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THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors
Topeka, Kansas.

Various Things.

I was amused in reading about the man that made a dog law for himself, but it did not pan out very profitably. It is strange how selfish some men are, and I don't know but I might say all. A man that has sheep wants his sheep protected at public expense; other people's property must be taxed or even destroyed that he may reap the benefit. Why don't the sheep owners ask for an appropriation to build corrals for them? This would be more sensible than this everlasting fight they are making on dogs. But why don't they build their own corrals and take care of their sheep, and if need be keep a shepherd with them, and be as particular in respecting their neighbor's rights as they would have him respect theirs? A feud between neighbors is more than the loss of a good many sheep, or dogs either. But there are men, and women too, that have dogs that they consider of more value than many sheep, and get mad quicker on having a favorite dog killed, than they would at the loss of ten times as much value in any other way. I would advise sheep owners to go right to work and protect their sheep with a good dog proof corral, and quit all this nonsense about dog laws. Because there are some bad and worthless dogs, that is no reason why we should make unjust and unconstitutional laws. Next in order let me notice the

FINANCIAL REPORT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.
You say "this report shows to the tax-payers how every cent of their money has been expended." This is wonderful. Just look it over and tell me what they did with 55 cents rebate that was due me on tax I paid them last December. It is my opinion, that if the tax-payers knew just what was done with their money, or a good many cents of it, they would open their eyes. I have looked over several tax receipts of that county and not one of them is correct, else I am an ass and can't figure. I wish you would send me one of "them" pamphlets. I want to see where they put that 55 cents they robbed me of last fall. If they have given it to some poor widow I shall be more than satisfied. Valley Falls receipts that I have examined for the year 1877, I think, is an even six per cent tax. That is pretty good for a county out of debt. If the people, tax-payers, would study the question of taxation so as to thoroughly understand it, and then act unitedly and cut off about nine-tenths of taxation, they would do more to help themselves than to study agricultural works the balance of their lives.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The pamphlet you discuss in the FARMER was evidently prepared by an agent of the silver mining corporations. Anything for them to make silver more valuable. That is what they are after. It is simply a cropping out of selfishness. An unlimited coinage of silver would be a grand fraud. Just as much so as unlimited coinage of paper. The government coins money. It is now made of gold, silver, nickel, copper and paper. Now why should the government pay one dollar for a certain amount of gold and silver when these commodities are below that price in the market. There is no good reason why a man with a wagon-load of silver should have it coined into money for himself than a man with a wagon-load of copper, nickel or paper. Silver now occupies its true position and gold should be placed in the same. Let the government go on the market and buy what it wants at the market price; don't that look like business? A good deal more so than the

"GENERAL AVERAGE" MAN,
with his estimate of ten per cent interest for to start a farm, and pay interest and make money. If "General Average" will put at interest \$1,500 at ten per cent and invest the interest every year at the same rate, how long would it be before he, or his descendants following the same plan, would own all the property in the United States? I think it would be not far from 250 years. It is said that the Dutch paid \$24 for Manhattan Island, on which New York is built, but if that \$24 had been put at interest, it would now have amounted to more than double all the property in the United States. Now, while we don't go a cent on laws fixing a rate of interest, and believe no such laws should ever be passed. We do believe the mass of people should be protected, therefore we would abolish all laws for the collection of debts and exempt a homestead of a limited amount from

taxation. Measures of this kind would make money awful cheap. There would be no need of usury laws then. It would be an elephant on the hands of those that had much. But the game now is for the governing class to first make a necessity by robbing the people by taxation, then loan them money and rob them again by usury, and continue this game until the people are all tenants and not much removed from slavery except in name; and, finally, I have been often asked why the FARMER had abandoned its advanced position in defence of the people's rights, that it held some time ago? That question got me, so I will refer it to the editor.

We had no suspicion of this fact before, and are obliged to our correspondent for the hint. We will look into the matter. Some folk lose their balance wheel and go spinning round so fast that they think the world is standing still or going backward. It is possible that our correspondent has struck some of that kind of folk.

Mangold or Field Beet.

Having given your readers some three or four articles under the caption "Corn is King" you may not think me unprejudiced enough to do justice to any root crop that may be raised for the purpose of supplying its place, nor can I, if by "supplying its place" be construed into a recommendation to cultivate roots to the exclusion, or even materially lessening the acreage of corn. For our state nothing can take the place of maize. But domestic animals, like men, enjoy and require an occasional change of food. And they enjoy it because they require it, and thrive upon it.

This being so—and every observing farmer or feeder will readily admit it—what root is best adapted to our soil and climate? Some will give a preference to carrots, others to turnips and others to beets or mangolds. Having experimented, on a small scale; with each, I give a decided preference to the latter.

The mangold wurtzel or "field beet" it is said, was introduced into Great Britain from the continent of Europe, by a Dr. Litsom, a physician of great reputation, and a member of "The Society of Friends," about A. D. 1775.

Like many other vegetables introduced from the continent—the turnip for example—its culture was gradual for some years. It was regarded as a curiosity, rather than as a useful auxiliary to the farmers winter stores, for nearly a quarter of a century after its introduction into the British Isles.

The meaning of the word Mangold or Mangold wurtzel is "root of scarcity," but the success which attended its culture, and the great benefits which British farmers realized from feeding this root, made its title a misnomer by the beginning of the present century.

It soon after found its way to America, but it is not yet cultivated, save in a few of the N. E. states, to such an extent as its merits seem to entitle it. It is capable of accommodating itself to a wide range of climate and to a large variety of soils, but it attains its greatest perfection, and yields its maximum produce on deep friable loams and between the latitudes 30° and 44°. By its long tap root and broad leaves it feeds freely both from the soil, and from the air of heaven, and is less liable to suffer from our summer droughts than any other of our summer crops.

Many varieties of the mangold have been obtained by hybridization and other processes in connection with vegetable physiology. Only a few, however, of the many varieties they obtained are extensively cultivated. They are the long red, long yellow, long orange and orange globe.

If you think your readers will be interested in what I may have to say on these varieties and their adaptability to varying soils, on the food this plant loves to feed upon, on the best mode of cultivation, the best mode of storing and the most profitable time for feeding them out, I must send you a second paper, which, if you say the word, shall be written within the next two or three weeks.

Co-Ro-Lo.

Send No. 2, as soon as possible, as the season for planting will soon be upon us.—[Ed.]

Cottonwood Falls, Chase County.

I saw a communication from "Quiz" in the FARMER of Feb. 26th, in which he speaks of seeing no letters from this part of Kansas. Ours is certainly a county worthy of mention, as it is one of the best stock counties in the state, there is no herd law, and the unlimited range

and abundance of water invites the attention of stock men. If grain raising alone is the object in farming, a better locality cannot perhaps be found, especially for corn, as there is a home market for every bushel raised, and at better prices than shipping rates offer. There is still much unoccupied bottom land which can be bought at low figures, and in production it is equal to any in the state. The wild land can be bought at from \$1.25 to \$10.00 per acre. There is a little vacant government land but none worth cultivating.

Winter wheat is looking fine. Peach buds mostly killed but prospects fair for other fruit. We have quite a number of stock men already in our county, but there is room for plenty more. There are a few fine herds of short-horn grades. Favoring the Herefords, I have profited by an advertisement in your paper and purchased recently of Mr. W. M. Morgan of Irving, Marshall county, a fine thoroughbred of that breed. I find Mr. M., entirely reliable, and his stock just as he represents it.

Our streams are well timbered and wood can be bought in cord at \$1.50 to \$3.00. There is an abundance of stone on or near every section for fencing and building and some of the quarries afford magnificent limestone. Our beautiful Court House at Cottonwood Falls was built from stone procured within a half mile from its site. We find stone the cheapest and best building material and good stone fences are contracted for at \$1.60 and \$1.75 per rod.

Spring work has begun, wheat and oats sown and potatoes planted, but there is danger of the latter freezing just now.

A. EVANS.

Pruning Raspberries.

I want to enquire of some one who has had more experience than I have, how to manage with raspberries. Heretofore I have had so much trouble to keep down the suckers, that I thought I would mulch them this spring, but just how to do that I do not know, I will tell how I have done a few and if it is all wrong I want somebody to tell me so in a hurry, so I can rectify it and do no more so. I see that they sprout at the ends of the roots, before they commence to leave out even and I hoed around the vine or bush, and cut off a good many of the roots. Now, I do not know if it will injure or do them good, to prune the roots severely. I hated to do it but thought I would; then I put on about a bushel of long, coarse manure and threw the earth back around to keep it moist and from blowing away. Is a bushel too much for a plant and how shall I trim them? The rabbits pruned them pretty well; I want to keep them in bush form, as compact as may be. When shall I cut back. It seems to me it should be done before it grows so as to let the growth go to the plant in fruit vitality.

E. C. PECK.

Woodson county, Kas.

Fowls for the Farm-Yard.

EDITORS FARMER:—Under the above heading in the FARMER of March 19, you have an excellent editorial; but your conclusion that the Houdans is especially the best breed for the farmers, I think, is an error. While for table use the Houdans may stand at the head of the list of non-sitters, the non-sitters are not the most profitable fowl for the farm-yard. And the statement of the friend of this variety, which you quote and endorse, that it is the "most comely, evenly-mented bird of the poultry yard—the short-horn of the chicken coop," is not accepted by those who are acquainted with the Dorkings and the Plymouth Rocks; and their advantage in this respect over the Brown Leg-Horns, Games and American Dominiques is very doubtful. Then for most farm-yards, all top-not or crested fowls are objectionable on account of being an easy prey for hawks.

No one variety of fowls is yet known that comprise all the desirable qualities. For early broilers, the Plymouth Rocks, Houdans, Games, Leghorns and Dominiques, on account of their quick maturity, are all good; while for the fall and winter markets, the Brahmas and Cochins excel all others, and furnish at least one-third more pounds of meat, with little, if any, additional cost. As to what breed will lay the most eggs during the year, is a matter of dispute; but with the accommodations that barn-yard fowls usually have, it is generally conceded that the Brahmas and Cochins are the best winter layers, and consequently for eggs are the most profitable.

Your advice that the younger members of the family be encouraged in the rearing of fowls is especially good, and is applicable not only to farmers, but to many living in towns and cities

as well. But in your instructions for the improvement of the common barn-yard fowl, if a Brahma Cockerel be substituted for the Houdan, it will, I think, prove much more satisfactory to the majority of persons.

W. G. A.

Iola, Kansas.

We recommend Houdans for the farm-yard; our correspondent thinks Brahmas are the best. That is right. We knew there were differences of opinion which would soon show themselves. Now let farmer Smith choose one of those breeds and farmer Jones another, and each make a commendable effort to produce the best poultry at the next agricultural fair in their neighborhood. Enlist the boys or the girls, or both, in the enterprise of raising the nicest flock of fowls, and when they exhibit at the fair, let them accompany their exhibition with a carefully written statement of the management and feeding adopted, and they will be surprised at the profit and pleasure such efforts afford.

Black Walnut.—No. 3.

The walnut is one of the most common forest trees in Kansas. Its growth is rapid, and the wood is very valuable for many purposes, although not the best for fuel or posts, yet it is valuable to us on account of its being so easily propagated. This should be from the seed. The nuts should be gathered and buried or planted in fall. If buried, they should be put in heaps and covered to such a depth that they will not freeze and thaw too often. They should be planted where they are to remain, as they do not bear transplanting well. Some think the black walnut should not be planted near an orchard, as they claim they kill the apple trees, and perhaps other fruit trees. I have never seen any such thing, yet there are so many superior varieties of trees for shelter belts that I would not use them for an orchard screen. They do not grow as rapidly at first as the soft maple, and perhaps some other kinds of trees; but after four or five years old, they are very apt to gain back, and even sometimes surpass other varieties. Walnuts at the age of eight or ten years, if well cared for, attain a size suitable for fence posts, for which purpose they are then valuable, as they can be grown thickly on the ground. Few forest trees look nicer when in full leaf than the black walnut. They also begin to bear nuts at a very young age; if the object be to produce nuts, care should be taken to select the largest nuts when planting.

L.

Lawndale, Kas.

Alsike Clover.

I am and have been quite well acquainted with this variety of clover for ten or twelve years, and can speak from practical knowledge. I would recommend four pounds to a single acre. It succeeds best on damp land, but with me it has succeeded well on upland, sown with wheat or oats. The greatest trouble with it among farmers is, they too frequently turn stock on it, as soon as it is up, of ordinary height; and my experience has taught me that all classes of farm stock dearly love it, and keep it eaten down too close before it gets a proper start. I know of an instance where a farmer had forty acres of Alsike clover, of fine growth, also forty acres of the common red clover, as fine as I ever saw, a partition fence dividing the two fields. He concluded to try his cows and young stock on both fields, the stock water being in the red clover field. He let the fence down in three different places and allowed the cattle to pass and re-pass as they chose. The result was that the cows, calves and horses would take water in the red clover field and pass over into the Alsike to feed, leaving the red clover to grow unmolested and the Alsike was kept down, so much so that he finally had to put up the gap in the partition fence to save further damage to the Alsike. It was also a perfect sight to see the bees in swarms on the Alsike while in bloom, which is quite early, and continuing on into frosts. It yields more honey than any other plant I know of, and is of the finest quality. I have sold Alsike honey for 45 cents per pound when tulip or poplar and linden honey brought 20 to 25 cents per pound in the city of Indianapolis. I would not do without the Alsike clover if it cost \$2 per pound. I have paid as high as \$1.25 per pound for it and had to take 100 pounds to get it at that price. I wish all bee men would sow at least one acre of Alsike.—J. M. HICKS, Battle Ground, Ind., in Inter-Ocean.

Concerning Seeds.

Some gardeners have the habit of carrying melon and cucumber seeds in their pockets, with the idea that the heat of the body improves

the seed. Many will not plant the seed until they have carried it for months in this way. Mr. Gregory, the seedsman, says the same effect would be produced by putting it aside and keeping it two or three years. The general idea is that old vine seed is the best, though the reason why is not clear. The prevailing impression is that melon and squash seed should be two or three years old before it is planted to get the best crop; that more squash and less vine will be produced than with fresh seed.

People are apt to be deceived about the dryness of seed. Squash seed will appear to be thoroughly dry, if dried at a high temperature, when really it is not dry. If such seed is put into a barrel, it will be found to cake in the middle, and to become damaged. When dried so that the seed snaps quick and sharp, the seed is dry enough. This is a very simple test of all kinds of vine seed. Regarding onion seed, it is found to keep best if put into Manila bags, putting the latter in barrels lined with paper, so that there will be no change of air. The barrels should be kept in an even temperature, not very damp nor dry. Thus packed, this seed is found to do better than when kept in the head in which it grew.

In saving seeds, if we take the seeds of the earliest specimens that ripen, Mr. Gregory states that the tendency will be to secure early ripening progeny. By saving the seeds of the earlier vegetables, we get our early kinds. There is a tendency of "like to follow like." Discretion is necessary in this matter of saving early seeds, as it is sometimes done so as to run out the fruit. For instance, take cucumber: The very earliest that grow near where the vine starts, are apt to make too heavy a draft upon the vine, and affect the crop. So with tomatoes; in saving the very earliest, they are apt to be small, and are liable to run out in that way. Therefore, in saving the earliest, save such early specimens as are fair types; do not save a little, insignificant thing simply because it is early. If, however, the fruit is fairly developed in the earliest, then save the earliest.—Cultivator.

Sod-Corn and Sorghum.

