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THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,

Weather Laws.—No. 2.

If we examine the table of observations of the weather as published by Blodgett and by the Smithsonian Institution, we will find that there is great difference in the range of meteorological phenomena when places are compared. Some places, as Charleston, South Carolina, New Bedford, Massachusetts, Baltimore, and others on the seashore, have very little range. The temperature marches quite evenly through its annual range from highest to lowest temperature, and from lowest to highest again.

The rainfall, also, is quite evenly distributed, and the range from the greatest to the least annual rainfall is small. From any section upon the seashore the irregularities in precipitation and temperature increase as we proceed inland, along the same climatic belt, or zone. From Philadelphia to Fort Kearney there is a progressive increase in irregularity or range in weather changes. The annual average temperature increases, and the annual average precipitation decreases. The number of rainy days in the year declines with the result of course of lengthening out the average interval between rains, and with an increasing tendency always toward periodic droughts and floods, and also towards periodic winters of extreme severity and others of extreme mildness.

Is there any reason why these periodic extremes cannot be anticipated with as high a percentage of accuracy as is now attained by the signal service officers with respect to the movements of diurnal changes? There is certainly nothing so difficult in the problem as to make it wholly beyond the limits of the knowable, as was gravely propounded by a writer in the Industrialist, last autumn.

To determine the law of recurrence of these periodic extremes, I have resorted to the following methods: I take the Leavenworth tables of precipitation, and try, successively, intervals of two, three, four, five, and six years. But none of these appear to be sufficiently regular, though there never occur three consecutive cold winters or very wet years. Next this plan is resorted to: The annual average is compared with the annual total for each year, and the difference denoted by a plus or minus sign, as the case may be, and we get the following: 1837x6.71, 1838-5.46, 1839x1.58, 1840x 0.40, 1841-5.81, 1842-5.45, 1843-15.80, 1844x 16.38, 1845x2.82, 1846-7.99, 1847-10.71, 1848x 6.25, 1849x11.11, 1850-4.57, 1851x6.07, 1852x 4.79, 1853-6.54, 1854-7.34, 1855-4.57, 1856x 10.98, 1857-0.03, 1858x27.91, 1859x7.10, 1860 -12.36, 1861-4.47, 1862-2.24, 1863-0.12, 1864-15.81, 1865x19.14, 1866x17.67, 1867-2.42, 1868x1.44, 1869x3.57, 1870x11.44, 1871x 15.10, 1872x19.87, 1873x0.42, 1874-6.87, 1875 -(2.87?) 1876x12.74, 1877x20,23, 1878x(0.49?) 1879x9.81. [In the above x is used for the plus

In the above, 1875 and 1878, as given, are defective. The Fourth Annual Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, I suppose contains the rest of 1874, from where the 3d left off and the year 1875 in full, but not having access to this report, I can only give the sum as observed at Lawrence. For 1878 there is missing November and December, which I suppose will come out in the Second Biennial Report. 1879 is taken from the Fourth Quarterly Report. The other annual measurements are taken from the Third Annual Report, page 95, most of the missing months being supplied by taking the mean of several contiguous stations, except when the table for Leavenworth city, or the table for Atchison, can be used, as and for the observations at the Fort. The average of 31.74 is used instead of 34.55, because the latter is clearly erroneous, at least as to 10 inches reported in January, 1871, where the rainfall is

The largest run of unbroken signs was from 1868 to I873, being six years above the average. This group begins with 1868, at 1.44 above and comes down to .42 above in 1873. The next longest run of unbroken signs is the five years from 1860 to 1864, both inclusive, in which the annual deficiency for the whole time was 35 inches, an average of 7 inches per year. The average excess during the period from 1868 to 1873, was 81 inches. For six years the rainfall was below the average, from 1838 to 1843, except that in 1839 and 1840 there was a little more than the average rainfall (x1.98). Counting the whole as one group, the deficit was 30.54. 1844 and 1845 were above

the average, and the excess 19.20. 1846 and 1847 were below the average, and the deficit was 18.70. 1848 and 1849 were above the average and the excess was 17.56. Then we have a single dry year, 1850, which was only 14.57, and then 1851 and 1852, above the average by 10.86. Then follows a group of three dry years—1853, 1854 and 1855, and the total deficit was 18.75, or 6.25 per annum. 1856, '57, '58 and '59 constitute a group of wet years. 1857 being only .03 less than average, may be regarded as erroneous or purely local. The excess during the four years was 45.96 inches. Then came the group of five dry years. So far as the Leavenworth tables show, there is almost a straight succession of ten wet years, 1867 being a little short, and certain "hot winds" have made the year memorable in Kansas meteorology. But a better grouping is to place 1867, '68 and '69 into a group of average years, followed by four which at Leavenworth had a great excess of 45.32 inches, ending abruptly in 1873. It should also be observed that 1873 being average, may also be reckoned as the beginning of the dry trio. In 1878 the rainfall was down to average again, Casting up we find 1876-77-78-79, years above the average, and the total excess is 43.27 inches for all these years. For this to continue would be to raise the average annual precipitation much above any of our observed averages, and make Kansas the most humid country in the same latitude on the continent. How is this excess to be cancelled? One year cannot do it.

Our largest deficit is only 15.81, and two such would barely reduce the precipitation to average. It can be done by a long series of gradual declines, or by a few (say about five), with an average annual deficit of 8 inches.

Observing that there is some tendency form groups of years of about five years, let it also be observed that there is very nearly ten years, or twenty years, from minimum to minimum and from maximum to maximum. I do not mean by this that nothing is skipped in such an interval, but that at an interval of 19 to 21 years we drop on a curve of the same kind. The interval appears to be nearly twenty years, and it is sometimes lengthened so that its maximum effect falls on the 21st summer, and then again by being shortened a little it falls on the 19th summer.

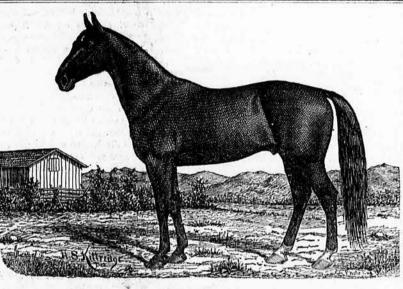
Some other points may be noted: 1st, No very dry year immediately succeeds a very wet year; 2d, No year in "0" has been a very wet

In the Leavenworth observations 1870 appears to be an exception, but a look at the rainfall west of Leavenworth, shows that the year for four-fifths of Kansas was dry. Concerning the interval of less length than ten years, it is difficult to say whether the ten years should be broken up into two periods of five years each, one drier than the other and a little shorter; or to break this period into one of four years and one of six years, or whether again to divide the ten years into three parts, that is two trios and a group of four. I have, for reasons hereafter to be explained, settled on 19.87 as the true period with two maxima and two minima, thus dividing the period into quarters, nearly five years in length, alternately prolonged and shortened.

If we suppose there exists a periodic change in the amount of heat emitted by the sun, we can readily see that an emission which is maximum in summer, would produce quite different effects from a disturbance that was maximum when the sun is in the other hemisphere. Suppose, for instance, that in lat. 40° north, the period of greatest drought were coincident with the period of greatest solar intensity, then, manifestly, if this maximum of solar emission occurred when the sun was near its northern solstice, an effect would be produced on the precipitation in lat. 40° north quite different from that which would be produced in the same latitude by an augmentation of solar energy when the sun is near his winter solstice. If we also suppose that the sun increases its energy during a number of years, but that his periods do not correspond precisely with our tropical year, then the period of recurrence in our weather would be a little longer or shorter than any whole number of years, and the years of recurrence would advance or recede accordingly. Take, for example, my period of 19.87 years, as the nearest approach to an exact period yet proposed, there is lacking .13 of a year to make it correspond with twenty tropical years, and in eight cycles, or in 158.96 the proportion would fall back equal to the difference between eight times 20.17 and eight times 19.87. In eighty years the difference amounts to a half year, and in forty years to nearly three months, falling

back that much.

Of the table let us further note that between



"VICTOR KNIGHT."

The above cut represents this fine young orse the property of Powell Brothers, of Shadeland Stock Farm, located at Springboro, Pa. Victor Knight was sired by the famous

1837 and 1838, the rainfall curve passed below 7th; monthly range, 62 deg. Mean tempera passed up above it; in 1857 it was at mean; in 1867 it passed below again, and between 1877 and 1878 it came down to average again. In 1840 a dry spell began and in 1850 we were again below the line, and again in 1860 and and again in 1870, (except on the Missouri river), and we are certainly on the decline now, with little prospect of rising above the line either this year or next.

A similar line of depressions can be traced for the years in 1833-34. 1833-4 can be shown to have been dry in Illinois and Missouri. 1843, as appears, was one of the dryest years in the tables. The center of a depression occurred in 1854. In Kansas and east of Leavenworth it was exceedingly dry, while at Ft. Kearney the rainfall was average.

In 1864 the dry series which began with 1860 ended. Again in 1873-74 a shorter depression came around, and the three-year depression about 1854, is due in 1894, while the series which began in 1840 and closed in 1843, should be ushered in "about now." People lived through from 1860 to the end of 1864, in Kansas, and had war on hand also, and an unbroken sod, and but little surplus. For the older half of the state, such a scientific prevision should excite in no intelligent mind any grave alarm, but a general bracing for the shock, as a man would at sea when the barometer denoted "storm." Upon the law of probabilities, most obviously, we are, in obedience to a law of natural compensation, to enter upon a series of years when the annual precipitation is either to run to its lowest limit for a short time, or below with varying average for a numher of years. The wise man will set his sails for a storm, but only the fool will desert his ship upon a warning signal of danger.

In the western half of the state where the climate has been the least modified by settlement, it is possible that in some districts calling for aid may be heard among those gushing souls who esteem it folly to believe that there is now, ever has been, or ever will be, a dry country in their midst, or that the "American Desert" was ever anything more than a trapper's myth. The years 1880 and 1881, appear to be good years to hold enough grain for bread, even though it should finally have to be burned.

Hiawatha, Brown Co., Kansas.

Weather Report for April, 1880. From observations taken at Lawrence, by Prof. F. H

Snow, of the Kansas State University.] The sky was clearer, the air drier, and the wind higher than in any previous April of our thirtern years' record. The temperature exceeded the average, while the rainfall was but little more than half the April mean. The violent wind and low barometer of the I8th are worthy of special note. Notwithstanding the rain deficiency, the grain fields and fruit orchards at the close of the month, give promise of abundant crops.

Mean temperature 56:92 deg., which is 3.42 deg. above the average April temperature of been but one failure of corn in the past nine the twelve preceding years. Maximum, 93 years-that of 1874-the grasshopper year. deg., on the 23d; minimum, 31 deg., on the Last season was hardly an average year, yet the

at the head of their horse department. The

writer cited above says of him:

"An analysis of Satellite's pedigree will demonstrate that his power to transmit his qualities is no accident. He was sired by Robert Bonner, one of the very best sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; Robert Bonner's dam being by L. I. Black Hawk, son of Andrew Lackson. horse Satellite, is finely bred, and of wonderful natural speed. Barring accident, we will all hear of this colt again, says "Ladoe," of the lowa Farmer, who recently paid a visit to the stock farm of, the Messrs. Powell Brothers.

Satellite, the sire of this young horse, stands

the line of average. Between 1847 and 1848 it ture at 7 a. m., 50.23 deg.; at 2 p. m., 67.68 deg.; at 9 p. m., 54.87 deg. There were four light frosts, none of which were injurious. Rainfall, 1.75 inches, which is 1.54 inches

below the April average. Rain fell on six days. There was no snew. There were four thunder showers. Hail-stones of a large size accompanied the rain of the 2d. There was a small amount of hail during the yiolent gale of the 18th.

Mean cloudiness, 34.56 per cent. of the sky, the month being 15.06 per cent clearer than the average. Number of clear days, 17; (entirely clear, 9); half-clear, 10; cloudy, 3; (entirely cloudy, 1). Mean cloudiness at 7 a.m., 36 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 43 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 24.67

Wind: s. w., 27 times; n. w., 21 times; n. e., 11 times; s. e., 9 times; n., 7 times; s., times; e., 5 times; w., 6 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 16,700 miles, which exceeds any previous monthly total upon our record. This gives a mean daily velocity of 557 miles and a mean hourly velocity of 23.20 miles. The highest velocity was 80 miles an heur, from 3.30 to 3.45 a. m., on the 18th. This is the highest velocity ever recorded at this station. By this wind buildings in exposed places were unroofed, and much damage was done to fences and sidewalks.

Mean barometer, 29.029 in ; at 7 a. m. 20.053 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.007 in.; at 9 p. m., 29.023 in.; maximum, 29.550 in. on the 7th;

minimum, 28,303 in. on the 18th.

Relative humidity: Mean for month, 53.4; greatest, 96.4; least, 11.8. There was no fog.

Jewell County.

This county is in the northern tier of counties, and is the seventh from the Missouri river, and is about 170 miles by rail from Topeka, and probably twenty-five miles less by a direct route.

We notice that correspondents of eastern Kansas write as though this part of the state was almost worthless. Their ideas on this subject remind me of the old lady I met with in the eastern part of the state. Having told her where I lived and how far west it was, she remarked with a good deal of earnestness, "Why, that's away out on the edge of the American Desert."

Those who think this county is lacking more than her older and eastern sisters, should come and see our beautiful prairies and timberfringed streams, and better still, see the evidences of prosperity in the improvement that is everywhere to be seen-the work of a few years. The writer homesteaded in this county nine years ago last January, when a few hundred inhabitants was the extent of population, with a few board shantees, sod-houses and "dugouts," and perhaps a hundred acres of cultivated land. The nearest railroad station was seventy-five miles, and the nearest grist-mill twenty-five miles. Now we have a population of over 14,000, with 149,403 acres in cultivation. To our personal knowledge, there has

Kansas Board of Agriculture, in reporting the condition of crops by counties last September, placed Jewell ahead of Leavenworth and several other eastern counties. We also refer to the fact that while Jewell gained 2,773 inhabitants, Johnson county lost 2,127 (in 1879).

We do not wish to undervalue the advantages of our sister counties, but we claim some honor in the progress and greatness of our adopted state, and only desire to have our part fairly represented. That eastern Kansas possesses some advantages over us we are willing to admit. In the matter of timber, fruitgrowing and nearness to market, we surrender. In the matter of health, beautiful country and amount of tillable land to the area, we think we have the precedence. But we hope the time will come when the wealth and fertility of Kansas will be the pride of all her citizens.

We have experienced the "rain of dust" spoken of by correspondents elsewhere, and teday we enjoy(?) another unwelcome but persistent visitor.

Your correspondent from Abilene seemed to think that prairie fires accounted for the fertility of the soil. This is certainly a peculiar view. Does he suppose that the ashes of dead grass (which are generally blown into the ravines by the winds) equal to the fertilizing effect of a heavy growth of grass allowed to decompose on the land? The prevalence of prairie fires in the past has kept the timber belt narrowed down to the margin of water courses, and reduced the supply of timber beyond calculation. A growth of grass allewed to remain on land assists greatly in keeping the moisture.

W. S. THOMPSON. Omio, Kansas, April 20th.

A Suggestion.

