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# THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING. Editors and Proprietors Toneka, Kansas.

Are Farmers Competent to Act as Leg-islators?

EDITORS FARMER :- In your last issue you struck the key-note when you advocated the farmers' caucus in all our legislatures ; though I must honestly confess that the word caucus has been so abused that it has a very significant meaning at present. We have arrived at a period in our history, as a nation, that the problem of man's ability for self government must be solved in the near future, and one of the most prominent features in this problem is the heading of this article. When we look over the political situation of our country the heart sickens at the contemplation of the evil and wickedness in high places. When the highest offices in the gift of the people are filled with For instance, a certain party in Milwaukee had tricksters and drunken profligates; when mem- \$50,000 in National Bonds, which he took on bers of Congress go staggering to their seats, and even on the Sabbath day attempt to make maudlin speeches, and the very capitol building itself secretly runs a drinking crib, it is a satisfacton to know there are no farmers or laboring men included in the treacherous crew that have disgraced the nation and run us to the verge of ruin and bankruptcy, and piled taxation on us, as a people till no civilized people on earth are so heavily burdened; even the Austrian serf don't pay one-third of the taxes, per capita, that the citizens of the United States do. When times were good and money plenty, the farmers could pay their taxes. (I want to impress on the minds of the farmers that 80 per cent. of the taxes comes off them.) In the west we have a generous soil that yields a liberal return to the husbandman for his efforts. The first settlers got the cream, but you can't skim cream all the time. The blue milk will be reached sooner or later, and that is the situation to-day in Iowa; the older parts of the state have been ruthlessly run by cropping till the returns have shrank fully fifty per cent. But as the returns of the farm shrank the demands on the farmer expanded far more rapidly till taxation has assumed proportions that are frightful to contemplate. When taxation reaches figures that engulph all the proceeds of the soil in prosperous years, what prospect is there of relief, except in a total change in the class of the first recipients of such aid. In England the men we send to make our laws

Now, are farmers capable of representing their be proven they are not, then it

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pays nothing, only constitutes the Government | etc.

his banker, for \$100,000 in bonds for which he is duly paid gold interest, and by paying 1 per cent. to the Government (which don't pay for the engraving and printing of the bills) he is exempt from all taxation. Now if the Government will take my farm, worth, say \$20,000, as they will give me \$18,000 in Greenbacks, or other good paper, I will agree to pay the usual taxes and help to support the national, state and local Governments, which the banks dodge out of. Now you look on the banks through honest and pure glasses, but there is crookedness in some of these institutions that few are aware of. to Washington and deposited in the National Treasury, and on which he received \$45,000 in National Bank notes, (what were these if the Government has nothing to lend?) He returned to Wisconsin and went to the town he wanted to start his bank in, called a public meeting of the business men; an election was held, one was selected as president, another cashier, and about a dozen directors chosen from among the wealthiest men who all felt flattered by being connected with a bank. Bank depositors soon flocked in and the vaults were laden with hoarded treasures of the town. Our speculator managed to borrow \$50,000 out of this pet bank of his with which he purchased more bonds and started another bank in another town. This he has done in five different instances, and here he has received \$250,000 from the Government with only \$50,000 original capital. Those banks have generally paid 20 per cent. on their stock besides having one hundred and sixty millions of a surplus that the law compels them to set aside, as 10 per cent. of this net profits before any dividend can be declared.

But this subject is too exhaustive. What I am after is to show that the true policy of our National Government should be to aid the industrial classes to help develop the country, and if favors are to be granted, they should be Government grants aid to the people in various ways. For instance, there is a drainage fund

that the farmers can borrow from on long time class in our legislative halls? I maintain they and at a low interest-from 1 to 2 per cent. This must be used for drainage purposes is full time to deprive them of their right of France makes a point of furnishing assistance wherever there is need on good security. In as bondsment and series to the magnetic present, (or 2 per cent. Why can't we have as cheap monthese countries the interst rates are from 14 to ey as these countries? are not our resources as great? is not our securities as good? One reason and that is the grand secret, the landed interest, otherwise the farmers, are the Legislators in these countries. The House of Commons is altogether composed of land owners a few eminent lawyers are to be found but they are not of the old Baily stripe. The taxes in England are not raised off the farmers ; no selling the Homestead there for taxes. But I shall treat of this in a future article, in which I shall endeavor to show that our present method of raising taxes is both unjust and impolitic, since it cripples the farmer in his resources and de stroys his energy and independence of character, that has so distinguished the American Agriculturist by forcing him to contribute to build up colossal fortunes for a few, while the many are drifting into pauperism. Goldsmith truly pictures our position in these lines : "Ill fares that land, to gathering ills a prey, Where wealth accumulates, and men decay, Princes and lords, may flourish or may fade, A breath can make them, as a breath has made But a bold yoemanry their country's pride When once destroyed can never be supplied." The history of all Republics prove that the farmers are the main stay of the state; that from their ranks the purest, most energetic and ablest statesmen spring, in all times of peril to the vantage. Their plans are deeply laid and the state, they have always been the elements of safety when all other resources failed. It is the tion meets, and the main body of the delegates farmers of England that have run that governhave about as much choice in the matter as a ment for a thousand years. It was the farmers lot of sheep have as to which pen they are driv- of Greece and Rome, that shed luster and preen into. The reduction of salaries and the reduc- served their Republics in the past, it was the tion of the rates of interest in Missouri, togeth- hardy, energetic sons of the soil that drove back er with the movement to refund the state debt the sea and turned a miserable swamp into the into bonds of 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars, bearing 2 richest portion of the earth (Holland). It is per cent. interest, are certainly moves in the the hardy tillers of the mountain sides, and right direction, and will take the wind out of the narrow valleys of Switzerland that have main-National Banks. No wonder the bankers and tained a Republic surrounded by despotism for

ernment has nothing to lend? What constitutes ers that must do it. With a sincere prayer the \$90,000 of notes that the National Banker that God will infuse them with wisdom and pareceives from the Government, for, which he triotism to meet the emergency, I remain yours SAMUEL SINNETT. Muscatine, Iowa.

### Letter from Florida.

The climate is certainly delightful. At noon to-day (March 3,) the thermometer stands at 67°. We have had frost but four times this winsecurity-I will ask them no interest, but if ter and the lowest point the thermometer reached was 30°. We now have green peas, radishes and lettuce to eat that were planted after our arrival here, (3 months ago,) and if our cabbages, turnips, beets, Irish potatoes, etc. had been planted a month or so sooner, we could be now regaling ourselves on these delicacies of the sea son. I have seen a few strawberry beds and the owners of them will mon grace their tables with ripe strawberries. Orange trees will be in full bloom in a week or two at farthest as they are now showing half-blown buds. When the red bay trees, magnolia, grandifiora, etc., in a week or two brush out their wealth of bloom and fra-grance, this will be ""land of flowers" in reality. Roses and many flowers that I cannot recall the names of, that ornament dooryards only in summer in the north, bloom here all the winter long. Daytona, two miles from here is a village of perhaps forty families; passing through it a few days since, I noticed a few very tastefully arranged door-yards, that furnished as fair a display of flowers as I ever saw in any situation up north during the most favorable season for the growth of flowers, and many plants that are never seen up north except in the conservatories of the wealthy.

There are but few people here that are prac ically acquainted with agriculture or horticulture, the most being people who have lived in cities or towns engaged in the various callings usually carried on in such localities. With the kind of people now living here it will be a long while before this part of Florida will be much more than it is now. There can be no doubt, however, if intelligent and practical working men with capital to carry out plans suited to to the soil and climate would settle on the Halifax. Hillsboro, or Indian rivers, they could secure the comforts of life, and eventually competency, with less labor and more comfort than anywhere north or west. The only person along the Halifax that I can find so far, and I have spent considerable time in the search, who really practical and capable has had very flattering success in the line he has chosen, so far, viz., orange culture and vegetables. For a person of different taste sugar cane culture would afford scope for the profitable use of capital; indeed, in a national point of view, judging from the Report of the U. S. Agricultural Commissioner, (1877) it is greatly to' be desired that our production of sugar be largely increased, as but comparatively a small part of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced in our country. I do not think it can be gainsaid that cotton and sugar can be as profitably produced in Florida as they can in any of the states where they are the main product. And it does seem to me that any good, practical farmer could soon learn the successful (profitable) production of either cotton or sugar cane. The failures here are made by those who would have failed in profitably conducting a farm in Maryland or Pennsylvania. How many succeed in farming who have made their money behind the counter of the merehant or in the shop of the mechanic, having no previous knowledge of farming unless they persevere and bear up under repeated failures? Farming, according to my estimate, is a business in which the knowledge of the schools, in all their branches, added to practical experience, has more scope than in any other pursuit. Land in this neighborhood suitable for cotton, sugar, or orange culture is held at about \$20 per acre, and would cost by the time it was ready for cultivation from \$30 to \$50 per acre more. On the Hillsboro the first cost would be from \$5 to \$10. The cost of preparing the land for use would be the same. 'At this writing I am not informed of the net profit the successful ones reap in cotton per acre. Sugar is said to be as easy to cultivate as corn, but I will not risk your good opinion as to my veracity by stating the amount of cane syrup or sugar obtainable from an acre, but I am sure if I should do so, and you should whisper it in the ears of your corn-producing farmers, they might look sideways at you. As to the culture of oranges, I will only say that at the low prices obtainable

money shavers of St. Louis are furious. It is centuries, and it will be the farmers of this this year, a bearing grove of ten acres, say 15 no peer as a hedge plant. Millions of those the first back-set they have received. A word here in answer to your criticisms on my article in respect to National Banks. Are you not mistaken when you assert that the Gov-stitutions are to be perpetuated it is the farm-you not mistaken when you assert that the Gov-

As soon as I get settled to my work, I will occasionally send you reports of progress of and placed to turn hogs; but if he has seen a making a home in Florida. With sincere few rods of good fence here and there can he wishes for the welfare of you and yours, I re-B.E.L. main, Blake, Florida.

## Tile and Underdraining .- No. 2.

Another reason for underdraining is found in the necessity for getting into the field to plow or cultivate, as the case may be, soon after a rain, that farm business may not be impeded, and to prevent the weeds from fouling the corn which so frequently happens. Where the land is underdrained the water settles away in a few hours, and cultivation can be proceeded with. But all of us have seen the land remain wet until the crop was entirely ruined. For an illustration of this we have only to turn to Illinois, where for three successive years the corn on all the flat land, where much of it is capable of producing sixty to eighty bushels per acre, was partially destroyed. This continued loss has aused a shrinkage in the price of land, as I am informed, of about one-third ; the whole shrinkage being one-half since the close of the war. In two of those years eastern Kansas raised large crops owing to her rolling lands, but much less than she would have realized with a thoroughly underdrained soil.

In point of profit, and also the pleasure of farming, very many farmers would do well to sell from one-fourth to one-half their land to drain the remainder, and whenever the intelligent farmer tries the experiment of underdraining a few acres, he will never quit until he goes through his farm.

And I am quite satisfied that if the horticulturist would attain the best results in fruitgrowing, his grounds must be drained; and l deem it essential to the longevity of orchards. I have seen this illustrated in the flat lands of Illinois, where the trees, if they attained the stand till seven or eight, and where they bebearing point, would commence dying, perhaps with the first crop.

Much can be done for a young orchard by julicious plowing, but when the flush and vigor of youth is passed, the tree will not long endure a redundance of wet without showing signs of decay.

As to material for drains, it is well settled that tile is the best. Wood, in various forms, has been used, and stone also, but there are so many obvious objections to both, that we think s their merits or de it is unned ary to discu merits. The half-round, or horse-shoe tile, as it is sometimes called, is the kind that is in general use, and the size must be judged of by the amount of water that will have to pass through

have seen much that had been properly plashed not imitate what he has seen-its growth is vigerous enough, it only needs care and training at the proper time? I will now describe the process for making a

lasting and substantial hedge fence that will turn or hold all stock. Let the hedge row be plowed deeply. First plow in the fall so as to leave a deep dead furrow where you want your hedge to stand in the spring. Plow back and ridge up if the ground is inclined to be wet, level with a harrow, and if a roller is at hand run that over it. Now put in your plants at least 6 inches deep and 8 inches apart, this is the distance recommended by W. M. Man Esq. of Illinois (Gillman) in his premium essay on hedging, and I have found by experiment, to be the proper distance.

Tie bright colored thread on a long line that distance apart and put in with a spade; or a spedier way is to draw & deep furrow and stretch the line along that side of the furrow made by the land side of the plow- A child can drop the plants at each mark on the line, and the dirt from the opposite side may be drawn to the plants with a hoe. If the spade is used one hand will carry the plants in a bucket with water for the roots, and as the spade is sunk and pushed a little forward the plant is put in behind and the spade carefully withdrawn. It will be of much advantage, especially of a dry season to settle the ground on the plants. Now cultivate like corn. Assort your plants and put the different classes to themselves in the row. See that your stand is perfect by replanting the next season early in March, with the finest plants you can procure, pull up any that are stunted, as you would knock a stunted pig on the head. Mr. Man said, splash at four or five years old. I have proyed by experience that they should come double, one stalk should be cut out, and very thrifty ones should have the limbs cut off to prevent them from overshadowing their weaker neighbors. If properly cleaned of weeds and cultivated it will turn large stock after three years. To plash, (which term has also been called "splash," in the FARMER,) cut off the lateral branches with a corn slasher, then cut the hedge stock at the top of the ground.( in the ground is better), so that one hand can pull it down with top in about 31 feet of the ground, where, in the absence of timber to hold it, there

franchise and let them plod out their existance as bondsmen and serfs to the higher, or superior the farce and expense of an election will be spared. There will be less whisky drank, less time lost and less bribery and corruption in the land. Is this to be the fate of the farmers and their descendents? (We have descended pretty fast from the position God assigned us.) No, thanks be to our Heavenly Father, there are enough of true men left to save the nation and restore Republican purity to our Government. The action of a handful of patriotic farmers in the Missouri legislature, shows what saving force there is in a few unselfish men, when combined for good. The Union had received a fatal wound, but the salary grabber has been rebuked, and the fange of the serpent that was preying on the industrial classes has been extracted, and those farmers have crowned themselves with glory and proved themselves far better legislators than their fellow members that belong to the professions, and who have disgraced and plundered their constituents.

But the farmers must be united ; they must cease to be partizans and learn to be patriots. They must be represented by men of their own class, and when they attend conventions they should have the ground carefully studied before hand, and be prepared to meet the wire workers with a determined and well organized resistance. Here is where the trickey lawyers take the adplan of the campaign studied before the conven-

Much trouble has been experienced from obstruction by roots, particularly clover, passing between the ends of the tile, and there has been much discussion as to how the joints can be made proof against them. This, we think, is easy to accomplish. If, after a string of tile is laid, a small quantity of cement is applied to the joints, it will make them impenetrable.

The deeper the ditch the greater will be the breadth of land drained. We think that no ditch should be less than 21 feet deep (3 would be better), and 3 rods apart would be as far as 21 feet ditches should be.

The work of construction can be greatly facilitated and cheapened by running around the the work of both the other officers. I have to line of the ditch with a strong team and plow, and make a deep, dead furrow and then finish up with a spade.

The operation of filling up may be facilitated by making an A-shaped frame of square timber and hitching a horse to each corner of the wide end and the driver-stand on the side pieces, well back. The machine will fill up faster than half a dozen men with shovels.

I am informed that 13-inch tile is being delivered at Ft, Scott, by Illinois factories, at \$13 ed their law to one officer about 20 years ago, per thousand. E. TILTON.

### Hedging.

In the FARMER of the 19th inst., I find questions from Mr. E. A. Peck in regard to hedging. Some of which I do not care to answer as for instance : "If Osage Orange is all that is claimed for it why is it not in more general use?" I will make this remark, that is easier to ask questions than to do the work. From the information that I have been able to gather in regard to Hedge material in Europe and what I know of it in this country, I have no hesitancy in saying that the Osage orange has

must be left a stock every 4 or 5 feet, 4 feet high, between which the others must be interwoven, which if done with judgment will give satisfaction to any farmer.

