

# THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 26, 1879.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 13.

## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

### Are Farmers Competent to Act as Legislators?

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 tricksters and drunken profligates; when members of Congress go staggering to their seats, and even on the Sabbath day attempt to make maddening speeches, and the very capitol building itself secretly runs a drinking crib, it is a satisfaction 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 percent 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 shrunk fully fifty per cent. But as the returns of the farm shrink the demands on the farmer expanded far more rapidly till taxation has assumed proportions that are frightful to contemplate. When taxation reaches figures that engulf all the proceeds of the soil in prosperous years, what prospect is there of relief, except in a total change in the class of men we send to make our laws.

Now, are farmers capable of representing their class in our legislative halls? I maintain they are, and if it can be proven they are not, then it is full time to deprive them of their right of franchise and let them plod out their existence as bondsmen and serfs to the higher, or superior class that run the Government at present, (or disgrace it, which ever term you like best.) All the farce and expense of an election will be spared. There will be less whisky drunk, less time lost and less bribery and corruption in the land. Is this to be the fate of the farmers and their descendants? (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 fangs 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 partisans 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 trickier lawyers take the advantage. Their plans are deeply laid and the plan of the campaign studied before the convention meets, and the main body of the delegates have about as much choice in the matter as a lot of sheep have as to which pen they are driven into. The reduction of salaries and the reduction of the rates of interest in Missouri, together with the movement to refund the state debt into bonds of 1, 2, 5, and 10 dollars, bearing 2 per cent. interest, are certainly moves in the right direction, and will take the wind out of the National Banks. No wonder the bankers and

money shavers of St. Louis are furious. It is 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 Government has nothing to lend? What constitutes the \$90,000 of notes that the National Banker receives from the Government, for which he pays nothing, only constitutes the Government 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 security—I will ask them no interest, but if 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. For instance, a certain party in Milwaukee had \$50,000 in National Bonds, which he took on 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 the first recipients of such aid. In England the 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 and at a low interest—from 1 to 2 per cent. This must be used for drainage purposes. France makes a point of furnishing assistance wherever there is need on good security. In these countries the interest rates are from 1½ to 2 per cent. Why can't we have as cheap money 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 destroys 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 ill a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay,  
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,  
A breath can make them, as a breath can make,  
But a bold yeomanry 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 state, they have always been the elements of safety when all other resources failed. It is the farmers of England that have run that government for a thousand years. It was the farmers of Greece and Rome, that shed luster and preserved their Republics in the past, it was the hardy, energetic sons of the soil that drove back the sea and turned a miserable swamp into the richest portion of the earth (Holland). It is the hardy tillers of the mountain sides, and narrow valleys of Switzerland that have maintained a Republic surrounded by despotism for

centuries, and it will be the farmers of this country that must be the saviors of our Republic, in the coming struggle for equal rights and equitable taxation, and if our Republican institutions are to be perpetuated it is the farmers that must do it. With a sincere prayer that God will infuse them with wisdom and patriotism to meet the emergency, I remain yours etc.

SAMUEL SINNETT.

Muscataine, 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 winter 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 season. I have seen a few strawberry beds and the owners of them will soon 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, grandiflora, etc., in a week or two brush out their wealth of bloom and fragrance, 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 practically 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 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 is 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 gained 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 merchant 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

this year, a bearing grove of ten acres, say 15 years old, would in net proceeds have quadrupled the profits of the best 200 acre farm in old Maryland that was devoted to the culture of corn, wheat, etc.

As soon as I get settled to my work, I will occasionally send you reports of progress of making a home in Florida. With sincere wishes for the welfare of you and yours, I remain,  
B. E. L.  
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 caused 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 fruit-growing, his grounds must be drained; and I 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 bearing point, would commence dying, perhaps with the first crop.

Much can be done for a young orchard by judicious plowing, but when the flush and vigor of youth is passed, the tree will not long endure a redundancy 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 it is unnecessary to discuss their merits or demerits. 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 it.

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 2½ feet deep (3 would be better), and 3 rods apart would be as far as 2½ feet ditches should be.

