

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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Address all communications for the KANSAS FARMER to

E. E. EWING,  
Editor and Publisher,  
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

### The Wool Growers' Convention.

The Kansas wool growers and sheep breeders assembled in convention at Odd Fellows Hall, Topeka, January 18th. In the absence of the president the meeting was called to order by the vice-president, E. T. Frowe.

A large number being present who were not members, a recess of ten minutes was taken to allow all present, who wished, to sign the constitution and become members. After all had signed the constitution who wished, the next business that came before the convention was the resignation of the secretary, which was accepted.

The convention then proceeded to the election of a secretary. J. B. Bartholomew, of Topeka, being nominated, on motion, the rules were suspended, and Mr. Coddling was instructed to cast the entire vote of the convention for J. B. Bartholomew for secretary of the society.

On motion of Mr. Cavanaugh, of Salina, that this be a regular meeting of the society, it was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Booth, of Leavenworth, a committee of three was appointed, Mr. Cavanaugh (as chairman), Mr. Coddling and Mr. Wadsworth, to revise the constitution.

On motion, a bill of \$2 was ordered paid for printing certificates of membership for transportation.

On motion, the chair appointed a committee of three to select subjects for discussion by the convention, composed of Messrs. Mathews, Edson and Meech.

On motion of Mr. Booth, the chair invited Mr. Parker, of New York, to address the convention on the subject of sheep-raising in his state, which was responded to.

A motion was adopted that the publishers of the Western Homestead be tendered a vote of thanks for favors extended.

On motion of Col. Haren, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a memorial to be presented to the legislature asking the passage of such laws as to protect all the interests of sheep husbandry. Messrs. Hilton, Witwer, Deihl, Cavanaugh and Wadsworth were appointed.

Mr. Mathews then presented the following subjects for discussion:

1st, The disease known as scab and how to treat it.

2d, The dog law, and what shall it be?

3d, The necessity of the passage of a law offering a good, round premium on wolf scalps.

A motion to adjourn to meet at the court house at 7 1/2 o'clock p. m., prevailed.

**EVENING SESSION.**  
The evening session at the court house was called to order by the vice-president, E. T. Frowe.

On motion, the rules were suspended and Mr. Beckwith instructed to cast the vote of the convention for Mr. R. Butler, of Erie, Neosho county, for vice-president from the 2d congressional district.

On motion of Mr. Cavanaugh, the convention decided that in view of the absence of the president, we elect a president.

The chair ruled that nominations were in order.

Mr. Coddling, of Pottawatomie county, and J. K. Wright, of Davis county, being nominated, a vote was taken with the following result: J. S. Coddling, 23; J. K. Wright, 2; E. T. Frowe, 1.

The chair declared Mr. Coddling elected and invited him to occupy the chair, which he accepted in a neat speech.

On motion, the members of the public press, present, were invited to take seats at the secretary's table.

On motion, a vote of thanks was extended to the press throughout the state, for liberality in publishing the call for this meeting.

On motion, the committee on memorials were instructed to draft a bill to be presented to the legislature for their adoption, for the protection of sheep from scab and other diseases.

A motion to adjourn to meet Wednesday, at 9 a. m., at Odd Fellows Hall, prevailed.

**WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION.**

The meeting was called to order by President Coddling, and he appointed Mr. Wellington, of Ellsworth, to take his (Mr. Coddling's) place on the committee to revise the constitution.

On motion, the committee on memorials was instructed to ask the legislature to pass a state dog law which will raise a fund by license or tax on dogs, out of which owners of sheep killed by dogs may be paid their market value.

On motion, the report of the chairman on revision of the constitution was received and approved by sections and as a whole.

### ARTICLE I.

Any person who is engaged in sheep breeding or wool growing may become a member of this association by signing the constitution and by-laws, abiding by them, and paying a membership fee of one dollar.

### ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. The officers of this association shall be a president, four vice-presidents, a secretary, a treasurer, two auditors, and a board of directors. The officers of this society shall be ex-officio such board.

SEC. 2. The said officers shall be elected annually, and shall hold their offices until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. The president shall preside at all meetings. He shall fill, by appointment, all temporary vacancies in offices, and appoint all committees not otherwise provided for, and per-

SEC. 2. All elections shall be by ballot.

SEC. 3. The president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and auditors, shall be elected annually, and hold their offices one year, or until their successors are duly elected and installed.

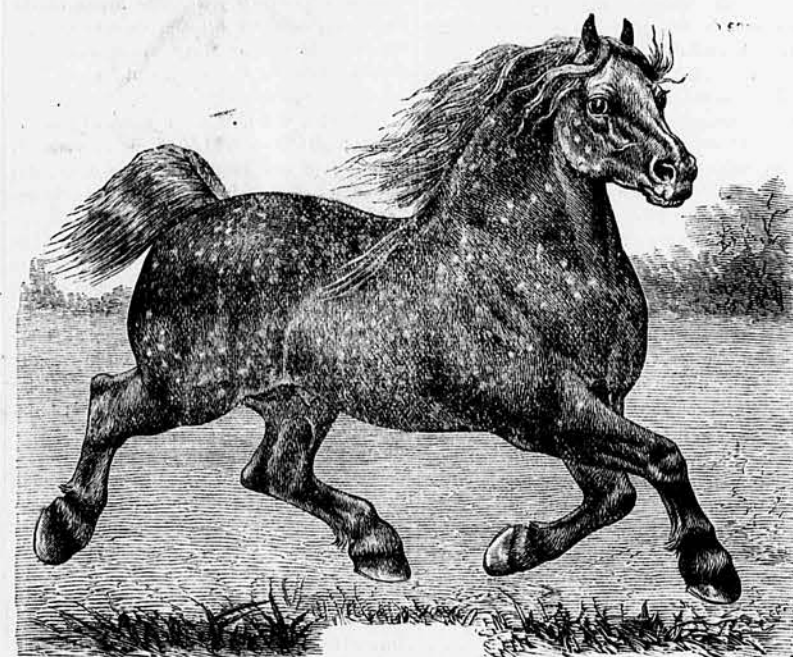
SEC. 4. It shall require a majority of all votes cast to elect.

SEC. 5. In case officers elect fail to present themselves at the next regular meeting after their election, for installation, their places shall be filled by a new election. Officers so elected shall be immediately installed.

### ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The annual meeting of the association shall be held on the third Tuesday of January, of each year, at Topeka, Kansas.

SEC. 2. There shall be held a meeting of this association during the month of June of each



VERMOUGHT.

form all other duties usually pertaining to the office of president of like associations, and he shall, at the expiration of his term of office, deliver an address on some division of the subject of sheep husbandry.

SEC. 4. The vice-president shall preside in the absence of the president, and perform all the duties pertaining to the office.

SEC. 5. The secretary shall keep an alphabetical roll of all the members and their post-office addresses. He shall record, in a book kept for the purpose, all the proceedings of the association. He shall read any document in his possession when called on by the president. He shall conduct the correspondence of the association, and preserve all documents of importance. He shall perform any and all other work which may come within the province of his office. He shall, at the close of his term of office, turn over to his successor, all books, papers, etc., belonging to the association.

SEC. 6. The treasurer shall keep a correct account of all the financial dealings of the association in a book for that purpose, which shall be open at all times for the inspection of any member. He shall cash all orders drawn on him when legally signed by the president and secretary; provided he has in his possession sufficient money belonging to the association to do so. He shall, at the expiration of his term of office, turn over to his successor all books, statements, accounts, monies, etc., belonging to the association.

SEC. 7. The auditors shall carefully examine all reports of the secretary and treasurer and report at the next regular meeting, on their condition and accuracy. They shall examine the final report of the treasurer in conjunction with all its previous reports and his books, and the books of the secretary, and in reporting on this notice particularly the harmony of the whole.

SEC. 8. The board of directors shall recommend assessments on the members of the association for, and sufficient only, to defray the necessary expense. Such assessments being sanctioned by the association.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the president to designate a member of the association to prepare each month for publication an essay upon some branch of our industry. He shall give at least fifteen days' notice to the member so selected.

### ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. The election of officers of this association shall be held at the annual meeting.

year. The time and place to be fixed by the association at the annual meeting.

SEC. 3. There shall be a meeting of the members of this association, for a shearing exhibition, at such time and place as the association shall determine at the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. Special meetings may be held at the call of the president, setting forth the object of such meeting.

### ARTICLE V.

#### ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Calling the roll. 2. Opening prayer. 3. Reading minutes of previous meeting. 4. Installation of officers and president's address. 5. Reports of committees. 6. Reports of officers. 7. Communications of all kinds. 8. Unfinished business. 9. New business. 10. Nominations and elections of officers. 11. Lectures, essays, etc. 12. Reading, correcting and approving the minutes. 13. Adjournment.

### ARTICLE VI.

#### AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. This constitution or by-laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present at any regular meeting.

SEC. 2. Any member desiring to amend the constitution shall give at least four weeks' notice by publication in the papers favorable to our interests.

SEC. 3. Amendments must be proposed in writing and filed with the secretary at least four weeks preceding the annual meeting.

SEC. 4. No clause or requirement of this constitution or by-laws shall be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

### BY-LAWS.

1. No persons but members shall have a right to vote.

2. No member shall speak more than twice, or longer than five minutes on the same motion, except by permission of the association.

3. No member shall hold two elective offices at the same time.

4. On all points of order not specified in the constitution or by-laws, Cushing's Manual shall be the guide of the association.

A motion prevailed that the committee on memorials be instructed to include in their requests a clause in the law for the payment of a premium on scalps of wolves and other vicious animals.

The president appointed a committee of three, Messrs. Wadsworth, Mathews and Bartholomew, to fix time and place for the annual shearing exhibition.

On motion prevailing, the officers of this association be instructed to file articles of incorporation under the laws of the state of Kansas.

Mr. Cavanaugh declining to serve on the committee on memorials, the chair appointed Mr. Bartholomew in his stead.

A motion prevailed that all agricultural papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this association.

A motion prevailed fixing Emporia the place and the first Wednesday of June the time for holding the semi-annual meeting.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the circular of Messrs. Walter Brown & Co., charging wool growers of Kansas with dishonest means in order to increase weight of fleece, is a malicious slander on the wool growers of this state, and that said Walter Brown & Co. be requested to furnish the name or names of their informers, or make a public retraction as they have charged, or stand condemned as defamers of the worst type.

A motion prevailed authorizing the secretary to publish the proceedings of this convention in pamphlet form, and mail copies to members of this association.

A motion prevailed authorizing the secretary, at his discretion, to publish any information he may become possessed of for the benefit and in the interests of this association.

A motion being made to adjourn sine die, prevailed.

J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,  
Secretary.

## Communications.

### Hog Raising.

ED. FARMER: In your issue of the 6th inst., you publish an article on the above subject, from Mr. Holmsburg, of McPherson county, which you commend as one of the very best you have published. There are some good things in it, and some I think otherwise.

His breed, a cross between the Berkshire and Poland, is perhaps the best we have, and keeping the males up in pens instead of letting them run with the herd, and wasting their energies needlessly, is of more importance than most seem to realize. But I would not grind my feed if I owned a mill. I cook my feed and prefer to feed it before it sours. Sour food may be good to give an appetite, but certainly cannot be as nourishing, as it is in process of decay. I draw off the hot water or corn-tea, and stir in shorts, and put it into the swill barrel. I cover the cooker and swill barrels with blankets, or old comforters, and keep both warm forty-eight hours in cold weather.

But Mr. H. says he gets three and four litters from each sow. If he means in a year, I can't see it, as a sow goes sixteen weeks. The American Agriculturist, some years ago, claimed that a sow should raise three litters a year, if she had a chance to get with pig in three or four days after farrowing, but how Mr. H. gets four litters is more than I can see.

L. PRENTICE.

Easton, Kansas, Jan. 14th.

### Sugar From Cane Sorgum.—A Suggestion.

During the past year, there has been considerable said and many valuable articles have appeared in the newspapers, which warrants me in making a suggestion through the KANSAS FARMER for the purpose of introducing and testing the feasibility of this new industry.

It has been sufficiently established for many years that sorgum cane did occasionally produce sugar, but in these cases it was something favorable in the cane, or manner of manufacture "a spontaneous granulation," as one writer terms it.

What is needed at this time, is a more perfect knowledge and experience how to handle the cane, and to manufacture it into molasses, and especially sugar, for commercial purposes. If we can accomplish this, millions of dollars will be saved to the country.

I therefore make the suggestion that the Legislature appropriate a sufficient sum of money to defray the necessary expenses. Let the Agricultural College at Manhattan undertake the manufacture to determine the most valuable and practicable method to convert sorgum cane into sugar for commercial purposes. When we are talking about this new enterprise, we should remember that it took many years and a large amount of capital before sugar making became profitable in Louisiana.

JAMES HANWAY.



## The Farm and Stock.

### The Horse for Farmers to Breed From.

It is no longer an experiment to engage in the honorable pursuit of raising a large class of horses for our farm and city teaming. The fact is quite clearly demonstrated to me that many farmers are losing money every year by keeping on hand a small class of horses that are dull sale at unprofitable prices. All men dealing in horses will admit that the large horse is ready sale at paying prices; therefore it is not only a satisfaction to breed a larger class of horses, but a necessity, that we may be up with our neighbors.

The demand for large horses in our cities will increase equal to the growth of the breeding, judging from the past. I think such horses as will adorn the farm wagon or the city dray, will never be worth less money than today, and to my mind, prices will advance, as experience in breeding will furnish us with a finer type of draught stock.

The point to be carefully considered is what kind of draught horses is most adapted to our American city use? In my mind, we do not get them too large if we get action, strength and endurance. I beg to differ with the gentleman who claims it is all right so that we get size and bone—they will sell. I admit that to be true of the present day, but the time will come when farmers and dairymen will see as much difference in large horses as has been detected in small. Most men who have been careful observers of different strains of light horses, have witnessed the fact that some breeds have wonderful endurance, while others have proved almost worthless. Such will not occur if our common breeds are crossed with the large stallions of the country, for the reason that a cross from an inferior stallion of the draught breed will so improve our horses for general purposes that we will be satisfied that we have done well, without perhaps considering how much better we might have done.