I rise to offer a suggestion relative to the precention of horse stealing. There are several plans before the public for assisting owners to recover stolen horses. I think it far better to prevent their being stolen. If it were the law that township clerks should provide themselves with stub books for the registration of horses, and every owner of a horse over one year old was required by law to appear before said clerk, sometime during a certain month and give in a description of all horse stock owned by him, taking a certificate for the same, I think horse stealing would soon become one of the lost arts I am not particular as to details, but it might be well for the legislature to provide that the books used should be uniform in size and get up, and to be furnished by the state printer to clerks at actual cost; also, that the fee for registration should be small, say five or ten cents.

If there is any merit in this idea, I hope some horse owner will make a motion to adopt, so as to bring the subject properly before the house for discussion. G. S. KNEELAND.

Keene, Kansas.

Our correspondent does not enlighten his audience why a thief would not steal the horse after it had been registered .- [ED.

MERIDEN, Jefferson Co., April 27 .- It is very seldom I see anything in the columns of the FARMER, from Jefferson county, and I don't understand it, for there are plenty of intelligent men and women here to write every week.

We have had very heavy winds for the last two weeks, but are having very fine weather now to make up for that. We are having a fine rain to-day, which is needed. The farmers are busy planting corn. Several have finished and now are doing nothing, and this doing-nothing business accounts for some of our farmers never having anything, for there is always something for the farmer to do. There is no excuse for any one who has nothing in this fertile country, for if they will plant, and tend their crops right, they are most sure to get

tend their crops right, they are most sure to get pay for the extra work.

Wheat looks fine. If nothing happens, we will reap a bountiful harvest. Flax is all sowed, and some of the first sowing is coming nicely. A great many farms are being fenced this spring; fencing mostly with barbed wire, which is doing a great deal of damage to cattle and horses. I am one of those who think it should not be a lawful fence. There has been enough stock crippled and killed here to pay for lumber to fence twice the amount of ground. It is not only the loss, but to have stock butchered up in that way is terrible to think of, and

ered up in that way is terrible to think of, and should not be tolerated.

There are being quite a number of young orchards put out here this spring. I notice there is not enough pains taken in setting trees. A very small hole is dug and the roots crammed in. Stock of all kinds doing well. Cattle range is getting scarce. Would like to hear from other parts of the county through the columns of your valuable paper. J. F. WHITE.

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The Scrub Bull Nuisance.

The season of the year having arrived when a certain class of so-called farmers turn out to graze among the cattle of their neighbors their scrawny scrub bulls, in violation of law, decency and good neighborship, and to the injury of the live-stock interests, the propriety and morality of the country. If small, and particularly devilish, -as they usually are-it is custom. ary with certain men to furnish the range with two, three, or sometimes a half dozen of them and they are allowed to increase, multiply their glue stock, soup timber and an enormous surplus of material for a poor quality of low-priced horn combs. A bull of this class is as sure as death, and having cows merely a few miles from his range gives no immunity from his visits, for like Job's horse he paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength; he smelleth the battle afar off; he mocketh at fear and is not affrighted and the glory of his nostrils is terrible. He will find the cows and their owner is safe in making a little memerandum to the effect that in about 280 days some of them will present him with a miniature fac similie of the sire, and when grown it will weigh from 600 to 1000 pounds, and in Chicago, St. Louis or Kansas City will be readily taken at \$1.25 to \$2.25 per cwt. by those who contract beef for the army, the Indians, and the dog's meat men.

With my intelligent fellow-citizens who find pleasure and profit in raising cattle for those branches of the trade, I have no quarrel, until they compel myself and others who can't afford to twenty; but an adept can give a pretty it to do the same, and who don't want to even if they could afford it.

I present herewith a copy of the law found in the statutes of Kansas intended for the protection of those who want to improve their stock by using bulls of their own selection; but as yet in many localities it is not backed up by the healthy public opinion necessary to its best enforcement. There are two principal reasons for this: The first is that too many farmers are not sufficiently alive to the difference in value between a thoroughbred scrub and a half, three-fourths, or seven-eighths short-horn, Hereford or Devon, and consequently with them any bull will answer that makes the cows give milk, and as for the calf-why a calf is a calf anyhow. The other reason is that many a peaceably disposed man will suffer himself to be imposed upon, in fact robbed, rather than invoke the law to compel his neighbor to restrain his bull from running at large for fear the aforesaid neighbor (?) will be offended!

The gentleman who steals our horse may not damage us near so much as the good neighbor who insists that he ought to be allowed to keep his Southdown bull on the range where our cows graze, yet there is no false sentiment, no mock modesty about invoking the law to restrain the chap who would ride horse back at our expense. I am persuaded that the party who, say in 1880, damages us to the extent of a hundred dollar horse is entitled to just as much if not a little more of our respect and tender regard as that other party who, in 1880, is unscrupulous enough to be the means of damaging our cattle stock three or four hundred dol lars, yet it is considered nauhgty and unneighborly to offend the highly sensitive souls of the latter class by requiring them to heed the law in the matter.

Farmers, especially Kansas farmers, if you will use the best bulls you are able to obtain, and see that no scrubs of your own, or your neighbors, are permitted to run at large, you can in five years double the value of your stock, and long before that you will be convinced of the folly of raising scrubs, particularly scrub

The following is the law in force in Kansas since 1872:

Chap. CXIV, Sec. 38, Revised Statutes. any bull over one year old, or boar over three months old be permitted to run at large, the owners of the same shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense five dollars, and for every subsequent offense shall be fined ten dol-lars."

F. D. COBURN.

Pomona, Kas.

How to Buy a Horse.

Look at him standing quietly in his stable, to see he has no trick like that of putting one hind foot over the other. In doing this he often cuts the fore part of his hind foot with the sharp calks of his shoe, thus making him lame perhaps for months. When brought out, do not allow him to be jockied in his paces. Take your stand on one side of the road, and let him walk naturally and quietly by; then turn and walk by, showing his other side. Now stand behind and have him walk off in front of you and from you; then turn and walk towards you. Observe if he goes freely and easily and plants his hind feet in the tracks of his fore feet. Next have him trotted by you, and back and forth, watching his action closely.

Now look at his eyes and make a motion with your hand towards them, as if you intended to strike. If he winks quickly, or draws the head back, the vision may be depended on generally as good, and no blindness in him. The eyes should be moderately prominent. Sunken eyes are apt to get blind as the horse grows old, and often characterize a vicious temper. Examine the teeth and see that they are sound, strongly set, and even. Lock at his that the business of exportation bids fair to before legs and notice if he has strong knee joints, and tha they are not sprung. Examine the hind legs closely above and below the hocks for

any swellings, and especially for curbs and dustries of great importance to a country like spavius. Now look at all the pastern joints

a carriage-horse, and not much sloping. If give out at a hard pull. In a race-horse, such pasterns are less objectionable. In a heavy draft animal they are unpardonable.

The feet are often passed over, but a thorough examination of these is of the utmost importance. They should be reasonably large, the hoofs clear and tough, free from cracks, not shelly, and well set up at the heels, otherwise that had not been deemed fit to make steers of, they will soon wear down on pavements or hard roads, and the horse become foot kind and replenish the earth with third-rate sore. If always to be kept in the country to work on a farm or dirt roads, low heels are not so objectionable; lastly, regard the inside of the hoofs and see that they are free from corns, and that there is a good-sized frog to soften the jar to the leg when the foot stamps on the ground.

A pony-built horse is the best for working in harness, while a more rangy-bodied one, with longer legs, may be preferable for the saddle, but these should not be so long as to be liable to weakness. The legs, from the hocks and knees down, in all horses, should be rather short than long.

If the tail lifts hard and stiff, it is usually an evidence of a strong back and quarters. If it lifts quite limber and easily, the reverse is apt to be the case.

As to the age, this is readily told by the teeth till they are seven years old, unless they are "bishoped." It is usual for jockeys to call a horse eight when he is all the way from ten shrewd gness as to this, for after ten years old the eyes begin to sink, gray hairs come into the head, and there is a want of youthful look and vivacity.

After all, there is a great risk in buying horse, even from an owner who is truthful and American Bee Journal. honestly disposed to speak of his failings; for in many cases he is really ignorant of what these are, or of incipient diseases which may be lurking in the system at the time of sale. As for the tricks of jockeys in hiding the age, faults, and covering up diseases, they are past finding out; and when they trade with each other even, the very smartest and most knowing one gets cheated easily by one much more skillful than himself in showing off a horse. It is only after using a horse for months that pretty much all that there is in him can be found out, and we have known unexpected the means of sweetening food. Plato and faults and vices to turn up after possessing one Sophocles were honored by being called re-

horse distemper" are often prevalent there, or if not shown at the time of purchase, these break out soon after. It is safest to buy a horse immediately upon its arrival in town, before he the fountains. Sugar was then little known, has a chance to get diseased, and before the except as one of the rare and curious things sellers have time to "slick him up." Never mind a dirty coat and rough looks; you can it in a description of certain stones that had drouth. It begins to look pretty sick, and unclean the former and smooth the latter without the color of frankincense, and a sweetness risk to the animal as soon as you get home, and after this he will probably show 25 to 50 per cent. better than when you bought him. One rather thin in flesh is safer to buy than when fat, for this covers bad points, and when worn down somewhat a rather fine-appearing horse turns out to be very common-looking.-Rurai

No interest connected with American agrilate years attracted more notice than live stock farming. The interest embraces beeves, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, but the development to which we refer relates more particularly to cattle and horses. The food supply of Europe has for a long series of years directed enterprise to the provision trade of the United States, in such a way that it has attained colossal dimensions. Latterly, efforts have been made to transport to Europe fresh beef for sale, but the difficulties connected with this enterprise have more recently stimulated the exportation of live stock to Europe instead of fresh beef. This movement has taken shape more particularly at Boston, as the point nearest Yorker, by Gen. W. H. Noble, of Bridgeport, Europe, and consequently the one from which the shortest voyage is made. But the shipment of live stock by steamer from that point embraces horses, sheep and swine, as well as beeves, and the business increases at such a rate that it bids fair to become a leading branch of national commerce.

The capacity of our country for the production of live stock is so vast that too much attention cannot be bestowed upon this business. Rightly understood, live stock farming is really one of the best resources for the support of a grape, which belong to that family. The vine large population. Thousands of farmers who now waste their capital, time and labor in the it makes stout growths of five or six feet. culture of crops that do not pay expenses, on much more advantageously turn their attention tures it, as it grows, into sound, rich, brownishto the breeding of horses, horned cattle, sheep olive, short-jointed wines, ripened to the very and swine, not merely for the European markets, but for the home demand also. In the stretch of green tendrils to get ripe, if the season prairie states of the west this has become a fathe distance from the seaboard, the culture of which mars so many of our vines, whose frozen the cereal crops is unprofitable. The leading sap so hurts the rest of the wood. In short, it live stock markets of the west are Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City; but the shipments of vine. stock to Europe are made chiefly from Chicago as a center. These have proved so profitable come peamanent and to take the place of shipments of fresh beef.

Connected with stock farming are various in-

and see if clear of cuts from interfering, or if whips, boots and shoes, leather, etc. Thus, there are any scars on them in consequence of therefore, stock farming has an importance to this. The pasterns should be rather short for the civilized arts of the world beyond and above its connection with the food supply; and the latter, and long and elastic, they are apt to if our countrymen can be induced to engage in this business generally, and on a grand scale, there can be no doubt that the result would be to give us command of the commerce of the

Apiaru.

Not Honey Enough.

"Too much honey" was the cry of only a few months ago; now it is the opposite of this! Then a bee-keeper wrote as follows: "I do not know but so much honey will be produced that it will not be worth raising." Now the cry is for more honey! Before the winter is over, there will not be a pound to be obtained at any us across old Atlantic's billows, and crying: More! mere! give us more!" The low prices of the past few weeks have encouraged thousands to "eat honey," as advised by Solomon, of old, and the demand is steadily increasing.

The present advance in prices and the short will be only of short duration. Not one in a within a few years. The price may be somewhat lower but the demand will be good, and we hope that next year's crop will be plentiful, that the price may be somewhat lower than now, so that those who have learned to eat honey during the past year or so, may feel as though they could continue to use it unsparingly. "Too much honey produced!"-not at all! Markets yet undeveloped would take ten times as much honey as is now produced.

The Importance of the Bee to the Ancients.

From an essay read befor the Linnean Society of New York, by Wm. C. Wyckoff, in January last, we extract the following:

"Of the insect tribes the most directly use ful to man have been the producers of honey, silk and cochineal. The importance of the bee to the ancients will be realized when we consider that they had to rely on honey alone for spectively the "Athenian Bee" and the "Attic In the city stables so many horses are kept Bee," in allusion to the dulcet style of their under the same roof, and there is such a want writings. The great attraction of the land with milk and honey. In the paradise imagfrom the far east, and Strabo probably refers to greater than that of figs or honey; they were obtained in India. Pliny is more precise; he says: "Arabia produces sugar, but that of are planting the ground to corn. As for me I India is preferable. It is a kind of honey, collected within reeds-a gum, almost white, brittle to the teeth, the largest (pieces) of the size of a hazel-nut, used only in medicine."

Let us imagine, for a moment, that should become equally rare at the present time. of moisture in the sandy land to bring corn up. departed? In the regions beyond the Ister, acland before you find any moisture. culture, says the Germantown Telegraph, has of cording to the story told to Herodotus, the land was so completely possessed by bees that travel FARMER about Spanish Chufas, but none of was impeded. But even if favored with such a source of supply we would find the Thracian honey a poor substitute for the \$80,000,000 worth of sugar now annually imported into the United States."

Morticulture.

The Vergennes Grave.

This is a new variety of grape whose history and merits are revealed in the Rural New-Conn., who says:

"I have rejoiced with pride over the many new grapes which the Rural New-Yorker has recently so gracefully noticed. I offer to its readers another which I think the peer of any native seedling. It is the Vergennes grape. Its name comes from that of the town in Vermont, in one of whose gardens it first grew and

"It is a Labusca and claims all the hardiness and resistence to the ails and pests of the is wonderfully vigorous. When one year old, Vines of two years stretch out to twelve and account of the markets being overstocked, could fifteen feet; then it ripens all its wood, and matips of its late fall shoots. It leaves no long is long enough, or to be killed by the frost, if vorite employment in regions where, owing to short. It is thus proof against the dead wood is an extra-hardy, short-jointed, fast-growing

> "With anything like the pains which many devote to their grape crop, I think this grape in quality and quantity would keep its place on our table beside the apple; certainly with the

which besets so many fine grapes, like the Con- planting has and ever will be superior to hand ours, such as the commerce in hides, wool, cord and Isabella, and even the Catawba and Diana, after a long tarry in the fruit room. Another excellence of this grape is its early maturity. The Vergennes ripens all its other varieties of excellence. It is not subject syrup. to mildew, and therefore holding its leaf, matures its fruit and wood. All its products are ripe for the harvest together. When ripe, the Vergennes glories in a rich bloom. I have never seen a grape that in tinge, at its maturity, so filled the eye with a sense and promise of a luscious fruit. This bloom it holds, like a tinted coating, till it shrinks to a raisin.

