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### THE KANSAS FARMER.

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### Cheap Drainage, and Beets for Stock.

There is no investment that pays the farmer better than draining his wet land. Now under present circumstances there is little to encourage the farmer to improve his land, as the prices realized for the productions of the farm are so low that in most cases it wont pay for the cost of raising, and, in many cases, falls far below it, so that the more the farmer raises the poorer he gets. But this will all cure itself. The farmers in the west are beginning to realize the situation. and will secure legislation that will protect them from the harpies that are at present preying on them. In respect to cheap drainage I can speak; after 25 years experience, I was forced to put in some sunk drains to get about over my farm, as there were a number of sloughs and springy places that I could not crop except in the dry weather, and some of them not then, as they would mire a team; and wherever one of those places existed a large space on either side was lost for turning on and produced nothing but weeds. I had seen a good deal of underdraining whilst traveling in England and Ireland, but that style of thing was beyond my reach, as I could not command the means, and there was no "government drainage fund" provided in this country, so I went to work and hired ditches cut two feet deep and as narrow in the bottom as a spade would work. I then cut long slim willows along the creek, laid them on the bottom as straight as possible, tramped them down as firmly as I could till they filled the ditch about a foot, then took the sod that formed the first spit taken out of the ditch (that had been placed on the opposite side from the dirt) and turned the grassy or sod side down and then filled in the dirt and left it rounding. Those drains have answered a good purpose for twentyfive years, how much longer they will last I can't tell, but I plow and haul over them, I put in more or less of those drains every year, and you should see the corn Praised last year on spots that produced nothing but cattail flaggers and rushes heretofore!

Recently I substitute split oak, old rails or anything solid for the willows, cover with old boards and then some waste straw or hay before filling in the dirt; care should be taken to leave no large holes where minks, muskrats, etc., etc., could get in and work up the drain. For many the roots of water plants frequently get into the joints of the tile and prevent the surplus water from getting in.

Now a few hints about digging drains in sloughs. Never follow the middle or lowest part of the slough but lay off your drain to cross it frequently so as to absorb the seep water. The surface water should follow the slough (which you can't prevent) in heavy rains when there is much water, it will have to pass off in the old channel, but if your drain is in the middle it will wash out in spite of all your efforts to prevent it. Most of the sloughs are more or less crooked, and a straight ditch will cut into the rising ground on either side so as to prevent the washing out. The cost of these drains is trifling. The digging should not exceed 121 cents per rod and the other expenses are very little. I generally count 20 cents per rod for all expenses. Now then \$5 will put in 25 rods of a drain that will pay for itself twice over the first crop. Just consider what a comfort it would be to cultivate that nice ten acre lot, etc., etc., by plowing across those nasty, wet, spouty sloughs, and But my article is too long and must close with a raising your best corn, etc., on this very land that now mars the beauty of your field. Within this cheap drainage plan. If they once try it sight of the window I am writing at, is one of they will persevere. those sloughs I have drained in this manner all last season I could plow a crop and tend it the same as any other part of the field, whilst above my fence on my neighbor's land, acres and acres are lost to all useful purposes for want of about the articles published in your paper since \$10 worth of drainage; and not only lost but making my inquiry relating to the advisability are nursing beds for foul oders that is both an of growing hedge as a fence, I am compelled to injury to him and his neighbors.

age is that the farmer can do it all himself with- are not to be had. Several parties have reout any outlay for tiling etc. It took years to ferred to my queries without giving the inforget my neighbors into the notion of underdrain- mation sought, but in place thereof have given ing, but after trying a little they are now going the old rehash of "How to Set Out a Hedge," into it. Now I don't want it to be understood that has been going the rounds of agricultural principles. I am well aware how greatly it im-

work their own way through life and make the most of the circumstances that surround them.

Were the legislature to offer, by way of a oonus, to reduce the taxes on all land that was underdrained in this manner 10 per cent. of the amount expended each year, it would be a great inducement for men to improve their farms. But it is hopeless to look for legislation in favor of agriculture till farmers have manhood and independence enough to send men of their own class to represent them.

Now before I conclude I want to call the attention of my fellow farmers to the importance of raising beets for their cattle for winter feed. For the last few years I have raised more or less mangolds and sugar beets. Last year I had about 1 of an acre on which I raised about four tons of beets, which were fed to my cows during the winter. My wife could tell every time when the cows did not get their beets, not only from the quantity, but the quality of the milk; there is no food gives richer milk than beets, I have often wondered there has been no efforts made to establish beet sugar factories in this country. Beet sugar is no wild theory. Onethird of the sugar in the world is manufactured from beets; I never saw any other kind in France and Germany. France not only raises their home supply but exports large amounts. It could be raised and manufactured here at a cost not to exceed 5 cents per pound. I believe the cost in France is about 4 cents. It is looked upon as the best and most profitable crop they can raise. All the offal is fed to cattle and the valuation of farming lands where the beet is raised and manufactured, is double that of the surrounding territory. Any of our western lands will raise beets equal to those of France. I found that beets were excellent food for hogs whilst fattening; I feed them with corn and the fattening hogs would leave the corn any time for the beets. Now if the legislature would offer a premium sufficient to stimulate some enterprising men to start beet sugar manufactories it would add very naturally to the productive wealth of the State. Here is where enterprise would pay and relieve other branches of agriculture. We are too apt to run on one track and over produce in one direction.

I would like to ascertain from readers of the FARMER if they ever knew of any cases of Pleuro-Pneumonia originating on our western plains. Now, I am anxious to learn about this point, as I am writing a series of articles for the Irish Farmers' Gazette and I take the ground that there is no Pleuro-Pneumonia to be found alon That the Toyas fever is altogether a difculiar to a dry climate. I would be thankful for any information on those points as I am doing all I can to attract the attention of English shippers of both cattle and grain to the importance of shipping by the Mississippi by way of New Orleans. This will counteract the monopolies enjoyed by the main trunk railroads, and the middlemen that gobble all the profits that come between the producer and consumer. One little statement made by a deputy from St. Louis at the convention held at New Orleans last December, for the purpose of memorializing Congress for the improvement of the Mississippi, ought to open the eyes of every Western man to the importance of this subject. Last fall the steamboat William took down to New Orleans (between herself and barges) 27,000 tons in one trip; this would require 90 locomotives and 2,700 freight cars, at a cost of \$178,000 for freight charges, whilst the cost by the steamboat was only \$18,000 or about 10 percent. hope that some of my fellow farmers will try SAMUEL SINNETT.

### Hedges.

EDITORS FARMER: After having perused all conclude that either I was not understood or Another point in avor of this kind of drain- that such facts as are needed by all interested, myself have to commence with small means, formation not sold at \$5 a recipe. Few men nine. I procured several small sweet potatoes

like to advertise their failures. Is not this the matter with "Old Hedge Fence?"

I admit that it grows fast and promises much, grew so fast they wore out the fruit dragging it over the ground.

John Thomas, of Osage, says after fourteen why? Did it fail to make a fence, or cost too much to care for? or, was it through neglect and general cussedness?

ceeds to say sage orange has no equal as a hedge little with them. plant. Well, granted it is the best; does it fill the bill? Will the same time and money invested, pay as well and give as much fence as if invested in other kinds. Does not its annual cost, to keep good and sightly, amount to more than to build and keep up other kinds of fence?

Osage may be the best hedge, and yet not be advisable to grow or keep. I have seen, as he says, a few patches of good fence. A millionaire, here, keeps one around his lawn, but no where else around his farm. He, Tilton, quotes W. M. Man, of Gilman, Illinois. Well, I lived and farmed in that county four years, and do not remember seeing but onehalf mile of good fence, and that was tight and sixteen feet high, and was condemned severely by its owner, who had the best fenced farm in the township. Twenty years ago there was a hedge fever in and about that county. I have rode extensively, selling farm machinery there, and can say with truth that hedge is now a rarity there. "Why is it?"

Now, lastly, Mr. Warren, of Douglas county, ems to have had some experience. Will he please tell what it costs per rod, annually, to keep hedge trimmed into shape? Do the trimmings fill the ground so as to be a nuisance? Do not the roots exhaust the land of moisture, or fertility, so as to injure the crops, near them? These are questions of business utility, of profit and loss. Let us have the facts. What is the cost of keeping in good order, for years, a hedge fence?

No gardening yet. Will plant potatoes and E. A. PECK. peas this week.

### Kansas and Mechanics.

In answer to several recent communcations to the FARMER from the east, would say, from personal observation, that a good earpenter and stone mason, especially the latter, can do well in America outside of the Atlantic states and in Kansas in conjunction with farming. By then only when the dairy cows are fed withstill their skill and industry they can add greatly to the comfort and value of their farms, and that ferent disease. The one originates in a damp, at small expense. And if they are inclined to moist atmosphere (for instance Holland) and is the use of the jack-plane and trowel, and prefer a lung disease, whilst the other is a disease pethem to the plow and cattle whip, they will readily find men to exchange work with them. In my opinion a good stone mason and carpenter could to-day settle down right here with nothing but their tools, and in three years have good farms, well stocked, too. Of course I don't mean, nor do I want it inferred, that a whole eastern army can swoop down upon us and each one find it alike profitable, I am now speaking of the chance I know one community offers the two above named. I suppose, however, there are numerous places throughout Kansas which afford like opportunities, and in which sober, ndustrious and thorough tradesmen can in a like time save in value what they will probably never save in town or city, where, notwithstanding their zeal and energy, the days of nonemployment (the rainy days so-called) come often and the demands on health and pocket are more incessant and exhorbitant. When they fully have made up their minds that a farm is what they want, let them come and remember, as all farmers ought (who mean to honor their occupation), that man has made only the town. God made the country. But I trespass. JAS. B. JOHNSON.

Allen, Lyon Co., Kas.

### Poisoning Gophers vs. Trapping.

Six years ago I commenced the nursery business here. I found that the ground was completely honey-combed by pocket gophers, and, knowing their fondness for tree roots and vegetables, I was very anxious to know the best method of destroying the little pests. I first concluded to trap them, and proceeded the same insted the name of Orrery. as directed by J. H. W. in the Kansas FARMER of April 9th; when, after spending more or less wrote the life of the eccentric Dean Swift. Dean time each day for two weeks, looking after my that I am opposed to tile draning on scientific papers for thirty years, to my knowledge, and it traps, and though I had caught about forty of which is somewhat amusing. One Sunday, seems to me that after that length of time, the little fellows in that time, I could not see after the morning service, the dean invited the proves the land and stimulate growth, but I only facts relating to the last care or utility of hedge, that I was gaining much on them. So I conadvance those few crude ideas to men who like should be as attainable as any other cheap in cluded to try what virtue there was in strych- They sat conversing over their wine until the

and cut them in slices one-half inch long, then with the point of a knife I inserted in each slice a crystal of the strychnine the size of a but fear it has something wrong in the fruitage, pin head. Then with these poisoned bits of like the pumpkin vines in Reno county, which sweet potatoes and spade in hand I went all over my land, and wherever I saw a fresh sign, I dug till I found its roadway, into which I thrust one of the poisoned pieces then covered years it was condemned. Now will he say up the hole again. I continued to repeat this operation at intervals of two weeks, or as often as I discovered fresh signs; and, to my great relief. I found that gophers soon got so scarce that Mr. E. Tilton, of Louisburg, declines to an their damage was hardly noticed, and for the at the proceedings-it was a desecration of the swer the queries, but criticises them, and pro- last three years I have been bothered but very C. BISHER.

Hutchinson, Kas., April 15, 1879.

### Literary Items.-No. 11.

GUNPOWDER AND CANNON.

Friar Bacon, who died in the year 1292, is generally supposed to be the first discoverer of gunpowder; he never applied it to any practical purpose, however, but looked on it as a mere matter of curiosity. About fifty years after the death of Friar Bacon, a German monk, of the name of Swartz, made a like discovery. It was then applied to the use of fire-arms. Six years after, the English army, at the celebrated battle of Cressy, first introduced cannon as an instrument of defense. They were not solid, but composed of strong bars of iron, bound together by iron hoops, and from them arrows were fired.

Pistols are of later invention, and derive heir name from the place where they orginally were manufactured-Pistoga, in Tus-

VANDYKE,

Here is a little scrap for the ladies, which is of some historical interest. There is a style of aced handkerchief which many of my fair readers know by the name of "Vandyke," This term originated from an old painting by Vandyke, a celebrated painter of Germany, who flourished at the time of the commonwealth of England, and had by his skill as a painter presented the peculiar characteristics of dress as worn by the followers of the unfortunate Charles. The paintings of Vandyke are still considered as among the best oil paintings, and they bring a high price, partly, no doubt, from their being the products of a former generation SPINNING-JENNY.

Hargrave, a carpenter by trade, invented the spinning-jenny, in the year 1767. Three years after, Richard Arkwright, a barber, made a decided improvement on the invention of Hargrave, by which manual labor is greatly les-England erected a marble statue at Exeter.

COTTON-GIN. Prior to the celebrated Whitney's cotton-gin, otton sheeting sold at fifty to sixty cents per ard. This useful invention reduced the price of sheeting to seven and eight cents per yard. Next to the steam engine, no mechanical invention has saved human labor as much as Whitney's cotton-gin—an American invention.

COTTON FIRST EXPORTED. The late Robert Owen, of Lanark, Scotland,

and father of Robert Dale Owen, ex M. C. from Indiana, when on a visit to the United States, in the year 1845, said he remembered the time when the labor-saving machines of England equaled the labor of twelve millions of men. but now it equaled eight hundred millions of men. Mr. Owen remarked that he worked the two first bales of cotton ever imported into England. This was about the year 1792-3.

FABIAN SYSTEM OF WARFARE. Fabius was a Roman general who flourished B. C. 200 years. He fought against Hannibal, the great Carthagenian general. In place of fighting in the open field, like his predecessors, he continually harrassed the enemy by countermarches and ambuscades, from which he received the name of "Delayer."

Washington, in the Revolutionary war, bian system.

ORRERY.

Those who have studied astronomy know what is called an orrery. It is an instructive instrument to explain the movement and revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was constructed in the last century by a mathematician of the name of Rowley. The Earl of Orrery was his friend and patron, and from this orig-

THE EARL OF ORRERY

of St. Patrick. He retails a story of the Dean. son of a nobleman to take dinner with him. hour of the afternoon service had arrived; the

dean then offered to bet his young friend that he could outrun him in a race to the cathedral. The bet was accepted, and off they started at full speed. The dean had became somewhat corpulent, for a literary genius, in his old age, so he lagged behind. His young friend stopped a short distance from the door of the church, out of respect for the place; but the Dean rushed past him, in full speed, and ran through the church into the pulpit, much out of breath.

The congregation, which had been anxiously waiting some time for the dean, was astonished

place, etc.

By the time the first part of the service was over, the dean had recovered himself. He arose and have out the text, "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."
The text was most admirably adapted to the peculiar circumstances. Dean Swift delivered, on that occasion, it is said, one of the most impressive discourses ever delivered within the walls of the venerable cathedral of St. Patrick. Those who had felt indignant at the conduct of the dean, were now convinced that the dean intended nothing wrong in undertaking the footrace, but that it was done by way of illustrating the truth of the text. JAS. HANWAY.

### Sheep Information Wanted.

EDITORS FARMER: Will some one tell us, through your columns, whether or not Pottawatomie and also Wabannsee counties, are well adapted for sheep raising, and what kinds are the best to keep? What is a fair or reasonable price per head after shearing time? Can a man engage in sheep raising in the counties named owning his grazing-ground? In short, I would like to know a good place in your state to go into the sheep raising business, and write for information on the subject.

Please let me hear from men of practical experience, and oblige, A SUBSCRIBER.

### Cure for Paralysis in Hogs.

One tablespoonful of arsenic for a large hog, once a day. A less amount for smaller ones in proportion to size. I have cured many in this way, and lost none.

### The Useful Dogs.

We do not understand why the sheep growers who are clamoring so loudly for a strict dog law, do not ask the Legislature to exempt the shepherd dog from taxation. This dog when sened. As a token of his genius, the people of properly trained is the friend and protector of the sheep, and worth as much as a boy would be to watch over them and bring them to the fold at night. A friend residing in this county, who has kept sheep for forty years, says he would not part with his shepherd dog for \$50. For the past thirteen years, during which time he has owned such a dog, he has never had a sheep killed by dogs, and considers his flock as safe from damage in this way as any other kind of stock he raises. Besides taking care of the sheep, the dog brings up the cows and horses from the pasture when told to do so, and makes himself generally useful about the place. He is worth almost as much as a hired man and he is considered invaluable on the farm. The breeding of such dogs surely ought to be encouraged by law, and farmers and breeders ought to insist that a discrimination be made between their canine friends and foes .- Indiana Farmer.

### Camels in Arizona.

In 1854-'55 'Congress appropriated \$30,000 for the importation of camels to this country, and the store-ship Supply, under command of Lieutenant D. D. Porter, was sent to the Mediterranean to obtain them in Africa and the Levant. Fine specimens, thirty-three in all, were selected; one died during the voyage to this country; the rest were landed in Texas. In recent years adopted this policy. This is known as the Fa- little has been heard of these animals. The Arizona Miner states that four camels, three old and one young, all quite tame, have been running at large near Mineral Park. One of these is so old that it is supposed to belong to the stock originally imported. The Hon. George P. Marsh wrote a small volume on the camel, showing its probable usefulness if introduced into this country, shortly after the animals were brought to Texas. Camels are now bred in that state, and the business is said to be profitable. They feed on cactus and sage-brush, and prefer such food to that which ordinary cattle require. A Texas camel-breeder says that any of them, if well broken for service, can travel 100 miles a day, and one in his herd has gone over 150 miles in twenty-four hours. They seem to be fully acclimated, and are represented as do-

### farm Stock.

### Hornless Cattle.

value in feeding animals. Like a happy dis- then put her to a short-backed and close coupposition in the human race, it is conducive to led horse. the formation of flesh, and it is this characterbrought the Polled Angus to the front in the prize ring, and that is now calling such universal attention to this admirable breed of beef cattle. The steer's head, like a lion's tail, is the behave himself.

