THE KANSAS FARMER.

E. E. EWING, Editor and Proprietor,

Forest Trees.

According to my promise I will now tell the readers of the FARMER how I succeeded in forest tree culture last year. The three acres of black walnut which was planted in the fall of 1878 came up last spring nicely in spite of the dry weather. I planted them in hills, two nuts in each hill, in rows the same distance apart as corn. When about two inches high I began cultivating with a two horse cultivator, and found them much nicer than corn to cultivate. Went over them five times during the season, and left them positively clean of weeds at the last plowing in August. They are now about one foot high, and while in leaf were beautiful indeed. The only thing now that bothers me is there are two trees in nearly every hill, and I must destroy one that the other may have a good chance to grow, as they are not readily transplanted.

Of cottonwood cuttings I put out two acres but was not so successful with them on account of the extremely dry weather directly after they were put out, nevertheless the first half acre put out did well, and I secured a good stand. They are now on an average as high as my head and thrifty. For a quick growth the cot-tonwood is the tree. And to those who have no timber shelter for stock, I can recommend them. I put them the same distance apart as before mentioned.

For a shelter screen for stock, I think it is better to plant six or eight rows of cottonwood directly around the place intended for the future stock lot. At the same time, or afterward, I would plant six or eight rows of Scotch pine, American spruce, or our native red cedar. These will furnish a wind screen after the cottonwood trees are large enough for use, when they may be cut away and used for fuel or eth-

Of ash I have about five thousand which are about eight inches tall, and are yet in nursery rows. They came very well from seed I gathered in the forest near home and planted in the

With acorns and hickory nuts I have not succeeded so well, although I have, perhaps, about five hundred of each. The trouble was, the seed was defective, as they did not come, on account of drouth. I did not get a good stand, but shall try it again next year.

fore. Should be raised in nursery rows as they transplant safely, and considerable of the seed is apt to lie in the ground till the second year. They only grow about six inches high the first season, in ordinary soil. The seed ripens in October, as does ash, and should be gathered and planted then, but may be kept till spring by packing in moist sand.

Box elder I have lots of, and they are of rapid growth. They will grow from seed or cuttings, but are much more easily propagated from seed than otherwise. Mine from seed attained an average heighth of about 14 inches. They are as easily transplanted as any tree, and as sure to grow as a cabbage. Grow very rapid for the first five or six years, after which they do not give as good satisfaction as some other trees in regrrd to growth. They are of dense foliage, therefore are good where shade is desired.

Osage orange I did not try, but am going to this year. I have a good deal of faith in it as a forest tree, on account of the durability of its the rabbits would hurt them; but in that I was wood. It will not be many years when fence posts will be in great demand, and since barbed wire is coming so universally into use, posts of them, and, strange to say, they never touched much smaller size can be used to advantage. one of the 7,000 young apple trees that were In my mind the osage is one of the trees to fill treated. This preparation is very inexpensive this demand.

ene in Kaness, but gave me such satisfaction for in the fall, if some one will remind me of fuel in northwestern Iowa, that I shall try it to it, if I live, I shall cheerfully respond. some extent this sesson.

As to evergreens, I have as yet tried only the Scotch pine, American spruce, red cedar and white pine. All giving moderate satisfaction, but the red cedar is doing the best. A great many of my cedars I got along the bluffs on the streams near home. But of evergreens I cannot say as I do of other trees I have mentioned, i. e. "raise them yourselves" because one gives his name, "r cannot very successfully raise evergreens from . I did not expect, before trial, to receive such



THE NEW 'w'RIGHT CORN PLANTER.

ty of raising them. Mine I got of D. Hill, can only be justly appreciated, yet I do not 1876. They did not grow much that year, but whose advertisement appears in the FARMER and whom I believe to be honest, having dealt with him for many years to my satisfaction.

To all farmers, especially prairie farmers, I say raise trees. First, plant those handlest, or free of cost. Afterwards, others you may desire to try. You will never regret it.

LORENZO ALLARD.

Lawndale, Kas.

A Letter from Samuel Stoner to Brother Farmers.

interesting and instructive to the farming community, and why should it not be? There are hundreds of the best and some of the most intheir experience which they have gained by patient toil and close observation, and an incentive to bring such out will greatly help and benefit all. I am glad the FARMER has taken the initiatory steps in this direction by sending the farmer in the state who has not some time or other made discoveries which if he would comhave found it out by hard knocks and patient

The writer has made several useful dsscoveries in his lifetime; among others, is one in particular which he had often thought of communicating to the press, at the proper time, for the benefit of others, but for the want of time, or proper facilities for so doing, has deferred it. It is a simple preparation to prevent rabbits from gnawing fruit trees, and at the same time promotes the vigor and healthfulness of the trees, and keeps borers and other insects from attacking them also. It has been worth hundreds of dollars to me, and I doubt not it being worth that to many others, if they knew it.

Some six or seven years ago I had a small nursery of about 7,000 apple trees, and, if I remember rightly, a man and two boys went over them, and some 300 or 400 in a young orchard, in about a day. There were some young cottonwoods in the same nursery, which I was propagating, that I did not treat, as I did not think mistaken, as they girdled them as high as they could reach, and ruined nearly every one of and nearly every farmer has most of it on hand, White er gray willow have not been tried by and should I forget to give it at the proper time

I was highly pleased with the communication worth many times the subscription price of the paper. The only fault I find is that Experimenter did not give his name. Though we live hundreds of miles spart, yet we want to become acquainted with each other, which we can easily do through the FARMER, if each one separately.

feel insensible to the cordial welcome and kind they nearly all lived. The Rocky Mountain words received from friend Baldwin and others. locusts ate the leaves off of them about the last of I will just here say, in this connection, that my August, but it did not seem to do them any permanger and shelter is not near all of my inven- manent injury; for I transplanted them in the tion to facilitate the feeding and sheltering of spring of 1877, on my timber culture claim, and of which you can procure the seeds easily and all kinds of stock, from chickens, pigs, calves, they lived well, but did not grow much that yearlings, up to large cattle, horses, mules, or year. But in 1878 they made from two to three sheep, whereby they can feed themselves of feet linear growth, and a few grew four feet both grain and hay from the same shelter, and They did not grow so much last year, but have can go in and out at pleasure, and have a con- kept healthy all the time. I set out about three stant supply of grain or ground feed before acres of white ash in the spring of 1878 that them, to last for weeks at a time without re- have done finely. I also planted white ash plenishing or wasting. But the little shelter, seeds, obtained from Misseuri, in rows 102 feet alone, described in the FARMER, I consider one apart, on my timber claim, in the spring of I must congratulate the FARMER on the cor- of the greatest inventions of the age, for farm- 1877, averaging two or three inches apart in respondent department, which is becoming more ers, considering their cost. For granaries alone, the rows. They were sprouted rather too much they are worth thousands of dollars, as they when planted, and the ground being very dry, can be put up right at the machine when they they did not come up well; but there were enare wanted, by simply taking stout poles ten or ough to leave one tree, the next spring, every telligent farmers of the state, who never put twelve feet long; set the lower end in the four feet, and take out about one half. Those their pen to paper to communicate the result of ground, or against stone, some three feet apart, trees have also lived and grown well. and raise the center up like rafters, high enough I planted over 18 acres with white ash seeds so a man can walk straight up under them. Set in the spring of 1879, in rows 101 feet apart, props three or four feet long up under the mid- and about an inch apart in the rows. They dle of the rafters on each side, then cover with came up moderately well, but the dry, hot any kind of refuse boards or poles, just to keep winds and drifting sands beat and dried them paper and blanks to write on, which make it the straw from falling through, and lay pieces up until I lost all of them by midsummer, of scantling on the ground to lay your floor on; Last year was the worst on young trees we have also line up against the inside of the props with had since I came here in the fall of 1875. flooring up to the rafters; throw on the strew municate to the press, others would be greatly from the machine, then sweep out and you are last spring. I lost many of the green ash duready for your grain, and will require no sacks, ring the drouth. I got the black and blue ash as you can carry it from the machine in bas- from Bloomington, Ill., and the green ash from toil, and let others do the same, as it don't pay, kets, or wheel it in wheelbarrows, and deposit Geo. H. Wright, Sioux City, Iowa. They were or benefit me any, to make it known. This your grain in the dry, where you can keep it from one to two feet high. Honey locust I got to grow without trouble should not be our aim and object in life, to live for months, if need be, without having to load I got some seeds on the Medicine river of a from seed which only cost me the trouble to for self alone. We should endeavor to do, or it in wagons and haul to expensive granaries. efited and the world made better by our having you are not tempted to sell because you have very firm, solid and heavy wood. The trees price he offers you.

These inexpensive granaries can be made any desired length, to hold from one to two thousand bushels, with doors at each end for convenience and ventilation, besides the sharp angles on each side of the props under the rafter can be utilized for calves and pigs, which will also, in a measure, keep the mice and rats from the grain. The straw can also be saved and fed out as wanted.

Imagine one of these inexpensive granaries at the threshing floor of "Experimenter,' to scoop his flax seed into, where he will scarcely lose a grain, and where he can hold it until the price suits him, and where he can also keep his fanning-mill. This is only one of the many ases to which my shelter can be put.

Keep on, friends and brother farmers, with your communications, and I will promise to do SAMUEL STONER. Lar.caster, Atchison Co., Kansas.

Tree Experience. No. 5.

BY B. P. HANAN.

DECIDUOUS FOREST TREES.