But if in time our farmers get into the way of keeping well favored mares, with attention as to what breed, they will naturally look carefully to what kind of stallions they cross on those mares. From them they will expect geldings to bring prices ranging from three to five hundred dollars at three and four years old. Now if this be true, and I might mention numerous cases in point, is it not better for us to be on our guard.

When we make our first cross with coarse ten and twelve hundred pound mares, select stallions that are sound, having good action, good color, good bone and eyes—in all, select as good as the country affords. Don't stand on a dollar for you may get a mare colt, and may want to keep it for a breeder; if you don't, some one else will.

To parties contemplating the purchase of stallions for breeding, let me urge upon you not to be penny-wise and pound-foolish. Stallions of all the draught breeds known to the American people, can be obtained at prices ranging from five hundred to three thousand dollars. But a small number of them are priced higher than twenty-five hundred dollars. I you will compare a stallion worth one thousand dollars to one worth two thousand five hundred dollars, and allow that each will do an equal amount of business for a term of ten years, you can then see which has been the most real benefit to owner and community. It has long been known that cheap horses cost as much to raise as good ones. Price is often the consideration in selecting breeding stock. A good thing always demands good prices, but the question which is often perplexing to us is, which of the many different named draught breeds will we select? While it is quite clear in my mind, I do not wonder at men who have not had experience being in doubt as to the choice of breeds.

After years of daily practice with heavy and light horses, (English and French draught), and a trip to Europe on purpose to gain information regarding the horse most apt to be the horse for general purposes. During my visits to England, I was surprised to see those dapple-grey Norman French horses as they passed at a rapid gait, drawing tramways, a work that comes as near testing a horse as any general-purpose work can well do. In it a horse must start and stop quickly, go fast, take a large load and stand hard roads. I noticed all that class of London and Liverpool business being done with the Norman French horse, and I have reached the conclusion that the kind of horse for me to breed with profit and satisfaction, is the Norman French; 1st, because they are a race with good eyes; 2d, they can be relied on as transmitting to their offspring; 3d, they are draught horses, with action and endurance superior to all other races known; 4th, they have gained popular favor in all of the markets of the world; 5th, the kindest disposition of all races, (thus the pleasure with them on the farm, in and out of the harness); 6th, I never raised a colt of this breed but paid me well for the trouble.

### Scabies—Potato Disease, Cause and Cure.

At a late meeting of the Potomac Fruit Growers, Prof. Taylor, Microscopist of the Agricultural Bureau, taking a potato from his pocket, remarked. This is an apple, the *pomme de terre* of the French—the ground apple. He then proceeded to speak of a disease to which it is subject, the *tubercine scabies*, or potato scab, in substance as follows:

It is thought by many that this disease is caused by insects, specially, by the Colorado potato bug.

Entomologists oppose this view. Mycologists also insist that the scabies is a fungoid disease.

The Professor then detailed various experiments he had instituted for the purpose of settling the question.

I placed samples of the potatoes diseased with the scabies in a glass jar, with a little water, and sealed it up.

After a few days mites appeared on the potatoes. But while the fact is undisputed that mites will make their appearance under conditions of excessive moisture, especially when decay is in active progress, they are not the cause of the specific disease under consideration. Indeed under similar conditions these mites will appear on potatoes entirely free from scabies.

To test the theory of those who attribute the disease to the larger insects—potato beetles, etc., I took potatoes and removing the skin from various parts, placed them in an exposed place, where roaches, etc., had ready access. On the following morning I found the tubers had been attacked only where the skin had been removed, or the potatoes were affected with the fungus scabies. In no case did they break the skin of any of the potatoes thus exposed.

This indicates that this disease exposes the potatoes to the ravages of insects by breaking the skin. In fact in every case where potatoes have been correctly supposed to have been eaten by insects, they have been affected by the disease in question.

It follows therefore that if this disease can be cured, the insect ravages of which it is the forerunner will be prevented.

To further test the insect theory I placed slices of raw potatoes and a potato leaf under a glass shade. It soon became apparent that the leaf was the most desirable food, for the bug ate up the leaf and then turned its attention to the potato.

Again I placed some potatoes, affected with the scabies, but otherwise unharmed, with six full grown Colorado bugs under a glass shade. At the end of seventy-two hours the potatoes had not been touched by the bugs. I then added a slice of raw potato, and a few larvae of the Colorado beetle; these passed rapidly over the potatoes, without injuring them, but attacked and ate the slice greedily. The mature bugs eating sparingly of it.

These experiments indicate that the fungoid disease, scabies, by breaking the skin, exposes the potato to the ravages of insects. All the specimens which I have examined, (and they have been very many,) and which were correctly supposed to have been eaten by insects, were found to have been affected with this disease, which has paved the way for the damage done by the insects. If therefore the disease can be cured or prevented, these insect depredations will cease.

"Scabies is not a new disease. It is common in Europe as well as in America. *Tubercine scabies*, the immediate cause of the disease, like all other fungi, is parasitic, and has the propensity common to them of setting up fermentation, in organic bodies, under certain conditions. These conditions, in the case of the potato, are found in undrained land and in fermenting fertilizers. It is well known that the disease is confined to certain soils.

"The remedy then is obvious, as it has been found that well rotted manure, light soils, well drained land, and favorable climatic conditions, will produce tubers free from this fungoid disease, and consequently free from insect depredation."

G. F. NEEDHAM.  
Washington, D. C.

### The Peach.

Next to the strawberry comes the rich, mellow and golden peach—a fruit worthy of a place at the marriage feast, as well as a luxury for the poor man's table; alike welcome to the rich and the poor, and eagerly sought after at the market where it can be purchased. A fruit so easily raised and so well adapted to this latitude that one would suppose every family in the state that was the possessor of a rood of land, would have a single specimen, if no more; but the facts are just the reverse of this. When I speak of the peach do not understand me to refer to the wild cling, or even the ordinary seedling that abounds in almost every neighborhood in the state. They may serve the purpose of a wind-break or become a storage for the family seed-bin, but to call these groves peach orchards is too absurd to think about. The mildest term we can apply to them is to call them a nuisance, and ask that it be abated. Every such grove serves as a harbor and hot-bed to propagate and protect every insect enemy and grub that preys upon the peach. It would be a blessing in disguise if some destroying angel, in the shape of heat or cold, would put a quietus to every such peach orchard in the state. We could then commence anew, providing all that plant this fruit would be compelled to tend and guard their trees.

I assume that my neighbor has no moral right to harbor and propagate an insect enemy that will destroy the fruits of my labor. But what are we to do about it? I answer—learn to take advantage of the insect's habits and set pitfalls for his destruction. In this work the peach tree planter reaps a splendid harvest at his stupid neighbor's expense.

Kansas soil is well adapted to the raising of the peach after the soil has been thoroughly prepared, but in its wild and virgin state the growth of the tree does not come up to the standard. The limbs assume the willow form and are long and slender, appearing to retrograde into their original state, but by applying a liberal amount of manure and good culture, the growth and fruit are all that could be desired.

sired. In company with the strawberry, I have made them both a specialty for the last fifteen years, and it is my purpose to give the peach a little ventilation. The professional and amateur peach growers keep themselves well posted, so that advice to them would be unheeded, but to the farmer and laboring man it is otherwise.

Our state is yearly being overrun with tree peddlers from eastern nurseries, and the honest farmer is being fleeced, from time to time, out of his money, and nothing to show for the outlay. He becomes discouraged, and gives up trying.

I presume the majority of farmers in Kansas are compelled to use the strictest economy to make a success in their calling, and why not use a little forethought in their fruit enterprises as well as in other matters?

In concluding this article I will give the exact figures and cost of setting, trimming and tending ten acres of peach trees for two seasons. It is not theory but practice. I have the ten acres to show for themselves.

Early in the spring of 1879 I planted in my garden about one bushel peach pits, costing \$1. Put them in a bed very thick, and when they sprang up they were as thick as weeds. When 6 to 10 inches high I raised them all up out of the bed with a spade, being careful not to destroy the *chit*. Put them in bundles of 50 trees each and tied up in a damp cloth. Previous to taking up, I marked the ground out with a wheelbarrow, 20 feet apart each way, and with a spade, and boy to assist, I commenced planting out, thrusting the spade spade deep, where the wheel marks crossed each other. I planted out 1,200 trees in one day. As the ten acres had been planted to strawberries the same spring, the work of tending was comparatively nothing the first year. By fall the trees were 3 to 4 feet high and in good condition to bud. I budded the entire lot with the choicest varieties the country afforded.

The following spring, (1880), I cut off the tops above the buds, and nearly all the buds grew, so that I had last fall an orchard well set, and trees from three to five feet high. Many of the trees had bloom buds set, and were it not for our past cold weather, there would have been quite a sprinkling of blossoms and some fruit the coming spring.

Now let us count the cost: Seed, \$1; marking, \$1; planting out, \$1.50; budding trees, \$4; cutting tops and keeping suckers down, \$3; making a cost, outside of tending, less than one cent a tree; all well set and budded, ready to bear, with bloom buds actually set—1,200 trees—\$10.50. Who will say that they are not able to set out a peach orchard at a cost of less than one cent a tree?

The other method is easily computed: 1,200 trees, 15 cents each, *bottom figures*, \$180; set the same well will cost \$1 per hundred; marking and trimming (same in both cases) \$3; total, \$193.

Now with an outlay of one cent a tree, I have an orchard that is actually worth double the amount of the bought trees. My tap roots are plunging into the soil beneath to gather strength and moisture. Mine will thrive, while the set trees are checked by excessive drought. And in fruiting, I have an instance in mind where J. S. Lawver, Esq., of Cobden, Ill., sold from five acres of "Smock free," \$3,300 in one season—over \$650 an acre. The trees were the same as his neighbors, with this exception: He planted the seed where the trees grew and budded the same to the "Smock." None of his neighbors realized one-fourth the money to the tree that he did.

I am not interested in selling trees, for I have none to sell. I make these suggestions for the benefit of the masses that read your valuable paper. I want to see my neighbors thrive, with myself. The lot of a new beginner, in a new country, is necessarily hard and unpleasant, and what we can do for each other, by experience and suggestions, I feel that it is our duty to do it.

### What Kind of Grass.

Several parties in this vicinity have tried sowing blue grass seed for pasture, and have not met with much success as yet, with the exception of that sown in the timber. I sowed last fall some 65 acres of orchard grass seed on old ground, harrowing and rolling it in, as an experiment to see how it would do here, through a dry summer, and I want to add some clover to it next month, for a permanent pasture. Would you be kind enough to inform me what is the best kind, in your opinion, for this part of the country where the summers sometimes get too dry. Some suggest the big mammoth, and others the small white. Give me your ideas about it, and greatly oblige.

JAMES C. TOPLIFF.

Arkansas City, Kas., Jan. 15.

Prof. Shelton of the Agricultural College, having experimented with several kinds of tame grasses and clover, recommends the alfalfa clover as the best for the dryer regions of Kansas.

### Millet for Sheep.

I wish to inquire of the sheep-raisers of Kansas what their experience is in regard to millet as a regular feed for ewes. Do they think it injurious or not? The best—early cut for hay, or left to ripen the seed; thrashed, or otherwise? Let us hear your experience.

JOHN SIEGRIST.

Pigs that have been raised on milk, grass, clover, tubers and roots, till they weigh 150 or 200 pounds, are generally healthy. They are in good condition to fatten.

## Poultry.

### The Light Brahma, the Fowl for the Farmer.

(Continued.)

In my last article I endeavored to show the readers of the FARMER, that the Light Brahma fowl was the best fowl for most purposes. In this I will try to prove that they are one of the best winter layers, if not the best. I do not say that they will lay the greatest number of eggs in a year, but I do say they will lay the greatest number when they sell for the highest prices. Light Brahmas will, as a rule, lay 150 eggs in one year. They will lay 100 of that number between the first day of December and the first of June. My pullets as a general rule, commence laying at six months old, that is, if they are hatched in March, they will commence laying in August; and continue to lay all winter with proper care. Now I do not state this as mere guess work, but from actual experience with this breed of fowls for several years. The Leghorn fowl will lay the largest number of eggs in a year of any fowl I know of, but if they lay in the winter season you must have a very warm place for them. They will lay 170 eggs in a year, or twenty more than the average Brahma, but they will lay the largest share of this number in the summer season, while the Brahma is attending to other duties, either sitting on her nest or bringing up her numerous family. The Leghorns being non-sitters can put in their spare time laying the extra 20 eggs, which usually are worth 5 or 6 cents per dozen at this season of the year.

One other point I wish to make is that Brahma eggs will weigh 7 to the pound, while it will take eight of the Leghorns. This of course does not make any difference in their market value so long as they are sold by the dozen, but for home use it certainly does. I am well aware there are those who think it is all in the feed and not in the breed. I know that feed of the proper kinds, and served up in good shape has a good deal to do with it, but not so much as some believe. You may have the best of breeds, and leave them to get their feed the best they can, and roost in the trees, and I am very certain they would not shell out many eggs if the weather was anything like it has been this winter.

To have hens, or any kind of stock, do well, you must give it good care, and your poultry will pay you a larger profit in proportion to their cost than any other stock you keep.

I will close this article by again quoting from Wright, who is the best authority we have on poultry matters. He says, in speaking of the Brahma, "with regard to the economic merits of Brahmas, the pullets lay when six months old, and usually lay from thirty to forty eggs before they seek to hatch, but I have repeatedly known pullets begin to lay in autumn and never stop—let it be hail, rain, snow or storm—for a single day till next spring. As winter layers, no breed equals them. We are writing at the end of November, and have a hen which has laid forty-five eggs in forty-eight days, whilst others are a little inferior." Some of the other reasons why the Brahmas are the best fowl for the farmer I will leave for a future article.