The work of construction can be greatly facilitated and cheapened by running around the 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 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

no peer as a hedge plant. Millions of those plants are put into hedges every spring and if Mr. Peck has traveled as he speaks of, he must have seen hundreds of miles of hedge that would turn all large stock, though he may not have seen much that had been properly plashed and placed to turn hogs; but if he has seen a few rods of good fence here and there, can he not imitate what he has seen—its growth is vigorous 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.

The bright colored thread on a long line that distance apart and put in with a spade; or a spade way is to draw a 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. Asort 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 proved by experience that they should stand till seven or eight, and where they become 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 3½ feet of the ground, where, in the absence of timber to hold it, there 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 recommendations. 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 the work of both the other officers. I have to 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 changed their law to one officer about 20 years ago, and 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.



## Farm Stock.

### 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 the careful attention, which it justly demands.

It is well known that males chosen from certain families of horses, cattle, sheep 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 prepotency.

It was a remark to the writer of this article by one of the most distinguished breeders of short-horn 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 correct, 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 horses, 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 improvement 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 whosoever 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.

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 cattle in a very short time. The only safe rule is not to allow stock of any kind in a young grove or timber-belt.

It is not so very costly now to fence against cattle and horses (and perhaps they are the worst in damaging trees) since barbed wire has come into general use. I have used barbed wire in winter to fence out stock from groves, and removed it for other use in spring. It is not so much trouble to move a fence of barbed wire as of boards or rails, nor does it damage it 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 raises a nice grove may see his land, in five years, 50 per cent. more saleable if he wants to 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 extent 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 fairly well when raw, and on the first appearance of the disease. How to feed meat does not matter much. It would be better, no doubt, to slaughter the animal and serve in rations, though cheaper to kill the creature and allow

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 corn. 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.

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 management of all kinds of farm stock. We 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 us that to mix salt and pure hard wood ashes in equal proportions of weight, combined by barely enough water to make of them a solid mass, become a most attractive relish for all domestic animals.

Farmers, therefore, should have several troughs or water-tight boxes at points where they would have their flocks and herds resort. These troughs, or boxes, should have an elevation suited to the convenience of the horse, ox, cow or sheep, and they should be made a strongly fixed and permanent institution. It will be necessary to roof them carefully, 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 particularly attractive to animals, because they can get it in very small quantities by diligent licking. Care should, therefore, be observed in so blending and mixing the ingredients that a solid mass shall be formed, not easily broken by the animal or dissolved by the changing seasons.

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 preparation, but save many a vexatious tramp to bring home animals which have been by various means enticed to wander."

### Sucking Cows.

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* from Labette, Kansas, uses the following contrivance to prevent cows from sucking themselves. "Cows may be cured of the habit of sucking themselves by the use of two sticks long enough to reach from the butts of the horns to the back of the shoulders. Cut notches in both ends of the sticks and secure one end of each to the base of your cow's horns. Then pass a rope around her body just back of her fore-legs. Fasten the other ends of the sticks to this rope by means of knots about midway of each side. I will pay for all the milk the cow gets when the above directions are followed."

### 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 not considered epidemic in sheep. Various 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, over-driving, 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 about 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, and in the course of twelve hours abortion will have taken place. By way of treatment, prevention is the most important part; and prevention consists in avoiding the causes which we have mentioned. As a peculiarity occurring after abortion, we would mention that the wool

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

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

Again and again we have been called upon to answer the question: "What is the difference, if any, between full-blood, pure-blood, and thoroughbred, as applied to live stock?" and as often we have answered, there is really no difference. All these terms are used to denote purity of blood. When applied to horses, the term thoroughbred, by common consent, has come to be recognized as the name of a peculiar 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 particular breed. There are, perhaps, purely-bred, or well-bred, or full-blood Clydesdales, 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 Journal*.

### 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 straight-backed, 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 valuable part of the carcass. I detest to see hooks too wide apart; they should correspond with the other proportions of the body. A level line 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 the shoulder blade to the head should be well-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 ribbing home, with tucked-up flank, always denote 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.—*McCombie's Cattle and Cattle Breeders*.

## Poultry.

### Poultry Notes.

There is quite as much difference in the disposition of hens, as there is in people. Some will 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 some smaller breed makes usually admirable 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. Cured is an excellent thing to feed the chick.—*Chr. Western Rural*.