I have planted either in nursery rows, or in on flax culture. Such and kindred articles are about twenty acres this spring. I have propagated the most of my trees-some from cut- ling cottonwoods. Now all are doing nicely. tings, some from seeds, and a few from sprouts, and I got a few small ones from the forests on the Medicine river, and I bought some.

I shall briefly notice each species and variety

I brought five hundred white ash, one year

Or if you are not so fortunate as to have one, I do not know its botanical name, but it is a The driver can throw his entire weight on one this man's or that man's sacks, and must take the grow about as fast as walnut trees, and quite straight. It seems suited to our soil and may be valuable as a forest tree.

The European Mountain Ash does not do well with me.

Langdon, Reno Co., Kas.

In Favor of Shelter Belts.

We have had an unusually dry and pleasant winter,-neither snow or rain; but two cold spells and they of but few days duration. Corn is mostly sold in the east end of the county to feeders. Fat hogs are nearly all sold or slaughtered except those that are following cattle. Stock of all kinds are healthy and doing well. Wheat is looking splendidly, roots firmly in the ground, leaves green and generally covering the ground like a carpet. Many farmers have been and are stirring oat ground, and some are breaking prairie. Some already have planted potatoes and set onions.

I notice your correspondent, H. C. Webb, asks to hear from others in relation to hedge. Seven years ago I set a mile of hedge of the osage orange on my farm from plants of my own raising. The plants made a splendid growth the first season, but during the winter, gophers, moles, mice and rabbits destroyed a majority of them. For three years thereafter I gave the permanent forest, more or less trees every spring hedge up as lost; getting tired of seeing what since 1876 until this time, and intend to plant was trying to live I cleaned them out with a hoe, and next season filled the gaps with seed-I beg leave to differ with Mr. Webb in regard to "marring the beauty of a farm with overgrown hedge," "shutting it out from view," &c. In central Kansas we are destitute of timber save harrow belts along the streams, consequently are subject to strong north and south seed without some experience. These I would kind words of commendation in behalf of my old, from my nursery at Clark City, Mo., and break their force and protect growing crops. If without license. Some of these are quit buy of some reliable man who makes a special-feed-rack and shelter, as after trial their merits set them in nursery rows here, in the spring of farmers would generally adopt the plan of inent in churches and leading citizens.

planting on their north and south lines, a hedge or two or more rows of cottonwood or other forest trees closely, and allow them to grow, only trimming on the inside, I think it would be but a few years before we would find a vast difference in the effect of the wind upon our crops and soil. I have adopted this plan, and now have a double row of trees growing around 110 acres, and intend to continue setting as fast as I bring my land into cultivation. Already visitors have named my place "Venango Park" -I accept it, and will try to make it so in fact. If strangers wish to know what is being done "inside" let them come through the "gate" in the proper manner, and the "owner" will show them the "labor of the husbandman."

When I plant more hedge I intend to try planting the seed where the hedge is to grow and shall prepare the hedge row by turning the furrows from the center, and plant in the dead furrow, for the reason that our soil is dry, and a ridge will throw the water away from the plants -the dead furrow will retain it. Moles and gophers will work in a ridge, but will avoid a dead furrow. It is as easy to cultivate the plants in a continuous row as in a seed bed.

Venango, Ellsworth Co., Kas. The New (w) Right Corn Planter.

Affording space in this issue to an illustration of the above named implement, it is only becoming that we should detail the advantages claimed by the manufacturers for it over other corn planters. The chief and peculiar merits

For simplicity, sterngth, ease and perfection of its working capacity, light draught and ease on horses' necks-it has no equal.

From one to any number of grains desired, can be dropped with regularity and certainty. The stroke of the lever is short, and the rotary movement of the seed plates positive and easy, cannot be made to catch or lock. The spring tilting cut off valve and knock working independently of each other, insures the certain discharge of the corn. The open heel check valve deposits the corn in the heel of the shoe in plain view of the dropper and driver, and by a simple device scatters the corn sufficiently—a peculiar feature in the New (w) Right-the dropper and driver can see the number of grains and exactly where the corn is deposited.

The heel of the shoe is taken for the checkrow guide, and the view of the corn at the same point. The center swivel coupling insures the independent action of the front or the runner frame of the wheels in passing over obstructions, furrows or uneven ground.

It is the only planter in which either runner runner without leaving his seat. By use of the compound flexible lever, the driver has the entire control of the planter. A boy twelve years old can operate it while the team is in motion. 1st, Regulate its depth of planting desired, and permitting the flexible action of the runner frame. 2d, Lock runner frame down rigid at any depth. 3d, Lock the runner frame up fer transportation, or turning about in the field.

The most simple and perfect drill attachment, and can be placed on the Planter in the

Barnes, Haworth and Berrien Checkrowers and other mechanical devices for checkrowing or drilling corn can be operated as successfully on the New (w) Right Rotary as on any of the

slide drop planters. This corn planter is now manufactured at Cambridge City, Indiana, by the Cambridge City Agricultural & Machine Works, who make a variety of agricultural implements. Write

The following was evidently uttered by a true farmer: "The country home can be made very pleasant by fixing up the yards and houses more than they now are. Farmers should be without debts, and then they can make farm life very pleasant. The farmer should read and study several hours every day. He should have good laborers, and have them understand that his interests is theirs. Plenty of reading matter should be kept on hand at all times. Instead of straight lines about the place devote more space to landscape gardening. The keepof good stock will always add to the pleasure of farming. Farmers get out and interchange views with each other."

The grand jury of Fort Wayne, Indiana, has caused great excitement by returning 30 inwinds. We need in summer something to dictments against druggists for retailing liquors break their force and protect growing crops. If without license. Some of these are quite prom-

farm Stock.

Contagious Animal Diseases.

Although pleuro-pneumonia among cattle has been known, and proved to be more or less destructive, in this country for many years, it has thus far been confined to the extreme eastern section. Massachusetts, by her wise action of our poultry for the eight years just past, when it first appeared here, stamped out the have had no stylish buildings or fancy fenced in disease at a comparatively small cost, thereby lots. Our hen-house is such as any farmer can averting serious loss to her stock-breeders. For build, consisting of four walnut posts set in the some time the disease has prevailed in parts of ground about two feet deep, fourteen feet apart New York and New Jersey, and it has recently each way; floor, one-and-a-half feet from the appeared in Pennsylvania. Its spread and ground at one end and twe-and-one-half at the progress towards the west, where, once fastened upon our immense herds, it would be practically impossible to eradicate it, have awakened great

The subject of creating a national board of commissioners for the suppression of infectious and contagious diseases of animals, has been brought to the attention of congress by a communication from Secretary Sherman, who states that the questions arising from the prevalence of this disease have caused much embarrass ment to the treasury department. Some fifty pages are devoted to the subject. The secretary says that pleuro-pnenmonia has never originated in this country-has always been imported-and gives the existing laws and regulations upon the subject. The exports of cattle from this country, during the last six years, were valued at \$22,901,232. The secretary briefly sums up the conclusions arrived at by the department, as follows:

- 1. Pleuro-pneumonia is a contagious, infec tious lung fever in neat cattle, and as readilly communicated among them as small-pox among
- 2. It has never developed de novo in this country, but has always been introduced by contagion.
- 3. It may be prevented by inoculation; but that remedy is not to be thought of in this country under present conditions.
- 4. It has a period of incubation from nine to sixty days, usually not exceeding forty, and its symptoms, when developed, are easily distinguiskable by experts from those of other dis-
- 5. The only proper method of suppressing the disease in the United States, is by the destruction of all diseased or exposed cattle.
- 6. No contagious pleuro-pneumonia now exists, or has ever existed, in any state west of the Alleghany mountains.
- 7. It does not now exist in the United States on or near the boundary of Canada or in the Dominion of Canada.
- 3. The disease now exists in the eastern part of New York, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and possibly in parts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia.
- 9. The general course of tame cattle is from the west to the east.
- 10. At the present time, with ordinary care, cattle may pass from the western states-which almost exclusively furnish cattle for exportation-into Canada, and through Canada, Portland and Boston to foreign ports, without danger of infection.
- 11. With proper restrictions against contact with other cattle near the seaboard, cattle may pass from the western states to the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for exportation without danger of infection.
- 12. State and municipal regulations are no to be relied upon to prevent the importation and spread of the disease, or to effect its extir-
- 13. Stringent quarantine regulations are es sential to the protection of this country against its introduction
- duty it shall be to investigate all reports of the existence of disease, to collect information respecting it, and report to some department for publication, is essential to efficient action on the subject.
- 15. Authority in such commission to cooperate with state and municipal authorities in preventing and eradicating disease by supplying money out of the appropriations by congress for the purpose would be effective, and is in accordance with the acts of congress in regard to the national board of health.
- 16. The authority in such board to promptly isolate and slaughter infected and diseased cattle, wherever found, and to award compensation to the owners, would be an effective agency to extirpate the disease.
- It is for congress to consider the policy and legality of conferring such power.
- A bill drawn in accordance with these conclu sions was presented to the house, February 23d. by Mr. Le Fevre, and congress can confer no greater boon on the agricultural interests of the country than by promptly perfecting and enacting it. It provides for a commission to consist of the commissioner congriculture, as president, the secretary of the treasury, and the secretary of state—the president to receive one hundred dollars a month, the others to serve without pay. The board is to appoint a secretary and veterinary surgeon, the latter to superintend, under direction of the board, all meas ures for suppression of contagious diseases of like it, but will keep tasting it. If so sick they domesticated animals. Provisions are made will not eat, catch them and make them eat two for the co-operation of state and territorial authorities, and the sum of \$100,000 is appropriated for the carrying out of the provisions of copperas every spring. I find ours will not the act. An interest so important in its gen eral bearings upon the welfare of the whole nation, needs the fostering care of the general In closing, will say, that poultry raising can government to the extent of adopting the most not be made a success, without following the have them within one-half a mile in the valley stringent regulations. - Cultivator

Boulery.

