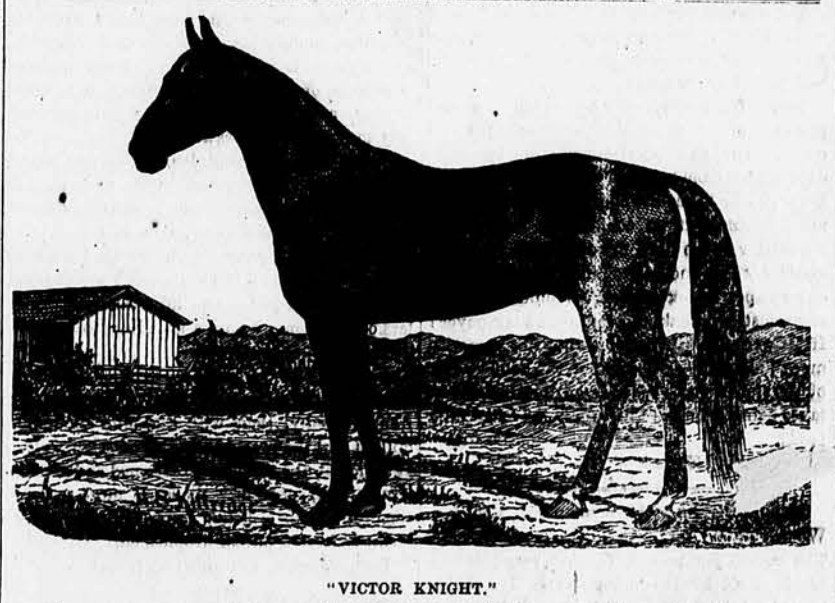
Champion Hog Ringe

RINGS & HOLDER.

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

Only Single Rings ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. **BROWN'S ELLIPTICAL RING** and Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer. This is the only Single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings which close with the joints together in the flesh causing it to decay and to keep the hog's nose sore.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.



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Imported Clydesdales, ALSO HAMBLETONIANS,

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All Stock guaranteed to be as represented. Catalogues sent free. Address,

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Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa.

Golden Medical Discovery

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all **Humors**, from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple, or Eruption, Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin**, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, White Swellings, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.**

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver**, or **"Biliousness."** As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect and radical cures.

In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Weak Lungs**, and early stages of **Consumption**, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. Sold by druggists.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic.

No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills. These Pellets (Little Pills) are **scarcely larger than mustard seeds.**

Being **entirely vegetable**, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. For **Jaundice, Headache, Constipation, Impure Blood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness of Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations from Stomach, Bad Taste in Mouth, Bilious attacks, Pain in region of Kidneys, Internal Fever, Bloated feeling about Stomach, Rush of Blood to Head**, take **Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.** Sold by druggists.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Prop'rs, Buffalo, N. Y.

WATCHES! CLOCKS! JEWELRY! SILVER--PLATED WARE!!

☞ Large stock and Low Prices at JAMES DOUGLASS' 295 Kansas Ave, Topeka, Kas.

NEW CASH SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY AT

135 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas,

H. D. CLARK, Manufacturer of Leather, Saddles, Harness, &c.. aad Dealer in Leather,

WHIPS,

Shoe Findings, etc., Wholesale and Retail.

FOR CASH ONLY.

Cash paid for hides, tallow, sheep pelts and furs.

Communications.

Trimming Hedges.

I see, in the KANSAS FARMER, of February 11th, an article on "Hedge Growing," in which the writer says that the spring is the proper time for trimming and plashing hedges. I beg leave to differ with him in part. The spring is the proper time to put hedge down, but not the proper time to trim it. Men of experience tell us to trim during the months of June and August.

I have a friend who has been in the hedge business for over eighteen years. He tells me that the plan he takes is this: Plow the hedge row in the fall, then in the spring. Before setting, replow and harrow it thoroughly. Set the plants six inches apart, being careful to obtain good hedge plants and freshly dug. Trim them well for three seasons, and during spring of fourth season, plash down. Then, in the latter part of June, after the shoots are well started, trim to the height you may wish; also trim during the month of August.

This is a subject that farmers should be more interested in. Nothing mars the beauty of a farm more than to see it surrounded by a great, big, overgrown hedge fence, shutting the farm out from view, and, on the other hand, nothing adds more to the appearance of a farm than to see it surrounded by a neatly trimmed hedge of the proper height. When land becomes more valuable then we shall see the hedges trimmed and kept down, and not until then shall we see it. This subject is worthy of the attention of Kansas farmers, and should be more fully discussed. Let us hear from others.

F. C. WEBB.

Nortonville, Kansas.

About Taxes, Etc.