"The Vergennes boasts another quality long sought in our American grapes—an absence of what we call pulp and core. In this regard it is more like the European grape. It is a meaty grape, tender in flesh clear through. The fitness of the Vergennes for wine has been thoroughly tested. It makes a light-tinted, delicate price. Europe is stretching out her hands to think it destined, in this quality, to excel any American grape. I have never seen any old wine made from it; it is too new a grape to perfect the quality of its wine by age. In short, for hardiness, vigor of growth, large, bounteous blended pink and purple bloom, for its yield crop will retard the consumption a trifle, but it of wine with the most delicate aroma, for its early maturity of wood and fruit, for its longbundred is now eating honey that will do so, keeping quality, lasting in excellence beside the apples on our tables, I think this the equal of any American grape yet grown. I say this with great tenderness towards all its native

Miscellaneous.

About Cane and Other Matters.

I do not agree with Brother Hawk in regard o different varieties of sugar cane. He says that the old Black Top and the Amber are so near alike that his neighbors could not tell the difference. Either Mr. Hawk or myself are very much mistaken about it. Last season I planted three varieties: the Indiana Black Top, he Whtte Imphee, and Amber. The Amber seed came from Washington last spring, and proved to be a very small, slim stock, very rich in saccharine matter; while each of the other varieties was very large and did not make as much syrup by 20 per ct. But I could not see any difference in appearance or taste. I shall plant largely of Amber this year, and will try a little of other kinds also.

J. of Aurora, thinks they did a nice thing of proper ventilation that "pink eye" and the which the children of Israel struggled so hard So they did. Eight or ten teams will do a good for their neighbor that had his team burn up. to attain, was due to its reputation of flowing deal of plowing in a day; but one of my neighbors lost his team the same way, and we turned ined by Lucian, honey spouted from some of out thirteen teams strong, and did him a "right smart job."

It still continues very dry. The wheat that did not winter kill is about to be ruined by less there should be a good rain very soon, it

will not be worth cutting; and in fact some of will wait a little. I would say to D.S. A. in regard to the up

land vs. sandy bottom land, that the sand land bon. The carbon, as stated above, is derived stands the drouth much better than any of the ard up land, in this county. There is plenty Would not the sweetness of life seem to have But you may dig down a foot in the hard black I have seen quite a good many pieces in the

them give any idea of how many bushels can be raised from an acre, or how many it takes to plant an acre, nor how much they cost per pound, quart or bashel. Will some one tell all about them in the FARMER, as some of its readers would like to know.

I am not much of a farmer, having been in the business only two years. The first season I sowed ten acres of wheat, and harvested eighteen bushels. Last fall I sowed all of that, and the present prospects tell me that I will not have any more than I got from ten acres last year. The only good crop that I had last year was Egyptian corn. It turned out about 40 bushels per acre. I had a little corn as good as they commonly raise in Kansas, but no such corn as I have seen raised in Illinois, nor do I think we will ever see the day that we can grow as good a crop of corn, as they do in central Illinois. But when we talk about growing all kinds of stock, we can leave Illinois far in the background. GEO. Silverton, Stafford Co., Kas. GEO. H. BALLARD.

Cane Growing and Manufacturing.

I. A. Hedges answers an anxious inquirer after truth in the new sugar interest through Coleman's Rural World, as follows:

The best time and manner of planting is: 1st. When the ground is warm, in order that germination may proceed at once, altho'h this may be delayed as late as the middle of

2d. The method of planting it is best to use a drill-some wheat drills are well adapted to flukes, leaving the rows from 31 to 4 feet apart, with about three or four seeds to the foot, in the ground. If the ground is warm put the seed deep enough to reach the fresh earth. If the land can be rolled after planting it will improve the crop. Your land that has been in wheat, plowed deep and then leveled with a last of the long-keeping pears. Its shrinkage drag or sweep, will be in a good condition to has nothing of that wilting and flabby texture, raise a crop of cane. I will add that machine

planting, as it puts the seed at a uniform depth and distributes the proper quantity, which is an important matter to have a uniform stand and come forward all together, and thus avoid bunches evenly; no green grapes, or parts of later canes and tillers growing up that are later bunches are seen in its fruitage, as in some ripening and injurious to the quality of the

You ask if there has been success in sugar making? Not generally, very few have been p epared for it. Those that have been prepared with skill and means have generally succeeded.

The yield per acre might be stated at about 150 gallons of syrup and each gallon should yield, by proper working, from 40 to 50 per cent. sugar, or from 650 to 750 pounds of sugar per acre. Some have reported higher from laboratory tests, which I consider as unreliable.

The cost of machinery to work 200 acres will be from \$2,500 to \$3,000 in approximate figures. This will be competent to work three acres per day. In regard to seed for planting it will reliquor, with a rich and pleasant bouquet. I quire from three to four pounds per acre if planted in a profitable manner.

You ask my advice on the planting of 160 acres of cane. This would be a small crop in have raised crops large enough to define and Louisiana. If you have the force and means at your command, it will pay you better than a crop of 50 acres. In syrup alone you may count fruitage, a luscious fruit of the richest tint of on the cost per gallon not to exceed 8c after the cane is delivered at mill in the yard.

The above estimate on cost of machinery includes engines, boilers, &c., in connection with other apparatus. This is given in general terms, and for particulars of estimates, refer to private correspondence.

Water in Relation to Vegetation.

Water is not only the most important but also the most abundant ingredient in nearly all living vegetables. It is the vehicle by means of which probably all the constituent elements of plants, except carbon, are carried into the plant from the soil. As these can enter the plant only in a state of solution it is absolutely essential that a plentiful supply of this substance be at hand to serve this purpose. The actual amount of water found in some of our common crops in a fresh state, may be seen by the following: Grass, .70; oats, .82; wheat: .77; rye, .70; red clover, .80. white clover, .81; petate, .75; artichoke, .80; beet, .88;, turnip, .90; carrot, .86; cabbage, .88.

From this it is seen that from seven-tenths to nine-tenths of our crops, in their fresh state, are water. This water, holding in solution the various elements of plant food, is imbibed by the roots from the soil. It is quite doubtful whether plants are able to absorb moisture, at least in any quantity sufficient to affect their growth, through their leaves.

The roots of plants possess the power of imbibing water, holding in solution the various nutritious elements, and forcing it upward through the system of the plant. But it is not only as a means of conveying other material for the use of the plant that it contributes to its growth; its own substance is by some vital chemistry transformed into the organic matter of the plant itself. This will appear from a brief examination of some of the more impormy neighbors have plowed their wheat up and tant substances that enter into the composition of vegetnbles, among which starch, sugar, gum and mucilage may be mentioned. These are composed wholly of oxygen, hydrogen and caralmost exclusively from the carbonic acid of the air by absorption through the leaves. As this gas is composed of carbon and oxygen, and the amount of oxygen exhaled by the leaves is not quite equal to that inhaled in the gas, it is thought that a small portion of it is assimilated by the plant. But the greater [portion of this substance must be derived from some other source. The same is true of all the hydrogen of the plant. The following is the percentage of these ingredients in the various substances named-cellulose, starch, 'gum, and sugar, Carbon, 44.44; oxygen, 49.99; hydrogen, 6.17. Now supposing the plant supplied ,with car-

bon from the air, let us inquire in reference to the source of supply of the other elements. Water is composed of oxygen 88.88, and hydrogen 11.11, or eight parts of the former to one of the latter. There always being an abundant supply of water present in the growing plant, it is easy to see the manner in which these substances may derive their elements from that liquid.

Besides the substances named above, there are many others that enter into the composition of plants, as vegetable albumen, casein, fibrin etc., that are composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, in connection with nitrogen and a

water may, therefore, contribute to the forma-tion of these substances by furnishing the oxygen and hydrogen that enters into their compo-sition. From the above considerations it will be seen that water is essential to plants not only as a solvent of plant food and a vehicle for conveying it to the different sparts of the plant, but also as a direct source of plant food itself. We learn also the reason for ery one knows to be a fact, that the presence of a plentiful supply of water is essential to the successful growth of plants.

Fr. Scorr, Bourbon Co., May 4.-We have very fine weather for corn and all kinds of small grain here. Corn is nearly all planted. planting by taking up a portion of the hose or Fruit prospects were never better. Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 28c; oats, 25c. Cattle are high, and but few changing hands, as farmers can afiord to keep all their stock.

Would like to hear how some of the farmers have succeeded.

have succeeded in cultivating corn with smoothing-harrows.

Artichokes are the coming hog food, and they

grow very readily with me. They should be planted by themselves. Hope to raise four or five hundred bushels this year. E. T. PARKER.

Patrons of Husbandry.

The Rights of Railroads vs. the Rights of the People.

Please pardon me for asking you to answer a few questions in some issue of your paper. We have been taking the FARMER since coming to Kansas, nearly two years ago. I have read with satisfaction your articles concerning railways and their relation to the people, and the relation the people bear to railways, etc.

But to begin: We know that when a company wishes to construct a line of railroad, they procure a charter from the state government locate the route and begin throwing dirt. We also know that occasionally a dispute arises concerning the right of way. The customary way of settling these disputes is for the amount of damage to be fixed by disinterested parties. But sometimes the owners of property that may be damaged, insist on the right to assess the amount of damage he sustains himself, and if the company decline to agree to it, they then go through a process of law peculiar to themselves, claiming the right to do so under their charter from the state. Now the patents to our homesteads come to us from the United States government, and no exception is made in its giving the state, or through the state to any corporation, any lien whatever on the property so deeded by the government. Then where do the railway companies get the right to mutilate a citizen's property and pay what damages they please and when they please?

Would it not be well for granges to unite in controlling this matter and resist such intrusion, as many communities are doing in regard to patent right swindles? I have frequently known farmers almost ruined by railroads, and the company refused to allow any damage what-

No rain since the middle of last November. Ground very dry but wheat still growing. It seems that the prognostics in your paper, of a drouth between last August and next August, came true.

Mankato, Jewell Co., Kansas.

We believe that the right of eminent domain is transferred to the state from the Federal government, which right extends to the power to condemn and appropriate any land thought to be needed for the public use, and the assessment of damages to the injured party by a lawfully appointed jury. All privileges granted to railroad companies by their charters are, theoretically, public benefits, the corporation really occupying the position of the state's agent. If this fundamental principle is kept' in view, it will not be difficult to understand the true rights, privileges and purposes for which railroads are created.

Strikes.

On the subject of strikes the Grange Bulletin concludes an article with the following observations, which are eminently sound, and should prove an additional incentive to earnest grange workers to push forward steadily, making permanent work, laying a foundation that will not yield to the weight of the structure that is to be built upon it :

Capital in a combination of paper makers puts up paper eighty cents on the dollar, impos-

Railroads, through combinations and representing capital, strike for higher wages, and put up freights, and the farmers pay them an extra profit of over fifty million dollars within a few months.

Under the old common laws of England men could be indicted and punished for conspiring to "corner" any market or oppress the people, but it would seem as if the spirit of "combination" would overturn the laws of trade, and that capital through its strikes would impose heavy burdens upon labor. Some late writers upon political economy have claimed that the old established law of supply and demand recognized for centuries, was no longer sound; and in view of late events it would seem that there are some grounds for their belief.

There is a good supply of coal, and prices should fall. Capital and "combination" say no, and prices advance. Nails are higher in price, production makes a good supply; "combination" and capital say no reduction of prices.

So we say that capital has its strikes as well as labor. Strikes that are far-reaching and causing more inconvenience than the local strikes of labor for its reward. One step towards checking these growing evils in an intelligent, cultivated public sentiment condemning them, and in this the grange is and will continue to perform a good work.

Co-operative Stores.

The N. Y. Herald, in a few brief paragraphs states the advantages that are within easy reach of those who pay too dear for what they are compelled to buy :

"The general subject of co-operation was brought up last week before the social science association by a paper upon 'Cooperative Stores.' It is greatly to be regretted that the Americans, particularly those who pay too dearly for nearly everything they buy, do not give more practical attention to a means of self help which elsewhere-in England particularly-has been very successfully used. The co-operative store, of which several specimens exist in the United States, is not a costly or difficult enterprise to go into. Five hundred mechanics, laboring men, clerks or farmers, each with ten dollars which he is willing to invest in a store, instead of putting it into a savings

bank, could supply all the capital necessary for, say, a well-stocked grocery and provision store, name their own directors, appoint a storekeeper and buy of themselves at first cost, with only cost of handling added. They would receive dividends upon their money, and in the shape of savings in expenditures; they could satisfy themselves about the cost of every article of home consumption, about the various grades of each, and also upon such tricks of the trade as they may have suffered by. They could sell to outsiders at a profit, enlarge their association until it could buy and sell for them clothing, furniture and everything else they need. They could also, as they surely would, learn of some of the at present unsuspected ways by which the apparent first cost of various articles is raised, and also of the difficulty which every dealer has in obtaining careful and honest employes. Let some of the victims of high prices try the experiment."

Education of Farmers.

A lady member read a paper before the National Grange at its last meeting, at Canandaguia, N. Y., from which we extract the following excellent points:

"Intellectnally speaking the farmers, while it requires more knowledge, better intellect and brighter ideas to be a tiller of the soil, as a rule have the least education of any of the various business professions.

"By a lack of socialism the average farmers' sons resolve that they are not going to lead the life of a farmer; they can see nothing but work and drudgery upon the farm, and the farm is deserted for the more enticing life in the city. If one of the boys evinces more of an inclinanation for books than the rest, that boy is cut out for a preacher, doctor, or merchant; and if he evinces remarkable traits of shrewdness, he is educated for a lawyer. Those boys are sent to school and perhaps derive a good business education, but the boys intended for the farm are sent to our common schools until they can read and write, which has been considered education enough for one who is to till the soil. In this manner the other classes have gained an advantage. This is wholly wrong. If there is any need of scholarly attainments in any business it is in tilling the soil.

"Any man who knows enough to add figures and has a good gift for obliging and pleasing can succeed well as a merchant. A memory sufficient to keep in mind the hieroglyphics which the merchant places upon his goods, can succeed in a store; and in the professions of doctors and lawyers nothing is needed but, in the first case, a successful art at humbugging, and in the second a smart tongue and a conscience void of feeling."

They seem to have some combattive grangers among the eastern ladies. One of the sex writes to the Farmer's Frieud, (Pa.):

It is the farmer's own fault that he finds himself like drift-wood along a stream, assailed by every wave and whirled into every little eddy. He is talked to, advised and counseled from year to year, as if he did not possess thinking faculties of his own, and other people must do his thinking for him.

It is a humiliating circumstance that the farmer should, having charge of the earth, allow himself to be guided, ruled and led by others who are dependant upon his industry. ing a tax upon intelligence and the people When will he ever think that he regulates commerce and that not a town or city could live did him an immense amount of good. We sell without him, and that the world would sink in- 21 dozen per week. to destitution and starvation. He must assert his claims upon humanity, and while they recognize his services they should not impose greater burdens upon him than upon other classes. But the light is dawning. I wonder if the grange has anything to do with it. We see farmers are not as contented as they were before the grange. We used to hear long ago a farmer sav, "Well, I'm contented, and glad I'm not as restless as some folks."

What is the cause of this discontent? I guess we'll have to lay the blame on the grange. Why the farmer is audacious enough to wonder what is the cause of the difference between what he makes out of his capital invested in a farm and of the merchant. He finds the latter owns two or three houses, sends his sons and daughters to college, while the farmer's can hardly read and write. They must work from morning until night, and are so tired when night comes that they feel too weary to take up a book, and then after all only make three or four per cent. on the capital invested, while the merchant trebles that.

Said a well-to-do merchant to a farmer (who is a good customer), "Do not join the grange; they'll make war." The farmer did not join.