Poultry Raising.

In trying to write an article on poultry rais ing for Mr. Marsh's prize so generously offered through the FARMER, I will confine myself to my son experience, as I have had full control other; the siding runs down past the floor to the ground on all sides except on, which will leave a cool place for the fowls under the floor. The floor is placed high to keep rats from gnawing through, and should be tight. Inside the house should be as smooth as possible so as to be easily whitewashed. Perches of sawed lumber are best, placed on a level with each other, and at a sufficient distance from the floor to walk under when cleaning out. A short ladder leading up to them is made by nailing strips about four inches apart on a wide board and fastening up slanting. We put no nests in the roosting house, as it is so apt to get vermin in. The roof would look better if made of shingles. but have found hay to answer every purpose, unless the shingle roof was lathed and plastere under, as shingles give hiding places for lice as well as hay, then we throw off our hay roof in July, and leave it off until September. We find it a very good way to get rid of all vermin and give the house a good airing. I know somwill object to it, saying the fowls will take cold cholera, etc., but we have followed this plan for several years and have had no sickness, and have raised in our house (which is fourteen feet square, and cost \$11) from one to three hundred chickens, and from twenty to eighty turkeys, and success is better than style.

Now, as to breeds. I leave every one to their own choice. I have a mixed lot, the original stock being white leghorns, but have crossed them with several larger breeds. The nests for sitting hens I put out of doors, using boxes, some store boxes and some of our own make. I find they do better on the ground, with the opening on the north or east side. They must be so you can close them up tight to keep out rats, rain, &c, although we have had hens drenched with rain and every egg hatch. The great secret is in having your hens so tame you can move them from one place to another and they will sit where you put them. The nest should be made first of dirt, with a little shore hay, straw, or chaff on top. I give my hens 13 eggs in the spring, and from 13 to 17 (according to the size of the hen,) after it gets warm.

In setting hens on mixed eggs, I have noticed that the dark colored chickens hatch out sever al hours before the white and light colored ones do, so I think it is best to set eggs of just one breed under a hen. We have peach trees around our hen-house, and I place the boxes under them, putting a large stone on each to keep them solid. When sitting I leave them closed until about ten o'clock in the morning then open all at once and feed them corn and oats; if they don't come off to eat I gently lift them off and place them down by the feed, they will soon learn to come off at that time of day, will eat, drink, dust themselves, (I keep a place dug up where it is dry for them to dust in near the sitting boxes,) and go on in less than half them, feeling sure all is right, which I can not if left to come and go as they please. Of course the boxes must have enough cracks in them for plenty of fresh air to go in. The second day after the hatch if pleasant weather, I take them trees, feed a little, then go back and give the brush it over with common lamp oil, put in the tion affords. sun till evening, put in some fresh straw and put in its old place; the hen will return to it with little trouble. When old enough to wean I make them all go in the hen-house to roost.

For feed I use two parts oats and one of corn, ground together, made in dough, and fed in coops made of slats so the old hens can not get in. I try to keep feed in them all the time, and sour milk a good part of the time. We have a large pond of water about sixty feet from our new house, the hens will wade around and round it to catch crawfish, minnows, and all kinds of water insects. We think it is good for them, at least they enjoy it.

I have had some experience with cholera and roup, have never had but one case of the gapes. I took it to the ax, buried it, and that was the cases of roup in the spring. I served them the fourths full of dough, which I think a sure presome asafætida in the dough, place in a trough, and stand in the door of the hen-house, or where they will have to pass it often, they don't or three mouthfuls. Have cured them when they could not stand up. It is best to give some have it (the cholera) when all the neighbors do, if so treated.

old maxim, "Mind your business," for one below, and at good sweet ye

days' neglect may undo a good many day's work. I find it best to keep a small book to keep dates in, and to note down items I would otherwise forget. Also, try and be well acquaint-ed with your hens and their ways, as different nens have different ways as well as people. White and yellow legged chickens are much legged chickens. I suppose their skin is more will cure it.

It is best to keep an account of all eggs sold or eaten, how many set, and how many chickens raised, how many sold, eaten, and kept on the place, and then you can tell if it pays, as accounts and guessing do not always agree. I think Kansas a very good place for poultry raising. So few hard dashing rains, and so many insects, which is well for the farmer to have eaten. There are several other points I would like to mention but think this is long enough already. JENNIE E. S. SIGLER. Hepler, Crawford Co., Kas.

Poultry Diseases.

Fully nine-tenths of the diseases from which fowls suffer are simply and solely caused by vermin. Careful investigation has established this as a fact. The comb of a fewl may be considered its health indicator. The first intimation a close observer of his flock has, is the condition of their combs. Comparatively few birds, in their natural, wild state, die of disease. They have certain ways to keep themselves comparatively free from lice; fifty are not crowded in a space where only twenty-five should be; nature's (bird) laws are not transgressed, and they thrive in health. With domestic fowls it is different: they are crowded together, become lousy, and get the "cholera," roup, canker and various soforths,-none of which would they have if lice were not preying on their bodies,-unless it is roup, which is caused by several things.

To avoid many of these troubles, watch your poultry, and the first time you see a hen moping around or refusing to eat, or one with feathers rumpled up, or comb looking dark blue at the end, pick her up and look for bugs. You will find them. Grease her well (with an ointment made of lard and sulphur) under the wings and over the vent and on the head. Perhaps if you examine the roosts in the henhouse, by taking them up and looking on the under side wherever the ends of the roosts rest on anything, you will be astonished to find the numerous little red lice congregated there These may be termed the chinch of the henhouse, as they torment the fowls at night and return to their hiding places before the fowls leave the roost. The roosts should be frequently washed on all sides with coal oil .- American Farmer.

Apiary.

Selecting a Location for an Apiary.

One of the most important requirements for successful apiary is location. We may have he best hive in use, the best race of bees known for gathering honey, the apiarist may be well dapted to the business, possessing all the knowlege necessary for success, but with a poor location it is still but a poor business.

Comparing it with other departments of farming-what is the choicest dairy of cows, the convenient dairy fixtures, warm stables and a man adapted to the work-without a rich pasan hour, when I can close the doors and leave ture for summer, and good, sweet, rich meadow grass for winter

We can plainly see that the future honey producers of America will be men who make it their special business; they should not be encumbered with so much other business that away some distance from the box under the their first swarms have to hang on a bush all increase of population, but by the progress in night or their neighbors be sall box a good cleaning out. If lice are found, and they must have the best location their sec-

> United States but has from two to six fair locations. Such may be divided into three or four classes. The best location is one that faces the south and east, with a plenty of water, not too much, but always there; it is not enough that there is plenty within one-half or three-fourths west to break the wind from those quarters. There should be a plenty of pollen and honeyproducing plants to rear a large stock of bees through the months of April, May and June. Then a plenty of basswood, white clover, raspberry and buckwheat, to obtain the surplus

The next best location is one that will rear last as well as the first case. Have had several all the bees necessary to gather a large yield, and but little basswood, white clover, raspberry, same way, then went to feeding the rest with and about buckwheat enough for each family dough mixed up with copperas water, one-fourth to have a mess of pancakes. A peor location pound of copperas in a common bucket three- is one on the top of some high hill, or half way down on the north side of it, with no water ventitive of both cholera and roup, if strong ea- short of one half of a mile, or forty feet under ough. I lost near 200 chickens and 75 turkeys the ground, and plenty of wind from all points with cholera in June and July, 1874, before I of the compass. It will, perhaps, have but litlearned to make it strong. After they get the tle white clover, no basswood or buckwheat cholers, I put the same amount of alum and short of two or three miles; where the bees wear themselves out in trying to live and keep introduced into these great herds during 1879

> There are many fields from which bees would reach a rich harvest, that would not be a suitable place for an apiary. Last June I crossed a pasture field on the top of a high hill, which was covered with the thickest white clover I ever saw; it was so thick and white that it looked like a field of buckwheat in full bloom, one-half mile away, but I should not want my bees on the top of that hill; I would rather

In choosing locations we should be as partic- large foreign immigration into this country alhard work. A location sheltered from the nore apt to have the "scaly leg" than dark has more advantages than some are willing to allow. It not only keeps off the cold wind, but flour before natural pollen comes.

We often hear the inquiry not only through the press, but men who pass by, ask: Does it pay to keep bees? Would bees do as well where I live, as they do where you live? I answer: It depends upon the location and the fitness of the person for the profession.

We cannot change the nature of the honey bee; the industrious habit that they have possessed for thousands of years, of visiting every opening flower and gathering all the nectar secreted there, they still possess, but we have learned by experiments that we con assist them in storing honey enough for their own use as well as ours, by furnishing a suitable habitation and location .- Wm. C. Casson, in American Bee

Miscellaneous.

Meat Production and Consumption.

Our English exchanges seem all to recogniz the transition going on in British agriculture; and they freely admit that the excellent quality of the meat imported from the United States is gradually and steadily increasing the consumption of that article. They variously note the fact that butchers' shops are now found distributed in wide tracts of country where a few years ago they hardly existed; and that the white oak skim cheese has given place to a better article from America; and they intimate that British farming may be required to change its old system and adapt itself to the circumstances. Reference is made to the change brought about in the older and more populous of the United States by the cheaper production of wheat, beef, and dairy products at the west and that, in like manner, English farming must devote itself more to the cultivation of vegetables and fruit to supply its cities and manufacturing population. They appear to concede their incapacity to compete with America in wheat or animal products.