I could have extended this article, but deem what has been said sufficient, but if any person wants further information, I will give it privately if I receive a stamped envelope directed, or through the FARMER. E. TILTON. Louisburg, Kansas.

### About Public Schools.

A Letter from the Business Stand Point.

In your paper of Feb. 26th, I find an article on the County Superintendents Convention and I do not like some of their reccommendations. I think it a great mistake to pay the clerk or treasurer five dollars. Now, I am the director of a school district in Kansas, and do double see to everything in the district; buy the wood, plow around the school house and burn the grass, to save it from fire. If a glass is broke I buy one and put in for nothing.

If the law is changed, do away with the clerk and treasurer. Have one director; put him under bonds to keep him straight. Elect him for one year, then if the people like him they can elect him again. If he will serve make him

serve one year. The state of New York changand like it better. Pay no officer; give the money to schools.

Then as to holidays, if a teacher does not teach on those days do not pay him for it. I have one boy teaching, and I want him to teach every day for which he is paid. What makes so many vagabonds is getting pay for what they never did. If the law could be changed so we could get some value out of what we pay to Superintendents it would be a good thing.

This county has never been benefited by a Superintendent as much as one year's salary would be worth, if paid to good teachers.

L. D. SMITH.

Cuba, Republic County.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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### Prepotence of the Percheron-Norman Horses.

In breeding our domestic animals with a view of the most rapid improvement in them, the principle of prepotency has not been given that careful attention, which it justly demands.

It is well known that males cho en from ce tain families of horses, cattle, she p and swine, when crossed with females of their own breed, or with others of a common stock, will beget a progeny far superior to that of males of any other families, fully equal in appearance, and even surpassing them. This is owing to the last mentioned not having been bred so long in its line, and consequently possessing less perpotency.

It was a remark to the writer of this article by one of the most distinguished breeders of shorthorn cattle in England, that he would sooner trust to the pedigree of a bull than he would to his form-that is to say, if two bulls were offered him to breed from of which the one could show a much longer line of well bred ancestry than the other, although he might not be so showy, or of so fine a form, still he would assuredly prefer him, and to prove that his decision was carrect, he pointed out to me the produce of two such bulls, of which that got by the one of most ancient pedigree was surely the best I have also seen the same thing in shores, particularly in the get of the thoroughbred, or race horse.

Now adopting this principle to the Percheron Norman horse, all must confess that it is much the surest way for one to obtain a rapid improvment in his stock, not only of this breed, but of the best families of the breed, with the exception of the Arabian. No horse now known can show so ancient a lineage as the Percheron-Norman, for here he is at this day of precisely the same type, so far as we can learn, that he was so fortunately cast over a thousand years ago. No horse of the large draft class can show so perfect and fine a form or exhibit the power, action, endurance, pluck and docility of this admirable race. This is the reason that in Europe he has so long taken the precedence over all others of his class, and the reason, also, that as fast as he becomes known in America he is taking precedence here.

Now let our farmers look well to their own interests, and if they wish to breed horses of the greatest utility and such as are sure of a quick sale at good paying prices, we think they cannot do better than turn their attention to the Percheron-Norman for at least a part of their stock. AN OLD STOCK BREEDER.

### Exclusion of Stock from Groves.-No. 2.

Live-stock should not be permitted to range in groves or shelter-belts any more than in a young orchard. Perhaps there is nothing disheartens a fellow as much as to have a fine grove of one or two years' growth entirely destroyed by being dragged down, bruised and broken by farm animals. The writer "knoweth whereof he speaketh."

It is not, perhaps, known by a great many, how easily a young tree is destroyed by cattle rubbing against it, or by being twisted about by stock. I recollect particularly of having lost three fine apple trees six years old, by cows rubbing against them only one time, and then only long enough for the writer of this to walk forty yards to drive them away. These trees did not appear damaged much at the time, but upon examination the bark was found to be loosened on a great portion of one side of each tree, and eventually, the next spring, all died.

the hogs to help themselves, there being little or no danger of over-eating raw meat in the case of disease developed in consequence of too much corp. It being generally conceded that the various diseases that attack swine and prove so fatal, are caused by too much corn in the first place, to prevent it something else must be fed besides corn as a preventative; and after it has

appeared, something must be given to supply the deficiency in the previous diet which will restore health and strength in the quickest way. thoroughbred, as applied to live stock ?" and as The best preventatives have been proved to be fresh clover and blue-grass pasture, bran and ground oats and slop, in place of corn, for the grain ration; and after the herds have been attacked, fresh meats, fed with liberality, have proved as near a specific as anything. But in individual cases, where milk and buttermilk were at command, they have shown themselves to be the best of all the remedies. If a horse or a mule were allowed all the corn each would choose to eat, and if, in addition to that, each one was restricted in the amount of roughness his appetite naturally demanded, who would be surprised to learn that both had died of colic, or been spoiled by an attack of founder. Yet there are those who refuse to see or acknowledge that too much corn is the real origin and cause of the omnipresent hog cholera. And still a hog is less a grain eater than a horse or a mule, his stomach being that of an omnivorous and not a grain and grass feeder."- Western Farmer.

### Salt and Ashes for Stock.

The KANSAS FARMER has repeatedly urged the providing a mixture of salt and hard wood ashes for all kinds of farm stock, a constant and liberal supply of which should be kept in troughs or boxes, protected from the rain and snow. This recommendation was made on a practice of a number of years, in the feeding and We management of all kinds of farm stock. find our own observations on this subject endorsed and strongly emphasized in a recent issue of the Drovers' Journal, which says :

" Feeders of stock, of large observation, inform is that to mix salt and pure hard wood ashes in equal proportions of weight, combined by barey enough water to make of them a solid mass, become a most attractive relish for all domestic

animals. Farmers, therefore, should have several trough or water-tight boxes at points where they would have their flocks and herds resort, These troughs, or boxes, should have an elevation cow or sheep, and they should be made a strongly fixed and permanentinstitu-

It will be necessary to roof them tion. caresully, so as to prevent snow and rain from falling upon the mass, for, if exposed to rain the salt and ashes would immediately become an alkaline pickle. The solid mass of salt and ashes becomes paa-

ticularly attractive to animals, because they can get it in very small quantities by diligent licking. Care should, therefore, be observed in the animal or dissolved by ihe changing sea-

The experiment will cost the farmer, the dairyman and the stock feeder but a trifle, and the advantages to their stock in health and punctuality with which they will come for their loved relish, will not only amply repay all the necessary labor, care and expense attending the proparation, but save many a vexatious tramp to bring home animals which have been by various ans enticed to wander."

is apt to come off of the ewe in spring. The immediate cause of death in fatal cases of abortion, is inflamation of the uterus or womb. Western Rural.

### Full-Blood - Pure-Blood-Thoroughbred.

Again and again we have been called upon o answer the question: "What is the differ ence, if any, between full-blood, pure-blood, and difference. All these terms are used to denote purity of blood. When applied to horses, the term thoroughbred, by common consent, has breed-the English race-horse-and when we speak of a thoroughbred horse, it is understood that we refer to a purely-bred animal of that English draft horses, Percheron-Normans, Shetland Ponies, etc., but we never speak of them as thoroughbreds. In speaking of the various breeds of cattle we may say, a full-blood Short horn, a purely-bred Short-horn, or a thoroughbred Short-horn, all meaning one and the same thing; and so of all the other breeds of cattle, sheep and swine. In some localities an arbitrary distinction has been recognized between thoroughbreds and full bloods. Thus an animal showing a given number of crosses of a certain breed is classed as a full-blood, although it could not be recognized as a thoroughbred. But such distinctions are merely local, and are not generally recognized by breeders .- National Live-Stock Journai.

### What a Perfect Animal Should Be.

A perfect breeding or feeding animal should have a fine expression of countenance. It should be mild, serene, and expressive. The animal should be fine in the bone, with clean muzzle, a tail like a rat's, and not ewe-necked, short in the leg. He should have a small, well-put-on head, prominent eye, a skin not too thick nor too thin; should be covered with fine silky hair -to the touch like a lady's glove; should have a good belly to hold his meat, should be straightbacked, well ribbed up, and well ribbed home, his hook bones should not be too wide apart A wide hooked animal, especially a cow after calving, always has a vacancy between the hook bone and the tail, and a want of the most valuabie part of the carcass. I detest to see hooks subscribe for and study one or more of the too wide apart ; they should correspond with the other proportions of the body. A level line suited to the convenience of the horse, ox, should be run from the hook to the tail. He should be well set in at the tail, free of patchiness there and all over, with deep thighs, that the butcher may get his second round and prominent brisket deep in the fore-rib; well-fleshed in the fore-breast, with equal covering of fine flesh all over his carcass so valuable to the butcher. His outline ought to be such that if a tape

is stretched from the shoulder along the back to the extremity there, the line should lie close, with no vacancies; and without a void the line should fill from the hook to the tail. From so blending and mixing the ingredients that a the shoulder blade to the head should be wellsolid mass shall be formed, not easily broken by filled up-as we say, good in the neck-vein. Thick legs, thick tails, sunken eyes and deep

necks, with thick skin and bristly hair, always point to sluggish feeders. In cold weather in the month of May, the old silky coat of the straw-yard bullock is of great advantage. If we could get the qualities and proportions I have

specified in animals it would not be difficult to make them fat. It would be difficult only to make them lean, when once in good condition. A high standing, want of ribbing up and ribhome, with tucked-up flank, always denote Nests.

In making nests, do not use any material which will soon pack down close, for such nests secome solid, damp, and good harbors for lice. Bearing this in mind it is not difficult to tell tan, etc., should not be used, unless repeatedly changed, while dry leaves are also objectionable. Cut straw is sometimes used, as is hay treated in the same manner, but it will be found often we have answered, there is really no that well broken straw is one of the best things which can be used. Fine meadow hay is also good, as is salt hay from the marshes. In makcome to be recognized as the name of a peculiar the ground, or as near it as possible, to keep and soil is tested by actual trial. During the before making the nests, and remember, also, particular breed. There are, perhaps, purely- that it is very poor economy to make your nests bred, or well-bred, or full-blood Clydesdales, or nesting boxes too small, as many of our farmers and others do .- Poultry Bulletin.

> to near the damage in the garden that women do throwing sticks at them.

Keep chickens in the orchard. They will lean up the rotten fruit, hunt up the curculio, and destroy the larvæ of the codling moth.

### Apiary.

### Beginning With Bees.

Any person desiring to begin bee-keeping ought, in the first place, to get a book on bee culture that is thoroughly up with the times. Having carefully studied his book, he should, if possible visit an apiary in the hands of a skillful bee-keeper, and witness the methods of management. This is not always possible, and though desirable, is by no means necessary. Then in April or the first part of May, let him buy a swarm of black bees in a common box hive; procure a movable comb hive, of the pattern he may have decided upon, and as soon as the fruit trees are in bloom transfer the bees to this. He can usually buy black bees in box hives much cheaper than he can get Italians in a movable frame hive, but if the latter are quite low in his neighborhood, he may as well buy a hive of them in good condition for beginning. Let him carefully study his book magazines devoted to bee culture; observe his bees; learn thoroughly the whole economy of the bee hive, the office of the queen, the drones and the workers. He should acquaint himself with all the modern appliances in bee culture, and all the modern methods of manage ment. He should know when and how to extract, how and when to get comb honey, how and when to make new swarms, and how to winter without loss. He can apply his knowledge step by step in the management of his one hive. In the course of a year, if he studies carefully, he can make himself quite familiar with the whole subject, and can then guide all his future work intelligently and from the standpoint of practical knowledge .- [Blessed Bees.

### Miscellancous.

### Flax for Hay.

Flax seed sown with feed grain, such as oats millet, or barley, is a great advantage to stock. Two quarts per acre is enough, and cut green for hay. Try it and see. M. J. COLVIN. Larned, Kansas.

are familiar, says in the Gardener's Monthly, that :

"Some learned man has asserted that the prairies of the west are treeless because the texture of the soil is unsuited to the growth of trees. The experience in tree raising on these what materials to use. Chaff, sawdust, spent prairies seems to prove that neither the texture nor the composition of the soil is antagonistic to the growth of forest trees. We consider ourselves as far within the limits of the "Great American Desert," yet we have some examples of tree growth that are encouraging. The A. T. & S. R. R. Co., has an experimental forest tree nursery at this place in which the adaptaing the nests for setting. hens, make them on bility of various kinds of timber to our climate them from getting too dry. If this cannot be past summer we were both surprised and gratidone, put a fresh sod in the bottom of the boxes fied to learn that Black Walnut trees from seed planted in 1873, were bearing several specimens of fruit. It seemed to be doing pretty well for this timber to bear nuts at five years from the seed; but now we have a case that

even excels that for precocity. At a late meet-A London editor says that the hen's don't ing of the Reno County Horticultural Society, Mr. C. Bisher, informed us that he had during the past Fall gathered nuts from black walnut trees, the seed of which were planted in the Spring of 1875. The trees are about three inches in diameter and twelve feet high. How is that for growth ? and for precocious bearing too! To us denizens of the "desert" it is full of promise in the future."

### Sweet Potato Culture.

W. W. J., of Camargo, Illinois, raises sweet potatoes in the following manner, which we think s a good plan :

"Sweet potato culture is not so well understood by the common farmer as that of the Irish potato. The common farmer in preparing his ground for sweet potatoes plows his ground very deep. This is a mistake. I prefer sandy clay soil, and if the ground is not rich enough to bring a good crop of corn, I apply good barnyard manure, at the rate of 15 to 20 tons per acre. This manure should be put on in January or February, and spread evenly over the ground The last of March or the first of April I plow the ground as shallow as I can make the plow run to turn everything under. Now I let the ground lie until the time to put out the plants, which is from the 5th to the 20th of May in latitude 40. Then harrow until the soil is well pulverized; then with a good two-horse plow cast two furrows together, running the plow quite deep. In the center of the ridge it is from five to seven inches to the subsoil, or hard ground and as soon as the tubers reach the hard ground they commence to spread and make short. thick tubers, but if the soil is plowed deep and the season is wet, it will produce more strings than potatoes. The ground should be plowed as above stated whether the manure is applied or not. I make my ridges or rows three feet and eight inches apart. Set the plants 16 inches apart in the row. Cultivate and keep clean. I have had 15 years experience in growing sweet potatoes and I know of no mode of cultivation is good as the above."

Unjustifiable Taxation.

Economy is the rule of the hour. The people find it absolutely necessary to practice it, and the vast majority, after enforcing the strictest economy, find it difficult in these times of depression, to make both ends meet. Especially is this true with the farming class. The prices for produce have been so low that even those farmers who were fortunately not struggling under a burden of debt, have found it difficult to do by themselves and their families as they would like to do, and as they feel they have the right to do. All the effects of severe hard times is being felt; and yet there is no lessening of taxation. The collector gets around regularly with the same percentage of charges, and if taxes are in any way less than they have ever been, it is because the property taxed is not worth so much, but if the property has greatly shrunk in value, or rather if the shrinkage is recognized, it is quite likely that the percentage will be increased. In short, it takes just about the same to run the machinery of government now as it ever did; and the people are begin-It does not require any very deep investigation, however, to detect the cause, which will be found in unnecessary and unjustifiable extravagance. Our public officials are getting the same enormous salaries that they received during and immediately after the war. While they can purchase all the necessaries of life for fifty per cent. less than they could then, they are asser ing the people to pay these immense salaries which they received in prosperous times .-Western Rural.

### MARCH 26, 1879

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I have seen cattle walking through a grove of soft maple, of one year's growth and full of frost, which would break off as quick as so many icicles. I cite these instances to show what an immense amount of damage can be done by catthe in a very short time. The only safe rule is to prevent cows from sucking themselves not to allow stock of any kind in a young grove "Cows may be cured of the habit of sucking or timber-belt.