F. E. MARSH,  
Golden Belt Poultry Yards, Manhattan, Kas.

## Poultry.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT BY MRS. J. P. WALTERS.

I have been waiting for some time in order to hear from some of the sister farmers on the subject of poultry, profit and loss. Not having seen anything as yet, I will now send in a statement of what I have done in the poultry business. I say business, for unless we make it a business like any thing else, we are apt to neglect the fowls and then we are the losers. It is as follows:

Jan. 1, 1880; To 6½ doz. chickens at \$2.50, \$16.25	
Dec. 31, 1880, By chickens sold.....	\$59.13
" " " eggs sold, 180 doz.....	23.01
" " " 5 doz chickens on hand at \$2.50.....	12.50
To balance for profit.....	78.39
Total.....	\$94.64 \$94.64

By March first I had sold off all but about 30 hens. From this number and two Light Brahma roosters I raised about 400 chickens above all loss. You will see I did not raise as many chickens as last year, consequently did not have such a large profit, simply for this reason that I wished to divest my flock of all common kinds, so I had to sell off all my old hens during the winter which left me with nothing but pullets to lay and set in the spring. They kept on laying but did not sit until quite late. This made me very late getting chickens in market and the price was down. I find it is the real early chickens which bring the best prices; then if you wish to keep them they will begin laying early in the fall, and if properly fed will lay all winter, which will pay well for time and trouble, while eggs will bring from 18 to 25 cents per dozen.

Now I hope I shall hear from others on the subject. If any one has any new thoughts to offer as to care and management, let us have it through the FARMER. As it is in the interchange of thoughts that awakens in the heart a desire to do something worth while, and often is the cause of others starting in an enterprise which has afforded both pleasure and profit. I know of at least three persons who heard of my nice little bank account, tried their hand at the business and did better than I did as far as numbers raised. I have not heard of their

profit—do not know whether they kept a book account or not; but it pays to keep a book.

I should be pleased to hear from the lady who received the prize sitting of eggs last spring. How did they do, and how well she is satisfied? Also, any one else who may feel disposed to write upon the subject.

Enough for this time.

Emporia, Kas.

## Farm Letters.

GENEVA, Allen Co., 80 miles south of Topeka.—Winter, so far, has been extremely cold, mercury reaching as low as 16 degrees below zero; rather cold for "sunny Kansas." Stock water is rather scarce in consequence of the continued dry weather and hard freezing. Stock, however, of all kinds, looks very well, the dry weather being favorable for feeding. No disease of any kind prevailing except a mild form of epizootic among horses—and people.

Some of our stockmen are talking of selling all of their cattle in the spring and investing in sheep, the mania, I think, running rather too high, for mixed stock breeding, like crop raising, will meet with less failures in the outcome. Twenty-five per cent. more wheat was sown last fall than any previous year, but this kind of weather is very severe on it. Hogs are worth \$4; fat steers from \$3.50 to \$4.40; corn, 27c; wheat, 80c; potatoes, 80c; apples, 75c for choice. D. D. S.

KING CITY, Jan. 9.—I have been taking the KANSAS FARMER ever since 1871. It came to me in different names some years, and I do not like to get along without it.

We have a grange here in fair working order, the only one in this county now. It has stood the test for seven years. J. H. Craven is master, J. B. Felton overseer, A. S. Eastlick lecturer, and George Olivant secretary. They are all wide-awake men and will do all they can for the interest of the FARMER.

Every farmer in Kansas should have a good windbreak around his house and barnyard. Plant cottonwood cuttings and walnuts where you want them to grow in alternate rows four feet apart. The walnuts will try to catch up with the cottonwoods after they get a start.

We can raise a good crop of potatoes every year by mulching, without much rain. Mine turned out about 200 bushels per acre last year. Corn, oats and wheat were about half a crop here; cause, dry weather and chinch bugs.

This part of Kansas was settled, in 1871, by mostly poor people. Most of them are now in middling good circumstances.

B. REICHERT.

## READ THIS!

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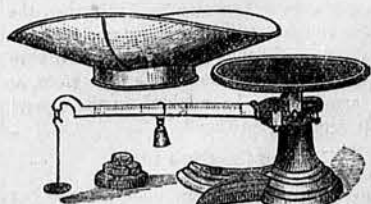
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One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing.

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 240 Pounds, for Half Price.



Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for \$7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the very best material, nicely finished, and fully warranted by the Chicago Scale Co. to be accurate and durable, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from ½ ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid), for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Be particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.



A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing ½ of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the KANSAS FARMER for one year for \$4.00.



## Patrons of Husbandry.

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

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

**KANSAS STATE GRANGE.**—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.**—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; F. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

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 Farmers as Legislators.

Under the above heading, in the FARMER of Dec. 29th, were reflections on the farmers as a class, which I am sorry to say, and with shame acknowledge, is just in every particular. You ask: "Farmers of the present legislature, are you going to justify this picture?" Of course they will.

I ask leave to differ with you, Mr. Editor, when you say you "believe the farmers have learned much within a short time back." Was it by experience, or reading papers published in their interest? If by experience, why have they let such institutions as the grange retrograde? The grange gave the grandest opportunity the farmers ever had, or will, or deserve to have, and we (I am a farmer, although I am ashamed to own it sometimes,) proved recreant to our own interest, and, crawfish-like, we are going backwards, while the rest of mankind laugh and grow fat at our expense and stupidity, so that if we are learning by experience, it is all on the crawfish order.

If by reading, what does it amount to? Just about this: We, as farmers, will not support our own papers, not because we are too poor to pay for them, but because we are too thick-headed to see our own interest. Why, nearly every family in my neighborhood takes one or more story papers, with the cheap chromo, etc., which are of no earthly benefit, but rather a curse, with their blood and thunder lies and false pictures of real lies. No one who has a thimblefull of brains wants his children's minds filled up and vitiated with such stuff. But we, as a class, can't afford to take such papers of sterling worth as the KANSAS FARMER has proved itself to be. The number referred to above, if in possession of and read by every family in Kansas, would be worth to each one more than a pig-pen full of these five-cent story papers.

Have we learned much reading? "You can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink." You may publish, week after week and year after year, the most stirring appeals, the most useful information, on every topic which directly should interest us as a class, if we do not read it what good will it do us? There is no law to compel a man to take an interest in his own welfare, or give him good horse sense, or compel him to exercise it if he did have it.

These thoughts are not intended for, nor are they applicable to, the readers of the FARMER. This leads me to ask, how many of the thousands of farmers that take the FARMER, (I mean in Kansas,) how are they to be educated if they do not read? How are they to read if they do not take some paper like the "Old Reliable"? Sometimes, after getting them to subscribe for a year, they will do like one I induced to take the FARMER. I asked what he thought of such an article. "Well," said he, "I haven't read it, for the old woman wanted to paste the paper on the wall before it got torn up." Does this look like we were learning much by reading? How many subscribers has the FARMER got in Kansas? It looks to me like a hopeless case for our agricultural papers to labor for the farmers' good, when we, who are most interested, will not help ourselves, and refuse, by not supporting these papers, to assist those who are trying to build us up.

This is a disgraceful picture, but isn't it too true? And it is likely to continue so as long as we refuse to act and think for ourselves.

G. W. B.

Wellington, Sumner Co., Kas.

Our friend is too impatient. The farmers, though apparently careless about their own interests in public affairs, are, nevertheless, moving along in that direction; it may be almost imperceptible in some quarters, but they are moving. The agricultural papers exert an influence on large numbers who never read them. Their more intelligent neighbors read and talk. They promulgate and spread abroad the best ideas of the papers, and the non-readers are often good listeners, and many of them have most excellent memories. What power has made [all of these] non-readers, the most zealous partisan politicians, who will go through the worst storms to attend a "political meeting," or to the election to "vote their sentiments?" It was the reading class, the few who have ideas and information, who talk while the ignorant listen and catch inspiration from their words. This is the class of men who organize the granges, the alliances, the farmers' clubs, who read the agricultural papers and talk about transportation, and the relation of the railroads to the people, the power and the danger of combined capital; who discuss the new questions in political economy that have arisen with the advent of steam and the telegraph. It is not a dozen years since these things have developed in their grandeur and sublime power. It is not a dozen years since the wisest among us all were slow to deny the assumption that railroads were not and could not be private property, that they should not

be classed among the things that were claimed as vested rights. But now the man who sets up such a claim is laughed at. The thinkers have only learned these things. Give the thoughtless a chance and spare the innocents yet awhile.

Perhaps our friend has not looked closely enough into the warp and woof of society to discover that three-fourths of it is propped up by the other fourth; that if it wasn't for the will power, the organizing ability of this small minority that the others would scarcely be able to find bread to fill their stomachs; that the majority would, if left to their own resources, retrograde and drop back into barbarism. Yet any one who will look round among the population and carefully measure the capacity and self-sustaining ability of those whom it daily meets, he will be satisfied that three of every four have not the capacity to manage any business, but are wage-earners, not organizers of labor and directors of capital. If we can induce one man in ten in every neighborhood to read and think right, and talk like one having authority, as he has to whom knowledge is given, the multitude will soon follow like a flock of sheep. Patience, patience, brother. It required forty years for the children of Israel to forget the leeks of Egypt.

### Subjects for Discussion.

The National Grange at its recent session held in Washington, D. C., instructed its lecturer to issue quarterly circulars to subordinate granges.

The following are the subjects of discussion for subordinate granges for the months of February and March, furnished by Mr. Eshbaugh, Lecturer of National Grange.

**SUBJECTS FOR SUBORDINATE GRANGES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1881.**

**Question 3—How can we reclaim our delinquent members?**

**Suggestions—**Illustrate clearly the absolute necessity of a National Agricultural organization; its usefulness and advantages, the work already accomplished; the hopes of the future. Their influence is exerted against themselves as long as they withhold their membership.

**Question 4—Co-operation applicable to subordinate granges, and to the order in general?**

**Suggestions—**Concurrent action, united effort for the same objects. It requires co-operation to sustain our subordinate granges, and to make our meeting interesting and profitable. How to co-operate to secure our supplies, and how to dispose of products to the best advantage. Co-operation correctly understood and properly applied will enable farmers, through organization, to remove every evil of which they now complain, and divide the burdens and blessings of government upon the principle of exact justice to all men.

### SUBJECTS FOR MARCH.

**Question 5—How can we induce farmers, not members, to unite with our order?**

**Suggestions—**Our true objects and purposes should be made known to all men; the necessity of thorough organization and united action should be brought to the attention of every farmer; missionary work of individual members should be made useful.

**Question 6—How can we increase the products of our farms and not increase the expenditures? Or how can we make our farm operations most profitable?**

**Suggestions—**This question is susceptible of a wide range of thought, such as better and different methods of cultivation; fertilizers and their applications; mixed husbandry, systematizing of labor, nearness of market, locality and climate, condition of soil, etc. All these claim a reasonable share of thought in considering the subject under consideration.

Most fraternally,

H. ESHBAUGH,  
Lecturer National Grange.

### A Lady on Railroad Legislation.

I fully appreciate and sympathize with the shippers over our lines of railroad, the farmers or producers being the ones to suffer the loss, as all intermediate parties look to their own interests in purchasing, and leave a margin for freights and profits also. There appears to be a spirit of determined opposition to the present status of affairs, and a desire for the legislature of Kansas to pass laws regulating freight and passenger rates through the state of Kansas. But as state legislation has not produced results entirely satisfactory, and as the state of Kansas is but one of many, and in no worse condition than others, and to say nothing of the possibilities of members of our legislature not having time to properly investigate the several interests involved in the case which, although antagonistic in one sense, are literally indivisible in another, I think it would be the part of wisdom to advise all granges, farmers, alliances, clubs, mass meetings, state legislatures, and all others taking any interest or action in the case, to exert their united powers in memorializing and instructing congress to make it a national cause, and thoroughly investigate the interests of each and every party, and make and enforce a law which shall be the same in every part of the nation and on every line of railroad.

Marion, Kan., Jan. 4th.

### Why a Farmer Should Be a Patron.

"Education is nurtured." "By encouraging education advance to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture." Among the publicly declared purposes of the grange, none

stands higher or should hold a more prominent position than this great matter of education; in fact it includes all the other objects, for "buying together, selling together, and in general acting together" are all matters of education and are successfully carried out just in the proportion that the farmer is educated in those different directions. If we wished to express the whole grange subject in one word, that word would be EDUCATION, or perhaps civilization would do as well. "Knowledge is power," not only for the business man, the professional man, the artisan, but to the farmer as well. Farmers have been slow to appreciate the importance of education in all that pertains to their calling, their rights and interests, than any other class, hence the reason that agriculture has been left behind in the march of improvement. Farmer's clubs, agricultural societies, fairs, etc., have done something in the past to educate the farmer, and make him not only more successful but of more power in the land. But all these other helps combined have not done the thousandth part as much in educating the farmer and teaching him the need of education as has the grange in its brief life of fourteen years. One single state grange reports that eight times as many agricultural and grange journals are now read by the farmers as were being read before the grange started. So far has the importance of a thorough education in the science of agriculture been impressed upon the farmer by the grange, that in one state, Tennessee, a book has been prepared teaching the A, B, C of scientific farming, and is to-day by law taught in all the free schools of that state in the rural districts. By discussions, by experiments, by lectures, by reading, by libraries, by grange fairs and exhibitions, the farmer and his family are becoming better educated and advancing to a higher plane of intelligence, and it is fast becoming a fact that is noticed, even by those outside the gates, that in those neighborhoods where the grange has been working the longest and most successfully, there will be found the best farms, the most successful farmers, the most progress, the most intelligence. Then let no farmer rest satisfied until himself and all his family are members of a grange, and are receiving its benefits and are aiding in this visible work of "advancing to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture."—Grange Bulletin.