That horns are superfluous ornaments, there is no doubt. That they are equally dangerous to man and beast, there can be no question. That we could get along without them, and cows enjoy life just as well without this ornament, is proven in the breed of sheep, wherein some have horns, while other have none, and the favorites at this time (the modern improved breeds like the South Downs, Oxford Downs, Cotswolds, and others) have no horns. Then why should we insist upon putting horns on cattle? It is only necessary to educate the public taste in favor of the object you have in view, to force the breeder or dealer into that line of thinking. For this reason a few prominent breeders or dealers ought to advocate, even if they do not at first practice, this idea, in selecting or breeding cattle.

We notice in several of our exchanges the practice advanced that by simply burning the tips of the rudimentary horns on the calf, that its growth will be arrested. This is certainly a mistaken notion. The core, commonly called the bone of the horn, is of peculiar construction. If it was a bone, then, if exposed to the air, it less disorganized and although this is objectionwould rapidly decay; any doctor will tell you that the bone stripped of its periosteum cannot live. The horn, or outside shell, is the periosteum of the core of the horn. Any breeder of cattle has seen this outside shell knocked off of cattle frequently, and not only no trouble in the way of decayed bone intervening, but, on the contrary, the core or bone actually enlarging until it looked much like the horn on the other side of the head.

The point here argued, is that burning or otherwise destroying the rudimentary horn, will not arrest its growth. We must go deeper, and that means look to the breeding qualities or prepotency of the sire and dam. Look to the breed as it is commonly called. The prepotency of animals is no where more distinctly pronounced than in this peculiar characteristic. A Polled Angus bull bred to a long horned Texas cow in a great majority of cases, we think, produces a polled or hornless calf, thus showing how easy it would be to breed off this excrescence of cattle civilization. Horns undoubtedly belong to a the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture : barbarous age, to the time when cows had to protect themselves, and acted at that time a useful part to the economy of nature, but their day has passed. We have changed all that. We now offer the cow that protection which she originally entrusted to her horns. In other words, horns are a superfluous ornament that we can well dispense with, and we hope that breeders of cattle will take this matter into serious consideration, and; now while the market is low and improvements are in order, they will so shape their lines of breeding, whether with out-crosses or in the line, that the cow of the future will come into the arena ornamented with a plain classic head .- Wallace's Monthly.

### The Choice of Mare in Breeding.

This is a subject that will bear careful consideration, as good judgment must be exercised in should be nicely rounded—the shoulders lower picking out the mare from which to breed; as in a great measure the health of the foal depends altogether on that of the dam. Like profrom the sire, and beauty from the dam. Medium sized mares have a stronger constitution than very large ones, and on that account they are depends on that in a milch cow. Loins broad neglect, which amounts to the same thing) anythe best to breed from. "The greatest blessing and hips wide and high, rumps up even with thing like adequate legal protection for that in life is an intelligent wife or a mare that produces foals." So spoke the prophet Mahomet, and in this speech there is a deal of wisdom; for a mare that brings forth foals adds wealth to her owner; but she must not only be intelligent, but also be possessed or good temper, good health, and plenty of room. The mare should be so formed in frame as to be well able to carry her legs should be a little crooked, fine below the offspring, and capable of nourishing it afterwhich the tail is set on very high, should never contrary, a mare, whose haunch bones forms an angle with the sacrum, is the one to pick from, ecause such a mare has room enough to allow the foal to pass out and into the world. These points are very important, for if the foal is injured in its birth, it will never recover its powers, and will always remain injured. The pelvis should be deep and wide, and there should be more than the average length from hip to shoulder, so as to give plenty of room for the foal. Beyond this roomy frame the mare only which there can be little or no milk-for all destructive animals, results in a heavier tax requires such a shape and make as is adapted for the purpose intended, to wit; producing colts of the form and style she is intended to produce, To all this she must have four solid legs, well shaped, large feet, and by no means flat soled. She should have a lean, bony head, small ears. broad face, well carried neck, high withers, and above all, long, sloping shoulders. There is nothing more horrid than a straight shoulder, for it makes speed impossible, and gives a motion that often produces stumbling.

She should have a wide chest, and be very deep in the location of the heart. She should be very strong in her quarters, well let down,

hocks are wide apart, so much the better, for better the indications. In a very good cow you it indicats power. It has already been shown, will sometimes find the veins branching off that a brood mare should be considerably longer in the back, than one would choose a work-It is well known that quiet habits are of prime ing horse to be; and if she is particularly so,

The brood mare should be as near perfect as istic, as much as the scientific breeding, that the artificial state of the animal will allow; and in every ease the mare should be examined carefully to discover what she has inherited from her ancestors. Barring accidents, all deviation from a state of health in the mare may be lookindex of his mind. If armed he is ready and ed upon as transmitted to her; because, in a anxious for war, if unarmed he is contented to good constitutson, no treatment, such as training, will produce disease; and the appearance of any disease under this process, will show clearly that it is acquired and handed down from her parents. Still there are diseases which should be excepted or rejected accordingly. Broken knees, dislocated hips, and all such caused by accident may be overlooked; but spayins, ringbones, splints, and all bony enlargements, are defects transmitted, and will be sure to be perpetuated. Curby hocks are heredity, and ought to be avoided. Bad feet should be avoided, unless when caused by bad shoeing; and in the latter case it can be looked over.

> Mares with broken wind rarely breed, and of course are out of the question, as no one would risk the recurrence, even if such a mare could get in foal.

Blindness may or may not be hereditary; but in every case it should be looked on with suspicion. Cataract without inflammation runs in families without a shadow of doubt, and when a with a good appetite, but will so constantly long mare has both eves suffering with this disease, without any derangement, it is best to let them pass. If blindness is brought on by cold, accident, or violent inflammation, the eye is more or able, still it is not as bad as regular cataract.

Under no circumstances breed from a stallion which has any affection of the respiratory organs, or from one that has any affection of the eyes, unless it be the result of accident, such then if one eye sympathized with the other; and on the other hand breed not from a mare that is affected in either way.

Before sending the mare to the horse, she should be got in a perfect condition, by plenty of good nutritious food, gentle exercise, and comfortable stabling. She should not be in a pampered state, caused by hot stables or heavy clothing, but instead her coat should be short and fine, and the skin should be in a glowing and blooming condition.-Ex.

### Outward Marks of a Good Cow.

The following points of a good cow are given by Captian J. C. Morris in an essay read before

The best cows are of medium size, as a rule and small-boned. The head is small, and rather long, with thick, wide lips, which give the muzzle a flat appearance; eyes large and bright, with a placid expression; ear large and thin, with soft, silky hair, and with rich orangecolored dandruff on the inside; horns set on a high pate, inclining forward at the base, and deep (though depth of the rings indicate the condition in which the animal has been kept during the year; when well kept they are indistinct and blended together); neck long, clean, and thin, but not slender-well cut up under the throat and thickening as it joins the shoulder, giving the shoulder a finished appearance; clining upward toward the hips; chine full, with low rumps, but they have in every case been otherwise uncommonly well marked. Pelvis should be wide, giving plenty of room for the tail; twist wide, but well cut up, which in all good cows must be the case to give plenty of room for the udder. Thighs thin; the hind hock, with a good-sized long foot. Dr. Loring, work of a dairy that has a small short foot," not find any required length necessary. The udder should be long and broad, well set up between the thighs, with good-sized teats set well apart. The belly should sag a little in front of the udder, and rise as it approaches the brisket, and should be large as compared with the size of the cow.

Now, after this general description of the brushes of foxes. handsome cow, we will go to the points which will find by taking the skin in your hand, and the skin feels harsh and hard, with a crackling sensation as it passes out of your hand, let her or him alone; you neither can have a good cow nor an animal that can be fed for beef. You never saw soft hair grow upon such a skin.

This is the first test. Next pass your hand under the belly of the cow, and you will find the so-called "milk-veins."

and making four instead of two, but they always join again before reaching the udder. The larger the veins, and the more irregular or angular they are, the more sure you are that the ow is one of the first-class milkers. You will find two orifices in the belly of the cow where the veins enter, and they will be in size according to the size of the viens; they should be of the same size or she is a blemished cow.

We will now go back to the udder, which should be covered with a soft, downy coat of hair, and in the front of it the hair begins to turn its course back between the teats. Its width is to be examined, for the wider the belt the better and surer are the indications. This belt, or mirror, runs up to the pelvis, and must be examined, as the width without a break is the point in which Guenon forms his opinion as to the best cows, to which he gives the name of "The Flanders Cow." That, with the width on the thigh, is a sure indication of the best cow. I never saw it fail; the only trouble is, there are but few cows that have it in a perfect form.

### Turning Cows to Grass.

Dairymen differ considerably in opinion about the proper time for turning to grass Some think the cow should be kept entirely on hay or fodder until the grass is sufficient for her support. Their argument is, that, having had a taste of grass, she will not eat hay any more for the grass as to get quite insufficient nourishment for the few weeks that the grass is growing up to a good pasture; and that this poor appetite will be saved if the cow is kept steadily up on hay and grain until she can get all the grass she wants.

On the other hand, it is contended that if the cow is permitted to run in pasture early, when she can get but little, the change will be sogradual as not to cause scouring or interference with as a blow or puncture would produce,—nor even her digestion or appetite; that the small laxative ration found in the grass will give her a relish for the dry hay, when in the barn; that when turned at once on a full pasture she is likely to eat so greedily as to derange her digestion, relax the bowels so much as to endanger her health, and often to interfere materially with her yield of milk. This is the argument, short, on both sides; and we think the latter is the safer course, if the pasture is dry enough to properly allow cows to go upon it early. We have often seen bad results from giving cowe flush pasture at once, and think the gradual system will usually be better for the cow and insure a better yield of milk. We find a little hay, once a day, to be relished even on full pasture. Let the change be gradual even if there be plenty of grass. We think the cows should not be allowed to remain on a good pasture more than an hour at a time at first. Give them a run of an hour in the forenoon and the same time in the afternoon, and then return them to the stable with good hav and a small allowance of grain. This is a trying period to the system, and three quarts of oats or four to six quarts of middlings will keep the cow steady in light, tapering and clean-the annual rings not her milk during the change.-National Live-Stock Journal.

### One of the Drawbacks.

When urging upon a majority of farmers a more general incorporation of wool and mutton into their list of crops, one of the first rethe brisket rather thin, well down and clean plies is, "I would keep a few sheep if it was not from the dewlap; shoulders should be thin at for the dogs," backing this position up with the top of the blade, broad at the points, which recitals of their own experience, or that of some neighbor, with those details of death and mutithan the hips; forelegs clean and straight and lation already too familiar to the flock owners equally placed under the shoulders; back in- of the country. Why is this so? Why do the legislatures of every state promptly pass laws duces like, and the best rule to follow is, blood which gives a full appearance to the crops; ribs for the imprisonment and punishment of men rather straight and flat, full over the heart, for stealing or injuring the property of their showing a strong constitution, for everything neighbors, and yet so persistently refuse (or the hips, though I have seen very good cows same property from the incursions of canine rogues? Why does the scent of the kennel so confuse the ideas of the average law-maker as seemingly to incapacitate him for discriminating between right and wrong? Why is it that he will readily vote for the confinement of bulls, rams, stallions, and even cows, hogs and sheep, but give dogs the free run through the sheep folds and pastures of the same territory? Most wards. A mare with a level, straight hip, in of Massachusetts, says: "No cow can do the of the great stock-growing states have laws authorizing the payment of bounties for the be selected for breeding purposes; but on the The tail should be long and tapering, but I can capture and destruction of wolves, enacted in seeming ignorance of the fact that the damage by unrestrained dogs in such states is vastly greater than is that from the depredations of all other animals. If the flocks of the country are to have legal protection from but one of their enemies, it were better that the bounties were paid on dog heads than for scalps of wolves, or

The sentimentality that grants a license to I am called upon to detail to you, and without the dog which is withheld from other and less good milkers have them. The hair must be than any law-maker should be willing to inflict soft, indicating a soft, elastic skin, which you upon his constituency. It is unfair, because of inequality of its distribution. The owner of if it be soft and pliable like a kid glove, you are sheep is forced to bear an unjust proportion of try. The habits and instinct of the sheep-its timidity and passiveness under torture-mark burden which, if to be borne at all, should be shared with the holders of all other property.

Insisting upon legislation for restraint of dogs

thus reasonable they insist that the same dog shall be kept in its place; and to this end demand a rigid enforcement of all laws now on the statute books, and will ceaselessly labor for an advanced public sentiment that will not only make such enforcement possible, but will surround the sheep-walks of the whole country with such legal protection as may be possible under a proper respect for the rights and property of all citizens.

The above from the Farmer's Review, on the destruction of sheep by dogs, takes the beaten path of complaining of the destruction of sheep by dogs, and asking for law to remedy the evil but it has been demonstrated by actual experiment, that a mere tax-law will not remedy the evil, for the very obvious reason that those who keep the greatest number and most dangerous class of dogs, to sheep, cannot be compelled to pay tax, because they have nothing that the tax collector can distrain upon to make the tax out of. What then is to be done under the circumstances? There is but one remedy possible, which is the heroic one of making it a felony to own or harbor a dog about the premises unless the owner pays a license and keeps a collar on the animal with tag attached, as evidence of having complied with the law. With the alternative of a month in jail or pay license for the luxury of propagating curs, the breeders of the race of sheep thieves would not hesitate as to the course to pursue, and the worthless race of curs would soon be exterminated, while the per cent of all the dog stock in the country would be very largely lessened.

### Crossing Sheep.

Mr. Leonidas McDaniel, an extensive wool grower of Rush county, Indiana, gives through the Indiana Farmer his experience in crossing the different breeds. He says: Merino sheep will herd together in large flocks better than any other kind, if a man is only breeding for wool. They will not do for mutton and wool combined as a breed, but to cross them with Cotswolds makes next to the best cross I ever tried. But my most successful cross is one-fourth Southdown and three-fourths Longwool. For hardiness, size of carcass, and wool, all combined, this cross cannot be beat in this state-climate, market and wool all considered. To get this cross, I would start on the largest best Cotswolds ewes that I could raise or buy, and would stay with at most, they will run down. To counteract this tendency to run down and take scours and rot, and all other ails that this open wool breed is liable to take, on account of our severe winters, I just throw in one-fourth Southdown. To make this cross, use a Southdown buck on those large ewes, then cross again with Leiscester or Lincoln. I know some thoroughbred gentlemen will cry out, "Oh, this is a Mongrel breed." Well, I know that. I sheared 151 pounds of wool from my yearlings, and sold a few that weighed 135 pounds. In a month after shearing time my ewes will weigh from 180 to 200 pounds and are always fat with half a chance. They live long and breed well. I have some that raised lambs at 12 years old, and I sold the

### The Sheep Everywhere.

As showing the wide range of climates in which sheep are kept for the value of their wool below that almost every climate on the face of the globe has exported wool to the United States. The high and dry plains of South America export annually 100,000,000 pounds of wool to various countries on the globe. There the celebrated "Mestiza," is grown, from which the finest cloth is made. The interior of Australia produces vast quantities of wool of the finest grade. New Zealand produces an exceedingly fine grade of wool from which the finest delaines are made. High, dry lands, in a warm climate, produce the finest and best wools, for these soils produce sweet, fine grasses. Much of the hill land of the south already produces or may be made to produce, not only sweet but succulent grasses.

The finest merino wool, besides in the coun tries named above, is produced in Spain, France, Algeria, and Cape Colony on the La Plata, South America.

England, Scotland, Dominion of Canada West Indies, British Africa, British East Indies, Australia, Cuba, France, Brazil, China, Argen ine Republic, Dutch West Indies, Guiana Mexico, Italy, Venezuela, Belgium, United States of Columbia, Uruguay, Russia on the Black Sea, Chili, Denmark, Danish West Indies, Austria and Turkey, are countries which have exported wool to the United States.

The great plains of the west correspond to the dry plains of some of the countries named above. Others, like Spain, France and Austria, have a climate not unlike the South,-Prairie Farmer.

### Breeding In-and-In.

All our more prominent breeds of swine have undoubtedly been made from the result of some safe for either milk or beef. If, on the contrary, the losses to the productive wealth of the coun- happy cross, bred in-and-in, and thence forward bred in line, that is, from particular families. gregariousness and gentleness, as well as its Thus Mr. Fisher Hobbs, the breeder of the improved Essex, perhaps the best of the small it as the favorite victim of canine rapacity and breeds, selected three families to breed from, cowardice, and throw upon the flock-owners a selecting judiciously therefrom and breeding in line; that is, from certain families.

While the scientific breeder may safely breed in-and-in, even with swine, knowing always They are an infallible indication of the good is not, and should not be construed as a warfare when to stop; while he may safely breed to line, Prairie Farmer.

and sickle shaped above the hocks. If her qualities of a cow; the larger the veins the for the extermination of those often useful, and and thus perpetuate certain desirable qualities, sometimes indispensable animals. Reasonable the ordinary breeder who intends raising the men readily admit that the dog has his place in stock for fattening had altogether better breed the world's great economy, and because they are from sire and dam not akin, and not only this but from a boar of peculiar stamina. Thus the sows, if bred exceedingly fine, will be more apt to have healthy and prolific litters. Nevertheless so far as pigs for profit in fattening are concerned, it is not necessary that the animals be bred so fine as when the distinct characteristics of a given breed are to be retained.

### The Herefords.

The Cultivator, in closing an article on this fine breed of cattle, says:

"When the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, P. Q., a few years ago, disposed of his magnificent herd of Herefords to two Maine breeders, he did it, probably, because the Short-horns were coming to be a more fashionable breed; but now, all over the west, the Herefords are growing in favor, as it begins to be known that the grades of this breed are so valuable for beef, attaining large size on indifferent feed, and when they come to the block, showing meat that is well marbled and juicy, commanding a high price in market. In Maine it has been found that the fine grades, bred as the result of the thoroughbred animals introduced by H. C. Burleigh, of Fairfield, the Messrs. Shores, and W. P. Blake, Esq., of Waterville, the Messrs. Underwood, of Favette, and Mr. J. S. Hawes, of Vassalboro, have brought the highest prices in the Lewiston, Augusta, Portland, and even Boston markets; and this must be the verdict wherever the merits of the breed become fully known. As grazers or feeders the Herefords give the largest returns for the care bestowed upon them and the food consumed; they mature early, bring a high price, and in the market or upon the show-ground are winning a sure and high and lasting place. In ten years they will surely be the most popular and highly esteemed of the larger breeds of cattle n this country."