Perhaps my experience in raising sod-corn and sorghum may benefit some of your readers. I burn the grass off as I break, and drop the corn in every third or fourth furrow and turn the sod on it. I drop the corn so it is immediately covered, holding the plow with one hand and dropping with the other; then there is no chance for the ground squirrels finding it until up. After I have planted an acre or two I harrow it once or twice the way I broke. That settles the sod and I think it rots better. I have raised sod-corn for several years this way with good success. My method of planting saves all the hard work of planting with a hand-planter, or with an axe, and is better than either.

In planting sorghum, if on sod, I sow it broadcast and run over it two or three times with a harrow, and if not too thick, half an acre will make enough good molasses for a large family. If on old ground I drill it in rows four feet apart, and cover with a shovel plow. If too thick cut it out with the hoe. Last year off of five-eighths of an acre, I got 85 gallons of good molasses. The making cost me 20 cents per gallon. The cane is easily stripped. One man with a lath or barrel stave can strip it as fast as another can cut it down and top it. The tops are good to feed (nearly as good as corn), and they make good fuel. Every farmer ought to raise from a half to an acre, and he will have better molasses than the greater portion of the syrups sold in the market.

I heartily approve of your opposition to distilleries. As long as liquor is manufactured it will be drunk. Lawyers and doctors do more to keep down the temperance cause than all others. Probably, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, where it is given or recommended by the doctor, it does more harm than good. As long as it is used lawyers find plenty of employment. There are exceptions in both these professions.

W. F. HENDRY.

Reino county, Kansas.

At this writing, (March 27th) says the Winfield (Cowley Co.) Courier, the prospect for the next wheat crop is very flattering. The winter has not been a hard one for this product, and if the remainder of the season is favorable, the yield will be very large.

A correspondent of the National Farmer having tried many plans for keeping smoked meat through fly-time, finds this the best of all: Put each piece in a muslin sack with sweet hay stuffed closely around it inside, and hang in a clean, dry place.

Osage Orange Hedge.

Many farmers, and even good farmers, will go to work and plant out the seed in the hedge row, (no, I will take that back and say they plant in a place they made for a hedge row). Some even hire irresponsible parties to plant the seed in the row for them, and listen to a fine, smooth talk of men that aim at a certain amount of money, and that in the way of a swindle. Ten cents a rod is all they ask. Two men can make fifty dollars per day when you make the row for them. Many, yea many have gone into that contract and expected to see plants planted in the row instead of seed; but then for the first time looked at the contract they had signed. The contractor then makes out his bill for this work, on one mile of this planting, at ten cents per rod, \$32. You say, "Good heavens! I will not pay that for one half day's work." After a few calm thoughts you pay, as all good farmers ought to, and save suit and attorney's fees, etc. Next year comes, and all you have is a little better place to make a hedge row for the reception of good plants, just what you ought to have put there in the first place, and your \$32 would have been saved or growing on a farm, or in some young stock on your farm.

Seed planted in your hedge row is a failure nine times out of ten, simply that you get irregularity—too thick or too thin. This is equally detrimental. Too thick and you are going to pull them up, if you have time, and you will be sure to not have time. Then it is too thick, crowded, don't grow, and getting more tender every year in a cold climate. It will freeze by bunches and you look for fence for about three years, when you find it is irregular; as much so as, had it been not thick enough; you get discouraged and you don't wish to see it any more; you throw it onto the hands of chance; if chance makes you a fence you will have one, and if chance fails to make it you will be through, and a little disgusted, and you then say, you can't make a hedge fence here.

Right at this point I feel it a duty to dwell a little longer, because you are required to start right and you will come out all right.

THE KIND OF SEED.

Men wanting seed should understand that seed, as much so as they do wheat and corn. In planting a poor and worthless seed, your plant will be of the same character, and a little, small, bushy, crooked, nasty, slender thread of a plant is not worth ground room in the row and is a failure.

To ensure success we must understand the seed. There is only two kinds of seed—bad and good. To enable you to distinguish between the good and bad I will endeavor to make it plain. Bad seed is of two different colors: 1st, a snow white, light and immature seed, taken out of the blossom end of the ball or apple; that apple being scutched off from the tree before it would fall of its own accord, or not being sufficiently ripe to drop at the time of the year that nature would have it drop; 2d, color is a black, dirty, dusky, mud color. It is of the same white seed, only is got out of the pomace by a different process, either by scalding or roasting it in hot water, which makes that seed dark and worthless for planting, and is of the same nature of the white seed, (lack of maturity), is no use in the hedge row if planted; will make brush and sprangles as soon as it is three inches high, or up out of the ground; then is the time to pull it up and throw it away.

Good seed are from a raw, umber color to a light oak color, and is easily got out by rotting the ball in a pit, which takes about fifteen to eighteen days. Then it is washed out in a sluice where the rotten pomace is washed through and the seed remains. The seed is then dried and from there taken to the storehouse, and as said before the good seed is from a raw umber color to a light oak color, and the seed thus described is good, and all of the good seed will bear the mark of its age. So you can tell if old, or good and fresh seed. You will find on all good seed, when first got out, a peculiar scarlet, red tinge around the joint on the seed, and on some of the seeds the sides are red also; but the spring following you will find about one-half the red tinge already gone; in another year the red is all gone. You then have nothing to tell by how old it may be.

Hedge or osage seed loses nearly one-third yearly, and in four years it may be called altogether worthless.

PREPARING SEED FOR PLANTING.

A man planting the seed to make plants for his own use, should invariably swim the seed. To swim seed, fill a tub two-thirds full of water, pour in a peck or a half a bushel of seed, stir well, and you may then be able to skim off all the light seeds. After getting good seed you put it in a sack, throw it in a tub; first put on hot water, (not boiling), say water that has been boiling hot; set off from the stove twenty minutes; let the water get cold, then take the sack and throw it in the creek in a warm place deep enough to cover it with water. Or, you may change the water in the tub by the pump every day at noon, but invariably pump the water in the morning in a tub for the purpose, so your water will be of the same temperature of the water on the seed at the time. Twelve to eighteen days is required to germinate the seed and get it ready to plant, which should be done as soon as the seed bursts open and the germ advances a little.

PREPARING THE NURSERY GROUND.

When you wish to plant seed in the spring, plow the amount of ground in the fall and harrow well. Spread on a thin coat of manure one or two inches deep; let your ground be saturated well during the winter, and as soon as your seed is ready in the spring to plant, plow your ground again, running one plow of ordinary depth, say eight to ten inches; follow up with

another in the same furrow, throwing out a subsoil eight inches deep over the top of your first furrow, thereby securing a deep place to plant your seed, and your subsoil will be free from grass and weeds. Now your ground is in a good fix, and you are sure of a good plant.

You will then mark off your ground in rows two feet wide, with a marker of sufficient weight to leave a furrow one and one-half inches deep. Now you are ready to plant. Drop in your seed by the hand from one to two inches apart. Never crowd your plants; one-half bushel of seed to the acre when you grow for your own use. Plants, in fact, should never be grown close, as it is a great damage to plants to be crowded in the nursery, and the plants grown in a crowded row are hurt for several years.

The capacity of a bushel of good osage orange seed is from one hundred and sixty to two hundred thousand plants, but must always depend, 1st, on the kind of seed; 2d, on the way it was handled; 3d, the way it was planted, and also on the kind of ground it was planted in.

CULTIVATING PLANTS, ETC.

The man that is able to hoe a row of beans or potatoes can cultivate a row of hedge plants. When the ground is prepared as aforesaid, and a good season, two hoeings and one plowing is sufficient, invariably pulling up all plants that make limbs and branches as soon as they come from the ground. A good plant is what you want, thereby giving all the strength of the ground to the good plant.

The above is all the work required to make your two and three-dollar plants, and perhaps they cost you from eighteen to twenty-two cents per thousand. Then you have a plant you can rely on for a good fence, and if you make more than you want you can sell them for a good price, and they will not go begging for a customer.

The man that makes a good plant has success, while the man that raises a plant merely because leaves grow on it, and because he bought the seed and paid for them, that man never has a fence. The cheapest thing to do with a poor plant that is grown from a poor seed, is to throw it away or burn it up.

But when we raise good plants and have grown a full summer's growth, we must then care for them. In the more northern climates where the ground freezes deep, we take them up in the fall. In the more southern climates you may leave them in the field and take them up in the spring as you plant.—Prof. P. B. Roush.

Seeds.

The following article on soaking seeds, contains valuable suggestions to farmers and gardeners. First, the importance of saving and planting only such seeds and grain as are thoroughly matured, in which nature has stored the greatest amount of nitrogen, for the purpose of feeding the young plant in its earliest state of existence. Second, man by becoming familiar with the laws of nature, can assist her efforts in producing improved types of both animals and plants. In order to achieve the very best results in this direction, it is important that man should commence with, or before the birth of the animal or plant. To approach nearest perfect development in plant life, the essay of Mr. Ward, published below, shows that the proper way and time to begin the work of assisting nature, is in a preparation of the seed, by charging it with a supply of nitrogen before it is put into the ground. The most practical and inexpensive mode to attain this result, open to the majority of farmers, will be the purchase of a small amount of Peruvian guano, and with pure water make a solution in which immerse the grain or seeds the length of time named by Mr. Ward. Drain off the liquid and roll the seed in dry plaster or pulverized soil (dust) until in a condition to handle. Where Peruvian guano is not procurable, the next best article, and one that is within the reach of every farmer and gardener, is dry hen manure. By leaching a barrel of this, and using the lye as a soak for the seed, will answer fully the requirements of charging the grain with a full supply of nitrogen. Farmers and gardeners are requested to try a portion of seed prepared in this way, planted along side of unprepared seed, and report results to the KANSAS FARMER.

"Frequent complaints are made that seeds do not germinate, and dealers in them are found fault with, when, very generally, the fault lies in the improper manner in which people plant them.

"Many take no heed of the condition of the soil or of the depth at which the seed should be planted. The temperature and moisture also have a controlling influence. The temperature of germination of the following seeds is:

	Lowest.	Highest.	Most Rapid.
Wheat,	41°F.	104°F.	84°F.
Barley,	41	104	84
Pea,	44	102	84
Corn,	48	115	93
Bean,	49	111	79
Squash,	54	115	93

"Air-dried seeds will imbibe water of absorption completely in from 48 to 72 hours, in the following percentage: Mustard, 8; millet, 25; corn, 44; wheat, 45; buckwheat, 47; barley, 49; turnips, 51; rye, 58; oats, 60; hemp, 60; Kid. beans, 90; Horse beans, 104; peas, 107; clover, 118; beets, 121; white clover, 127.

The great difference in the amount of water absorbed by mustard and clover seed is worthy of notice. The failure of clover seed to catch, frequently arises from sowing it at a time of insufficient moisture, and can be obviated by first soaking the seed, to supply the necessary humidity. Millet generally secures a good catch even in dry, hot weather, as a small amount of moisture answers for that seed. Soaking seed in plain water, however, entails certain disadvantages. If we examine the water in which the seed is soaked, we find that it soon becomes brown. It has, therefore, dissolved some sub-

stances from the seeds; has actually macerated them. If we pour off this brown water and let it stand, exposed to heat, it soon gives off the smell of ammonia, proving that it has soaked out nitrogenous matter, which nature has evidently stored in the seed for the nourishment of the young germ.

This seems to prove at least that this substance is readily soluble. Moreover, the young plant from seed that has been soaked in water will be correspondingly weaker and of a paler color than that from seed not subject to this ordeal, and the longer the action of the water has continued, the more evidently will this be the case. Another objection lies in the fact that seeds soaked in water very quickly dry, and the evaporation of the water leaves them dryer than before. Such seeds, therefore, frequently perish in dry soil, or during a continuation of warm weather. The evils that result from soaking seeds in pure water, may, however, be easily avoided, by soaking them in a solution of chemical salts of a fertilizing nature. In consequence of the quantity of salts the solution contains, it can dissolve but little from the seeds, while on the contrary it completely impregnates them with its fertilizing ingredients, so that the young plants from seeds so treated appear decidedly stronger and darker in color. Moreover, the seeds are not liable to dry up after having been steeped in this way, but in consequence of the hygroscopic properties of the saline substances which they contain, they always continue moist. Manuring the seed by means of steeping is of great importance; it not only increases the number of seeds in the growing plant, but also a most remarkable difference in the proportion of gluten they contain; that it produces a decidedly quicker and stronger growth of the young plant in the first fourteen days is certain, as it supplies it directly with the nutritive substances which are required for its vigorous development at the time it is just beginning to grow, and while its organs are yet unfit to seek nutriment over a wide range of soil. The vigorous development of the plant while young is, moreover, a sure guarantee of its full perfection and ultimate ripening. To apply manure directly to the seeds in this way preserves them from squirrels, mice, birds and worms, as they are impregnated with substances repugnant to them, and it is also a protection from rust and blight; it is a quicker, cheaper, more efficacious, and less laborious method of fertilizing them than to place compost in the hills or drills, and moreover the weed seeds then get none of the fertilizers which they share with the good seeds when composts are used. Manure for land, except coarse barnyard manure, should be spread broadcast and harrowed in, thus enriching all the soil. The roots there have a larger area on which to feed, as they will spread themselves out if properly started, and the soil all around them is in the proper condition to nourish them. The Chinese are adepts in the art of agriculture, and their seeds are manured before planting them. It is hoped this brief article will call the attention of its readers to the subject of which it treats; and if it effects only this object, good will grow out of it. The adoption of the plan it advocates will largely increase the crops of the country at a trifling expense for fertilizers, and the saving in seed will more than counterbalance this increased outlay; for when seeds are steeped in the manure here recommended, a bushel of wheat will be sufficient where a bushel and a half are required when not subject to such treatment. This opinion is not a mere matter of theory, but the result of actual experiments, conducted on a large and small scale, in the field, and in the house, and confirmed by the experience of many others."

Farm Stock.

Management of the Brood Mare.

The care of brood mares will demand a good share of the breeder's attention during the next few months. If owned by a general farmer, and accustomed to work, it is better to continue to work them moderately almost up to the time of foaling; but great care should be taken not to worry nor overload them, neither should they be required to make any unusual exertion of any kind, as any of these causes are liable to induce abortion or premature labor. If worked they should be shod so as to prevent slipping, otherwise strains or falls may occur, which are to be carefully avoided.

When the time of foaling approaches, the mare should be turned loose in a large and strongly-made box stall, or if the weather is mild, in a lot or paddock. Everything should be removed from the stall that would be likely to entangle or injure the colt in its struggles to get on its feet. There should be no opening under the mangers or elsewhere into which, in its struggles, it might chance to force itself—many dead colts are taken every year from such traps as these. If the weather is warm, it is decidedly better to give the mare the run of a good-sized lot, for it is noticeable that when parturition approaches they usually have a decided aversion to confinement. If confined in a stall or small paddock, the enclosure should be so secure as to prevent any attempts at breaking out, as these would be liable to result in injury to the mare, and possibly to the foal. The writer recalls one occasion in his own experience where a favorite mare, that was thought to be near the time of foaling, was brought from her accustomed pasture and placed in the stable for the night on account of a probable storm. The mare was left, as we supposed, securely fastened in her box-stall, but to our surprise the next morning we found her in her accustomed pasture with a foal by her side. Although usually quiet—never before known to jump a fence

—she had broken open the door of her stall and jumped two good fences to get back to her accustomed haunts before dropping her foal.