It is not so very costly now to fence against to reach from the butts of the horns to the back cattle and horses (and perhaps they are the of the shoulders. Cut notches in both ends of worst in damaging trees) since barbed wire has the sticks and secure one end of each to the base come into general use. I have used barbed of your cow's horns. Then pass a rope around wire in winter to fence out stock from groves, her body just back of her fore-legs. Fasten the and removed it for other use in spring. It is other ends of the sticks to this rope by means of not so much trouble to move a fence of barbed knots about midway of each side. I will pay sition of hens, as there is in people. Some will wire as of boards or rails, nor does it damage it for all the milk the cow gets when the above directions are followed." as much.

I am certain of one thing, and that is if one does not mean to take good care of a grove and protect it against stock, that he had better never undertake to raise one at all, for discouragement is sure. But just as certain am I that he who years, 50 per cent. more saleable if he wants to not considered epidemic in sheep. Various sell, or 100 per cent, more comfortable if he wants to keep it, as he should. L. Lawndale, Kansas.

### Milk for Hog Cholera.

As in the case of typhoid fever and dysentery, milk has been found among the best remedies, and in some cases buttermilk has proved a specific, similar treatment of swine will lead to the same results, especially in mild attacks, or at the time the preliminary symptoms of an outbreak show themselves. But milk is scarce, and buttermilk cannot be had; and to the ex tent that .if hog cholera could be banished by the use of either or both, it would be an utter impossibility to furnish the required quantity. But meat, and especially mutton and beef, come nearest to milk in their composition, and will answer nearly as well when cooked, and do and in the course of twelve hours abortion will fairly well when raw, and on the first appear- have taken place. By way of treatment, preance of the disease. How to feed meat does not matter much. It would be better, no doubt, to tion consists in avoiding the causes which we

slaughter the animal and serve in rations, have mentioned. As a peculiarity occuring though cheaper to kill the creature and allow after abortion, we would mention that the wool

## Sucking Cows.

A correspondent of the Indiana Farmer from Labette, Kansas, uses the following contrivance themselves by the use of two sticks long enough

Abortion in Sheep.

Ewes in lamb are liable to abortion, or slipping of the lamb, also called slinking, as well as the cow, but not so much, and the complaint is causes produce it, such as exposure to severe weather in winter, having to endure much fatigue in snow, leaping ditches, crowding through narrow gateways, being worried by dogs, overdriving, a too free use of salt. But that which is apt to cause it more than anything else is the unlimited use of turnips and succulent food, though this may not be attended with danger in every season. Abortion may occur at all periods

of pregnancy, but is most frequent when the ewe is abont half gone. It sometimes occurs very extensively, and becomes of serious consequence to the sheep-owner, disarranging all his plans, as well as occasioning a severe pecuniary loss. The symptoms first manifested are dullness and refusal to feed ; the ewe will be seen moping at a corner of the fold, and will be heard to bleat more than usual. To these succeed restlessness, and often trembling, with slight labor pains,

vention is the most important part; and preven-

a worthless feeder. You must all have observed how difficult it is to bring such cattle into a state for killing. It will take a deal of cake and corn to make them ripe. A great many can never be made more than fresh; it is only a waste of time and money to keep them on .-M' Combie's Cattle and Cattle Breeders.

### Poultry,

### Poultry Notes.

There is quite as much difference in the dispo squall and "jaw" in hen language if you look

into the nest; others seem to enjoy being noticed and petted. These latter hens are the ones to set. I never set wild, fractious natured hens. They are restless and impatient and apt to break the eggs; and after hatching they trample the chicks and do not like to hover them. They are a sort of "woman's rights" hens, and the cares of a family they are not fitted for. I choose those hens for mothers that I can move from one nest to another, take them off the nest or put them on, or "tote" them around on my arm for half an hour at a time without their ruffling a feather at me. The Brahma is one of this class ; but they are too heavy and clumsy to run with young broods. A cross of brahma and

fowls. If the weather is warm chicks will do well if taken from the hen in two or three weeks. They are but very little more care, and the hens can go back to the business of laying eggs. If I set pullets, they usually wean their brood in three weeks ; and then, by a little attention, you can have the flock tame in a few days. This is a great point where chickens run at large, for if a heavy drowning shower is seen approaching you can gather the tender little things into a basket and carry them under cover. Curd is an excellent thing to feed the chick .-- Cor. West ern Rural.

> Iron nails thrown into the drinking water will make a good tonic for the fowls.

Breaking Prairie.

I will endeavor to answer the request of inquirer from Salina, Kansas, in regard to breaking prairie.

Your sod will not rot well to break it in March or April, unless you subsoil. If I was going to break the prairie to put a crop in this eason, I would break the sod about two inches deep, and follow with a stirring-plow and subsoil two or three inches, then harrow well and plant corn. After the corn is up harrow again, then plow shallow so as not to interfere with the sod, and if the season is good, a pretty good crop of ning to make serious inquiry as to the cause of corn may reasonably be expected. But whether the injustice. you subsoil or not, at all times break the sod shallow, or it will not rot well. May and June are the best time to break for sod to rot. P. WIMER.

Leroy, Kansas.

### From Champlain, N. Y.

EDITORS FARMER :- Will you kindly give me nformation regarding the relative value of the ands, owned by the Missouri River & Fort Scott R. R., and those owned by the A., T. & S. F. road, near Wichita. Which region do you think is preferable to settle in, taking into consideration the markets, cost of land, crops etc.

I intend coming out soon as I can sell or rent my office here, and should be pleased to have some smaller breed makes usually admirable you give me your opinion. S. A. ADAMS.

> Write to the land department of these roads -the former at Fort Scott and the latter at Topeka-and prices and terms will be sent you. The preference depends on what business you propose following, or rather what branch of farming. The market advantages are about equal. Better come out and make a personal examination; the only way to obtain satisfac tory information. The tastes and opinions of people differ so widely that it is impossible for a stranger to choose for another.

### Precocious Forest Trees.

Rev. L. J. Templin, of Hutchinson, Kansas, with whom the readers of the Kansas FARMER

The Santa Fe was nearly four hours late Friday night. The train was two hours late leaving Kansas City, because it had to wait until cars were procured to take on its passengers. From Topeka down there were two trains of eight cars each, including about four car loads of trunks. The rush of immigrants is already almost beyond precedent. About twenty-two car loads have gone through here for the west in the last two days .- Emporia News.

A Boy .--- One of the best things in the world is to be a boy. Boys have always been so plenty they are not half appreciated. A boy is willing to do any amount of work if it is called play. The feeling of a boy toward pumpkin pie has never been properly considered. A boy furnishes half the entertainment, and takes two-thirds the scolding of the family circle. It is infos the scolaring of the family circle. It is impossible to say at what age a boy becomes conscious that his trowser-legs are too short, and is anzioas about the part in his hair. In fact, a boy is a hard subject to get a moral from. MARCH 26 1879.

Olathe, Kansas.

### THE KANSAS FARMER.

### Inquiry.

EDITORS FARMER: I would like to ask, through the columns of the FARMER, in what counties are there public lands open to homesteaders, and how much capital it takes after a man has his outfit? I, and several others, would like to go west or southwest, and take this method of finding out.

### The Gopher.

Whoever it was that named this little, brown fine furred, bench-legged, industrious, underground little animal, was good on names, for he will certainly go for almost any kind of a treeroot that grows, or that he happens to meet with in his underground meanderings in his journeyings through life.

Neighbor, did you ever see a pocket-gopher? If you have not you most assuredly have missed seeing the greatest plague that some sections of Kansas ever had to contend with, the hopper not excepted. I can refer to several farmers who have been damaged from two to five hundred dollars each by this little, pestiverous, underground gourmand. He is very fond of sweet potatoes, or anything else that you are trying to grow in or out of the ground. Why don't the voting class of farmers vote a

bounty for the scalp of the gopher instead of the wolf? I would rather be taxed to pay a bounty for them than to be taxed to pay a bounty for the scalp of the wolf or any other animal in or out of the state.

The grasshopper has been interviewed, and the community have been taxed to pay for said interview, but since then he has told the commission that he will come and go at his pleasure, regardless of what frail man may say to the contrary. The pocket-gopher has never been interviewed by any commission as yet, but owing to the amount of damage he is doing every year, it would not surprise me in the least if there was not a commission appointed to report upon the best method of exterminating them from our state.

Something must be done to rid the country of them, for just so long as they remain, just that length of time you may expect to be very unsuccessful in building hedge fences, and as this is really the only kind of a fence that can be built here within the reach of nearly every farmer, it is worth their while to look well to their own interests and rid their premises of this greatest of all pests that they have at present to contend with.

Everything here, this spring, looks very promising; so beautify your homes, and last, but not least by any means, subscribe for the Kansas FARMER, and be happy.

D. F. HAYDEN. Hutchinson, Kansas.

### Golden Cane.

Seeing several inquiries about the "Amber or "Golden Cane" sorghum, and for the seed, I would rise to give my experience. Three years ago I obtained from Indiana a small packet of seed as advertised in the Kansas FARMER. This was planted and carefully tended till a sick spell prevented further cultivation. A small load of cane was hauled to the mill without any advertisement, but I watched with much attention every result. When drawn off, my friend, the maker, at once noticed a difference, and asked questions.

So small a quantity had necessarily to be mixed some with the ordinary cane; but next season the experiment was made complete, and proved to even the half or whole skeptics, that the cane rewards the labor expended with as large stalks as any variety. That there is much more juice to the same quantity of cane, and there is over one-fifth more syrup to the same quantity of juice, with a quality of syrup in appearance equal to the dollar a gallon syrup of the stores, and after two years trial and complaint; indeed, it is mostly preferred to all find it very inconvenient, in fact, in many in- to the Husbandmen, from J. I. Rosa, of Millford, other sorghums or syrups. Having given the seed around it is certain none other will be in use in this quarter by another season. The seed was fed out last fall or plowed under to get rid of it, and there is no supply here now, but if any one who desires it will say so they can have all they wish next September of pure "Golden Cane" seed for A. MAITLAND. nothing.

beginning July the 9th; in 1853 I began to cut Granges; demit members of dormant Granges; wheat June 25th; in 1854 we cut the harvest collect statistics and report to Secretary of State machine, having before that time threshed by their jurisdiction. throwing the wheat sheaves on a threshing floor and putting four or six horses to going around and around until threshed. In regard to winters, this journal shows the

winter of 1855 and '56 to be the coldest, commencing in December, 1855, the 26th day, the thermometer being 8° below zero ; in January 1856, the record shows the theremometer on the 4th to be 12° below zero, the 8th at 3° be low zero, 9th at 24° below, 10th 18° below, 11th, 19° below. For February my journal says Feb., 15th, more snow, being now 16 inches deep on the level. Drifted in some places 8 feet deep. Feb., 2d, mercury 7º below zero; 3d, 19º below zero; 4th, 21° below zero; 5th, 15° below zero; 6th, 4° below zero; then again Feb., 13th, below zero ; Feb., 14th, 12° below zero ; 15th, too, was very stormy and cold, the 9th showing 9° below zero; the 13th, 3° below zero; and the 31st, very cold, 16° below zero. For April the record says: April 2d, first rain since the 22d of December last. This was an extremely cold winter and late spring .- Perry Stewart, in Ohio Farmer.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. MCDOWEII, Wayne, N. I. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James. of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANCE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Em-poria, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popenoe, Tope-ka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.-W. H. Jones, Holton, Jack son county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

with a McCormick reaper, drawn by four horses; Grange the amount of business and general in 1839 we threshed the wheat crop with a condition of our co-operative associations within Lists, giving the name, number and prese

condition of the Granges of the several counties, will be furnished to county deputies on application to this office.

Blank demits, and instructions relating thereto will be furnished deputies on application to Secretary of State Grange.

Deputies will report the general condition and wants of the order, in their respective counties to this office.

The compensation provided for deputies is, for organizing new or re-instating dormant Granges, two dollars each, to be paid by the Grange organized or re-instated; twenty-five cents for each demit, to be paid by the member demitted, and one dollar per day while working under the direction of the Master of the State 1º below zero; the 29th 6° below zero. March Grange. WM. SIMS, Master Kan. State Grange. Topeka, Kan., March 16th, 1879.

### Grange Festivals.

In the early organization of the Grange, "Harvest Festivals" were not uncommon-or, more properly, was the more usual custom of closing up the degrees. The rush of candidates for membership having diminished, the custom in many Granges was equally suspended, while in many it is still kept up. And we sometimes hear it said, "the Grangers do little else than have grand suppers." These "Feasts," as they are sometimes called, come in place very natur ally. One of the essential elements of the Grange is its social tendency-and to gather around the well spread board, with its abundance, well prepared, gracefully served, and decorated with the whitest of cloths, was the first EXECUTIVE COMMITTER.-W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county;
 S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
 COUNTY DEPUTIES.-J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas County; T. B. Tyers, Beaity, Marshall county; E.
 R. Powell, Augusta, Builer county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Roardon, Jefferson Co. Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin (County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; C. Make Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; G. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchison county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; J. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Rawnee county; A. Hoff. Salt City, Summer county; James Milami, County; George May, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. J. Covington, Smith county; J. O. Vanorsdal, Winfield, Cowley county; J. S. Colud county; John Rchrig, Fairfax, Osage connty; S. Sterling, Rice county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; J. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Keno county; S. N. Wood, Cotonow Gralls, Gase county; G. S. Mileer, Sterling, Rice county; M. J. Rippine, Severance, Doniphan county: Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; A. Miler, Sterling, Rice county; Giras C step in the programme of social intercourse. When the farmer reaches his three-score and ten; and has "hung up the shovel and the hoe," or passed them over to Tom, it is natural and right, in the sunset of his life, to gather around him his troops of friends, and at the hospitable board enjoy with them the friendships that have strengthened with years. In the development of the degrees, the Grange brings Tom and Sally, John and Susan, and the others through the varied life of the farm, to the rest that the husbandman earns by a life of industry, thoughtfulness, integrity and perseverance. The material fruits of their labors are to be enjoyed, and the Harvest Home is the easy and natural result.

It is questionable, however, whether this practice of preparing dinners and suppers so frequently and so largely, has not been carried to an unnecessary, not to say a burdensome extent. It is not our purpose to argue the point. We believe in good suppers, and would not suggest their abandonment even in the Grange. But while it may be always pleasant and oftentimes expedient to hold entertainments of this kind, we believe in every instance the question For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set of receipt and order books which will prevent accounts getting mixed up or confused They are: 1st. Receipts for Dues. 2nd, Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders on Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, post-age paid for \$1 00. of having a Grange supper should be submitted to a vote of the ladies, and that the men should not be heard in the matter. The reasons are too obvious to be stated. But just here we would suggest what we believe to be an improvement on the usual course. Let a number of ladies We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons. combine to serve during recess a cup of coffee or choclate, with one kind of cake and ham sandwiches. At another time let some of the younger men bring a basket of pears, apples or peaches, as the season may be. The plan will I desire again to call your attention to the be inexpensive, easily carried out, and equally importance of electing county deputies, as procreative of good fellowship. Have grand dinvided for at the last session of the State Grange

most of them.-Grange Bulletin.



P. S. I have reserved a packet to start "American Girl," if she will send her address. Wakefield Kas.

### Farm Journals and Farmers' Sons.

Since 1863 my sons have kept journals and mine is discontinued. And right here "Our ever been made. Farmers' Club" may find an answer to its question, "How shall farmers treat their sons so as to stimulate a desire for farm life ?" The farm- cure the services of a competent deputy in their and farm work. Farmers must make farming law providing for the election of deputies, I now overcome the seemingly slow progress they in counties having no Pomona Grange, upon make financially. Young farmers, almost of the recommendation of the majority of Masters

derstanding of the purposes of our order, and the means to be employed in their accomplishment, it becomes necessary to have in each of distress is heard. Extortion of the railroads. county a competent deputy. In the absence of From the surf beaten shores of little Delaware such an officer, the officers of the State Grange comes up the following plaint, through a letter stances, impossible to keep up that communica- and to the Grange and its action all eyes seem tion between the subordinate and State Grange to turn for final relief. The struggle goes painnecessary to the proper promulgation of the fully on east and west:

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

To the Patrons of Kansas.

Under the law and plan adopted for diffus-

ing among the membership and farmers gener-

ally, the information necessary to a correct un-

principles of our order, and to secure that unity of action essential to success in the accomplishment of the purposes of our organization.