### Feeding Farm Stock.

For several years past either hired help or my own boys have taken the care of the horses and cattle while I reserved to myself the time, while they were doing the regular chores, to see that tools were in order, and everything put in readiness for the work of the day. I always found that such helps were inclined to overfeed -that is, would place so much before the animals at once, that much of the feed would be wasted. Cattle having twice as much given them all the time, but in about four years, or five them at once as needed, after eating what they wanted, would leave what seemed to be just as good as what they had caten; that they would not eat more until fresh feed was given them, which caused much to go to waste; and it was much the same with feeding the horses, only that by their having more than they wanted, so as to be left before them all the time, they would not seem to half relish any, even the best of hay. As to feeding grain, it is very essential that the amount to be given any animal should be regulated by what is required of him, either work or fat or by his age, and also in the quantity of his other feed, either hay or straw, and the overfeeding of grain to any stock is worse for them than the overfeeding of fodder.

> It has come about, partly by the economy of these times, that I have taken the whole charge of feeding my stock this winter, so I would do the feeding as I believed to be the best way, and it has worked as well or better than I expected, else I never would have said anything about it. For fodder I had two kinds of thy, and that made from a good growth of spring wheat, cut just after heading out, because the insects were working badly in it; besides good corn-stalks and straw. With these I would give out four feedings through the day, used alternately. The first thing in the morning give a light feeding of the spring wheat hay, the next, after breakfast, and after seeing that the first is eaten up clean, would feed well with corn-stalks; at noon would give them a good quantity of straw to pick over, then at night would clear out all the leavings of straw and corn butts to use for their bedding, and give them as much timothy hay as they would eat up clean. This gives them a variety which they have always relished, and without wasting any hay or feeding any grain. I find them doing better than any previous winter when they were fed some grain and much hay, and did no more work than they do now. This good result in their winter keeping I credit to the variety of their feed, and giving it to them at regular times, and only as much as they would eat.

> The cost and labor spent in providing for stock is abundantly compenstated in the enlargement of the profit account when sold. This fact may be illustrated in cattle, for instance: Take a herd of cattle that has received proper attention in the way of feed and shelter, and compare them with another herd of the same number, age and grade, but which have not received such attention, and see what a marked difference there is. Those of the former herd are large, thrifty, plump and heavy, while those of the latter possess no such symmetrical proportions, and consequently will not, when placed in market, bring half so much even if disposed of at the same rates as the former herd. Those that receive the best care will be the most profitable. This should lead farmers to make more ample provisions for their stock. And at what little expense and labor might this be effected. It is safe to say that if farmers would provide onesixteenth of the comfort for their dumb animals that they do for themselves the end would be much facilitated if not accomplished .- Cor.

### Boultry,

### Gapes.

The season is now at hand when this disease of infant poultry will prove most troublesome and carry off thousands of chicks, unless a speedy remedy is at hand. We find the following surgical remedy in the Poultry Bulletin, which may save the lives of many innocents if the operation is performed by skillful hands:

The instrument used was quill feather, not large, but stiffer than I had seen used before; it was stripped to within three quarters of an inch of its end, the tip of which was wet and twisted tightly so as to form a sharp point about a quarter of an inch long; the remainder of the barbs were drawn back, forming an arrow head or barbed point. Then come the part of the operation that always had been a mystery-how the feather could be properly inserted into the wind-pipe, for the chick struggles so violently when anything touches the inside of the trachae that it is almost impossible to insert it without using force, to the injury of the subject. However, this was accomplished with ease, by using a low seat, holding the chick's feet tightly between the knees, opening the mouth with the right hand, drawing out the tongue and placing the left hand upon it, pressing it firmly to the lower mandible. The tongue should be so far drawn out that the entrance to the windpipe is brought clearly to view. At the first gape the feather must be inserted instantly, but to prevent violent struggling the unoccupied fingers of the left hand must be held tightly against the back of the patient's head. The head must be held up and the neck drawn out its full length so that the feather can be pushed down straight and easily to the bottom of the windpipe. Twist the feather rapidly, then drawit out slowly, twisting it as it is withdrawn The worms will invariably be found adhering to the feather. After seeing this accomplished so successfully, I soon found some chicks at a neighbor's, feeling sure that I was fully iniated into the secret of a curative of this vexatious disease, and I did not fail in a single instance."

### Hamburgs.

There are six varieties of Hamburgs: the Silver Spangled, Golden Spangled, Silver Penciled, Golden Penciled, Black and White. The two varieties of Penciled were originally imported from Holland, and many years ago were known as the Dutch Everlasting Layers. The Spangled and Black varieties are recognized as natives of England of unknown antiquity. The Spangled were formerly known as Lancashire Mooneys and also as Yorkshire Pheas. ants and the Black as the Black Pheasant fowl

Mr. Beldon, the most successful breeder of Hamburgs in England, says:

"Hamburgs are without doubt the most beautiful breed of poultry we possess, as well as one of the most useful. The dwellers in the country will generally prefer the Silver, while citizens will take the Golden or Black. But all of them, in their matchless variety of marking and color, will delight the eye with the utmost degree which is perhaps possible of beauty in fowls.

"As a rule Hamburgs are a healthy breed, and for the farmer I think they are the fowl of fowls."

"On a good komestead they will almost keep themselves, and if well attended to, will pay as well as any other part of his stock." "I have often kad pullets laying at five months

old, especially of the Penciled varieties; the Spangled do not generally lay quite so early.

"They are small eaters and wonderful eggproducers-a single hen laying in a twelve months, under favorable circumstanees, from 200 to 220 egg. They are also capital fora-

Being one of the non-incubating breeds their eggs necessarially have to be hatched and reared by other hens. Although they are small, yet their meat makes up for it in juicy richness, and their eggs are very fine, with bright yellow yolks. Each feather of the hen is alternately marked with a black then a white stripe; the Golden Penciled, it is gold and black; the Spangled varieties, each feather terminates with a spangle of a bright greenish black. On a green lawn their beautiful and peculiarly marked plumage shows them off to a great advantage .- American Farmer.

### Hens or Pullets?

For breeders, there is little question that twoyear-old hens are preferable to yearling pullets-where only "fancy" fowls are cultivated. The eggs of hens are larger. They are better developed. The chicks coming from hens' eggs are always strongest, the most mature at birth, and will grow up, generally speaking, more surely in the aggregate.

But hens two or three years old will not lay so great a number of eggs as will pullets in the first twelvemonth after they commence to lay. In quantity, therefore, yearling hens will excel; but not in quality, for hatching purposes.

For setting, then, we recommend eggs of yearold-past and two-year-old hens as the most servicable and the most reliable, where these can be had handily. If the novice is commencing fowl-raising with a trio of young stock, however, it is perhaps as well to set the pullets' eggs in his case. The earliest litters a pullet lays in that case should not be used. They are not so good for incubation as are the latter ones,-Pouliry World.

EFFECTIVE SCARECROW.-Take two small cheap mirrors, fasten them back to back, attach a cord to one angle, and hang them on a pole.

flected all over the field, although it be a large one, and even the oldest and bravest crow will depart precipitately should one of these lightning flashes fall on him. The second plan, although a terror to the crow, is especially well suited to fields exposed to the inroads of small birds and even chickens. It involves the artificial hawk made of a large potatoe and long goose and turkey feathers. The maker can stick the feathers into the potato so that they will resemble the spread wings and tail of a hawk. It is astonishing what a ferocious bird of prey can be constructed from the above material. It only remains to hang the object by the tail from a bent pole, and the wind will do the rest.

### Cure for Mange in Pigs.

One-part pine-tar, two-parts lard, mix and warm up to blood heat, apply thoroughly and feed a little sulphur, and keep them clean.

### Latrons of Ausbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James. of Indiana; D.W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county: Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Disbrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; F. Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapalls, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Greatend County; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt City, Sumner county; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, — Miami county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; H. Chandler, Rose, Woodson, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; V. P. Clark, Killer, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippine, Severance, Doniphan county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; Y. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; G. S. Kneeland; Keene, Wabaunsee county.

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: lst, Receipts for Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$100.

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

### Reorganize the Grange.

WORTHY PATRONS:-By the action of the National and State Grange the back dues of delinquent members of subordinate Granges have been remitted, thereby enabling all such members-suspended or otherwise-to report to their Granges, and be restored to good standing, upon the payment of such dues as their respective Granges may prescribe; the rule being for the quarter in which they ask their Grange to re-instate them.

It has also been provided (and I desire to again call the attention of the membership and county Deputies to the fact) that all back dues of dorment Granges have also been remitted, and that dues from such Granges to the State Grange will be required from the date of reorganization only.

In answer to inquiries as to what is necessary and how to proceed to revive and reorganize a dormant Grange, I would say, the old officers, or in case they refuse to act, or in their absence any two or more members, may fix upon a time and place of meeting, for the purpose of reviving and reorganizing their Grange and notify all members of the time, place and object of such meeting, and request their presence, and in case you have a county Deputy, invite him to meet with you. Having assembled call your meeting to order. State its objects, and then have some members to give a short lecture upon the objects, aims, principles and purposes of our Order, as set forth in our Declaration of Purposes, and after a general exchange of opinions, as to the necessity for such an organization in your locality, (an organization having for its object the mental, moral and social improvement of those directly interested in agriculture—the old and the young, the men and the women, the boys and the girls-together with the better protection and advancement of their material interests,) in case you find thirteen (nine men and four women,) or more, who are willing to revive and continue your organization, proceed at once, to elect and install your officers and continue the work of your Grange. Make out a new roll of the members who signify their willingness to continue the organization, and report the fact of your' organization to the Secretary of State Grange, and make up your report for the quarter in which you reorganize and report and pay on the number who go into the new organization, and, after notice, drop the balance from the roll for non-payment of dues.

Much of the poverty and destitution, and conequent lack of that general information necessary to enable farmers to successfully prosecute their business as producers, and to intelligently discharge the duties devolving upon them as citizens, has resulted from the isolated state, received at the secretary's office, repre condition in which we live. And our Grange organization surely furnishes the facilities for but many domant Granges, under advice, inthat social intercourse necessary to improve the mental, moral and social standing, and to secure that unity of action, needful information

When the glass swings, the sun's rays are re- and genuine sympathy necessary to general prosperity and consequent happiness of those engaged in tilling the soil.

Our Grange meetings enable us to extend acquaintances, cultivate the social amenities of civilized life, and furnish ample opportunities for that exchange of opinion and discussion of questions in which we have a common interest, cessary to communicate to others the information each has acquired, thus making the social feature of our Order a help and promoter of our material interests. But, in the language of Bro. Grosh, "we aim at far more and better than this. Meeting frequently as Brothers and Sisters of the same order, holding the same principles, striving for the same objects and recognizing the teachings of the same mysteries, social feeling is cultivated, which no other meeting would be likely to awaken.

The only questions necessary to be considered in our efforts to organize a new or reorganize a dormant Grange are, first: Is there any necesity for an organization among farmers, having for its object the mental, moral and social improvement of those directly interested in agriculture; and as a means necessasy to the accomplishment of these objects, the better protection and advancement of our material interests? Second: Is the order of Patrons of Husbandry as well or better suited to the necessary work of improving the standing, by adding to the general intelligence of those engaged in agricultural pursuits, than any other oagaization known

Having answered these questions in the affirmative, as all fair minded persons will, I can see no good and sufficient reason for any farm-WM. SIMS. er to withhold his support.

TOPEKA, April 5, 1879.

### Grange Clippings.

The isolation of the farmer has been his greatest drawback. Gradually this obstacle to a true and general progress has been removed in the general and improving character of our common schools, in the more enlarged circulation of the farm journal and books of agricultural science, in the endowment of agricultural colleges and experimental stations, in the making of branches of science allied to agriculture, specific objects of study, and in a clearer recognition on all sides of the relation of the various industrial pursuits to each other. Thus, step by step, the existing conditions have developed, and out of them a harmony and unity in the class most directly concerned. Under proper encouragement this is the law of nature: first the blade, then the ear, and lastly the corn in the ear. Out of this growth has come the Order of the Grange, which of itself is a continuous growth. What its future shall be and what blessings it shall dispense, rests in the hands of its friends.

We look for a glorious revival in the Grange in the year 1879. Let us get rid of the notion that it requires a large number to make the movement. One good Patron-whose heart is in the work—has the power to resuscitate a dead Grange. But he must work-work-work Every accession to his side will divide the work. Many accessions will not only make the work easy but full of pleasure, and now is the time for action.

The following list of questions are presented as furnishing metter for discussion for evening meetings of a grange:

Can seed which uniformly yields about forty bushels to the acre, be made to yield eighty bushels per acre, without careful selection of seed for a series of years?

Describe a perfect or ideal ear, that the farmer should always seek to grow in fact.

In selecting seed corn, what is the customary mode in this section?

Would selection of seed corn in the fall from the standing corn tend to produce earliness and

What advantages would result, to set apart a piece of ground to be especially cultivated for seed, over the practice of picking from the crib or from the field?

Why do farmers, as a rule, take only the middle grains of the ear for seed?

Has any member of this grange tested the truth of the assertion that the grains from the .butt end of the ears induce earliness of maturity, and those of the tip end, length of cob; and in the absence of test, is it probable ?—Grange Bulletin.

The lack of intelligent and harmonious cooperation among the agricultural classes, has given occasion, not unnaturally, on the part of the organized capital, to take advantage of the situation, and the result is an unfair distribution of the rewards of labor. To correct this is one object of the order, and in doing this we should be careful not to allow an over-zealous desire for reform lead us into the extremes we wish to correct in others. We cannot brag about any great reform or perfect our organization in a single day. Many evils will undoubtedly creep in, especially if we take hasty and inconsiderate action. It will only be after years of experience and patient toil that we can look for any thing like perfection in our working system.

In the older states there is every indication that the granges are making steady progress and ebtaining a sure foothold. A circular just issued by the West Virginia State Grange uses this encouraging language: "The condition of the order throughout the state is indeed encour aging. Reports from different parts of the sent a 'revival,' not only of interest in the order, struction and encouragment from the State Master, have reorganized, and are now in better working shape than ever before."

### 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.

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corn enth and Fillmore Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

### \$10 REWARD. Strayed away, a black and roan pointer bitch small notch out of each ear, whoever will return he to Copeland's Restaurant will receive the above re ward. A. C. WADDELL, Topeka, Kansas.

**BROOM CORN SEED** 

A. D. FERRY & CO.,

216 Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill

### Shannon Hill Stock Farm



Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berk-shire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first class animals allowed to leave the farm. Ad-G. W. GLICK,

CORN PLANTERS.



CLIMAX TWO HORSE PLANTER, six chambers, rotary drop. BOSS TWO-HORSE PLANTER, adjusta-ble slide-drop. Both these planters operate perfectly with any of the standard check rowers. SUCKER BTATE ONE-HORSE CORN DRILL. CAPITAL HAND PLANTER. All first-class machines, and cheap. Address SPRINGFIELD

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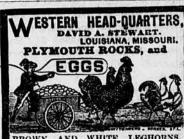
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MAC DOUGALL, imported by myself. Seven years old this spring, and the equal of any Clydesdale horse; in America as a stock-getter. Also, a few half-bed Percheron-Norman and Clydesdale colts that will be three years old this spring and summer and will be fit for service the coming season.

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1255 (A. H. R.) sired by impostent sin dam Maggic Haver 1, 1794, Lall our I sired by propertion in the sired by impostent sin dam Maggic Haver 1, 1794, Lall our I sired by impostent sin dam Mag

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Catalogues free. The largest and best herds in the west. Over 200 head of cattle, and a like number of pigs. PRICES LOW. Address letters to DURHAM PARK, Marion County, Kansas. GEO. M. CHASE.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs.

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Strayed from the subscriber living on Rock Creek, Wabaunsec County, near Chalk Mound, on Tuesday. March 18, the following animals: One dark bay or brown horse, thin in order, 4 years old this spring, about 14½ hands high, had a rope around his neck when he strayed. One black horse mule, some harness mards on his side, about 13½ hands high, 3 year old. Will give \$25 for the return of the animals, \$10 for information that will lead to their recovery. Last seen within 3 miles of Topeka, on Burlingame road. FRANCIS M. LILLY, Chalk Mound, Kansas.



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Eggs from Buff Cochin and White Dorkins \$3:00 per
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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.

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

### Liming Eggs.

Recipes for preserving eggs are frequently published; but none of the many we have ever met with gives the necessary information, that would enable a navioe to succeed. Liming eggs is an important business and is made a specialty of by numbers who handle large quantities of eggs in warm weather. By those who conduct the business on an extensive scale, large tanks, each of the capacity to contain a thousands or fifteen hundre l dozen eggs, are provided in a cool cellar, where the eggs are put into the liquid or "pickle" as it is generally termed Eggs preserved by the liming process supply an extensive demand in the cool season, especially in the months of November and December, and sell for remunerative prices.

The preservation of eggs by the process which we will describe, might be practiced by farmers to a much greater advantage than by egg men who make a specialty of it. During the hot months when eggs are, in many parts of the country almost unmarketable, on account of their tendency to rapid decay, they could be taken fresh from the nest and placed in the pickle in a cool cellar, where but few if any would spoil. Eggs for liming by those who follow the business on an extensive scale, require to be carefully "candled," which is a very nice process, requiring a good deal of practice to tell in hot weather when they are perfectly sound. Any one can tell when an egg is thoroughly rotton, as it will be opoque, or if the yelk has settled on one side by remaining in one position too long a time; but an egg may have a rosy tint and seem "all right" to an impracticed eye when the incipient stages of decay have set in. A fresh egg is almost transparent with a rose tint when the light is reflected through it.