### The Grange as a School.

I don't mean to say, when I speak of the granges as a school, that we are going to take our books and dinner pails, but a school to elevate the farmers' minds and get them waked up, so that they can do something for themselves, and not depend too much upon the other classes of people. As it is, they are nothing but strings for other people to play on. It is an organization where women are admitted on equal terms with the men, and a place where young people can meet and have a social time, and get information that they would not receive from any other source. Although I have been a member of the grange but a short time, I can say I have received a great amount of information; and I don't think it will hurt any of us to spend one night out of a week to meet and hold a grange meeting, and I think we will be amply rewarded in the future for our search after knowledge.—Miss Ida Peake, in Michigan Grange Visitor.

### Advertisements.

**WANTED—**INFORMATION OF JOHN LESLIE QUIG, son of William Quig, deceased, formerly of Philadelphia, who is entitled to a small sum of money. Address The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, 431 Chestnut St., Phila.

**BEST WASHER AND WRINGER** in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sample to agents, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.50. Sample, \$4.20. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE PA.

**FREE 88 copies and Catalogue of best selling articles on earth. World Mfg Co. 122 Nassau St. N.Y.**

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

**TUTT'S PILLS!**

**SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.**  
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.  
**IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.**  
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

### A Noted Divine says:

Dr. TUTT—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been nearly to the point of giving up. Last Spring you sent me a box of your pills. I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They have worth their weight in gold.  
Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

### TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR ON WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

## Merino Sheep for Sale.

MASON & WRIGHT of Vergennes, Vt., have just arrived at Emporia, Kas., With 100 head of

## Choice Thoroughbred Merino Ewes

selected from some of the best flocks in New York. Sheepmen in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying.

## VICTOR STANDARD SCALES,

ALSO  
VICTOR SELF-GOVERNING WIND MILLS.  
Every SCALE and every MILL warranted equal to any in the market. Buy the best. It is always the cheapest. For prices, address  
MOLINE, MOLINE SCALE CO., ILLINOIS

## Cooley Creamer

LESS WORK. QUARTER MORE BUTTER. WORTH FROM FIVE TO TEN CENTS PER POUND MORE THAN COMMON. QUALITY ALWAYS THE SAME. COLD. NO SOUR MILK OR DIRTY CREAM.

"Would not try to make butter without the Creamer," so say the many who have used the Cramer the past season.

Friend, you can make the dairy business pleasant and profitable by using one of these Creamers.

For Circular, price lists, &c.; send to  
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State Agents, and Dealers in Dairy Goods, Higgins' etc., 263 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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**CASH ADVANCES MADE.**

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REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston, Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

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**AGENTS WANTED** for the most convenient article ever offered to housekeepers. Agents must with greater success than ever. One agent made \$192 in 15 days, another \$35 in 2 days, another \$27 in 1 day. Boxings and Freight Free to Agents. Address for nearest address: J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

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**BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE.**  
This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or less of any size in a few minutes than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Fireman needs one. AGENTS IN KANSAS—Higginson & Co., Free. Address: FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

**SAWING MADE EASY.**  
A boy 16 years old can saw off a 3-foot log in two minutes.

Our new portable Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine rivals all others. \$50 cash will be given to two men who can saw off a 3-foot log in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted. MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO., 163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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**ELM RUN HERD.**—M. & W. W. Waltham, Carbon-dale, Osage Co., Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Chester White Pigs. Stock for sale.

**E. T. FROWE,** breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

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

### Nurserymen's Directory.

**THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY** offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the west. Agents wanted.  
A. H. & H. C. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

**MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.**—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-'81, consists of 19 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 year-apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

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Emporia, Kansas

**RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS.**  
Established in 1868.  
I have in my herd those that took first money and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar under six months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow and boar that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. These pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record. I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money.  
J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

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**TOPEKA, KANSAS,**  
[Have on hand

**\$100,000 TO LOAN**

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.,  
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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked **N 5** expire with the next issue. The paper is at ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

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## Post Office Addresses.

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

## Legislation in the Interest of Agriculture.

About two-thirds of the members of the present house of representatives of the Kansas legislature are practical farmers and stockmen, and persons taking an earnest interest in the welfare of the agricultural and stock interest of the state. Their constituents selected them for a very definite purpose, and they are watching their movements with an intense anxiety that is not readily realized. They demand of these men elect some measure of relief, or protection at least, from the power to tax at will enjoyed by the transportation companies. They do not ask for unreasonable things, but far short of what strict justice would accord. They demand some legislation that will protect the horned cattle stock from the scourge of Texas fever, and the sheep interest from those no less pests to the flock, the ravages of worthless dogs, wolves, and that infectious disease, scab. They want a grade of wheat established by law, that the quality of such a grade may be known in New York or Liverpool as well as by personal inspection in Kansas, but they do not want a retinue of inspection officers to carry out this law. They want the cattle trade and the grain trade of the state established on Kansas soil, where the products of the state can be weighed, inspected and sold under the protecting aegis of the state and not transferred to Missouri and subject to the extortion of irresponsible and foreign corporations. They want cattle scales and stock-yards established on Kansas soil and placed under strict supervision of Kansas law, and the business taken out of the hands of eastern capitalists who are at present bleeding our people to death.

Wise laws which afforded the citizen protection in his rights in these business relations would be a long stride in the path of prosperity for the productive industry of the state, which is now robbed of fully one-half its earnings for the lack of that protection which his state is bound to afford. The farmers are very earnest in this matter, and have sent men here to represent them who have, we doubt not, to the last man, solemnly promised them to do all in his power to afford these measures of relief.

On the other hand, the strong parties do not want any legislation—the strong never need protection of law, it is the relatively weak—and the policy of that class of the members who are here to watch after the interest of the strong, will be to delay, to consume the fifty days set apart for the session, and leave everything as it is.

The road to success is as plain as a turnpike. If the members who are earnest in their desire to enact some measures to protect agriculture, they must have some discipline, and appoint leaders whose duty it shall be to take charge of these measures or not one of them will be passed. In all legislative bodies one or two men are placed in charge of an important bill, (generally one), and all who favor the passage of the measure follow his direction and apply to him for information. Our agricultural friends in the legislature of Kansas, if they hope to succeed, must adopt the system in vogue in all law-enacting bodies. They must agree upon some, say three or four, not more than that number, of the ablest among their associates, who are skillful parliamentarians, and place the direction of the business they want pushed through in their hands, and consult them in relation to every measure and every movement. Without acknowledged leaders nothing will or can be done in pushing through such legislation; but with good lead-

ers who are consulted and obeyed, a two-thirds majority can pass any measure they wish which is "honorable and of good report," and no other is asked for or wished by the great farm interest of the state. A party without leaders is like an army without officers, weak in proportion to its size, and easily defeated and routed by a handful of well handled enemies. If the agricultural interest of the state may hope for a single measure of relief from the present legislature, which is abundantly numerically able to afford it, the members must submit to discipline and leadership, or every measure they most desire to become law will be crowded out and overlaid by the multitude of private bills on the calendar, and the skillful maneuvers of a minority opposition who want no legislation to correct existing abuses.

## Contagious Diseases.

The following joint resolutions were introduced by Hon. Geo. W. Glick, of the house of representatives of Kansas, on the 13th, passed by the house and sent to the senate, and will doubtless be concurred in by that body. This is the proper course to take in order to get congress to act on matters that are of national importance, affecting whole communities or states, such as contagious diseases, transportation, the telegraph, utilizing the great water highways of the Mississippi and Missouri valleys. All of these projects are of national importance, affecting the interests of vast communities and whole states, and no power less than the federal government is competent to take hold of and properly control them. If the state legislatures will demand of congress immediate action by joint resolutions, on the cattle plague, there is no doubt immediate steps would be taken by the federal government to stamp out the disease. Mr. Glick is entitled to the hearty thanks of the farmers and stock-raisers of Kansas for his prompt action in this important matter:

## JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring therein, that WHEREAS, The contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle exists in several states of the union bordering on the Atlantic seaboard, and WHEREAS, It is evident that so long as unrestricted traffic in live cattle is permitted between these infected states, and those not infected, the live stock interests of all sections of our country are menaced by a terrible danger, and

WHEREAS, The state of things above indicated has resulted in the adoption of regulations by the British government, which seriously interfere with our export trade in cattle with that country, thereby entailing great damage to all cattle raisers and feeders in the United States; and

WHEREAS, In view of the decision of our state and federal courts, the states acting as such, are powerless to protect themselves from infection from an adjoining state, and for the same reason an infected state is powerless to stamp out the contagion so long as it exists on its borders in an adjoining state, therefore

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of congress to enact such a law as shall effectually prevent the spread of this disease into states not already infected, and which shall result in its entire extermination at the earliest practicable date.

Resolved, That as an important preliminary step we heartily second the recommendation made by Judge Jones, of Ohio, to the president of the United States for the appointment of one or more veterinary inspectors, who shall definitely ascertain and designate the infected regions.

Resolved, That we recognize the bill introduced into the house of representatives, at its last session by General Keifer, of Ohio, as embodying the essential features necessary to an intelligent and efficient supervision of contagious and infectious diseases of live stock generally on the part of the federal government, and that we heartily recommend its passage, with an additional provision, which shall clothe the commission with authority to prescribe rules and regulations, under which the live stock of any infected state, territory or district may be transported or taken therefrom, and under which live stock may be transported through such infected state, territory or district, or in their discretion to prohibit absolutely the transportation of live stock from or through such infected district, when in their opinion the same shall be essential to the general safety.

Resolved, That the secretary of state boards is hereby directed to transmit to the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives of the United States, and to the senators and members of congress of the state of Kansas, copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and request that the same be submitted to the congress of the United States, and our senators and members of congress be requested to secure the legislation suggested.

## Kansas Alliances.

Report from the secretary of the National Alliance, about a week since, gave 75 as the number of alliances chartered in Kansas by authority of the national alliance. A state alliance having been formed at Topeka, L. A. Mulholland, secretary, charters to subordinate alliances in the state will in future be issued by the state alliance; the fee for a charter being only one dollar. Seven members are necessary to form an alliance. By the time this number of the FARMER is read the number of alliances in the state will probably reach 100 so rapidly are the farmers organizing all over the state. By the aid of those associations all

important information will be collected and disseminated among the agricultural classes on the questions which are at present attracting so much interest all over the country. The combination and concentration of railroad lines in the hands of a few powerful corporations is truly alarming. It is now said to be within the power of the present management of the leading lines, to assess a tax at a single session of the syndicate, amounting to \$200,000,000 on the industry of the country, from which there is no escape under the present conditions of affairs.

## So Liberal!

The KANSAS FARMER receives \$13.50 for publishing the stray list as it appears in this week's Reporter; we publish it free. There are 104 counties. Suppose the stray list amounts to only \$10 a year from each county, then the FARMER gets \$1,040 out of the farmers for work which the local papers do without pay. Let us abolish the monopolists law.—Louisville Reporter.

To which the Greenwood County Republican adds:

Exactly! It occurs to us that the KANSAS FARMER has always been a champion of the anti-monopolist crowd, and now to be consistent it should join in with the above suggestion and urge upon the legislature the repeal of the law which authorizes that paper to monopolize the entire stray list of the state. Let us hear from the FARMER.

Now, gentlemen, see how a plain tale will put you down. As to the amount received by the KANSAS FARMER for publishing the stray list, four to five hundred dollars per year covers the whole sum, and the work is done at a very low advertising rate. As to the question of publishing the strays only in the county papers, it could not possibly meet the case. Stock ramble over several counties, and in the course of a summer often stray a long distance from home, and being advertised in the county papers where they were taken up would not lead to their recovery by the owner, who is, in all probability, a resident of some remote county. A comparatively small number of strays would be recovered if they were published in the county papers only, for it would be unreasonable to ask the county clerks to keep on file in their offices 340 newspapers, and few losers of strays would tackle such a pile of papers in search of their lost stock. It would be literally "hunting a needle in a haystack." If any one will reflect a moment, it will be plain that publishing the strays taken up in a county in the county papers where found, cannot possibly lead to the recovery of more than a small per cent. of such stock by the owners, while the process would not be cheapened to the losers who recovered their stock, but the taker-up would, in most cases, be advantaged by remaining in possession of the unreclaimed animals.

The publication of the strays taken up in its own county by the Reporter, "free gratis for nothing," would wear the semblance of enterprise, if it didn't attempt to make a lever of it to have the law changed in its own interest. Without claiming that the KANSAS FARMER should be the paper designated by law for the publication of strays, we do contend that if they are not published in some one paper that is kept on file in every county, that it would be impossible for owners of stock to find it. Under the present law not a single animal should be lost that has been properly advertised if the owners will consult the files of the KANSAS FARMER, furnished free to every county clerk's office in the state.

Inasmuch as the stray stock belong to farmers mostly, and the KANSAS FARMER is an agricultural paper devoted entirely to the interest of agriculture, can any valid reason be given that it should not be selected for publishing the stray list in preference to a mere news or commercial paper? The cost of the whole operation of posting and advertising a stray, is very small, about two dollars, we believe, a fee so light that any person who loses stock is very willing to pay it for the recovery of the animals. If the strays are published by law, the work cannot be done cheaper than it now is. If there is no law compelling persons to publish stock stopping on their premises, they will keep it as their own, and thousands of dollars' worth of stray stock now recovered will be lost to the owners.

It has been suggested that it would make the law more effective if strays were required to be published in a county paper in the county where taken up, in addition to advertising them all as now in one designated paper. The cost would be but fifty cents more on each stray, and it might be the means of compelling a better observance of the law on the part of those who take up stock. There are thousands of animals, probably, never advertised, which are taken up.

When the stray law question is quietly examined and a little common sense made use of, it will be seen that the Reporter's and Republican's "monopoly" charge is very easily sat down on.

## "Wasn't It a Force?"

This scornful remark was very freely bandied about on the streets after the adjournment of the recent farmers' convention, by a class of professional office-hunters, whose representatives smuggled themselves into the convention, by hook or by crook, and who had no other business there except to endeavor to make a farce of the proceedings. That they did not accomplish their object was no fault of theirs, but having done their best in that direction, they assume to have succeeded, and with that conspicuous cheekiness which sustains them in place of merit on all occasions, they attempt to

break the moral force of the convention by sneering at it.