Since the close of the last session of the State Grange, twenty new deputies have been elected and commissioned, and, as a rule, are doing good work. In some counties where no elections have been held, the old officers continue to act, do it? I think not, when they all with one exand are doing well. In other localities they ception accept free passes. When will the time seem to think their term of office has 'expired and are doing nothing, while, in many counties, away? the office has become vacant, by resignation or

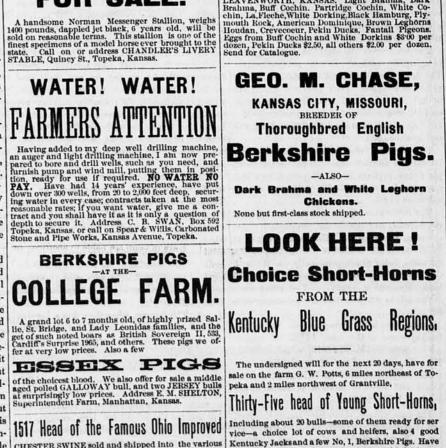
otherwise, and in some no appointments have Now I trust the membership will see the im-

portance of taking the action necessary to seer's journal, carefully kept, or one the sons may respective counties at an early day. Knowing Philadelphia at the same rates at which the be encouraged to keep while small boys on the it to be a very difficult matter, in many counties New York Central railroad offer to carry for befarm, may give them an interest in farm life to conform strictly to the requirements of the agreeable and pleasant to their sons so as to here give notice that appointments will be made necessity, will find farming a slow process to of working Granges. Any information relating make money, and are often discouraged and to the organization of Granges in counties in

From all parts of the land the universal cry

"The all absorbing topic now is, will our legislature pass the railroad bill as it is called-a bill authorizing the appointment of a commissioner. We certainly should have such a law, or something better, as the extortions of the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., in relation to fruit transportation, is becoming unbearable. But will they come that this system of indirect bribery is done

The uninterrupted cold weather we have had has been very favorable to the peach crop, and the indications now are that we will have a full crop, which means between six and seven millions of baskets (§ bushel), and if we could have it placed in the great markets of New York and yond New York the aggregate amount fruit growers would receive would be enormous. But we shall have to submit until the people are educated to the point, when they will arise in their mingt and say," 'thus far shalt thou go but no farther,' and this the grange in Delaware is fast approaching, and for this will we labor un-



make money, and are often discouraged and quit just as they were ready to succeed, and perhaps were even then succeeding better than their schoolmaster and comrades who had chosen other occupations and were making more show of success.
Perhaps an item or two from my old journal may interest young farmers. In regard to wheat harvest, my journal for 1836 says: Commence de rapping wheat July 8th and reaped with a sickle seven days; in 1837 began to reap wheat July 17th and reaped nine days; in 1837 began to reap wheat July 17th and reaped nine days; in 1837 began to reap wheat July 17th and reaped nine days; in 1839 we cut the harvest with cradles, cutting nine days,
make money, and are otten discouraged and to the organization of Granges in counties in the work of our order—written and comrades who reat the harvest with cradles, cutting nine days,
Mate and comparison of the work of our order—written and contracts with cradles, cutting nine days;
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Mate and the and reaped nine days in the solution of the work of our order—written and contracts with cradles, cutting nine days.
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been breeding and shipping for 10 years, think I know what.you want, and have the stock to suit you, among my deep-colored rich-red, short horns, whose ancestors are from the best herds. I mean business, need the money and am bound to sell. Call and see my stock at once or send for Catalogues which will be furnished on application to me at Mr. Potts, or addressing me at Grantville, or Fifth

Avenue Hotel, Topeka. Kansas. Come soon and secure your choice at prices to suit the times. Must sell by April 1st, or move the stock. Yours, & A. J. BAYNE.

### 104

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

#### MARCH 26 1879.

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

### TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Copy, Weekly, for three months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, Five Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, RATES OF ADVERTISING. RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents. Ome month, 15 per insertion. Three months, 12 to 12 to 15 per insertion. The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum-burg security space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotterics, 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.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

#### The Population and Principal Grains and Grasses of Kansas.

Among the very many valuable statistics com piled in the First Biennial Report of the State Board of Agriculture of Kansas, the figures showing the product of wheat are among the most inamong the states as a wheat-producing state : in and took her position as first, producing 26,518, 955 bushels of winter wheat on a cultivated area of 1,297,555 acres; and 5,796,403 bushels of spring wheat on an area of 433,257 acres. Total number of acres of winter and spring wheat harvested in 1878 was 1,730,812; from which were gathered by the farmers of the young state the enormous total of 32,315,358 bushels, or double the amount estimated by sanguine friends of the great possibilities of the climate and soil of the state as a wheatproducing country.

The population of the state in 1875 numbered 529,742. In 1878 the population had increased to 708,497, an increase in three years of 178,776. Judging from the rate immigrants are pouring into the state, before the spring is fairly open. the increase the present year will fall but little. if any, short of that comprising the three preceding years. The trains running west are crowded with immigrants, on both the K. P. and A., T. & S. F. railroads.

Notwithstanding the unparalleled increase in population the productive capacities of the state seem to even outstrip her growth in inhabitants.

In connection with these interesting wheat statistics, the report states, on the authority of a chart of the wheat market of Chicago for the last twelve years, constructed by J. Z. Wesst, and which is doubtless correct, that the price of wheat in November is always lowest and in May highest. Notwithstanding there is considerable difference in the quoted prices of a bushel of wheat in November and in May, the actual dif- shall it accomodate the farmer ? If it supplies ference is very little, and when the shrinkage and waste which are unavoidable by drying, of its indebtedness, unless the farmer has the the grain, the depredations of rats and mice, together with the constant risk of fire and other casualties, it is advisable, as a rule, for farmers to dispose of their crops as soon after harvest as possible. The average gain, in various ways, this but he can pledge his farm. If the governin a series of years, will be found on the side of ment would lend on his security, it must either and follow their advice in action. By systematearly sales.

nished the banking firm, and runs no risk of can farmers are forehanded and in easy circum- wheat straw, (the straw should be straight) and the bonds are destroyed the obligation of the clusion. banking firm would be canceled, and no loss Large quantities of bread-stuffs may be

sustained by the government. Without a large national debt National Banks would be impossible, and the law under which ous and increase in wealth, while the producers they are organized is an ingenious contrivance remain in straitened' circumstances, and are by which the public debt can be used as banking capital, by a temporary conversion of U.S., ing the slightest approach to luxury, and sub-Bonds into National Bank notes, the U. S. Treasurer holding the bonds, while 90 per cent.

of the capital they represent is being used by the bank for discounting purposes. This cannot be considered in the light of an actual loan from the government to the banking firm, for they first go into the market and purchase the evidences of government debt, and

are the bonafide owners of the whole of the transaction.

If \$50,000 constitutes the bank capital, the banking firm commence business by using \$50,- try and rigid economy to make a plain living 000 of their own money to purchase, in open for the farmer and his family. But on the virmarket, U. S. Bonds-leaving the premium on gin soils of the west, where large tracts of land them out of the case-which being deposited with the U.S. Treasurer, the government issues \$45,000 in notes to the banking firm. They, start out with \$50,000 and when ready to commence discounting find themselves in possession

of \$45,000. The government has not loaned anything to the banking firm, but merely tem- that all are striving for? The men who handle porarily changed the bond which it holds, into it while passing between producer and consuman available paper currency. The bond is not er. under control of the bank to use as it might The problem to be solved is how shall the choose, but the bank receives the interest on the teresting. In 1866 Kansas ranked twenty-fourth \$50,000 which that bond represents, while it is the middlemen be prevented from absorbing the actually using \$45,000 of the same capital in the whole? The solution rests with the farmers 1870, nineteenth; and in 1878 she moved up shape of National Bank notes for discount purposes. And herein is the unfairness of the and this should stimulate them to action. The transaction. The interest should cease on that appropriators of this vast national wealth are part of the bond, \$45,000, represented in the carriers, the commission men, and the shippers. National Bank notes at least. But there is no These classes often favor each other and constiloan on the part of the government in this cir- tute speculators. They not unfrequently quarcumlocution transaction. The banking company rel among themselves over the spoils, but these

has less avilable capital than it had at the com- family brawls never redound to the profit of the mencement of this operation by \$5,000, but in farmers. The railroads get the cream of this lieu of it certain chartered privileges and ex- wealth, which is dug out of the deep, rich soils evidence that the government does not make cry of rings and companies within rings, the

loans in the creation of National Banks, we will system of drawing the cream and leaving the suppose that they are all closed up to-morrow. farmers the skim milk is complete. The bonds which have been locked up that rep-

thousand millions. No special tax has been created or repealed. The bonded debt of the and stand on the order of doing. The farmers government had temporarily been converted

into available banking funds, by a process described in the Act to create National Banks. And this brings us to the point which many of our good people have set their heart upon, among them our intelligent correspondent, Mr. Sinnett. Why should the government not loan large warehouse, receives the consignment, and

directly to the people in place of to capitalists, or National Banks? We have pointed out how the government does not loan to National Banks, but converts its bonded indebtedness into bankable funds, which can be contracted or expanded at the behest of business. But how him with funds it must issue notes and increase

wherewith to purchase bonds to hypothecate as the bankers do. The bankers buy up the government's own debts with their private capital and place it in pledge. The farmer cannot do

issue fiat money or a new series of bonds. If ic association they will both learn from and Of corn there was a less acreage planted in fint money be issued the volume would soon teach each other. The farmers in a word must 1878 than in 1877 by 242,000 acres. The corn swell to several thousand millions, and become better acquainted. They are far more faworthless from its very abundance. If an issue miliar with the merchant, the village lawyer of legitimate bonds be resorted to, a new debt and politician than each other. They consemust be created of fabulous proportions, bearing quently respect those aliens to their interests

loss by having to realize on that collateral. If stances, which would hardly be a correct con-scrape the earth away from around the butt of the tree down to where the large roots branch

off. Place a thin covering of straw round the produced in a country in excess of its demands trunk of the tree, with the ends of the straw resting on the ground. Secure the straw to the for consumption, and the nation be very prospertrunk of the tree by three or four turns of common cotton wrapping cord, such as grocers use forced to deny themselves every indulgence hav. for tying up packages. Adjust the straw evenly round the trunk of the tree, so that no part of sist on the plainest and most frugal fare. While the bark will be exposed and offer a place of honest toil delves to produce, a middle class may attack for the insects. Be especially careful in enjoy all of what is familiarly termed the wealth this respect about covering the crown of the of that produce, which is the surplus above what tree. When the straw is secured properly in is actually consumed by the producers, which place, draw the earth back to the tree, covering should be properly classed as the cost of producthe ends of the straw and thus securing it in tion. place.

Applied to the western farmer this is almost An inch thickness of straw will be sufficient wholly true. On the most of farms in the old till the next April. Apple trees may be promoney or evidences of money involved in the states on the Atlantic slope, where the soil is tected in the same way. This is the best cheapthin from long and severe cropping, and the est and simplest means to prevent the depredaland rough and broken, it requires steady indus- tions of the borer that we have ever tried or heard of.

> A cylinder of coarse tarred paper placed losely round each tree will answer a similar can be cultivated with comparatively a small purpose, but straw and a cotton cord costs next amount of labor, the surplus is very large, and to nothing and is the best of the two.

> it is this immense yield per capita which con-Every season volumes of directions are printstitutes the national wealth that speaks so eloed, recommending an endless amount of washquently in trade journals and tables of statistics. ing and scraping to tree trunks, and probing Who enjoys this surplus, which is the wealth after worms with wire, and wise pomologists deliver long addresses before their societies, detailing intricate modes of attack on the borers. full of painful labor. These wire paragraph-

> ers and lecturers might spare their readers and audience these inflictions, if they would tell producer receive a fair share of this wealth, and them to bind a small sheaf of straw round each tree in the spring and the thing is done. No alone, who will reap all the gain that is in it, washes of soap-suds and oils and probing with wire would be necessary. This preventive is too simple and easy to attract learned doctors who love to approach their object by circumlocution and a procession. But if unassuming farmers and orchardists wish to save their trees with the least trouble and expense, they will

adopt our recommendation. We have practiced it frequently in the worst peach borer afflicted region in the country, and have never known it emptions, which may or may not be as valuable, of the western prairies. With their pools, stock to fail in a single instance, while trees left unwhich we will not stop to discuss here. As an yards, and well organized and managed machin- protected in the same orchard were invariably eaten up, literally:

### The Legislature

This great evil is as plain as a turnpike to of this state adjourned last Wednesday sine die. resented the \$322,000,000 in National Bank every one that studies it. In fact you may read The farmers of the state asked for a discreet, notes, are released, the notes are canceled. The and run, and the remedy is no less manifest and equitable railroad law, which was about all they government debt stands the same,-about two easy of application, so that the marvel is that did directly ask for. They did not get it. The the aggrieved party should pause for a moment fault was their own. Comment is unneces

> Preparations are already being made by the ty or interest. The common carrier should National Camp-meeting Association to hold have fair wages for his labor, risks, and investtheir 25th National Camp-meeting at Bismark ment; the middleman proper, who owns the Grove, near Lawrence, the approaching summer, to commence June 24th and close July protects the produce from loss and damage, 4th. Persons desiring information in regard to and the shipper who delivers it to the foreign the camp, railroad rates etc., can obtain the consumer should enjoy a just share of the profsame by addressing Thos. J. Crowder, North its. There is pay for all and work for all in Lawrence, Kas. that 247,424,000 bushels of grain and other pro-

### Forest Trees.

The farmers are an immense power, far outnumbering the other three parties combined. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. has but they lack concentration and concert of action four plantations of forest trees, extending as far directed by wise counsel. They must utilize west as 283 miles from the Missouri river, and the vast power which is at present diffused and 2,487 feet above the tide. The varieties planted wasted. They must come together in consultaare ash, elm, black walnut, burr-oak, box-elder, tion. They must learn to trust and believe their cottonwood, catalpa, alianthus, willow, hackown wise and intelligent men before all others, berry, honey-locust, Kentucky coffee tree, beach, apple, osage orange, silver maple and silver poplar. The varieties most approved are, ash, black walnut, box-elder, cottonwood, honey

We are perfectly willing to believe the California stories about women who kill bears ; but but we defy the country to show the woman who has slaughtered a mouse.

### Hearing Restored.

Great invention by one who was deaf for 20 years. Send stamp for particulars. Jno. Gar-more, Lock Box, 905, Covington, Ky.

### Money! Money!!

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

IT IS SADDENING to see our hair blooming or the grave too early. More especially wo-men feel this affliction, and it is even a greater deformity to them than to men. Ayer's Hair **Vigor** removes it and restores the hair some-times, but its original color always.

### Never Return.

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

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

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

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

### "You Don't Know Their Value."

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

### The Ravages of Consumption.

The fearful death-roll, covering from a fourth to a third of the number in every published bill of mortality, shows how vainly the medical profession is contending with this cruel enemy of our race. Every one feels that some news agent of relief and cure is the imperative de-e mand of the age. That such an agent, acting inr perfect harmony with science and the laws of bysiology, has been discovered in "Compound Dxygen," we confidently declare. Some of the Oxygen, most brilliant cures which have been made dur-ing the past twelve years by this new treatment have been in Consumption. The amplest infor-mation will be found in our "Treaties on Compound Oxygen." It is sent free. Address Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1112 Girard st., Philadelphia,

# Bismark Grove Camp.

sary. must depend wholly on their own exertions to free themselves, and in freeing themselves they need not work wrong or injury to any other par-

crop of the state amounted to 89,324,971 bushels, valued at \$17,018,968, and the value of the wheat crop is set down at \$18,441,066.

interest at 4 or more per cent. Where will the more than they do their own fraternity, and fol-The rye crop of the state last year amounted to 2,722,008 bushels; valued at \$816,602.40. The barley crop amounted to 1,562,793 bushels; valued at \$562,260. Oats crop was 17,411,473 bushels; valued at \$2,937,900. Buckwheat grown on 4,582 acres, measured 85,928 bushels; valued at unable to see daylight through this project of before the interest of the farmer can receive \$68,742. Irish potatoes; 4,256,236 bushels; val- loaning to farmers, or anybody else. Our gov- proper protection, or his rights that respect due ued at \$1.683.936.