The average period of gestation in the mare is about eleven months, but the time varies considerably, the extreme limit each way being from 300 to 400 days, and the average period 330 to 340 days; and for two or three weeks previous to the usual time the mare should be closely watched, as there are certain signs of the near approach of parturition which rarely fail. The udder frequently becomes greatly distended sometime before foaling, but the "teats" seldom fill out full and plump to the end more than a day or two before the foal is dropped. Another sign which rarely precedes the dropping of the foal more than a week or ten days, is a marked shrinking or falling away of the muscular parts on the top of the buttocks back of the hips. In some cases, however, the foal may be dropped without any of these premonitory signs.

When the mare is a valuable one, and the prospective foal is looked for with a good deal of interest, it is quite well to watch her closely, as many valuable animals have been lost which a little attention at the right moment might have saved.

The treatment of the mare and foal during parturition and for some weeks after, is of so much importance, that it will be considered at length in a subsequent number of *The Journal*.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal*.

Who Should Keep Bees?

The answer to this question is, very eloquently given by A. J. King in the introduction to his *Bee-Keepers' Text Book*. All classes who want a healthy, pleasant and profitable occupation.

The farmer should keep bees to collect the honey afforded by his orchards, timber lands and broad pasture fields; for "profit must attend success in this branch of the farmers' stock, inasmuch as bees work for nothing and find themselves."

The mechanic should keep bees, as those who work in wood can make their own hives, besides supplying their neighbors; and all will find that, for the little time and capital required, it will materially affect their expenses and income.

The horticulturist should keep bees to gather the delicious nectar which "would else be lost on the desert air," and also to mingle the pollen of flowers, for

Trees will flourish all the more
When flowers made by rified store.

The invalid, by spending a portion of his time in the open air, caring for his bees, will not only find his purse replenished, but what is better, returning health.

He who with health would live at ease,
Should cultivate both fruit and bees;
Much labor though the first demands,
The second's for more feeble hands.

The merchant and professional man, and all who spend much of their time indoors, will find in bee-keeping a pleasant, healthful out door pastime, invigorating to both mind and body.

Those who own no land may keep bees. In raising horses or cattle one must own or hire his pasture lands. Bees require but little room, and find their own food; for "room where they will, the whole region is their common."

The aged, and, in short, every person who wishes to engage in a light occupation, which will secure health, ease and independence, should give this subject an earnest and candid examination. Bees multiply rapidly, and one who has ten stocks, may, with ease, soon expect to have a hundred, and a moderate increase need not interfere with a large annual harvest of honey.

To the wants of what class of mankind has not the Creator admirably adapted the industry of this insect, and how eloquently this adaptation speaks of His goodness, wisdom and care for the welfare of His creatures?

Could our young men and young ladies who now spend hours in idleness, or vain amusement, be induced to purchase a swarm or two of bees, and give them the little attention needed; it would not only prove highly remunerative, but would lead them to habits of industry and thoughtfulness, and fit them for better citizens. By the introduction of improved hives, a fresh interest has been awakened in this branch of rural economy. A little practical knowledge with regard to the nature of bees, will enable anyone to obtain perfect control over them, and will also open his eyes to the fact, that with properly constructed movable-comb hives, success in bee-keeping is not left to "luck" or "chance," but depends upon the observance of simple rules and regulations. With such hives the bee-keeper is enabled to ascertain the exact condition of a stock at any time, and thus remedy defects, or easily remove any comb in the hive for any purpose whatever.

Horticulture.

The Quince.

The quince is a native of the south of Europe, (*Cydonia Vulgaris*) and takes its name from Cydon, the modern Canaan—the capital of Crete—near which place the tree grew in great abundance.

Three kinds are usually cultivated. First, the apple-shaped, known as the Orange Quince. This variety is of a rich golden color, very productive, and ripening in a less favorable climate than the other sorts. Second, the pear-shaped. Leaves long, ovate, downy beneath; fruit rather larger than the Orange, pyriform, or sometimes roundish, with a short neck, ribbed towards the eye, of a pale color, and ripening later. Third, the Portugal Quince. Leaves downy on both sides, but very downy beneath; the fruit of this variety is very large, measuring

four inches in length and three to three and a half in diameter, skin thickly covered with a gray wool, beneath which is a deep yellow. The flesh of this kind is more tender and juicy, and is better for every purpose than the other sorts. The tree is taller and more vigorous, but not so hardy, neither does it bear so abundantly; it is an exceedingly handsome tree, and is often planted in Europe for its ornamental appearance and the beauty of its flowers and fruit. It might stand our winters on the less exposed places along the banks of Lake Erie at its western end.

The quince propagates readily from cuttings and layers. Cuttings should be made like the rose or the currant, in the autumn, of wood of the same year, with a heel of the previous year's growth; these may be set in the fall, or tied in bundles and buried eighteen inches deep in the soil, or kept in sand in a cool cellar and planted in the spring, and if watered in dry weather they will soon strike root; the best plants are obtained in this way, though not so quickly as by layering. This operation is performed in a similar way to the propagation of the Paradise Apple. The stem is cut off a few inches above the ground, and a number of suckers are then thrown up; the following year these are mounded up and readily strike root; in the autumn of the succeeding year they may be separated and planted out in rows. The stool will soon produce fresh suckers, which may be treated in the same manner.

The fruit ripens in the end of autumn, and should be allowed to hang on the trees until there is danger of frost. This fruit, though hard, does not keep from decay longer than a month or six weeks. It is principally used for a conserve by itself, but it is also added to flavor apple jam and jelly. In Michigan it is claimed that 300 bushels may be grown to the acre, the trees to be planted eight feet apart each way. This fruit readily sells there for \$2 per bushel and sometimes \$3. The trees yield regularly every year, and are not much trouble to grow. They have a considerable recommendation in that the trees bear early, that is from three to four years after they are set out. The tree, however, is not always hardy, nor do all soils suit it; as a rule it does best in a damp location, and light sand is the worst soil for its cultivation. In entering into the cultivation of this fruit it would be best to plant a few at first, and if these succeeded more could be easily added, as they are so readily propagated, and there will be little expense in raising new trees. I am of the opinion that any locality suitable for the peach, in point of climate, would also answer for the quince.—*Canadian Horticulturist*.

Quinces and their Cultivation.

Why is it that the quince, which is as hardy and as well adapted to our soil and climate as the apple, is comparatively scarce, and commands on the average three or four times as much in our markets? There is seldom, if ever, a "glut" in the market, and prices are uniformly remunerative, bringing the producers for handsome fruit from \$2 to \$4 a bushel, in New York and Boston, almost every season. The apple, in the fresh or dried state, enters into the annual supplies of almost every family, as cider, vinegar, jelly, sauce, and other preparations, and is also a profitable feed for our domestic animals, while not one family in ten knows anything of quince preserves and jellies. It is really one of the most appetizing and wholesome of the sweetmeats found among the stores of our housewives; and the cultivation of this fruit should be greatly extended. We know of no fruit that promises so good returns as this to the intelligent fruit-grower. If we look at the quince plantations, as we ordinarily find them, they are few and far between in the farming districts. The popular fancy is, that the bush flourishes best in a damp soil, and if there be an undrained swale on the premises, we may safely look for the quince bushes there. More frequently than otherwise, they stand in the grass, receive no cultivation, and after a few brief years die, either from stagnant water, or the attacks of the borer. Under such treatment the trees have no chance to bear fruit, and make themselves profitable. The quince wants a deep, rich, rather moist soil, but it should always be well drained. Good corn land, that will bear maximum crops of grain, will bear good quinces. No fruit pays better for thorough cultivation, and the ground should always be kept under the spade or plow, and should, if we want abundant fruit, receive a good dressing of manure every season. The bush, or tree, requires very little other care than the occasional thinning out of the branches if they crowd too closely. The thinning of the fruit where it sets too abundantly, will increase the size and profitability of the crop that remains. The fruit, as well as the flower, is quite ornamental, and an attractive feature in October and November. The "Apple," or "Orange Quince," is by far the best variety. It ripens earlier, and brings the best price in the market. The quince is easily propagated from cuttings, and this is the simplest and best method of multiplying a desirable variety. Cuttings put down in the spring, in a moist, well drained soil, a little shaded, will root about as readily as the currant. In making a plantation, the young trees should be set at least ten feet apart, and if the soil is rich, fourteen feet will be none too much.—*Connecticut, in American Agriculturist*.

True as Gospel.

The Nebraska Farmer remarks: "More failures in fruit tree planting are attributable to the use of cheap 'shoddy' stock, and careless handling, than to all other causes combined. A very large proportion of trees sold by professional traveling 'tree peddlers,' are those condemned or discarded, for some cause, by regular nurserymen, or are 'cullings' remaining after all good ones are assorted, and obtained for little more than mere digging—clearing off the ground. Any variety called for can be had from the same trench. This class of operators never owned a nursery—never will."

Improvement of School Grounds.

The State Horticultural Society, at its twelfth annual meeting, recommended that a day be set apart in each year, "to be devoted to the planting of shade and ornamental trees and shrubs on the school house grounds throughout the State."

In response to the foregoing request, the State Teachers' Association, at its last meeting, adopted resolutions recommending county Superintendents to appoint "Arbor Days," and encourage the planting of trees and ornamentation of school grounds. In accordance with these recommendations and resolutions, Jno. MacDonald, Esq., county Superintendent of Shawnee county, has suggested the 5th day of April, weather being favorable, and in case the state of the weather should prevent planting on that day, then Saturday, the 12th day of April, is named instead, in each school district in the county, and that such trees and shrubs as may be furnished, be planted under the superintendence of the District Board.

Teachers are requested to draw the attention of their scholars to this matter, and to induce each of them to bring a tree or shrub on "Arbor Day."

Many of our school house yards are unfenced, and of course where such is the case, trees cannot be protected, but a beginning should be made this spring, and the ground should be prepared for trees and blue grass.

The recommendation of the Superintendent of Shawnee county is good advice to follow in all the counties and school districts in the state, and we trust there will be a simultaneous movement among the schools in the matter of planting trees on school lots. There is no greater luxury conceivable than a rustling grove of trees for the children to play under in the hot summer days.

Keeping the Boys on the Farm.

Mr. C. Dean, in Connecticut Farmer, tells how he came to love the farm when a boy, by having an opportunity given him, by his father, to make a little money that he could call his own. We have urged this method repeatedly through the Kansas Farmer, and know it to be the best and only successful way to keep the really deserving, spirited boys on the farm, and create a class of superior farmers, who will be leaders, not only in farming but in the government of the state. Mr. Dean, says:

"I would like to tell how I became interested in farming. We always have had plenty of agricultural papers lying about, and as I read them I became interested in poultry. When I was eight years old I bought the fowls of my father and then I kept a strict account of the receipts and expenses. The first year I think I made about thirty dollars profit, since then I have always had the care of them and find them profitable. As it is nearly spring I would like to tell another thing that used to interest me. Father would give my brother and myself each a piece of ground, one or two rods square, and give us what we could raise on it to buy books and papers with. We would try to see which could raise the larger crop and so we became interested in gardening. The first year I raised onions and had nearly or quite seven dollars worth on one rod square. My onions yielded much better where they were sowed very thick and thinned to about four inches apart. We not only became interested in our work, but we earned enough to buy all our papers and felt better satisfied with them, because we had earned them ourselves.

To the farmers of Connecticut, I say, just try this: Give each of your boys a piece of land and see how they will work to raise more than their neighbor's boys, or than each other, and in the fall let them have the money. It is also a good thing to get them interested in the birds. An old oyster keg placed in a tree is a welcome home for the blue-birds, wren, or sparrow."

Chinese Economy.

In China during the summer months all kinds of vegetable refuse are mixed with turf, straw, grass, peat, weeds and earth, collected into heaps, and when quite dry set on fire. After several days of slow combustion the entire mass is converted into a kind of black earth. This compost is only employed for the manuring of seed. When seed time arrives one man makes holes in the ground, another follows with seed which he places in the holes, while a third adds this black earth. The young seed planted in this manner grows with extraordinary vigor that it is thereby enabled to push its rootlets through the hard, solid soil and to collect its mineral constituents.

Pay in Trade.

EDITORS FARMER:—We are very anxiously awaiting your next paper to see what will be the answers to C. V. Det's questions. There are also several of my friends in this and adjoining towns that would like, in addition to his questions, to ask if mechanics can change work; that is give work, as brick masons, carpenters, painters, wheelwrights, etc., in exchange for plowing, planting, cows, pigs, horses, seeds, etc., until we can get started. Many of us have a little money, and want to go west before it is all gone, and we don't want to use it blasting rocks from our New Hampshire hills to make room to plant a few hills of corn or potatoes.

G. N. CROCKETT.

Hancock, N. H.

The question as to pay in produce for mechanical work, would depend entirely on circumstances. Farmers who wanted such work done would be very willing to pay for it in produce. We publish the inquiry, however, and await the answers.

Patrons of Husbandry.

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TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused. They are: 1st, Receipts for Dues, 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3rd, Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, postage paid for \$1.00.

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

The Grange.

Its True Work—Its Weak Points.

The grange is an organization of immense proportions, having a whole continent for its territory, and counting its membership by the million. Never, since the memory of man, has there existed such a mighty organization! In its first conception and organization, and its subsequent marvelous growth and development, it promised to accomplish great results for good, and in anticipation of a speedy deliverance from these grievances the heart of the great agricultural masses was made glad.

Its capacities and opportunities for the accomplishment of good were almost unbounded. It had a glorious mission to fulfill and a grand objective point to attain. By reason of their isolation and want of concert of action, the agricultural interest had never been able to effect any general organization of its class. The want of such an organization was felt and acknowledged by all. It had become a great necessity, and to accomplish such a desideratum was the great mission of the grange.

And now, after five years of trial, the important enquiry arises: is the grange a success? Has it fulfilled its mission? Has it realized the fond expectation of its founders? To this momentous inquiry there comes up from every field of its immense territory one common response of disappointment. Nearly all are disappointed, and a host of summer friends who joined its ranks for merely selfish purposes have turned aside in disappointment and disgust.

What is the cause of this partial failure and what is the remedy? are the questions to which this article proposes to address itself.

The first cause of this partial failure was, that too much was expected from the granges. The most glowing and extravagant accounts of pecuniary gains and advantages were wafted upon the wings of the winds, reaching every hamlet within its wide domain, and a needy and improvident theory rushed into its gates, speedily filling its halls to overflowing. The thinned ranks, the deserted halls, the charters surrendered, all testify too plainly to the reaction that soon followed upon this impulsive movement.

The next cause of this partial failure is this: The grange is made up of two elements; the one embracing the more prospective, intolerant classes, and the other the moderate and conservative classes. Most unfortunately the machinery of the order has been worked mainly by the former class, who in their mistaken zeal have perverted the order from its great primary object into a war of classes, and thereby making it odious and unpopular with all other classes, and in a great measure destroying its usefulness and influence.

The next cause of this partial failure, and the one that has produced the most discontent, is the almost universal failure of the business and co-operative enterprises of the order. Crude, ill-advised and impracticable enterprises have been undertaken, only to fail and involve the innocent and confiding in loss and disaster. The fact is, as a general thing, most of these business schemes are bound to fail, and simply because the best business men who are necessary to ensure success cannot be had to conduct them. The first class business men being generally engaged in private enterprises of their own, cannot be induced to abandon a profitable business in which they can get their own pay, to embark in experimental enterprises, with reduced pay. The consequence is that the grange, in most of its co-operative enterprises has been compelled to take up inexperienced or incompetent men who fail to command the confidence and patronage of the agricultural masses, and hence these schemes have almost invariably failed.