They no doubt somewhat exaggerate their inability to profitably grow beef, but they are unquestionably right in their view of the greatly increasing consumption of meat throughout England and Scotland. We, not long ago, called attention to the opinions of Prof. Lambe, of Prague, upon the incapacity of the agriculture of Europe to supply the demand for meat with its increasing population. He took a broad view of the situation, showing the constantly growing disproportion between the population and the meat production, until it had become evident that their meat supply must be drawn from outside countries. Every month strengthens this view of the case, as may be seen by editorials in English and European papers. America, by common consent, is now looked to for a supply of meat as well as wheat.

This great market is opened to us by the natural progress of population, and not by the "cuteness" of the Yankee in trade. It is so securely assured to us that our inability to supply the demand, from whatever cause, instead of being a cause of rejoicing, would be regarded as a calamity. This demand will increase as rapidly as our surplus production, and our enterprise has an unlimited field. Meat consumption is, however, increased, not only by the the progress of a nation is better shown by it diet than any other one thing, and its consump-I think there is scarcely a township in the tion of meat may, therefore, become its standard of civilization

Assured of a market for all our first-class meat, what are the prospects of our future pro duction? In this country, unlike that of Europe, the proportion of live stock to population has steadily increased, both in 'numbers of aniof a mile, it should be within ten rods. If mals and in average product. The increase in there are hills, have them on the north and weight per head of stock has increased much more than our yield of grain per acre. This increase in weight has been the result of more intelligent breeding and feeding. Stock raisers, whether upon the great grass-producing plains of the west or upon the small farms of the older states, have made a more serious study of the scientific principles relating to the pro duction of meat within the last ten years than ever before. They are now seeing more clearly that profitable meat growing depends, first upon the constitution and assimilative power of the animal; and, secondly, upon the skill with which foods are selected and adapted to its rapid growth. The incessant preaching of advanced minds, upon the necessity of infusing the prepotent blood of thoroughbred males into the great common herds of the west, is finally producing its result. Probably five to ten times the number of thoroughbred males have been as in any previous year.

It is very easy to see that this must soon change the character of some fifteen to twenty millions of our lowest type of cattle. Every such cross adds from two hundred to four hun dred pounds to each steer, besides greatly improving the quality. With this improvement in breeding goes, usually, an equal improve ment in feeding and care. The large immigration every year to the rich unoccupied lands of the west is constantly increasing the number of herds and the production of meat. But the pears.

ular as we would in locating a tannery or a mill, so increases our home market for meat, and so the heavy burdens will work down hill, or this market has the advantage of saving transaround it. Bees should not have to fly up hill portation. These immigrants will also, in a on the last end of their journey home; it is too large proportion, soon become the producers of surplus beef; but the foreign demand will be north and west wind, facing the south or east, quite equal to our utmost supply. Yet it will be only those advanced breeders and feeders who study to produce the best that will reap tender. When taken at commencing lamp oil the sun in the spring warms up the hive and adequate profits. We believe that meat proenables the bees to be out taking exercise and duction is destined to increase so rapidly that cleaning out the hives, and carrying in rye our exportations of cattle and meat will soon equal our exportations of bread stuffs. The profits on the exports are never likely to be less than at present, for improvments in transportation are making such steady progress, that the cost of carriage, which must always be counted against the producer, will become less and less year by year, whilst improvements in feeding must steadily reduce the cost of production .-Nat. Live-Stock Journal.

A Year's Commercial Record.

Below we present a brief summary of pregpant facts that will afford material for reflection and anticipation. The facts relate to the product of the leading creps and of the mines and forests for the past year; and, as compared with 1878, they make an exhibit of national progress that will generally be regarded as surprising. And yet, really, the improvement should not be so much a matter of wonder. The year 1879 was the last of five years of extraordinary depression, in which production was kept under the severest restriction, and consumption of everything was reduced to the lowest possible point. This was not a normal condition of things; and it was to be expected that as soon as business got upon a natural basis, and capital became inspired with confidence, we should see an immense increase in the volume of our transactions. From the panic of 1873 until the beginning of 1879, our population had increased by at least 12} per cent., or say about five millions of souls; and yet no chance had been afforded for this large addition to our producers and consumers producing its legitimate effect upon the trade of the country. So soon there-fore as an opportunity occurred for a free expansion of the productive resources of the country, it was inevitable, the seasons favoring, that we should witness a vast increase in the supply of both natural products and of manu actures. And she causes that have produced the prosperity of 1879 may be expected to coninue for some years.

Those always timid people who imagine that he great expansion of last year is simply a temporary outburst of national elation, will be very likely to find that 1880 will surpass the production of 1879, and 1881 that of 1880, and so on, until trade has developed some new conditions of disease that call for a curative reaction. The large advance in prices that has occurred during 1879, probably averaging about 25 per cent., shows that consumption has gone beyond even the largely increased production. This was naturally to be expected from the fact that one of the first effects of the revival was to produce an extensive renewal and repair of what we may term the plant of production, which left so much less for ordinary private consumption. When this special want has been satisfied, consumption will be more con-

fined to its ordinary channels, and a decline in prices will then probably happen. The following are some of the leading facts

9	relating to the year's p	roduction and	l trade:
)		1879.	1878.
Ņ	Wheat crop, bush	448,700,000	420,100,000
٦	Corn crop, value	\$600,000,000	\$450,000,000
l	Oat crop, bush	364,000,000	418,000,000
,	Grain rec'd at Atl. p te. bu	302,800,000	247,500,000
1	Cotton, receipts of, bales	4,894,700	4,566,200
	Cotton taken by northern		In honor
	miles, last 4 months, b'ls	915,194	541,723
•	Crop of hay, value	\$325,000,000	\$285,500,000
	Crop of potatoes, bush	181,400,000	124,000,000
ď	Butter, receipts at N. Y.	4	
S	since June 1, pkgs	1,025,400	944,100
á	Coal, prod., at thr., tons	27,800,000	18,600,000
۱	Pig iron, tons	2,800,000	2,801,060
Ň	Product of silver	\$37.032,000	\$37,248,000
í	Product of gold	31,470,000	37,576,000
5	Total product prec. metals	68,502,000	74,824,000
	Lumber shipments from	678,000,000	0 rat 1000 000
9	Petroleum, exports, gals	402,800,600	524,000,000
ē	Imports, U. S., 11 months	\$454,090,000	\$400,000,000
ŭ,	Exports U. S., 11 months	684,800,000	669,000,000
N	Exch's at Cl. Hou's of U.S.	\$38 012 000 000¢	28 927 000 000
ă	Sales of stocks at N. York	acc, 512,000,000@	20,021,000,000
4	Stock Exchange, shares	73,842,145	89,364,740
	Raffroads, gross earnings	, oroganizato	00,004,140
Į.	twenty companies	\$96,557,000	\$88,937,000
	sen'th are and there have	-Commercial	Rulletin

Slitting the Bark of Trees.

When Prof. Snow, of the State University, at awrence, lectured at Topeka, on "How Plants Grow," under the auspices of Capital Grange, several questions were put to him on the subject of slitting the bark of trees, which operation he favored under certain conditions. We are reminded of this by the controversy which has been recently waged in the Connecticut Farmer on the same subject. Among the disputants, N. Coleman, a practical horticulturist. says:

Trees that have been top-grafted, and thus have their heads cut away, are very likely to become 'hide-bound,' by the sudden loss of so much foliage required to feed so many cells. and Mr. C. has found from actual experiment the great value of vertical bark slitting,-an advantage to be gained in no other way. There are many cases where the bark of trees becomes indurated, and it requires a great expenditure of force on the growing cells beneath to push this band outwards. By slitting this hardened bark much of this waste of force is saved.

A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature, allowing women to hold the position of trustees of schools. This is in accordance with the governor's suggestion; and with the example of Massachusetts.

To remove rust from steel rub well with sweet oil; in forty-eight hours use unslacked lime, powdered very fine; rub until the rust disap-

Sorghum Boiling.

Mr. W. E. Fosnot says in the last KANSAS FARMER, that he is thinking of experimenting by steam, but he says he "is at a loss as yet to know the best method." My advice is to take the method that has proven successful, and make no experiments at all. There is a prevalent idea among our sorgo workers that they are going to make some great discovery, hence an experiment is to be made, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred a total failure is the result.

One man wrote me from Nebraska, of a steam project he had, which was to nail sheet iron on the top and bottom of an oblong frame of scantling, and thus make a steam boiler, and set his boiling pan on it with the juice in that, and with fire under the lower one. My reply was in substance, that he could not get two pounds of pressure he would be blown up, and with less than sixty pounds he could not do good boiling with juice directly upon the boiler surface; and lastly I said to him by no means make such experiments unless you wish to lose your money and life too.

Only well constructed steam boilers that will stand one hundred pounds to the square inch ork to that taken out of a manure hole for making steam, and good coil pipes, well ar bountry Gentleman. ranged for applying steam at from sixty t eighty pounds to the juice, is safe. Let thou who have skill and money to spare, try experiments, and you seek the advice and plans from those who have proven by the past that the have a method that will succeed.