It will be generally found unnecessary "candle" eggs till after the month of March when the weather begins to grow warm, and eggs accumulate and are liable to become more or less stale. There are numerous devices for candling, but the simplest is the speediest and best, after one has learned to know a good egg under all conditions. A room entirely dark must be secured, and the operator provides himself with an ordinary tallow or paraffine candle. Placing the lighted candle on a box or stand in front of him, he seats himself, or stands on his feet as suits his convenience, having the basket of eggs to be "candled" by his side. Two eggs are taken in each hand-some take three in each hand-hold two of the egg together and close to the lighted candle, turning the eggs nearly entirely round by a rolling movement, so as to test them through every part of the shell. Two eggs being placed against each other and moved before the light by a rotary motion, the rays are reflected and refracted through the shells from each other much better than if only a single egg is held to the light. The first two having been inspected, by a dexterrous movement in the hands the other two are brought forward and examined in the same way. The eggs must, at the same time be "checked." in order to ascertnin whether the shell is sound also, the least crack in the shell being fatal to the egg after placing in the pickle The "checking" is done by touching (striking) the shells quickly but lightly together. If both are sound they will give a sharp, clear ringing click, while a dead flat sound betrays the presence of a crack in the shell of one of the eggs, which is the cracked shell is ascertained by trying another egg on one or both of the first tested. A quantity of eggs having been examined and all imperfect ones culled out, the sound ones are placed in the pickle, which is made in the following manner:

For pickle for 500 dozen eggs take one half bushel of best white, fresh lime, such as is fit for wants and discuss the situation generally. Afmaking good whitewash: Proceed to slack the lime as for whitewashing, in a clean barrel or other vessel. After thorough slacking add to this quantity of lime about one hundred gallons of pure cool water. Let stand twenty four hours or until thoroughly cool, stirring well several times in the meantime. When well settled dip off the clear fluid carefully, so as not to disturb the lime on the bottom, and pour into the egg tank, filling the tank about half full. To one hundred gallens of lime water add 2 pound cream tarter and ten pounds of common salt, stir well and it is ready to receive the eggs, which may be put in with the hands or by filling a small basket sinking it in the pickle and carefully emptying the aggs from the basket.

This quantity of pickle can be increased or reduced to suit the size or number of casks and

dozen eggs. Clean the tierce by scraping out stir themselves to have justice and better treatthe lard and scalding with boiling water before putting in the lime water. Or coal oil 2.00 inside is slightly charred, then turn the barrel bottom up to smother out the fire; scrape off the char, and fill the barrel with lime water, soak for several days, empty and fill with the liquid to receive the eggs. Place your egg barrels in a cool dark cellar where they are to remain. Before filling the barrels, a wooden faucet should be placed in each barrel about five inches from the bottom, from which to draw off the pickle when it needs changing. Or this may be dispensed with if you have 4½ or 5 feet of half inch rubber tubing to use as a sayphon.

When it becomes necessary from causes hereafter mentioned, to change the pickle, care must be had not to draw more than two thirds of it off, or the weight of eggs are liable to break those in the bottom of the tank.

If a sayphon is used, tie a smooth stick to the rubber tubing, allowing it to project about ten inches from the end of the tube. Push the stick down carefully among the eggs till it rests on the bottom of the tank and start the sayp-

When the pickle changes color or smells badly, and the thin crust which forms on top disappears, about two thirds of the pickle should be drawn off the eggs and placed in the slacking tub, into which throw a lump or two of fresh lime and let stand till cool when it may be returned to the egg tank. Or what is better if you have fresh lime make new pickle. An egg or two is liable to be broken which helps to sour the pickle. It is advisable, after the eggs have been in pickle three or four week to change the pickle on them.

Fill the tanks to about four inches from the top with eggs and fill it up with pickle. Throw a couple of laths or strips across the tops of the barrels and cover with gunny sacks or matting, but not tight with boards. Keep the barrels filled up.

Egg houses which preserve eggs by this proess (seabout 10 per cent, but the loss at the farm house where the eggs are gathered every day and placed in the pickle immediately should the almost nominal. Nicely pickled eggs cannot be told from fresh eggs by the appearance except by an expert, and are as good for all purposes for cooking as fresh eggs, except for boiling. A soft boiled egg is the most delicate of all the many ways of cooking eggs, and the lime pickle imparts to it a slightly sour taste. A limed egg will always burst when boiling unless the but end of the shell is punctured with a needle, which gives vent to the gas generated by the heat.

Eggs properly pickled in the hot months when they spoil in a few days, and sell at a very low price, find ready sale at hotels and restaur ants in Nevember and December and often later, at remunerative prices. Eggs when taker out of the pickle should be washed clean by place ing a few dozen at a time, as they are lifted from the pickling vat, into a tub of fresh water and stirring carefully with the hand. Place the eggs after washing in a cool airy place to dry, and candle out all spoiled eggs before sending

On keeping eggs we clip the following from back number of the Prairie Farmer:

About a year ago the Prairie Farmer tained a recipe for keeping eggs a long time. It was simply to pack them in a cool place, small end down, in kegs or boxes filled with finelypowdered dried earth, or common road dust, or sifted coal ashes. These settled between the kept them from access to the air, and preeggs, kept them from access to the air, and prevented evaporation of the white or spoiling the

Yolk.
The experiment was tried last June, before the intensely hot weather that succeeded. On taking the egg out of the packing they were as fresh and clean-looking as if fresh laid. On testing them for the table, they could not be told from fresh ones. When these were put down eggs sold for six cents per dozen. They were worth 18 cents, or an advance of 200 per

The shell of an egg is a very porous carbonate of lime. Left exposed to the air, it passes through the shell and soon spoils the con-

### The Negro Exodus.

The large emigration of colored people from the southern state to Kansas is attracting general attention throughout the country. They come of all ages and sex, and almost entirely destitute, and have to becared for mainly by the white people among whom they land. There are at present landed in the towns on the Missouri border, principally at Wyandotie, somewhere between one and two thousand who have to have provision made for them immediately to prevent them from starvation.

A large meeting of the citizens of Topeka was held in the Opera House on Sunday night last to raise money to supply their immediate ter getting the question stripped of sentiment and clap-trap, which comprise the efflorescence of all popular subjects, the conclusion of all present was that provision for the immediate wants of the colored immigrants must me made, and upwards of \$500, was subscribed and paid at the meeting.

Opinions are divided as to the future movements of the colored population of the south, some predicting that the present influx is but the advanced guard, and that the hunce als who of holding in check the race of political advenhave come will be followed by thousands, eager to get away from the land of persecution, where, one and all of them declare, it is death to stay, from starvation or abuse, or both, while others who claim, to have studied the question on the ground and are more familiar with it, predict reach any other conclusion than that they are that the present exodus will have a healthy in- controlled and directed in the main, by profes-

eggs to be used. A lard tierce makes one of the best pickeling barrels, and will hold 165 or 170 themselves if their labor deserts them, will bement accord the negros in future, and the tide of laborers ebbing away from them will be staid; that the colored people prefer to remain in the south to coming north, if they can live there in peace and security.

With the negros fleeing from death and perecution to a land which, to the most of them, is a terra incognita, and the Confederate Brigadiers are raising a row at the Capital of the nation in their efforts to grasp the country by the throat a second time, the spectacle becomes a grim sarcasm on that high toned philanthrophy and theoretical justice, law, liberty, reconciliation and what not, which the ears of the people have been regaled with for the past few years, until they have been pursuaded to place the destnies of the nation again in hands scarcely free from the stains of its own blood. In connection with this ugly question, one thing must not be lost sight of, which is, that these men who are struggling to grasp the last slender core of control of the nation, are in the United States Congress by virture of the representation which these fleeing negros gave them.

The whole question in a nut shell, is, these fire eating Brigadiers must be put out of congress, and the government must see that the laboring people of the nation, north and south are insured peace and justice. This is the whole end and object of government, and this end must be attained by the shortest and most direct road. The same element now creating so much trouble and confusion had to be driven out by fire and sword for peace and humanity's sake within the recollection of this generation, and it must give way or be forced back by the demands of public necessity again.

### Plant the best Potatoes.

Whatever variety of potatoes are planted, se ect the best tubers for seed. Plant large, well formed, smooth potatoes, as it is evidence of a large well formed variety, evidence of soundness and health, evidence of perfection; and in order to produce the best of anything the surest way is to select the best to grow from. Small potatoes used for seed may, and do often, proluce large, fine tubers, but they may be a small variety-some of them, at least, are liable to be If they do not belong to a small tuber family, then the weight of evidence is in favor of them being imperfect and unripe, consequently weak and unhealthy. Such stock, either of animals or vegetables is not fit to propagate from. Nature stores in the perfect seed what is required to promote and perpetuate the vigorous and hardy plant. By carefully selecting the best of everything to plant, the finest grain, fruit, roots and other vegetables can be produced with reasonable certainty; but if this fundamental law is neglected, the chances are in favor of a large percent of inferior produce. The same natural law governs in the vegetable, that is acknowledged to be so potent in the animal kingdom. Like produces like, and faults and imperfections seem to be more readily transmitted than the more desirable qualities. Very much better crops could be raised if farmers gave this subject more study and acted upon the well established principles of production.

Many years ago, and in a period of our agricultural history when new varieties of any farm extremely rare, an observant farmer of Pennsylvania, acting on the principle that perfect grain could alone be insured by using perfect seed, originated a superior variety of wheat which he named "barrel wheat." This he did by holding the sheaves of wheat in his hands by the burts and beating the tops over a barrel. The large, plump, perfect grains would fly out and none others. This wheat was used as seed, and the same practice to procure seed, being followed a few years produced, what seemed to be a new variety of wheat, but which was only the result of a practical application of the natural law of selecting the fittest. This anecdote is a practical illustration of using none but the very best for feed. Unripe, small potatoes are unfit for seed, neither are overgrown, hollow hearted tubers. The former are weak and imperfect, the latter, like all abnormal monsters, unhealthy.

### The Farmer as a Law-Giver.

As soon as the changes in political independ ence begin to be felt, which are slowly but steadily advancing, and which will detach farmers, or rather free them, from the blind party servility which binds such multitudes hand and foot, they will begin to assume the leadership in state affairs, in place of what they have been and largely are at present, blind followers. Their interest in good government peace, and low taxes, is vastly greater than any other class. Their investment in the soil i fixed; they can neither hide it nor spirit it out of reach of the assessor. They have less to tempt them to promote bad government than any other class. They are nearer to nature and less artificial than any other class. Practice and independent thought will make of farmers the wisest statesmen and safest politicians.

In urging the necessity of more political inde pendence for farmers, it must not be inferred that we advocate a "farmers' party" distinct, isolated and antagonistic to other and existing political parties, but that through more culture and sympathy of mutual interests, they may see at least the necessity of self poise, and the policy turers who have run the government of the country, state and national, solely with a view of making it a business which administers to their personal wants. No candid man who examines our institutions as organized and managed, can

the enjoyment, luxuries and necessaries of lifewhat the world calls a living-is based on managing the government in state and nation.

This fact being conceded, the sequence is easy and natural, that the crowning motive of every man is to make his chosen business pay the largest income possible. This is clearly the solution of the question why every part, parcel and detail of the government from the greatest to the most trifling, costs so enormously, gauged by private business requiring like expenditure of time and ability to accomplish.

Let every man who has eyes look among the towns and villages of his neighborhood, and he will see men who go, or have gone into politics as a business. They have some small establishment where they follow a nominal business but their main dependence in life is party politics, and what they can make out of it in solid cash. Some of them go up to the halls of legislation as senators and representatives of the people, while others stay at home to "manage." They legislate to multiply offices, officers, and an endless system of fees, of red tape and circumlocution. Our courts, it is patent to every man, are enormous shams for justice, are nicely adjusted systems of delays, with expenses and fees multiplying at every delay. This immense drain of expense comes mainly from the soil.

When will farmers learn, in order to save their hard earned money, that it is as important, ave. more important, to lay hold of and master the political problems of the country, than it is to raise crops. They must, in place of choosing aw-makers composed of penniless adventurers picked up in the towns and villages, who have literally nothing at stake, send up their own men. Let them go as republicans, as democrats, as greenbackers, or what not, but above all and beyond all, let them be sent as farmers, with well understood measures of reform in the interest of more simple, economical government, which shall first receive their united at tention; and the squabble over minor party measures shall be last in place of the first, second, third and fourth acts of the play as at present.

Farmers may easily accomplish all of these reforms if they will heartily co-operate, and learn to believe in themselves. It will put thousands of dollars into their pockets annually. command respect for the agricultural class from the public, and inspire confidence in themselves, both of which they have ever been strangers to.

### Editors' Arbor-Day.

A. H. & A. C. Greesa of Kansas Home Nursery, at Lawrence, Kansas, donated a lot of shade and forest trees to the press of Topeka to be planted in the Capitol Square, which ceremony was performed on Staturday last. The procession formed by the editorial corps and the employes of the printing offices of the city, marched to the grounds to the music of fife and drum, each having a tree, which was placed in a hole previously prepared. An emblematic square and circle of trees were set, which are designed to typify through the revolving years, the solid phalanx of power and the never ending influence of the press.

### Pleura-Pneumonia.

Mr. Samuel Sinnett in his article published n the present issue of the FARMER, asks his brother farmers to report if they know of any cases of plura-pneumonia originating or occurring anywhere in the west. It is very important, as Mr. Sinnett suggests, that the minds of English importers of live stock and the British public, should be disabused of the apprehension that the western states are in any way affected by this disease.

On the subject of drainage, discussed in the same article, fortunately for Kansas, there is scarcely any spot in the state that is not self-

### The Weather and the Crops.

Some gloomy forebodings were beginning to be indulged in by the people of Kansas, before the recent copious rains came. The season from November had passed without rain-fall greatly relieved, however, by one or two falls of snow and March, when rain is looked for everywhere, had come and gone: cold dry winds were fart destroying the prospects for a wheat crop, and when hope was well nigh gone the joyous rain came in a succession of thunder showers. As if by magic vegetation revived, the brown wheat fields, put on green robes to welcom the genial sunshine of April, and gladness once more filled the land, and now the whole people 'rejoiceth as a strong man to run a race.

Early sown wheat has generally withstood the severe ordeal, of the cold March winds, but the late sown and weak wheat will add but little to the future crop. Corn planting is now being pushed briskly, and a good bredth of oats, and in some sections, spring wheat, has been sown, which will make good progress in this favorable weather.

Peaches in some neighborhoods are reported killed, while in others, enough buds have escaped to make a fine crop. Apples are reported uninjured. But as yet there is uncertanty about the fruit and berry crops.

Stock of all kinds has come through the winter in good condition, as it should always do in this dry, healthy climate, where there is no excuse for a short supply of food, and when temporary shelter can be made that will answer to shelter all animals from cold and

### Pure Water for the Cows-

Many farms have ponds and sloughs in their pasture which are used as watering places for

forms of animal life, which the researches of science have demonstrated to be the fruitful source of many of the most dangerous diseases, when taken into the system along with the food and water consumed by men and animals. Good, wholesome milk and butter cannot be obained while cows consume decaying food or impure water. Where stock and milch cows, especially, cannot have free access to a stream of running water, a well should be sunk, and a wind-mill pump used for pumping a supply of fresh water daily for the stock. The trifling cost of such a water supply to any farm, will be. much more reimbursed in health and thrift of the stock, and convenience afforded.

### The Daily Capital.

THE DAILY CAPITAL made its appearance from the Kansas FARMER Printing House on Monday evening. It is a neat five column paper with news, local, state and general. It is sent, postage paid, four weeks for 40 cents.

Colorado Tourist -This is the title of an elegantly printed tourists' guide to the Rocky Mountain resorts, published by the K. P. R. R. company. The work is profusely illustrated by the grand scenery of the Rocky Mountains, and contains a geographically correct map of Kansas and Colorado, showing the principal cities and towns with the health and pleasure resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. F. G. Welch who left Chicago for a Kansas farm near Williamsburg, Franklin county, last November, writes to the Prairie Farmer. In the following paragraph, which we clip from his letter, Mr. Welch preaches a whole sermon. It is "brains" well cultivated, truly, which tell in farming, "work alone never progresses." The brain of the farmer needs more cultivating really, than his land. Mr. W.,

"Who makes the best farmer? It is often said "every man to his trade." In the abstract this may be true, but I am surprised to find about here so many men who, like myself, left city for country, and who are to-day successful farmers. The truth is, farming wants more brains with work. Both combined, and farmcan be made profitable; work alone never progresses, hence many get discouraged and give up, refilling the large cities and poor houses. So don't be afraid to try the farm if you have any taste in that direction. My children who were born in Chicago take to the cows ,horses and pigs, as young ducks do to water, and never tire.

### The Bee Interest of Kansas.

The exhaustive Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture, contains, among the numerous matters of interest, the bee statistics of the state. Although Kansas is by no means considered a first-class country for bees, yet the data collected by the indefatigable secretary to the Board, Mr. Alfred Gray, makes no mean showing among the important industries of the young commonwealth.

The total number of stands of bees in the state in 1877 was 16,684, which had increased in 1878 to 19,192. The total number of pounds of honey produced in 1877 was 219,717, while the succeeding year, with an increase of 2,508 stands, the yield of honey was 216,004 pounds, a decrease of 3,700 pounds. But we find the wax product of the two years the reverse of the honey crop. In 1877 the product of wax was unds, while the follo yield of 5,680 pounds, or a difference of 1,794 pounds in favor of 1878. If we add to the honey product of this year the amount consumed in making this surplus wax, allowing 20 pounds of honey to be consumed in manufacturing every pound of wax, which has been ascertained by bee-keepers to be about the quantity, we find that to make this amount of wax, 35,880 pounds of honey had to be consumed, which added to the quantity given, would swell the product of honey to 251,880 pounds, showing that the actual bee product fell short but little, if any, of that of the preceding year.

The counties showing the largest number of bees in 1878, are Leavenworth, 2,385 stands; Johnson, 1,407; Cherokee, 1,344; Bourbon, 1,305; Atchison, 954; Doniphan, 937; Douglas, 864. Wyandotte is the smallest county and contains 782 stands, which is about an average showing, computed by area and population.