Now, those who will not join the Order must not blame the merchant or the lawyer for their condition, but themselves; that they have not considered the best way to advance their interests and united with those engaged in the same pursuit to consult with each other in the

I lately saw a merchant quickly rush from his store, step with elasticity over the curb stone, and say to a farmer's family, "Allow me to tie your horse. Walk in. What can I do for you?" And, indeed, there was good fellowship and respect from trades people everywhere they went. Is all this courtesy one of the effects of the grange?

Whilst patrons are busy in the cultivation of Whilst patrons are only in the cultivation of their lands and preparing for the coming harvest they should not neglect the cultivation of their minds. They should not permit the rust of ignorance as to the progress of the order in general to compromise all the good intentions formed during the dull and unfruitful season of agricultural labors. Read your grange journagricultural labors. Read your grange journals carefully and attend your stated meetings regularly. Do not, we say, allow yourselves to grow rusty in grange work.—Farmer's Friend.

Theory vs. Facts.

All established theories are set aside by solid facts. The solid facts in this case are, that the CREAT CLOSING OUT SALE business interests of our fair city have been more greatly enhanced within the past year by one single enterprise, conducted by one single mind, than by all other productive institutions in Rochester. We refer to the manufacture of Hop Bitters. The remedial properties of hops, with the herbs introduced, principally buchu, mandrake and dandelion, had long been known, but there had been so much more stuff-ave. deleterious stuff-foisted upon the country, under the general cognomen of "bitters" remedies," that this medicine, which had been perfecting under the experiments of skilled pharmaceutists and chemists, had to overcome the distrust of all such "remedies" by the slow process of information, which has been so successfully done that to day the druggist who does not embrace Hop Bitters in the list of his regularly ordered medicines, or the family that does not know its beneficial effects would be difficult to find.

THE MANUFACTORY is located on Mill street, from which emanates the preparation that is daily shipped to all parts of this country, and to sections of the globe over which the American flag does not float. The business is splendidly systematized, and everything goes on so quietly that it would be difficult to imagine so extensive a business was done in that locality. Each department is overseen by competent persons. The items for bottles and for packing-boxes are enormously surprising, and those who furnish these two articles alone, have reason to rejoice at the discoverp of Hop Bitters, while the myriads of sick people who have been cured by this invaluable remedy have greater reason to rejoice .-Rochester Evening Express.

More Facts.

Sterling, Ill., August 22, 1879. We feel we must write something of the suc cess of Hop Bitters. Their sale is thrible that of any other article of medicine. Hence we feel it but justice to you and your Bitters to say that it is a medicine of real merit and virtue, and doing much good and effecting great Yours,

J. F. & H. B. UTLEY.

Ashtabula, Ohio, Nov. 16, 1878. Gents-We have used your Bitters, and like SNYDER & HARRIS, them very much. Mfrs, Shafts, Poles, etc.

Hayesville, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1880. I am very glad to say I have tried Hop Bitters, and never took anything that did me as much good. I only took two bottles and I would not take \$100 for the good they did me. I recommend them to my patients, and get the best of results from their use.

C. B. MERCER, M. D.

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 15, 1878. We take pleasure in giving you a notice, and a nice, strong one, as it (Hop Bitters) deserves it. We use it, and we know it deserves it .- The Register.

Wenona, Ill., Aug. 6, 1879. Hop Bitters Co.: O. Wingate bought of us a bottle of your Bitters a few weeks ago, and they DENNY BROS.

Greenwich, Feb. 11, 1880.

Hop Bitters Co. : Sirs: I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula consumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured me. They are having a large LEROY BREWER.

Greenwich, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1880. Hop Bitters are the most valuable medicine I ever knew. I should not have any mother now but for them. HENRY KNAPP.

Lone Jack, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879. I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver complaint and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. BARNES.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. :

I know Hop Bitters will bear recommenda tion honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures-all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high reputation for purity and usefulness I shall continue to recommend them-something I have never before done with any other patent J. J. BABCOCK.

Physician and Druggist.

Kahoka, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co. last fall, for my daughter, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the medicine she has WM. T. McClure. taken for six years.

The above is from a very reliable farmer, whose daughter was in poor health for seven cr eight years, and could obtain no relief until she used Hop Bitters. She is now in as good health as any person in this country. We have a large sale, and they are making remarkable W. H. Візнор & Co.

Advertisements.

OF THE

"LINWOOD HERD"

Short-Horn Cattle

Southdown Sheep.

Kissinger, Pike Co., Mo.,

TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1880.

Having decided to change my business, I will seli my en-tire Herd of Short-horn Cattle—50 HEAD. II Bulls and bull calves, the remainder Cows and Heifers, mostly young. Some of the cows are from the importation of Pickrell & Kissinger, of 1875. The following well known families will be represented:

Young Mary, Young Phyllis. Western Lady, Lady Caroline, Belinda, Caroline, Daisy, Britannia, etc.

Britannia, etc.

Some of the young things are first-class show animals. My herd was not in the show ring in 1879. Up to that time, since 1868, my herd, and the best herds of J. H. Kishinder, Co., and Pickiell & Kishinger, had taken over \$40,000 in prizes 1 will also sell some high grade Bull Calves, Cows and Heifers. Also some berkshires from the importation of 1875 My flock of Southdowns I think one of the best in the west Will sell Fli Y head. Some of their were imported in 1875 Annualise are from some of the most noted flocks of Canadas and Calves of Canadas and Calves will be ready by May 18th, Kissinger Station is on the St. Louis, Keokuk & Normestern R. R., running through "Linwood Farm," All roningstop. Parties can leave St. Louis on norming of sale authority in the St. Louis of the best if not the better the sale. It have also decided to sell my farm at private sale. It is northeast Missouri. It contains about 700 acres, most of risk nothing in saying it is one of the best if not the better than 18 the 18 million of the 18 million o

JAMES H. KISSINGER.

PUBLIC SALE "PLEASANT VALLEY HERD" @F CHOICELY-BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

Wyoming, Stark Co., Ills., Thursday,

May 27th, 1880.



IMP, GRAND DUKE OF KIRKLEVINGTON 2d (34072)

lyf. Grand Dure of Rirkhering at Gowlf.

My herd having increased beyond the capacity of
my farm, I have decided to hold a public sale of about
75 head on the day named above, at my place 3 miles
from Wyoming, Illinois.

There will be representatives of the following popular-families: Roan Duchess. Miss Wiley, Louan,
Gwynne, Arabella, Frantic, Rosabella, Ruby, etc.,
etc., headed by the excellent breeding bull,

Imp. Grand Duke of Kirklevington, 2d. Imp. Grand Duke of Kiršlevington, 2d.
Nearly all the young stock offered was sired by him, and their rich red color, fine style and incividual merit, will convince any one of the superiority of their sire. I do not think a better sire can be found in the state, and his breeding makes him suitable to place at the head of any herd. His get are almost universally a deep red, and I feel warranted in saying there will not be a sale this season that will include so much individual merit and choice breeding combined, A choice lot of young bulls will be included.

AMOS F. LEIGH of Wyoming will offer about twen-ty head at the same time.

ty head at the same time.

Wyoming is at the crossing of the C. B. & Q. R. R. (Buda branch) and R. I. & P. R. R. Free conveyance to the farm. Lunch at 12 o'clock.

TERNS-Six months credit will be given on approved note drawing 6 per cent. Interest. 5 per cent. discount for cash. Catalogue ready by April 20th, and sent on application. W. SCOTT, Wyoming. Ill. COL. Judy, Auctioneer.



PUBLIC SALE OF HIGH-BRED

CATTLE.

Tuesday, May 25, 1880.

At my Farm,

3 Miles from Leavenworth, Ks.

I will sell at auction, at my farm, 5 miles from Leav-enworth, Kansas, 54 head of high-bred cattle, con-sisting of 17 bulls and 34 cows and helfers of the fol-lowing families:

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All of the best; hardy, prolific and good keepers; Alpha, Rulz, Burbank's, Snowflake, Early Ohio, Gennisec County, King and Improved Peerless.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 20 expire with the next issue. The paper is al 20 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

The FARMER lacks something of its usual variety this week. Our excuse will be more than sufficient-with our lady readers we know office cleaning and family moving! There-This combination is almost equal to a fire for confusion. We hope they will not oftener occur than the Jewish Jubilee.

The Farmers' Responsibility.

Some journals (both agricultural and commercial) are making war on the railroads and 'railroad kings," charging them with extortion, which charge is in the main true, and the agitation may not be altogether useless, but a strong enemy cannot be overcome without a well disciplined army. The army for this work will have to be mainly composed of farmers, both rank and file. There are other interests which will aid if they find a strong reserve force behind with which to form and train with, where they can feel secure in case of reverses, and where they may safely count the chances of reverse at the minimum. This civil army like a military body, must be drilled to act in concert, learn discipline, and to confide in its chosen leaders, before anything of importance can be effected. This is an important branch of education which devolves upon farmers, and which their foremost thinkers are urging most earnestly. Their fancied security and independence have always been the weakest points in agriculture. As a producer the agricultural class is a giant. In ability to take care of what they earn, farmers have proven as helpless as children.

The railing which they substitute for real, effective work against railroads and other forms of menopoly, is little less than folly. Corperations and individuals, almost without an exception, will usurp or use all the power it is possible for them to appropriate to the advancement of the business which engages their time and talents. This is a natural law old as the universe, and to prevent the abuse of it is the problem to be solved, constituting the political work lying immediately in the path of our generation. It has been confronting the masses from time immemorial, but the intelligence of the age ought to be able to solve the problem stroy any interest, but aid in building up and illustrate the point we are endeavoring to impress upon farmers, we reproduce some paragraphs which are going the rounds of the political papers:

"The Inter-Ocean's attempt to show that Senator Blaine has been aided in his western campaign by the influence of Jay Gould, has caused much comment and considerable amusement here where all the facts are known. A friend of Blaine, who knows the details of his movements, says: 'One of the bitterest laborers of the Grant forces in Kansas was the superintendent of Gould's road in that state. He carried his county against Blaine, and was conspicuously active on the Grant side."

In connection with the above paragraph, the New York Times, of a recent date, publishes the following:

"There are probably few who have so closely followed Mr. Gould's recent course in bringing railroads into his clutches as to realize fully the extent of the allied system which he seems likely soon to control. The recent consolida-tion of the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific with the Union Pacific gives to that line nearly 2,000 miles of road, while over 1,500 miles more are under its control. The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific system, which is also under Mr. Gould's management, and operated in conjunction with the former, includes another 2,000 miles. Various tributary lines under the rule of the same controlling snjrit bring the acz,000 miles. Various triolitary lines under the rule of the same controlling spirit, bring the aggregate up to 7,864 miles, or, including the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska and the Iowa Central, which are to be merged in the Wabash consolidation, 8,168 miles. Add now the Vanderbilt roads, and there is the immense aggregate of over 11,500 miles, or more than oneeighth of the total railroad mileage of the
country, likely to fall under the direction of a
single hand."

We do not youch for the correctness of the above statements. They may be true in whole or in part, but as illustrating the processes at work and the crude system pursued by our government, they are to all intents and purposes true. The question arises, what object can a railroad company or a "railroad king" have in the making or unmaking of presidents or any other government officer? There can be but two motives, or one of two reasons, for such an interference; which are to arrogate more power or to seek protection against threatened or apprehended danger. The motives may

Neither the opportunity for the former or the wine connoissenrs—that are so highly prized in ployment and good remuneration, and thouapprehension of the latter should have an exstence under our-form of government.

But that such a condition of affairs does exist there is no room to doubt, and it will not be removed or remedied until the greatest sufferer by it shall apply the remedy. While it is the greatest sufferer, the agricultural class is also the only one possessing the power to effect the reform, and bring every interest under the control of, and subject to, the regulation of law.

That a single individual controls one-eighth of the railroads of the United States is regarded by some timid philosophers as a matter of "grave apprehension," a "cause of alarm." On the contrary, we are inclined to view it as a favorable sign. If he controlled seven-eighths in place of one-eighth, the situation would be still more encouraging. Two important points of the friends of the FARMER. in the adjustment of the problem would be rates which ruins more enterprises and cause greater demoralization of business than a universal but uniformly high rate of transportation would produce, would be at an end. This would be a great gain over the present fluctuating and uncertain rates for travel and freight. The contraction of the entire railroad system of the country under one management, would serve to concentrate public opinion on that one gigantic power. It would then be large enough to excite the apprehension of the people and strong enough to make a bold, open fight for the perpetuation of power. The inevitable would be placed before the people, defined by such bold outlines that none could be mistaken.

It is creditable to the ability of Mr. Gould that he controls 11,500 miles of railroads, and the chronic war that has been crrried on among railroad companies. Being placed under no required in the main, or in the lateral drains controlling and restraining influence by the tation system has been a history of conflicts among petty chiefs, each in turn preying on and despoiling the public. This system of ting into railroad empires, and the time is fast for the people, must define the rights and privileges of all transportation companies and establish a just and beneficent supervision of the allow it to be classed as strictly private property. They entrust their persons and property to its care, and the managers must be held strictly responsible by the strongest and most plainly defined code of law.

Agriculture has the greatest stake in this matter, both in property and the largest number of souls to gain or suffer by wise or mischievous legislation, and to the farmers of the United States this question is remanded for arbitration. als, is apt to destroy the efficiency of the drains, They must qualify themselves for the duty that and will often set back so far as to cause this presses upon them, by a closer union and a more fraternal intercourse than have marked surface, and may eventuate in making portions their history in the past. Begin by sending of the land wetter and less valuable than it was your men to legislate for you in state and na- in a state of nature. tion, and uphold their hands while they fight the battle of freedom and life.

S. E. V.

al offer made to one person in each county by method for preparing dairy rooms. The dry winds and dust which have prevailed throughout the state the present spring will make every man and woman who has the management of a dairy long for some means of protection from sure and speedy ruin these delicate products. We know of no other system, where cold water and plenty of ice are wanting, possible, than Prof. Wilkinson's. It costs some thing to be sure, to line and insulate a cellar, and dig a trench of required depth and length, about 13 feet deep and 250 feet in length, in which to lay or construct the ventilating trunk. But once completed it is permanent and equally useful in hot and cold weather. The Professor is a thoroughly scientific and practical engineer, his penchant always having been for rural pursuits and plans to aid the farmer. We trust that many Kansas farmers, especially, those who make dairying a part of their system, or who would avail themselves of its advantages if they possessed the means whereby to preserve the products of the dairy, will supply this requisite to success by making application. Rough drawings and a summary of the work necessary to be done in fitting up a cellar, can be examined at our office by which the cost could be approximated.

Nice Butter.

A few days since we had handed us a gener-& Shafer, of this city, who are agents for the these latest and most approved appliances, manufactured at the dairy of a farmer in the neighborhood, while giving the family a lesson in had. this new dairy school. The churning was accomplished in twelve minutes, the buttermilk are called State Agricultural Colleges, for, with drawn-from the granules of butter-the old- a few exceptions, they have none of them been fashioned "gathering" process having been of any benefit whatever to the paramount inter-

the "gilt-edged" article.

The question suggests itself, why not make all the butter that is brought to the city equal in quality to this sample, when the means for accomplishing so desirable a result are so easily obtained?

Sheep Shearing.