What are you to do (should your experime fail) with your ripe cane and the cold comi on? If I were to lay down a plan in paper, it would only be half understood, might do more harm than good. Who ever known to be a good musician by me learning the rules? No, sir, practice is nee

After I had devoted some five years ex sively to this business, prior to 1862, I was duced to write a work on it, and then I menced to read the works in the libra when I discovered I had made a great miske in not reading before, which, if I had, it wild have saved me many thousands of doles. Sugar has been made many hundreds of yars out of cooked juice, differing only slighly from our, most of it not as good, hence the eral principles of the manufacture are the a differing only in the minor matters.

St. Louis, Missouri,

Trimming Hedges.

J. A. HEDG

I have just read an article in the FARMER of Feb. 25th, on trimming hedges, in which the writer takes exceptions to an article which appeared in the issue of the 11th of February. Now I write to take exceptions to the last article. It was written no doubt with good intentions, and so was the former for aught I know The last writer says the spring is the proper time to put down, but not to trim a hedge. I say the proper time to trim depends on the age and size of the hedge.

So far as plowing the hedge row in the fall I agree with the writer, unless the ground be unbroken prairie when it should be plowed in May or June, reployed in the fall, and the hedge set the next spring.

Again, the writer says, plant six inches apart or 33 plants to the rod. I say 20 to the red is ample, if good plants are used, and having more room, they make a vigorous growth, . ?/

Now instead of trimming every year thereby weakening the plants, they should be well cultivated for three years, or four if necessary. The plants will be much larger than if trimmed each year. It is a principle of wood growth, that every branch or leaf, severed from a tree or plant when in leaf, weakens the plant or tree the American farmer, with the hope of finding just in proportion to the amount cut off. When the plants are of the proper size to form the grievances. It appears that the greatest impedhedge in the latter part of winter or early spring, trim the sides with a hedge ax, and with a hatchet cut or plash the hedge, leaving a stump three feet high, about every two feet plash or bend down and interweave between the standing stumps, bending some well down to the ground or cutting any away not needed and finally cutting away any straggling brush, leaving a symmetrical frame work which should ever after indicate the line to which pruning should be done when the hedge is a fence Prune when in full leaf to dwarf or check wood growth. H. A. S. Pavilion, Kas.

Raising Amber Cane.

It is evident that the cultivation of ambecane will claim no inconsiderable part of the attention of many farmers in the northern states this sesson, especially of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois, Inquiries reach us from persons in each of these states, and from Iowa also, in regard to this industry, and local papers at various points likewise show that there is no little Interest abroad in regard to it.

From what has already been accomplished in the production of syrup and sugar from amber cane, it is hardly too much to say that the prospect is very favarable to complete success, and the outlook promises that this may become one of our most important industries. As our people come to understand fully what is requisite to success, and acquire the skill necessary in all branches of the industry to secure it, there seems to be little room to doubt that we shall make a large proportion of the sweets consumed in the country, or, at least, materially reduce the quantity annually imported.

The world's consumption of sugar is continu-ally increasing and our own rapid growth and increased requirements constitute a prominent

fac assult of measurably providing for our quirements .- Prairie Farmer.

An Agricultural Department.

ill has been adopted by the House Com on Agriculture providing for a se and an assistant, who, like the of the Cabinet, are to be appointed hy dent with the consent of the Senate. bill should become a law the Departs griculture will be very materially enlarged improved, and will take its place so ng the other divisions of the government ch are presided over by a secretary.

No animal is so badly abused as the pig. ed man thought it a great hardship that uired him to clean their floor thorough ice a day. But he ultimately found it much easiest, as each daily cleaning was a m thing. Pigs are naturally cleanly, if pr itted to be so, and when comfortably provided r, thrive better and fatten faster; and co-ould think the farmer would prefer to eat subuntry Gentleman.

Latrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE — Master: J. J. Weodman Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washing, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Executive Committee—Henley James, of India D. Wyast Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne New York.

w York. Kansas Bratz Grange.—Master: Wm. Sims, To, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson; B ria, Lyon county; Treasurer: W. P. Popence, To ka.

ENECUTIVE COMMITTER.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jak.

Bon county: Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county

J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

son county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.

COUNTY DEFOTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Doglass county; T. B. Tyere, Beatty, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Butler county; C. F. Morse, Mo. Lincoln county; A. J. Pope, Wichita, Sagwick county; A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimed, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Frankin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. W. Cone, Topeks, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holm, Jackson county; Charles Diabrow, Clay Centre, Caycounty; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush ceurty, G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payrn, Cadmus, Linn county; Charles With Minneapolia, Ottawa county; F. W. Wierman, Mldred, Morris county; John Andrews, Huron, Atchien county; George F. Jackson, Fredenia, Wilson county; J. O. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Hillams, Fredeody, Marion county; R. T. Ewalt, Gest Bend, Barton county; C. Swoier, Eureka, Greinwood county; James M. Genter, M. Wilson county; J. M. Earnest, Garnett, Anderson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; A. Half. Salt City, Sumercounty; James Faulkner, Iola, Allen county; W. J. Lills, Mamil County; George Amy, Gendale, Bourbon county; W. D. Covington, Smith cumty, P. O. Kirwin; J. H. Chandler, Rece, Wooden county; E. W. Mamillans, Frie, Necahe county; J. O. Vanorada, Winfield, Cowley county; George & Bisk, Olathe, Johnson county; W. J. Campbell, Red Stee, Cloud county; J. Ohn Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; L. B. Barnest, Hull, Russell county; J. M. Switzer, Hutchinson, Sano county; S. N. Wood, Ottonwood Falls, Chase county; G. S. Kneeland; Kees, Wabaunnee county.

TO OFFICERS OF SUBORDINATE GRANGE For the use of Subordinate Granges we have a set or receipt and order books which will prevent accounts setting mixed up er confused. They are: its, Receipts or Dues, 2nd. Secretary's Receipts, and 3d. Orders in Treasurer. The set will be sent to any address, possess paid for \$1.00.

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

Good Advice.

W. H. Check, Master N. C. State Grange, published recently short address to the granges of that state, which contains advice that is as well suited to Kansas and other west ern states as to the "Old North State." following is a extract from the address:

"The lase session of the national grange carefully considered the present condition of ments to be overcome on the road to thrift and happiness, are obstacles placed therein by unfriendly legislation and by the combinations of moneyed monopolies. To surmount these it becomes necessary that we buckle on our armor, assume the offensive, and strike at the root of the evil. Ours is a free government, a government of the people, who are armed with a weapon mightier than the sword or the bayouet, a weapon of peace and of power, one ever able when intelligently used, to assert and maintain our rights.

To the ballot box we must go to accomplish our purpose, and go not as political partisans. but as a people bound together by common wants, common interests, and like grievances.

In the history of the last few years the great problem to be solved by the laboring man has been the question of bread-food for himself and his family. He who by his hands tilled the land has often been the one to feel the pangs of hunger, while those who toiled not, reveled in easy and luxury. Something is wrong. The remedy is with us, even in our hands. Exercise it intelligently, hardship will fly from us, plenty will smile on us; then with corn in our cribs, money in our coffers, and prosperity throughout our land, the American farmer can proudly claim to be the author of his country's greatness, her citizen in peace, her soldier in WAT.

"Appreciating the great necessity of thorough concert of action in this important movement, I do earnestly request that the master of each subordinate grange in the state will at once go to work to have a delegate at our next annual meeting. We want every county represented. "If there is no live grange in your county, this is a most fisting opportunity for the revival of a dormant one. If no dormant one can be

revived, and no regular delegate sent forward, then we request any former member of the or-

facin the problem of supply; and it now der who is in sympathy with our movement, to come to the meeting, that we may consult together for our country's good. Arrangements will be made that such friends may participate in our deliberations."

The Grange Over the Border.

Our Canadian neighbors seem to be very active in grange work, and their organ, the Conadian Farmer, zealously and ably supports the order. We clip the following from a recent number of that paper:

"In no instance, we venture to say, is there so much need of theoretical and practical training, and those of the most thorough kind, than in that of the farmer. From the very nature of his occupation, the variety of soil with which he has to deal, the uncertainty of the at mospheric and other influences that affect his crops, the enemies that have to be guarded against and other circumstances that must be taken into account by every practical and suc cessful farmer, he must necessarily be not only an observant, but a reading man as well. He must not only carefully note and treasure up for future reference and use what he himself see and reasons on, but he must be a thoughtful listener, either by ear or eye, to what others have to say in regard to their experiences. In this way he will become fully equipped to grapple with all the difficulties and solve all the problems of his profession, able to render reason for all that he does in connection with the farm, and thus be sufficiently sure of the results when he comes to the end of 'the farming year and strikes the balance of profit and loss Now the grange can do all this. It can provide for the instruction of its members in agricultural chemistry, and adopt every means for giving instruction experimentally as well as in the ory. This there is no gainsaying, and those who would decry the usefulness of the grange, do so simply because they do not recognize either the greatness of the need of this kind of

instruction, or because they ignore the sufficiency of the means employed for supplying it. As was truly said in the secretary's report at the last meeting of Dominion grange, the place supplied by the Royal Agricultural College in England, is endeavored to be filled by the grange in Canada and America, and if it obtains, as it deserves, the countenance and sup port of the government, the day will come when it will be a power for good in the land and those who are now its bitterest opponent will see cause not only to abstain from opposition, but to lend it their hearty co-operation and substantial help."

The Grange as a Temperance Organiza-

The influence of the order of the patrons of husbandry in promoting the cause of temper ance, has from the first been of a most decided character. It is a fact that the best element in every agricultural community have always given their hearty endorsement to the principles of the order. At first it was a matter of surprise to those who were called upon to address the immense gatherings of patrons, that there was such good order, and an entire absence of rowdyism, such as had heretofore been common in the neighborhood before any granger had been organized.