Computing the honey and wax yield of 1878, the former at 10 cents a pound and the latter at 25 cents, we find the total value of the bee produce of the state, last year, foots up \$23,000, which is but a fraction of what it might be if the farmers would exert themselves to secure the nectar which goes to waste on every farm in the state. Bees should be as generally kept on the farm as poultry, if for no further object of gain than pure honey for domestic use. If what is classed as little things that go to waste on farms, were systematically saved, they would often change a meagre income to a liberal one.

The bee interest should, in common with other industries and sources of wealth, appertaining to the farm, receive a share of attention and encouragement from agricultural societies throughout the country. A very attractive and interesting exhibit might be made in this department, if the proper steps were taken and premiums offered for the finest comb and extracted honey, the best colony of bees, and the most skillful handling of a colony, etc. In some parts of the country the bee-keepers associations are concerting measures to have the honey interest represented at Agricultural fairs

At some of the agricultural fairs in Europe, where bees are represented, tents formed of wire

next fall.

cloth are provided, under which the bee-keeper can manipulate the bees in movable frame hives without danger to the audience, furnishing by this means, one of the most interesting and instructing exhibitions of the fair. This hint might be acted on by our agricultural societies with advantage and profit.

### The Bean Crop.

The bean crop is a very profitable crop is properly managed, and light, upland, Kansas prairie, we think, would be a most favorable soil on which to grow the small, white, navy bean, the best commercial bean raised. About the 7th to the 10th of May is the proper time to plant in the northern and middle parts of the state and a week or ten days earlier in the southern parts.

In the Genesee valley N. Y. the bean crop is cultivated to a considerable extent, and the yield is 15 to 30 bushels per acre. An experienced grower gives his mode of preparing the ground, planting, cultivating and harvesting the erop, which is economical, and we are persuaded is about the best for handling any considerable quantity. The writer, a Mr. Ives, says, in the Cultivator.

When I was a beginner in raising beans, I asked my neighbor Norton, who was quite successful with his crop, how he managed it, to which he replied that all the secret of success with the crop is this: if you undertake to raise beans, you must calculate that whenever they want attention you must leave everything else, no matter what it may be, and just attend to them. I have always found that he was about

In preparing for planting, unless that I know that the ground is very clean, I would prefer to Fall plow it, then in the Spring give it thorough tillage as for summer fallow, since it does not cost one-fourth as much to till the ground before as after planting. As soon as I can risk the danger of frost, I plant them, for which purpose I take my wheat drill, using the middle and two outside teeth, planting three rows at a time in drills, using a quart or two more seed than I would need for the crop. I till them by cultivating the spaces, which can be done very close to the beans when they are put in true and evenly gauged rows.

Soon after cultivating I drive a horse with some light drag or scratching implement across these rows. \* I have had a wheel rake that would do it, but use a tool I have made for the purpose expressly, which works the loose soil between the stalks of beans, and levels down the ridge work previously made by the cultivator. Although this method will destroy a few beans, yet there will be enough left, and they will be far better tilled than we can usually ge done by hand. After two such dressings each way the vines will be likely to grow so as to cover the ground, and obviate any further til-

lage. For harvesting beans I have made a tool that runs like the plowshare without a mould-board, running just under the rows. This will completely loosen them up, yet leaving them half standing along the row about as they grow. In this condition they will cure quicker, and dry out much better after a rain, than if put in piles by hand piling. I do this with two horses, at the rate of five acres a day.

After a day or two, when they are sufficiently cured, I usually go in the morning while the dew is on, (for then there is no danger of shelling,) with men armed with four-tined forks. Each man taking a row will soon put them into bunches, one by the side of the other, which makes them in windrows the opposite way across the field. Then going between these windrows with the rack wagon, with men to load a row from each side at once, the beans can be housed quite expeditiously. Securing a crop which is managed in this way will give satisfactory returns for land and labor expended.

\* A Thomas harrow would be an excellent implement for the purpose. - [ED. FARMER.

Land to be kept lively, should never, in any case, be plowed wet. If plowed in this condition it will become cloddy and divested of much of its life-giving properties. Especially will this be the case if dry weather follows. The right stage at which to plow land is when it is sufficiently dry to crumble up nicely when turned

For pamphlet on electric treatment of chronic diseases with electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 & 194 Jackson street, Chicago

### Electric Belts.

A sure cure for nervous debility, premature decay, exhaustion, etc. The only reliable cure. Circulars mailed free. Address, J. K. REEVES, 43 Chatham Street, New York.

### # 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.

them. See another column.

Butter.—A new book on butter making sen free on application. Address W. P. Emmert Freeport, Ill.

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or beast Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the Balm, Sold by all Druggists.

Uncle Sam's Harness Oil put on your harness, will make the leather look new, and keep it soft and pliable. Give it a trial.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup, it regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by Druggists at 25 cents a "A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true

in mending clothes, than in getting farm stock through the winter. An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It restores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriv-ing condition, for it supplies the valued quali-ties in grass. Sold by all Druggists.

The people have been so much imposed upon by several worthless Sarsaparillas, that we are by several worthless Sarsaparilias, that we are glad to be able to recommend a preparation which can be depended on as containing the virtues of that invaluable medicine, and is worthy of the public confidence. Doct. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures when anything can cure the diseases that require an alterative medicine.

Verbenas,-1 doz. fine varieties packed and

shipped anywhere for 75c.

Bedding Plants.—1 doz. assorted for blooming through the summer, \$1.50 with basket.

Roses.—1 doz. assorted, Tea, China and Hy-

And a large stock of other plants cheap. Send for price list. JOHN KIRCHGRABER & Sons, Mattoon, Ill.

To one and all.—Are you suffering from a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often end in consumption? It so, use "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Line," a safe and sure remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

### Paralysis,

Which so often arrests the steps of business men and hard brain-workers after they have passed middle life, might in most cases be prevented by an occasional use of "Compound Oxygen." Nature usually gives a timely warning of the approach of danger from this direction, and on Compound Oxygen" and learn all about this new cure. It is sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard St., Phila., Pa

Many readers of this paper little think or even suspicion that they are the selected victims of a very dangerous disease that is slowly but surely fastening its intestine and cancerous fangs upon their system, and dragging them down to an untimely grave. It is CATARRH in its incipiency; and delay in treating it is extremely dangerous. If any reader is desirous of obtaining relief speedily, and a permanent cure, we would recommend to use the remedy of Messrs. Dobbyns & Mitchell, North Middletown, Ky. See advertisement in another

Man, with all his endowments, is in many things most foolish. He will give all that he hath for his life, but is reckless and indifferent to his health. He will grapple a thief who steals his purse, yet will dally with a cough and cold and finally go into consumption, when such remedy as Ellert's Extract of Tar and Wild Cherry can be easily obtained. It performs rapid cures, gains friends at every trial, and is invaluable in bronchial and lung diseases. It is a safeguard for all, from the babe to venerable age, and health will be restored by its timely use. No family that has used it will be without it. Sold by Druggists.

Theological students reason that if there be counterfeit money, there must be genuine; so, if there be infidels there must also be christians. there be infidels there must also be christians. If this be true of money and religion, will not the same rule apply to "put up" medicines? Do not the cheap and worthless nostrums prove that there are genuine and meritorious "put up" medicines? The great popularity of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has resulted in the manufacture of many shoddy alterative and tonic remedies, but one after another these have disappeared, the proprietors having found that, no matter how loud they advertise, success depends upon merit. In South America, as well as in this country, the Discovery is the standard as in this country, the Discovery is the standard remedy for all scrofulous and eruptive diseases. promptly on the stomach, liver, and blood, toning up, regulating, and purifying the system. It speedily allays all bronchial irrita-tion, and cures the most stubborn cough or cold in half the time required by any other remedy.

### The Barb Fence.

The barb fence question is settled, at least so far as which is the best and safest to buy. From the fact that of all the railroads and most of the farmers and stock-raisers of the West are using or intending to use, barb fence, this is a subject that is of the greatest importance, and cannot be too closely examined and fully discussed by the press. We find that the only objections raised thus far to barb-fencing are cruelty to animals and dangers from lawsuits; and it has been generally admitted that if a barb-fence could be made that would be free from these objections, such a fence would meet with universal enterpress and he supertures and he super patronage, and be sure to supersede all others. Why not ornament with evergreen trees when you can buy them from 4 to 6 feet high, of E. H. Harrop, at 35 to 50 cents each. Corner Eighth and Topeka Avenue. All warranted in good condition. Will exchange trees for horses er cattle.

Great Merit.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. The are now on exhibition at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column.

Such a fence, we think, we have seen, and is now being introduced by the American Barb Fence Co., whose card will be found in another column. This fence consists of a single wire with a continuous strip of iron wrapped or wound around it, the strip having incisions in made to project in every direction. The barbs are so si. t as to make it impossible to penetrate the Lide of an animal. This fence is not only a novelty but being so entirely unlike any other, there is no possible chance for infringment, and hence no danger from lawsuits. This fence is offered at prices from 16 to 20 per cent. lower than the barb fence known in Chicago as the "legal fence." We advise dealers to communicate with this company before making their spring purchases:—Des Moines Lead-tree of the American Barb for which is now being introduced by the American Barb fence Co., whose card will be found in another column. This fence consists of a single wire with a continuous strip of iron wrapped or wound around it, the strip having incisions in an edge, and by such windings the barbs are made to project in every direction. The barbs are so si. t as to make it impossible to penetrate the Lide of an animal. This fence is not only a novelty but being so entirely unlike any other, there is no possible chance for infringment, and hence no danger from 16 to 20 per cent. lower than the barb fence known in Chicago as the "legal fence." We advise dealers to communicate with this company before making their spring p Such a fence, we think, we have seen, and is

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

### Money! Money!!

If you wish to borrow money upon Real Estate, and get your money without sending paper East, and at reasonable rates, go to the KANSAS LOAN AND TRUST Co., Topeka, Kansas.

### Truth and Soberness.

What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system?

Truth and soberness compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See "Truths" in another column.

### Markets.

April, 21, 1879.

### New York Money Market.

Mew York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Steady.

RAILROAD BONDS—Active and strong.

STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCK MARKET—Unusually active, and the prevailing tendancy was toward higher prices. The greatest advance was in Kansas Pacific, which sold up to 49%, an advance of 11 per cent, with closing sales at a reaction of 2½ per cent. The rest of the south-western shares were strong, except Kansas & Texas, which fell off from 16% to 14%. Granger shares declined %@11% per cent. The general list was firm.

rm. MONEY—4@5 per cent. DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 41/2@5 pe STERLING—Dull and weak; sixty days, \$4 96 sight, \$4 87%.

GOVERNMENT BON	
Coupons of 1881.  New 5's  New 4's (registered).  Coupons.  New 4's (registered).  Coupons.  10-40's (registered).  Coupons.  Coupons.  Currency 6's.	1063/ @1044 1063/ @1063 1065/ @1063 1065/ @1014 1012/ @1014 1013/ @1014
Auto Carro	

### New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Moderate demand; superfine western and state, \$3 20@3 60; common to good, \$3 50@3 90; good to choice, \$3 95.74 50; white wheat extra, \$4 55.75 25; St. Louis, \$3 80@5 75. WHEAT—Market quiet; No. 3 spring, 90.791c; No. 2 do., 98c@31 01; ungraded red winter, 98c@\$1 11; No. 3 do., 90.45; No. 2 do., 98c@\$1 01; ungraded red winter, 98c@\$1 11. No. 3 do., 90.45; No. 2 do., 985.25; No. 2 amber, \$1 10.

RYE—Firmer; western, 58c@514.c.

BARLEY—Quiet and steadly.

CORN—Quiet; ungraded, 48c 4414.c; No. 3, 4214@449.c.

OATS—Quiet and firmer; mixed western, \$1.732c;

White do., \$22,4638c.

COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged.

SUGAR—Quiet but steadly; fair to good refined, 61/2 68/26.

SUGAR—Quiet but steady; fair to good reinied, v. \$65%c.

MOLASSES—Fair demand and unchanged.
RICE—Pirm.
RICE—Pirm. western, 13c.
PORK—Quiet and steady; mess, \$9@9 12½ for old;
810 12½60 10 25 for new.
BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Quiet; long clear middles, \$4 95;
short clear middles, \$5 12½.
LARD—Closed quiet; prime steam, \$6 15@6 20.
BUTTER—Quiet; western, 5@21c.
CHEESE—Steady; western, 2@8½c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 07½.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1 07½.

### New York Live-Stock Market.

New York Live-Stock Market.

BEEVEN—Receipts, 5,200; market weaker, but nearly all changed hands, and the closing figures were much the same as last week, ranging from \$9@10.00½ with a few sales at \$10.50@10.75; exporters, \$9@0.105; whippers weak at \$5.17 live, \$5.16 quarters, car loads of choice western dressed beef sold readily at \$8@8.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; prices further advanced a fraction. The pens were cleared early at \$4.50@5.50; ordinary to best clipped, \$5@6.80; unshorn, \$6.75@7.35; yearling lambs, shipments weak, 1650 carcases and 610 live.

SWINE—Receipts, 12,700; no sales of live; market dull; for dressed feeding decidedly weak; nominal figures for live, -3.50@3.90.

### Kansas City Produce Market.

The Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 3,788 bushels; shipments, 12,640 bushels; in store to-day, 234,597 bushels; market higher than Saturday; No. 2, 98½c; No. 3, 96c; No. 4, 94c asked. isked. CORN—Receipts, 8,308 bushels; shipments, 34,662

bushels; in store to-day, 232,224 bushels; market nomi-nally lower; No. 2, mixed, 29½c; No. 2, white mixed sold at 31@31½c. OATS—No. 2, 25½c bdt; 28c asked. BARLEV—Nominal.

RYE—No, 2 36c bid. EGGS—Receipts light, and market firm with sales at 1c. BUTTER—Steady; choice Kansas dairy, 10@10½c; tore packed, 15 to 17c.

### Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Indicator reports:

The Indicator reports:

CATTLE—Receipts for the last 48 hours, 473; shipments to-day, 589; market weak and sales on Saturday's quotations; native shipping steers, \$4 25@4 75; butchers' steers, \$3 60@4 25; cows, very few on sale, \$2 58@3 75; stockers and feeders, \$3 25@3 89; corn feed Texas steers, averaging 921 pounds, sold at \$3 75.

HOGS—Receipts for the last 48 hours, 543; shipments to-day, 359; market closed weaker and 10c lower; with sales at an extreme range of \$2 70@3 05; bulk of sales at \$2 90@2 95.

SHEEP—Receipts for the last 48 hours 24; shipments to-day none: native muttons averaging 107 pounds, sold at \$3 75.

### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE—Scarcely more than nominal, and bu little doing: prices unchanged; good to choice heav shipping steers, \$4 75.65 10; do, light, \$4 40@4 65; na tive butchers' steers, \$3 50.74 50; cows and helfers, \$3.7 4 50; corn-fed Texans \$3 25.74 50; feeding steers, \$3,7 .64 35; Colorados, \$3 00.64 80; receipts, 1000; shipment for

@4 35; Colorados, \$5 00@4 50; Colorados, \$5 00@4 50; Foreira and Baltimores, \$3 25@3 45; good heavy mixed, \$3 40@3 -65; receipts 5,400; shipments, 5000.

SHEEP—Very quiet and little doing; prices unchanged; good to choice, \$4 37\2@4 75; fancy, \$4 85 755 10; common to fair, \$3@3 75; receipts 800; shipments 1500.

### St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Firm, but quiet, XX \$4 40@4 50; XXX, \$4 65@4 80; family, \$4 85@4 90; choice, \$5 00@5 20. WHEAT—Higher: No. 2 red winter, 953@953%c cash; 953@953%c May; 943@959%c, closing at 95c June; No. 3 red winter, 93c; No. 2 spring, 881%c. CORN—Higher; 333/@333/c cash; 333/@333/c May; 333/@333/c June; 35c July; 363/c August. OATS—Lower: 25@251/c cash; 25c bid April and May.

OATS—Lower: 2002-2006
May.

RYE—Easier: 491/4c.

BARLEY—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; \$1 04.

LEAD—Dull; 3c.

BUTTER—Dull and weak; only local demand; choice yellow dairy sold at 1972-20c: medium, 14@17c.

EGGS—Quiet: 8c.

PORK—Lower: jobbing, \$10.

DRY SALT MEATS—Nominal.

BACON—Firm; clear ribs, \$5 15@5 25; clear, \$5 30.

LARD—Nominal.

### Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged. WHEAT—Market active, firm and higher: No. : spring 871/2c cash; 881/2c May: 901/3c June; No. 3 spring CORN—Easler; 331/20333/4c cash; 331/4c April; 343/4c May; 351/sc June. OATS—Market easier; 24c cash; 24%c May; 251/sc

UNIS—Barket etsier; 70:

BARLEY—Firmer; 70:

BARLEY—Firmer; 70:

PORK—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$9 70 cash and May; \$8 90 June; \$9 90@9 22 July.

LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; \$5 87½

cash; \$5 87½@5 90 May; \$5 92½@5 95 June; \$6 00@6-02½July

BULK MEATS—Steady and firm; shoulders, \$3 55; short ribs, \$4 55; short clear, \$4 75.

WHISK Y—Steady and unchanged; \$1 04.

### Chicago Live-Stock Market.

Pills will surely cure you.

Peevish children have worms. Dr. Jaque's German Worm Cakes will destroy the worms and make the children happy.

For every ache, pain and bruise on man or beast Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment is the Balm. Sold by all Drawais.

Chicago Wool Market.	
Tub-washed, choice Tub-washed, poor to good. Fine unwashed Medium unwashed Fleece-washed.	32@36 30@84 16@20 21@23 25@32

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged, Tub—choice, \$23,33c; medium, 27@28c; dingy and low, 25@26c. U washed—medium and combing mixed, 20@216 medium 19@30c; coarse, 16alse; light fine, 17ali heavy do, 15al6c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 1 \$2 bless.