The Wool Growers and Sheep-Breeders Asociation, of Greenwood County, Kansas, will hold their first public shearing at Eureka, tomorrow, 13th instant. We have an invitation to attend, but are sorry that business will interfere to prevent our availing ourselves of the opportunity of enjoying the meeting. We hope to have a report of the affair from some

gained: The injurious practice of cutting Sub-Soil Tillage in Connection With Proper Surface and Under-Draining.

An experience of nearly forty years with ub-soil tillage and in draining, under a great variety of circumstances, by the writer, enables him to detect in a large proportion of the articles published on the subject, in agricultural and other journals, very erroneous teaching. Few farmers are capable of correctly deciding all circumstances under which drainage or subsoil tillage will be advantageous.

Drainage has, as a rule, but one conceded ob ject, viz: the removal of water which is in excess in the soil, but there are others no less im portant.

No degree of experience enjoyed by a draining engineer, ever qualifies him to prescribe he is justly entitled to be classed among the the best formula for the system to be adopted, great men of history. But the fact is discred- the distance at which drains should be placed itable to the American people that such a thing the depth of drain that will be most economical is possible. In fact it is a necessary sequel to the best adapted material for the drains, the size or area of section of the draining material or in what general plan of construction to adopt government, the history of our chief transpor- in any case, unless he has studied all the conditions on the site.

Even very carefully prospecting the land to be drained during a dry time, or when the wapetty railroad principalities is now consolida- ter is low, will not provide the engineer with full and safe data on which to base his plans of approaching when the government of the people procedure. He should also study the conditions when the opposite extreme of wetness prevails, to enable him to provide capacity in the drains, especially in the open or surfaceentire system. The public has too much at drains into which under drains are to discharge, stake in the steam system of transportation to otherwise he may not so arrange the former that they will convey away both the surface and the sub-soil water in times of flood, so rapidly that the water in said drains shall not raise above the outlets of the lateral under-drains, and set back into them floating silt, which high, stagnant water in said outlets will deposit to that extent that the head of water in them will not be sufficient when the flood subsides to remove it. Such obstruction in the outlets of the laterwater in the drains to rise, break out on the

A practical drain engineer acquires great sasite which he is prospecting and studiously inadopt, and just how to proceed to produce the An application from Marshall county, Kas., best job at the least cost. For example, if he in the stream is in that case more likely to be has been made through the Kansas Farmer is studying the work in a time of low water, he carried by the mouths of the drains than to be and cure the abuse by means that will not de- for Sub-Earth Ventilation, under the very liber- will carefully observe the highest deposit of deposited in them. floating material, on fences, trees, and bushes: advancing every useful industry. In order to Prof. Wilkinson, the patentee of this superior and where floating ice has mutilated the bark of trees on the banks of streams, and will make such high water evidences his initial points from which to run levels by which he is to as-

But this method of prospecting for draining requires more skill, more time in leveling and calculating than it would to execute this preliminary work at a time of high water, when the velocity at which the stream is flowing may be readily determined by timing a floating substance for a given distance, taking the average depth of the water in the stream at sundry points, and from these data determine what must be the cross section of the straight, open ditch which he must supply to carry the volume of water for which he is to provide in times of flood, and provide against the silt de-

posit in the mouths of drains, before mentioned. The examples given of the nature and requisites in drain engineering, will suffice to satisfy those who have not studied the art of draining, gineer to give them full instructions for a job of draining, than for them to do as thousands of others have, attempt to do an important job of the kind under consideration, about which they

know little or nothing. I feel fully sustained, by my own personal observation, in saying that fully ninety per cent. of the money that has been expended by farmers who have attempted to drain land in this country has been squandered through ignorous "pat" of butter, by the firm of Layman ance. The error has not been committed from choice in most cases, but if anything was done Cooley Creamer and the latest and best styles in the line the farmer, or his ditcher, (whose of no-dasher churns, as a specimen product by principal stock in trade was muscle, effrontery, conceit and gab), were obliged to do the engineering, for a skilled engineer was not to be

I can scarcely trust myself to speak of what sessed all of that delightfully sweet, nutty flavor who are so much needed and to whom pro-

sands of young men are needed in that field. The grange should look to this, and see that every district is early supplied with schools where these essential arts shall be well taught.

I trust that I have satisfied the reader that it s not practicable in a newspaper article to supply such instruction as will make of a novice a competent draining engineer, but I feel I can furnish a few practical hints that will be very profitable to such as desire to drain. In the first place I would say that, as a rule, sub-soil tillage is a necessary adjunct of drainage. The advantages of drainage and sub-soil tillage are two-fold. If properly executed they both exert beneficial influences alike in times of excessive wet, and drought. By pulverizing a good depth of surface soil by the joint use of surface and sub-soil plows, the capacity of the soil is proing in it rain-fall and fertility. If the soil is convey with it the most friable and fertile soil. as well as soluble plant food, both organic and inorganic, and deposit its valuable freight into streams, whence it is never returned to its naother layer to remote or near alluvial, bottom lands already supplied with fertility.

If by the use of the sub-soil plow the soil is 100 per cent. Great as is this gain in the difirst case assumed, be lost, are stored in the in- to know what they want? terstitial space in the sub-soil, and double the

Water flows off rapidly on the surface, and as all know, often carries with it large volit prevents in a great degree the loss occasioned

by drought.

Level, tenacious lands might be materially unfitted for cultivated vegetation by sub-soil drains, with numerous and frequent places of escape, and, if the drains are skillfully located and constructed, the fullest practicable benefit may be derived from the water stored in the sub-soil, and no damage will accrue. The claims as to the influences and results under the different circumstances assumed, are not mere speculative theories, but have been repeatedly verified in the experience of the writer.

Usually underdrains must be discharged into streams, or open ditches, and it is not always practicable to discharge them above high water, but the greater the depth the stream or open ditch is below the discharge of the under-drains the less liable are they to be checked by silt degacity in observing the local conditions of a posited in them. There is also a great advantage in giving all lateral drains an oblique. specting preliminary to deciding what plan to down-stream direction where they connect with an open ditch or stream, as the silt in the water

In the use of tiles for under-drains, the discharge terminals, or where the underdrain connects with the stream, should be a metal pipe, as it will better bear the tramping of animals, the wheels of farm vehicles, or mowing macertain the volume of the maximum water shed. chines, and the displacement occasioned by the

current of the stream. CRAVEL UNDER-DRAINS.

I have used a very great variety of draining naterials, and of all I have found screened gravel the best, and generally the least expensive. It s now twenty-two years since I conceived the dea of using gravel as an under-draining material, and I have specified ior its use in hundreds of miles of drain, and I have vet to hear the first complaint against its economy or efficiency

I had intended in this connection to have specified for the construction of under-drains, and especially to have given instructions for the use of gravel as a draining material, but I must defer it. I would say in conclusion, however, to such as propose underdraining, and that they can better afford to pay a skilled en- have gravel within two miles of the site of the proposed drains, try it before you invest in tiles

or any other draining material. A gravel drain 6 inches by 6 inches in cros section, is of the proper texture, of which section one solid foot of gravel will lay 4 linear feet of drain, will convey as much water as a two-inch tile, and is vastly more efficient. It will be seen that such a gravel drain presents 2 square or superficial feet of surface for the entrance of water to every linear foot of drain, while a two-inch tile 12 inches in length, presents on an average less than one-eighth of an inch by 6 inches. Gravel is nature's favorite water conduit, and her drains never get out of J. WILKINSON. repair.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dishonesty in Breeding.

Mr. A. Waltmire, in an article entitled False and True Principles of Breeding, in the dispensed with—and the butter granules washed est of the country, directly or indirectly, while FARMER of April 28th, has this to say: "We, in the churn, all ladeling and handling of the they might, among other things that they should breeders of thoroughbred cattle, have to breed butter by this means being avoided, to the great have done, have educated and furnished a full to suit the fancy of our customers, even if it is improvement of the article. The sample pos- supply of draining and wagon road engineers, against our better judgment, sometimes. The rage, a short time ago, was all for gilt-edged spring from one or both of these causes. and rosy bouquet-to borrow a word from the gressive farmers would now gladly give em- pedigree, and now all Short-horns must be red,

and the darker red the better; so at present a man must have a red bull at the head of his herd, even if he has a roan that is much better."

I am glad Mr. Waltmire has said this. Half the breeders of Short-horn cattle in the country are just as dishonest as Mr. Waltmire, though generally too sagacious to confess it. I have known, for a long time, they were following this dishonest practice, and have often wondered why writers in the agricultural press have not taken more pains to expose and condemn it. Will not the FARMER family lend a hand in making a little war on this dishonest practice of breeders? Will not Prof. Sheldon, who is so well qualified, give us his views-or is the Agricultural College herd bred as dishonestly as Mr. Waltmire's and the rest?

The true principle of breeding is an effort on the part of the breeder to establish a type, portionately augmented for absorbing and hold- which in its most important points shall embody the highest degree of excellence. When mellowed but six inches in depth, when a once the type is established, it is the duty of the stratum of that depth is saturated, the excess of breeder to keep up the type in its highest derainfall will flow off on the surface, and it will gree of excellence. Is the breeder honest when he departs from this rule, and to "suit the fancy" of ignorant customers, uses a bull in his herd which his "better judgment" condems? The Short-horn breed of cattle, for all tivity, but it is often deposited in the bottom of practical purposes, may be considered a fixed onds or lakes, and is lost, or it may add an- type; and in this most excellent breed of cattle millions of dollars are invested. .The trust of maintaining the superior excellence of the breed is given to the professional breeders. mellowed to the depth of twelve inches, the Are they true to their trust when they practice capacity for receiving and storing water, and a method which will lower the real excellence the valuable substances described, is increased of the breed, and if persisted in will cau-e it to "run out?" Is there no higher law to govern rection desired, it is by no means all that is de- the action of breeders than the getting of a few rived. The fertile substances that would, in the extra dollars from a class of men too ignorant

When a man chooses a dark-red Short-horn depth of the available seed-bed is provided. rather than a yellow-red or a roan, he is either ignorant of what he wants, or he is dishonest. The lighter colors, as a rule, are gentler, are umes for fertile soil, but after it has filtered into better milkers, and make better beef. The the soil, its escape is very gradual, so that it is dark-red animal very often has an ugly dispoavailable to plants long after rain has subsided, sition, has coarse, harsh hair, a rough, hard an effect often and everywhere so desirable, as hide, gives a small quantity of milk of poor quality, and when butchered the beef is tough ind unsavory. I never knew a dark-red cow that was more than an average milker. The superior milkers are all among the lighter tillage, without adjunctive under-draining, as colors, and it is very rare that a light-red or there might be an excess of water retained in roan is found to make poor beef. The records the sub-soil so long that it may be injurious to of the fat stock shows mention awards to the the crop, but with judicious drainage such dis- lighter colors more than two to one over the astrous influences are averted. The excess of reds, while in all "fashionably-bred" herds of water in the soil is provided, through the Short-horns, the red color is more than four to one of a lighter color.

Oakwood Co-Operative Association.

The Oakwood Co-operative Association made their sixth quarterly settlement the first of this month with satisfactory results: Paid-up capital stock at the close of the quarter, \$680; sales for the quarter, \$1,144.35; after paying all expenses, interest and 10 per cent. on fixed stock, net profit \$59.66; rebate to patrons, 9 per cent; rebate to stock, 2.8 per cent.

Our growth is not rapid, but healthy. The board of directors have made arrangement to increase the capital with the prosperity of the

The grange, "Washington No. 601," is increasing in membership, numbering new over fifty members. We meet in a school house and the house is contracting, or the grange quandary. W. B. SCOTT.

ED. FARMER: I have a thought which may be of value to some of your readers. Those who have raised the Early Richmond and Marillo cherries know that the sprouts or suckers which come up abundantly under the trees, are a great nuisance. I have had experience at it. I used to cultivate the ground near the trees, and usually forked it over, scratching and breaking the roots which in this species of cherry run near the top of the ground. It has lately occurred to me that this injuring the roots was what made them sucker so. I would recommend to your readers who may be this spring setting out cherries or indeed any other trees that are inclined to sucker, to keep the weeds down with the hoe, keeping it very near the surface. I intend to try it.

J. H. CARRUTH.

Politics vs. the Grange.

It is generally supposed that farmers are so wedded to party that they are ready to sacrifice everything to promote party interests and advance those who claim to be party favorites, but we hear of a most refreshing instance of a presuming and somewhat prominent patron who undertook to use the order for the purpose of enhancing his political chances, and received a most decided rebuke from patrons who belonged to the same political party, but who remembered their obligations. And the faithlessness of this scheming brother has given him a low standing in the esteem of patrons, who become better acquainted with his plans for gratifying his personal ambition at the expense of the order. It will take a pretty keen politician to get to congress in that way, but not a very smart one to inflict incalculable damage on the order. -Dirigo Rural.

Important to Book Agents.

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

It has wonderful power on bowels, liver and kidneys! What? Kidney-Wort, try it.

Ensilage.

We have, in previous numbers of the KAN-SAS FARMER, given such information on this new process of storing and preserving green food for winter food for stock. The following circular letter from John M. Bailey, of Winning Farm, is a valuable contribution to the history of this new process. It looks like the farm under of the new processes which are being developed, and intelligent management, would ere long be made to carry double the and should be kept in every household. Fifty amount of stock it generally does, and feed it better and with increased profit to its owner. The following is the circular letter referred to:

ENSILAGE AT "WINNING FARM."

A new dispensation for farmers. How to pro duce milk for one cent a quart, butter for ten cents a pound, becf for four cents a pound, pork for three cents a pound, and mutton for nothing when wool is three cents a pound. Cost of ensilage two dollars per ton, two tons of which are worth as much to feed as one ton of the best timothy hay, and worth as much as four tons of corn fodder fresh from the field.

ED. FARMER: Since the opening of my silos December 3d, 1879, I have been feeding a large stock of cattle and sheep upon corn fodder ensilaged last September. I am now feeding my milch cows and ewes with lambs, upon it exclusively. Its preservation is as perfect as when the silos were first opened. Capacity of silos, 800,000 pounds.

You, the progressive farmers, dairymen, and all of your readers who are interested in the preservation of green forage crops for winter feed by the system of ensilage, are cordially invited to visit "Winning Farm" and witness the results of the first thorough trial of this system in America, to inspect the silos, the ensilage, the stock fed upon it, and test the quality of the milk produced by ensilage.

I have ensilage enough left and shall continue to feed it until the 10th or 15th of May. JOHN M. BAILEY.

Billenca, Mass., May 1, 1880.

Колоко, Washington Co, April 23.—Things begin to look lovely; trees leafing out and fruit trees blossoming. Peaches nearly all killed by the cold weather in March. Cattle can now live on the young grass. Small grain all up and farmers planting corn. There will be a larger acreage of corn planted here than ever before. Winter wheat and rye look very well. That sown on the new land is not damaged much, while that sown on old ground is damaged more or less, and some pieces are a total loss. A good shower of rain would do a great deal of good. We have had but one good rain since last November, which fell on April 1st. On the 18th we had a little snow, and it froze quite hard.

Stock of all kinds have done well this winter. in fact much better than for several years although hay with a good many has been scarce.

I see some farmers are in favor of cutting the cornstalks with stalk-cutters and plowing them under, and others, still, break them down and rake and burn them. I have tried both ways. and think it is better to cut them and plow them under, as it is poor policy to keep taking everything off the land and never returning anything to keep up its fertility.