The sorghum crop is assuming considerable importance in the state. 20,291 acres were capital. The government of Holland goes in debt to planted to sorghum cane last year, from which was manufactured 2,333,566 gallons of syrup valued at \$1,166,783.

The cultivation of castor beans is receiving considerable attention in the southeastern tier of counties, the crop of 1878 being valued at \$448,618. Flax is also receiving considerable attention, being grown principally for the seed, the crop of last year amounting to 424,770 bushels; valued at \$424,770. The hemp crop amounted to \$29,244, and the tobacco crop to \$40,933.

Broom-corn is advancing towards one of the having been produced in 1878; valued at \$602,-458. The value of the Hungarian grass and millet crops is placed at \$1,782,555, and the clover and timothy meadow is valued at upwards of half a million.

The tame grasses, comprising timothy, clover, and blue grasses, are receiving considerable attention by the farmers of Kansas, and are found to do well.

National Banks.

Mr. S. Sinnett, in his article published elsewhere, asks us what the 90 per cent. received by National Banks in notes, constitute, if not a loan. Nondescript would probably be as appropriate a name as the language affords, for the transaction is similar to nothing that we know of. The 1878, (flour not included) was 247,424,000 bushgovernment holds its own debt as collateral to els. With so large a surplus for foreign morsecure the public against loss by the not es fur- kets, the very natural inference is that Ameri-

taxes come from to pay this interest? Many low their advice more unquestioningly than farmers would fail to pay up and their land that of those with whom they are associated in would pass into the hands of the government, the strongest bonds of interest. Herein lies the with no purchasers. We confess that we are root of the great evil, which must be eradicated

ernment, in its very genius, is a borrower and them. Co-operation is the path which leads out not a lender, a tax gatherer and not a creator of of the labyrinth, and we know of no organiza-

them as the grange.

build dikes and pump out inlets from the sea. The farmers buy the land, thus reclaimed, from the government and the debt is canceled. Govwhose interests are foreign to it; but in the east ernment there virtually creates something the eanest, intelligent men among the farmers

which it sells to private enterprise. If governare working as faithful missionaries through the ment undertakes internal improvements in this grange, to gather in the farmers who need incountry, the execution of the work falls into the formation and light on all questions which afhands of rings and thieves, who steal right and fect the public interest as well as social culture left, hopelessly swamping the enterprise in debt. and teaching in their daily occupation on the Who shall remedy this evil and reform this farm. Look at the great power and influence abuse? The farmers, when they have become exerted by the trades unions, who having little

lantic ports in 1878 was 84,000,000 bushels more

than in 1877. The whole amount received in

educated and competent to cope with men in or no fixed property at stake, naturally fall in leading crops of the state, 16,065,566 pounds other pursuits, which they are not, as a mass, at with communistic theories, and become a prey present fitted to do. to demagogues. Let the farmers who have vast

> The Milwaukee banker referred to used the property interests at stake, come together with money of his credulous depositors to establish one half the cohesive power of these trades new banks. This has often been done and can unions, and they can exert an influence for

> be practiced under any system of banuing, and good and for the recovery of their unquestionable rights, that no political, moral, or material if prosperous times hold out long enough, the machinery thus created, will squeeze enough force of this continent can for one moment withusury and interest out of the community to make stand. Those grange leaders have a home misthe venture successful. Banks are dangerous sionary work, calling for their noblest efforts, machinery for farmers to meddle with. They far surpassing that of all foreign missions, as are mighty tax gatherers. great and noble as those may be. It is a work

to urify and keep pure the fountains of trade Agricultural Wealth, and Poor Farmers. an the sources of our government; to protect

duce drawn from the same rich source.

The quantity of grain received at seven At- and enjoy a just share of the wealth they are mainly instrumental in creating.

### Attend to the Borers.

About the first of April go into your peach orchards with a hand hoe and a sheaf of rye or that kills."

locust, osage, maple and beach-the last named for fuel.

The Crops.

Our reporters state that the peach crop of the state promises to be good this year, the severe state promises to be good this year, the severe cold of last winter not having destroyed the buds to an extent sufficient to shorten the yield tier of counties spring planting of small grains tion ever devised among farmers so adapted to A great many farmers are met with who sneer at the grange and echo the ridicule of those

dition. In Rice county the Gazette reports ground, the latter having been winter killed.

#### Catalogues and Pamphlets.

C. E. Allen, Brattleboro, Vt., Spring Cata-logue of Bulbs, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, with illuminated cover, and profusely illustrated.

oseph T. Phillips & Son, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa., Spring Catalogue of Roses, Green-House and Bedding Plants.

House and Bedding Plants. ohn Riordan, Bloomington, Ill. Special list of roots, plants, seeds, etc., also pear, plum, cherry and peach in bud, and quince, cur-rant and grapevines. ones, Faulkner & Co., Utica, N. Y. Illustra-

ted and descriptive catalogue of dairy sup-

Peter C. Kellogg & Co., 110 John St., New York, 68 pp. pamphlet, containing catalogue of trotting stock, owned by prominent breed-ers and fanciers, to be disposed of at special combination sale, March 25th, 26th and 27th inst., at the American Institute Building, N Y N.Y

J. Hagerty & Sons, and D. C. Wilhelm, Hanover, Licking Co., Ohio, Forest Home Farm. Catalogue of Short-horn Cattle, also Southdown Sheep and Berkshire Swine.

"Yes," said a man, as he bent his elbow to raise the twentieth glass of beer, "it is overwork The Barb Fence Question.

As nearly all the railroads and numerous farmers and stock-raisers of the west and south-west are either using or intending to use, barb-

or too liberally discussed. One objection to barb fences, frequently urged by farmers and buds to an extent sufficient to shorten the yield of fruit. The budded trees have suffered the most; natural fruit uninjured. In the southern litigation on account of their use. The American Barb Fence Company, whose card appears in another column, claim to have overcome the ther of counties spring planting of small grands is well advanced. Plowing, and sowing oats and spring wheat are being pushed in the more northern portions of the state. The *Journal*, at Osage mission, Chanute *Times* and *Courant*, Elk county, report the winter wheat in the best condition. In Rice county the *Gazette* reports farmers sowing Odessa wheat on the fall wheat ground the latter having been winter killed. thoroughly investigate the subject .- Chicago Journal of Commerce.

### 'What are you going to do about it?"

Because the penalties of physiological laws are Because the penalties of physiological laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the family physician, by reason of his limited experience, fails to relieve, the pertinency of the above in-quiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and many physicians are bidding for their patronage. As

before making a purchase of land, a "search" is required, and the title carefully examined, so invalids should carefully investigate the claims of any physician offering to treat chronic dis-

eases. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are well known, and have effected many cures where eminent physicians have failed, yet to accommodate surgical and complicated cases, and those desir-ous of being restored speedily, Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium, at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. No institution in the

world offers advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians in this establishment. If all a score of physicility are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved fa-cility for hastening a cure that a liberal expend-iture of money could secure can here be found Before fully deciding where to go, address Inva-lide and Townister Hotel for circular. lids and Tourists' Hotel, for circular.

### MARCH 26, 1879.

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

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

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

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

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

When you are depressed by the gaunt, sickly feeling of a disordered system, which needs to be cleansed and stimulated into healthy action, take a dose or two of Ayer's Pills and see how quick you can be restored for a shilling.

#### Electric Belts.

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

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," when al-lowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, allaying Pul-monary Irritation and giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various throat troubles to which public singers and public speakers are liable. 25c a box.

## Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans

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

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

### Markets.

#### March 24, 1879.

New York Money Market.

New York Money Market. GOVERNMENTS-Quiet and weak. RAILROAD BONDS-Inactive. STATE SECURITIES-Duil. STOCK MARKET-Speculation to-day very quiet, transactions comparatively light, and fluctuations with few exceptions confined within narrow limits. Government dealings extremely dull and devoid of animation. MONEY-Active; 5@7 percent. closing at 7 per cent. DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 3½@5 per cent.

cent. STERLING-Quiet; sixty days, \$4 861/4; sight, \$4 88.

#### GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	,1032
Coupons of 1867	.1021
Coupons of 1868	1029
New 5's	. 1049
New 41/2's (registered)	4@10
Connons	$\sigma 104^{1}$
New 4's (registered)	(@98)
Coupons 991	@ 997
10-40's (registered)	101
Coupons	1019
Currency 6's	. 1221

#### New York Produce Market.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. WHEAT-Steady. No. 1 spring, 92/2941/c; angraded red winter, \$1 04@114; No. 3 do., \$1 08@109; No. 2 do., \$1 131/a0114; ungraded white, \$1 12@1131/4; No. 2 do., \$1 12/a0114;

%c. -Dull; western, 58@60c. .EY—Dull and unchanged

R 1 E-Duil and unchanged. BARLEY-Dull and unchanged. CORN-Firmer; ungraded, 36@45c, No. 3, 43½c; steamer, 45½@45½c; No. 2, 44½@45c. OATS-Quiet; mixed western, 31½@32c; white do.,

@34c. COFFEE—Quiet and unchanged. SUGAR—Dull and nominal.

RICE—Firm, MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged. EGGS—Weak; western, 18c, PORK—Dull; mess, \$9 40@9 50 for old; \$10 40@10 62½ PORK—Dull; mess, \$9 40@9 50 for old; \$10 40@10 62½

for new. BEEF-Quiet and unchanged. CUT MEATS-Market dull; long clear middles, \$5-65\4; short clear middles, \$5-50. LARD-Jull; prime steam, \$663\4@6 65. BUTTER-Quiet and unchanged. CHEESE-Dull and unchanged. WHISKY-Nominally unchanged \$1.06.

April: 211/cc bld May; 353/c bld June. RYE-Easier; 45(247c; BARLEY-Dull, weak and .o ver; 69(670c, PORK-Fair demand and lower; \$10 21/cc cash; \$10-121/c0 16 April; \$10 25 bid May; \$10 371/c June. LARD-Fair demand and lower; \$6 42/cc cash; \$6 -421/c6 45 April; \$6 50 bid May. B/LK MEATS-Steady and unchanged. WHISK Y-Steady and unchanged; \$1 04.

Chicago Live-Stook Market.

The Drovers' Journal this afternoon reports as follows: HO(38-Receipts, 8,500; shipments, 9,000; market å shade firmer; light, \$3 99@4 00; butchers' \$4@4 15; packers, \$3 70@3 95. CATLE-Receipts, 600; shipments, 2,800; market steady and unchanged; shipping cattle, \$4@5 621<sub>5</sub>; butchers' steers, \$5 70@4; cows, \$2 60@8 40. SHEEP-Receipts, 100; shipments, 1,000; market lower.

ower.

### Chicago Wool Market.

# Tub-washed, choice ..... Tub-washed, poor to good..... Fine unwashed Medium unwashed... Fleece washed ...

#### St. Louis Wool Market.

WOOL-Quiet and unchanged, Tub-choice, 30a 30/4c; medium, 27/028c; dingy and low, 24a25c. Un-washed-medium and combing mixed, 20a21/4c; medium 19a20c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy do., 16a17c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c # D less,

#### Topeka Produce Market.

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

APPLES – Per bbl-Choice Michigan ...... 3.77 1.50/21.77 
 APPLES—Per bbl—Choice Michigan
 3.75

 APPLES—Per bushel
 1.5021.75

 BEANS—Per bu-White Navy
 200

 "Medium
 1.75

 Common
 1.50

 Castor
 1226

 BUTTER—Per b—Choice
 18

 Medium
 10

 ChESS—Per b—Choice
 18

 Modium
 10

 CHESS—Per b—Choice
 18

 Modium
 10

 CHESS—Per b—Choice
 10

 HOMINY—Per bal
 5.25:65.50

 VINEGAR—Per gal
 20@40

 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu
 60@75

 SWEET POTATOES
 100@1.25

 POULTRY—Chickens, Live, per doz
 2.00@2.25

 "Chickena, Dressed, per lb
 07

 "Turkeys, """"<10</td>
 10

 ONIONS—Per bu
 150

 CABBAGE—Per dozen
 75

Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides Furs, Tallow and Leather.

Furs, Tailow and Leather. HIDES—Green Green, damaged Green, frozen Green, kip and calf Buil and stag Dry flint prime Dry Salted, prime Dry damaged TALLOW

.....

Topeka Butchers' RetailMarket .. -Sirloin Steak per lb ..... BEEF-

### ore Quarter Dressed, per 1b..... MUTTO

121/2 10 10 61/4 71/1 121/ 12 8@10 10@12 Hind " Dresed, per 19..... By the carcass " "..... N—Chops per 1b..... Roast ".... PORK Topeka Retail Grain Market. weekly

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by T. A. Beck & Bro.

20@40 2.75 2.50 2.25 2.00

.80 .60 .70 .70 .60 .70

SHORT.

### New Advertisements.

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

AN ACT

Supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation of the running at large of animals," approved Feb., 24th. 1872, being chapter 193 of the session laws of Kansas for 1872.

### AN ACT

Providing for the drainage of swamp, bottom or othe

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas SECTION 1. That the township trustee of any town-ship in this state shall have power, whenever in his opinion the same is demanded by, or will be conduc-ive to the public health, convenience or welfare, to cause to be established, located and constructed, as hereinafter provided, any ditch, drain or water-course within such township.

cause to be established, located and constructed, as hereinafter provided, any ditch, drain or water-course within such township. Smc. 2. That before the township trustee of any such township shall take any steps toward locating, establishing any ditch. drain or water-course, there shall be fied with the township clerk a petition of one or more persons overhing lands adjacent to the line of any such proposed ditch, drain or water-course, there inhil be fied with the township clerk a petition of one or more persons overhing lands adjacent to the line of any such proposed ditch, drain or water-course, setting forth the necessity of the same, with a substantial de-scription of its proposed starting point, route and ter-minus, and shall at the same time fife a bond, with good and sufficient sureties to the acceptance of said township clerk. conditioned to pay all expenses incur-red in case the trustee shall refuse to grant the prayer of the petitioner. And thereupon the township leterk shall give notice to the township trustee of the filings and pendency of said petition, and said trustee shall immediately determine his proceedings thereunder. And thereupon the petitioner, or one of the petition-ers, shall cause notice in writing to be given to the owner. or one of the owners, of each tract of land sought to be affected by said proceedings of the filing and pendency of said petition, said notice to state sain place when and where the same will be for hearing by the township trustee; but nothing in this section shall be taken to prevent the petitioner from giving printed notices if he or they desire. If any person owning lands sought to be affected by said proceedings be a non-redient of the country, a notice such as is contem-plated by this section shall be given him by publica-tion for two consecutive weeks in insome newspaper published or of general circulation in said counts. The death of any party or parties in interest shall not work an abatement of proceedings under this act; but the sume the trustees o

such joint board shall have the same port and port the set.
thority that the township trustee has under his act.
SEC. 3. That any person, or persons, claiming compensation for lands appropriated for the construction any divch, drain or water course under the provisions of this act, shall make his, her or their application in writing therefor to the clerk of said township.
Iides, or or before the day appointed for the hearing of said petition, which application shall be taid by the clerk before the trustee; or in case the trustee shall be said by the clerk before the trustee; or nease the rough trustee shall be shall be taid by the clerk before the trustee; or nease the trustee shall be application in someth that specifically described in the petition, then, and in such case, the owner of such lands may make his application in writing for compensation at any time.
before the trustee of the trustee establishing and locations of and cases, such owner or owners shall be deemed and held to have waived his, her, or their right to such compensation.