The principles laid down by this writer apply to the grange everywhere, and are eminently sound in every particular. A higher intelligence is the pressing need of agriculture. With that to lead and direct, all needed improvements will immediately follow.

The next drawback to the success and prosperity of the grange is found in the aggressive, intolerant and proscriptive policy that has been adopted. To antagonize the main business classes of the community seems to be the fixed policy of the grange; and in order to make this policy effective, its advocates are constantly and persistently appealing to the passions, prejudices and resentments of the masses. Most of the outside business classes are represented as enemies to the farmer, and in active combination to rob him of his hard earnings. Certain papers that claim to be organs of the grange have been particularly active and conspicuous in advocating this policy, and much mischief has been done by them in engendering strife and destroying confidence between classes who are natural allies and in whose harmony and co-operation the well being and prosperity of all depend.

Honesty and probity are virtues that are confined to no particular class. A great majority of all classes are honest and fair in their dealings but there are some dishonest and unjust men in all classes who will take the advantage of others whenever they have it in their power, and these are about as numerous in one class as another. But the farmer often complains of low prices and thinks that it is due to combination on the part of the trading classes. This is mostly imaginary. There is no such combination, as this writer verily believes. But when the farmer carries his crops to market the purchaser gets them as cheap as he can. This is natural, and the farmer has no right to complain of it, for he does the same thing when he goes to town to lay in his stock of dry goods, groceries and agricultural implements.

Trade is governed everywhere by certain natural laws of supply and demand, and these will assert and maintain their supremacy in all the markets in the world.

In the common struggle for existence in the world every man must take care of himself. It is both puerile and unmanly for any man to put himself in the power of another, and then whine and complain like a child when advantage is taken of him. Every man should attain an intelligent apprehension of his rights and interest, and thus be prepared at all times to assert and maintain them.

Every man who has any understanding of the business connections and interest of the community must know that the policy of antagonizing the varied business classes of the country is ruinous and in the highest degree detrimental to them all.

All of these business classes are necessary in propelling the machinery of the business world. One is just as necessary as the other, and there is a mutual dependence existing between them. Not only is there no natural antagonism existing between them, but where they maintain a just and fair deportment towards each other, the tendency is to build up and sustain each other. The farmer should not wrap himself up in a mantle of self-complacency, and imagine that his interest is the over-riding one to which all others are subservient. Why, he cannot dispense with the services of the most insignificant of them: not even his blacksmith or shoemaker to say nothing about his merchant, the professional man, the manufacturer and mechanic; even the despised middle-man and the guano agent are indispensable auxiliaries.

But to return to the grange: What is best to be done amid its present exigencies, and what is necessary to render it useful and give it success, are very important practical questions which I will very briefly consider.

The first thing to be done is to stop its wanderings into forbidden paths, and bring it back to first principles—to the main legitimate objects and purposes of the order. Let it stop its unnatural warfare upon other classes, and concentrate all of its strength and energy upon two of the most important objective points—the first of which is to improve our system of agriculture, and the other is to elevate the moral, social and intellectual status of the great agricultural masses.

The latter, the great work demanding the immediate attention of the grange. This accomplished, the other will follow as a matter of course.

What is most needed is a more intelligent agriculture. More science and more brain-work are needed, and not so much reliance upon bone and muscle. The great want of the present age is science combined with practice.

The grange in its declaration of purposes recognizes this want and has very wisely provided in its constitution for the office of lecturer. Let every subordinate grange see to it that they select an intelligent educated man to that most important position, and let the lecturer prepare himself to instruct the members upon the theory and ground-work of their occupation, which is the main work contemplated in the appointment of lecturer.

Touching the co-operative business schemes of the order, it must be apparent to everybody that they are mostly impracticable, and had better be abandoned,—for they have not only proven failures in almost every instance, but have been a great hindrance to the success of the more legitimate objects of the order.

At best, they are impracticable, except upon a cash basis. Co-operation based upon credit either by the Subordinate, the State or the National Grange, is utterly impracticable. The true policy of the grange touching this question of co-operation is first to work its members into the habit of dealing for cash; then, and not until then, will co-operation be practicable.

Every organization of this kind must necessarily be defective in the start, and test and experience are sure to develop errors and defects in its practical workings. It is the part of wisdom to acknowledge all such defects, and at once, apply the pruning knife of correction. The grange is a good thing, and is calculated to do great good if worked right.—"A VIRGINIA GRANGER," in American Farmer.

The principles laid down by this writer apply to the grange everywhere, and are eminently sound in every particular. A higher intelligence is the pressing need of agriculture. With that to lead and direct, all needed improvements will immediately follow.

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.

ARTISTS' Materials.

Wax Goods, Shades, &c. A. H. ABBOTT & CO., Chicago.

DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE.

Pure blood; imported. J. E. DUNCAN, corner Seventh and Fillmore Streets, Topeka, Kansas.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY!
We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful invention. We also sell our Sample Free. Address: A. H. ABBOTT & CO., Marshall, Mich.

AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful invention. We also sell our Sample Free. Address: A. H. ABBOTT & CO., Marshall, Mich.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

As food for Hogs, nothing better or cheaper can be found. From 1,000 to 1,500 bushels to the acre are easily raised. Circulars giving full information sent free. JOHN C. HENNESSEY, La Salle, La Salle Co., Ills.

Poultry and Eggs.

For Sale a few Trills each of Dark and Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Brown and White Leghorns, also Aylesbury & Pekin Ducks, in pairs. Eggs from the above varieties and Plymouth Rocks, until July. Everything warranted Pure Blood and of the best strains. Prices to suit the times. Address J. DONOVAN, Fairmont, Kansas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

CORN PLANTERS.

CLIMAX TWO-HORSE PLANTER, six chambers, rotary drop. BOSS TWO-HORSE PLANTER, adjustable slide-drop. Both these planters operate perfectly with any of the standard check rollers. SUCKER STATE ONE-HORSE CORN DRILL, CAPITAL HAND PLANTER. All first-class machines, and cheap. Address SPRINGFIELD (ILL.) MAN'G CO.

Auctioneer.

I take this method of informing the Public at large that I am located at Topeka, and ready at all times to attend

PUBLIC SALES,

in any part of the State, in the capacity of Auctioneer. I make

Stock Sales a Specialty

and am prepared to give all Sales entrusted to me, the widest and most conspicuous advertising, both through Papers of extensive circulation and by Circulars and Posters. I have had large experience and knowing my business I unhesitatingly guarantee all who employ me full satisfaction. My terms are reasonable. Call on me at the FARMER office or address me at Topeka.

H. G. EVANS.

FOR SALE.

A handsome Norman Messenger Stallion, weighs 1400 pounds, dappled jet black, 6 years old, will be sold on reasonable terms. This stallion is one of the finest specimens of a model horse ever brought to the state. Call on or address CHANDLER'S LIVERY STABLE, Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.

WATER! WATER! FARMERS ATTENTION

Having added to my deep well drilling machine, an auger and light drilling machine, I am now prepared to bore and drill wells, such as you need, and furnish pump and wind mill, putting them in position, ready for use if required. NO WATER NO PAY. Have had 14 years experience, have put down over 300 wells, from 20 to 2,000 feet deep, securing water in every case; contracts taken at the most reasonable rates; if you want water, give me a contract and you shall have it as it is only a question of depth to secure it. Address C. B. SWAN, Box 592 Topeka, Kansas, or call on Spear & Willis, Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

BERKSHIRE PIGS

—AT THE—

COLLEGE FARM.

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sallie St. Bridge, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as Bash Sovereign II, 585, Cardie's surprise 1905, and others. These pigs we offer at very low prices. Also a few

ESSEX PIGS

of the choicest blood. We also offer for sale a middle aged polled GALLOWAY bull, and two JERSEY bulls at surprisingly low prices. Address E. M. SHELTON, Superintendent Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Percheron-Norman Stallions

FOR SALE.

Weight now 2,000 lbs.
THESSE show colts that will be four years old this season, and are now selling to shippers at \$200 each.
PRINCE PERIAL No. 393 four years in May.
DUKE DE MOYNY No. 157, three years in May. Weight now 1,500 lbs.
MAC DOUGAL, imported by myself. Seven years old this spring and the equal of any Clydesdale horse in America as a stock-getter. Also a few half-bred Percheron-Norman and Clydesdale colts that will be three years old this spring and summer and will be fit for service the coming season.
These animals compare in size, style and finish with a majority of imported stallions.
EZRA PETERSON
Neponset, Bureau Co., Ills., C. B. & Q. R. R.

DUKE DE MOYNY No. 152.
THESSE show colts that will be four years old this season, and are now selling to shippers at \$200 each.
PRINCE PERIAL No. 393 four years in May.
DUKE DE MOYNY No. 157, three years in May. Weight now 1,500 lbs.
MAC DOUGAL, imported by myself. Seven years old this spring and the equal of any Clydesdale horse in America as a stock-getter. Also a few half-bred Percheron-Norman and Clydesdale colts that will be three years old this spring and summer and will be fit for service the coming season.
These animals compare in size, style and finish with a majority of imported stallions.
EZRA PETERSON
Neponset, Bureau Co., Ills., C. B. & Q. R. R.

Breeder's Directory.

L. A. KNAPP, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of Pure Short-Horn Cattle, and Berkshire Pigs.

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berkshires and Bronze Turkeys, Wichita, Kansas.

O. BADDERS, Leavenworth Kan., Breeds Black Cochins & Brown Leghorns. Stock not surpassed in America. Send for descriptive Circular and price list.

J. FRY, Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A few choice pigs for sale. Prices Low. Correspondence solicited.

S. AMUEL JEWETT, Merino stock farm, Independence, Mo., breeder of Spanish Merino sheep, constantly on hand at reasonable prices. Call and see them or write for particulars.

D. R. W. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

J. E. SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERY, Fruit Trees of the best and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer the largest assortment of HOME GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Roses, Orange Quinces, also choice new and rare varieties of Apples and Peaches, will deliver and offer trees in Topeka during the season. A. H. & H. C. GRISSA, Lawrence, Kansas.

Physician.

MRS. DEBORA K. LONGSHORE, M. D., late of Philadelphia, Pa. Office and residence on Topeka Avenue, first door south of Tenth St., West Side.

Dentist.

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

HENTIG & SPERRY, Attorneys at Law, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Practice in Federal & State Courts.

Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF

Short-Horn Cattle

—AND—

Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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

Solomon Valley Poultry Yards,

Eggs for Hatching from Partridge Cochins, also Fourteen other varieties of High-Class Land and Water Fowls. Send for Catalogue and prices to E. Z. BUCHER, Solomon City, Dickinson Co., Kas. Berkshire Pigs from the noted Sallie stock.



WM. DAVIS, Breeder of

Pure Bred Poultry,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, La Fleche, White Dorking, Black Hamburg, Plymouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown Leghorns, Houdan, Crevecoeur, Pekin Ducks, Fantail Pigeons. Eggs from Buff Cochins and White Dorkings \$3.00 per dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen. Send for Catalogue.

GEO. M. CHASE,

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI,

BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

LOOK HERE!

Choice Short-Horns

FROM THE

Kentucky Blue Grass Regions.

The undersigned will for the next 30 days, have for sale on the farm G. W. Potts, 6 miles northeast of Topeka and 2 miles northwest of Grantville,

Thirty-Five head of Young Short-Horns,

Including about 20 bulls—some of them ready for service—a choice lot of cows and heifers, also 4 good Kentucky Jacks and a few No. 1 Berkshire Pigs. Have been breeding and shipping for 10 years, think I know what you want, and have the stock to suit you, among my deep-colored rich-red, short horns, whose ancestors are from the best herds.

I mean business, need the money and am bound to sell. Call and see my stock at once or send for Catalogue which will be furnished on application to me at Mr. Potts, or addressing me at Grantville, or Fifth Avenue Hotel, Topeka, Kansas. Come soon and secure your choice at prices to suit the times. Must sell by April 1st, or move the stock. Yours, &c.

A. J. BAYNE

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year,	2.00
One Copy, Weekly, for six months,	1.00
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Three Copies, Weekly, for one year,	5.00
Five Copies, Weekly, for one year,	8.00
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One insertion, per line (nonparel) 20 cents.
One month, " " " 12 " " " 1.00
Three months, " " " 10 " " " .80
One year, " " " 10 " " " .80

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Inoculation for the Cattle Plague.

The dread pleuro-pneumonia is creating a good deal of uneasiness among cattle men. It appears to prevail in places in the eastern states, but has not, so far as can be ascertained, traveled west yet. Heroic measures are generally recommended for "stamping out" the disease, but on account of its insidious nature, in the first stages, it is doubtful whether such measures can be applied so as effectually "stamp out" the disease if it becomes spread over the wide extent of the United States.

The remedy practiced in Australia would seem better suited to meet the requirements of this country. When cattle died by thousands during the prevalence of the disease in Australia, as a last resort inoculation was resorted to.

J. B. Coleman, of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, who was cattle inspector in the colony in Australia at the time it was ravaged by the cattle plague, gives the mode of procuring the vaccine matter and the manner of using it. The mode of procuring the pneumonia vaccine was first to inoculate an animal with the fibrinous exudation of a diseased lung; then a second animal with vaccine obtained from the local suppuration of the first inoculated one; finally a third. The vaccine generated in the third inoculation was found safest and best for the purpose. The method of operating was very simple. Little pellets of clean wool was first saturated with the vaccine. A trifling and very shallow incision was then made in the skin at the end of the tail, and the pellet caught between the lips of the wound. When the vaccine had been completely absorbed—a process which occupied usually but a few minutes—the pellet fell out, and no irritating matter remained, saving such pneumonia matter as had been absorbed. Subsequent experience showed that this process not only saved the animals from attack in the same manner as vaccination saves from small-pox, but that it was the most effective quarantine that could be presented. Herds consisting in some instances of 3,500 heads, were inoculated en masse, with the result of preventing outbreak entirely where it had not occurred, and of limiting it to the animals actually attacked at the date of the operation, where it had already commenced its ravages.

Professor Coleman and his assistants inoculated over 100,000 animals while the plague was raging, and the whole loss was not more than three per cent. This would seem to be the only practical mode of procedure against a disease which is as contagious and destructive among cattle as small-pox among human beings.

Clover.

In the new prairie countries, farmers give the future condition of their farms little thought, when in truth it is wise economy, as well as present thrift, to begin at once on a new farm to prepare for the future. In that preparation there is nothing more important than the early introduction of tame grasses. For many reasons there is none of the tame grasses recommended themselves above red clover; and that red clover will grow to great perfection on the fertile soils of Kansas, experience has proven wherever the crop has been tried.

The raising of young stock is aimed at by all Kansas farmers as being the most profitable, taking one year with another, and the man who can secure the foundation for a herd considers his future fortune secure. In the wintering of young stock, there will be found no one grass equal to well cared, (and protected from the weather) clover hay. It supplies the nearest desideratum for both dry and green fodder of any class of provender. Stock of all kinds will winter on a good supply of well cured clover hay, almost, if not quite as well as where a ration of roots is fed with the ordinary dry winter forage of the farm. The digestive organs of young animals, (calves in their first winter) are kept in the most healthy condition by the use of prime clover hay, while they thrive and continue to gain in flesh. Sheep are very fond of clover hay, and winter better on it than on any other hay. For butter and milk it supplies, in a measure, the want of green pasture.