The convention was a step in the right direction and worth much more than its cost in money and trouble. It served to attract public opinion in the direction that it is most desirable it should flow, and give a healthy impulse to the farmer associations that are rapidly forming in this and other states. It has caused the people to inquire, "What is this new danger that we are threatened with?" and to start inquiry is the most important initial work that can be done.

The next convention will be conducted with more system, it will be of a more representative character, and the sprinkling of dead-beat politicians which was found in the last will be absent in the future assemblages of the kind, and their force and directness of purpose will be felt ten-fold greater in shaping and controlling public measures.

## Protection to the Sugar Industry of Kansas.

A bill is being prepared and will be offered at an early day in the legislature, by Mr. John Bennyworth, of Larned, who has established the largest factory in the state for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane. By private enterprise it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that sugar from sorghum can be manufactured in unlimited quantities, enough probably to supply the demand which absorbs yearly \$80,000,000 of the imported article in addition to the cane sugars of Louisiana, Texas, and Florida. It has likewise been demonstrated that for soil and climate, middle and western Kansas is unsurpassed, if equaled, for the production of cane very rich in saccharine substance; and the extent of territory which can be devoted profitably to the cultivation of the crop, is an empire in extent.

Every one who has taken the pains to become informed in the history of sugar-making, is aware of the great expense necessary to establish the industry, and the great value of the interest when once permanently established. The beet sugar interest of France and all southern Europe is at present of vast proportions and one of the first agricultural interests of those countries. It is doubtful if the industry would ever have been established had it not been for the government aid given it by the first Napoleon, whose great genius saw the necessity and importance of such an industry, and liberally appropriated funds of the government to establish the business firmly. That expenditure has been paid back to the nation many hundred fold.

Mr. Bennyworth's request for state aid to help establish the sugar interest of Kansas, is very modest, and only embraces two years for the extension of such assistance from the state treasury, and a very small sum. His bill will ask the state to advance 5 per cent. on the cost of machinery purchased in 1880 and 1881, for sugar manufacturing, and \$— as a premium on — pounds of sugar manufactured. This is, without going into details, the character of the measure, and it is asked in behalf of those who are willing to risk their private fortunes in this venture, the result of which is certain but which to establish permanently will require a great outlay and much loss of machinery which experience will prove the necessity of changing as the business is developed. For such state aid as is proposed there is abundant precedent. There is scarcely a township in the state that is not over-anxious to vote \$4,000 per mile to help build railroads for the purpose of developing the resources of the state and creating a basis of capital subject to future taxation, and our patent right laws are established on the same theory that parties who risk their fortunes for the public good shall be protected by what is virtually a bounty from the public treasury. If the sugar interest is permanently established in Kansas it will create millions of taxable property, and draw into the state, from the sale of sugars, other millions of money which will contribute to swell the aggregate wealth of Kansas. Furthermore the sugar interest is a branch of agriculture which has never been developed in the temperate zone in the United States, and if permanently established, will not fail to reflect its benefits on and quicken every other branch of agriculture. We believe that the measure proposed by Mr. Bennyworth is an enlightened measure of public policy, and eminently worthy of being sustained by the state, and we hope to see the bill pass without serious opposition.

## Grange Installation.

The officers of Capital Grange, Topeka, were installed on Saturday afternoon last by Wm. Sims, Master of the Kansas State Grange, assisted by Mrs. Bina O. Otis. The large grange hall was filled with members of the order, citizens of the county, and members of the late farmers' convention.

The following are the officers elected: S. W. Wilder, master; Coleman Dudley, overseer; J. W. Priddy, assistant steward; Geo. McCarter, lecturer; Geo. Hutchinson, chaplain; M. S. Curry, treasurer; Geo. B. Flanders, secretary; John Armstrong, G. K.; Miss Lucy Popenoe, ceres; Mrs. Hannah Dudley, flora; Mrs. M. E. Pratt, pomona; Mrs. E. E. Wilder, lady assistant steward; Miss L. Thomas, librarian.

A very able address was delivered by Prof. M. E. Shelton, of the State Agricultural College.

## Breeders' Institute.

An important movement is about to be instituted by the faculty of the Agricultural College in the matter of farmers' institutes. The

first that we notice is a Breeders' Institute, to be held under the auspices of the Central Kansas Breeders' Association, in Manhattan, February 15th and 16th. The object of the Institute is the discussion of questions connected with the improvement and management of livestock. A number of gentlemen prominent in live-stock matters, have promised to be present and furnish papers and addresses. The work of the Institute will be divided into four sessions, beginning at 2 p. m. the first day. The forenoon of the second day will be devoted to visiting the Agricultural College, and herds of the vicinity, to facilitate which every convenience will be provided. Mr. O. W. Bill, of the Red Rose Stock Farm, of Burnham & Bill, is president of the association, and Prof. Shelton, of the Agricultural College, secretary.

## Chickens.

The "third annual report" of Mrs. Walters, of her fowls, is a paper that every farmer's wife should read with attention, and it would not be amiss if she directed her husband's attention to the importance of making fowls a branch of his farm-stock that he expects to return a profit, as a matter of course, the same as any crop which he cultivates, or any other stock that he raises; and put method and care into their management. Mrs. Walters calls upon her sister farmers to "report," and we hope any who have given their fowls that systematic care and "culture" which they do any branch of farm business that they please to [designate "legitimate," will report for the encouragement of a branch of farm industry inexcusably neglected.

## Stock Water.

One of our blue-grass pastures, containing forty acres, was without water, causing us to drive our colts and calves out once a day. We finally made an earthen dam six feet high across a ravine on one side of the pasture, at an expense of about eight dollars. The rain soon came and filled up our pond, and for the past three years we have not had to take our stock out once for water. Soon after the pond filled we stocked it with small fish, and now there are hundreds of fish in it six to fifteen inches long. Any one desiring plenty of stock water and plenty of fish handy can do so with a very little labor.

JOHN MOLER.  
Mineral Point, Anderson Co., Kas., 60 miles southeast of Topeka.

## The Extortioning Stock-Yards.

The KANSAS FARMER opened the ball in this state against the piratical concern at Kansas City, and we are glad to see the state press falling into line and taking up the cudgels against such brazen robbery. The alliances which are organizing for the purpose of ferreting out such abuses, can have a most efficient ally in the country press if they will invoke its assistance by asking it to publish whatever is of public interest among their proceedings. We wish to particularly impress it upon our friends of the alliances the importance of early enlisting the country press and their allies. In it they have a lever more powerful than that of Archimedes.

## Press Social.

The members of the press, residents of this city and visitors at the capital, were entertained in an informal manner by Capt. Henry King, present postmaster of Topeka, and an old newspaper man, at his residence, on Thursday evening last, about 11 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant supper. Prentiss, the noted Kansas humorist, kept the table in a roar with his flashes of wit and racy anecdotes. At twelve the "bus" drove up and the company took leave of their host and his estimable lady. The evening was one of the most pleasant; it has been our good fortune to enjoy in a long time.

The State Alliance did the KANSAS FARMER the honor of naming it the official paper of the Alliance, a compliment which we most cordially thank the members of the Alliance for. We have earnestly added our mite to set the ball in motion which is intended to draw the farmers into closer communion with each other by an organization whose purpose is to gather all the information on the new questions of the day in political economy, and to exert such a wholesome influence on our politics as will give them a better life, higher aims and a class of better men. The object is not to form a new party but to revolutionize the old.

## Sheep-Dip.

In publishing Mr. Holling's letter, in the last issue of the FARMER, the types made him say, "I have orders from seven herds," etc. It should have read, "Notwithstanding, I have ordered seven barrels within thirty days," etc.

Topeka Alliance will meet on Saturday, February 5th, in place of Jan. 27th, as announced at the meeting of Capital Grange, on Saturday last.

The KANSAS FARMER, Weekly Capital, and American Young Folks, sent one year for \$2.50.

## Boys' Boots at Cost at Skinner's.

The southern counties of Minnesota, once estimated the best wheat country west of the Mississippi river, have had so many failures in their harvests that stock growing is taking the place of wheat raising.



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## Literary and Domestic

## Three Wishes.

Three little maidens out on the grass  
Had gambled the hours away;  
The summer was sweet, and the hours were fleet,  
Gwendolen, Maud, and May.  
The had worked at their play the livelong day  
As hard as maidens can;  
So when six little feet were tired with the heat,  
Their three little tongues began.

"What shall we do next?" cried the three, perplexed.  
"For we really must have more fun."  
And they all thought deep, till a plan did leap  
Full-blown from the brain of one.  
"Let us ask of the Fairies—twas Maud that ex-  
claimed—  
The tallest and fairest was she,  
Let us ask them to grant whatever we want  
And to list to wishes three!"

And what did they ask for? The youngest began.  
The sweet little maiden May;  
The weakest was she, but her spirit was free  
And as gentle as the day;  
"Oh, Fairy-Queen, whom I never have seen,  
I hope I address you aright—  
If you have one to spare, I should like to wear  
A dress of invisible white!"

Then the second one prayed for the Fairies' aid,  
And a different wish had she;  
Maud was her name, and she felt no shame,  
For she knew what her wish would be.  
Her limbs they were long, she was rosy and strong,  
Such a maid as men extol.  
Yet she begged for a prize that would shock the  
wise—  
"A wonderful Magic Doll!"

Now, you are the eyes, and what do you want,  
Little Gwendolen, "faithful and true";  
With your face like a saint, and your manners so  
quiet,  
Now what shall be done for you?  
"Oh, Fairies," she said, "let me cut off the head  
Of a giant that sups upon men;  
Let me grow strong and bold, like the heroes of old,  
For now I am only ten!"

So the quick years flew, and the maidens grew,  
And how do their wishes fare?  
Do the Fairies forget the childish debt,  
Or reward the childish prayer?  
Oh, kind is the Queen of the Fairies unseen!  
And to Maud, a wedded bride  
She sent such a doll as mothers extol,  
That toddled, and prattled, and cried!

Nor did Gwendolen miss her longed for bliss,  
A giant to conquer and slay;  
There are human needs, there are heroes' deeds,  
For heroic hearts to-day;  
But sweet little May, she vanished away  
Beyond the Fairies' sight;  
So the angels gave what the maid did crave,  
A robe of invisible white.

—Belgravia.

## Indoor Decoration for Winter.

BY MARY A. E. WAGER-FISHER.

I have been in the woods, to-day, to gather  
my supply of ripe ferns and trailing-vines for  
winter bouquets and decorations. I use the  
word "ripe" to designate the pale yellow, or  
wood color, through which the fern passes from  
its green to its decayed condition. The transi-  
tion time is not long, and unless the fern beds  
are watched, the delicate tips of the fronds are  
withered and lost. But to-day they were per-  
fect, the great plots of them looking like spaces  
planted with pale, soft plumes. Green ferns  
are extremely fine, when nicely pressed, but for  
some purposes the ripe ones are infinitely be-  
yond them in beauty.

Having filled a large market-basket with the  
delicate beauties, I hastened home and at once  
put them to press. For this purpose, as well  
as for all similar ones, I use newspapers of a  
uniform size; if the paper is quarto in form, I  
cut it in half, which leaves two pages folded to-  
gether to place on the top of each layer of  
leaves. If the end of the leaf-stalk is crooked  
or unwieldy from stiffness, I clip it off, then  
strip off any withered or decayed portions of the  
frond—and it usually happens that the  
lower leaflets are withered by the time the end  
ones are ripe—lay the fronds smoothly on the  
paper, giving each one so much room that none  
of the delicate tips is interfered with, or likely  
to be frayed from the outside of the press; so  
on until all are placed. On the top I put a  
perfectly flat board, a little longer and wider  
than are the papers, and on the top of this roll  
a pair of dumb-bells weighing fifty pounds.  
At the expiration of three or four days, I shall  
remove the weights in order to transfer the  
ferns to fresh, dry papers for a final press. I  
shall find the leaves somewhat discolored, and  
must exercise care in lifting them from their  
places. They are left in press until Novem-  
ber, when I put my library in its winter dress.  
For the pale ferns, I line a small basket with  
paper (a round paper-box in lieu of a basket  
will serve) fill it with dry sand; into this bed  
of sand the fern stems are stuck, not too many,  
as ferns do not look well crowded. Of course  
some taste must be exercised in the arrange-  
ment, placing the tallest ferns in the middle  
and smaller ones placed about the edge so as to  
slightly fall over the edge of the basket. But  
the basket, if neatly done, will be exquisite be-  
yond all expectation to the new beholder, and  
one that, if refurnished once a month with  
fresh ferns, will never weary or tire the eye.  
The center of the table is the prettiest place for  
such an ornament.

For wall decorations, I find that pressed  
vines, such as the running blackberry, and five-  
fingered (American) ivy, gathered after the  
leaves have reddened, serve admirably. For  
vines, as well as autumn leaves of all kinds, a  
very heavy press is needed. Bright foliage  
should always be gathered while still on the  
tree, and not after the leaves have fallen. Do  
not break off the leaves, but put twigs and  
small stemmed branches with the leaves at-  
tached, in the press, carefully disposing the

leaves to flatness. I have never yet used a hot  
iron, or wax, or varnish, applied to leaves,  
with any success equal to the simple press,  
changing the papers from three to five times.  
So treated, the leaves retain their color, and re-  
main uncurled for months on the wall, even in  
a constantly heated room.

Last fall, having a room, the walls of which  
were glaringly white and smooth, (done in  
what is termed "hard finish") I experimented  
with pressed, small, green ferns and autumn  
leaves, vines, etc. These, applied to the wall  
with a solution of gum-arabic, were arranged  
so as to form a vine-like appearance, about  
window casing, fireboard, etc. The effect was  
so bright and pretty, as to win from not a few  
visitors an expression of belief that the decora-  
tion was real painting on the wall. When the  
warm summer days again came, although the  
work still remained in a good state, I had it re-  
moved: a stiff brush and warm water soon re-  
moving all trace of ornamentation, leaving the  
wall clean and white as before. When walls  
are covered with a light, or neutral shade of  
paper, the leaves may be deftly attached to a  
tiny thread of wire, and the entire ceiling be  
bordered with them, a few pins adjusted at in-  
tervals, holding the wire in place. I have also  
seen rooms prettily decorated with clumps of  
leaves fastened around white painted door and  
window casings—pins doing the duty of nails;  
similar clumps being also fastened to the cords  
of picture frames.