Hogs are worth \$3.30 to \$3.50; corn, 18c; heat, 60c to 90c; postoes, 70c; butter, 12½c eggs, 6c; oats, 25c. L. Z. S.

COPE, Jackson Co., April 21.-This place is 16 miles NE of Topeka. At present the prospect of the husbandman is very encouraging. Have had some fine showers recently and the wheat and grass are growing finely. The ground is in fine condition for planting corn, and many of the farmers are planting. Oats that were sown early are looking well. There is a large amount of flax being put in here as it has been considered a paying crop by those who have tried it heretofore.

Stock is now doing well on the grass and is generally free from disease. The prespect for fruit never was better. Peaches, plums, cherries, apples and pears are now in full bloom and present a beautiful appearance, truly lovely, and give promise in due seasen of an abundance. The winds have been on a high pressure for sometime, and have caused a free circulation of Kansas free soil. Think I have never seen so much in any of the twenty-three springs I have seen in Kansas

I read the "farm letters" in the FARMER with much pleasure. They give what is going on in all parts of the state and the condition of the weather, crops, stock, &c. Success to the J. W. WILLIAMS. KANSAS FARMER.

Read "Oregon and California" advertisement

Personally, our knowledge of the chufa, and its cultivation, is very limited, but from the flattering testimonials of men whose words are to be credited, we are of the opinion that this crop is too much neglected. Chufas may be planted during the months of March, April and May. It is recommended to plant them in rows three feet apart, from ten to twelve inches apart in the row. The nuts ripen in the early fall, and if allowed to remain in the ground are preserved until the following spring. Grass and weeds should be kept down. The chufa is a very prolific beare, nutritious and easily

large amount of testimony published by men whose veracity is unquestioned-Southern Live-Stoak Journal.

For diarrhoss, dysentery, bloody-flux, cramps a stomach, and cholic, whether affecting adults, children, or infants, Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smartweed is a sovereign remedy. It is compounded from the best brandy, Jamai ca ginger, smart-weed or water-pepper, anodyne soothing and healing gums. For colds, rheumatisms, neuralgic affections, and to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks it is invaluable cents by druggists.

Good Evidence.

When such men as Rev. Dr. Rankin, Rev. When such men as Rev. Dr. Rankin, Rev. Dr. Harvey, Prof. Green, Dr. Bartine, Col. John K. McChesney, E. W. Neff, and a host of others equally trustworthy, certify over their own signatures to the marvelous efficacy of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in the diseases for which it is recommended, it is time to dismiss doubts on the subject. to dismiss doubts on the subject.

From the "Old Salamander" Drug House, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 12, 1880. Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. L. Gentlemen,—We trust our order will reach you in season to be premptly filled. The de-mand for your Safe Remedies, especially the Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, is continuous and increasing, and our customers speak in the high-est terms of their value. Several cases of cures which have come under our observation are com-plete and most remarkable. Very truly yours, Van Schack, Stevenson & Co.

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

Always buy "The Best" at Skinners. A Successful Dairyman

is the one that makes uniform "gilt-edged" but-ter the season through, and sends his butter to market in perfect condition. The best dairy-men all through the country have by long and varied experience found that there is no article so perfectly adapted to keeping up the golden June color, now absolutely necessary in order to realize the best price, as is Wells, Richard-son & Co's. Perfected Butter Color, made at Burlington, Vt. Buy it at the druggists, or send for descriptive circular.

The McKay Bros. are going to start a large fish, oyster game, poultry, butter and egg depot in Denver, Oolorado, early this fall. The farmers in and around the vicinity of Topeka will find a cash market for all kinds of poultry, game, butter, eggs, &c., at McKay Bros. fish, oyster, game and poultry depots, No. 249 Kansas Avenue, near Sth avenue, South Topeka, and No. 90, Kansas Avenue, near Laurent street, North Topeka, for which the highest restricts. North Topeka, for which the highest cash price will be paid as they will depend principally upon Topeka to furnish their Denver market with poultry, butter, eggs, &c .- North Topeka

The sale of lands during the month of March, by the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Kailway company, formerly Kansas Pacific Railway, were 16,474 acres.

H. Griffith, Topeka, Kas., will sell Jerusalem Artichokes at \$1.00 per bushel.

Timely Caution.

Genuine Hop Bitters are put up in square paneled, amber-colored bottles, with white la-bel on one side printed in black letters, and green hop cluster, and on the other side vellow paper with red letters; revenue stamp over the cork. This is the only form in which genuine Hop Bitters are put up, and the sole right to make, sell and use them is granted to the Hop Bitters Manufacturing Company, of Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont., by patents, copyright N. Y., and Toronto, Ont., by patents, copyright and trade mark. All others put up in any other way or by any one else, claiming to be like it, or pretending to contain hops, by whatever names they may be called, are bogus and unfit for use, and only put up to sell and cheat the people on the credit and popularity of Hop Ritters. y patents, copyright

Go to Skinner, the "Old Reliable" Shoe Dealer of Topeka.

Throat diseases always commence with a cold, cough, or unusual exertion of the voice. These incipient symptoms are allayed by the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches, which if neglected often result in a chronic trouble of the throat.

My Good Woman.

My Good woman.

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which has no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once. month. Try it at once.

Greater than Gold.

"I value Marsh's Golden Balsam far greater than gold. It has cured me of incipient con sumption, and my child of a terrible cough."—

sumption, and my child of a terrible cough."—
[Mrs. Emma Allen, St. Joseph, Mo.
"For several years I suffered with a cough
and an affection of the throat and lungs. I
used many medicines, none of which did me
much good. I was discouraged. Finally I tried
Marsh's Golden Balsam, and this great remedy
cured me. I hold it in high esteem."—[C. H.
Jones, Lawrence, Kans.
Marsh's Golden Balsam is for sale by all
prominent druggists. Large bottles 50 cents

prominent druggists. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00. Sample bottle free.

A Good Piano

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper says: A good piano at a fair price is one of the wants of the times. An instrument that is durable, that is substantially made, and has all those qualities of tone which make a first-class pi-ano, can be had from the Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York, from \$150 to \$400. For over thirty-eight years their factory has been producing pianos, and adopting every new inven-tion which has proved itself to be valuable a very prolific beare, nutritious and easily cultivated. A light soil suits them best. One acre of chufas for fattening hogs is said to be equal to four acres of cora. Whether this be true or not we cannot say, but that the crop is a most valuable one for the purpose named, we have no hesitancy in asserting, viewing the 8 and 9 🖀

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent, on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call on

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness. Loss of Manhood, and all disordens brought on by indiscre-tion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredents' Addaoss DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Mar kets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce

Poultry and Game. Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 294 and 92 Kansas Avenue. CHICKENS—Live, per 402. 3.00@2.75@3.60
Dressed, per lb .08
TURKEYS—Live, per lb .08
DUCKS—per doz. 2.00@3.30

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

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2...

" Fall No 3...

" Fall No 4...

CORN — White...

" Yellow...

OATS — Per bu...

R Y E — Per bu...

BARLEY—Per bu...

FLOUR—Per 190 lbs...

" No 2...

" No 3...

" Rye...

CORN MEAL...

CORN CHOP...

CORN & OATS...

BRAN...

Hide and Tallow Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. HIDES—Green
Green, calf.
Bull and stag.
Dry flint prime
Dry Salted, prime
Dry damaged
TALLOW
SHEEP SKINS.

Butchers' Retail.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed, good medium, 50 to 55c; tub-washed coarse and dingy, 45 to 53c; washed fleece, mediun 45 to 52c; washed fleece, fine, 35 to 48c; washed fleec coarse 40 to 48c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 30c; unwashed fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium 32 to 35 unwashed coarse, 26 to 52c.

St. Louis Wool Market.

The New Clip comes in slowly, yet a steady if slight increase in receipts is noticeable; and with the farger offerings has come a weaking in price. Unwashed, g1½ to 33% for or slightly burry and 35c for choice medium; tub washed at 51½ for black and 56½ for notice. We quote: Tub-washed—choice 53 to 55c, medium 48 to 50c, dingy and low 40 to 45c; Unwashed—medium combing 35 to 35c, coarse and common do 28 to 31½c, medium 38 to 33½c, coarse and low 28 to 30c, light fine 26 to 27c, heavy fine 22 to 23c, Burry, black and cotted, 5 to 15c per lb less.

Markets by Telegraph, May 11.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS-Steady.

RAILROAD BONDS-Active but unsettled, and generally sympathized with the downward course of the stock market.

STATE SECURITIES-Dull.

BAR SILVER-\$1 14/4.

MONEY-5 to 6 per cent.; closing active.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-5 to 6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE-B. B., steady; 60 days, \$4 \$4/4; sight, \$4 \$7.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Coupons of 1881..... New 41/2's (registered)... Coupous.... New 4's (registered)... DOUDONS...
DOUDONS...
DACIFIC SIXES—95; new 125.
MISSOURI SIXES—5108/4,
ST. JOE—8106,
C. P. BONDS—51 12/4,
U. P. Bonds—first, \$1 10,
LAND GRANTS—81 15,
SINKING FUNDS—Not quoted.

Kansas City Produce Market.

WHEAT—Receipts, 2.728 bushels; shipments, 3,599 bushels; in store, 161,521 bushels; market steady; No. 2 nominat; No. 3, 97½c; No. 4, 90c bid.

CORN—Receipts, 10,881 bushels; shipments, 17,607 bushels; in store, 10,155 bushels; market steady; No. 2 white mixed, 29c; No. 2 white mixed 30½ bid.

OATS—No. 2, 26c bid.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Nominal.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 9 to 9½c per dozen.

BUTTER—Weak but unchanged.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Receipts for 48 hours, 334; shipments, 127; market steady and fairly active.
HOGS—Receipts for 48 hours, 655; shipments none; market firmer and 5 to 100 higher; sales ranging at \$3 65 to 40 bulk at \$3 90 to 40 of 100 higher; sales ranging at \$365 to 40 bulk at \$3 90 to 40 higher; sales ranging at \$3 65 to 40 bulk at \$3 90 to 40 higher; sales ranging at \$3 00 to 3 45.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers, \$4 20 to 4 25; bacon \$4 25 to 4 30; heavy shipment, \$4 30 to 4 40; regular heavy, \$3 75 to 4 10; receipis 7,200; shipments, 2,100; CATTLE—Active; light shipping steers of 900 to 1,000 pounds, \$3 90 to 4 25; good steers of 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, \$4 30 to 4 60; choice to fancy heavy, \$4 60; cowsand heliers, \$2 90 to 3 25; feeders, \$3 50 to 4 00; receipts, 3,000; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Clipped higher, \$3 50 to 4 75; wooled, unchanged; fair to fancy \$4 50 to 6 00; receipts, 300; shipments, none.

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—Unsettled but generally higher: No. 2

spring \$1 17 to 1 17½ cash and May; 1 11¾ June: 1 05¾
July: 93½ August; No. 3 spring, 96; rejected, 82 to 86.

CORN—Easier; 85½c ash and May 35 to 36½c June;
36¾ to 36½c August; rejected, 31½c.
OATS—Active but a shade higher; 30½c cash; 25¾
June: 27¾c July.

RYE—Steady and in fair demand; 78½c.
BARLEY—Steady and in fair demand; 90c.
PORK—Strong and higher; \$10 10 cash; \$10 12½
June: \$10 10 July.

LARD—Steady and in fair demand; \$6 87½ to 6 90
June: \$6 92½ 6 95 July.

BULK MFATS—Shoulders, \$4 62; short ribs, \$6 25,
TIMOTHY—\$2 20 to 2 25.

St. Louis Produce Market.

51. LOUIS Froques market.

FLOUR-Dull; fancy, 550 asked; choice, \$510 to 515; family, \$485 to 495.

WHEAT—Onened better, declined; No. 2 red, \$112½ to 112 cash; \$105½ to 105½ June; 72½ to 92c August; No. 3 do, \$107½; No. 4 do, \$100.

CORN—Dull; 32½ cash; 33½e May; 34 to 34½ July; 34½ to 35c August.

OATS—Firmer; 30½ to 31c cash; 30½c May.

RYE—Scarce and higher; 87c.

BARLEY—No market.

PORK—Firm and slow; \$10 25 asked.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Citicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 5,000; market active and somewhat higher; good light in sharp demand, \$4 490 4 46; some common to fair, \$4 10 to 4 40; choice heavy \$4 45 to 4 60.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,500; shipments, 2,000; weaker, but good steady and active; common to good shipping 20c lower, \$4 00 to 4 40; choice, \$4 60 to 4 90; butchers, steady, \$2 20 to 3 90; stockers, quiet, \$2 90 to 3 40; feeders \$3 60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none; firm; clipped, \$4 40 to 5 90; wooled, \$5 60 to 6 10.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS—Market steady. FLOUR—9s to 12s ed. WHEAT—Winter, 9s 8d to 10s 6d; spring do 9s to

CORN-New, 4s 10%d.
CHEESE-75s.
OATS-6s, 3d.
PORK-66s.
BEEF-72s.
BEEF-72s.
BACON-Long clear middles, 33s 6d; short clear, 35s
LARD-Cwt, 57s 3d.
These goods are especially cheap, and a good assortment to select from.

London Market.

A cable to the Chicago Journal says: CATTLE—Dull; 15½ to 16½. American cattle duil. SHEEP—Firmer; 15 to 18c.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. May-Upland, 23 to 25; second bottom, 21 to 22; bot-NAY—Upland, 28 to 20; second contain, 3 00 to 3 25. om hay, 18 to 20; FLOUR—Colorado, 3 30 to 3 50; Graham, 3 00 to 3 25. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, 1 60. WHEAT—2 00 to 2 15 ₹ cwt. CORN—1 15 to 1 20 ₹ cwt. OATS—Colorado, 2 00 to 2 25; state, 1 85 to 2 60 ≩ cwt. BARLEY—1 75 to 1 85 ₹ cwt.

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES

PRODUCE, FOULTRY YEGETABLES.

EGGS—PER dozen, ranch 20 to 22c; state, 17 to 18c.
BUTTER—Ranch, \$\pi\$ \textbf{b}\$, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 40c; creamery, \$35 to 40;
poor, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 5c \$\pi\$ \textbf{b}\$
POTATOSS—\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 5c \$\pi\$ \textbf{b}\$
POTATOSS—\$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 18c \$\pi\$ cwt: Greeley Mortons 2 40; Greeley Early Rose, 2 50 to 2 75
TURKEYS—Dressed, 18 to 18c \$\pi\$ \textbf{b}\$
CHICKENS—Dressed, 15 to 16c \$\pi\$ \textbf{b}\$

Mew Advertisements.

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

MILLET.

Amber Sugar Cane Seed. 5 cents per pound postage paid. 10 lb or bushel lots at reduced price.

Climax Reapers & Mowers CANTON CULTIVATORS.

McCormick Harvester and Binder

S. H. DOWNS' Seed House and Farm Machinery.

Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka, Kansas.

Merchants Read This.



To those subject to ills incident to the vexations of client and a feeling of debility and fretfulness, we say with out equivocation, take Simmons Liver Regulator. This is unequal'd in the cure of piles, constitution in the cure of piles, constitu

"Having been a great sufferer for many years from general debility and indigestion, I concluded to try your valuable medicine (Simmons Regulator) in small doses and found it to be what it was recommended for. You can use my name at any time you wish in its praise.