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

### Nests.

In making nests, do not use any material which will soon pack down close, for such nests become solid, damp, and good harbors for lice. Bearing this in mind it is not difficult to tell what materials to use. Chaff, sawdust, spent 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 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 making the nests for setting, hens, make them on the ground, or as near it as possible, to keep them from getting too dry. If this cannot be done, put a fresh sod in the bottom of the boxes before making the nests, and remember, also, that it is very poor economy to make your nests or nesting boxes too small, as many of our farmers and others do.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

A London editor says that the hen's don't do near the damage in the garden that women do throwing sticks at them.

Keep chickens in the orchard. They will clean up the rotten fruit, hunt up the curculio, and destroy the larvae 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; subscribe for and study one or more of the 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 management. 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*.

## Miscellaneous.

### 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.

### 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 season, 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 corn may reasonably be expected. But whether 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.

Leroy, Kansas.

### From Champlain, N. Y.

EDITORS FARMER:—Will you kindly give me information regarding the relative value of the lands, 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 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 satisfactory 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

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 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. Co., has an experimental forest tree nursery at this place in which the adaptability of various kinds of timber to our climate and soil is tested by actual trial. During the past summer we were both surprised and gratified 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 exceeds that for precocity. At a late meeting 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 is 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 as 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 beginning to make serious inquiry as to the cause of the injustice.

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 necessities of life for fifty per cent. less than they could then, they are assessing the people to pay these immense salaries which they received in prosperous times.—*Western Rural*.

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 impossible to say at what age a boy becomes conscious that his trousers-legs are too short, and is anxious about the part in his hair. In fact, a boy is a hard subject to get a moral from.



MARCH 26 1879.

## 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.

Olathe, Kansas.

## 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 tree-root 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, pestiferous, 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 that 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 using by all classes, I have yet to hear the first complaint; indeed, it is mostly preferred to all 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 nothing.

A. MAITLAND.

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 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 farmer's journal, carefully kept, or one the sons may be encouraged to keep while small boys on the farm, may give them an interest in farm life and farm work. Farmers must make farming agreeable and pleasant to their sons so as to overcome the seemingly slow progress they make financially. Young farmers, almost of necessity, will find farming a slow process to 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: Commenced reaping wheat July 8th and reaped with a sickle seven days; in 1837 began to reap wheat July 17th and reaped nine days; in 1839 we cut the harvest with cradles, cutting nine days,

beginning July the 8th; in 1853 I began to cut wheat June 25th; in 1854 we cut the harvest with a McCormick reaper, drawn by four horses; in 1839 we threshed the wheat crop with a machine, having before that time threshed by 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 thermometer on the 4th to be 12° below zero, the 8th at 3° below 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 7° below zero; 3d, 19° below zero; 4th, 21° below zero; 5th, 15° below zero; 6th, 4° below zero; then again Feb. 13th, 3° below zero; Feb. 14th, 12° below zero; 15th, 1° below zero; the 29th 6° below zero. March 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.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Hensley James, of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Poppenoe, Topeka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

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

COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beaty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Miami county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgewick county; A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth county; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin county; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic county; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington county; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee county; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Charles Dabrow, Clay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush county; Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles Wyeth, Minneapolis, Ottawa county; F. M. Wierman, Millard, Morris county; John Andrews, Taron, Adair county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. C. Sprague, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Great Bend, Barton county; C. S. Worley, Kansas, Greenwood county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell county; L. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Huff, Salt Creek, Kearney county; James Paulner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Ellis, Miami county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith county; P. O. Kirwin, J. H. Chandler, Rose, Woodward county; E. E. Williams, Erie, Neosho county; J. O. Vanorsdel, Winfield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; L. S. Fleck, Bunker Hill, Russell county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; W. D. Rippling, Severance, Doniphan county; Arthur Sharp, Girard, Crawford county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; A. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Reno county; S. N. Wood, Cottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland, Keene, Wabawsee county.

## TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGES.

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

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

## To the Patrons of Kansas.

I desire again to call your attention to the importance of electing county deputies, as provided for at the last session of the State Grange.

Under the law and plan adopted for diffusing among the membership and farmers generally, the information necessary to a correct understanding of the purposes of our order, and the means to be employed in their accomplishment, it becomes necessary to have in each county a competent deputy. In the absence of such an officer, the officers of the State Grange find it very inconvenient, in fact, in many instances, impossible to keep up that communication between the subordinate and State Grange necessary to the proper promulgation of the 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, and are doing well. In other localities they seem to think their term of office has expired and are doing nothing, while, in many counties, the office has become vacant, by resignation or otherwise, and in some no appointments have ever been made.