and held to have waived his, her, or their right to such compensation. SEC. 4. That on the day set for the hearing of said petition, if it appear to the trustee that any person or persons who may be interested in said ditch have not been notified as required by this act, or that any re-quisite preliminary steps have not been taken, he shall adjourn to some future time, not exceeding twenty days, and order such notice to be given, or such pre-liminary steps to be taken. Builf said trustee shall ind that said bond has been filed and said notice giv-en, he shall proceed to determine said petition, and if he deem it necessary, shall view the premises along such proposed route, and if he find such ditch, drain, or water-course to be necessary, and that the same is demanded by, or will be conducive to the public health convenience and welfare, shall proceed to locats and establish such ditch, drain or water-course as substan-tially conforms with the routes described in the petition and he shall, at the same time, examine into and de-termine all applications made to him for compensa-tion as provided for in the third section of this act, and specify the several amounts to who and by whom paid, and the time of payment thereof. Said trustee, in hearing and determining said petition, shall call to his assistance to oucate, level and measure the dis-tance of such ditch, drain or water-course, and may adjourn from time to time to determine their proceed-ings herein; and the township cierk shall enter a full and complete record of all such proceedings in the pournal of the proceedings of the trustee of such town-ship. SEC. 5. The said township trustee, whenever he

journal of the proceedings of the trustee of such town-ship. SEC. 5. The said township trustee, whenever he shall have established any such ditch, drain or water-course, shall divide the same into suitable sections, not less in number than the number of owners of land through which the same may be located, and shall also prescribe the time within which the work upon such sections shall be completed, and by whom done. And the said trustee shall assess and allow all the fees, co-t and expenses of locating and establishing such ditch, drain or water-course, and shall apportion the payment of the same equilably among the partles to bebenefitted thereby. And the trustee may prescribe the time within which assessments shall be paid, and may, if he deem it necessary and convenient to the partles, direct the clerk to prepare for the use of each person having costs to pay and labor to per-form a brief statement in writing describing briefly his, her or their apportionment of said ditch, together with the length, depth, width and piace of the same, amount of costs assessed against such person, when to be paid, and by what time said work to be complet-ed.

ed. SEC. 6 That if any person shall mallclously or willfully fill up or obstruct any ditch, drain or water-course, he shall forfelt and pay to the county in which said ditch, drain or water-course may be sliuate the sum of ten dollars to be recovered before any jus-tice of the peace or other court, having jurisdiction of

tions and work to be done as provided in section five of this act. If, on the hearing of the preliminary pro-ceedings referred to above in this section, the probate judge shall find that the proceedings in appeal have not been perfected according to this act, he shall dis-miss the appeal at the cost of the appellant, and certi-fy such dismissal back to the trustee of the township, who shall thereupon proceed as if no appeal had been taken.

who shall thereupon proceed as if no appeal had been taken.
Suc. 10. Upon the return of said jurr, said probate judge shall make a record of all their proceedings had in such case before him, and shall also take such order as to the parment of such compensation for land in such case before him, and shall also the time of payment, and opening and locating such disch, drain, or water-course, as said jury shall report, and shall also the time of payment, and opening and locating such disch, drain, or water-course, as said jury shall report, and shall also the time of payment, and opening and locating such disch, drain, or water-course, as said jury shall report, and shall also tax such costs to said proceedings as are provided be made before said (ownship trustee, shall he divided, to take in similar cases, which costs to gether with those made before said costing such alter with a such and the divided, to the report of said jury : Provided in the proportion among the several persons 'tded'. That if the report of the lip while the take appellant, all costs made on such proceedings in an are appellant, all costs made on such proceedings in a said probate court shall be taxed to and paid by such appellant, all costs made on such proceedings in an appellant, all costs made on such proceedings in the protate judge shall apportion such costs equality among all the appellants, except those in whose favor the report of the into its is said to wronship trustees shall be allowed duree doil ars for each day actually employed in such proceeding. In a said jury shall be allowed one dollar per ag each, it opties return its made : and provided, also, the probate court and to the place of the proposed did, drain, or water-course, at the rate of fire centage from the resport of the inter-course, and is a such appellant.

to the probate court and to the place of the proposed ditch, drain, or water-course, at the rate of five cents per mile actually travelled by the most practicable oute. Suc. 1. That said ditch, drain or water-course shall be opened and worked, and compensation for land used in the construction of the same paid within the time specified in the order of the probate judge; and at the expiration of such term, any such werk remain-ing undone, and the probate judge being notified of that fact, shall immediately give notice of this sale of such work by sections, or parts of sections, of said ditch, drain or water-course, to the lowest bilder, by written handbills. The time of such sale shall not be less than ten nor more than fifteen days from the date of notice, and the place of sale shall be at the pro-posed terminus of such ditch, drain or watercourse, in said township ; that said probate judge shall take such security for the performance of such work as he may deem necessary, and he shall, immediately after such sale, enter his proceedings on his journal, and make them a part of the record in such case, and shall threupon certify to the county clerk of his county the reveral amounts, including costs apportioned, so as aforesaid, describing each piece or parcel of land so to be charged, and the county clerk, so the probate judge of the county, the same over to the sea-tisted that the several sections have been completed as aforesaid, describing each piece or parcel of land so to be charged, and the county clerk, to the probate judge of the county, who shall keep a correct account of the same, and shall pay the same over to the sea-isisted that the several sections have been completed as cording to the report of the jury theretofore made. So 12. As soon as an appeal shall be perfected for in the decision of said township trustee, all further proceedings before him on said petition shall be stard, but, if no appeal shall be taken, as provided for in the seventh section of this act, then it shall be the duty of sa

SEC. 13. Immediately after the sale of any such sec-tions. or parts of sections, as provided for in the twelfth section of this act, sold trustee shall certify to the county clerk of sald county the amount such section sold for, adding the proportionate amount of costs and expenses of such sale, together with a correct description of each piece of land; and sald county clerk shall place the same on the tax-roll, to be collected as other state and county taxes are collected. As soon as such work shall be completed in conformity with such sale, and to the sat-isfaction of sald trustee, sald trustee shall certify the amount due to each person to the county clerk of the county, and sald county clerk shall near orders for the payment of such amount out of the county treasury: *Provided*, That any person interested may pay the amount of the purchase money, and proportionate amount of costs and expenses as aforesaid, to sald trustee at any time before the same are changed on the tax-roll, to be paid by sald trustee to the purchaser of such section or sections respectively. SEC. 14. If the jury so appointed by sald probate

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from and after its passage, and publication in the

from and after its passage, and publication in the Kansas FAMMER. Approved March 12th, 1879. I, James Smith, secretary of the state of Kansaš, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in my office. In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the great seal of the state. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 17th day of March, A. D. 1879. [L. S.] JAMES SMITH, Secretary of State.

-No. 8.-Mothers and Nurses! Send for a pamphlet on Ridge's Food, giving address in full. to WOOLRICH & CO., Sole Manufacturers for America, Palmer, Mass.

ORDER Lapham's Seamless Cheese Cloth. Less expense, no waste-saves trouble and time of making up the bandage. Seven sizes, for 13 inch to 16 inch cheese. Samples by mail. Order at once. WHITMAN & BURRELL, little Falls, New York.

Early Amber Sugar Cane Seed.

Best for the Northern and Central States. Pure Seed from originator, per b, or bushel. Cata-ogue free. E. Y. Teas, Dunreith, Ind.

Forest Rose Strawberry Plants At \$1 per 100; \$3 per 1,000. Also the leading and new varieties of Strawberry, Blackberry and Rasp-berry Plants, including "Gregs" in large supply, Japan Persimmon, Japan Maple. Send for price-list of



ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N.Y.

### Good Farm For Sale.

160 north and on the south side. A fine bearing Apple Orchard of 5 acres, 200 Grape Vines, Peach and Cherry trees in abundance. A living stream of water. Good well, Log house of 3 rooms. Grove of an acre by the house. Excellent soil for wheat or corn, has never failed a crop. Rent for \$350 cash. Lies 6 miles south of Leavenworth City which is the largest town in the State. 1/2 miles of the Missouri river; in good neighborhood, and is the best farm in the Township. Belongs to a party in N. Y. Cau be sold for \$3,500; \$2,000 down, balance to suit purchaser. Address B. A. P. O. Box 962, Topeka Kan.



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Kansas City Produce Market.

### The Indicator reports :

The Indicator reports: FLOUR-Unchanged. WHEAT--Receipts, 2.015 hushels; shipments, 4.250 bushels; in store to-day, 334.462 bushels; market quiet; No. 2, 01c; No. 3, 874c; No. 4, 8354c. CORN--Receipts, 12,700 bushels; shipments, 4,250 bushels; in store to-day, 628.319 bushels; market act-ive and higher; No. 2, mixed, 2554c; rejected, 24c. OATS-Nominal; No. 2, 25c; rejected, mixed, 2334c. RYE--Nominal, BARLEY--Nominal, BUTTER-Choice firmer, 13@20e; medium, dull, 10 Alle.

@11c. EGGS-Steady; 10@101/2c.

#### Kansus City Live-Stock Market

Kansas City Live-Stock Market. The Indicator reports: CATTLE-Receipts 354; shipments, 542; market for good to choice steady, medium to common weak and less active; native shipping steers, \$464-70; feeding steers, \$3 50643 55; stockers, \$463-50; native butchers steers, \$3 50644 10; cows, \$2 6072 75. HO(S-Receipts, 1,488; shipments, 1,397; market opened steady, but closed weaker and 5c lower; ex-treme range of sales, \$3 1063 55; bulk of sales \$3 356 345; SHEEP-Receipts none; shipments, 2,025; market steady; native muttons averaging \$37111 pounds sold at \$3 6564 00.

#### St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR-Unchanged. WHEAT-Lower; No. 2 red winter, \$10114710214 (rash: \$10214 April: 1810214610374 May; \$102146510234 June; No.3 do.38549. CORN-Quiet: 32346 cash; 3114632546 April; 33146 3346 May; 311463146 June. OATS-Better; 25146 25146 bid cash; 25346 bid April; 25146 May.

OATS-Better; 25¼@25½c bld cash; 25¾c bld April; 25¼c May, RYE-Firm; 48c bld. BARLEY-Dull and unchanged. WHISKY-Steady; \$1 04. LEAD-Dull. BUTTKR-Unchanged; roll, 107216c. EGGS-Dull; 10c. PORK-Easier; \$10 20. DRY SALT MEATS-Firm; shoulders, \$3 80; loose do., \$3 55¼@3 65; clear ribs, \$4 90. BACON-Easier; clear ribs, \$4 90. BACON-Easier; clear ribs, \$5 30@5 37½; cash; clear, \$5 5576 50.

\$5 35775 40. LARD-Dull: \$6 35 bid.

a.

#### St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

St. Louis Live-Stock Market. CATTLE—Good demand at unchanged prices; but little dolng on account of light supply; receipts, 300; shipments, 1,200. HOGS—Active; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 75@4 10; rough to good packers, \$3 40@3 55; butcher to select heavy, \$474 35; receipts, 240; shipments, 2,100. SHEEP—Market strong; good to choice, \$4 25@5 00; muttons, \$5 12!4@5 37!4; receipts, 600; shipments, 150. roug. heavy, s. SHEEP "tops

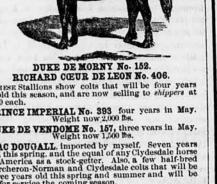
#### Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR-Steady and unchanged. WHEAT-Duil and a shade lower; No. 2 red winter WiEAT -Doll and a shade lower, No. 2 red winter
 Storing, fresh, Obe cash, regular, 88% cash;
 S9% ed May; No. 3 spring, Soc; rejected, 66% c.
 CORN-Quiet and weak; fresh, 34c; acgular, 31% cash and April; 35% old May; 35% old June.
 OATS-Steady, and fair demand; 21% cash and

be a set of the second provided by the legislature of the second provided to the second of the second provided to the second of the second provided to the second of the second of the second provided to the second to the second provided to the second of the second to the second provided to the second to the second provided to the second to the s

from and after its publication in the KANSAS FAILMER. APPROVED, March 11, 1879. I. James Smith, Secretary of State of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled bill on file in any office. In testimony we reof I have hereunto sub-scibed my name and affixed the groat seal of the State. Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 18th day of March, A. D. 1879. [L. S.]

This act. Size, 9. That at the time specified in said notice, said probate judge shall hear and determine all pre-liminary questions pertaining to such case, and shall thereon administer an outh to said jury, faithfully and impartially, and upon actual view of the premises along the reute of such ditch, drain or water-course, and report in writing to said court—*First*, Whether it will be conducive to the public health, convenience or welfare to cause said proposed ditch, drain or water-course to be established as located; *Second*, The amount of compensation due to each person in case of the location of the same; and *Third*, the amount of la-bor to be performed by such person interested in the popning and constructing of the same. That the jury shall file such report with the probate judge within five days after taking such oath, (unless the court, for good cause, allows further time), specifying (no second the same and court time).







## THE KANSAS FARMER.

Household Recipes.

PEA SOUP.

and set them on the fire; cut a square off a

strip of nice salt pork, say five inches, scrape

and wash it, and put into the pot; let all come

to a gentle boil, and keep boiling, closely cov-

ered, all the forenoon; stir down occasionally,

underside; return to the kettle, and boil till

dinner time; season with pepper judiciously;

with a teaspoonful of celery seed, or celery salt,

ORANGE JELLY.

Grate the rind and squeeze the juice of six

juicy oranges. Add the juice of one lemon.

Soak a package of gelatine in a pint of water.

Mix with the rind and juice three gills of su-

gar. Pour on enough boiling water to make a

quart. Add the gelatine; stir, strain, and set

away to harden. This carries an average meas-

urement for the sugar. Of course, the quality

of the oranges may require more or less. Re-

serve a part, if the fruit is sweet, and add, "to

taste," after the gelatine is in. In making either

orange or lemon jelly, do not strain the

juice of the fruit. If a portion of pulp squeezes

in with it, all the better for getting the whole

benefit of juice and flavor. The straining is

RICE SOUP.

Rice soup, with which the Savoyards habitu-

ally regale themselves, consists of a tolerable

done when all is mixed.

to taste.

# Literary and Domestic.

Trailing Arbutus.

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[Dwellers on the prairies who have left mountain omes in the cast, will read the following lines with pleasure, as memory wanders back in these beautiful spring days, to the pleasant hours they have spent gathering the "trailing arbutus;" first visit spring :]

:] Deep in the lonely forest, High on the mountain side, Long is the dreary winter, Short is the summeride : Just in the breath between them, Pregnant with sun and showers, Starts from the earth primeval Fairest of northern flowers.

All through the sunny summer Lavish with wealth of bloom, She, too, hath shared life's fullness Hid in her forest gloom ; Nurtured with dews and sunlight Nurtured with dews and sunlight Richly her buds are fed, Fresh while the summer fadeth, Fresh when its flowers are dead

Then, when the rude winds seek her, Threaten her buds to blast, Fiercely assalled by winter, Fearless he holds them fast; Fast, till the spring draws nearer, Fast, till the April showers Quicken on the chilly air.

Woke by the murmuring breezes, Kissed by the shining sun, Up in a burst of transport Startet the prisoned one! Blushing in fairy clusters, Pressing a mossy bed, Leaves of autumnal russet Over her soft couch shed.

Close to the damp earth clinging, Tender, and pink, and shy; Lifting her waxen blossoms Up to the changeful sky; Welcomed our springtide darling, Fresh in thy virgin hue, Long as the oaks stand round thee Yearly thy charms renew! —Elaine Goodale, in the Springfield Republican.

Music.

That music hath charms has been said oft before, but what that peculiar charm and power are. I found myself trying to decipher as I sat listening, the other night, to the sweet notes of the Hutchinsons; for it seemed to me, I had never been so impressed with the power of song to elevate my thoughts, and to make me resolve to rise above certain weaknesses of character and little faults that I knew belonged to me. That this quality is inherent in the voices of the Hutchinson family, I know to be true, for many have spoken of it; admitting that sweet and true faces and pure words are not without their influence, the fact remains the same, for all would not recognize these additions. They carried me on memory's wings to my native hills and I saw again the pleasant landscape, diversified by mountain, valley and waterfall, and anon a quiet cottage and church, appeared to my view. And what was the use of all this? To help build up my good purposes and resolves; for to think of our happiest and best days seems always productive of good.