## Decision of Character.

All those who have the training of children  
and youth should take every right opportunity  
to teach them that their lives should be gov-  
erned by fixed principles of right and wrong.  
The tendency of the age is for men and women  
to drift with the current, or in whatever direc-  
tion their seeming interest leads them. The  
love of ease, of a good name in the world, but  
still more of money and the good it is supposed  
to bring, are every day leading their thousands  
to do that which their better judgment tells  
them is wrong. The young should be thor-  
oughly imbued with correct principles, then  
impressed with the conviction that in order to  
become true men and women, and do the large-  
st amount of good in the world, and keep  
themselves clear of the sins and errors of the  
age, must set their faces like flint, determined,  
at whatever sacrifice, ever to stand for the  
right. It is a great mistake to suppose that  
such a course of life is not consistent with the  
maximum amount of human happiness. And  
it should ever be held up before the youthful  
mind, that such characters, as they come down  
to us in history, or are met with in the present  
day, are respected and esteemed even by those  
who are unable to indorse the opinions promul-  
gated, or the course that may have been pur-  
sued.

## Recipes.

## COFFEE CAKE.

One cup each sugar, molasses, butter; four  
cups flour, two cups seeded raisins, one cup  
strong coffee poured on butter; when cool, add  
sugar, etc., three eggs, one teaspoon each cloves  
cinnamon, nutmeg, little citron, one teaspoon  
soda, half teaspoon cream tartar.

## ROLL JELLY CAKE.

One cup sugar, three eggs, one cup flour, one  
teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon soda; beat  
white and yolks separate, add flour gradually;  
bake on large drippers and when done turn on  
a cloth, spread with jelly, then roll.

## COCOAMUT CAKE.

Beat whites of 3 eggs very light, stir in ten  
ounces of powdered sugar, then stir in as much  
grated nut as will make a stiff paste; take a ta-  
blespoonful in your hand and form like pyra-  
mids; place on buttered paper and bake in  
rather a slow oven.

## CHICKEN SALAD.

Turkey is more economical and better for  
salad than chicken. To a turkey weighing  
about nine pounds, or a chicken of same weight  
allow nine eggs, seven hard boiled, two raw,  
yolks and whites beaten separately, to each  
egg allow two tablespoons of salad oil, perfect-  
ly pure and sweet, one salt spoon of salt, same  
of mustard, two of cayenne pepper; to the  
whole celery to taste and lettuce leaves, if in  
season; using only the heart and the juice of  
two large lemons, or three smaller ones.

## PUDDING SAUCE.

One cup sugar, one egg beaten very light,  
half cup hot milk; pour it over just before  
going to the table.

## CHARLOTTE RUSSE.

One pint rich sweet cream, two eggs, quarter  
package Cox's gelatine, small half cup pow-  
dered sugar; beat yolks and sugar together,  
add whites beaten stiff; whip cream light and  
smooth and flavor with vanilla; stir altogether  
and strain in the gelatine, thoroughly dissolved;  
serve in glass dishes, ornamented with lady  
fingers or macaroni, or pour into a dish lined  
with sponge cake.

## A New Cure for Wounds.

A writer on health topics gives the follow-  
ing directions for curing wounds: "As soon as  
a wound is inflicted, get a little stick—a knife  
or file handle will do—and commence to tap  
gently on the wound. Do not stop for the hurt  
but continue till it bleeds freely and becomes  
perfectly dumb. When this point is reached  
you are perfectly safe—all that is necessary is  
to protect it from dirt. Do not stop short of  
bleeding and numbness, and do not on any ac-  
count close the opening with plaster. Nothing  
more than a little cerate on a clean cloth is nec-

essary. We have used and seen this used on  
all kinds of simple punctures for years, and  
never knew a single instance of a wound be-  
coming inflamed or sore after this treatment.  
Among other causes: a cool rake tooth going  
entirely through the foot, a rusty darning  
needle through the foot, a bad bite by a sucking  
pig, several instances of file shanks through  
the hands, and numberless cases of rusty nails,  
awls, etc., but we never knew a failure of this  
treatment."

Seventy different species of vegetables with  
over 400 varieties, are grown in the gardens of  
the United States.

## Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your  
rest by a sick child suffering and crying with  
the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so,  
go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's  
Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little  
sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there  
is no mistake about it. There is not a mother  
on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell  
you at once that it will regulate the bowels and  
give rest to the mother, and relief and health to  
the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly  
safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste  
and is the prescription of one of the oldest and  
best female physicians and nurses in the United  
States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

## 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.

ORGANS \$30 to \$1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. PIANOS  
\$125 up. Paper free. Address DANIEL  
F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

Price \$22.



BABY CABINET ORGAN—NEW STYLE 10-  
THREE AND A QUARTER OCTAVES, IN BLACK  
WALNUT CASE, decorated with GOLD BRONZE.  
Length, 33 inches; height, 33 in.; depth, 14 in.  
This novel style of the MASON & HAMLIN CAB-  
INET ORGANS (ready this month) has sufficient  
compass and capacity for the performance with skill  
parts of Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Songs, and Popular  
Sacred and Secular Music generally. It retains to a  
wonderful extent, for an instrument so small, the  
extraordinary excellence, both as to power and quality  
of tone, which has given the MASON & HAMLIN  
Cabinet Organs their great reputation and won for  
them the HIGHEST EXISTING PRIZES AT EVERY  
ONE OF THE GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EX-  
POSITIONS FOR THIRTEEN YEARS. EVERY ONE  
WILL BE FELLY WARRANTED. CASH PRICE \$22;  
on receipt of which it will be shipped directed. In  
CASH RECEIPT AND TRIAL IT DOES NOT SATISFY THE  
PURCHASER, IT MAY BE RETURNED AND THE MONEY  
WILL BE REFUND.

SEVENTY EIGHTY Organs are regularly made  
by the MASON & HAMLIN CO. from the BABY  
CABINET ORGAN at \$22; to large CONCERT OR-  
GANS at \$900, and upwards. The great majority are  
at \$250 to \$300 each. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES,  
CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,  
24 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW  
YORK; 119 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

## A Faultless

family medicine that  
mothers can rely upon for  
their children and for  
themselves. Corrects ac-  
idity of the stomach, cures  
colic, regulates the bow-  
els, is a purgative and tonic  
to the whole system, and  
is given with safety and  
the happiest results to the  
most delicate infants. Chil-  
dren, as well as adults,  
eat sometimes too much  
supper, or eat something which does not digest well,  
producing sour stomach, colic, or restlessness—a good  
dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator will give certain  
relief.

"I have used Simmons' Regulator in my family for  
eight or ten years, and it is the best family  
medicine I ever used. I have used it in most cases  
when my children had diarrhoea, colic, headache.  
You may say it is the best family medicine I ever  
used for anything that may happen. I have used it  
in indigestion and found it to relieve me immediately  
after eating a hearty supper. On going to bed I  
take about a teaspoonful and never feel the effects of  
the supper eaten."

—"Ex-Mayor City of Macon, Ga."

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cle and to this end we have engaged the assistance of  
a large number of the best writers in the country  
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The Christian element of the West and it is not unfair for us to believe  
that this appeal will not be in vain. Sample copies  
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50 All Gold, Chromo & Lith. Cards (No 2 Alike) Name  
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50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards,  
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50 Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. Name  
in fancy type. CONN. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

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

50 CHROMOS, name in new type, 10c. by mail. 70  
Apts. Samples, 10c. U. S. CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

Agents Wanted. C. S. M. SPENCER,  
Sells Rapidly. 112 Wash'n St.,  
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ELIGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gift covers, 48 pages.  
Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc., in colors, and  
47 Select Quotations, 15c. Agent's outfit for cards,  
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A KEY THAT AND NOT  
WILL WIND ANY WATCH WEAR OUT.  
SOLD FREE. J. S. BIRD & Co., 25 Bow St., N.Y.

FREE. Elegant Illuminated Book Mark, sent to all for  
two cent stamps. BURT & PRENTICE,  
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For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suit-  
able for farm use, has been used but little and kept  
house in good repair, made by O. K. Dierck &  
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Dyer's Mustache and Whiskers. This is the best  
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GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES  
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Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for board-  
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From eight to ten teachers in the family. All  
branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar  
and College, French, German, English, Classics, Instru-  
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For Boarding Pupils, from \$200 to \$300 per school  
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\$20 per session according to grade.

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Enamel Blackboards

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It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when  
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PLATFORM FAMILY SCALE.

Weights accurately up to 25 lbs. Its hand-  
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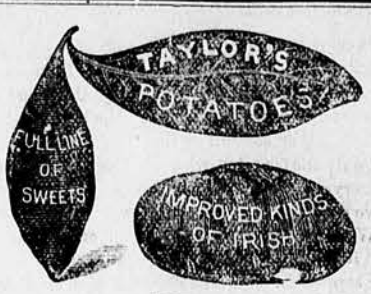
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Sample copies by mail 10 cents each. 50 cents per  
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to turn the hair gray, and either of the vir-  
gins will restore faded or gray, light or red hair  
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sired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving  
it a healthy action. It removes and cures dan-  
druff and humors. By its use falling hair is  
checked, and a new growth will be produced in  
all cases where the follicles are not destroyed  
or the glands decayed. Its effects are beauti-  
fully shown on brash, weak, or sickly hair, on  
which a few applications will produce the gloss  
and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in  
its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing,  
and is especially valued for the soft lustre and  
richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither  
oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white  
cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps  
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## Farm Letters.

ARRINGTON, Atchison Co., 30 miles north and 6 miles east of Topeka, Jan. 4.—My health has been poor for several weeks, hence the delay about writing. Our crop of wheat for the past year was not an average crop per acre, yet we raised as much wheat as usual; there was much more wheat sown than ever before. Don't think the corn crop will exceed 35 bushels per acre; the drouth of July and August, and chinch bugs in some localities, (indeed generally), shortened the crop. Oats are only raised for home consumption; also rye.

I think a full crop of wheat was sown last fall, and it entered the winter in very good condition, but the continued dry weather, I fear, has injured it—to what extent as yet cannot be ascertained. About ten days since we had snow that was about five inches deep, and since very cold weather. The wheat that remained covered by the snow, no doubt has been greatly benefited by it, but much of the upland wheat has been bare for several days.

Wells are very low; many have entirely failed and water is becoming scarce.

Stock is doing remarkably well; in good condition and very healthy. Not so many hogs on hand as usual. About the usual number of cattle fed. Country very healthy.

I see friend Samuel Stoner writes you from California. Like him, I find anything rubbed on small trees that would be offensive to sheep or cattle, is equally offensive to rabbits, and preserves the trees from their depredations. As a remedy against borers, I find that leached ashes are a sovereign remedy, (presume any kind of ashes will do). Put the ashes around the tree. The ashes will prevent weeds or grass from growing around the stem of the tree; also till your trees well and keep your orchards clear of weeds. They may not bear fruit as early, but when they do bear the fruit will be better and more abundant, and the trees will be healthier and proof against borers.

The great trouble in Kansas about tree-growing is that our land is too compact, and consequently in wet seasons is not sufficiently underdrained for successful tree-growing generally, and I am of the opinion that orchards and other trees in Kansas, will be short-lived; that only in favored localities will tree-growing be successful.

The time has arrived, no doubt, when some restrictions must be put on common carriers. The people have rights that must be respected by them, and they ought to gracefully submit to just and wholesome laws.

R. A. VANWINKLE.

P. S. I forgot to say we had a very large crop of flax, and find it a profitable crop, raising from ten to fifteen bushels per acre. The straw is worth for feed, \$3 per acre.

MILLWOOD, Leavenworth Co., Jan. 6.—I have not seen anything from Millwood for some time. The weather is nice and pleasant. Stock doing well. The wheat was in the ground too late for the season, and was too young when winter set in, though I don't think it is injured yet.

The corn crop was cut short with drouth and chinch bug. I estimate the crop to average 35 bushels to the acre. We are only raising about one-half crop now, because our land is run down with wheat and corn. Last season I planted an old blue-grass pasture in corn, which never had been in cultivation before; harrowed it well and plowed three times, and made 64 bushels to the acre. I planted a field of old ground at the same time; cultivated same as the other, only it got one more plowing, which only made about 35 bushels to the acre. I advise the brother farmers to clover their land, and they will see the difference in the crops that I did on my old blue-grass sod, and the old ground.

I say, by all means, let us have a dog-tax, and a law to pay \$5 for a wolf scalp. If the county cannot pay more than \$1, which I believe is the fee now, it had as well not pay anything. The wolves are worse now than they were twenty years ago. J. H. SEEVER.

OLIVER, Osage Co., Jan. 10. 30 miles south from Topeka. The KANSAS FARMER is certainly a great medium through which to disseminate knowledge by the farmers to the farmers. While the opinions given cannot all be endorsed, as some are certainly exaggerated, yet we believe a large per cent. are reliable. Its columns are open for the discussion of other topics. The tariff is a question not generally understood by farmers, let it be freely discussed. The temperance question cannot be allowed to go to sleep. Although the prohibition amendment has carried and is now a part of the constitution, the monster must be guarded for fear it will break through its bounds. Our members to congress ought to be urged to do something for the people in the way of regulating rates and freights on railroads, and to stop them discriminating between points. Our present legislature should be reminded from time to time that there are too many changes in our laws.

While we have had an unusual cold winter, it has been a very favorable one for feeding stock, and cattle are looking exceedingly well. Sheep are also in splendid condition.

Wheat, it is feared, is injured some on account of continued dry and hard freezing.