The weather is splendid. Wheat is looking well. Farmers are preparing for sowing spring grain. Corn has dropped to twenty cents per bushel. Hogs are scarce.

Next fall the voters of the state will have the pleasure of voting on the two-hundred-dollar constitutional exemption—exempting two hundred dollars from taxation to heads of families. I would like to see the above fully discussed in the FARMER. If we could hear from every tax-master in the state, my opinion is that they would say that one-half of the personal property escapes by exemption. Would there be any injustice in making every man a tax-payer? If all were tax-payers would they not vote with more judgment? Would not the bonded debt of the state soon be reduced so that instead of taxes being a burden they would be cheerfully paid?

CONDUIT.

Agnes City, Kansas.

MIDDLE BRANCH, Hodgeman Co., Feb. 4.—We are having very mild winter weather here. The month just passed has been very pleasant. Stock of all kinds is doing splendidly. It has been dry here for the past three months, and as a consequence late sown wheat has failed to make its appearance above ground, but wheat that was put in with drills and in good time, will make a crop, if we gather in time in the spring.

I wish to say to the readers of the FARMER, that the reports about the destitution of the people of this and other neighboring counties, are greatly exaggerated. People here are generally in good spirits, and most of them have strong faith in the future of this country. Very few have left this part of the county, only those who came out here expecting to make a fortune in a year or two. I have been out here two and a half years, and I can say, without egotism, that I have never seen any place in Kansas that I liked better, and where, taken as a whole, there is as good class of society. And I don't know where a person with a little capital could invest it better than right here. Good claims can be bought cheap. Our county is now permanently organized, and we will have schools in a short time. At a glance, a person can see how much better it is for a man to locate here instead of going on to the frontier. There is a splendid chance for a man of business to open a grocery store at this point, and also for a good blacksmith. This is the finest part of the county and well settled, and will have a daily mail in a few weeks.

I am a new subscriber to the FARMER, and therefore will not intrude too far. All those looking for homes or business, come and see us, and I don't think you will go away disappointed. We are fifteen miles from the A., T. & S. F. railroad.

A. J. L. B.

ROY, Sumner Co., Feb. 7.—For five weeks we have had most favorable weather for outdoor work, and the farmers have not been slow in improving the time, for in looking across the prairie you will see the ox-teams steadily moving onward, the cattle chewing the cud of contentment while pulling the breaker through the sod, leaving the prairie black behind them. This, the year 1880, is the second with the majority in this settlement, and while they are busy setting out hedges and orchards, some of the later arrivals are digging wells, cellars, and building houses, and so the work of improvement goes on.

Winter wheat is looking well, though somewhat in need of rain; it is not hurt any by frosts.

As winter feed has been scarce the present season, many are intending to sow considerable millet the coming spring. Prairie hay is selling at $3 to $6 per ton; millet, double that amount. Flour has fallen a little in price, and is now $3; potatoes, $1; eggs, 12½c; butter, 15c to 20c; pork, 5c. These, the main articles of consumption, are up and down in price, from causes unknown, as the supply is about equal to the demand.

Work on the Southern Kansas railroad is being pushed rapidly, so that by the time we have a wheat crop to harvest we will have intercourse with St. Louis over two different roads.

Many farmers are proving up their claims this winter, and very few caring to sell out, as is the case in some parts of the country. All are expecting real estate to raise in value to a considerable extent. New-comers are still hunting locations, mostly hailing from Illinois.

F. E. MOSS.

If farmers will keep mortgages off their farms, and set their faces like flint against bonding their townships and county, and thus piling up taxes and interest, real estate will rise, and always command good prices. Nothing lowers the value of real estate like taxes and mortgage interest, and puts farmers in the notion of selling out and moving away.

Irrigation of the Western Plains.

Among all the interesting and profitable items found in the columns of that excellent journal, the KANSAS FARMER, from week to week, I find very little said upon one of the most important subjects that can interest many of the people of our growing state, namely, the matter of irrigation for the southwestern counties of our state. How this saving panacea is to be furnished, if it can be at all, is a problem yet to be solved, but one that must be solved, and that right speedily, or the entire country must be abandoned, at least so far as agricultural pursuits are concerned. No matter how much money a man takes there, nor how industrious he may be, it is only a question of time as to his becoming a pauper, if he spends his money and time in cultivating the soil.

Our climate is lovely; soil unsurpassed. With a little more water, these broad miles of beautiful, undulating prairie would blossom and bear fruit in abundance. Even with a knowledge of the scarcity of rainfall, its beauty attracts, and many are induced to settle there, only to wish themselves away.