Now I trust the membership will see the importance of taking the action necessary to secure the services of a competent deputy in their respective counties at an early day. Knowing it to be a very difficult matter, in many counties to conform strictly to the requirements of the law providing for the election of deputies, I now here give notice that appointments will be made in counties having no Pomona Grange, upon the recommendation of the majority of Masters of working Granges. Any information relating to the organization of Granges in counties in which no organizations have, as yet, been effected, will be furnished on application to secretary of State Grange.

It has been made the duty of county deputies to take the general supervision of the work of our order in their respective localities (and they have full power to act, in all matters pertaining to their office, in all counties having no acting deputy.)

It is their duty to visit and instruct the Granges in the work of our order—written and unwritten—organize new and revive dormant

Granges; demit members of dormant Granges; collect statistics and report to Secretary of State Grange the amount of business and general condition of our co-operative associations within their jurisdiction.

Lists, giving the name, number and present 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 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 naturally. 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 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 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 combine to serve during recess a cup of coffee or chocolate, 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 be inexpensive, easily carried out, and equally creative of good fellowship. Have grand dinners on grand occasions, and then make the most of them.—Grange Bulletin.

## The One Unceasing Moan.

From all parts of the land the universal cry of distress is heard. Extortion of the railroads. From the surf beaten shores of little Delaware comes up the following plaint, through a letter to the *Husbandmen*, from J. I. Rosa, of Millford, and to the Grange and its action all eyes seem to turn for final relief. The struggle goes painfully on east and west:

"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 do it? I think not, when they all with one exception accept free passes. When will the time come that this system of indirect bribery is done away?

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 Philadelphia at the same rates at which the New York Central railroad offer to carry for beyond 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 might 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 until the monopolies are taught that the people have some rights which they are bound to respect. The Granges in Delaware are almost universally in good condition, the State Lecturer having visited them all this winter and so reports. Our saving through co-operation in the purchase of fertilizers in 1877, was about \$12,000, and the net amount saved in the Millford Grange alone by co-operative buying, was \$585.60 in 1878, so you can see that those who join the Grange for the financial benefits can make it pay if they so will it."

## Advertisements.

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

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

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

## AGENTS READ THIS

We will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address BERNARD & Co., Marshall, Mich.

## Amber Sugar Cane Seed.

\$4.50 per bushel, 25 cents per pound, mailed. S. H. DOWNS, Seeds and Agricultural Implement Dealer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Jerusalem Artichokes.

As food for Hogs, nothing better or cheaper can be found. From 1000 to 1500 bushels to the acre are easily raised. Circulars giving full information sent free. JOHN C. HENNESSEY, La Salle, La Salle Co., Ills.

## LEADVILLE TENTS

WAGON COVERS

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO. CHICAGO.

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

## Poultry and Eggs.

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

## Solomon Valley Poultry Yards,

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

## CORN PLANTERS.

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

## Auctioneer.

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

## PUBLIC SALES,

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

## Stock Sales a Speciality

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

H. G. EVANS.

## STOLEN,---\$25 Reward.

Stolen from the subscribers living in Topeka, Kansas, a bay horse, 15 hands high, 7 years old, black mane and tail, in good order, single harness marks, hair rubbed off both sides of neck by lines. I offer \$25 reward for the horse, and \$25 reward for the thief. G. W. BURGE, Topeka, Kansas.

## FOR SALE.

A handsome Norman Messenger Stallion, weighs 1600 pounds, dappled jet black, 6 years old, will be sold on reasonable terms. This stallion is one of the finest specimens of a model horse ever brought to the state. Call on or address CHARLES LIVERY STABLE, Quincy St., Topeka, Kansas.