S. B.

RICHMOND, Franklin Co., 45 miles southeast of Topeka; Jan. 3.—The last month has been hard on the wheat. It looks to be frozen clear into the ground, but a few warm days and a little rain may change the appearance a great deal. I see some of your correspondents, speak-

ing of the prospects for fruit and for wheat as being good. I think some other word than prospect would be better. Of course we know in the fall the condition of these crops, but I think we had better wait until nearer spring before speaking of our prospects. Some say good crops follow a hard winter; I hope this may be true.

Our crops here, the past year, although good, were not up to the average, wheat making from nothing to 25 bushels per acre; average, 12½ bushels; oats about 25 bushels per acre; flax, 10 to 12 bushels; corn, average about 25 bushels; great variations, owing to nature of soil, chinch bugs and condition of crop at time of rains. Millet, a fair crop; some difficulty in getting a set. The best plan is to plow the ground long enough before sowing that it may be well packed by rains. Harrow well before sowing; you then have a seed-bed that will retain moisture enough to bring the millet up at once. It is then out of danger.

There is one thing being done in this vicinity that I do think should not be permitted, and that is the clearing off timber land to make fields for crops. The timber land is very productive, and the partial failure of crops the past season have caused a number to cut off their timber that they may have a field, they say, where they can raise a crop any kind of a season. I think we have little enough timber land here now.

COR DE ROY.

## 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.

**KIDNEY WORT**

**PERMANENTLY CURES**  
KIDNEY DISEASES,  
LIVER COMPLAINTS,  
Constipation and Piles.

DR. H. B. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

NEELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "This is a precious value. After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Constipation it completely cured me."

C. S. HOGANSON, of Berkshire, says, "One package has done wonders for me in completely curing a severe Liver and Kidney Complaint."

**IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER.**

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuritis and Female Disorders.

KIDNEY WORT is a dry vegetable compound and can be sent by mail prepaid.

One package will make six quarts of medicine.

**TRY IT NOW!**  
Buy it at the Druggists. Price, \$1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,  
Burlington, Vt.

**Liquid KIDNEY WORT**

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle.

**LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.**

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,  
Burlington, Vt.

**The BEST of All**

**GRAND CHARTER OAK STOVES AND RANGES**

**VERY EASILY MANAGED,**  
**ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,**  
**AND GUARANTEED TO**  
**Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.**

BUY  
**A CHARTER OAK**  
MADE ONLY BY  
**Excelsior Man'g Co.,**  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
**IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN**  
**TIN-PLATE, WIRE,**  
**SHEET IRON**  
—AND—  
**EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY**  
**TIN AND STOVE DEALERS.**  
**SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.**  
H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

**15000 THE PASTILLE**

**FOR**  
**NERVOUS DEBILITY**

**SOLD IN**  
**1 YEAR**

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the Nervous Debility. Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the muscles, ducts, and glands, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience. It does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and relaxing effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dizziness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the will, restoring those who have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs also too much prescribed with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, which is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes of three, No. 1, enough to last a month; \$3; No. 2, sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases; \$5; No. 3, lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition; \$7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet (with Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces permanently sustained, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

**HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS.**  
Market and 8th Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

**Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet (with Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces permanently sustained, same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by**

**HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS.**  
Market and 8th Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

**PILES**

fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application.

**HARRIS REMEDY CO.,**  
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**The Book of Millions**

On receipt of your address I will send you a complete index of the most comprehensive GUIDE AND REFERENCE WORK ever published. It contains 500 pages, 100 plate engravings and wood cuts. No small advertisement without it, as it contains on subjects treated causes, cures, and remedies. MONEY REFUND TO dissatisfied purchasers. The author is an experienced physician, and the advice given is of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, nervous and physical debility, etc., etc. Persons suffering from nature should send their address. (Communications strictly confidential.)

**DR. HUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.**

**Land! Land! Land!**

**HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE**

**350,000 ACRES**

—IN—  
**Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee**  
**CO'S, KANSAS.**

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**

**KANSAS**

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R.R. CO. have now for sale

**TWO MILLION ACRES**

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, especially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in

on the 88th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

**SOUTHWEST KANSAS**

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS  
**A. S. JOHNSON,**  
Land Commissioner A.T. & S.F.R.R. Co.  
Topeka, Kansas.

**160 Acres Land for \$1000**

New farm, all fenced, 30 acres timber, water, and pasture, four miles from V. Falls. Address CHAS. OSGOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.

**40 Clydesdale Stallions**

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

**60 Hambletonian Stallions**

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING!

Largest Herd of  
**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**

With largest milk records in America.

Separate catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

**SMITH & POWELL,**  
Syracuse, N. Y.

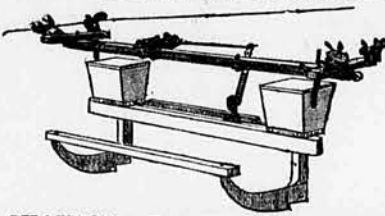
**WHISKERINE** IS THE ONLY

**Manhood Restored.**

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

## Barnes' Wire Check Rower,

The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.



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

Only Double Ring Invented.  
**CHAMPION**  
**HOG RINGER,**  
Rings and Holder.

No sharp points in the flesh to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose.

The Champion Hog Holder speaks for itself in the above cuts.

**Chambers, Bering & Quinlan, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.**

**THE PLANET JR. GOODS.**

Let all interested in working the soil send now for our Catalogue. We want all Farmers who value labor-saving tools to study out our combined Horse Hoe, Cultivator, and Cover; Market Gardeners who have acres upon acres on each of which our Double Wheel Hoe will save \$100 yearly, to examine the merits of our fine garden tools; and every one who has even a small vegetable garden, to read closely what the Firefly Hoe and Garden Plow will save them.

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, 1311 West Thirteenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

**H. D. CLARK,**

Dealer in

**LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,**

Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow,

And Manufacturer and Dealer in

**SADDLES, HARNESS,**

Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c.

**135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS.**

**TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.**

**IMPROVED EXCELSIOR**

**KIDNEY PAD**

**ur e Your Back Ache**

And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

**Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.**

It is a MARVEL OF HEALING and RELIEF,

**Simple, Sensible, Direct,**

**Painless, Powerful.**

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine. Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, \$2.

ADDRESS

**THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO.,**

DETROIT, MICH.

This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.

**THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO.,**

DETROIT, MICH.

Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent free.

**140 Percheron Horses**

Imported from France

SINCE LAST APRIL

**E. DILLON & CO.**

The Oldest and Most Extensive

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

**Norman French Horses**

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made eleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

**NEW IMPORTATION**

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, France, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Registry of Norman Horses.

**E. DILLON & CO.,**

Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.

**J. A. McLAUGHLIN,**

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns,**

Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery

Sporting Goods, etc. Oriental Powder Company Agents.

Guns and Pistols ordered on short notice. No.

231 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

**W. W. MANSPEAKER.**

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.**

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

The largest Grocery House in the State.

**Goods Shipped to any Point.**

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

**VERY CHEAP.**

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

**GUNS**

Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, and Revolvers.

**OUR \$15 SHOT-GUN**

at greatly reduced price.

Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue (13)

**E. POWELL & SON, 224 Main Street**

**KANSAS.**

If you want Taxes paid, or Real Estate bought or sold, anywhere in Kansas, or to loan money on good improved property at good rate of interest, correspond with J. R. Swallow & Co., Real Estate and Loan Agents, Topeka, Kansas.



## Farm Letters.

SENECA, Doniphan Co., 60 miles northeast of Topeka, Jan. 1.—Not fully understanding the comments on my last article, I thought I would further explain. I try to get the best and most correct report of each farmer, and that is what I base my average on. As farmers report to me, makes fall wheat average 22½ bushels. Corn is not all gathered, so I could not give a full average, but am satisfied it will be over 68 bushels per acre; think will make 70 bushels. There are fields of 40 or 50 acres that will average over 75 bushels. Fall wheat and corn are our main crops, and we don't make pretension to much else.

I will now give my opinion as to the cause of the largest yield we ever had in this part of the country: 1st, We had a very early spring. Corn was planted early; then we were blessed with plenty of rain to keep it growing all summer; and as our farmers are a go-ahead class, some worked their corn several times with a harrow and cultivator, there being only a few days that ground was too wet to cultivate. Those who worked most are gathering the largest yield. The best yield reported was by A. Keeter, 196½ bushels on four acres, ground measured and wheat weighed. His total average this year was 33½ bushels on 47 acres. Being injured by flies and frost, made the yield smaller than in 1879, when his average was 45 bushels on 56 acres. The way he manages his ground, he plows about the 1st of June; plows deep, and about every ten days gives the ground a good harrowing. If weeds start too much, uses cultivator (he has a 7-shovel for that purpose). Keeps ground clean of weeds and mellow on top. About the 10th of September commences to sow, taking the plumpest and best wheat he has (usually sows four or five varieties of seed, using one bushel per acre).

By observation, I believe we have more rain than they have six or eight miles east or west of us. Cause—I believe to be—rain follows streams. Weather, last week, 20 degrees below zero, and about three inches of snow.

HIGHLAND, Doniphan Co., 75 miles northeast of Topeka, Jan. 8.—I noticed that you rather questioned Mr. Schock's (of Lena) account, which he gave your readers. I think his statement was about correct.

I interviewed Mr. Bender, of the threshing firm of Bender & Bingman, a short time since. He said they had with one of their machines—a steam thrasher—cleaned up 70,500 bushels of grain. The most for any one man was for Mr. John Hale. He had 4,100 bushels, of which 3,540 were wheat. This crop was raised on 143 acres of land, giving an average of nearly 25 bushels to the acre. Now I call that a fine yield. They earned with that machine \$2,500; I call that good also, and the wheat is as good in quality as it is in quantity, and should be graded higher by the buyers.

One other thing which is of great importance to the people of our locality is the prohibition law. So far as the whisky or alcohol distillation is concerned, we care nothing about, as to my knowledge. I do not know of any distillery in this part of the state. I understand there is one near you which has run a part of the year; but for grape-growers it is a very important thing. This county has several fine vineyards. The best one is Mr. Brenner's, near Doniphan. His sales are over \$40,000 per year. There are also several other people who have gone into that branch of industry and who are anxiously looking for the result. I expect, however, that our legislature will adjust the matter this winter. I hope they will allow us the privilege of using yeast for bread. (Oh, yes. Yeast is not alcohol, but a plant.—Ed.)

Sleighting good now; snow about six inches deep and more falling. The coldest during the holidays was about twenty degrees below zero.

RUSSELL, Kas., Jan. 13.—Parties having catalpa seed of the hardy variety for sale, should say so through an advertisement in the FARMER naming price postpaid by mail.

W. M. POUND.

OLNEY, Rush Co., Jan. 4. 200 miles SW from Topeka.—Corn is about all gathered; the yield is below what was expected in the fall, but considering the many difficulties to contend with, did fairly—drouth and "web-worm" in the spring—drouth and chinch bugs in the summer, and early frost in the fall, the yield will be from fifteen to twenty bushels, in many instances double that quantity; but again many fields will go below the average. There will be none to ship, all will be needed at home, and more could be used to advantage.

The millet crop was large, much more than ever before grown in the county, and generally put up in good time.

The "hog crop" was a small one and generally harvested—will all be needed at home.

The winter wheat prospect is generally satisfactory. It is not so large a growth as usual, but a good stand. The ground was more than usually moist, and wheat went into winter quarters in better condition than for the last three years.

Stock generally in healthy, thriving condition. There were a few cases of blackleg among calves, generally proving fatal. Horses are safely through the epizootic and thriving—no fatal cases heard of.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., Jan. 10; 240 miles NW from Topeka.—The new year has been remarkably cold so far. Though we had as perfect a rainbow at sunrise on the 5th as I ever saw in

midsummer, followed by a few hours of light rain which turned into snow before noon, shortly after noon the wind whirled around to the north and blew cold the rest of the day. On the 8th it snowed some two inches, and the mercury ranged from 5° above zero at sunrise to zero and 4° below all day, with a very hard wind, which kept the air full of snow. Sunday morning was bitter cold for Kansas, 24 degrees below zero at sunrise, and rose very slowly during the day.

On the morning of Dec. 27 the mercury was 12° below zero. Such weather has been very severe on wheat; very late sown wheat is doubtless killed. Early sown, though killed down to the ground, we think is safe yet, as the ground has not been dry this winter.

While farmers in other localities are reporting a scarcity of stock water, we are as well supplied as usual. We live five miles from the Solomon river, and depend entirely on our wells for stock, as well as for family use.

The epizootic seems to have entirely disappeared, as I hear nothing more said about it. Kansas generally seems to be healthy, though I see a team occasionally that seems to say "my master has more horses than feed," so they are kept at the point of starvation during the cold winter months, when all animals should have a good coat of flesh over their bones, and a good full stomach to keep them warm and healthy, so that they may be ready for the spring work when it comes. I generally find such men too poor (or they think they are) to take a farmer's paper, that is not only a source of profit, but also of pleasure to those who do read it. They, too often, show but little interest in the district school, give their children as few school books as possible, and never any papers to read, but at the same time keep either a pipe or a chew of tobacco in their mouths the greater part of the time. The old adage often proves true, "Like father, like son." So as soon as the boys are youths, they begin to look around them for congenial companions who are in similar circumstances, and they soon pick up bad language, and learn to use tobacco and something stronger if they can get it. Right here let me say, how fortunate for the young of our state that the "amendment" became a part of the law of the land.

Corn with us is worth 20 to 25¢; wheat about 60¢; hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.75, mostly sold off to waste feed; milk cows, \$25 to \$30; butter, 15¢; eggs, 20¢; cordwood, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

The FARMER pays us its weekly visits and meets with a welcome.

F. W. BAKER.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., Jan. 14.—I would like to hear how the thermometer stood Sunday morning, January 9th, throughout the state. Here it was 21° below zero. The coldest in six years, and I don't know how much longer, as that is the length of my experience here. Peach buds are gone; the most of them had withstood the frost till Saturday night last. Cherries and plums promise an abundant crop and there is a prospect of a few apples.