Wandering into the opera house, a few nights after, a far different scene met my gaze. Gathered here was an audience composed largely of the wealth and fashion of the city; gas lights, bright eyes and jewels flashed; the stage was transformed, by the aid of Mr. Pangborn's taste, into an exquisite home scene; the performers were persons known to fame, and as the world renowned Camilla Urso came upon the stage and gave me music which I did not suppose it possible to produce from a violin, and as the, in some respects, wonderful playing of the pianist, and the full and rich voice of the soprano fell on my ear, and as the rare flexibility of voice of the baritone, and the beauty of voice of the tenor became evident, what were my emotions? The singing was partly in Italian, but that soft language, always pleases whether understood or are poisionous to human flesh. not, and a part was an extract from an opera with its appropriate acting. I was a trifle excited, and somewhat bewildered by the brilliant scene, but amidst the waving of fans and the tipping of opera glasses, I attempted to keep my thoughts on the performance; underneath all was running a questioning of consciencewas the opera a good or an evil; could it be made an unmixed good ?- a question I am not prepared to answer now. But notwithstanding all these slight distractions, I was pleased, almost happy, yea, benefitted, for by the aid of recollection's telephone, a second pleasure I found next morning was mine, that of recalling last night's intoxication. Thus have I weighed, in the blances of my mind, the two kinds of music and found the latter rather wanting, for this reason: The first and second described kinds, both, made me see the good, the beautiful, and the true; the first, alone, made me resolve to carry my resolutions into my life. Verdict in favor of first concert. Still, I think music contains an essence of purity amidst whatever asso ciations it is found, but wedded to lofty sentiments and pure hearts, it is an angel of light. I cannot conclude these rambling jottings, without alluding to the ballad sung by Miss Sargent; there is a part of my composition, at least, attuned to a minor key, and this plaintive air SYLVIA. touched a chord responsive. Topeka, Kas.

in order that " A Constant Reader" may have speedily, no matter what care and skill have an opportunity to try her skill, we give the been employed in its manufacture. The moral mode practiced by a most successful English of which is, if farmers are not provided with the most approved and complete dairy establishfarmer's wife :

ments for preserving milk and butter, they had "Only the simplest apparatus is in use, and better confine their butter making to what they the work is done as it has been for a quarter of can sell for immediate use, and feed calves, pigs of a century, by the farmer's wife. The night's and chickens with the milk from June to Sepmilk is cooled to 64 deg. or 66 deg. in a tub tember; or manage so as to have their cows go with a false bottom, water being used to cool dry during the hottest months. The latter, we with. In the morning the cream is skimmed off, heated with some milk sufficient to bring believe, is the better plan in any event.

#### both night and morning milk to from 92 deg. to 94 deg., at which temperature enough rennet is added to show a thickening in 20 minutes. It A CHEAP VEGETABLE SOUP. is cut, after about an hour, into half-inch cubes, The following is the recipe given by the cel-

the heat being kept up. It then stands for an hour, or a little more. The whey is then run off, and an hour given for the curd to drain. ebrated Francatelli for cheap vegetable soup : "Put six quarts of water to boil in a large pot, with a quater of a pound of suet or two ounces Then weights are put on to further press out the of drippings (cost about two cents), season it whey. The curd is now broken into pieces about the size of hen's eggs, and salted at the with a level tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, and a few sprigs of parsley rate of one pound to 25 of curd, which still holds and dried herbs (cost of seasoning, one cent) much whey. After draining still another hour, while it is boiling prepare about ten cents' it is placed on a rack to allow better drainage, worth of cabbage, turnips, beans or any cheap and is broken fine by hand, or ground with a vegetables in season; throw them into the boilcurd mill. It is then put in a vat and kept in a ing soup, and, when they have boiled up thorwarm place for 24 hours. The cloth about it is oughly, set the pot at the side of the fire, where then changed, and the cheese is put to press, it will simmer, for about two hours ; then take with several "skewers," the better to allow the up some of the vegetables, without breaking, whey to run off. The cheese is often turned, the and use them with any gravy you may have on skewers put in new places, and the pressing kept up for three or four days-even six in some hand, or with a quarter of a pound of bacon cases. When taken from the press the cheese is (cost four cents), sliced and fried, for the bulk well greased, is taken to a cool cellar and kept of the meal; the soup, after being seasoned to there two or three weeks, when it is removed to taste, can be eaten with bread, at the beginning an up-stairs room warmed by the kitchen fire, of the meal, the whole of which can be provided for about twenty cents .- Twenty-five Cent and kept there until ready for sale." Dinners (Miss Carson.) • As will be seen from this condensed descrip-

tion of the process, this cheese is made very differently from our American factory or farm dairy product.

### Farm Notes.

How glad I was upon opening last week's FARMER to find a letter from "Emily," for now I know that there are at least, five women in Kansas that are interested in farming. Sometime ago "S. A. H.," of this county, told us about their vine-yard, and Berkshire pigs. "American Girl" and "Kansas Girl" have each given us a bit of advice. However, I can not quite agree with the lady about the currants, I think they are not hardy as far south as this. I see that C. Bishir does not recommend them for peas through, and scraping them well from the general planting in Kansas.

I think "Emily" is just right in regard to women cultivating small fruit ; think we are not out doors enough for our own good. But, how can a woman with a family of seven to care for, find time to make garden, and cultivate the fruit, is a question I would like some one to ex-

plain. I wonder if there isn't any one going to tell the gentlemen about hedge fences ! There is very little fencing of any kind in this part of Cloud county; only a few that are making any effort to fence. But those that have put out hedges, are meeting with good success. One of our farmers has a two year old hedge, with a barbed wire stretched tight above it, that answers for a fence, for stock, around a small pasture. My husband put out two miles of hedge last spring, and intends setting more this spring. He always sets plants with a spade, thinks tha the best method of putting them in. A hedge that is kept nicely trimmed is a great ornament to a farm, and makes a safe fence. I would not like one around a house or yard, for the thorns

Nearly all of the farmers here, are through wing small grain.

Advertisements.

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

FREE NEW and Belentific ours for Nerrous Debility, FREE without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed froe. Biectro-Chemical Pad Co.P. O.bax 3376, N.Y.

\$7 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 15c. LYMAN & CO., Clintonville, Ct.

**60** Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold and Get, 10c. CLINTON BROS, Clinton-ville, Conn.

25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name loc postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nas-sua, New York.

\$77<sup>a</sup> Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine 50 Perfumed, Chronio & Snowflake cards in ele-gant case, name in Gold, 10c. DAVIDS & Co. Northford, Ct.

### GRAPEVINES.

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

### Farm Wanted.

I want to buy, or will exchange a good place in New Jersey for an Improved Bottom Farm in South-Eastern Kansas. Send particulars to JOHN C. VAN HORNE, Jersey City, New Jersey.

### **Pure Cider Vinegar.**

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



WOOL-GROWERS Can rely upon immunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADD'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUAR-ANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other com-pounds. GUARANTEED to most on the animal and prevent a return. GUARANTEED to be the most effective. cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool growers. No flock-master should be without it. I have the most undoubted testimo-nials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo. scraping the boiled peas from the sides of the pot into the soup ; if slowly and steadily boiled and the peas good, it will seldom need straining; if, however, within one hour of serving, it is not becoming smooth and fine, strain it through a colander or wire sieve, mashing the

IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age. "The best Thing in the West,"

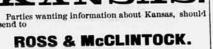
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ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 331/5 PER CENT, DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Fare over A., T. & S. F. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address,

A. S. JOHNSON, Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansa

ALL ABOUT KANSAS



in several successive cold waters, and then cook-ed over a gentle fire, in as small a quanty of wa-ter as possible, with cream. Care must be taken NO. 189 KANSAS AVENUE

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Reters for responsibility to any of the Banks of usiness Houses of Topeka.

AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

JOHN A. CLARK,

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ual interest

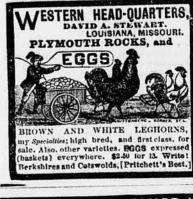
Fort Scott, Kansas .

For Further Information Address



The best and earliest perfectly hardy WHITE GRAPE in America. Ripers in August, and is hardier than Concord. Two strong vines, post paid, by mail, for \$1, 0ne dos. 1 yr., \$4. Also Dei-sware, Concord, Brighton, Moore's Early, and al-other valuable varieties, over 60 kinds, at greativ reduced prices. Raspberries, Btrawberries, Goose-berries, Flowering Flants, etc. Catalogues Farz. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio.









My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1879, rich in engravings, from original photographs, will be sent FIREE to all who apply. Customers of last senson need not write for it. 1 of-fer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any house in America, a large por-tion of which were grown on my six seed farms. Printed directions for cultivation on each package. All seeds warranted to be both fresh and true to name, so far, that should it prove otherwise, I will relil the order gratis. The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cab-bages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables. I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed direct from the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain. NEW VEGETABLES A SPE-CIALITY. JAMES J. H. GREGIORY. Marblehead, Mass.



A DE CONTRA

#### MARCH 26 1879.



I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for some time and do not know what I could do without it.

As this is the first time I have troubled you, I hope you will give it your attention. I would like to know how to make "Stou," or English cheese, for my own use. We have quite a lot of milk that I would like uo use up in this way. I have tried it with only partial success. If you pound." or any of your readers can give me the whole process, you will very much oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

cult products of the farm to keep. In fact it Cheese making is one of the most difficult operations on the farm to learn by precept ; it requiring both example and a good deal of practice, intelligence and judgment to succeed. But low temperature, butter will spoil and spoil onions.-Breakfast Table.

roofing stables and one house in our neighborhood. It was one of Kansas' gentle zephyrs. LOUISE.

Half Way, Kansas, March 9th. A Tale of a Tub.

"A city householder sought a winter store of choice family butter. A friend had obtained from sweet pastures of the glades an aromatic sample pound, at the moderate price of 19 cents. A tub was ordered from the same source at the same rate. It arrived safely by express, but was not satisfactory to the purchaser as choice It was next refused at a second-rate German could not even compete with lard, and was finthe seller. It realized \$2.24 gross, about \$1.80 above cost of package and expressage. As the loss was mainly the dairyman's, what was the profit of his cow-keeping? Here were 162 gallons of milk, or 1,339 pounds secreted, milked, set, skimmed, churned and packed as butter and marketed, all for 1 1-10 cents per gallon, or one eighth of a cent per pound. At this rate a diary of ten cows, averaging 450 gallons of milk would yield just \$5 each during the year. And

there are millions of pounds of butter made in the United States that to this complexion come at last. Does dairying pay? Not this sort, which is far more common than that which produces the fancy Jersey butter, at 50 cents to \$1 per pound. Careless packing adds immensely to the loss from defective manufacture ; and rad-

ical and thorough reform might easily increase returns \$50,000,000 at least or about 5 cents per

Tribune. There is a great deal of this kind of preaching done by these city farmers, especially of New York. Butter is one of the most diffi-

Rain is very much needed. We had a hard ter as possible, with cream. Care must be taken wind storm last Friday night (March 7th,) un- not to stir it while cooking, for fear of breaking or spoiling the form of the grains. A fresh quantity of cream, very hot may be added, but only in moderation, and then over the whole squeeze through a piece of fine muslin a dozen tomatoes, which have been previously dissolved over a slow fire. Add pepper and salt to taste, and eat smoking hot.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING

Cut bread enough in very thin slices to almost fill a baking-dish. Butter each slice evenly. Butter the dish well, and lay the slices in, in layers, with washed and dried currants scatterd between. Prepare a custard mixture, using a family butter, nor as cooking butter to his baker. round teaspoonful of salt, and pour it over the slices so arranged, filling the dish. Keep what cook-shop, and finally by a colored caterer. It is left to fill up with. Let it stand and soak, putting a plate over it to keep the bread down, ally dickered off at 6 cents a pound, a bargain to until thoroughly soft. Add any remaining custard, as the bread takes up the first. It will take an hour or more to soak, and you must allow an

hour for baking. Eat with foaming sauce.

### Bread Making.

The position of a good breadmaker is a position worth achieving. There is nothing s healthy as good bread. I can make corn bread and biscuits. The following is the recipe I make corn bread by: Two cups of meal, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one-half teaspoonful of salt, three cups of sour milk, one egg; beat thorougly and bake in a hot oven. I can make soda biscuits, too. I intend to be a good bread-MYSTIC. maker.

Burlingame, Kas.

We congratulate Mystic on her laudable am bition to become a good breadmaker. She should not be satisfied with a practical knowledge only, The above "tale" is told by the New York but study the philosophy of the business. good breadmaker holds the health of her family -so to speak—in the hollow of her hand.

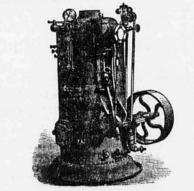
A woman may not be far-sighted in business begins to deteriorate from the hour it is made, matters, but she can see a fly speck without frequently before it is made. If not kept at a glasses as far again as a man can smell fried



LAND COMMISSIONE



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



439-See our very Low Prices. ≪a 3 Horse Power Engine and Boller, \$240, 4½ Horse Power Engine and Boller, \$250, 6½ Horse Power Engine and Boller, \$340, Send for descriptive Pamphlet, and write the nanufacturer for further information.

James Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

To all farmers and hay growers. Save your money, time, labor and hay by using Hill's Hay Ricker. With two rakes, can rake and rick 30 acres of hay in one day, dispensing with all sulky orrevolving hay rakes, and takes the hay direct from the swath of the mower on to the rick without handling with a pitch fork. Farm and county rights for sale. For prices and particulars, address NEAT & CRABE, Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo. Sole proprietors for State of Kansas.



INFORMATION WANTED By the friends of one Peter T. Ronian, who left home July 11th, last heard of at Frankfort, July 12, 1878, Said Peter was deranged about 17 years ago, of which he never fully recovered. Was about forty years of age; heavy black hair and beard; height, 5 feet, 8 inches. Had on, when he left, dark woolen pants, black coat, light colored yeat and black wool hat. Any information of his whereabouts will be thank-fully received. Address E. R. OLDEN, Muscotah, Atchison Co., Kausas.

at \$25

### LEWIS MAYO. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Seeds, Implements,

-AND-GROCERIES,

### 523, 525, & 527 Shawnee St., LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.

### Storage, Commission and **Implement Warehouse**

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

### Agricultural Machinery,

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



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

S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas.



Bollectilles Judicat, offenative, etc., a drynoss, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed alog up, or obstruction, of the mast pas-ing its ears, deafness, hawking and congi-ing its ears, deafness, hawking and congi-tive broad, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers drynatics of sense of smell and taste, diz-ntal depression, loss of appetite, insige-red tonaits, tickling cough, etc. Only a e symptoms are likely to be present in any etime.

### DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY produces radical curves of the worst cases of Catarrh, no matter of how long standing. The liquid remedy may be suffield, or better applied by the use of Dr. PIERCE'S Douche. This is the only form of instru-ment yet invented with which fild medicine can be carried flight WF and PENTRESACE, and the cham-bers or cavities community exist, and the cham-bers or cavities community exist, and from which the catarrial discussive control of the catar-tic catarrial discussive control of the catar-ner of the flected has the state of the catar-bers of cavities community exist, and from which the catarrial discussive control of the catar-tic catarrial discussive control of the catar-ner flected the function of the catarrian accompanying sures recent attacks of "Cold in the Break to use, containing no strong or caustic drugs or prime. Attarri Remedy and Douche sold by drag-penser, and Invalids' Hoted, Buffalo, X. Y.



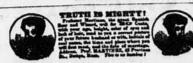


Ayer's Cathartic Pills. For all the purposes of Family Physic, CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dys Press, Foul Stomach and Breath Headache, Erysipe-las, Piles, Rheumatism, Fruptions and Skin Diseas-es, Billousness, Liver Com-plaint, Dropsy, Totter, Tu-mors and Sait Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as ing the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abund-antly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs. Into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being.

they similate the snow the show the solution in the second section is and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits derived from these Fills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are ensitely harmless. PREPARED BY PREPARED BY

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





to us year after year, for we do not commission them. We keep all the new novelies in seeds. Pearl Millet, (the new forage plant,) German Millet, Early Amber, Cane Seed, Red Rust Proof Oats, Odessa Wheat, New Seed Potatoes, Osage Orange, Artichokes, etc., etc. Catalogue Free.