## WATER! WATER!

## FARMERS ATTENTION

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

## BERKSHIRE PIGS

—AT THE—

## COLLEGE FARM.

A grand lot 6 to 7 months old, of highly prized Sallie, St. Bridge, and Lady Leonidas families, and the get of such noted boars as British Sovereign II, 533, Cardiff Surprise 1865, and others. These pigs we offer at very low prices. Also a few

## ESSEX PIGS

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

## 1517 Head of the Famous Ohio Improved

CHESTER SWINE sold and shipped into the various States and Canada, for breeding purposes, in one year. A few years ago the dark hogs were in great demand, but within a year there has been a reaction. As a result, the following is a sample of what is being received from different parts of the country: Ohioville, Beaver Co., Pa.—Jan. 3d, 1879.—Mr. L. B. Silver, Cleveland, O.; Sir—Please send me price list of your "Ohio Improved Chester Swine." I want to get a pair of pigs in the spring, or may be more than one. I think your breed of swine will take here now well, for the people are about tired of the Black hogs. Yours, truly, H. D. DAWSON. Send stamp for description and price list of early spring pigs and fancy poultry. Address L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O. P. S. Under date of January 14th; Mr. Dawson ordered two pairs, with a part of the price enclosed. I am also receiving orders from many others for this favorite breed. L. B. SILVER.

## Breeder's Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALL BROS., At A & B, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 1/2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

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

## Physician.

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

## Dentist.

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

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

## Durham Park Herds

ALBERT CRANE, BREEDER OF

## Short-Horn Cattle

—AND—

## Berkshire Pigs,

Durham Park, Marion Co., Kansas.

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

## Shannon Hill Stock Farm

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

G. W. GLICK, Kansas.

WM. DAVIS, Breeder of

Pure Bred Poultry,

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochins, Partridge Cochins, White Cochins, La Fleche, White Dorking, Black Hamburg, Plymouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown Leghorns, Louden, Crevecoeur, Pekin Ducks, Fantail Pigeons. Eggs from Buff Cochins and White Dorkings \$8.00 per dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen. Send for Catalogue.

GEO. M. CHASE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, BREEDER OF

Thoroughbred English

Berkshire Pigs.

—ALSO—

Dark Brahma and White Leghorn Chickens.

None but first-class stock shipped.

## LOOK HERE!

Choice Short-Horns

FROM THE

Kentucky Blue Grass Regions.

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

Thirty-Five head of Young Short-Horns,

Including about 30 bulls—some of them ready for service—a choice lot of cows and heifers, also 4 good Kentucky Jacks and a few No. 1, Berkshire Pigs. Have been breeding and shipping for 10 years, think I know what you want, and have the stock to suit you, among my deep-colored rich-red, short horns, whose ancestors are from the best herds.

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

A. J. BAYNE.



















## Farm Letters.

## 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 forty 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 country west, the eastern part of our state would develop more rapidly.

J. H. W.

## 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 damaged. 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.

Peach 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 scolding about the barbarous, murderous and foolish thinning out of tree-tops that is now going on in this country.

WM. CUTLER.

## From Russell County.

Seeing that the FARMER is devoted to the interest of all its patrons, and knowing that information 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 governed by the law in force at the time he took his claim?

There was but a small amount of fall wheat sown in this section owing to the dry weather, consequently farmers are busy at this time putting in spring wheat and oats. It is hard to determine whether a great deal of fall wheat will amount to anything, the ground being so dry that it makes slow progress, and should the drought continue much longer, it must result seriously to the most favorable prospects.

This part of Russell county is sparsely settled as yet, not being organized into school districts, but it is fast filling up.

H. E. BOOMHOVER.

The question of the timber claim has not been adjudicated, but it is the opinion of the land officer at Topeka, that you will have to comply with the terms prescribed by the original law; the change in the law not affecting contracts previously entered into.

## From Sumner County.

Being a reader of the Kansas FARMER and seeing no letters from this county, I take the liberty 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.

Farmers, 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 already. But the ground is too dry for anything to sprout, as we have had no rain this year.

The old farmers east of us say the indications are very good for crops of every kind this year. It will be the means of much rejoicing if their 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 eagerly forward to a brilliant career as tillers of the soil. Set down in the middle of an apparently 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 fifteen or twenty smoking chimneys within the radius of a mile, and could hear the cocks crowing from as many barnyards. But when the 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.

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, are high—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.

## Manhattan, Riley County.

Weather generally favorable for farm work. The farmers are putting in a considerable breadth of Odesa or grass wheat. The ground where plowed in the fall is in excellent order for sow-

ing or drilling. The winter wheat came out 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 speaking, 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 got three cents. The corn crop has proved shorter and of poorer quality than was at first anticipated. Price in Manhattan, 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 manslaughter. An effort will be made to have the Institute re-adapted and again incorporate the Institute with the regular exercises of the college, as in past years.