The constituents of clover as shown by analysis places it above all other grasses as a forage crop. Red clover has 13.4 per cent. of albumoids, while the average of grasses shows but 9.5 per cent. Wheat has 13, oats 12, maize, 10, millet 14.5, but the straw of these cereals is away down, the highest, oats, only giving 2.5.

As a food plant for stock, clover does not exhaust all of its virtues. No other green crop has been found which takes the place of red clover as a fertilizer, and where it has been used in rotation with wheat, even on thin soils, the crops of wheat have been kept up to a profitable yield by the use of clover alone. Its large leaf surface and long tap roots draw from both air and subsoil, and store near the surface, and in the proper condition for assimilation by the young plants, a large supply of necessary food for the wheat crop.

The farmers of this young state cannot begin too soon to rotate with their grain crops, the tame grasses, and among them clover should occupy a conspicuous place. In the latitude of Kansas the best time for seeding clover, while the opportunity is most convenient, is in the spring among the wheat. The weather having been very dry the present season it is not too late to sow the seed, six quarts to the acre. To insure a good stand while the young wheat will be greatly benefitted by stirring the soil, the wheat field should have a Thomas harrow, or one of similar make run over it. This will destroy weeds just starting and put the ground in fine condition to sprout and nourish the young clover in its most tender stage of growth. The universal testimony of all who have adopted this mode of putting in clover seed, has been favorable. While reason is on its side, experience confirms the theory.

Ground seeded to clover this spring will produce a heavy crop of hay next season, and a fine clover sod to be turned under in the fall for wheat, if desired, with a fair prospect of an abundant wheat crop. Or if kept in a sod a fine late pasture will be provided for calves before going into winter quarters, and long after the prairie grass is dead, dry and unnutritious. The old proverb says that it is never too late to mend in morals; and it is no less true a maxim in farming, that it is never too soon to make grass a prominent crop in the rotation.

Fine stock and nutritious grasses may be considered synonymous terms, in the vocabulary of the farm, the one is so entirely dependent on the other; while a good sod becomes sooner or later, essential to the production of good crops of grain. Stock, grass and grain are so interwoven in the economy of successful farming that the neglect of one is almost sure to result in failure, wholly or partial, with the others in a series of years.

The Farmer's Future.

"The capitalists can employ chemists and scientists to prepare process and adapt raw materials to the arts. But the farmer has no chemist at his command, and no scientist to advise him of the methods of utilizing what he wastes for the lack of knowledge."

What is needed is that our American farmers should exhibit the same intelligent spirit of enterprise displayed by the inventor and manufacturer; that they should appreciate the new spirit of American civilization, and rush forward to make agriculture not the mere follower and servant of manufacturers, but the great leading and advancing interest."

These wise precepts were published by the *Germantown Telegraph*, but here that teacher stops short and does not enlighten the American farmer as to how he shall proceed to compass that desirable end. He will certainly never do it in his present isolated and unorganized condition. In that condition he resembles the single faggot which is easily broken and destroyed, but a bunch of those weak faggots being bound together acquired a power which resisted the strongest man. If the American farmer shall achieve the brave results which his attention is directed to in the text, he must combine his individual strength with that of many others intent on the same object, whose interests are the same, and whose aspirations are all in common. To approach these results farmers must pursue steadily the line they have marked out, of forming themselves into societies, with well defined purposes in view.

Their habitual dependence on each other will soon teach them how utterly helpless is their present boasted freedom and independence. By association they will not only learn more and improved modes of performing their farm labor and transacting every day business, but will acquire a large knowledge of the business of the world and of all other industries. They will cultivate the graces and ease of society, without which men are unfitted to transact business in masses, or public assemblies. They will learn the art of graceful conversation and speaking standing on their feet, and in the form of set discourses. They will learn to analyze the words and thoughts of other men by learning to think logically and rapidly themselves. These are the essential materials out of which the ladder is formed that enables men to climb to power, influence and real independence. With the knowledge and skill, the self-poise and confidence of men in other pursuits, and the soil of the nation which they hold in fee simple beneath their feet, where could the opponents be found able to stand a moment against their powers. That power would not be used to oppress other interests, but uphold all. The power wielded by monopolies composed of a comparatively few members is ever on the alert to despoil and take advantage of the many, assailing them in their isolated condition, and overwhelming them in detail. Proper organization among farmers, directed by an improved education in public matters, and that higher intelligence which springs from closer association of men in masses, would not constitute a monopoly or tyranny, but a defensive and executive strength that would at once fend any attempt, on the part of other combinations, whose numbers were few and aims selfish, on their rights, or infringements on the right of the public.

There are several associations among farmers which are zealously working to organize and lead the farmers up to this desired result. The principal among these associations are farmers' Alliances, neighborhood farmers' clubs and the Grange. The latter organization occupies a larger field than all others and embraces the entire country in its operations. Being the most aggressive it has incurred the largest opposition from other formidable combinations with whom it has dared to dispute supremacy.

In the eastern and southern states these associations of farmers are increasing in popularity, strength and numbers steadily and surely. There is a prevailing unwillingness among farmers to believe in each other, but rather to seek the counsel of, and pin their faith to, men not of their own guild. This has made the farmer a convenient tool of professional politicians, and has packed legislative halls all over the country full of trading lawyers, and other adventurers of fortune, who have had the shaping of nearly all the laws which govern the states. The statutes which these men have enacted are full of fee-bills, and acts to promote litigation, expensive and useless modes of government entailing heavy taxation. No country is so cursed as these United States are in its legislation, by a penniless class who operate under the guise of lawyers, which requires little learning and no capital to set it up in business. They work their way into the nearest legislature, where they quickly become the feed agents of rings and companies who seek special legislation to carry out corrupt jobs, or plunder the treasury. The farmer is first made the partisan tool of these men (for if you would find a bitter uncompromising, partisan you must seek him in the farmer), and then his broad acres are assessed and taxed to defray the ever accumulating expenses that are required for salaries, fees and courts to operate clumsy, tedious, and in a great measure useless processes of transacting public business. When by proper organization and co-operation the farmer has learned to feel a just pride in his own class and prefer it to all others, then in the language which we have quoted at the head of this article, he will rush forward, to make agriculture, not the mere follower and servant of others, but the great leading and advancing interest.

Dry Weather.

The weather still continues dry. No rain this spring yet and the wheat is beginning to need a shower very much. If the drought continues much longer most of the crop will suffer; the late sown fall wheat has already suffered, with fear, beyond recovery.

Two Good Laws.

At least two good laws were passed by the last Kansas Legislature. One making it impossible for any school district to incur a bonded indebtedness, which district has less than twenty-five children of school age.

The other makes it the duty of each school board to adopt a uniform series of text books for the use of their school, which series shall not be changed for the five ensuing years unless a petition signed by four-fifths of the voters of the district shall be presented asking for such change. Heavy penalties are prescribed for violation of this law.

Alfalfa.

We published an article, recently in the *KANSAS FARMER*, on this grass, from an exchange, and have had several inquiries for the address of the writer, N. W. Bliss, of Washington county, Missouri. We cannot give Mr. Bliss' post office.

The alfalfa seed can be bought of all the principal seed houses advertised in the *FARMER*. By sending a postal card inquires will receive the desired information and a catalogue.

Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the Sawnee County Agricultural Society will be held at the court house Tuesday, the 8th of April, 1879, at 1 o'clock for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other business.

W. D. ALEXANDER, President.
J. J. FISHER, Secretary.

It will be the duty of the officers elected to make the proper arrangements for holding the next agricultural fair of the society at Topeka. The farmers of the county have a more vital interest in the success of the agricultural fair and stock show than any other class, and it is their duty to come out to the meeting and assist in selecting officers, and shape the course of the society to suit themselves. It is not only their right to do this, but their duty, and if they neglect to perform this duty, and the fair doesn't please them, they should cease grumbling. When the officers elect do the best in their judgment to make the fair a success, they have performed their whole duty.

A Million Postage Stamps.

Some time since a Philadelphia gentleman offered an old lady the sum of \$300 if she would obtain for him 1,000,000 canceled stamps, the money to be used in securing for her a life residence in a home for the friendless. Miss Chloe Lankton, of New Hartford, Conn., became deeply interested in the measure, and on Oct. 10, 1878, began to assist the lady in making her collection. Others assisted Miss Lankton, packages of stamps being sent her from New Haven, Hartford, Boston, and points as far away as Dubuque, Iowa. Among the liberal donors are Mrs. Lucy A. Case, of New Haven, who gave Miss Lankton 220 stamps, some of them of the first issue, all cut from her box of

neatly packed letters. Aurelia E. Case, of New Haven, contributed 144 stamps to the collection. The million stamps have been collected, and the good work accomplished, as the following letter from Philadelphia, under date of Feb. 3d, will show:

MY DEAR MISS LANKTON: I send you word that the million stamps have been collected, and \$300 paid for them; a nice outfit given the old lady, who is now rejoicing in her comfortable home, the Methodist house. I know you are pleased to have been able to contribute so largely toward the fund. Yours respectfully,
Miss E. S. FARR.

—New Haven Journal.

Now, do the good, charitable souls know what is done with postage stamps which are collected in this way? We will tell you. Twenty-five to fifty per cent of them are cleansed, by touching them with a weak solution of alkali, when they are regummed, pressed and sold, going into use again as postage stamps, and the government is swindled out of thousands by these sentimental, charity dodges. A million of postage stamps are worth, probably, two cents a pound to convert again into paper. That is all the honest value that is in them. The particular case above mentioned we know nothing about. It may have been a freak of some eccentric philanthropist. But this is an old trick resorted to by sharpers.

Vegetable Milk.

Humboldt, in his travels in South America, found in Venezuela, in the mountains, a tree yielding a sap resembling the milk of a cow, which the natives use for food. Among the infinitude of exhibits at the late French Exhibition were a number of flasks of this vegetable milk, sent by the Venezuela governor. Without knowing more of the vegetable milk we would prefer the lacteal secretions from even an old-fashioned cow. In the insatiable desire for the marvelous and new, existing in many of the Yankee nation, it will not be in the least surprising if we should soon see in some nursery catalogue plants of the milk-tree, with a name so long that no one will read it, but will preface the shorter name of milk-tree, and it would not be difficult to work up with the milk-tree a big "sell," if not a big sale.

Harrowing Wheat.

There has been a good deal said and written in favor of harrowing or cultivating wheat, lately, and of the astonishing results attending treating this grain similar to corn and other summer crops that have to be kept clear of weeds and grass, by cultivating the ground between the rows. We hope some of our wide-awake Kansas farmers will experiment in this direction the present spring and report results. The Agricultural College should investigate this new system of wheat-growing.

The Prospect for Farm Produce Next Fall.

Eli Perkins has been interviewed by a *Chicago Tribune* reporter on the crops, and predicts the price of wheat will rise to \$1.10 or \$1.25, and live hogs will sell at \$5 a hundred in Chicago by next January. These predictions are founded on the prospect of a very short wheat crop and the low prices of hogs last winter and fall. The farmers, as usual, got rid of their hogs, and will not have large stocks to sell this season, and our surplus grain and provisions have gone to Europe. These are very good reasons for believing that Mr. Perkins' predictions will prove true.

Circular Issued by the Topeka Kennel.

This work is a 28-page pamphlet issued by Messrs. W. T. Irwin and A. C. Waddell, printed at the *KANSAS FARMER* Steam Printing House, Topeka, and contains a partial list of their dogs, with pedigrees and points of the pointer and setter, copied from Stonehenge's third edition of the *Dogs of the British Islands*. The Topeka Kennel contains some of the finest bred bird dogs in the country, and sportsmen of the west desiring to possess dogs of pure blood could not do better than correspond with Messrs. Irwin & Waddell. In dealing with these gentlemen the purchaser will be sure to get what he stipulates for. The proprietors will send a copy of the pamphlet to any address, upon receipt of three 3-cent stamps.

Circulars and Pamphlets.

Wm. S. Little, Rochester, N. Y., semi-annual circular and price-list of fruits, trees, vines, etc.
Jacob W. Manning, Reading, Mass., descriptive illustrated catalogue and price-list of the Reading Nursery.
Joseph W. Vestal, Cambridge City, Ind., descriptive catalogue of plants, roses, ornamental vines, small fruits, vegetable plants, etc.
A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y., descriptive catalogue of Purdy's fruit farm and nurseries.
"Clydesdales," is the title of a descriptive catalogue issued by Smith & Powell, of Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y., containing a list of names with a sketch of the Clydesdale horses at the farm.

Those who suffer from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking temper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

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

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. 25 cents a box.

"A Square Meal."

We are sure our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the very handsome advertisement of the Excelsior Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, as it would be useless for us to try to say anything in favor of their Grand Charter Oak Cooking Stove. The very word suggests the thought of a well cooked meal followed by easy digestion, vigorous health, and a desire to have and to do plenty of real work, to say nothing of the comforts of a happy, contented household.

Horrible!—I suffered from catarrh for thirty years; was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt free to all afflicted. Address, with stamp, Rev. T. J. Mead, Syracuse, N. Y.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, the recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Read Ingham, Leslie & Co.'s advertisement of cheese-box hoops, cigar-box lumber, berry boxes, baskets, etc.

Never Return.

It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the east or south, except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients saved and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

Mother, when your dear baby suffers in teething, use Dr. Winchell's Teething Syrup. It regulates the bowels, soothes the pain and brings natural sleep. Sold by druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

"A stitch in time saves nine" is not more true in mending clothes than in getting farm stock through the winter. An economical and sure help is Uncle Sam's Condition Powder. It restores the sick, strengthens the weak, improves the appetite, and will keep the stock in a thriving condition, for it supplies the valued qualities in grass. Sold by all druggists.

Why, Verily!

Why be an animated tallow-shop when Allen's Anti-Fat is a safe and sure remedy for obesity, or corpulence, and will reduce the most ill-proportioned form to a graceful outline within a few weeks. It contains no ingredients that can possibly prove deleterious to the system. A well-known chemist, after examining its constituents and the method of its preparation gives it his unqualified endorsement as a remedy that "cannot but act favorably upon the system and is well calculated to attain the object for which it is intended."

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17, 1878.

PROF'S ALLEN'S ANTI-FAT, Buffalo, N. Y.:
Dear Sir:—I have taken two bottles of Allen's Anti-Fat and it has reduced me eight pounds. Very Respectfully,
MRS. I. R. COLES.

"You Don't Know Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had a half bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I am confident I should have lost both of them one night if I had not had the Hop Bitters in my house to use. I found they done them so much good I continued with them, and they are now well. This is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B. Rochester, N. Y.

Anderson & Co.'s Great World's Menagerie and International Circus.

Its attractive advertisement elsewhere, its spiritedly illustrated and widely circulated daily pamphlet, and its elegant posters and various bills and programmes, relieve us from the necessity of entering into minute details of the great Zoological and Circus Exposition, which will give afternoon and evening performances at Topeka on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 15th and 16th, prefaced at from 9 to 10 o'clock in the morning with a magnificent professional free street display; for massive spectacular effect and cosmopolitan resources, never approached in this vicinity; well worth a day's journey to look upon, and presenting a menagerie of unfettered mammoths, marching to sonorous steam as well as martial music, and a kaleidoscopic caravan of oriental living wonders and sultan-like pomp. From the entrance of the vast menagerie to the exit of the Aladdin-like separate circus, everything challenges attention and admiration, while the elegance and decorum with which every department of the great confederation is conducted, secures the patronage and approval of the most refined, and attracts numbers who are not in the habit of attending public entertainments of any description.