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Will be found the latest improvements in Farm Ma-chinery. We have acquired our immense trade not chinery. We have acquired our immense trade not by handling a cheap grade of Implements, but by handling the best and latest improved, although on a less margin than we could obtain by handling cheap goods, believing that in the end it would pay us best. We made a specialty in this Department of the Canton Clipper Plous, "Kansas Queen" Breaker, Fargo Pulver-ising and Smoothing Harrow, New Departure (Tongue-less) Oultieator, Illinois Combined Oultirator, Aultman Kansas Double Hay Fork, (our own manufacture,) Vietor Cane Mills, Cooks Evaporators, Big Gi-ant Corn Mill, The Iron Turbine Wind Mill, and The St. John Sewing Machine.

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Will be found everything in the way of Buggies, Carriages, hactors, 3-spring and Platform Spring wagons, Farm Wagons, & We make a specialty in this Department of the Watertown bet finished and best \$100 spring wagon. The best finished all leather top, Savern A wheel, side bar or end spring Top Buggies in the market for \$165. The best open Bug-y for \$70, &c., &c. Bend for our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue, containing description of Goods in each Department Also Prof. Tice's Almanac and Forecasts of the weath-er for every day of the year, sent FREE. Address

Trumbull, Reynolds, & Allen,

Kansas City, Mo.

#### THE KANSAS FARMER. MARCH 26. 1879 FOR **Apple Trees,** ing or drilling. The winter wheat came ou from under the snow in fine condition. Since Advertisements. SEED POTATOES!! from under the snow in fine condition. Since then it has been a little too dry for rapid growth, but is not winter-killed as yet. I have just been examining the fruit trees and think them in a fair condition; the peaches are killed to some extent. Cattle and horses are, generally speak-ing, in better flesh than usual for the time of year. Fat hogs were mostly sold at two cents gross. A few who held till the beginning of the present month get three cents. The corn crop has proved shorter and of poorer quality than was at first anticipated. Price in Manhat-tan, 20 cents. LEE'S SUMMIT AND BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants a specialty. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo. va. and other kinds, write to Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a gen-ral line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. order direct and save commissions. Price List, rec. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, MOSELEY, BELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY, - - - - MISSOURI. Silver Maple and Fruit Trees. 200.0008tiver Maple one year old, sold very low, Al-Cotton wood, Fruit Trees, Vines, Shrubs, &c. Send for price list, (free.) to S. M. WAYMAN, Princeton, Missouri. BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER, THE ONLY ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL WIRE FOR S1. I will send 21 Verbenas or Pansles, or 10 Grape Vines. Choice Fruit Plants. Ros-es, Bulbs, &c., &c. Catalogue Free. 22 Premiums at State Fair, 1878. F. A. BALLER, Nurseryman and Florist, Bloomington, Illinois CHECK BOWER INVENTED. Six years practical use has proven the success of the BARNES WIRE CHECK ROWER beyond question; it is fast taking the lead with dealers and among farm-ers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other Check Bower. tan, 20 cents. Our Annual Farmers' Institute was held in the first week in February. The session and topics discussed were of the usual interest, though the local attendance was less on account of a local excitement existing at the time—a case of man-slaughter. An effort will be made to have the college re-adopt and again incorporate the In-stitute with the regular exercises of the college, as in past years CONCORD GRAPE VINES. Use of Wirk in place of a rope, and that one Wirk will out-last two ropes. The Wirk will not STRETCH and SHRINK like a rope. The Wirk does not cross the machine. There is no side draft. Will plant more perfectly, and more in check. The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the Wirk off at the end of the field. Will work on any planter, as now made. It is very easy to work and understand. Is durable in all its parts. Check Rower: Ist Class, 2 years old, \$12 per thousand. 2nd Class, 2 years old, \$10 per thousand. Address G. F. ESPENLAUB, Rosedale, Kan. as in past years. The "Old Settlers" have just had their annua CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, gathering of feasting, toasting, songs and inter-esting reminiscences. Measures are being taken to write up the history, &c., up to 1860, while the necessary facts and incidents are still remem-HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES. Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR ILLS. Only single ring ever invented that closes on the Outside of the \$15.00 per Thousand. Only Double Ring Invented. BISHIR, Prop'r, Hutchinson Nursery, Hutchinson Kansas. 1021 979H CHAMPION HOG RINGER, BINGS 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 pro-duce soreness of the noise \$57 The Champion Hog Ringer speaks for itself in the above cuts. CHAMPION HOG RINGER, bered. The spring emigration is already pouring in while considerable inquiry is being made for improved farms and lands within the older set-tled parts of the state. The opportunities for EVERGREENS & LARCHES. Two to three feet high, twice transplanted, \$25 per 1,000. Two and three year Seedlings, 6 to 9 inches, \$25 per 10,000. My Evergreens are all Nursery-grown, well rooted and thrifty frees. Frice List free. Address D, HILL, Dundee Nurvery, Ills. persons of some little means to make desirable purchases in improved farms and other real estate was probably never better than they are 20 CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ilis. The general health of the county is good. EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY TREES. The general health of the county is good. Times seem to be growing a little easier, and the farmers generally are hopeful of the future. A large acreage will be planted to the usual spring crops. W. MABLOTT. Nice, spreading, 5 to 7 feet, \$12.50 per 100; 3½ to 5 feet, nice trees, \$10 per 100; per 1.000, 10 per cent off. Also Wild Goose Plum, Snyder Blackberry, all the ap-proved varieties of Stawberries, Raspberries, etc. Boxes at cost. HENRY AVERY, Burlington, Iowa. Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen! spring crops. BUY ONLY THE From Clay County. Fruit Packages. Kansas Queen Breaker, March 8 .- March has come to us with the voice of spring. Plowing began to be steady work two weeks ago, and though the severe wintry snap of last week froze the ground two or three Hallock patent \$3 per M., 16 qt. Crates \$6 per 100. Send for illustrated price lists and reduced rates for larger amounts. C. COLBY & CO., Benton Harbor, Mich. From Russell County. Seeing that the FARMER is devoted to the in-terest of all its patrons, and knowing that infor-mation received therefrom would be reliable, I would like to be enlightened in regard to the new timber law. Can a man who entered a timber claim last May, under the old law, have the benefit of the new? or, must he be gov-erned by the law in force at the time he took his claim ? Made Especially For Kansas Sod. Does not break the sod. Runs so light, so steady, turns the Sod so nicely, FRUIT TREES! that you will have no other after using it. If your merchant does Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees, adapted to the climate of Kansas will get them in condition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also, Maple, Elms, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of small size, cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Ever-greens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the new Strawberries. Send for Price Lists. Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill. not keep it, get him to order it for you. BUY NO OTHER. North Topeka Plow Co., his claim? There was but a small amount of fall wheat sown in this section owing to the dry weather, ting in spring wheat and oats. It is hard to de-termine whether a great deal of fall wheat will amount to anything, the ground being so dry that it makes slow progress, and should the drouth continue much longer, it must result se-rionsly to the most favorable prospects. The fields sown before Sept. 20th look promis-ing, of the latter sowings we would like to see more of something green. The whole greatly needs rain, and passing, as the crop now is, through the most trying season, it is folly to predict an abundant harvest. I find but a few peach buds killed. Stock and. Still it makes the flesh quiver to see so many cattle and young horses wintered in storm The fields sown before Sept. 20th look promis-BALDWIN CITY NURSERY. ELEVENTH YEAR. We have a good supply of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Plum Trees, and a full line of all kinds of Nursery Stock for the spring trade at reasonable rates. Half million hedge one and two years. 10,000 Mammoth Cluster Raspberry, 510, per 1000, 10000 Klitating Black Berry, 57, per 1000. 5000 Rhubarb, \$18, per 1000, 1000 Persimmon, \$5, per 100. Large lot of 1 and 2 year Concord and Ives seedling Grape Vines, cheap. Send for Catalogue, W. PLASKET, Baldwin City Kansas. Manufacturers of A. M. COSTON'S Patent Listing Plow Corn Drill, and many cattle and young horses wintered in storm This part of Russell county is sparsely settled as yet, not being organized into school districts, but it is fast filling up. Sulky Combined. With one of these a man or boy and three hors-res can plow and plant one acre each hour, or from 7 to 12 acres per day. There are over one and Iowa, and every man will tell you he can by the use of this plow. The share and mould-by the use of this plow. The share and mould-tached to it for all kinds of plowing. Corn can be determined for 3 cents per bushel, ready to husk, and cultivate four times. Every plow warrant-ed to do all above claimed or money refund-ed. For the particulars, address the **Small Fruit Plants** jellied by boiling water, and given daily for a few weeks now to young stock, will effectually prevent "blackleg." Hogs mostly sold off. No "cholera" heard of now. Business rapidly reviving, and a get-up- RASPBERRY PLANTS \$5.00 per 1000 BTRAWBERRY PLANTS 3.50 " 1000 ASPARAGUS 4.00 " 1000 RHUBARB 10.00 " 1000 land officer at Topeka, that you will have to and at it spirit seems everywhere to prevail For small lots send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address, and officer at Topeka, that you will have to comply with the terms prescribed by the orig-inal law; the change in the law not affecting contracts previously entered into. A. G. CHANDLEE, Leavenworth, Kansas and will be found in every respect fully equal to the many bright counties in the fair realm of North Topeka EVERGREENS, Plow Co., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS. FOREST TREES, Being a reader of the Kansas FARMER and seeing no letters from this county, I take the libery of writing, thinking that a few words will not be unworthy of notice. We have now had two weeks of beautiful spring weather, save only one or two northers, which lasted but a short time. Tarmers, mostly, are getting along nicely with their spring work. By the 24th, oats will be pretty much all in the ground, and the corn ground will be nearly ready for planting. Some have planted potatoes aiready. But the ground, and the corn have planted potatoes aiready. But the ground, and the some is too dry for anything to sprout, as we have had no rain this year. It will be the means of much rejoicing if their surmises prove correct, for all the settlers in this surmises prove correct, or all the settlers in this well for feed and time. If sheep pay as well as in the why not invest in them instead of eatler. A. M. Kansas. SEEDS GARDEN ANDRETH'S Are the produce of our Farms Situated at BRISTOL, Bucks County, Penn., BURLINGTON, Burlington County, N. J. MANITOWOC, Manitowoc Co., Wis., MONASKON, Lancaster County, Va., The whole comprising a total of 1,574 acres, owned, occupied and cultivated by ourselves.<sup>1</sup> [Upon these lands we have applied in a single season \$20,000 worth of FURCHASED fertilizers, a fact which exhibits the magnitude of our operations. THE STOCK SEEDS

farm Zetters.

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From Franklin County.

I see inquiries for the Early Amber sugar cane seed. I raised half an acre last year, and am so well pleased with the result I shall plant ty acres the present year. Weather fine, and farming is progressing

finely. We are having considerable immigration to

our region, (coming in from the west as well as the east). Those who have tried it in the far west for three or four years, say there are too many privations to undergo for the money they make. Certainly if it was generally known that lands could be purchased from four to eight dollars per acre, so near good markets, and with more natural advantages than almost any county west, the eastern part of our state would develop more rapidly. J. H. W. develop more rapidly.

From Davis County.

March 19.—We are having a cold snap here. Last night the ground froze three inches deep. We had a fair show for peaches before this, and I am still in hopes they will come out all right. All trees have some live buds on, and on high land they are full enough. Too much cannot be said in favor of our highest prairies for orchards. A few fruits that were inclined to be too smart, among them the pear, crab-apple and apricot, already show that they are badly dam-aged. Native plums are also hurt, but apples are so backward I think they are in no danger. Cherry buds are still quite solid, and will most likely come out sound likely come out sound.

ch wood is colored by our severe winter, and should be cut back severely when planted out; and old trees, if the buds are killed, should be shortened in, but not thinned out. I feel like olding about the barbarous, murderous and foolish thinning out of tree-tops that is now go-ing on in this country WM. CUTLER. ing on in this country

From Russell County.

riously to the most favorable prospects.

as yet, not being up. but it is fast filling up. H. E. BOOMHOWER.

The question of the timber claim has not been adjudicated, but it is the opinion of the

From Sumner County.

Being a reader of the Kansas FARMER and

surmises prove correct, for all the settlers in this part of the county and in Harper county, west of us, are new comers, and will work hard the coming season to raise enough produce for the use of their families and live-stock. We have a splendid looking country here in southern Kansas, and we are all looking ea-gerly forward to a brilliant career as tillers of the soil. Set down in the middle of an ap-parently endless prairie, with not a tree or bush in sight, and only once in a while a house, it causes a feeling of loneliness to creep over one who, while back in Illinois, could count the fif-teen or twenty smoking chimneys within the rateen or twenty smoking chimneys within the ra-dius of a mile, and could hear the cocks crowing from as many barnyards. But when the bright vision of well improved farms and near bright vision of well improved farms and near neighbors appear, with pictures of groves of timber and scattering trees, then we brace up and lay aside a world of imaginary cares and troubles. In spite of the severe winter nearly every one is ready for summer work, that is, they have a house for their families, a stable for the stock, and well of water.

stock, and well of water. The only drawback to this county is the lack

of fuel, as all the wood is hauled twenty-five and thirty miles. This, however, when viewed in the right light, is no drawback, considering that we do not have to fence.

Corn is worth fifteen to twenty cents per bushel in Wellington, the Sumner county seat, where most of the farmers here buy their corn, preferring to haul it thirty miles than pay twenty-five and thirty cents and have it hauled to them.

Two horses will break prairie with ease, as the wild grass is mostly buffalo grass. There are a few vacant claims in this county,

and many in Harper yet waiting for the actual settler and family, that we wish would soon be taken and improved. Provisions have been very cheap this winter,

pork selling at \$2.50 per hundred; flour, of the best quality, selling at \$2.20 per hundred. Eggs are now worth 5 cents a dozen. Butter can be bought at 10 cents a pound. Potatoes, however, careful breeding. igh-80 or 90 cents per bushel.

If desirable to all, I will give an account of the progress of this new country, in a letter to the Kansas FARMER, once in awhile. F. E. Moss.

enlargement on the face between the eye and nostril on both sides. They are hearty eaters and seem lively enough at first. I have lost one and have two more in a critical condition. Navin' work on the horse does not describe the disease

and cows was cut before the seed matured. Here-tofore I let it get entirely ripe. I have heard a good many speak against feeding millett of any kind and Hungarian to horses but the reasons-were from hearsay. I would like to hear from someone of long experience, and also a remedy for my horses. Some of your patrons would like to know when hogs or any other stock are elicible to register. And by whom is such rege

ligible to register. And by whom is such reg-ister kept, and by what authority. Commenc-ing with a scrub, by proper crossing with a thoroughhred, when have you a thoroughbred? SCRAPS.

We don't understand your question about registering stock. It requires the care and life work of a practical breeder to create a new strain. When animals are competent to transmit heir qualities to their off-spring without varicareful breeding.

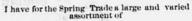
HELP HIM ALONG .-- If some of our delinquent subscribers had paid, it was our intention to have bought an overcoat this winter, but as We thank Mr. Moss for his letter, and will be pleased to hear from him often. Manhattan, Riley County. Weather generally favorable for farm work. The farmers are putting in a considerable breadth of Odessa or grass wheat. The ground where plowed in the fall is in excellent order for sowthey did not come to time, we concluded to come





ortment of above Root Grafts that can be Finest assortment of above Root Grafts that can be got up, well made, true to name, and now in prime shipping order. Also pear, plum, cherry, and peach in buds of finest kinds, grape vines, grape and cur-rant cuttings, Hedge plants, pear and plum seedlings, Maheleband Mazard cherry stocks. Prepared apple seed for immediate planting. 500,000 No.1 Hedge Plants (# \$1.15 per M. Send at once for list and pri-ces.





# Trees, Shrubs, Plants,

### Grape Vines, &c.

An immense stock. I would call esspecial atten-tion to my large stock of over fifty varieties of hardy Roses grown out of doors. Also to the celebrated Cas sady or Dracot Amber Grape, early, hardy, and pro-line. The only red grape that is a success in our cili mate. Wholesale cash rates now ready and sent to line, Wholesa all applicants.

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