	Topola Tiocato Mailes	Section 1975
	Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by Country produce quoted at buying price	J. A. Lee
1	APPLES-Per bbl-Choice Michigan	4.50
	APPLES—Per bushel	1.60@2.00
,	BEANS-Per bu-White Navy	2.00
N	" Medium	1.75
Ĭ	" Common	1.50
	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	121/3
•	" Medium	.18
	CHEESE—Per lb	
	EGGS—Per dcz—Fresh	.7(@48
	HOMINY—Per bbl	
	VINEGAR-Per gal	.20@40
ī,	E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	40
	P. B. POTATOES-Per bu	. 60@75
	SWEET POTATOES.	1.00@1.25
	PUULTRY-Unickens live per doz	2 00@2 25
	Chickens, Dressed, per lb Turkeys, Geese,	An.
	" Turkeys. " " "	.09
	" Geese, " " "	.09
•	ONIONS—Per bu	1.50
	CABBAGE—Per dozen	.75601.00
L	CHICKENS—Spring	1.50@ 2.00
ä		STEP STEP STEP

CHICKENS—Spring	50@ 2.00
Topeka Leather Market.	Sept 1
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.	Hides,
HIDES—Green Green, damaged Green, frozen Green, kip and calf Bull and stag Dry flint prime Dry Salted, prime Dry damaged  TALLOW	.05 .04 .05 .08 .10 .08
Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket	123
BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb	121/s 10 10

Chicago Wool Market.	
o-washed, choice o-washed, poor to good e unwashed ditum unwashed. ece washed	32@36 30@84 16@20 21@23 25@32
St. Louis Wool Market.	La X

### Topeka Produce Market.

- 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices.
APPLES- Per bbl-Choice Michigan 4.50
APPLES—Per bushel
DEANG Dealer White Name
BEANS-Per bu-White Navy 2.00
" Medium 1.75
Common 1.00
" Castor 121/4
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
Medium
CHEESE—Per lb
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh
HOMINY—Per bbl
VINEGARPer gal
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu 40
P. B. POTATOES-Per bu
SWEET POTATOES 1.00@1.25
POULTRY—Chickens Live per doz 200@2 25
" Chickens, Dressed, per lb08
" Turkeys. " " " " 09
" Chickens, Dressed, per lb
ONIONS—Per bu 1.50
CABBAGE—Per dozen
CHICKENS—Spring 1.5062.00
Occasion Spring.
Topeka Leather Market.
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CHICKENS—Spring 1.	50@ 2.00
Topeka Leather Market.	Eager 1
Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Furs, Tallow and Leather.	Hides,
HIDES—Green Green, damaged Green, krozen Green, kip and caif. Bull and stag Dry fiint prime Dry Salted, prime Dry damaged!.  TALLOW	.05 .04 .05 .05 .05 .10 .08
Topeks Butchers' RetailMarket  BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	121

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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 Venezu that advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

# Auction Sale!

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879. We will sell at public auction in the city of St. Marys, Pottawatomic County, Kansas, the following describ-ed property to-wit:

### 10 HEAD OF HORSES.

1 buggy horse, 2 fine buggy mares, 2 work horses, 2 three year-old colts, and three yearing colts,

### 100 HEAD OF CATTLE.

23 four year-old cows, 9 cows of different ages, 14 three year-old heifers. 15 yearlings, a number of 2 and 3 year-old steers, 5 bulls, three of which are from the well known Mission herd, and one from the choice thoroughbred herd of Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

### A Number of Fine Sows.

1 Buckeye grain drill, 1 Gundlach grain drill, 1 corn planter, (all new, just from factory,) 1 Grimes farm wagon, in use six months, and 1 buggy harness, (sin-gle.)

### TERMS OF SALE:

A credit of eight months will be given on good secured notes, bearing ten per cent, interest from date of sale. A discount of ten per cent, will be allowed on all cash paid down at sale. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M., SHARP. Lunch for all on the grounds.

L. R. Palmer, I. O'Flanagan M. Sweeney,

W. Halligan, Committee for church of the Immaculate Conception

## Lumber JOHN W. GRIFFITH,

Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., cheaper than the cheapest. All those contemplating building should not fail to examine my stock and prices. Having had eleven years experience in the construction of buildings in this city I can give you information that will greatly assist you in reducing cost of your improvements. Office and yard near corner of 8th, Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.

# Great Western Agricultural House. Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen.

419, 421, & 423, Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. CLEAR THE TRACK For Progressive Implements.

### The New Departure Tongueless Cultivator.

We introduced the New Departure Tongueless Cultivator to our trade three years ago, believing it to be an improvement over the old style Tongue Cultivators and all who have used it will bear us out in saying it has many advantages, some of which are as follows: It is the most simple in construction, and easiest operated. The front or carriage is composed entirely of Iron and Steel. It is more compact and occupies little space for storage. It is lighter and requires less draft from the team. It has no down draft or side pressure. It causes no sore necks or gailed shoulders. It has no complicated even—each horse is compelled to do its share of the work. On side hill ground the wheels are always retained in the path of the team by the draft. It will plow close to the fences at the end of rows. It has four large twisted shovels, plows deeper, and will hill up the soil better. Having a lighter and wider clearance in the arch, will pass over corn in the most advanced stages of cultivation, with the least injury to the tall stalks, whereas with other cultivators the neck yoke, longue and braces each come in contact with the row of plants, and destroy a large percentage of the taller stalks when laying by the crop, &c., &c. CULTIVATE YOUR CORN WITH THE

### **NEW DEPARTURE,**

If your dealer does not keep it get him to send for it, and if he will not, we will furnish it to you direct ow as any first-class cultivator is selling for, and in many instances lower than the Tongue Cultivators being sold. We would also call your attention to our

# Kansas Queen (made especially for Kansas Sod, which is now having the largest sale of any Breaker in Kansas,) also the Canton Combined Cultivator, Lion Self-Dumping Hay Rakes, Victor Cane Mills, Cooks Evaporators, Iron Turbine Wind Mill, The St. John Sewing Machine and The Kansas Horse Hay Fork, (our own manufacture.)

### IN OUR CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT



Will be found everything in the way of Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, 3-spring and Platform Spring wagons, Farm Wagons, &c. We make a specialty in this Department of the Watertown Platform Spring Wagon. The best \$90 three-spring wagon in the market. The finest finished and best \$100 spring wagon. The best finished all leather top, Savern A wheel, side bar or end spring Top Buggies in the market for \$165. The best open Buggy for \$70, &c., &c.

Will be found everything in the way of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. We quote at the present time EARLY AMBER MINNESOTA CANE SEED, 25c. per lb., per express, (add 15c. if by mail.) or \$2.00 per peek. Oomseeana Cane Seed, 15c. per lb., \$1.50 per peek; Mo. Evergreen Broom Corn Seed, \$2.00 per bu.; California Evergreen, \$2.50 per bu.: Artichokes, \$1.00 per bu.; Peanuts, \$c., per lb.; Castor Beans, \$2.50 per bu.; German Millet, \$1.35 per bu.; Common Millet, \$1.10 per bu.; Pean Millet, (the new fodder plant,) \$40c. per lb.; Hungarian, \$1.00 per bu.; \$k. Charles White Corn, \$1.25 per bu.; "Uncle Tommy Grays" Early White 90-day corn, \$1.50 per bu. The crop of Sweet Potatoes is exhausted. We will have a good stock of \$WEET POTATOE PLANTS about first of May and will take orders now at \$2.25 per 1000 for yellow and red Nansemond; \$2.50 per 1000 for Red Bermuda and Bahama; \$2.75 per 1000 for Spanish and White Brazilian. Allorders must be accompanied by the Cash. Send for our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue, containing description of Goods in each Department. Also Prof. Tice's Almanac and Forecasts of the weather for every day of the year, sent FREE. Address

# Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

Kansas City, Mo.

### Literary and Domestic.

### Love Song in May.

My best beloved—the Spring is fair,
The woods are green and life is good,
Will you not come with me, and tread
The tangle-covered paths and wood?
The wind-flower blanches all the copse,
With hyacinth the hedge is blue,
And every wakened leaf seems fair—
But not so fair as you!

While blackbirds sing on hazel twigs,
Through the dim arches of the trees,
The cuckoo's distant cry is barne
Across the meadow by the breeze.
The thrush's song is sweetest far,
But saddens as the hours go by;
You here?—the nightingale's in love—
But not so much as I.

Will you not listen to the Spring?
What tender voices do you hear?
Have violets no spech for you?
Is not the nightingale's song dear?
Yet, somehow, though you catch the sound,
You miss the meaning of the strain;
Ah! why not have more joy from love.
With not so much of pain.

### Wanted.

God give us men! a time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready
hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who can stand before a Demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winkine;

Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog In public duty, and in private thinking: For while the rabble with their thumb-worn creeds Their large professions and their little deeds, Their large professions and their little deeds, Mingle in selfish pride, lo! Freedom weeps, Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps.

### Letter from California.

DEAR OLD FARMER: Mrs. Hudson's commitment of that breach of trust, in publishing a letter that was written only for her own private reading, entirely astonished me, and disasked them to do. I hope they did even if I a forgiving spirit here in Napa; California climate being unfavorable to it, I suppose.

When I wrote her, I think we were both very well, my husband and myself, and enjoying that most delightful impression that sickness was an almost entire stranger to the citizens of Napa, but the last week in January we found out that it at least was a delusion; first I was miserably sick for a week or so, and then Mr. B. followed suit, and was much worse than I: six weeks confined close to the house, and four of that time obliged to content himself with mountain scenery as he could take it lying in bed, and looking through the window at the low ones which separate us from the Sacramento river. Now, however, we are better in health, and California begins to look brighter. I was afraid to write even you, dear FARMER, when I was so blue, lest I should scare everybody so that my best friends would not dare even to come and visit us. Our new friends congratulate us and say, "If you had been in Kansa no doubt you would have been worse, or died," and so we might! and being here instead of there we do live, and found out too in our illness, that very kind people live in Napa. I am so much and so happily disappointed in the we have found intelligent and cultured people ble people lived here as well as the other side for feed. Full-sized chickens are 75 cents per been for this proof. Without it I should have been, I am sure, cruelly homesick sometimes; as I so long for the sight of some "familiar face" that I become almost blind to the grandeur and beauty of my present surroundings.

Compared with the Sierre Nevadas as we see

them in many places coming through on the overland, the mountains that shelter Napa are small ones, but they are beautiful, covered now since the rains, with variously tinted verdure, with here and there a huge rock jutting forth and rearing its crested head many hundred feet above the green, fertile valleys. Almost every night there falls a dew, heavier than our heaviest Kansas ones, so that streets and walks look as if wet by a shower, and every spear of grass, and leaf of clover or tree, are hung full of silvery drops, which sparkle and glisten until late in the day. Glorious, I have thought often, almost without measure, are the sunrises in Kansas; but still more glorious and grand are they here in Napa. To take in all of the morning's beauty one needs to rise, (which I do not often do) at the very first hint of returning light, while mountain heights and the country now for the sum of \$12 to \$15 per valley low are still shrouded in shadows grim, and watch the eastern sky as it changes from gray to pearl, and from pearl to gold. First the highest peaks stand out, then the broader mountain ridges, and rugged heights become more and more distinct, while their base is still wrapt in gloom which seems impenetrable; but not do this in multitudes of cases, the Chinese swiftly spreads the morning light, and far up are deputized to fill their places. above the peaks of the mountains shoot long streaks of flame heralding the approach of that mighty monarch, the sun. Then down this side moral depravity and social degradation of certhe mountains, creep the swiflty, changing tain classes of our own? Is it so much depravlights, warming and kindling the valley below, ity and immorality as it is ignorance and indiwith its cheerful glow, while ten thousand va- gence? I cannot yet look upon the Chinaman pors rise, from tree, and grass, and flower, and as a roulless thing to be killed to be gotten out rock, and roll and tumble, then form into soft, of our way. "It takes time to see them in that fleecy clouds that float and rise into the blue light, but time will surely do it," is the docether above, or sway and sink into the valley trine of many California people. Kearney below. A mightier pen than mine it must be that can paint such a picture, as we may almost other name for the wildest clamor of the most every morning see, and sometimes the scene is vituperative discontent; a man whose words so sublimely grand, that to my excited fancy it and actions combine to prove him honest in his dry enough to work; the seed being long and seems that to grasp infinity itself I should have convictions, though grossly ignorant of the narrow is not sown readily in a machine, and it

beauty must have souls pure, and white, and can not remember that the same God created thin to three or four inches and keep free of clean from every stain of sin, but no! even as the Irish created the Chinese also, and for a weeds. in Kansas towns, so sin abounds here. Even purpose no doubt quite as wise. The "Chinese

have I been to spend some time with an almost heart-broken mother, whose eldest son has taken his own life away down in Tulare, Tulare county, in this state, having fallen a victim to the "love of money" and the demon alcohol.

"Oh, Mrs. Beers," she said, "thank God that He never gave you a son to bring to your heart to help send the poor Chinese, if not to unutterable woe, such as mine has brought to me;" and I was dumb! Her agony was a new one to me, even though I listened to so many tales of sorrow in your Leavenworth Home for friendly women and children last fall, but my heart ached for the unhappy woman who is so full of misery, although surrounded by so much of what we all desire-riches, that snare which Satan sets before the feet of almost every human being, and into which so many fall, and are whirled into the fearful masslstrom of selfdestruction, and there are very many suicides, and so very, very many insane people in this state compared with the population; and some really pretend to think climate the cause of both. It may be, but I don't think so. There is a great deal attributed to the climate that does not belong to it. It is almost impossible to get native apples tart enough to cook in pastry, and a large fruit grower told me, the other day, that he had grafted trees here with buds from the tartest eastern fruit, and that after two or three years' bearing, the apples would be almost sweet;" and he added, "Climate affects many other things the same way here in California. If you have any old maid or widow friends back in Kansas, who have grown acid, or beginning to, write to them to come to California, and in one, two, or three years, at the farthest, they will become sweet as any girl of sixteen, and can marry whom they choose.' arranged my calculations somewhat; so I have This, too, may be so,-I have learned, already, been waiting to know if your readers really did not to dispute anything anybody tells me. But forgive her for the infliction, as she so sweetly if the climate has such marvelous effects upon apples and single women, I hope much for such cannot. I find it utterly impossible to cultivate old married women as myself, and my candid advice to old maids, etc., is to wait patiently. If any remarkable change takes place in my disposition and temper, it certainly will auger well for them, and I promise to keep them posted in any such case.

> We are having green peas, new potatoes beets, etc., strawberries, too; onions, lettuce and radishes we have had all winter, so that they cease to be rarities. Oranges are selling for twenty cents per dozen, and I do so much enjoy

Butter is the finest here in California of any place in the world, I do believe. It is all made into rolls, said to contain two pounds, wrapped with white, clean, cotton muslin, and sells now in the Napa market at from 40 to 50, and 75 cents per roll. Once while we were in San Francisco I heard of prime butter being as high as 80 cents, but I do not think the price kept so high only during holiday week, when the decrushed sugar was 25 cents per pound, thread 10 cents per spool, and pins "two bits" a paper, butter was but 60 cents per roll. Beef is generally very sweet and juicy here, and the price of steak ranges thus: porter-house, 25 cents; sirloin, 18 to 20 cents; round, 121 to 15 cents people of this state, for everywhere we have liver, 5 cents. Eggs are 20 cents, which is been yet, at Fresno, in San Francisco, and here, about the lowest fresh-laid eggs ever get, I think. Poultry is very high, seeming to be who have proved to us that friendly and socia- hard to raise successfully, and costing so much of the Rockies; and oh, how thankful have I piece; turkeys, 25 cents per pound; ducks, \$1 per piece. Take it all in all, the cost of living in California, is at the least one-third if not full it is, there come hours, if not whole days, when half greater than in Kansas, excepting, of course, remote places like Dodge City, etc.

> In the east, I believe the idea there is little or no land for rent in California, but this is a great mistake. There is an abundance, from the garden of two or three acres, the vineyards of ten to sixty acres, to the farm of thousands, and upon extremely liberal terms. Stock, I understand, is a little higher; milch cows, \$30 to \$60; three-year-old steers, \$40; horses, from \$100 to \$200; mustangs, about the same prices ponies are [with you, and fancy teams, both working and driving, from \$500 to \$1,000 per pair. Almost all of the "swell" teams here in Napa are clipped, or shaved. I don't know what the process is called, but the hair is cut off close to the skin. Some of them look very handsome indeed.

The price of labor here, owing to the immense number of the Chinese, is much lower believe it to be. Farm laborers are going into month and board, some contracting for \$25 and \$30 when the hay season begins, which will not be for two months yet. House-girls are gener ally better paid here than in the east, if only they prove honest and steady, and not given to desiring too much time "out;" because they do

Talk about the moral depravity of the Chi nese! May we not, as a nation, weep over the sees it thus; Kearney, whose name is but anbut to stretch forth my human arms.

Causes of the wrongs he rates against, and insissafer to sow by hand. The root is rarely over an inchest through; to get the largest possible, causes of the wrongs he rates against, and in- is safer to sow by hand. The root is rarely over

can never be solved by Kearney's rule, though he shouts it from every stump in the Union, and is aided by that extremely popular preacher, I. S. Kallock, (late of Leavenworth) who still sometimes waxes warm upon the all-absorbing question, and uses his masterly flow of eloquence well, to some other clime than California's fair

Just now the new constitution of the workingman's party is one of the most exciting topics of the day. It promises that the Chinese shall go, too; so I will just bid them all goodbye, and come back to quiet, delightful Napa valley.

Only once all these two months, and almost three, since wild flowers commenced to bloom, have I been able to go out and gather them, and then dared not expend my strength exploring the banks of the pretty mountain stream, by the side of which we halted as I wanted to do; but I came home laden with a profusion of flowers, and counted in my collection over twenty different kinds of the lovely treasures. I am trying to accumulate as many varieties as possible, that will press nicely, which I hope some day to show to a few, at least, of my Kansas friends.

One of the most beautiful flowering trees now in the height of its glory, its long, slender branches loaded with tiny, delicate pink blossoms. There are a number of varieties of the acacia tree, all that I have seen having the same yellow, fuzzy blossom, though differing greatly

But I see my letter has already grown more lengthy than I intended, though really I feel that I have just begun. When I take up my pen again to write you, I will endeavor to tell you of some things that seem to me to b drawbacks upon the delightsomeness of life in California; until then, I remain a friend and wellwisher of the Kansas FARMER.

MRS. M. S. BEERS.