J. F. DUMAS, Wish in its praise.

Merchant, Haddock, Ga."

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

WANTED

By a Scotchman (Married) a situation as Farm Man ager. Good references. Address FARMER Leavenworth, Kansas.

Sweet Potato Plants. Largest Stock, Best Varieties, Lowest Rates. BEST SHIPPING FACILITIES.

J. T. WILLIAMSON, St, Louis Avc. and Mulberry Sts, Kansas City, Mo.



BARNES' FOOT POWER MA-FIFTEEN

Machines Sent on Trial.

Say where you read this and send for catalogue W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Winnebago Co., Ill.

California and Oregon.

The Oregon State Fair will be held at Salem, Oregon, July 1st, 1890. An excursion party will leave Chicago for the Paelific coast. Wednesday, June 16, 1880, by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Round Trip Tickets: Chicago to San Francisco and return, \$130; Chicago to Salem, Oregon \$167 50. Tickets good for return 60 days, or 90 if desired For particulars address Rev. Isaac Dillon, Methodist Book Concern, Chicago.

Strayed or Stolen.

From A. McKeever, Valley Falls, Kansas, about six months ago, one bright Sorrel Horse, about 15½ hands high, large star in face, dark spot or link on right hip, collar marks, good style. A liberal reward for recovery or information leading to.

May 4, 1880. A McKEEVER, Valley Falls, Kas.



AGAIN,

Bartholomew&Co

Cheviots, Shirtings, Jeans, Tweeds. Cottonades.

For Farmers' and artisans' wear.

Muslins. Shirtings, Calicos, Ginghams.

Tickings, Dress Goods, Black Alpaca, Black Cashmeres, Spring Dress Goods, Lawns, Percales, White Goods, New Spring Hosiery, New Spring Gloves, New Kid Gloves, Parasols, Embroideries, Corsets, Laces and Buttons, Mens' Shirts, Mens'

Overalls, and almost everything in Ladies' and Gents' furnishing goods,

BARTHOLOMEW & Co's

Cheap Cash Store.

177 Kansas Avenue, TOPEKA - - KAS

Washburn College



The Fall Term Opens on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1880.

Four courses of study optional—Business, Scientific, Classical, Preparatory and Collegiate.

Excellent rooms for young men in the College Hail at from 25 to 50 cents per week. Good table board at The Hartfert Cottage for

22.00 per week.

The Hartford Cottage for young ladies is now completed. Rooms furnished for the most part at from 20 to 50 cents per week. The domestic arrangement is on the Mount Holyoke plan. Each young lady aids in household work to the extent of about an hour a day, under the personal supervision of the matron.

In quality of instruction, in attractive and comfortable facilities for room and board at exteremly low rates, and in increasing appliances of Library. Cabinet and Apparatus, the College now offers unusual inducements to youth of both sexes desirous of securing a thorough doucation. Address,

PETER McVICAR, President,

Golden Belt Route KANSAS CITY TO DENVER

Kansas Division Union Pacific Ry. (Formerly Kansas Pacific Railway).
Only Line running its Entire Train to Denver

and Arriving

Many Hours in Advance of all Other Lines from Kansas
City or Leavenworth. Denver is 114 miles nearer Kansas City by this Line than by any other. The Denver Fast Express with Pullman Day Coaches and Stepers runs through To Denver in 32 Hours.

To Denver in 32 Hours.

The Kanasa Express Train Leaves Kanasa City at 11 every Evening and runs to Ellis, 302 miles West. The First-Class Coaches of this train are seated with the Celebrated Horton Reclining Chairs. All Persons en-route to Mining Points in Colorado should go via the Kanasa Division of the Union Pacline Railway. All persons going to the West should pass through this Ferrite Golden Belt by daylight, thus affording the First Wheat Producing Stite, and fourth, the Production of corn. This state possesses superior advantages to agriculturists. Thousands of acres yet to be opened to actual settlement under the Homestead Act, and the Union Pacific has eg. 500 mine farms for sale in Kanasa.

Thos. L. Kimball, General Pass, and Ticket Agent, Kanasa City, Mo. John Mult, Freight Agent, Kanasa City, Mo. S. T. Smith, Gen'l Supt, Kanasa City, Mo. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Supt, Kanasa City, Mo. D. E. CORNELL, Gen'l Supt, Kanasa City, Mo. Gen'l Supt, Kanasa City, Mo.

IF YOU HAVE A GARDEN, YOU NEED



ESTABLISHED 1845. 150 pages. Over 800 Illustrations, and a Beautifully Colored Plate of Panales. Malled for 10 Cents. BLISS ILLUSTRATED AMATEUR'S GIIDE TO THE FLOWER AND KITCHEN GARDEN contain managemental information on content of the content of th more practical information on gardening than many high-priced books. Our list comprise 2,000 varieties Flower Seeds, 1,000 varieties Bulbs and Plants, 200 varieties Flower Seeds, 1,000 varieties Potacos, etc. 270 page varieties Vegetable Seeds, 5,001 varieties Potacos, etc. 270 page 600 Hightration, 2,600,000, vage colored plates of flowers. Price: paper covers, 25 sents; pand in mutile, \$1,00. varieties Potatoes, etc., 270 pages, ever 600 litustrations, 2 double-page colored plates of Bowers. Price: paper covers, 25 cents; bound in muslin, 21,00.

BLISS' ILLUSTRATED POTATO SATAGESTS.

50 pages. A valuable treatise on the Potato and descriptive list of all the principal varieties grown. Professer Illustration. Price 10 cents. B. K. BLISS & SORS, 34 Dercks 12, Fow Tork, E.O.

AGENTS WANTED For the handsomest and CHEAPEST BIBLES Ever formished Ayents, FORSHER & MCMAKIN, CASH PREMIUMS

Literary and A omesic

Requiescat.

ALFRED TENNYSON. Fair is her cottage in its place,
Where you broad water sweetly, smoothly glides. It sees itself from thatch to base Dream in the sliding tides.

And fairer she, but ah how soon to die! Her quiet dream of life this hour may cease. Her peaceful being slowly passes by To some more perfect peace.

A Lamp Mat.

Demorest's Magazine gives a handsome design for a lamp mat. Cut a round piece of red cloth nine inches in diameter, then cut a hole in the centre a trifle larger than the base of the lamp, fold it in quarter and have it pink red. The braiding design in so simple a pattern is not necessary. The light part of braid pattern is gilt cord caught down in place with blue floss, the mat is canary color, and the flowers are vi- ure." olets. Fasten a piece of card board to the center piece, then fasten it to the circle piece by the thread that goes through the pearl bead in each scollop.

A good way to use up small pieces of new calico is to piece them into a log-cabin quilt. They are so easily made, and are very pretty if put together with a little taste.

BRAMBLERUSH.

A Practical Sweetheart.

A nice young man employed in a cigar store on King street, Toronto, resolved, the other day, to present his intended with a nice pair of boots. He accordingly procured her measure and went into one of the fashionable stores on King street and purchased a \$2 pair of boots. A sliver. In order to make the present appear more valuable he marked \$5 (the amount of a week's wages, we think) upon the soles of the boots, and at his request the clerk put a receipted bill for \$5 into one of the boots. The presentation was made, and the lovers were happy, as lovers should be. But mark the sequel The girl examined the boots in the daylight and was not satisfied. She was convinced that her lover had been cheated in the purchase of such a pair of boots at that price. She decided to go and change them and get a better bargain. The next day she appeared in the store and soticited a pair of boots, price \$4, and politely returned the boots for which she said her husband had paid \$5. The receipted bill was produced, and the boot man found it was impossible to go "behind the returns." The smart girl took her \$4 pair of boots and obtained \$1 in money, and went home happy and satisfied. The boot-seller sent a bill for \$3 to the young man, who promptly paid the difference, but he thinks that girl knows more than he thought, although he has been going with her so long.-Toronto Graphic.

Senator Wade as a Husband.

Mr. Wade was always particular about money matters. He could not bear to owe any man a cent, and to feel that he was pecuniarily under the slightest obligations to any one annoyed him excessively. His wife had a small income, off on a lark." but old Ben would never touch a penny of it. His peculiarity about money matters sometimes actually distressed Mrs. Wade and his friends. His pocket-book was always open to his wife, but she probably during their long married life never was able to induce her husband to accept out of her money the price of a meal. He used to say, "A man does not marry a woman to live off her;" and again, "Every man should keep his own wife." I believe Mr. Wade positively thought it degrading for a man to use a woman's money, and so it is. Once he said to his son, "What your wife has is her own, and what you have is your wife's."

This was Wade's chivalrous idea of the treatment of a wife, and right royally did he practice it in his own household. His courtesy to Mrs. Wade was always so marked as to attract the attention even of strangers. At seventy years of age he was the same fond and devoted lover she had found in him at forty. No two people could possibly have lived more agreeably together. Everything Mrs. Wade did or said was exactly right in the estimation of her husband, and during the entire course of his long married life, he probably never had a disloyal thought or occasioned his wife a moment's uneasiness.—Philadelphia Press.

An Easy Death.

Dr. Sam Johnson was a dear lover of tea, and drank it freely. On a certain occasion he chanced to be taking tea in company where was present a woman who not only held the fragrant herb in holy horror, but who believed It is wholly otherwise in the trading and farmit to be poison. She sat near the doctor, and beheld him receive his sixth cup. She had borne it thus far in silence, but when she saw the good man about to empty another cup, after having drank five of them, she felt it her duty to speak, which she did, feelingly and emphati-

"My dear Dr. Johnson, do you know what you are doing? Do you know that you are drinking poison? If you are given to that habit, you may be sure it is killing you."

The burly doctor looked at her, first in amaze and then quizically, with the waiting cup susdended. With a reverent nod he replied :

"Madam, I thank you for your concern in my welfare, but on my account you need not be alarmed. I have been many, many years at and as calmly placid!"

And he raised the cup to his lips. A physician who had been called to attend

sion of that pernicious berry? Coffee, sir, is a slow poison!"

"I should say slow," replied Fontenelle, sipping away at his beverage, "I have, within my own remembrance, been drinking it, daily and freely, for over sixty years."

He lived to be 100 years old.

It very frequently happens that the girl who has the most bang to her hair has the biggest holes in the heels of her stockings.

Knick-Knacks.

Says Josh Billings: "If you kant trust a man entirely, let him skip; this trieing to get the other to please the fancy. The center of an average on honesty alwuzz haz been a fail-

> She was plump and beautiful, and he was wildly fond of her. She hated him, but woman-like, she strove to catch him. He was a

> It was an Irish barrister who, growing eloquent in his plea, exclaimed: "When we look back on the paths of the future, we see footprints of an Almighty hand."

"Mr. Smith, father wants to borrow your paper. He only wants to read it." "Well, go back and tell your father to send his supper. Tell him I only want to eat it."

What was it? I went out in the woods and got it. After I got it I looked for it. The more I looked for it the less I liked it. I bro't it home in my hand, because I couldn't find it.

A lady told her little son, who was teasing for something to eat, to wait until breakfast. With a tear in his eye, he burst out: "I jest honestly sometimes think your're a step-moth-

Grease the griddle, 'Liza Jane, And bake the toothsome slap-jack, This is the season when we love To leave accustomed hard-tack.

It being claimed by one of the sterner sex that man was made first and lord of creation, the question was asked by an indignant beauty how long he remained lord of creation. "Till he got a wife," was the reply.

'A school boy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied, "If you please, sir, I should like to have it on the Italian system of penmanship—the heavy strokes upward, and the downward ones light."

"Edward, you have disobeyed your grandmother, who told you just now not to jump down these steps." "Grandma didn't tell us not to, papa. She only came to the door and said, 'I wouldn't jump down those stairs, boys;' and I shouldn't think she would, an old lady like her."

A teacher asked: "What bird is large enough to carry off a man?" Nobody knew: but one little girl suggested "a lark." And then she explained, "Mamma said papa wouldn't be home until Saturday, because he had gone

The following message, intending to break man who had just been killed by a railroad accident: "Dear Madam:-Your husband is unavoidably detained for the present. To-morrow an undertaker will call on you with the full particulars."

The rise in the price of paper, has made us feel kindly towards the spring poets, who are about to gush in flowing verse. You need not be particular about writing only on one side of the paper for the present. Write on the outside, inside, front side, back side, right side, left side, write on the edges, and let a neat little rhyme run kitty cornered across every white space left after the poem is complete. It will make a difference of about \$1,000 a year to us on the sales of waste paper, but what's a trifle like this compared with the encouragement of genius ?- New Haven Register.

Women in Russia.

In the diverse conceptions of woman's claims and functions encountered up and down the scale of ranks in Russia, we have the most decisive proof of the duel between the crust of refinement and the culture superposed by Catherine II. and the organic structure of old Muscovy. As regards the high society of St. Petersburg, or even the middle grades of the nobility, or of civil and military functionaries throughout the country, it is certain that the ladies are at least equal, perhaps superior, in breeding and education, to the men. ing class, which constitutes the mass of the population, and whose ideas and customs keep the impress of Asiatic or Byzatine manners. Indeed, the contempt for the female sex, and the debased condition of the wife, subjected to ignominious ceremonies at the time of her marriage, and to ignoble treatment on the part of her husband, are precise features of indigenous Russian life which have most shocked foreign travelers from the sixteenth century up to our own day. It is to Herbertstein, who disclosed to continental Europe the interior of Muscovy, that we owe the familiar story of the Russian woman married to a German, who complained of her husband's frigidity, because he had not once beaten her. There is a national proverb to the same effect, "Love your wife as your this work, and if, as you say, it is killing me, it own soul, and beat her like your fur jacket."

must be an easy death to die. Let me hope "A husband's cuffs leaves no mark," is zn- his music. If cloudy, rainy seasons he plays 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c., Meriden, Ct. that your exit may be as vigorously healthful other adage put in a wife's mouth. Where sombre music in minor chords; and when the such manners are consecrated by tradition, it is not to be expected that public opinion should recognize in blows and maltreatment an ade Fontenelle, found the great author sipping cof- quate ground for divorce. The moujik cannot horrible discord imaginable. Suddenly a be made to understand how his right to chastise "My dear sir, do you expect medicine can his helpmate can be questioned, and when he is cure you while you persist in drinking the infu- summoned for this offense before a magistrate, serenely explains that the victim was his wife, his property.

Here and there the popular songs bear traces of the griefs which in the rough furrows of daily life the Russian woman finds it prudent to conceal. "Ages have rolled away," says the poet Nekrasof, "the whole face of the earth has brightened, only the sombre lot of a moujik's wife heaven forgets to change." And the same poet makes one of his village heroines say, apropos of the enfranchisement of the serfs, "Providence has forgotten the nook where it hid the keys of woman's emancipation." In a word, the wife of the Muscovite peasant seems to have been until recently the slave of the slave, and to have borne on her head the whole weight of a double edifice of servitude. Yet it may be that to rehabilitate her a little liberty and comfort would suffice, and probably the freedom of the serf will in the end be complemented by the elevation of his companion. Already in some communes there are gleams of a new order, the mother of adult children, for instance, enjoying a certain consideration.

What a Single Cent Did.