The grange as a temperance organization has and will continue to assert its powerful but si lent influence.-Grange Bulletin.

A patron of West Virginia writes to the Farmers' Friend: "We have been running a co-operative store for four years, which has ren dered perfect satisfaction in furnishing to our members all their living in the purchase of the common necessities of life for at least 25 per ent. less cost than under the old system of and pack-horse. We commenced our store with the small capital of \$500, which has been gradually increased, up to this time, to the amount of \$5,000, clear of all incumbrances We sell to non-members at the same per cent. especially the few good eld farmers (as we sympathize with them) whom as yet seem to be blind to their greatest interests, both socially and financially, by staying out of the grange but, fortunately, there is but the fewest number within the limits of the grange."

On Co-operation.

Extract from a circular letter of the execu tive committee of the Missouri State Grange: "The amount of money necessarily paid by the farmer in the state of Missouri for farm im plements, amounts upon a very low estimate to over one million dollars annually. If retail dealers, traveling agents, etc., make only fifteen per cent. on sales, then \$150,000 could be saved annually by buying through the grange agency. But instead of fifteen per cent., they frequently cost in purchasing through retail dealers from twenty-five to forty per cent., so that through the retail trade it averages at least twenty-five per cent over and above the wholesale grange rates. Then the amount that might have been ments alone in a single year. Hence the amont annually paid by the farmers in Missouri

saved to the farmers is \$250,000 on farm impleto support retail dealers, traveling agents, drummers, etc., would be equal to 25,000 good mer chantable hogs at ten dollars each; or 10,000 steers at twenty-five dollars each; or 3,000 good herses or mules at eighty-four dollars each; or say 1,000 mules at \$80, \$80,000; 1,000 horses a \$75, \$75,000 ; 2,000 steers at \$35, \$70,000 ; 2,500 hoge at \$10, \$25,000. These sums put together will make the amount that might be saved annually to the farmers in the state by co-operating in purchasing their farm implements through their own agency, nimits of sounds over a syon

Advertisements.

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

Eggs, Eggs.

Prom pure Light and Dark Brahmas. Write to

Eggs! Eggs!

Eggs for Hatching

I. & D. Brahmas, Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rocks Brown & W. Leghorns, Pekin and Aylabury ducks eggs warranted fresh and true to name. A few trice each of the above fow's for sale. All of the best and most fashionable strains. I also raise and offer for

8 Varieties of New Seedling Potatoes

All of the best; hardy, prolific and good keepers; Alpha, Rulz, Burbank's Snowfiske, Early Ohio, Gennisee County, King and Improved Peerless,
I. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kanses.
Write for prices, etc.

Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Kas

Breeder and shipper of pure bred Light Brahmas Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Am now booking orders fer eggs as follows: Light Brahmas 33 00, Plymouth Eocks, \$2 00 and Brown Leghorns \$1 00 for 18 eggs. Chicks for sale after July 4th. Address,

S. L. IVES.



EGGS FOR MATCHING

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

Bee Hives.



Eclipse, New American, Lang-stroth and Simplicity hives com-plete er ready to nail. Full colonies Italian Bees in good movable comb hives Honey Extractors, Bellows Smokers, Bee Books, &c. Descriptive circulars sent free.

F. A. SNELL. Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

To Bee-Keepers.

Many of our subscribers are lovers of Honey and would keep bees enough to supply their own tables at least if they know how. We have made arrangements to furnish all such persons the 32 page monthly Eec-Keeper's Magazine at only \$1 a year (formerly \$1.50) or the Kansan Frankn and Magazine for \$2.00. Also all bee books and articles used in Bec-Keeping at very lew prices. The Magazine gives beginner just such information as the must have to make the business successful and profitable. Send the moncy direct to us and we will see that year erders are promptly filled. For Frices of Kattactons, Hives, Smokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Fublisher of the Kansas Farnas, Topoka, Kansas.

HOGS. 1



Southern Kansas Swine Farm THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-BHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms rea-sonable. Corresponding solicity RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm



G. W. GLICK,

Atchison, Kansas

Emporia, Kanse

A. Z. BLODGETT.

CLYDESDA

Imported and pure-bred stock for sale, Send for

THOROUGH-BRED DURHA FOR SALE CHEAP.

One bull 5 years old, kind and gostle to handle. No herter in the state. Has been shown twice a year and never failed of winning a prime 1 yearing. 2 bull culves, cows, helfers, and cow culves. Address University of the bull culves, government of the bull culves. Bull culves, grove, Pawnee Co., Ess.

Breeders' Directory.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, Here-ferd Cattle and Cotsweld Sheep, Irving, Marshall ount y, Kansas. Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

B. BOTHWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., brooder of Spanish or Improve dAmerican Merino sheep Hammond steck, noted for hardiness and heavy ecc. 200 rams for sale.

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

OSHUA FRY, Dover, Shawnee county, Kansas, Breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire Hogs. A choice lot of pigs from 2 to 8 months old for sale. Prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

POR SALE. Scotch and black & tan ratter pups, \$10 Feach: shepherd pups, \$15 to \$25; also pointers and setters. These are lowest prices. All imported stock. A. C. WADBELL, Topeka.

MILLER BROS, Junction City, Kansse, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohio, strains); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Fows, Eggs, \$1 50 per 18, Descriptive Circular and Price List free.

Murserymen's Directory.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERIES offer a superior and Large Variety of trees for Western Planters, all the standard and choice varieties of Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Pears. Plums and Quinces. Small Fruits, Vines, Sharabbery, and Ornamental Trees. No. 1 Apple Seedlings. Prices te all applicants. Send stampfor samples.

A. H. & H. C. GRIESA.
Lawrence, Kansas,

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

WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kansas, Cat-alogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 11th year, large stock, good assortments; stock first class. Osago hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on applicatioe, E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Ks.

Dontist.

A H THOMPSON, D. D. S., Operative and Surgeon Dentist, No. 186 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas,

TEETH extracted without pain, by Nitrous Oxide gas, or laughing gas, at DR. STULTS Dental Booms, over Funk's Clothing Store, Topeka, Kansas.

POULTRY BREEDERS TAKE NOTICE. I have a few choice Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn fowls for sale at reasonable figures if applied for soon. Address Mound City Poultry Yards. Meund City, Kansas.

JAMES A. BAYLES,

Loes' Summit, Jackson County, Mo. Has the largest and best Nursery Establishment in the West. Correspondence promptly answered:

BERKSHIRES

COLLEGE FARM

We offer for sale a few litters of very choice pigs; the get of such noted sires as imported Mahomet 1979. Gil Blas 3627,—a son of Lord Liverpool—and others "Ballies", "St Bridges" and "Miss Smiths" in the herd. Pigs ready to ship now. Also

SHORT-HORNS.

E. M. SHELTON.

Supt. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

Pure White Doura

Egyptian Rice Corn.

I will supply parties at \$2.06 per bushel and 20 ets or sack, marked and delivered on board of cars, or & cents per pound by mail, postage paid.

S. S. DICKINSON,

Little's Chemical Sheep Dip.

We have just tested this DIP on a flock of 400 sheep in COLD WATER, (one to one hundred.)

36 Hours after Dipping

all scab and evidence of inflammation disappeared and left the skin SHOOTH AND CLEAN, and the sheep in fine condition. Seld by ROOT & HOLLINGSWORTH. Kinsley, Edwards Co., Kansas

NOW READY Object Teaching AGENTS. Stock Doctor and Live-Stock Encyclopedia.

embracing Horses, Ottile, Sheep, Swine and Foultry—their breeds, breeding, training, care and management; their diseases, prevention, symptoms and remedies. Giving latest and most enlightened methods, By J. D. Russell Monning, M. D., V. S. With 1000 pages, 400 illustrations, and 2 superb charts. The book for agents. For terms address
H. D. Thempson & Co., Pubs., St. Louis. Mo.

When we went to Texas, we picked out the route down through the finest portion of Missouri, by way of the "Queen City" Sedalia, thence to Fort Scott and Parsons, through the gardes portion of Kanasa, passing along the wonderful "Valley of the Neesho," with its rolling upland prakies, broad majestic sivers, springs of pure water, deep ravines, rich plains of warrings corn, dotted here and there with pretty farm cottages nestled under the green slopes. "Going south from Parsons, Kanasa, our route led down tewards the blue waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and we entered the Charming Indian Territory, just below Chetopa, Kanasa.

Beautiful Indian Territory, inexaustible in its variety of resources, with its mines, forests and prairies; its meuntains, cataracts and canyons; its valleya, dates and streams; the brightest skies, the grandest sunsets, the softest twilight and the most brilliant moon and glittering stars; her fair surface covered with the rareal fragrant flowers; home of the wild horse, deer, elk, bear, turkey, grouse and birds of song. Broad winding streams, clear as the fabled mirror in the halis of the fairles, wind along the green prairies, stretching in airy undulations far away, as if the ocean in its gentlest swell steed will with all his rounded billows, fixed and modenless for ever. No other country on the globe equals, these wonderful lands of the red man. With a lingering look at them we aroused the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led throw the finest and richest portions of Texas, shrough the grain and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep and cattle raches. What wonderful marks of the red man. With a lingering look at them we aroused the Red river and entered Denison, the "Gate to Texas." From this point our route led throw the finest and riches pastical past and cotton growing districts, and the wonderful sheep said cattle raches. What wonderful marks of the red man. With a fingering look at them we aroused the Red river and entered Den

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year. One Copy, Weekly, for six months, One Covy, Weekly, for three months The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humburgs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, waisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of The FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers should very earefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 18 expire with the next lasue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renovals should be made at once.