### Bramblebush Recipes.

TO MAKE A PRETTY RUG.

Take some pieces of red flannel and some of gray, brown and black cloth. Cut them into leaves about two inches long and one and a half wide, rounding one end. Then take an old pair of pants, or anything that is heavy, and cut an oval piece the size you desire your rug. Onto this baste two rows of the black leaves, gathering each row a little, lapping the inside row over the other so as to hide the stitches, then have the third row brown, the fourth gray, and fill the center with red leaves.

It makes a very pretty, bright looking rug. Another rug is made by taking a clean gunnysack and cutting it either square or oval, which mand was so great. Even at 'Frisco, where ever way you prefer. Cut two pieces exactly the same size and sew them nicely together, then work a pretty border around the edge with scarlet yarn. You may also work something in the center if you wish. They are very handy to lay down before the bed or washstand. as it saves the carpet.

### TO MAKE FRIED-CAKES.

Take one cup of sour milk, one cup of sugar, four tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, two eggs, and half a teaspoonful of sods, mix in flour enough so as to roll nicely, cut round and a piece out of the center, then fry in hot lard For coffee cake take one cup of strong coffee, one cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, half cup of butter, one egg, one teaspoon soda, one cup of fruit, and put in whatever kind of spice you prefer. It will make two loaves.

### Parental Self-Denial.

To deprive themselves of the necessary adornment for the sake of over-dressing their children appears to some rarents laudable self-denial. They do not consider that they are merely fostering their own pride and developing in spectful. And if but a part of the time and noney spent by young ladies upon their toilets were devoted to their parents, a decided improvement would immediately be seen in the dress of both parties. Girls sometimes think that a companion in poor and ill-fitting raiment is a good background for their own tasteful outfit, being apparently blind to the fact that many than formerly, or than eastern people generally and many are the mothers whose patient selfdenial is strongly brought out by the vanity and selfishness of their daughter. It may be claimed that young folks go out oftener than their parents, are noticed more, and generally expected to be better dressed; but we believe that niceness and propriety in dress are a necessity to old people, for which the vivacity and coloring of youth fully make amends.

### Salsify-Do you Grow it?

Salsify is often called "Oyster-plant." We wish it wasn't, for many-who live far in-land do not like oysters, and the name prejudices these against one of the greatest delicacies of the garlen. It is indeed a choice vegetable, but one within the reach of every one, as it requires no more care in cultivation than a parsnip. Its requirements are precisely those of the parsnip -a deep, rich soil and early sowing of fresh seed, the seed being quite uncertain if not of the growth of the previous season. Make the rows 15 inches apart and sow as soon as the soil is

since I commenced this letter to the FARMER, problem," as relating to Chinese immigration, plant, grown in the same manner and for the or white meal.

same uses: the root has a darker exterior. By some the flavor of this is preferred-try both. Both are hardy, and if desired, a part of the crop may be left in the ground until spring, the winter's supply being stored like other roots. Uses: The roots are to be scraped and thrown into water at once, else they turn dark. They are cut into small pieces, stewed, and served with a sauce of butter thickened with flour; they are boiled whole until soft, then dipped into batter and fried, or are mashed after boiling, made into cakes which are dipped in batter and fried. They are also frequently used to make soup. It is surprising that so excellent a vegetable should be so little known, and we are quite sure that those who try it for the first time will thank us for bringing it to notice, and will not be without it thereafter .- American Agriculturist.

### Good Corn Bread.

Take about a quart of buttermilk, or some milk with one cupful of sour cream stirred into it: a teaspoonful of soda dissolved and put in two well-beaten eggs; salt to suit the taste, and then stir in as much coarse cornmeal as will make it into a thick batter. Then take a bit of good butter about the size of a hulled walnut here is the California tamarac, which is just put it into the large bread pan, the kind that reaches clear across the oven, and melt it so that the whole pan will be buttered; then pour in the batter and stir with a spoon from the edges in, so as to mix the butter in with the batter. Bake in a good, hot oven as quickly as you can without burning, say 15 or 20 minutes; then cut out in checks, like gingerbread is cut. The batter must be thin enough so that it will place itself smoothly in the pan.

### Whitewash.

A good whitewash for walls is made by adding to fresh slaked lime and water a solution of starch, a little salt, and a few drops of dissolved indigo. Boil the starch to a thin gruel, adding the salt while boiling, and pour the whole into the lime and water while the latter is warm from the heat engendered while slaking; then add the blueing to remove the yellow tint of the mixture, and use. Colors may be added if desired.

Another recipe is as follows:

Slake half a bushel of lime with boiling water; cover during process. Strain, add a peck of salt dissolved in warm water, and boil to a thin paste; half pound powdered Spanish whiting, one pound of clear glue, dissolve in warm water. Mix these well together, and let stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, apply as hot as possible.

### Pumice Stone.

Pumice stone, a slag or cinder of some fossil reduced to the state we find it in, by heat, is a lax and spongy matter, full of little pores and cavities, of a pale whitish grey color; found near volcanic (or burning) mountains. It is not generally known, but really is, one of the most useful appurtenances of the washstand. Printers consider it next in importance to soap, and used in connection with it, it will remove the ink and other stains from the hands magically. It possesses a scouring surface for many purposes unequalled by any substance with which we are acquainted. In a pulverized state it is one of the very best materials for scouring grate bars, copper, brass, tin or wooden ware, where a finer polish is required than would be left by the use of common scouring sand. Many persons have a dread of cutting the old reliable Land Firm of Topeka, for information and papers. They buy and sell Real Estate, Place Loans, Rent Houses, Pay Taxes, Make Collections and take charge of property. with a knife; to all such nervous persons we can recommend this substance for rasping or filing down the nails to their proper lengths. For reducing corns there is nothing like it; in rubbing it over the hard and horny corn, it cuts off all that is objectionable. The soft and fleshy their children a spirit vain, selfish and disre- parts that surrounds the corn yields to the pressure, while the corn is being reduced by the filing process. No person whose business requires him to stain his hands, and no practical farmer who works without mittens, and who HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE desires to sit at his meals or read the papers with clean hands, will ever dispense with this useful article when once used. It can be obtained at almost any paint or drug store.

> TOMATO PICKLES .- Two gallons sliced green omatoes; 1 ounce cloves; 1 ounce cinnamo bark; three onions sliced; two large red-peppers, and as much horse radish. Slice the tomatoes and sprinkle salt over them and let them stand over night, then place in layers in the jar one layer of tomatoes and one of the other ingredients mixed, when done pour on vinegar till all is coverd. L. J. L. Leslie, Reno Co., Kan.

> COFFEE STARCH.-Make a paste of two tablespoonfuls of best starch and water; when smooth stir in a pint of perfectly clear coffee, boiling hot; boil five or ten minutes, stir with a spermaceti candle, strain and use for all dark calicos and muslins.

FIFTH AVENUE CORN BREAD.—One quart of buttermilk, (sour milk can be used, but more butter must be added); two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; two eggs well beaten; a little salt; one tablespoonful of sugar; one small teaspoonful of saleratus dissolved in a little boiling water, boiled up for a minute or so Sift the meal, add enough to make a batter as thick as for buckwheat cakes. Bake in square or round tins about an inch in thickness, for half an hour, in a very hot oven. It is delicious Scorzonera, or "Black Salsify," is a related for breakfast or tea, and can be made of yellow

### 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

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THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. OFFER THE LARGEST ASSOCIATION OF the BEST AND CHEAPEST CANDAIS OF PARIOT OFFERS IN the world, winner of HIGHEST HOXONS at EVERY WOULD SEEN OF THE WORLD SEEN OF THE WINNESS ARE NOT MUCH HIGHER THAN THOSE OF VERY HYBERIOR GRAMS. BEFORE PURCHASING BE SUITED SEEN OF THE WINNESS ARE NOT MUCH HIGHER THAN THOSE OF VERY HYBERIOR GRAMS. BEFORE PURCHASING BE SUITED SEEN OF THE WORLD SEEN OF THE WO

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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.

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Fort Scott, Kansas

LAND COMMISSIONER

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### THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, 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 fad strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANASS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice."

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

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the lat day of November and the lat 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 falls for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and house-holder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately adver-tise 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

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 of the stray of the owner of a stray of the owner of a stray of the owner.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within welve months after the time of taking, a complete little shall If the owner of a survey of the control of the cont

They shall also determine the cost of the same on 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 are deducting all costs of taking 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.

Fees as follows:

To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$ 50
To County Clerk, for "ecording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, 35
TO KANSAS FARMER for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10.

mentioned, for each animal values at that \$10. Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of apprairement and all his services in connection therewith

Strays For The Week Ending April 23, 1879. Brown County-Henry Isley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Jacob Walney, of Mission tp. (Marak P. O.) Nov. 3, 1878, one light bay mare, 3 years old, 14 hands high, saddle marks on left side. Valued at 840, 19, 10, 11, 128, one small cow, 3 years old, white any by David Moore, of Mission tp. (Marak P. O.) Nov. 1, 1878, one small cow, 3 years old, white and red, upper and under bit out of left ear. Valued at 818.

Dickinson County—M. P. Jolley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Roland Mortimer, of Holland tp,
ne hay mare colt, 2 years old past, 16 hands high. Valued one bay mare colt, 2 years old past, 16 hands high. Valued at \$75.

COLT—Also by same, one bay stud colt, 2 years old past, white hind feet, 16 hands high. Valued at \$75.

Elk County-Geo. Thompson, Clerk. MARE-Taken up by A. B. Sunderland, in Howard tp, pril 5th, one 3-year-old, strawberry-roan mare. Valued 830. MARE—Also by same, same date, one 1-year-old, straw-erry-roan mare. Valued at \$15.

Shawnee County-J. Lee Knight, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. I. Moralin, of Auburn tp. April i, 1879, one gray mare, about 8 years old, dark mane and ill, small white spot on end of nose, no marks nor brands. I, small white spot on end of nose, no marks nor brands, incel at \$20. OW—Taken up by Ed. Pape, of Mission tp, on or about uary 20, 1879, one white cow, red neck and ears, left in broken, has a short tall, supposed to be about 6 or 7 irs old. Valued at \$20.

Wyandott County-D. R. Emmons, Clerk. wyangott Uounty—D. R. Emmons, Clork.
MARE—Taken up Luther Sparnhower, White Church P.
O., March 13, 1879, one iron-gray mare, 5 years old, 14½
hands high, forelecad nearly white, slightly crestfallen,
pacer. Valued at \$40.
HEIFER—Taken, up by James Barnes, near White
Church, one red-and-white spotted heffer, 2 years old, 2 underbits and split in left car and hole in right car. Valued
at \$10.

\$1050 profits on 20 days investment of \$100 in Western Union, March 4. Proportional returns every week on Stock Options of

\$20, - \$50, - \$100, - \$500. Official Reports and Circulars free. Address T. POT-TER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall St., N. Y.

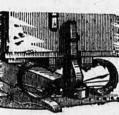


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Over 11,000 in use. The BEST in the Market, Made entirely of Galvanized Iron AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circular, Address

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**PULLIAM'S PATENT** BOLSTERS SPRINGS for FARM WAGONS.



This valuable device is suited to vagons of any size-made of the best steel and warranted — are attached by four bolts through the bed—can be put on by any person. They remain on the wagon for all uses and work equally well whether with empty or loaded

on. There is no use for a spring seat—they make afortable spring wagon out of a farm wagon—and largely in wear and tear. We want Agents every— e. Send for description and prices, and mention this paper. SEMPLE & BIRGE MFG. CO. St. Louis Mo.

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16 Dacres, all under cultivation. Hedge on the Apple Orchard of 5 acres. 200 Grape Vines. Peach and Cherry trees in abundance. A living stream of water. Good well, Log house of 3 rooms, Grove of an acre by the house. Excellent soil for wheat or corn, has never failed a crop. Rent for \$350 cash. Lies 6 miles south of Leavenworth City which is the largest town in the State. 12/5 miles of the Missouri river; in good neighborhood, and is the best farm in the Township. Belongs to a party in N. Y. Cau be sold for \$3,500; \$2,000 down, balance to suit purchaser. Address B. A. P. O. Box 962, Topeka Kan.

### Storage, Commission and Implement Warehouse

Consignments of goods solicited. Storage for grain,

### Agricultural Machinery,

Big Giant Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Wind Mills, Fanning Mills, Harrows, Reapers and Mowers, Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, and all kinds of Farm Machiner; and Garden Implements. Call and see the BROWNE and CANTON SULKY PLOWS, Stirring Plows at \$9. Two-horse Cultivators at from \$16 to \$20, Agent for "Howe" Counter and Hay Scales. A pair of 8-ton Scales for sale cheap.

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Flower, Grass, and Garden Seeds, Field Seeds, Castor Beans, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Alfalfa Clover, Millet, Oats, Barley, and Flax Seed.

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COLLEGE OF THE Sisters of Bethany



BETHANY COLLEGE TOPEKA, KANSAS.

For Girls and Young Ladies. Exclusively, under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grainmar, and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, etc.

For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school year, according to grade. For Day Pupils, from \$5 to \$20 per session, according to grade. BISHOP VAIL, President.

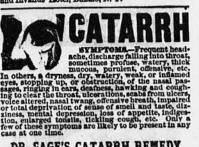
# GOLDEN CAL MEDICAL DISCOVERY

By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cares all Humors, from the worst Serofula to a common Biotek, Pimple, or Eruption. Mercurial disease, Mineral Poisons, and their effects, are cradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erzsipelas, Sakr-Reum, Pewer Seroes, Scholler and Vigorous health and a sound constitution established. Erzsipelas, Sakr-Reum, Pewer Seroes, Scholler and State Seroes, Pewer Seroes, Scholler and State Seroes, Pewer Seroes, Seroes,



No use of taking the large, repulsive, nauseous pills, composed of clicap, crude, and bulky ingredients. These Pellets are searcely larger than mustard seeds. Being entirely vegetable, no particular care is required while using them. They operate without disturbance to the constitution, det, or occupation. For Janualee, Headache, Constigations, Independent Hood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness, Independent Hood, Pain in the Shoulders, Tightness for the House, Had Taste in the Month, Blood to Head, take Dr. Pierce's Stomach, Rush mily of the Head, take Dr. Pierce's Stomach, Rush mily of the Head, take Dr. Pierce's Stomach, Rush mily of Pellets. In explanation of the recent a variety of diseases, it may be said that their region upon the animal economy is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets. They are sugar-coated and inclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with pills put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. For all diseases where a Laxative, Alterative, or Purgative, is indicated, these little Pellets will give the most perfect satisfaction. Seld by dragagitis.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., PROP'R, World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Burfalo, N. Y.



DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

DR. SAUE S LAIARRE REMED!

produces radical cures of the worst cases of Catarri,
no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy
may be snuffed, or better applied by the use of Dr.
PIERCE'S Douche. This is she only form of instrument yet invented with which fluid medically concarried Rule of the standard passages, and the champarts of the standard passages, and the chamberes are dielers frequently oxist, and from which
the oatarrial discharge generally proceeds. Its use
is pleasant and easily understood, from directions
accompanying each instrument. Dr. Saur's Catarrin Remedy cures recent attacks of "Ool is the
Head" by a few applications. It is mild and pleasant to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or
poiseons. Catarrin Remedy and Douche sald by Sunggists. R. V. Pierce, M. D., Propt, World's Lupensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

GLENDALE For History of this great Straw berry, send postal to originator. 20 plants for \$1.00. W. B. STORER, Akron. Ohio.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin in Hop Bitters."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hon Bitters is what you need."

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"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters, Test them."

"Health is beauty and Joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."

"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

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Hop Cough Cure and Pain Re-

lief is Pleasant, Sure

and Cheap. For Sale By all Druggists.

### Ayer's Sarsaparilla, For Purifying the Blood.



This compound of the vegetable altaratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillinga, and Mandrake, with the Indides of Potash and Iren makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It is a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It is out the lurking humors in the systom, they undermine health and settle into the supparance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce (disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Bolis, Tumors Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Meuralgia, Fain in the Bones, Side and head Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhora arising from internal ulcerations and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia. Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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

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FOR MAN OR BEAST.

When a medicine has infallibly done its work in milious of cases for more than a third of a contary; when it has reached every part of the world; when numberless families everywhere consider it the only safe reliance in case of pain or accident, it is pretty safe to call such a medicine

### THE BEST OF ITS KIND.

This is the case with the Mexican Mustang Liniment. Every mail brings intelligence of a valuable herse saved, the agony of an awful scald or burn subdued, the horrers of thenmatism overcome, and of a thousand and one other biessings and mercles performed by the old reliable Mexican Mustang Liniment.

All forms of outward disease are speedily cared by the

It penetrates muscle, membrane and dissue, to the very bone, banishing pain is and curing disease with a power that a medicine asseted by everybody, from the ranchero, who ride;

over the solitary plains, to the merchant prince, and the woodcutter who splits his foot with the axe.

It cures Rheumatism when all other

speedily cures such aliments of the hUMAN FLESH as
Rheumatism. Swellings, Stiff Jolits, Contracted Muscles, Burns and Scalds, Cuts, Bruises and sprains, Policonous Bites and stings, Stiffners, Lameness, Old Sores, Ulcers. Frostbites, Chibbiains, Sore Nipples, Caked Breast, and indeed every form of external disease.

indeed every form of external discase.

It is the greatest remedy for the disorders and needents to which the Brutte Creation are subject that has ever been known. It cures Sprains. Swinny, Stiff Joints, Founder. For the Storest Worm, Scab, Follow Horn, Screw Worm, Scab, Follow Horn, Screw Worm, Scab, Follow Horn, Farcy, Ringbone, Old Swes, Pell Evil, Film upon the Sight and every other alment to which the occupants of the Stable and Sicek Yard are liable. A twenty five cent bottle of Mexican Musang Limment has often saved a valuable horse, a life on crutches, or years of torture.

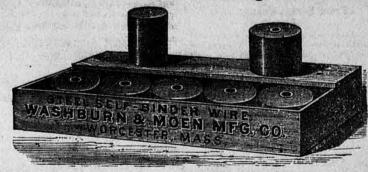
It heals without a Scar. It goes to the very root of the matter, penetrating even the bone.