I have been of the opinion, for the past year, that artesian wells would prove a success, if tried, at least for the ten border counties of southwestern Kansas, and were I allowed the privilege to make a suggestion to the land department of the A., T. & S. F. railroad, I would say:

"Gentlemen, just divert fifty thousand dollars of the money you are spending to advertise and pay agents, many of them none too scrupulous, to decoy men into this god-fersaken country to starve to death, or live as paupers, from necessity, then with that fifty thousand dollars test the practicability of artesian wells. If a success, the country is redeemed and saved; if a failure, spend fifty thousand more to help the destitute to a better land, and save your credit as honest, philanthropic men."

Twin Ranches, Edwards Co., Kansas.

There seems to be quite a conflict of opinion entertained in respect to utilizing the extreme southwestern counties of the state. If we are rightly informed, the pre-empters and homesteaders on government lands, lead the settlers on railroad lands, and the railroad company are not responsible altogether for the headlong rush on the frontiers. 1878 was a favorable year for crops in that section, and settlers rushed out, each seeming to be determined to outstrip his neighbor in getting farther west. If next season is a wet one, the pioneer will doubtless cross over the western line of Kansas and put his plow into the adobe soil of Colorado. In the meantime there is no little strife among the settlers of the dry belt over the question whether they are seriously suffering for the necessaries of life. Neighbors come up to the capitul and grow red in the face contradicting each other over the reports whether destitution prevails, and whether the drouth has really injured any one to any considerable extent. We believe it has been a most serious cause of suffering to a majority of the new settlers in a dozen or more of the southwestern counties, and that another dry summer will force nearly all of them to fall back within the line of the more thickly populated and extensively cultivated lands.

Artesian wells would answer to water stock and vegetable gardens, but not as a source of supply of irrigating water for farming purposes. All the water in the Arkahsas river is not sufficient to irrigate a tenth of the land that could be reached by irrigating ditches.

Settlers must move slower, break up the wild prairie and place it under cultivation as they go. Patience! patience! is the panacea for this rainless trouble. If the Pacific ocean was one vast prairie, our impatient pioneers would reach China in two years in search of some better spot in the still untried beyond.

Coughs and colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the lungs or some chronic throat disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual cough remedy.

From a Prominent Drug Store.

H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Dear Sir: It is now only three months since we received your first shipment of Safe Remedies. We have sold drugs in this place for twenty years, and we have never sold a proprietary medicine that gives such universal satisfaction as yours, especially your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

We could mention many who have received great benefit in cases of Kidney difficulties, Asthma, Rheumatism, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, etc. Respectfully yours,

SISSON & FOX,
Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

Native Bees in Quinby beehives. Mrs. E. D. VANWINKLE, Pleasant Ridge, Leav. County, Kansas.

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Crop of '79. Fresh from Texas. Send for sample and prices. Also fine lot 4-year-old apple trees cheap. W. H. MANN & CO. Gilman, Ill.

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I offer a very large stock of Evergreens and Larch—large and small—all nursery grown. Prices very low. Price-list free. Address D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Kane Co, Ill.

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Cinnaminson, N. J.

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My annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1880, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any Seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Full directions for cultivation on each package. All seed warranted to be both fresh and true to name; so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will refil the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables. I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. New Vegetables a Specialty.
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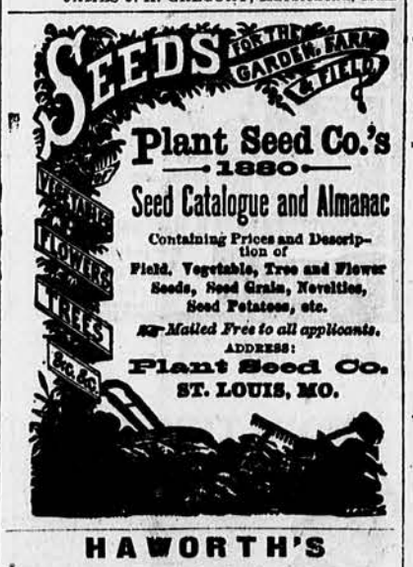

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Acknowledged by all farmers who have used it to be THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECTLY SUCCESSFUL Wire Check Rower. Will plant five acres more a day than any other, as the WIRE IS NOT REMOVED FROM THE MACHINE in planting the entire field. Eleven years' use has demonstrated the fact that the ONLY SUCCESSFUL 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 Check Rower unless the line 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 elasticity 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 lopping of the planter, by which one row is planted too deep and the other too shallow.

Our ROPE 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.

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Fresh, Pure Seeds for you. Send for Garden Manual and Price List for 1880. J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill.

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Everything in the Seed Line.

We will meet the prices of any other responsible Seed House in the United States of same date; quantity, quality and freights considered. Send for our 1880
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1880 The Old Reliable 1880
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To Merchants it gives Railroad News, Tariffs, Freight Rates, etc., and Reliable Reports of the Wholesale Markets, Drift of trade, Agricultural Outlook, Trade Reviews, and Practical Comments, Editorials and News upon all questions affecting the commercial world.