Great Inducements to Subscribers.

We offer the KANSAS FARMER to single subscribers TWO YEARS FOR TWO DOLLARS payable in advance. We wish to place the FARMER in the hands of every farmer in Kansas and increase its circulation beyond the borders of the state, and to this end we offer the above inducement which is virtually reducing the price to single subscribers to one dollar a year, our only advantage being the advance payment for the second year. Club agents will be allowed to include two year subscribers in making up their clubs of \$10.00. Five two year subscribers paying \$10 will entitle the agent to a copy of the FARMER for one year; or a mixed club of fruit than they can use or dispose of in its fresh one and two year subscribers, when the money for his club amounts to \$10, the agent will be entitled to a copy free for one year. Now let us per day. A smaller, or exhibition size, cost see what our agents can do in raising clubs be- \$50, and has a capacity of five or six bushels. fore the spring opens. Six weeks yet remain to work for clubs and a free copy of the KAN-

health and development of the human race a study, and with the advance, in this, as in all other branches of scientific investigation, the value of country air habits of exercise, freedom of action and general liberty from restraint, morally, socially and physically, the advantages and superiorities of the country to the town, for the rearing of children and the growth of the correctness of the principle-to make a susturdy, healthy, useful men and women, is yearly becoming more apparent to all classes who make up the thinking and reflecting portion of our population.

Out of one hundred representative business

and professional men in Springfield, Mass., to whom the Rev. Washington Gladden sent a eircular of inquiry regarding their youth, eighty-six returned answers. Of these, sixtyfour were brought up on farms, twelve spent their boyhood in villages, and twelve were brought up in cities. Six of those brought up in villages and cities were accustomed to do farm work, and were practically farmer boys, and only five reported that they had no work in particular to do in youth. To sum up Of surplus into cider which after many months is eighty-six solid men of Springfield, eighty-one converted into vinegar—the half being wasted in were workers in boyhood.

City life is unnatural, and detrimental to the tle more than the original cost of the cosks growth and healthy development of the young, as confinement and tainted air is to every species of the animal kingdom. The open air is as essential to feed and promote the growth of the young in forming tissues as it is to growth of leaves and branches of trees and vegetables, and man has no substitute for this purest of all

City life, with its foul air, its restraint on room, its bustle and excitement, its contact, ator, which will bring the owner as much clear constant and unintermitting, with the human profit per barrel, as green fruit, with but a nom-species, engenders a thirst for strong drink, and inal loss, while in the gathering, sorting, packhabits and impure thought. The great evil of using alchoholic and other stimulants, and chewing and smoking tobacco, so universally practiced in cities, is doubtless attributable to a morbid state of the nervous system arising from a want of pure air and fresh diet, water and proper physical exercise during the period of growth of the young animal, more than all oth-

When the laws of growth and health in relation to the moral development of men are better understood, the wealthy in cities will send their children to schools in the country where trades, and especially a knowledge of agriculture, are taught, in place of classical colleges, moss grown with the customs and reverence of monastery life, and where hazing and all manner of deviltry are practiced for the want of proper physical exercise and interest-

ing, manual labor.

The cities of the 19th century are preying upon the physical and moral health and strength of the race, to an extent that is not generally realized. The finese of crime and the willingness to excuse, or lightly punish its perpetrators, is evidence that charity of a type that views vice with mild eyes, is more rapidly developing than virtue. The morals of the times excuse dishonesty and sharp practice, because the city life of the times makes it almost a necessity to keep up appearances and exist

without preying on one another.

City life is bad in all its tendencies and effects on the young. It might properly be compared to raising a calf in a confined stall in place of out on the green pastures. He will grow up vicious, restless or unhealthy, or partake of all those defects at maturity. The same

process will produce a similar result on the boy, But how shall country life be made as attractive or nearly so, as city life. Variety, company and excitement are the secret charm of city plug horses was of doubtful utility, the same with Mr. Sherman, proprietor of the New Delife. It is not that the labor of the city is less exacting and wearying than that of the country produce an animal of the latter class, worth prove a rare chance to obtain fine Jersey stock.

try, for it is far more so. It is not that it is one hundred to two hundred per cent, less at Fifty head of these fine butter-make aggregate. How shall the much needed reform proved breeds, which are being introduced by be accomplished? The answer is by improve such breeders as M. W. Dunham, the Powell ing our system of education. By elevating farm life by infusing it with a higher degree of intelligence. By improving its social customs and its economies, by teaching its votaries to labor less with their limbs and more with their brains, which will enable them to keep more of what they earn and allow middle men and an army of handlers of their produce to appropriate less.

These essentials to a reform in farm life can ot be reached by what is known as industry or incessant and dilligent toil, but by thoughts more educated thought would add to the wealth and comforts of the farm a thousand fold more than all the patent manures ever invented.

The American Fruit-Drier.

We have received a circular or pamphlet from the American Fruit-Drier Manufacturing company, located at Chambersburg, Pa., which gives cuts and description of Dr. Ryder's fruitevaporating machine. From an examination of the pamphlet and the endorsement of leading fruit growers, we are very favorably im-pressed with the principle of which this evap-orator is constructed. It is simple, economical and cheap in cost as compared to other evapor-ators, the price placing the machine within the reach of every family who is fortunate enough to own a garden or erchard, and who raises more state. The Family Drier costs \$75, and is capable of drying eight or ten bushels of apples The company's larger machines are suitable for extensive drying establishments and large

to work for clubs and a free copy of the Kansas Farmer.

City and Country Life.

The value of country life has ever been a
prolific theme for those who make the laws of knock down of the drying-box is a decided im-provement over the vertical, permitting the vapor-ladened heat to pass over and away from the fruit, which is kept constantly in a steam bath by the vertical plan. This improvement is claimed by the American Fruit-Drier Manuperior article of evaporated fruit perfect the average. The smart boys are not so much operation much faster, and reduce the cost of driers on this plan, far below that of other makes of the same capacity.

All who have fruit which they could utilize, should send a postal card to the company, at Chambersburg, Ra, for a circular, which in addition to cuts and full description of the American Fruit-Drier, contains much valuable in formation on the subject of evaporated fruits, which is fast becoming a very important and profitable farm industry. Those who are planting orchards should plant with the object of making evaporated fruits of their crop, in place of following the old principle of converting the converted into vinegar—the half being wasted in the process—and finally traded and sold for lit-

As much clear profit can be got out of nicely evaporated fruit as when sold in the fresh state at the best market prices, and all wastage saved. And in the saving of this great waste which attends the handling of green fruit, is where the profit is made. We hazard the assertion without fear of successful controversion, that a crop of a thousand barrels of apples can be marketed by the aid of the avaporor fresh state; there will be a loss of at least twenty-five per cent.

A New Leaf in Farming.

Turning a new leaf is a maxim indicative of advance, and a departure from old and usually bad habits. There are lively manifestations at present of this turning of a new leaf in farming. A very wholesome sign of this is the interest in and inquiry about new crops, to vary and enlarge the resources of the farm. General Le Duc, notwithstanding the sport he has afforded the press of the country, and especially the commercial press, which leaves no opportu nity unimproved to indulge a fling at the farmer and farm life, deserves a kind word for the zeal he has shown in seeking to beneat agriculture by introducing new varieties of crops. The spirit of inquiry and investigation once started is likely to be pushed to the achievement of most beneficial results. Already the fruits of this new interest are being reaped, to a limited extent, with a fair promise of a fine harvest in the not remote future. Not only are new varieties being introduced, but a marked improvement over old methods and old products of the farm, has taken place recently. That in the quality and size of cattle and their carly main-rity, has been meet conspicuous. In the improvement of sheep and swine, there has been carcely less advance made. The interest in horse flesh having run in the direction of gambling and the turf almost exclusively for a long time, has recently taken a sharp diversion, or rather branched of into a store practical and useful channel, and the breeding of strains of

ore remunerative, for it is much less so in the three years old, than a horse of the large, im-Bros., Smiths & Powell, and others.

Science applied to the manufacture of butter and cheese, is working a wonderful revolution in the products of the dairy, adding to their value a hundred fold, while materially increasing the quantity by improved inventions and methods of managing the milk.

Poultry and honey have, within a few years, grown to be important interests which figure mong the statistics of agricultural wealth very handsome aggregates, showing a gratifying increase each succeeding year.

The production of sugar and syrup from beets and sorghum cane, is attracting much interest throughout the country, and the indications are such as to almost warrant a revolution in the sugar supply of the world.

Fruit, which has been cultivated by the arge majority of farmers throughout the ountry with a view of supplying home denand, more than any serious thought of making t a staple, money crop, is advancing to a conpicuous place among the profitable selling crops of the farmer. The orchard is no longer ooked upon as a companion-piece to the farmer's kitchen garden, but late developments in the art of drying and canning fruits, and the demand in home and European markets for all that can be produced, is another step in the path of progress on the farm, opening a new hapter in agriculture.