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

THE BEST OF ALL

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### Steel Wire for Self-Binding Harvesters.



Look for the Brass Tag and Trade-Mark on each Spool.

We are prepared with an immense stock of this standard brand of wire to meet the wants of the farmers. It is recled on spools of proper sizes for all the prominent self-binders. The store where you purchase your goods can obtain it direct from us.

SEMPLE & BIRGE, Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

### Barlow Rotary Planter,



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General Agents, Kansas City, Mo. FULLER, Agent,

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# North Topeka Plow Co.,



A. M. COSTON'S Patent Listing Plow, Corn Drill, and Sulky Combined.

With one of these a man or boy and three horses can plow and plant one acre each hour, or from 7 to 12 acres per day. There are over one hundred in operation in this State, Missouri, and Iowa, and every man will tell you he can raise from 8 to 15 bushels more corn per acre by the use of this plow. The share and mould-board of any 14, 16, or 18 inch plow can be attached to it for all kinds of plowing. Corn can be raised for 3 cents per bushel, ready to huse, and cultivate four times. Every plow warranted to do all above claimed or money refunded. For further particulars, address the

North Topeka Plow Co.,

# Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen!

Kansas Queen Breaker

Made Especially For Kansas Sod. Does not break the sod. Runs so light, so steady, turns the Sod so nicely, that you will have no other after using it. If your merchant does not keep it, get him to order it for you.

BUY NO OTHER.

### TOPEKA Carbonated Stone

And Pipe Works,

MANUFACTURES ALL KINDS OF Chimney Flues, Drain and Sewer Pipe, and Well Tubing,

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

CEMENTS, PLASTER, LIME, AND HAIR

All Orders in my line will meet with prompt attention. OFFICE AND WORKS ON KANSAS AVENUE, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS. P. O. BOX, 170.

J. H. SPEAR, General Agent. M. A. SPEAR, Proprietor.



The Plow at all times will run perfectly level. The horses are attached directly to the end of the beam; the land and depth are guaged by a clevis at the end of the beam.

It can be used in ALL CORDITIONS OF SOIL. It will successfully plow in ground that is so foul with down grain or weeds that it cannot be worked by any ordinary plow. It will also plow land that is so HARD that other plows will not work. The wheels are saved from wear by box fitted in Hub, which can be easily and cheaply replaced. Our new ANTI-FRICTION ROLLING CUTTER is the most complete of anything made.

Parlin & Orendorff, Mfrs, Canton, Ill.

### farm Zetters.

### From Barton County.

I see considerable inquiry in the FARMER in regard to the timber-culture laws. The enclosed letter, perhaps, would be of interest to a great many of your readers. You are at liberty to publish it in the FARMER if you wish.

publish it in the FARMER if you wish.

We are having an early spring in this county, but very dry. A good many farmers are plowing up their fall wheat. We had very dry weather last fall and wheat was sown late, and made but little start until the snow went off this spring, then it started, but the dry winds of the last month have killed over one-half of the fall wheat that was sown late, in the south part of wheat that was sown late, in the south part of

this county, if not more.

There will be more corn planted here this spring than ever before.

I would like to know if any one in this state has the Jerusalem artichoke for sale, and the

I saw an article in the FARMER, some time last summer, in regard to forest tree culture in this state, by Professor Gale, of Manhattan, in which he put the Kansas willow at or about the head of the list. Now I would like to know if head of the list. Now I would like to know in he means the common wild willow, such as grows along the Arkansas river in this part of the state,\* a sample of which I send you with seed-ball. This willow seems to grow fast, but has been burnt off so that it only seems to get one or two year's growth at a time, and some think it never would make a tree. I have seen large willow trees east, but do not know if this is the same or not, but would like to know if this willow will make timber by cultivation.

Yours truly, S. H. MITCHELL.

\*We forwarded the specimen sent us to Prof. Gale, and below we publish his opinion .- [EDS.]

EDITORS FARMER: I have read friend Mitchell's letter with interest. From every point in the west we learn that the people are awakening to the importance of tree culture, and we have the greatest reason to be hopeful in regard to the result. It is a matter of congratulation to find that the insane rush for exotics which marked the efforts of the earlier planters, has ceased, and the settlers are looking about among our native trees for something worthy of cultivation.

The specimen of willow forwarded by Mr. Mitchell, belongs to a worthless variety, a mere shrub, I think, and of course no cultivation will ever transform it into a timber tree. It should be remembered that while there are some quite valuable varieties in the willow family-trees that for timber and ornament are worthy of cultivation-there are hundreds of varieties that are either positive pests or at best only worthless shrubs.

It is an easy matter, then, to be deceived when we come to deal with the willow, and hence we can see how the white or gray willow speculation grew so easily into a vast fraud. Whoever touches the willow should know what

The season has been dry for tree-planting until within a few days, but abundant showers have put the ground into fine condition now. Farmers are hopeful in regard to the season. Cornplanting has just commenced.

I should have answered your note before, but it had to be forwarded here, where I have been planting trees since the first of March.

Yours truly, E. GALE.

### Lane, Franklin County.

Yesterday, Anderson county and Pottawatomie township, Franklin county, voted for the bond proposition. This gives us a railroad station at Lane. You may believe we are all happy. To night the boys are talking of burning powder. The road is known as the St. Louis, Powder. Auroria Railway Company. It will be the state of the plants of the plants in proper place, and then turned a furrow. I thought if any wanted a speedier way that they would not fail to think of the plow.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I wish to commend what you said about farmers' need of capital. Yesterday, Anderson county and Pottawato-

needed it. Corn is being planted. Peach trees much injured. Apple blossoms fine.

JAS. HANWAY. able to see it as such. Wheat is badly dam and the crop will ass

### From Sumner County.

Chicaskia, Sumner County, Kan.

April 10th.—Are we to have a dry season this year. Only two slight rainfalls so far; and yet it is surprising how much moisture is retained in the ground at a depth of three inches while on the surface it is very dry and dusty. A great contrast is visible between different pieces of winter wheat. While one field was put in in a very shiftless manner, the ground not being half plowed, and wheat when sown was not well covered, the bunches are dry and parched as if it had been in the fire; when right by the side of this is another piece that being well put in is as green and thrifty as any I have ever seen. I could not help noticing some men (I will not call them farmers) putting in wheat last fall, who were sowing it on spring breaking, and to my expectations there is now not a blade of wheat visible. When will the farmers of Kansas or of any state learn that shiftless farming will not pay? If we but do our work in the light season and always keep the ground in good wheat visible. When will the farmers of Kansas or of any state learn that shiftless farming will not pay? If we but do our work in the light season and always keep the ground in good wheat visible. When will the farmers of Kansas or of any state learn that shiftless farming will not pay? If we but do our work in the light season and always keep the ground in good wheat visible. When will the farmers of Kansas or of any state learn that shiftless farming will not pay? If we but do our work in the light season and always keep the ground in good wheat visible. When will the farmers of Kansas or of any state learn that shiftless farming will not pay? If we but do our work in the light season and always keep the ground in good wheat visible. When will the farmers of Kansas or of any state learn that shiftless farming will not pay? If we but do our work in the light season and always keep the ground in good wheat visible. When will be a bean various of the prospect for crops. CIGAR and CHEESE

Bakets, Grape Boxes and Fruit Pa Chicaskia, Sumner County, Kan.
April 10th.—Are we to have a dry season this
year. Only two slight rainfalls so far; and yet will not pay? If we but do our work in the right season and always keep the ground in good order, we need have but little fear of dry seasons. The farmers are getting along well with corn planting, as it is nearly time that corn should all be in the ground. Some of early

for any and everything that we may raise, except wheat, that must be hauled to Wichita, our cept wheat, that must be hauled to Wichita, our nearest railroad point, in order to obtain cash returns. Emigrants are coming in daily with more or less work animals, and other stock for which feed must be purchased. Live stock of any kind cannot be wintered in this country on the dead prairie grass. Endder and crain with

I will be excused-if the statement be true-by saying that this is my first experience in opening up a prairie farm. I would ask the editors if the report of the State Board of Agriculture for the state of Kansas is for free distribution, and, if so where it can be obtained. F. E. Moss.

[Write to Hon. Alfred Gray, secretary to the Board at Topeka, for information about report.

### Major Sims-Kas. Farmer-Hedge-Wheat.

We wish to commend the letter of Mr. Sims in the FARMER of April 9th. It exactly expresses our thoughts, and who could better lead us in the reform indicated? And how can we better aid Mr. Sims for the present than to express an appreciation of his views? And then it appears to me that the suggestion of the then it appears to me that the suggestion of the FARMER is most appropriate, as to the method. Now if Major Sims can devise a plan at once efficient and cheap, to make the suggestions of the FARMER practical, very much will have been accomplished; and for self interest, let farmers wake up to the necessity of reading the Kansas FARMER, and working for the advance-Kansas Farmer, and working for the advancement of every interest of the farmer, not stopping or stooping to fault finding. Lawyers are not exceptional as to native ability. They have dropped out from the masses and have acquired their supposed ability for law making by education and training; the same is true of commercial men and the professions generally. Let farmers give encouragement to those of ability amongst them, and they will soon have men from their own ranks that will be making laws for the land and for lawyers instead of lawyer for the farmer, with whom they have no interest for the farmer, with whom they have no interest in common; but there is discouragement in the in common; but there is discouragement in the fact that farmers persist in being ignorant, but few subscribing for and reading farm journals, although they can be had as cheap as the trashy papers so liberally patronized; and I want to tell Kansas farmers who are carrying on their business without reading the Kansas FARMER that they are working to a great disadvantage and that they would make many fold more than the cost of the paper with the same labor expended in connection with its weekly perusal.

Whatever success I have had in the accumulation of Code

Whatever success I have had in the accumulation of earthly goods, after the blessing of God, I attribute to the reading of the agricultural colums of the Tribune, but the Kansas FARMER is the paper for you. Much morethan I intended on this subject has run off my fingers, and yet I want to urge the FARMER to make a strong effort to extend its circulation in Kansas, as this I believe will have to be done before strong effort to extend its circulation in Kansas, as this, I believe, will have to be done before an organization can be effected, general in its influence and benefits. [To this end we are steadily working and ask every reader who thinks as our correspondent does to lend us aid. One new name added to the list of our subscribers by each well-wisher, will be of vast aid to us in pushing forward the good work. Eds.]

Mr. Mohler, we answer that we plash hedge to make the fence hog tight, and think it necessary to put the plants 8 inches apart for the same purpose. It is not necessary to plant hedge to turn large stock. When you plash you must provide timber to fasten the canes to their place, or leave one standing about each

neege to turn large stock. When you plans you must provide timber to fasten the canes to their place, or leave one standing about each four feet. You will see at a glance that to furnish timber would be more expense than the plants, but if you put your plants sixteen inches apart and use one of them every four or five feet you will have a space that all common sized hogs will crowd through; but with 8 inch spaces you can make a fence that a hog cannot get through, provided your hedge stocks are heavy, so that they will not spring apart easily. We have 3 miles on one farm, and plashed half a mile when four or five years old, and about one mile at eight years old. The hogs find places in the former that they can spring the canes apart and go through, but in the latter they cannot.

J. B. C. says that he does not bother with the marked line for the placing of plants. I tried guessing at the distance and it was unsatisfactory, no man, much less a boy or girl, can place them at uniform distances. It is no use to say 8 inches, if you mean from 5 to 12. I said in my article that the dirt might be drawn to them

run southwest through Woodsen, etc.

Some fine showers of rain the last week; wheat

FARMER, and yet few men, I suppose, will be

able to see it as such.

Wheat is badly damaged by the dry weather and the crop will assuredly be short in this E. Tilton. county. Louisburgh, Miami, Co., Kas.

### From Russell County.

what there is looks well, considering the winter, which has been very severe.

I see that winter oats are grown in some parts of Kansas; will some one give us his experience in raising them?

The FARMER is our only medium of knowl-

planting is up already.

Although we are sixty miles from any railroad market, we have a market right at home
its advice and the experience of its contribuits advice and the experience of its contribu-H. E. B.

### From Lyon County.

April 10th.—Very dry; only one light shower yet. Oats not coming up well for want of rain. Not much fall wheat raised in this vishower yet. Oats not coming up well for want of rain. Not much fall wheat raised in this vicinity, what little there is needing rain badly. Corn ground mostly plowed; too cold and dry to plant yet. People about here raise corn for the main crop and feed it to cattle, hogs and horses. Stock of all kinds generally healthy. I hear of very few losses by the farmers during the past winter.

The prospects for fruit are not flattering at the present time.

Quite a number of new settlers have come into our township during the past year, and still

it will produce.

I have been told there were acres of sod corn raised in this vicinity that yielded 30 and 40 bushels to the acre. Now if I doubt this, I think

### Advertisements.



### SEEDS and PLANTS, Evergreens and Forest Trees,

At prices from 50 to 100 per cent lower than ever of fered before. Stock First-Class in every particular. Send for Price Lists, FREE, and see for yourselves. Address A. C. COCAGNE & SON, Sturgeon Bay, Wis. N. B.—This firm is thoroughly reliable, and will strive to give satisfaction.—F. Long, Ed. Advocate, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

### FRUIT TREES!

Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees, adapted to the climate of Kansas will get them in condition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also, Maple, Elms, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of small size, cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Evergreens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the new Strawberries. Send for Price Lists. Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill.

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

NEW VEGETABLES A SPEJAMES J. H. GREGORY.

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appropriate present could not be made to any young man. All orders filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed. Address, C. W. Story, 26 Central St., Boston, Mass.

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This Engine is especially adapted for driving wood saws, cotton gins, corn mills, feed mills, printing presses, cheese factories, grain elevators, corn shellers, and various other kinds of machinery.



See our very Low Prices. 64 3 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, .... 414 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, .... 614 Horse Power Engine and Boiler .... Send for descriptive Pamphlet, and write the man-ufacturer for further information.

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# Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a general line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. Order direct and save commissions. Price List, Broom Corn Seed; Seed Potatoes and all kinds of Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo.

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AMBER SUGAR CANE SEED.

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NO INFRINGEMENT, NO DANGER FROM LAW-SUITS.

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Short-Horns.

On TUESDAY, May 27, 1879. I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, at my farm, 3 miles from

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

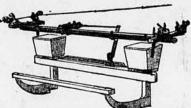
82 HEAD of Short-horns, of such quality, style, and breeding, as have seldom if ever been offered in the West. They are composed of

Craggs' Bracelets, Rose of Sharons, Lady Elizabeths,

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CHECK ROWER INVENTED. Six years practical uso has proven the success of the BARNES WIRE CHECK ROWER beyond question; it is fast taking the lead with dealers and among 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 out-last two ropes.

The Wire will not STRETCH and SHRINK like a rope.

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The work and understand. Is durable in all its parts. Will work on any planter, as now made. It is very easy to work and understand. CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN,

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Only single ring ever invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose.

Brown's Elliptical Ring 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 fiesh, causing it to decay, and
to keep the hog's nose sore.

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

### HAWORTH'S CHECK ROWER.

CAN BE ATTACHED TO ANY CORN PLANTER. THE first and only successful Check Rower ever invented. Ten years of practical use has demonstrated that it is the ONLY Check Rower that can be successfully used on all kinds of ground, and will PLANT FIVE ACRES MORE IN A DAY than any other Check Rower, at the rope or wire does not have to be removed from the machine in planting the entire field.



Haworth's No. 1 Check Rower.



Haworth's Center Movement Check Rower. The Center Movement we have GREATLY IMPROVED, removing every objection that has ever n brought against it,—it being, as at present constructed, SIMPLE, DURABLE, and EFFEC-



Haworth's Wire Check Rower.

Our earliest experiments with Check Rowers, beginning in 1866, were with wire, dragged over sidoways to the machine, and we know the difficulties to contend with in making a satisfactory Check Rower in that way. We know the liability of the wire to catch on obstructions and break; we know the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the machine and consequent displacement out of check; and we know the difficulties of managing it at the ends, etc.; ALL OF WHICH DIFFICULTIES we now can say HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WHICH DIFFICULTIES we now can say HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WHICH DIFFICULTIES we now can say HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WHICH DIFFICULTIES we now can say HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WHICH DIFFICULTIES we now say say to handle as a ROPE. No KINKING OF TANGLING. NO BIDE DRAFT—three pines show that is as casy to handle as a ROPE. No KINKING OF TANGLING. NO BIDE DRAFT—three pines but so that is a seasy to handle as a ROPE. No KINKING OF TANGLING. NO BOUBLE ANCHOR ARRANGEMENT at the ends, like staking down a horse-power, but a simple PIN IS USED. Does not require a DOUBLE BYROKE to make ONE BORD. Does not have to decrease the resistance of a STEEL SPIRING in addition to moving the SEED BLIDES—making it liable to mise-draft. No STEEL SPIRING to break or lose their tension. Can be UNCOUPLED AT EACH KNOT, and takes of or golded on for point roves. Is turned at the ends without taking off the wire. No DRAGGING seer co. DBS TRUCTIONS, thereby arodding a great strain on the view. No DRAGGING seer co. DBS TRUCTIONS, devely arodding a great strain on the view. No DRAGGING seer co. DBS TRUCTIONS, thereby arodding a great strain on the view. No BRETRUCTIONS affect the WIRE, for tis losd oner straight by the machine. No BREAKING or LOCKING of the wire longuage of the wire on a double traveling such or grangement to aquare and range of the ends. We we nothing but the BRST ANNRALED BESSEMER street. Where, manufactured expressly for the Check Rover. Unequaled Durability Guaranteed.

SELF-ADJUSTING PULLEY AND ROPE GUIDE. All our Check Rowers are now provided with SELF-ADJUSTING PULLEYS AND ROPE GUIDES, which enable the operator to plant the entire field without removing the rope or wire from the machine, and to readily turn around without getting off of the planter—they being so arranged that the pulley conforms to every angle of the rope, preventing all chafing and rolling on the flanges, and untwisting. In fact, IT OVERCOMES EVERY DIFFICULTY that we have had to contend with in the use of a rope. They can be used on the old style Check Rower. Manufactured by HAWORTH & SONS, Decatur, Ill.



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