A singular financial transaction occurred in an office a day or two since. By some means or other it happened that the office boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office boy two cents. One day last week the office boy, having a cent in his pocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed it over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid half of his debt by giving it to the cashier. The latter handed it back to the boy, saying that he only owed him one cent. The office boy again passed the cent to the clerk, who passed it to the cashier, who passed it back to the boy, and the boy discharged his entire debt by handing it to the clerk, thereby squaring all accounts. Thus it may be seen how great is the benefit to be derived from a single cent if only expended judiciously.-N. Y. Tribune.

Whipped Cream.

A very delicate whipped cream can be made as follows: Put a pint of fresh cream in a bowl! add to it four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, ten drops each of lemon, vanilla and bitter almond essence, and whip it with an egg beater or cream whip until the surface is covered with a thick froth; then let it rest for one minute. remove the froth with a skimmer and put it in a colander set over a dish; again whip the cream until the froth rises and remove it as be fore, placing it in the colander; continue to repeat this process until no more froth will rise, when use the cream. If the whipped cream is allowed to stand for two or three hours in a cool place, it will become quite firm enough to use for Charlotte Russe.

extracts its tannic acid, thus making it both bitter and unwholesome; but the water with which it is made should always be boiling hot -not water which has been bolling for a long time and sending off some of its valuable elements in the steam, but fresh water brought to the boiling point and used at once. As a pleasant variation from the usual way of serving tea, we give the Russian method, which is to add a slice of lemon and about a teaspoonful of lemon juice to each cup of the fragrant beverage; no milk should be used, but sugar may be added to suit individual tastes.

Chocolate Layer Cake.

Two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three cups of flour, five eggs, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of soda; take nearly a cup of grated chocolate; sweeten to taste; add milk enough to moisten—about half a cupful; flavor with vanilla and spread between the layers;

If you have a painted floor, keep soap and soap-suds off it for it spoils the brightness of the paint, makes it soft and then it peels off, leaving the floor looking worse than if it had not been painted.

If your floor has not been painted, keep soap off of it, for it gives it a dirty, grimy look, and keeps growing worse all the time. Just take clean, hot water, put in a teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia into a three-gallon pail of water, stirit, and with a clean, long-handled mop, rub the floor all over, then wipe it off with clean water. It will take a little while to get the gray out of the boards, but it will come out after a time, and you will find it far easier to keep your floor white and nice, than it was when cleaned with soap or suds.

Another thing, when you get your floor all washed, if you would ring your mop out of the clean water, and go around the room and wipe the drips all off the base boards, and take a part of the mop and wipe out the crevices, you would save a great deal of hard work, and backache too.

Blind Tem, when at home, in Georgia, lives in a building about two handred yards from the house, and there remains alone with his piane, playing all day and night, like one possessed with madness. Bad weather has an effect upon

sun shines and the birds sing, he indulges in waltzes and light music. Sometim's he will hammer away for hours, producing the most change comes over him, and he indulges in magnificeut bursts of harmony, taken from the best productions of the masters. Since his childhood he has been an idiot, and he played nearly as well at the age of seven as he does now; but now his reportoire is much larger, as he can play anything he has ever heard. He now plays about 7,000 pieces, and picks up new ones everywhere. It is a curious fact that he will not play Sunday-school music if he can help it, having a great dislike for it.

A Word to Farmer Boys.

Spring is here once more, and, with it, the merry birds. It is a known fact, to almost every one, that their place of abode is in the woods. And how they serve to cheer up all nature! Just take a stroll in the woods, some pleasant suuny evening, when the thermometer stands at, or above, the figure 50°; take a seat under the shade of a tree, and listen to the shrill, sweet, clear notes as they are poured out from the little warblers' throats. Again, just make some kind of a hideous noise, and frighten them away beyond hearing. How dull the scene! The very atmosphere seems to change; and your feeling (that was so buoyant such a short while before) seems to forsake you entirely. Just think of it! This much change in yourself, in a healthy state! Then how must it be with an invalid! Just let a sick person's bed be placed by a window which is shaded by flowers, and let the cool, fragrant air float in. How much will the feeling of that invalid be changed! But let there be a merry, free warbler outside, and how much it will add Then, boys, never molest the birds, nor break up their nests, for your mother may yet be sick, your sister may yet be sick, or your brother may yet be sick, and, as the birds are such a consolation to the sick, I give you these few words of advice-harm not the innocent birds .- Fruit Farm.

The ballot box is the place to right our wrongs. Put honest, clear-headed farmers in office, then you can expect the interest of the farmer to be regarded and the rights of those not farmers respected and protected. Then peace and prosperity will crown us as a nation.

Advertisements.

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

A Very Valuable

when use the cream. If the whipped cream is allowed to stand for two or three hours in a cool place, it will become quite firm—enough to use for Charlotte Russe.

Russian Tea.

Russian Tea.

Tea should never be boiled, because boiling extracts its tannic acid, thus making it both bitter and unwholesome; but the water with bitter and unwholesome; but the water with the state of the stock business, with either sheep or cattle.

Address Proprietor of KANSAS FARMER. KANSAS FARMER.

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We have for sale very cheap and all in splendid condition patent Coll Heater, three hundred gallon vat, Curd Drain-r and Racks, Six Serew Press and Hoops, Milk weigh can and Scales, Force pump and hose, whey pump, all complete mp and hose, whey pump all comple res and fittings. Address, FORT SCOTT FOUNDRY, Fort Scott, Kansas.

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Sells Crab Apple Trees and other Fruit trees; Ever greens and other ornamental Trees; Shrubs, Vines etc. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited.

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Cross Eyes straightened. Near and Far Sight, and Astigmatism corrected with proper glasses, etc., etc.

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To contract for 600 Ewes, two years old, seven eighths Merino, to be delivered at Kinsley, Edwards county, Kansas, between September 18th and October 1st, 1880. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210, Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill

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Price 15 cents each, two for 25 cents.
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\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 out fit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, M

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

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

50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c Agts Outfit, 19c. CONN CARD Co., Northford, Ct 50 Chromo, Glass. Scroll, Wreath and Lace cards, 10c Try us. CHROMO CARD CO. Northford Ct,

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

50 Motto, Gold, Floral, Scroll, Snowflake cards. 10cts. Agts Samples, 19c. Stevens Bros, Northford, Ct. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 fee. Stinson & Co., Portland, Me

HILDER AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages, 11 lilustrated with birds, scrolls, etc, in colors, and 47 Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 19c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

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

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

lso Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberries &c. and Descriptive List Free. T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the week ending May 12.

Cowley county-J. S Hunt, clerk. ONY—Taken up April 12, 1889, by J. W. Dolgram, Rich-1 up, one bright bay mare pony, 3 years old, about 1-da high, branded U S on left shoulder, small white spot brohead and white hind feet, valued at \$20.

Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by L. W. Moore, March 17, 1880, Lane O Pottowatosie tp, one sorrel horse, 7 years old, both nd feet white, 16 hands high, valued at \$50.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk HORSE—Taken up by Mrs Gideou Corney, April 6, 1880, Warren tp, one black horse about 10 years old, 14 hands high, slit in each ear, valued at \$15.

Strays for the week ending May 5.

Bourbon County-L. B. Welch, Clerk. RE—Taken up April 5, 1890, by Stephen D Newell, ol bood tp, one gray mare supposed to be four years old, le hands high, valued at \$60. LE—Also one bay mare mule 2 years old, and valued at \$20.
MULE—Also, one black horse mule two years old, value ULE-Also, one black horse mule two years old, valued

MULE—Also, one mare mule two years old, no marks or MULE—Also, one mare mule two years old, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at \$50. Chautauqua County -- C. M. Knapp, Clerk, PONY -- Taken up by Gellieb R. Abrburg, Center tp, Mar, 1880, one claybunk horse pony, black mane and tali, 1890, one claybunk borse pony, black mane and tali, hite spot and the spot on fore knees, black on hind sterlocks and upwards, shod on fore feet, white stripe in rehead, ten years old, valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Thomas Butler, April 7, 1880, on light bay mare pony, about eight years old, left hock enlarged, spotted on both sides, about 13% hands high, no appraisment given.

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk,
PONY—Taken up April 3, 1889, by T C Dunn, Longton tp,
one pony mare, 14 hands high, iron grey, saddle and harness
marks, branded on left hip HB, valued at \$25.

Russell county-C. M. Harshbarger, clerk. MULE—Taken up April 12, 1880, by Joseph S Ulah, Rus-sell tp, one dark roan horse mule, blind in left eye, has sorie on front legs as if from wearing hobbles, about feur year old, valued at \$60. MULE—Also, by the same, one chestnut bay horse mule, four years old, valued at \$60.

SUGAR For different latitudes. Choice varieties. Early Amber and Honduras, 50 fbs or more 15c; less than 60 fbs, 20c; 2½ fbs by mail, \$100. Special rates on large lots. Also my book (by mail) on 8 ugar making, \$100. CANE MILLS and SUGAR MAKERS SUPPLIES. I. A. HEDGES,

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Deodorizer, Disenfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide,

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farm Letters.

northwest from Topeka).-"When will it that were sown on corn ground and plowed in rain?" "Is it ever going to rain?" is the are looking fine. Spring wheat very small; universal talk, now-a-days, here We think it some drilled in on fall plowing (in January) will rain sometime. We have lived through looks well. Farmers commenced planting corn many times when it looked nearly as dubious in our vicinity on the 15th of this month; all as now, but somehow copious rains would al- the planters were going at their full capacity. ways come in time to save our crops and gladden the hearts of the farmers and shorten up in good demand at \$5 per head at five weeks their faces, which get so elongated in their fears old, in ordinary condition, and small at that. of the much-dreaded drouth, which is supposed Many farmers are going into sheep and cattle to be a part and parcel of Kansas climate. In raising. our nine years' experience in Kansas, we have seen no drouth so serious as we have at times in other states. It is crowding us a little closer, just at present, in this locality, than ever be- by running streams, and the best of soil. Only fore. Though rains have fallen around us, we slight rains since November, and very little have had none since last November. As a con- snow. Prairie grass good pasture for stock now sequence, the winter wheat is nearly "gone up." A few pieces of early-sown still carry the pack in the hand like clay. We have the green, and with rain, soon, will make a fair best soil I ever saw to stand drought, I was crop. Spring wheat looks feeble, and unless it raised in Wisconsin, have seen something of rains soon will go back. Farmers have kept northern Illinois, some of central Ohio, someon plowing old land that has been plowed deep thing of western Iowa, and also of eastern and

Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 30c; potatoes, \$1 to \$1.25.

I was probably as much amazed at your Abilene correspondent, as he was at your Wamego correspondent. The idea that the gentle zephyrs that have been transferring so much real estate of late, have much to do with ventilating the roots of growing crops, is really laughable.

I promised to say something in regard to the impropriety of going so far west while there are cheaper lands so much nearer the capital, and better too. There are thousands of acres And I firmly believe that you got my oats that of excellent land between Topeka and Burlingame, for sale at five dollars per acre, a large portion of it. Some is higher-from eight to But I console myself this way about the wheat; ten dollars per acre. There is a large amount you might as well have it as those bad smelling ten dollars per acre. There is a large amount of land in Wabaunsee county for sale at from three to ten dollars per acre, while here land is held at five to ten dollars per acre, and further down the Solomon lands are five to twelve dollars per acre, and some farms sell as high as twenty dollars per acre. No fences, sod houses, would are getting low.

You might as well have it as those had smenning bugs. Now I am willing to compromise in this way. If you will come down here and wash the dirt and pick the straws and sticks out of the eyes of all my stock and my neighbor's I will release you. Law me, grandmother, did you ever see such a day as Sunday was? Did you will are getting low. twenty dollars per acre. No fences, sod houses, or dugouts, generally constitute the improvements, with those who want to sell. There are some fine farms with nice stone houses and pretty fair stables and a few trees, generally more cottonwood than fruit trees. The tree culture claims are generally a failure. One man will take a claim, break his five acres, and before the time to put out his trees, will sell to some other man, who perhaps may plow a little more and hold it a year or two and sell to some more and hold it a year or two and sell to some other man. And so it goes from one to another, no one holding long enough to be obliged to put out his trees. You can't see five timber claims improved between here and Topeka, 200 miles. I very much doubt whether the timber culture act is a benefit to the state. D. S. A.

SULPHUR SPINGS, Cloud Co., April 24 .- I have taken the FARMER since last December. I am better pleased with each succeeding number. I like the idea of sitting down and having a profitable chat with my brother farmers, though I may never see them. After reading one or two letters from one person we seem like old friends. Stoner's feed manger and shelter, Anderson's thatch roof, J. S. Hines' plan of laying hedge, are each worth more than twice the years' cost of the paper. Each of those gentlemen will plesse accept thanks and consider me under obligations for valued information. Also, W. H. Prouty on raising peanuts, as well as others too numerous to mention.

I have had six years experience in breaking and second breaking, or plowing the sod. After careful observation I will have my breaking done in May and June, and not more than two inches deep, or as shallow as a good sod can be turned and laid flat. Breaking may be done in July with good success if there are two or three good crops of old grass to burn, and turn the ashes under. Strike out what can be broke in two or three days and burn and break. Deep breaking furnishes no better rotted sod than shallow, and the soil below the sod pulverizes ne better, as back-setting or crossing cannot be well done unless there is some new ground thrown upon it. It is much heavier work for a team to run a plow in plowing deep breaking than shallow with no better results.

Wheat is looking fine. Early sown (September) Red May never looked better in this neigh-

borhood at this time of year. Odessa, or Grass Wheat, sown on old ground, suffered most; that sown on breaking done in May or June and Kirwir, Phillips Co., April 26, (250 miles back-set in September looks very well. Oats

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Wheat, 75@95c; oats, 30c; corn, 18c; potatoes, 75c@\$1.00.

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Wheat is worth \$1; corn, 30c; potatoes, \$1

would cause an entire failure.

Peach blossoms very scattering on the trees; crop will be very light. Success to the "Old Reliable."

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Augusta, April 19 .- Mr. FARMER, I have debt against you and your northern friends that you need never pay back unless you can haul or cart it back to me. I never, no, never, want it back with the breeze you got it. You cannot deny getting a great portion of my soil.

And I firmly believe that you got my oats that

MOSELEY, BELL & CO. | A. D. BURROWS, Gen' Forwarding Agents, Agt., Mo., Kas., and Col., were up nearly. I am not very confident, but I believe you got a part of my growing wheat.

you Mr. Grassnopper; we are needing rain; wells are getting low.

It is now lambing time with my sheep, and a good many of the lambs are stiff-necked and go about like they are lunting for something and cannot get their heads up to the teat. Some have large kernels under their necks. Please inform me if there is a cause.

Farners are very busy planting corn; some

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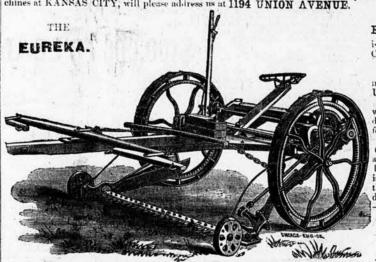
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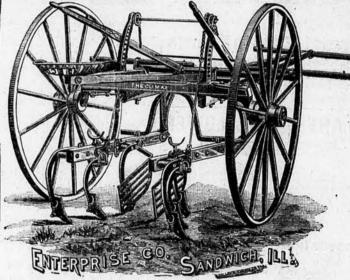
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