The "Old Settlers" have just had their annual gathering of feasting, toasting, songs and interesting reminiscences. Measures are being taken to write up the history, &c. up to 1860, while the necessary facts and incidents are still remembered.

The spring emigration is already pouring in, while considerable inquiry is being made for improved farms and lands within the older settled parts of the state. The opportunities for persons of some little means to make desirable purchases in improved farms and other real estate was probably never better than they are now.

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. MARLOTT.

## From Clay County.

March 8.—March has come to us with the voice of spring. Plowing began to steady work two weeks ago, and though the severe wintry snap of last week froze the ground two or three inches still the ardent plowman plowed on. Even the advent of March, in true lion fashion, stayed not the sowing of wheat. In this county the area of spring wheat grows yearly less by degrees, and the varieties limited to "Odessa," which simply means that we have only winter wheat here nowadays. The varieties of winter wheat are the old "Red May" and "White Blue Stem," with "Faint" and some "Clawson" for new. The fields sown before Sept. 20th look promising, 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 generally in good condition, feed being abundant. Still it makes the flesh quiver to see so many cattle and young horses wintered in storm and calm at a huge straw stack, and sheltered by a wire fence with regulation bars. Two table-spoonsful of ground—or whole—linseed, 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-and-at-it spirit seems everywhere to prevail. Immigrants keep coming, and if inquiries are an index, the rush during the coming months must be unparalleled. In Clay county there is room for all enterprising farmers and capitalists, and will be found in every respect fully equal to the many bright counties in the fair realm of Kansas.

A. M.

## Augusta, Butler County.

Our cold winter days are gone and the warm spring sun is shining. The green grass is beginning to peep from its hiding place. The wheat has thrown off its yellow coat, and dressed in beautiful green so pleasing to the eye of every farmer, you know then we are all feeling happy. Though our winter was severe, stock generally has done well. I fed a few hundred sheep this winter and have only a lost three. I did this without sheds and my ewes are fat and my weathers are good mutton. I have had some sheep in other states, but never had them do so well as in Kansas. I calculate on getting 8 or 10 lb. of wool to the head, which will pay me well for feed and time. If sheep pay as well as cattle why not invest in them instead of cattle? They are much easier handled. One boy 12 years old can handle 1000, head easier than a man can one old Texas longhorn. Then there is no danger of getting run over, kicked or horned.

There is a disease in the horse stock in this section similar to big head.—The first indication is stiffness, then lame in one foot and sometimes two. After a while you can discover an 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's work on the horse does not describe the disease. I have been feeding pretty heavy on the German Millelt, and I had an Iowa neighbor to tell me the other day that it was the millelt. Here I shall ask: Is there any danger in the millelt? And how can it cause the head to enlarge and also the jaws? The millelt I feed to my horses and cows was cut before the seed matured. Herefore I let it get entirely ripe. I have heard a good many speak against feeding millelt 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 eligible to register. And by whom is such register kept, and by what authority. Commencing with a scrub, by proper crossing with a thoroughbred, 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 their qualities to their off-spring without varieties, or any exceptions, they are styled thoroughbred. This requires a long course of careful 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 they did not come to time, we concluded to come down a peg and invest in a pair of gloves and overshoes; but as the time passed and none of the D. S. put in appearance, we changed our mind and made ourselves happy by imagining how we would look in "billed shirts," but this pretty bubble has also burst, and now we will be happy if we get sufficient stamps to purchase a new overcoat.—we have the rag—to attach a much needed patch on that portion of our apparel which occupies the chair.—Morris Tribune.

## Advertisements.

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

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

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

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

HOUGHTON GOOSEBERRIES. \$15.00 per Thousand. C. BISHOP, Prop'r, Hutchinson Nursery, Hutchinson, Kansas.

EVERGREENS & LARCHES. Two to three feet high, twice transplanted, \$25 per 1000. Two and three year Seedlings, 5 to 9 inches, \$25 per 1000. My Evergreens are all Nursery-grown, well rooted and thrifty trees. Price List free. Address D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Ill.