The comprehensiveness and infinite variety and rarity of the grand zoological collection will delight the naturalist, and amaze, amuse and instruct all. It is a creation-reflecting display of the mightiest and fiercest beasts of the tropics and jungles; the curious and beautiful birds of a thousand forests and isles, and even the mysterious depths of the ocean, and the marshy beds of tropical rivers have been explored to secure gigantic amphibious and reptilian monsters.

In the superb arena a colossal company of the most eminent riders, gymnasts, athletes, specially notable, famous fools and astonishingly educated animals, present a novel and brilliant succession of wonderful feats and imitations, from the double somersaults over the towering elephants to the acrobatic antics of the brute performers. In short, a holiday, crammed full of wonder and fun is assured, and thousands will take eager advantage of it.

Why be distressed with headache, low spirits and nervousness when Ellert's Daylight Liver Pills will surely cure you.

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

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

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

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

Electric Belts.

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

Money! Money!!

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

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. PRISCOTT & CO.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, use *Marsh's Golden Balsam*, the great throat and lung medicine. There is nothing equal to it. Try a sample bottle—price 10 cents. Two doses will benefit. A large bottle will do wonders. Regular size 50 cents and \$1. For sale by Swift and Holliday, Topeka, Kansas, and druggists everywhere.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Markets.

April, 1, 1879.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Firm.
RAILROAD BONDS—Active.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.
STOCK MARKET—Steady. Stocks were sold off in morning dealings, but during the afternoon under renewals of disposition to buy, the market developed much buoyancy.

MONEY—Active; 6 1/2 per cent.
DISCOUNTS—Prime mercantile paper, 5 1/2 per cent.
STERLING—Quiet; sixty days, \$4 86; sight, \$4 88 1/2.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881 106 1/2
Coupons of 1882 106 1/2
Coupons of 1883 106 1/2
New 3's 104 1/2
New 4 1/2's (registered) 104 1/2
Coupons 104 1/2
New 4's (registered) 104 1/2
Coupons 104 1/2
10-40's (registered) 104 1/2
Coupons 104 1/2
Currency 6's 121 1/2

New York Produce Market.

WHEAT—Dull and unchanged.
WHEAT—Moderate demand; ungraded red winter, \$1 08 1/2; No. 3, do, \$1 09 1/2; No. 2, do, \$1 11 1/2; ungraded amber, \$1 11 1/2; No. 2, do, \$1 12 1/2.
RYE—Western, 58c.
BARLEY—Dull and unchanged.
CORN—Easier, ungraded, \$4 74 1/2; steamers, 44 1/2; 45c.
OATS—Dull; mixed western, 31 1/2; white, do, 32 1/2.
COFFEE—Firm.
SUGAR—Quiet.
RICE—Firm.
EGGS—Dull; western, 13 1/2.
PORK—Firm and unchanged; old \$9 40 to 50.
BEEF—Quiet and unchanged.
CUT MEATS—Market firm; long clear middles, 55c; short clear middles, 55c.
LARD—Quiet; prime steam, 55 1/2; 55c.
BUTTER—Quiet; western, 20 1/2; 20c.
CHEESE—Dull; western, 20 1/2; 20c.
WHISKY—Firm; \$1 08.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Indicator reports:
WHEAT—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Receipts, 6,180 bushels; shipments, 6,418 bushels; in store to-day, 315,823 bushels; market steady No. 2, 93c; No. 3, 89c; No. 4, 83c.
CORN—Receipts, 5,855 bushels; shipments, 29,093 bushels; in store to-day, 457,017 bushels; market firm; No. 2, mixed, 28c; rejected, mixed, 25c; 25c.
OATS—Nominal.
RYE—Nominal.
BARLEY—Nominal.
BUTTER—Choice in better supply and weaker at 18c; medium, dull, 10 1/2c.
EGGS—Market steady at 8c.

Kansas City Live-Stock Market.

The Indicator reports:
CATTLE—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 146; shipments to-day, 201; light offerings caused a quiet market, but steady. Saturday's advance: native shipping steers, \$4 14 1/2; butchers' steers, \$3 40; cows, \$2 20 1/2; stockers and feeders, \$3 25 to \$3 40.
HOGS—Receipts for the last forty-eight hours, 105; shipments to-day, 35; market weak and dull; extreme range of sales, at \$2 60 to \$2 75; bulk of sales \$2 60 to \$2 75.
SHEEP—Receipts none; shipments none; market steady; native muttons, good to choice, in fair demand at \$3 75 to \$4 30.

St. Louis Produce Market.

WHEAT—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Receipts, 2, red winter, \$1 09 1/2; 2 1/2, \$1 09 1/2; 3, \$1 09 1/2; 4, \$1 09 1/2; 5, \$1 09 1/2; 6, \$1 09 1/2; 7, \$1 09 1/2; 8, \$1 09 1/2; 9, \$1 09 1/2; 10, \$1 09 1/2; 11, \$1 09 1/2; 12, \$1 09 1/2; 13, \$1 09 1/2; 14, \$1 09 1/2; 15, \$1 09 1/2; 16, \$1 09 1/2; 17, \$1 09 1/2; 18, \$1 09 1/2; 19, \$1 09 1/2; 20, \$1 09 1/2; 21, \$1 09 1/2; 22, \$1 09 1/2; 23, \$1 09 1/2; 24, \$1 09 1/2; 25, \$1 09 1/2; 26, \$1 09 1/2; 27, \$1 09 1/2; 28, \$1 09 1/2; 29, \$1 09 1/2; 30, \$1 09 1/2; 31, \$1 09 1/2; 32, \$1 09 1/2; 33, \$1 09 1/2; 34, \$1 09 1/2; 35, \$1 09 1/2; 36, \$1 09 1/2; 37, \$1 09 1/2; 38, \$1 09 1/2; 39, \$1 09 1/2; 40, \$1 09 1/2; 41, \$1 09 1/2; 42, \$1 09 1/2; 43, \$1 09 1/2; 44, \$1 09 1/2; 45, \$1 09 1/2; 46, \$1 09 1/2; 47, \$1 09 1/2; 48, \$1 09 1/2; 49, \$1 09 1/2; 50, \$1 09 1/2; 51, \$1 09 1/2; 52, \$1 09 1/2; 53, \$1 09 1/2; 54, \$1 09 1/2; 55, \$1 09 1/2; 56, \$1 09 1/2; 57, \$1 09 1/2; 58, \$1 09 1/2; 59, \$1 09 1/2; 60, \$1 09 1/2; 61, \$1 09 1/2; 62, \$1 09 1/2; 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Literary and Domestic.

The Good Old Farm.

"There's got to be a revival
Of good sense among men,
Before the days of prosperity
Will dawn upon us again.
The boys must learn that learning
Means more'n the essence ivy books;
An' the girls must learn that beauty
Consists in more'n their looks."

"Before we can steer clear ov failures,
An' big financial alarms,
The boys have got to quit clerkin',
An' get back onto their farms.
I know it ain't quite so nobly;
It ain't quite so easy, I know,
As paradin' your hair in the middle
An' settin' up for a show."

"But there's more hard dollars in it,
An' more independence, too,
An' more real peace 'n contentment,
An' health that's ruddy an' true.
But y'v'e got to hang on in a store
Before you can earn a good livin',
An' clothes, with but little more."

"An' you steer well clear ov temptations
On the good old honest farm,
An' a thousand ways 'n fashions
That only bring ye to harm.
There ain't but a few that can handle
With safety other men's cash,
An' the fate ov who who try it
Proves human natur' is rash."

"So, when the road to state prison
Lays by the good old farm,
An' the man sees a toilin' brother
Well out of the way of harm,
He mourns 't he hadn't staid there,
A-dillin' the soil in peace,
Where he'll yet creep back in dishonor
After a tardy release."

"What hosts uv 'em go back broken
In health, in mind, 'n purse,
Or linger along, the closer
To the man who's in worse;
An' how many mourn when useless
That they didn't see the charm,<
The safety 'n independence,
Uv a life on the good old farm."

"So preach it up to 'em, parson,
Just lay it out plain 'n square,
That land flows with milk 'n honey,
That health 'n peace are there.
An' call back them 'n runners,
An' show 'em the peaceful charm
That waits to cheer and bless them,
On father's dear old farm."

—New Hampshire Statesman.

A Thrilling Incident.

In the winter of 1870 I had occasion to go from Green Bay to Chicago, on the Northwestern Railway. At Oshkosh we were joined by a delegation of lawyers, on their way to Madison, the capital, to attend the Legislature, then in session. They were all men of more than usual intellect, and of exceptional character. Two were ex-judges of the circuit court, and one I have seen chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association. The party found seats near together, and after the first salutations were over and the news duly discussed, they began to look about for means to while away the time. After awhile some one proposed a game of cards. No sooner said than done. Two seats were turned apart so as to face each other, a cushion improvised for a table, and three of our lawyers, including the chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association, and a Chicago runner on good terms with them, were soon deep in the mysteries of a game of eucher.

I was surprised to see Christian gentlemen and judges of equity, leaders of society, makers of public sentiment, law-givers for a great State, directors of public morals, supposed to be public exemplars of all that is good, and guides to the young mind—thus setting publicly their seal of approval to a most dangerous and evil practice. To be sure they played for stakes no higher than the cigars for the party. But it seems to me that in the eyes of all discreet persons this does not change the act nor lessen the danger of the example, but rather heightens it, as from the less to the greater is the inevitable course of crime. But I did not intend to moralize on paper, but was about to say that while I was filled with such thoughts as these, one of the party grew tired of the game, and our remaining judge was invited to take his place. I saw the blood mount in an honest blush of disapproval to his manly face, and he hesitated and drew back. But the game had become interesting, and his excited companions urged him. "Come, Judge, take a hand," they cried; "we can't go on without you." So the judge rose slowly from his seat, inwardly condemning the act, as all evidently saw, and stepping forward took a seat among the players, and the game went on.

I had noticed an old lady in a seat to the rear of the players, who had gone on board at Kenosha, I believe. Gray and bent with age, she had sat abashed, and with eyes closed, seemed asleep most of the time until the train, stopping at Oshkosh, took on board the company of lawyers. She then underwent a change and became greatly interested in the company, looking often from one to the other as if she recognized them all, or was trying to recall their faces. When the game of cards was started she became very restless, would hunch uneasily in her seat, take up the hem of her faded apron, and nervously bite the threads. Once or twice I thought she wiped her eyes under her "Shaker bonnet," but could not tell. She acted so strangely, I became more interested in her than in the players, and watched her closely. She got up after a time and tottered forward, holding on to the seats as she passed. She brushed against Judge — in passing, but he had become interested in the game and did not notice her. Reaching the water-tank at last, she drank a cup of water and took a seat near the door, with her back to the players. But she did not long remain there. Rising again with difficulty, she tottered back toward her former seat, but, reaching the players, she paused directly in front of them, and now greatly excited, threw back her bonnet from her face and looked around the company. Her action at once arrested their attention, and pausing in their play they all looked up inquiringly.

Gazing directly in the face of Judge —, she said, in a tremulous voice: "Do you know me, Judge —?"

"No, mother, I don't remember you," said the Judge, pleasantly. "Where have we met?" "My name is Smith," she said; "I was with my poor boy three days, off and on, in the court room at Oshkosh, where he was tried for— for robbing somebody, and you are the same man that sent him to prison for ten years; and he died there last June."

All faces were now sobered, and the passengers began to gather around and to stand up all over the car to listen and see what was going on. She did not give the Judge time to answer her, but becoming more and more excited, she went on:

"He was a good boy, if you did send him to jail. He helped us clear the farm, and when father was sick and died he done all the work, and we was getting along right smart till he took to going to town and got to playing keards and drinking, and then somehow he didn't like to work after that, but used to stay out often till mornin', and then he'd sleep so late, and I couldn't wake him when he'd bin out so late the night before. And then the farm kinder run down, and then we lost the team; one of them got killed when he'd bin to town one awful cold night. He stayed late, and I suppose they had got cold staid out, and got skeered and broke loose, and run most home, but run agin the fence and a stake run into one of 'em, and when we found it the next morning it was dead, and the other was standin' under the shed. And so after awhile he coaxed me to let him sell the farm and buy a house and lot in the village, and he'd work at carpenter work. And so I did, as we couldn't do nothin' on the farm. But he grew worse than ever, and after awhile he couldn't get any work and wouldn't do anything but gamble and drink all the time. I used to do everything I could to get him to quit and be a good, industrious boy agin, but he used to get mad after awhile, and once he struck me, and then in the morning I found he had what little money there was left on the farm, and had run off. After that I got along as well as I could, cleanin' house for folks and washin', but I didn't hear nothing of him for four or five years; but when he got arrested and was took up to Oshkosh for trial, he writ to me."

By this time there was not a dry eye in the car, and the cards had disappeared. The old lady herself was weeping silently and speaking in snatches. But recovering herself, she went on:

"But what could I do? I sold the house and lot to get money to hire a lawyer; and I believe he is here somewhere (looking around). Oh, yes, there he is, Mr. —," pointing to lawyer —, who had not taken part in the play. "And this is the man, I am sure, who argued agin him," pointing to Mr. —, the district attorney. "And you, Judge —, sent him to prison for ten years; 'spose it was right, for the poor boy told me that he really did rob the bank. But he must have been drunk, for they had all been playing keards most all night, and drinking. But oh, dear! it seems to me kinder as though if he hadn't got to playing keards he might have been alive yet. But when I used to tell him it was wrong and bad to play, he used to say, 'Why, mother, everybody plays now. I never bet only for the candy or cigars, or something like that.' And when we heard that the young folks played keards down to Mr. Culver's donation party, and that 'Squire Ring was going to get a billiard table for his young folks to play at home, I couldn't do nothing at all with him. We used to think it was awful to do that way when I was young; but it just seems to me as if everybody, now-a-days, was going wrong into something or other. But may be it isn't right for me to talk to you, Judge, in this way; but it just seemed to me as if the very sight of them keards would kill me, Judge. I thought if you only knew how I felt, you wouldn't play on so; and to think, right here before all these young folks! May be, Judge, you don't know how younger people, especially boys, look up to such as you; and then I can't help thinking that may be if them as ought to know better than to do so, and them as are larger larnt, and all that, wouldn't set such examples, my poor Tom would have been alive and caring for his poor old mother. But now there ain't any of my family left except me and my poor little gran' chile, my dead darter's little girl; and we are going to stop with my brother in Illinois."

Tongue of man nor angel never preached a more eloquent sermon than that gray, withered old lady, trembling with old age, excitement, and fear that she was doing wrong. I can't recall half she said, as she, poor, lone, and beggared widow, stood before those noble-looking men and pleaded the cause of the rising generation.

The look they bore as she poured forth her sorrowful tale was indescribable. To say that they looked like criminals at the bar would be a faint description. I can imagine how they felt. The old lady tottered to her seat, and taking her little grandchild in her lap, hid her face on her neck. The little one stroked her gray hair with one hand, and said, "Don't cry, ganna; don't cry, ganna." Eyes unused to weeping were red for many a mile on that journey. And I can hardly believe that one who witnessed that scene ever touched a card again. It is but just to say that when the passengers came to themselves they generously responded to the Judge, who, hat in hand, silently passed through her little audience."

Hints for Housekeepers.