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The Price Current and Weekly edition New York Sun, for 1 year postage paid, on receipt of $2 50.

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Kansas Pacific Railway.
Lands! Lands!
KANSAS TO THE FRONT!

The Leading Wheat State in the Union in 1878, and the Fourth Corn State—The Great Kansas Harvest of 1878 was Sold for the Golden Belt.

The celebrated Grain Belt of country, in the limestone section of Central Kansas, traversed by the Kansas Pacific.

The following statements are taken from the report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1878:

WHEAT! Kansas rises from the Eleventh Wheat State in 1877 to the FIRST WHEAT STATE in the Union in 1878, producing 26,518,958 bushels winter wheat, and 5,796,403 bushels spring wenat; total,

32,315,361

Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,335,824 bushels, or over 41 per cent., and including unreporting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent. of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORN! Kansas, the Fourth Corn State in the Union in 1878, produced 89,324,971 bushels of corn, of which the Golden Grain Belt counties produced 27,399,055 bushels, or 31 per cent., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state, with an equally grand showing in all other departments of agriculture.

The foregoing facts show conclusively why
29 per cent of the increase of population in the State during the past four years; and
6 per cent. in the increase in population during the past year, and
43 per cent. of the increased acreage of wheat in the state in 1878, belonged to the "Golden Belt."

A FARM FOR EVERYBODY.—62,500 farms—5,000,000 acres—for sale by Kansas Pacific—the Best land in America, at from $2 to $6 per acre one-quarter off for cash, or on 6 or 11 years credit at 7 per cent. interest. It don't take much money to buy a farm on the Kansas Pacific: $26 to $80 will secure 80 acres on credit, or $120 to $360 in cash will buy it outright.

Send to S. J. Gilmore, Land Commissioner, Salina, Kas., for the "Kansas Pacific Homestead," a publication that tells about Lands, Homesteads, Pre-emption, Soil, Products, Climate, Stock Raising, Schools, Wages, Land Explorers' Tickets, Rates, etc. It is mailed free to all applicants.

Read all you can gather about Kansas, and when you decide to start, be sure and start right by locating along the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

T. F. OAKES, Gen'l Superintendent.

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What Old Subscribers Say

About the "Chicago Weekly News" When They Renew Their Subscriptions.

R. Cogley, Lolus, Union County, Ind., says: "I think the NEWS the best weekly extant, and do not wish to do without it."

D. M. Savage, Flint City, Mich., says: "We can not do without the WEEKLY NEWS. We are taking three other papers beside, but we get more news in your paper than the rest all put together."

Wm. McCallum, Cabot, Ark., says: "It just suits me; can't do without it."

The Rev. J. Hoberg, Monroe, Oregon, says: "I have been a subscriber to the CHICAGO NEWS for a number of years. The NEWS is certainly one of the best newspapers of the land. On account of the hard times, and my limited income (I am a Methodist preacher), I thought of doing without the paper, much as I like it. But wife and children give me no rest till I send for it again, so I inclose 75 cents."

Willie J. McKinney, Milburn, Ky., says: "I think your WEEKLY is one of the best papers published in America, and is not confined entirely to political news."

H. F. Wellborn, Snake Prairie, Bastrop County, Texas, says:
"Please send me a few copies of your paper (weekly) and I will get you a club. I consider it the cheapest and best newspaper in the United States."

Lawrence Walsh, LeMars, Iowa, says:
"You will find inclosed $1 for sixteen months' subscription to the WEEKLY NEWS. I would not be without the WEEKLY NEWS if it cost $2 a year."

Noel Conturier, Provement, Leeland County, Mich., says:
"I send you the within inclosed $1 for sixteen months' subscription for the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS. I have taken papers from every direction in the United States, and have found the paper I want at last. I think everybody else ought to like it. Why there's nothing like it for 75 cents a year!"

An anonymous subscriber writes expressly to state his satisfaction with the NEWS, "for," he says, "I want a paper that treats both political parties fairly."

The above extracts are sufficient to show in what esteem the CHICAGO WEEKLY NEWS is held by its old subscribers. It is a FAVORITE FAMILY NEWSPAPER, because it gives all the news, is independent and impartial in its presentation of political intelligence, publishes six completed stories in every issue, has correct market reports, and generally furnishes a complete, trustworthy and pure family journal AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE UNITED STATES—SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR, postage included. A dollar bill pays for sixteen months. Address, VICTOR F. LAWSON, PUBLISHER, 123 FIFTH AVE, CHICAGO, ILL.