EARLY RICHMOND CHERRY TREES. Nice, spreading, 5 to 7 feet, \$12.50 per 100; 3 1/2 to 5 feet, nice trees, \$10 per 100; per 1,000, 10 per cent off. Also Wild Cherry, Sweet Cherry, Blackberry, all the approved varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, etc. Boxes at cost. HENRY AVERY, Burlington, Iowa.

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

## FRUIT TREES!

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

BALDWIN CITY NURSERY. ELEVENTH YEAR. We have a good supply of Apple, Pear, 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, \$10 per 1000. 10,000 Kitting Blackberry, \$7 per 1000. 10,000 Rubus, \$18 per 1000. 1000 Blackberry, \$5 per 1000. Large lot of 1 and 2 year Concord and Ives seedling Grape Vines, cheap. Send for Catalogue. W. PLASKET, Baldwin City, Kansas.

## Small Fruit Plants

RASPBERRY PLANTS.....\$5.00 per 1000  
RASPBERRY PLANTS.....3.50 " 1000  
ASPARAGUS.....4.00 " 1000  
RUBUS.....10.00 " 1000  
For small lots send a list of what you want and let me price it. Address  
A. G. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kansas.

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

## Red Cedars and Forest Seedlings.

Red Cedars, small size, \$5 per 1000; Red Cedars, 6 to 9 inches, \$6 per 1000; Red Cedars 9 to 12 inches, \$7.50 per 1000. A few hundred beautiful grown Red Cedars 2 to 4 feet, in lots of 12 and less, 25 cents each, in lots of 100, \$2.50. Fruit Tree Seedlings at \$5 per 1000; also Maple, Dogwood, Elm, White Ash, and Red Bud seedlings cheap. Apple Trees, first-class two-year-old at 65 cents. Concord Grape Vines at \$15 per 1000. Raspberry plants at \$5 per 1000. Address  
Bailey & Handford, Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

## Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry

## ROOT GRAFTS.

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 currant cuttings, Hedge plants, pear and plum seedlings, Mahaleb and Hazard cherry stocks. Prepared apple seed for immediate planting. 500,000 No. 1 Hedge Plants at \$1.15 per M. Send at once for list and prices.

JOHN RIORIAN, Nurserymen, Bloomington, Ill.

## TREES! TREES! TREES! TREES!

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

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

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

## P. P. PHILLIPS,

Park Nursery, LAWRENCE, - - - KANSAS.

## FIVE-TON

WAGON \$50 SCALES,

Don't say hauling. Judge for yourself. Send for book. All in it and send. Address

JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

## Apple Trees,

## SEED POTATOES!!

Iowa, and other kinds, write to MOSELEY, BELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

## BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER,

THE ONLY ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL WIRE CHECK ROWER 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 farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:

Only single ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose.

Will plant more perfectly, and more in check. There is no side draft. Will throw the wire off at the end of the field.

The operator does not have to get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field. It is very easy to work and understand. It is durable in all its parts. Will work on any planter, as now made.

CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

Only Double Ring Invented. CHAMPION HOG RINGER, RINGS and HOLDER.

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

Only single ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose.

And Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer. This is the only single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings, which close with the joints together in the flesh, causing it to decay, and to keep the hog's nose sore.

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

## Kansas Queen! Kansas Queen!

BUY ONLY THE

## Kansas Queen Breaker,

Made Especially For Kansas Sod.

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

## BUY NO OTHER.

## North Topeka Plow Co.,

Manufacturers of

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

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

North Topeka Plow Co., NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS.

## LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

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. Upon these lands we have applied in a single season \$20,000 worth of PURCHASED fertilizers, a fact which exhibits the magnitude of our operations.

## THE STOCK SEEDS

From which all our crops are grown on all the farms, are produced on Bloomsdale, the Pennsylvania farm, and under the daily scrutiny of the proprietors are thoroughly culled of all departures from the true type, and produce crops of such purity of strain as to warrant us in declaring that NONE ARE SUPERIOR, AND FEW are equal. Varied soils and climates, system of cultivation, drying houses, steam machinery, implements and appliances generally, demonstrate our ability to produce large and varied stocks of seeds of the purest quality, at the very lowest price. All who desire good seeds, should purchase LANDRETH'S!

If your merchant does not keep them, write for them. Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

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