Take an old cracker box, stand it upon end and make two shelves to fit into it, then take some calico or an old worsted dress skirt and cover the top and sides of the box; make a curtain for the front, run a gathering string in at

the top and tack it at the top of the box; you will then have a very convenient place to put shoes and slippers. Or if you desire a more fancy one for slippers, take some very coarse perforated card-board, cut it in a slope at the sides like a letter V, work them in Berlin wool, line with glazed cambric, bind with ribbon and sew them together at the sloped edges, making a long cornucopia-shaped bag; the edges are then trimmed with twilled ribbon. Make four of these bags, sew them together from the points about half way up, hang them up and they are ready to hold your slippers.

Mrs. N. B. L.: To pickle green tomatoes for winter, first wash them and cut all of the bad spots out, then cut them in half, if small. If large cut into three or four pieces. Put a layer of them into a jar and cover them with salt. Repeat this until the jar is full. Let them stand over night and the next day take them out of the jar and cook them until you can stick a fork into them. Then take them from the stove and drain the water off; now heat and spice your vinegar, put the tomatoes into a jar and pour the vinegar over them and the next day they will be ready for use. If you put a small piece of alum into the water when they are cooking it will make them brittle. This makes a very nice pickle.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Our Legislature.

Entering our legislative hall, one day, my first impulse was to turn back, for the air was thick with various impurities and odorous of tobacco and whisky; my second thought was, that in justice to my health and to my constitution, if I was a member, I would vote myself a better place in which to make the laws, which they have since proceeded to do. Another discouraging feature that pertained to this body, was the fact that there were in it so many young men. The Bible says, old men for counsel, with which authority I agree, for how can a young man's judgment be matured, or how can he have knowledge of many subjects necessary to fulfill the wishes of those who elected him? Young men also have to devote a part of their time to young ladies, and to amusements in general; all these things being considered, I did not expect very much of them as a body; but their doings on the subjects of railroads, mortgages, Ingalls' investigation, temperance, etc., do them considerable credit; therefore, I conclude that there is material enough out of which to make statesmen in time. Our legislature, at present writing, have departed, and their deeds, whether good or bad, are a matter of history; they at least made themselves heard, for Eastern papers, I noticed, discussed their acts considerably. This criticism, I think, will do good if it is unfavorable, for it may teach them to be true to right and duty, and that unbending rectitude alone attains permanent fame.

SYLVIA.

Men as Friends.

Yes, I mean just what I say. Men as friends to women. I have long believed this, not as a theory, but as a fact, and as I have learned to know the world better, it has grown into the strongest possible conviction. I have the grandest faith in one man in particular, in his strength of character, in his moral courage, in his manhood; but I have a great amount of faith in men as a class. And all this is strengthened by the fact that there is a public sentiment being created that will bring about one of the greatest moral reforms ever known, for the time is surely coming when for a man to prove traitorous to a woman will receive the severest condemnation by the better part of his own sex.

The editors of several of our best established weeklies have come nobly forward for women, and frankly and manfully have stated that all honorable men should and would give to women the help and protection they need in so many ways from them. Men gain from the act themselves, for it helps them to grow into a better and purer manhood. No woman, no matter how strong she may be, nor how independent, but can fight this bitter battle of life more courageously and nobly if she feels she has the esteem and kindly interest of the men with whom she is brought in daily contact. Only let them, whether married or single, say to her, you need the help which we in our strong manhood can give you, and you shall have it. Some time ago an old copy of the KANSAS FARMER, published when a monthly, came into my hands by accident, in which I found a splendid editorial advocating these principles, written as only the grandly strong man can write, who was editor then. Look the world over and you will find, without an exception, that our noblest, best men are ever women's truest, best friends.

ME JUDGE.

Topeka, Kansas.

Fancy Work.

Take three pieces of black perforated card-board, nine inches square, and one piece of scarlet flannel the same size. Bind them around the edges with scarlet ribbon and then make them up into cornucopias, using the scarlet flannel to line one of them. For No. 2, crochet some scarlet zephyr for a cover and use it as a hair-pin receiver. For No. 3, use scarlet silk, and make a tiny pin-cushion which will just fit in the top of it, join the backs of all of them together and fasten with cord and balls between each of them. Ornament the fronts of them with embroidered pictures. I think you will find them very pretty.

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Washing Clothes.

If there is any plan by which washday can be robbed of its disagreeable belongings, it will be welcome, we are sure. And a correspondent of the Portland Transcript gives the following method:

For a family of six cut into thin shavings one and one-half pounds of good bar soap, and dissolve it in a pail of boiling water. Rather more than half fill two tubs with warm water, and add a pail of hot suds—half each. Put the clothes in for a twenty-four hours' soak—those most soiled in a tub by themselves. The following morning nothing will be necessary but to put them through the wringer, through two waters, the blueing in the last. A neat housekeeper will observe if any specially soiled spots—wristbands, cuffs, and the like—need a little chafing with the fingers before going through the wringer.

Clothing washed in this way will come out to the satisfaction of the most fastidious, and all the time usually spent in scrubbing and boiling, and filling the house with steam saved, besides—a prime consideration—articles will wear more than twice as long, as it is evident that five minutes' scrubbing will wrench out the garments vastly more than ordinary wear. Flannels may be cleaned in the same manner—white flannels turning out white and soft—except that it is believed that the suds and the rinse water had better be cold for flannels, whatever the process of washing, to prevent shrinking. A little gentle pulling, both ways, when first hung on the line, will prevent flannels shrinking.

An acquaintance of ours, a very particular housekeeper, has done her own family washing in this manner for a year past, without either boiling or scrubbing or fretting! and she declares that washing has lost its old time terrors, with its

"Scrub, scrub, scold, scold, scrub, scrub away."

A del' a bit of comfort is there on a washing day."

And her husband says that instead of a "pick-up dinner," she gets the best dinner of the week on Monday. It is fair to state that he turns the wringer.

Economy in Cooking.

I know that the individual expenses may be made far less in many cases than they now are, and still the fare be sufficient and comfortable. I am never an advocate of poor living, but I cannot see why it should cost more to have things good and well cooked than to have them ill-served, with neither taste nor relish; and yet many people seem to think economy is meanness and signifies discomfort. I wish I could show you some houses of French people, even in New York where, if you enter even as an unexpected guest, you will say that it is a feast, there will be such a well supplied and well appointed table; and yet it will be only the every day fare, and the family will be living upon greatly less than the expenses of an American family of equal size. I will not pretend that the practice of domestic economy is only understood by French people, for I have known many of this country's people who excel in it, and I think the present very hard times inspire many others to acquire the knowledge.

We would suggest that those of our readers who keep an account book of their monthly expenses send us one month's report, giving size of family, etc., as by the comparison of notes we may learn that true economy which tells on both health and purse.—Housekeeper.

Early Rhubarb.

Turn a barrel over the crown of rhubarb and you soon will have plenty of long, stocky leaves, tender and nice. The barrel will protect from the cold wind and exclude the light and the plants will grow white and tender. If earth or manure is heaped up on the north and west sides of the barrel, having the south side exposed to the rays of the sun, the growth of the plants will be quickened.

The Royal Wedding.

The marriage of His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, and the Princess Louise Margaret, of Prussia, was solemnized on the 13th inst. at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, England, with all the ceremony of state befitting the high rank of the royal bride and bridegroom, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and many royal and distinguished visitors.

THE BRIDAL ATTIRE.

The bridal dress of the Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia was of heavy white satin, and the low bodice was embroidered with lace four inches in width. The skirt was ornamented with lace twelve inches in width, and there was attached in front, a little toward the right, a small bouquet of myrtle. The train was thirteen feet long, and was covered by a rich, lace flounce, the width of which was three feet and a half, and upon which was laid a branch of myrtle. The bridal veil was a square of lace blossoms, about ten feet and a half square, which was fastened to the top of the crown, enveloping the Princess. All the lace was of the finest point d'Alencon; the design modern in style, representing a fantastic combination of oranges, myrtle and roses. The bridal handkerchief was made of the same pattern, and had in one corner the interlaced name of the bride, and in the other the Prussian eagle. The bridal wreath, the orange blossoms and leaves were procured here.

A lady who loves flowers propagates them in the following way. Any lady may practice her simple mode. She places a deep plate filled with water in a warm sunny window. In this are placed various cuttings of colts, geraniums, heliotropes, roses, etc., and in a surprisingly short time white roots are emitted from the base of the cuttings, when they are potted off singly into pots. In winter, this plate of cuttings is almost as refreshing to the eye as a plate of cut flowers; so that instead of being objectionable, it is really an ornament. Every florist knows that oleander cuttings suspended in bottles of water will always succeed better than when placed in sand, and they really have a pleasing effect in the "window greenery." Strange to say, no shade whatever is given the above, but the full rays of the sun are allowed to strike squarely on the cuttings.

Advertisements.

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

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NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed Free. Electro-Chemical Pad Co., P.O. box 3229, N.Y.

\$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 10c. LYMAN & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold and Get, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nassau, New York.

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

50 Perfumed, Chromo & Snowflake cards in elegant case, name in Gold, 10c. DAVIS & CO., Northford, Ct.

GRAPEVINES,

Current, Strawberry and Raspberry Plants, &c. Lowest rates given on application. S. J. ALLIS, Erie, Pa.

Pure Cider Vinegar.

Pure Cider Vinegar in quantities to suit purchasers. From one to one hundred barrels at the lowest market rates. Warranted pure and of the best quality. Address W. A. NOBLE & CO., Agents for Mrs. S. A. COBB, Wyandotte, Kansas.

THE LADY GRAPE.

The best and earliest perfectly hardy WHITE GRAPE in America. Ripens in August, and is harder than Concord. Two strong vines, post paid by mail, for \$1. One doz. 1 yr. \$4. Also Delaware, Concord, Brighton, Moore's Early, and all other valuable varieties, over 60 kinds, at greatly reduced prices. Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Flowering Plants, etc. Catalogues FREE. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.

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OF ALL KINDS. Steam Vats, Boilers, Engines, Churns, etc. Send for Catalogue.

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

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Still owned and offered for sale by the

MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF

RAILROAD COMPANY

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

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL

AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For Further Information Address

JOHN A. CLARK,

Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER.

HILL'S

Hay Raking Apparatus,

Patented Nov. 2, 1867.

To all farmers and hay growers. Save your money, time, labor and hay by using Hill's Hay Raker. With two rakes, can rake and rick 30 acres of hay in one day, dispensing with all bulky or revolving hay rakes, and takes the hay direct from the swath of the mower on to the rick without handling with a pitch fork.

Farm and country rights for sale. For prices and particulars, address

NEAT & CRAB, Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo.

Sole proprietors for State of Kansas.

Painted Iron & Steel

Patented Nov. 2, 1867.

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THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1908, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the Kansas Farmer, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice.

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

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

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

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

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

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

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go to the office of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

Each stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars. It shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

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

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the taker-up to appear and appraise said stray, summons to be served by the taker-up, and appear before the Justice, and make a sworn return of the true value of said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

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

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

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

Proof as follows:

To taker-up, for each horse, mule or ass, \$.50

To County Clerk, for recording each certificate and forwarding to KANSAS FARMER, .25

To KANSAS FARMER, for publication as above mentioned, for each animal valued at more than \$10, .50

Justice of the Peace for each affidavit of taker-up for making out certificate of appraisement and all his services in connection therewith, .25

Strays For The Week Ending March 26, 1879.

Brown County.—Henry Isely, Clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by T. J. Elliott of Hamilton Tp. (Morrell P. O.) Dec. 15, 1878, one yearling heifer of a bright roan color; no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$12.

HEIFER.—Also, one yearling heifer, black color, with white spots on legs and body, to be about one year old.

MARE.—Taken up by James Stumbo of Hamilton Tp. (Falls City, Neb. P. O.) Dec. 30, 1878, one brown or dark bay mare, two yrs old; no marks nor brands. Valued at \$20.

STEER.—Taken up by John Bradley of Washington Tp. (Marion P. O.) Feb. 1st, 1879, one roan steer, 3 years old, no marks or brands perceptible. Valued at \$18.

Cherokee County.—C. A. Saunders, Clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by H. L. Simmons, Newbo Tp. Feb. 11, 1879, one horse pony; white hind legs with white spots; small scar on each side of nose; white spot in forehead; about 14 hands high.

Cowley County.—M. G. Troup, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by E. M. Ogden, of Spring Creek Tp. one sorrel mare two years old, both hind legs with white to hock joint. White stripe in forehead. Valued at \$20.

Jefferson County.—J. N. Inley, Clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Thompson Gay of Fairview Tp. Feb. 25, 1879, one white yearling steer; no marks nor brands. Valued at \$11.

STEER.—Taken up by J. C. Gamble of Jefferson Tp. on the 27th day of Feb. 1879, one red and white spotted steer, 2 yrs old; crop off both ears and branded O on right hip. Valued at \$18.

Leavenworth County.—J. W. Niehaus, Clerk.

COW.—Taken up by David White, Tonganoxie Tp. Mar. 3, 1879, and posted before J. C. Gamble, J. P. one spotted 8-yr-old cow mostly red and white spots, with some little brindle in the red spots; has had a calf since taken up. Valued at \$20.

Ottawa County.—D. D. Hoag, Clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by Samuel Tolow of Bennington Tp. on the 27th day of Feb. 1879, one bay mare about 12 yrs old, about 15½ hands high. Blind in left eye; harness and collar marks.

Shawnee County.—J. Lee Knight, Clerk.

HEIFER.—Taken up by Thos. H. Miller of Soldier Tp. Jan. 25, 1879, one small yearling heifer with some white on face, thighs and flanks. Valued at \$11.

PONY.—Taken up by A. Scanton of Mission Tp. Nov. 5, 1878, one light chestnut sorrel mare pony, small white spot on each thigh. Valued at \$12.

Summer County.—Stacy B. Douglas, Clerk.

COW.—Taken up by Frank Lebeda, Bluff Tp. Feb. 24, 1879, one brown cow, horns sawed off. Valued at \$20.

Wyandott County.—D. R. Emmons, Clerk.

COW.—Taken up by John Shelhorn, near Rosedale, Dec. 17, 78, one white muley cow with slit in each ear. Valued at \$25.

INFORMATION WANTED

By the friends of one Peter T. Ronian, who left home July 11th, last heard of at Frankfort, July 12, 1878. Said Peter was a druggist about 17 years ago, of which he never fully recovered. Was about forty years of age; heavy black hair and beard; height, 5 feet, 8 inches. Had on, when he left, dark woolen pants, black coat, light colored vest and black waist hat. Any information of his whereabouts, with some little fully received. Address E. R. OLSEN, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kansas.

LEWIS MAYO,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Seeds, Implements,

—AND—

GROCERIES,

523, 525, & 527 Shawnee St.,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

Storage, Commission and
Implement Warehouse

Consignments of goods solicited. Storage for grain, merchandise or household furniture.

Agricultural Machinery,

Big Giant Feed Grinders, Corn Shellers, Wind Mills, Fanning Mills, Harrows, Reapers and Mowers, Farm Wagons, Spring Wagons, and all kinds of Farm Machinery and Garden Implements. Call and see the BROWNE and CANTON SULKY PLOWS, Stirling Plows at \$3. Two-horse Cultivators at from \$10 to \$20. Agents for "Horse" Counters and Hay Scales. A pair of 8-ton Scales for sale cheap.

SEEDS.

Flower, Grass, and Garden Seeds, Field Seeds, Castor Beans, Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Alfalfa, Clover, Millet, Oats, Harley, and Flax Seed. Store on Kansas Avenue, opposite Shawnee Mills. Warehouse on Santa Fe R. R. Track, foot of Seventh Street.