Farmers still feel encouraged about the wheat crop. There will not be as much spring wheat sown next spring as last but there will be more attention paid to corn and rice corn.

In the FARMER of Dec. 29, I noticed an essay read before the Farmers' Club at Neosho Falls. In it the writer advises farmers not to feed millet to calves as he thinks it will cause them to become scabby around the eyes, and cites his own experience. Perhaps in his own case he was right. He says he had a small stack of oat, straw and millet, and he fed sparingly. It may be if his stack had been larger and not fed so sparingly his calves would have done better. At any rate I find that where calves run to the millet stacks it don't hurt them—that is, the calves.

Prof. Stelle writes a good word for butternuts. In 1875 I planted about a barrel of butternuts, together with several bushels of black walnuts. The butternuts came up nicely and grew very rapidly, much faster than the black walnuts, but in August 1876 the grasshoppers came and destroyed every one of the butternuts while they did not injure the black walnuts. Do you suppose they knew that they wanted a *Hibobolatorum*?

P. W. S.

TATONKA, Ellsworth Co., Jan. 5. 156 miles west from Topeka.—Although this county suffered like the other counties of central and western Kansas with the drouth of the last two years, yet there has been plenty raised to supply the inhabitants and leave a handsome surplus of wheat for export. A larger acreage has been sown this season, perhaps than ever before. I have lived in this state but about two years, and probably am not fully able to judge of its general soil and resources.

My attention has been drawn to some of the state laws which I think injure its prosperity, and I will state my objections through the columns of the FARMER. These laws were no doubt intended to benefit the poor settlers, but the result has been to keep capital, or money, out of the state, and throw the burden of taxation upon about one-fourth of the settlers who were so unfortunate as to pay for their land. While three-fourths taking advantage of the exemption and homestead laws, pay but a nominal tax—if any at all, though some have resided on, or held their claims, eight or nine years. Yet the non-taxpayers have a majority and often vote exorbitant taxes on those who pay, and often show a disposition to make all the public improvements possible before their land becomes taxable. The result is oppressive taxes on a few, with heavy town and county debts. This may be the poor man's state, but it is hard for those who wish to pay for and beautify their homes. Such laws amount to almost a prohibition to the settlement of men of capital among us.

But it is useless to find fault unless a remedy can be suggested. We would say, let all land be taxed from five years after first making the claim, or revert again to the government, and all railroad land which has been legally declared the property of railroads, or their mortgages, and the exemption removed as soon as it can be legally done.

If these unequal laws were repealed economy would soon take the place of public extravagance and the state would be decidedly benefited by the change.

J. C. JOY.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., Dec. 28.—We are having real winter here at present. Ground is covered with snow to the depth of three inches on the level. The thermometer has indicated as low as ten degrees below zero.

Stock of all kinds looks well. Feed is plenty where it was taken care of; mostly fodder. Millet was about half a crop. Prairie hay almost a failure. Corn crop is poor south of the Solomon; average about five bushels per acre. North of the river corn is good. Average of wheat was about the same as corn per acre through this section. Fall-sown wheat never looked better at this time of year. Acreage somewhat less than it would have been had the seed been plentier.

Farmers are turning their attention to the raising of stock, as farming seems too uncertain in these western counties. Quite a large number of sheep were brought in from the west and disposed of to the farmers here this fall, either for cash or to let on shares. These were mostly Mexican sheep.

Although I am not a subscriber to the FARMER, I am a constant reader. I like it very much, and think I shall never be without it. We have organized a farmers' alliance at Excelsior and have very interesting meetings. The farmers are becoming thoroughly aroused to their duty.

I think the letters of Messrs. Butler and Coburn, of the issue of December 22d, very interesting and instructive, as well as encouraging to beginners, at least. I hope they will write often.

Can you, Mr. Editor, or some reader of the FARMER, tell me where I can get thoroughbred Southdown sheep (rams and ewes), also price? Success to the FARMER.

D. D. SWARTLEY.

## Buy the Skinner's Best Boot.

K. H. N.

The above initials stand for the Kansas Home Nursery, and in the occasional contributions to your paper will come K. H. N. at the top and A. H. G. at the bottom of it. All others are counterfeit.

## THORNLESS HONEY LOCUST.

I noticed the query twice repeated if there was or is such a thing? I will say that there is, and quite numerous along the streams in Douglas county. They have, besides no thorns, tall and erect bodies with comparatively few branches, more so than the thorny trees. They bear seed, though I do not think so abundantly, as I have looked after them with a view of growing them in the nursery. Their foliage is very pretty, equaling in beauty the coffee-bean tree.

I do not know that the seeds of the thornless trees will reproduce all thornless trees, yet think that many of them would be so. The seeds are rather slowly got out of the pods, but think they can be planted in pods and grow in rows for one or two years.

The wood is hard, and as rails, durable, as some on my place bear evidence, and is susceptible of a fine polish. Have seen it made into a weaving loom, and see no reason why it cannot be used for the many kinds of farm implements, except its comparative rarity now.

A. H. G.

## Good Rubber Boots at Skinner's.

Persons having old strawberry beds covered with weeds, will find the best way to proceed is to cut down the weeds, scatter hay or straw or hay broadcast and burn over quickly some windy day. Try it.—Fruit Recorder.

## THE STRAY LIST.

## HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1886, section 10, chapter 10, of the laws of Kansas, it is enacted, that the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of the stray, the day on which they were taken up, their price, 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 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 is 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 householders, can take up a stray.

Any person taking up a stray, 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 give notice of the same to the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he or she did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

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

Each stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, it shall be certified in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

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

of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householders to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects observe the laws of the state, 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 appointment.

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

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

## Strays for the week ending January 26.

Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.

COV—Taken up by Henry Brummett, Putnam tp Nov 20 1880 one red cow 3 years old, white face and nose and valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by A. Peters, Putnam tp Nov 19 1880 one red two year old steer, white in forehead and end of tail, valued at \$12.

STEER—Also by the same one red yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by John McGilchey, Reeder tp Nov 2 1880 one dark red two year old steer, small size, white on hind feet and hind legs, valued at \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by John Sutton Walker tp Dec 2 1880 one light bay filley, 2 years old, medium size, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by Thos. Dukes, Walker tp Dec 22 1880 one dark bay colt, 2 years old, valued at \$25.

COLT—Also by the same one brown horse colt, one year old, hind feet and hind legs white, star in forehead, valued at \$15.

COLT—One bay horse colt one year old, star in forehead, valued at \$15.

## Barton county—Ira D. Brougher, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. L. Clamens, Wheatland tp Dec 7 1880 one dark brown one year old cream colored steer, white face, slim upright horns, branded X on right hip.

STEER—Also by the same one dark brindle cream colored steer, white spot on lower part of face, heavy broad horns, with a U representing a horse shoe branded on left hip.

## Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by R. M. Griffith, Marion tp Dec 20 1880 one dark bay filley, 2 years old, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by D. P. Coon of Mill Creek tp Dec 25 1880 one red and white yearling steer, swallow fork in the right ear and under bit in the left, no other marks or brands.

Brown county—John A. Moon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Moon, Dec 13 1880 one bay mare about 3 years old, white on left hind foot near heel, valued at \$25.

HEIFER—Taken up by Saml. Snyder of Powhattan tp November 23 1880 one heifer supposed to be one and a half years old, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by E. A. Turner of Powhattan tp Nov 20 1880 one black horse colt supposed to be two years old, blind in one eye, a few white hairs on the forehead, and valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Moser of Hiawatha tp Dec 13 1880 one red heifer about 18 months old, valued at \$11.

PONY—Taken up by John Moser of Hiawatha tp Dec 13 1880 one black mare pony 7 years old, valued at \$11.

HEIFER—Taken up by Michael Spaight of Washington tp January 1 1881, one red and white steer one year old past, valued at \$12.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John A. Moon, Oct 1880 by John Elbridge of Lawrence one mare mule 1½, hands high color bay, scar on hind leg, 6 or 7 years old, valued at \$40.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr., clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Wm. Basher in Valley tp one brown mule about 1½ hands high, some harness marks valued at \$20.

PONY—Also by the same one brown mare pony about 15 hands, saddle marks, valued at \$12.

MARE—Taken up by James Faulconer in Valley tp on the 25th day of November 1880 one bright bay mare, laid up, about 14 hands high, both hind pastern joints enlarged, collar mark on point of right shoulder, about 10 years old, valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Fred F. Chase Valley tp, on the 18th day of December 1880 one light sorrel horse 3 years old, white in forehead, hind foot and hind legs, saddle marks, and valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by J. W. Galbraith in Diamond Valley tp on the 22d day of December 1880 one black mare mule one year old, very small.

MULE—Also by the same one gray horse mule one year old, very small.

These two above strays valued at \$50.

Russell county—C. M. Harshbarger, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by David Phillips, Plymouth tp Dec 1 1880 one red brindle steer 3 years old, branded on left hip an unknown brand, valued at \$15.

STEER—Also by the same one red and white steer one year old, large white on top of the shoulder, and valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by John Merrill of Iowa tp one sorrel mare 2 years old, white spot under the belly, hind feet white and right fore foot white, valued at \$20.

COLT—Also by the same one horse colt one year old, color black, small tip of the left ear white, valued at \$20.

COV—Taken up by H. Crook of Iowa tp one cow white and blue spotted with a crop off and a split in each ear, branded W on left hip, valued at \$15.

HORSE—Taken up by D. B. Hales one dark bay horse pony 14 hands high, star in forehead, saddle and harness marks 3 years old, valued at \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by David M. Deam of Iowa tp Dec 3 1880 one gray filley dark mane and tail, right hind foot white, about 3 years old, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by J. W. Sullivan of Iowa tp one red heifer swallow fork in right ear and split in the left about 2 years old, valued at \$15.

HEIFER—Taken up by James Rush of Iowa tp one red heifer one year old, valued at \$12.

STEER—Also by the same one red steer with white face about one year old, valued at \$12.

Crawford county—A. S. Johnson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. A. Brown of Baker tp May 2 1880 one little mare 14½ hands high, two years old, color black, a little scar on left hind ham string, valued at \$20.

COLT—Taken up by L. Thayer, Baker tp October 16 1880 one light bay mule colt one year old, color bay, no marks or brands, valued at \$25.

Cowley county—J. S. Hunt, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up on the 28th day of December 1880 by J. C. Coulter, Bolton tp one red and white 7 year old cow, no marks or brands, valued at \$20.

COV—Also by the same one white 3 year old cow, branded F on left hip, swallow fork on left ear and shallow fork in right ear and an imperfect brand on left shoulder, valued at \$15.

STEER—Also by the same one black and white three year old steer, branded F on left hip, swallow fork in right ear and under bit in left ear, valued at \$12.

STALLION—Taken up on the 8th day of January 1881 by William Kams in Rock Creek tp on a stallion three year old past 25 hands high, hind feet white, as trained foot, a blaze in the face and had on a rope halter when taken up, and valued at \$20.

PONY—Taken up on the 12th day of December 1880 by Ely Morgan, Cedar tp, one brown pony, branded W on right shoulder and has three white feet and saddle marks, valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. W. Kanner, clerk.

STEER—Taken up Nov 22 1880 by J. S. Bouten of Madison tp one red and white yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

HEIFER—Also by the same Nov 22 1880 one red and white yearling heifer, no marks or brands, valued at \$11.

COV—Taken up by R. H. House of Salem tp Dec 9 1880 one red and white spotted cow three years old, branded A on the left hip, valued at \$20.

COV—Taken up by G. S. Salys of Salem tp Dec 13 1880 one red and white spotted cow 4 years old, branded V on the left hip and X on left side, marked with a crop off left ear, valued at \$20.

STEER—Also by the same at the same time one small red yearling steer, no marks or brands valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by Thomas Berket of Salem tp Dec 15 1880 one bay pony mare, brand on left shoulder resembling letter O, left hind foot broken, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by G. D. Cheney of Salem tp Nov 26 1880 one red and white spotted two year old steer, marked with a crop off in right ear and left ear, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. J. Saling of Salem tp Dec 1 1880 one red two year old steer with a brand resembling H on right hip and marked with a crop off right ear and valued at \$12.

FILLEY—Taken up by Cobb Eldred of Fall River tp November 16 1880 one small light bay Texas Filley 2 years old.

COLT—Also by the same, one small dark bay horse colt, one year old.

COV—Taken up by M. B. Wyant of Eureka tp Nov 23 1880 one four year old cow, branded H on left hip and P H on right hip, valued at \$15.

COV—Taken up by M. B. Wyant of Eureka tp Nov 23 1880 one speckled 4 year old cow branded H on left hip and P H on right hip, valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by William Carson of Janesville tp Nov 23 1880 one dark bay or brown horse colt two years old, small white spot in forehead, small for age.

STEER—Taken up by Wm. Carson of Janesville tp Nov 23 1880 one light bay or sorrel yearling horse colt, hind feet white and some white in face, no marks or brands.

HEIFER—Taken up by M. P. Stum of Janesville tp Nov 15 1880 one light red yearling heifer, no marks or brands.

MARE—Taken up by William Carson of Janesville tp Dec 3 1880 one small bay yearling pony mare, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk.

PONY—Taken up on the 24th day of November 1880 by Samuel Legler in Delaware tp one iron grey Texas pony 1 year old 14 hands high, dim brand on left jaw and left hip 3 white feet, heavy tail, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by J. C. Gerber in Rock Creek tp one roan steer two years old, under bit in right ear and half round bit in left ear, red neck, a little crop in right ear and all in left ear, valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up on the 20th day of Dec 1880 by Joseph Cole in Norton tp one red and white steer one year old, half crop in right ear and all in left ear, letter B branded on left hip, valued at \$12.

Johnson county—Frank Huttoon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 24th day of December 1880 by H E

Brown of Spring Hill tp one iron grey mare 3 years old past, star in forehead and right fore foot white, valued at \$20.

HORSE—Also by the same at the same time one iron grey horse two years old, star in forehead, valued at \$20.

MARE—Also by the same at the same time one pony mare