S. H. DOWNS,
Topeka, Kansas.THE DUNGEON & CONARD'S
ROSES

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing these beautiful roses. We offer strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail at all post-offices. 5 Splendid Varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1.15 for \$3.10 for \$3.15 for \$4.15 for \$5.15 for \$10.10 for \$17.10 for \$24.10 for \$31.10 for \$38.10 for \$45.10 for \$52.10 for \$59.10 for \$66.10 for \$73.10 for \$80.10 for \$87.10 for \$94.10 for \$101.10 for \$108.10 for \$115.10 for \$122.10 for \$129.10 for \$136.10 for \$143.10 for \$150.10 for \$157.10 for \$164.10 for \$171.10 for \$178.10 for \$185.10 for \$192.10 for \$199.10 for \$206.10 for \$213.10 for \$220.10 for \$227.10 for \$234.10 for \$241.10 for \$248.10 for \$255.10 for \$262.10 for \$269.10 for \$276.10 for \$283.10 for \$290.10 for \$297.10 for \$304.10 for \$311.10 for \$318.10 for \$325.10 for \$332.10 for \$339.10 for \$346.10 for \$353.10 for \$360.10 for \$367.10 for \$374.10 for \$381.10 for \$388.10 for \$395.10 for \$402.10 for \$409.10 for \$416.10 for \$423.10 for \$430.10 for \$437.10 for 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Miscellaneous.

Polled or Hornless Cattle.

THE DIFFERENT BREEDS DESCRIBED.
The terms "polled," "doddered," "humbled," "mooley," "hornless," and "no-horn," are all applied to these cattle. In this country, where they are usually called "mooley cows," specimens are frequently found in many sections, and sometimes they are the prevailing breed of a locality. It is commonly supposed here that these hornless cattle are the descendants of the domesticated buffalo of the west, the females of which almost invariably are hornless, the bulls having these weapons of defence and doing the fighting. Some of our polled cattle may have had such an origin, but it is known that many are the descendants of occasional importations, which have become scattered about the country. In Great Britain, where their history for more than a hundred years is familiar, it is an authenticated fact that at first the Aberdeens, for example, were a class of cattle with and without horns, but evidently with a tendency to the latter condition. Sometimes animals are found with horns hanging beside the head, quite loose in the skin, there evidently being no development of bone from the skull within to make them firm.

There are apparently three distinct breeds of polled cattle in Great Britain: the "Angus" or "Aberdeen," the "Galloways," and the "Suffolk" or "Norfolk." The "Angus" breed, according to "Low's Cattle of the British Islands," originated over a century ago in the north of Scotland, when the agriculture of that region began a course of rapid development. They are now thickly scattered throughout the grazing regions of Great Britain. By careful breeding they have rapidly improved of late years, and with the "Galloways," are now a favorite beef cattle of the great English markets, for the economy of their carcasses and the quality of their meat.

The county of Aberdeen breeds more cattle especially for beef than any other county in the kingdom, Galloway probably ranking next. At the recent Paris Exhibition, the "Aberdeens" carried off the highest honors over all other breeds of beef cattle. In form they are compact, well proportioned, straight-backed, larger limbed than the "Galloways," which they somewhat resemble in general characteristics; hair soft and fine; skin soft; color varied, but mostly black with white marks; some are brindled, but solid black is preferred. They have a gentle disposition, mature early, and attain great weights. The breed is not adapted to the dairy; it produces beef rather than milk.

The "Galloways" originated in the county bearing that name, and are particularly adapted to hilly districts, having hardy constitutions, and being good feeders. Black is their predominant color and is regarded as an indication of hardiness and purity of blood. In form the "Galloway" is a compact animal, well proportioned, fine-boned, clean, round, broad; legs short; neck rather coarse; back level from head to tail; long in the quarter; deep in the chest; hair long and soft, though coarser than that of the "Aberdeen," or of the "Suffolks," skin rather hard and firm. A century ago the "Galloways" frequently had small horns, but are now entirely without them, except an occasional one hanging loose in the skin. The "Galloway rib" is well known in the London markets as especially delicate. These cattle are hardy, docile, and indifferent milkers, but are superior beef animals.—*American Agriculturist.*

Co-operation Among Farmers on the Corporation Plan.

Some months since, we suggested, through the Kansas Farmer, a plan of co-operation of this kind, as possible among farmers, without being aware, at the time, that something very similar to our suggestions, had been in successful operation. A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman*, writing from Fairfax county, Va., after discussing the many advantages of a farmers' corporation, describes one of which the writer is a member, in which a trial is being made. The writer says:

"How could the business of such an establishment be managed satisfactorily?—is the question that all will ask. As we have a small establishment organized on this plan that has been in operation nearly a year and is working quite smoothly, perhaps our plan, which has been tried, is the best that we could suggest. We are an incorporated stock company, with a board of directors, a superintendent and other officers, like a manufacturing or railroad company, who manage the business. Each member is required to take a fixed amount of stock and work six months on trial before being admitted as a member; if not admitted his money is refunded. All the members and their wives, if married, are hired by the company constantly at such wages as they can earn, and are boarded in the company home at a very reasonable rate. And as the capital of the company is not as large as desirable, each member is required to save a portion of his wages and invest his saving in stock. If any members do not work well or behave well they are discharged and sent away as they would be from any other establishment. If any one is dissatisfied he sells his stock to some one else and retires from the business. The directors listen to suggestions in regard to the management of the business from any of the members, and decide whether they can profitably be adopted. The superintendent directs the work, and each workman does what he is directed to, and is held responsible if it is not well done. The plan is very simple, and works with little friction. Considerable care is exercised in the selection

of members, and only those who are intelligent, agreeable, mild-tempered and unselfish are admitted. Many amusements and attractions may be had in an establishment like this that cannot be afforded on an ordinary farm. Freedom from petty cares is obtained by dividing them among many members; this, with agreeable associates, plenty of company and improved facilities for doing work, give a cheerful, pleasant home, with the most positive assurance of acquiring a competency for old age."

Gold Discovery in Cowley Co., Kansas.

There has been quite an excitement, for some time, about gold discoveries in Cowley county. This is what the *Winfield Courier* says about it: "For the last several days there has been great excitement about the discovery of gold in the east part of Ninnescah township, in this county. It is said to have been discovered in a deep well, while excavating rock, that the rock is a kind of quartz and contains gold to a considerable amount. Other wells have been sunk in the vicinity with like results. Large numbers of persons have visited the location and become convinced that the discovery of gold is a fact. Real estate is changing hands at high figures and at a lively rate. "We are still skeptical on the matter, and, since the result of a former silver mine excitement, the Yates Center silver mines of last year and the Eldorado coal hole, we do not propose to be in a hurry to indorse the Ninnescah gold mines."

Hoing Wheat to Fight Insects.

In the rapidly increasing practice of extra manuring and cultivation of wheat, as by drilling and hoeing, it is found in very many cases that the Hessian fly and other insects are far less troublesome than on the wheat fields where only ordinary cultivation is practised. It frequently occurs, too, that superior cultivation permits of earlier sowing in the fall; the extra growth more than offsetting the damage done by the insects, to avoid which most farmers now are obliged to resort to late planting. Several examples are cited where drilled and cultivated fields, grown beside ordinary broadcast sown and lightly manured fields, with results wholly in favor of the former, the Hessian fly greatly damaging if not totally destroying the latter, while the cultivated fields escaped almost unharmed. These facts are brought out in the reports published last month, which all wheat growers may study with profit.—*American Agriculturist.*

Wit and Humor.

Sam recently got married and told his wife that she might retain all the change which dropped on the floor out of his pockets. What was his astonishment, on getting up one morning, to find no money in his pants. He has since ascertained that his wife hangs his pants upside down.

Where it is going to stop no one knows. Before "Grandfather's Clock" is fairly run down, a music publisher advertises "Grandmother's Chair," and no doubt these will be followed by "Grandmother's Spectacles," "Grandmother's Sun-bonnet," and "Grandmother's Boot-jack," and "Grandmother's Candlestick," and all the other rubbish that once belonged to the old folks and was not disposed of at public sale thirty years ago.—*Norristown Herald.*

A Cheap Dish.

Select well filled wheat, white if you can. If you try wheat with a very thick bran or shrunken grain it will be a failure. Cover with cold water and boil slowly until done, when the grains will mostly burst open and the water give the appearance of thin starch. Some wheat requires to be on the stove twenty-four hours. If you set it off the stove and let it get cold it will not hurt it. When cold it can be used the same as rice seasoned with butter, sugar, etc., or with milk and eggs as for puddings. One pint of wheat will make a meal for a large family. It makes a good variety on a well filled table, and is a good addition to a spare one. It is healthy and economical for these hard times.—*Mrs. A. A. in Western Farm and Live Stock Journal.*

SILVER PIE.—Peel and grate one large white potato. Add the juice and grated rind of a lemon, the beaten white of one egg, one cupful of white sugar, and one of cold water. Bake in a nice paste. After baking, spread on top the whites of three eggs, frothed, sweetened and flavored with lemon. Set again on the fire and brown. Lay on small pieces of jelly or jam, just before taking it to the table.

THE KITCHEN.—The kitchen should be the sunniest, cheeriest spot in all the house, for there the best hours of many women's lives are spent, and the few glimpses of the out-door world they get seem a bit of fairy land to be treasured and dreamed over. To them the word kitchen brings a weary sigh, and is synonymous with labor and toil that amounts to drudgery. There are others who look upon "our kitchen" with a lingering fondness for the very word. It is to them a place of real enjoyment, where cluster the busiest and most useful hours of the day.

CHEAP VINEGAR.—A first rate vinegar may be made by the following cheap and simple process: Boil a pint of corn till about half done for three gallons. Put it into jars or jugs and fill them up with hot water, sweetened with a pint of syrup—perhaps less would do. Set them in the sun, and in two or three weeks it will be first rate vinegar. No one need to buy a poor article when a good one can be made with so little trouble.

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Silver Maple and Fruit Trees.
200,000 Silver Maple one year old, sold very low. All Cotton wood, Fruit Trees, Vines, Shrubs, etc. Send for price list, (free), to S. M. WAYMAN, Princeton, Missouri.

FOR \$1.
I will send 21 Verbena or Pansies, or 10 Grape Vines, Choice Fruit Plants, Roses, Bulbs, etc., etc. Catalogue Free. 22 Premiums at State Fair, 1878. F. A. BALLER, Nurseryman and Florist, Bloomington, Illinois.

CONCORD GRAPE VINES.

1st Class, 2 years old, \$12 per thousand.
2nd Class, 2 years old, \$10 per thousand.
Address G. F. ESPENLAUB, Rosedale, Kan.

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES.

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EVERGREENS & LARCHES.

Two to three feet high, twice transplanted, \$25 per 1,000. Two and three year seedlings, 6 to 9 inches, \$25 per 1,000. My Evergreens are all Nursery-grown, well rooted and thrifty trees. Price List free. Address D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Ill.

Fruit Packages.

Hallok patent \$3 per M., 16 qt. Crates \$6 per 100. Send for illustrated price lists and reduced rates for larger amounts. C. COLBY & CO., Benton Harbor, Mich.

FRUIT TREES!

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

Small Fruit Plants

RASPBERRY PLANTS.....\$5.00 per 1000
STRAWBERRY PLANTS.....3.50 " 1000
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For small lots send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address,

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EVERGREENS, FOREST TREES, Very Large Stock
All Nursery-Grown, EVERGREEN SEEDS, Hardy Catalpa Seeds, R. Douglas & Sons, Waukegan, Ill.

TREES! TREES! TREES!

I have for the Spring Trade a large and varied assortment of

Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Grape Vines, &c.

An immense stock. I would call especial attention to my large stock of evergreen trees of hardy Roses grown out of doors. Also to the celebrated Casady or Dracot Amber Grape, early, hardy, and prolific. The only red grape that is a success in our climate. Wholesale cash rates now ready and sent to all applicants.

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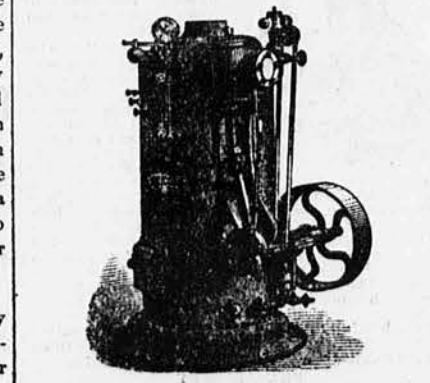


My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1919, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FREE to all who apply. Customers of last season need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any house in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far that should it prove otherwise, I will refund the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Pinner's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables. I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed direct from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.

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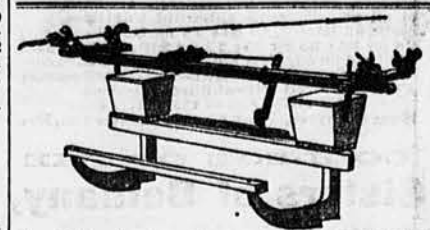


See our very Low Prices. 3 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, \$240. 4 1/2 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, \$290. 6 1/2 Horse Power Engine and Boiler, \$340. Send for descriptive Pamphlet, and write the manufacturer for further information.

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Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one Wire will out-last two ropes. The Wire will not STRETCH and SHRINK like a rope. The Wire does not cross the machine. There is no side draft. Will plant more perfectly, and more in check. The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the Wire off at the end of the field. Will work on any planter, as now made. It is very easy to work and understand. Is durable in all its parts.

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

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The PRINCIPLES involved in the No. 1 Check Rower we have always believed to be BEYOND RIVALRY; and can confidently say that it is, beyond all question, the FIRST and BEST CHECK ROWER. The farmer has only to see this Check Rower, as improved, to be convinced of the fact.



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The Center Movement we have GREATLY IMPROVED, removing every objection that has ever been brought against it. It being, as at present constructed, SIMPLE, DURABLE, and EFFECTIVE in every particular.

Haworth's Wire Check Rower.

Our earliest experiments with Check Rowers, beginning in 1886, were with wire, dragged over sideways to the machine, and we know the difficulties to contend with in making a satisfactory Check Rower in that way. We know the liability of the wire to catch on obstructions and break; we know and we know the difficulties of managing it at the ends, etc. ALL OF WHICH HAWORTH'S WIRE CHECK ROWER has now been ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WIRE CHECK ROWER.

The following are some of the POINTS OF ADVANTAGE of the Haworth Wire Check Rower: The Wire is as easy to handle as a rope. No KINKING or TANGLING. No SIDE-DRAFT. It requires but about 1 lb. tension. No DOUBLE ANCHOR ARRANGEMENT at the ends, like staking down a horse-power, but a simple IS USED. Does not require a DOUBLE STROKE to make one DROP. Does not have to overcome the resistance of a STEEL SPRING in addition to moving the SEED SLIDES—making it liable to mis-drop. No STEEL SPRINGS to break or lose their tension. Can be uncoupled at each KNOT, and taken off or added on for partial rows. Is turned at the ends without taking off the wire. No DRAGGING over GLOBS or OBSTRUCTIONS, thereby avoiding a great strain on the wire. No OBSTRUCTIONS of the WIRE, for it is laid out straight by the machine. No BREAKING or LOCKING of the steel coupling possible. No one able to drive straight enough to make one row, can fail to do good work, as there is no double traveling arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nothing but the BEST ANNEALED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE manufactured expressly for the Check Rower. Unequaled Durability Guaranteed.

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

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