These new industries and improved processe equire improved modes of farming and a more intelligent management. The farm is calling for more and a better class of laborers to conduct its operations. In the language of holy writ, the fields are white with the harvest, manded by the exigences of the times. The possibilities of farm life are yearly extending, a rest-egg for future use. flering a profitable and diversified field for the scholar and man of æsthetic tastes, in those not altogether new but greatly improved branches of rural life mentioned above, its to

The waste of the farm in the past has been most prodigal. A more economic practice in 31st agriculture is demanded by every consideration this great clipping carnival. Mr. Jewett's enof profit. There is now a market open to receive every article that can be produced on the facturing Company and we have no doubt of farm, and a mode of preparing and fitting it for market, but requiring an intelligence above the needed in the crowded marts of trade and the overstocked professions, as on the farm. A life of independence, usefulness and satisfaction awaits and invites them there. A handsome inome is either wasted, or themeans of acquiring it lie dormant on every farm. To learn the the present winter in this part of the state has possibilities of agriculture, the resources it is capable of, and how to utilize them, is the three soaking rains at intervals of several weeks problem which presses for solution; and a sysematic unity of action among the agricultural classes is demanded, to retain more of the prodducers.

Artesian Wells.

Some of our western readers who are chafing under the protracted drought in that region, and who, as is natural, grasp at every straw, think that irrigation by means of artesian wells could be accomplished. This is an idle dream, as an artesian well cannot be produced, except certain geological formations are present Where such do not exist, flowing wells cannot be made, and we have no evidence that any part of the plains of Kansas presents those geo ogical features-at least not within reach of human skill—to make it possible to secure such wells. A great body of water must be reached by the auger, with internal pressure sufficient fore artesian wells are possible. The theory which has obtained of artesian wells owing their existence to hydraulic force, is questioned if not refuted, and the constant, natural flow from such wells is attributed to centrifugal force ever present in the earth's motion

But even if the necessary conditions wer present beneath the western plains to establish a flowing well on every roll of the ocean-like prairies, the water which would flow from four or five inch vent would not suffice to irrigate the land embraced within the boundaries of one farm. The cost of an artesian well is thousands of dollars. Such wells have gener ally to be driven hundreds of feet deep. Ten thousand wells would be but a mere bagatelle to the limitless extent of our western plains; and to bore ten thousand such wells would cost millions of dollars, and if once constructed and their throats constantly filled with an upward stream, their discharge on the vast surface of the drouthy prairies, would be but as a bucketful of water to the Atlantic ocean. Watering the great western plains by the construction of dams across sloughs and artesian wells, is an idle dream. The steady advance of settlement and cultivation, with the requisite time to accomplish necessary changes in the soil, will bring the desired rainfall to the, at present, dry border, as they have to the eastern and middle portions of the "Great American Desert."

Sale of Jersey Stock.

We invite the attention of our readers to the public sale of Jersey stock of Willow Grove Farm, at the Union Stock Yards, Indianapolis, large, fine horses for purposes of slow and Indiana, by G. M. Hoover, manager, advertised quick, or heavy and light draft, is indianancing in the KANSAS FARMER, Mr. Hoover writes with rapid strides, as one of the profitable in- us that arrangements for special hotel rates for dustries of the farm. Heretofore the raising of all parties attending the sale, have been made

Can't Afford to Take the Far

Here is a little anecdote clipped fathe Grange Bulletin which we are constant reminded of by our agents, who tell us theeet with so many farmers who can't afford an agricultural paper which is constantly-ping watch and ward over their interested which interests are constantly being en away from them for the want of that inflation that would cost them less than half ant a day, and which would often prevent les they sustain of sometimes a hundred dollan a single transaction. Such men are poord hard pressed because they will remain in igance. They might as well say they could afford to purchase necessary seed after put their ground in order for planting, and ex to reap a crop, as to plead poverty as an exc forremaining ignorant of information that necessary to their prosperity to acquire, as it to plant seed to raise a crop. But the follow ing is the annecdote:

ing is the annecdote:

"He could not afford to take the Bulletinbu: he paid the agent only \$40 for his new Sh
ger sewing machine a short time ago—wh ther and there," and M. m.W. Yahar

Capital Grange.

mils northeast of Independence, Mo., March thy can be fenced off from other crops and the 31st. All woul-growers are cordially invited to has turned in. exhibitions, is commendable. Such meetings tendgreatly to promote the sheep interest of that region of country. The worthy proprietor. of the "Farm" has our thanks for the cordial invitation extended to the editor.

The light fall of snow which we have had in the eastern part of Kansas the first of the week, will greatly benefit the wheat. On the whole, been a favorable season for that crop, two er having wet the ground thoroughly, and kent up a bountiful supply of moisture about the roots of the young plants, which has served as a ucts of the farm in the hands of their pro-ducers. ducers, so destructive to young plant life in winter.

Catalogues Received.

We are pleased to note the following catagues received since our last issue:

Wholesale price list from Messrs. Baird & Tuttle, Bloomington, Ill.; also their plant catalogue for spring of 1880. This is from the

old, well known Bloomington Nurseries. Catalogue of small frues, from J. G. Rubach

Princeton, N. Jersey. From Wm. Davis, Leavesworth, Kan., neat illustrated pamphlet of high class, pure bred poultry."

David Hill, Dundee, Ill.

N. Y., sends us his catalogue of choice garden and flower seeds for 1880. Everybody will recognize the name as the author of "Walks and Talks" in the American Agriculturist.

"The Heart of New Kansas," a pamphlet historical and descriptive of southwestern Kansas, more especially Barton and Pawnee county. Price, 75c. B. B. Smyth, publisher, Great Bend, Kansas.

Nellis' Floral Instructor and priced catalogue of flower seeds, from A. C. Nellis, Canajorharie,

From E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N. Y. trade list of nursery stock.

From C. E. Allen, Brattleboro, Vt., a finely illustrated Seed Catalogue for 1880. A beautiful cut of that choice geranium, "New Life,"

ornaments the first page.
From N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., catalog of "Wooddale" Berkshires. Mr. Gentry is a prominent breeder of pure blooded Berkshires. From A. Z. Blodgett, Waukegan, Ill., cata-

logue of Clydesdale horses. From J. F. Miller, Ind., catalogue of thor-

oughbred Alderney cattle. Some of our corespondents use pale or purple inks when writing for the press. The latter fades frequently by the time it reaches us so that it is impossible or very difficult to read it: Use black ink or a good lead pencil-if on soft paper the latter is best. Leave a space of a quarter of an inch at least between each word. If the orthography is correct, and the i's dotted and t's crossed, we can read almost anything. But if the words are crowded, letters not plainly formed, and spelling bad, the task is often difficult.

R. M. D., of Harper, Kas., wants to know how to treat seed of evergreens to have them germinate. Experts inform us that this process requires extreme care, and novices are not like ly to succeed, especially in the region of Har-

Artichokes.

We have had several inquiries about artichokes, the tuber being new to most farmers, but an old, well known plant, nevertheless. Trum-bull, Reynolds & Allen, the extensive seed and farm implement dealers of Kansas City, have been gathering all the information on artichokes, amber cane, pearl millet, and other new crops which are exciting inquiry among progressive farmers, and have issued a circular embodying the principal points of interest, the result of their inquiries. The following extract is from their circular in regard to the nature of the Jerusalem articlioke. A grain of allow-ance should always be had for coloring in seedmen's circulars, loud colors being fashionable in that school of art. The main points of information sought after by farmers, will be found in the following extract from the circular. Artichokes are doubtless a valuable root crop for stock :

J. C. Evans, Esq., Vice President Kansas Exposition, gave us a very interesting article on the artichoke, for our annual catalogue, from which we make a short extract. He has been raising them for thirteen years; never knew what it was to have cholera amongst his hogs, ger sewing machine a short time ago—whe and don't believe any other farmer will who Br. Hill has written it twenty-one times in he will raise and feed artichokes along with their letters in the Bulletin during the past year the grain. Frost does not hurt them; they may rehe was sending them to Patrons at \$18 each main in the ground all winter, and in the spring Tell him to avoid such little mistakes in the fu will come out fresh and juicy. Horses, cattle, ture by subscribing at once, and take his name heep and hogs are very fond of them and need ery little grain when fed on them. No other rop is as cheap hog food, and when allowed, and the ground is not frozen too hard, the hog The annual social of this grange was held in ill do his own digging and keep fat. I They

The annual secial of this grange was held in contain more Costa's Opera House, in Topeka, February 28th, cocharine matter than the sugar beet. They Skeep Shearing.

Sheep Shearing.

The annual public sheep shearing on the Merino Stock Farm of Mr. Samuel Jewett. 21 mils northeast of Independence, Mo., March

Plow the land deep early in spring; harrow

we and mark with a shovel plow, three and a hal feet apart; cut the tubers to one eye and plant one in a place two feet apart; cover with the ame plow by running on both sides of the row. As soon as the plants are up, cultivate to keeplown the weeds; three plowings and one hoeing are usually enough if done at the right time The last work should be done when they are thout waist high, and the surface should be kept as level as possible. One acre of good land treated as above, is worth as much on a farm, as food for stock, as five acres of good corn."

Write something when you take up the pen, for the purpose of communicating through the FARMER and you will be sure of a hearing. Either ask for information or impart some. "Vermonter" promises to do so, but has failed in both respects in his communication. We send him some blanks, and trust he will keep these two fundamental objects in view.

Those whose subscriptions expire this month ought to at once send us their names to be entered for another year.

W. N. Hall, Sterling, Kansas, your calves had hydrophobia; had been bitten doubtless by a rabbid wolf or dog some weeks previous.

Important to Book Agents.

Wholesale catalogue of evergrens, from David Hill, Dundee, III.

Joseph Hurris, Moreton Farm, Rochester, charts, is announced by N. D. Thompson & Co., charts, is announced by N. D. Thompson & Co., publishers, at St. Louis, Mo: It covers the subjects of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, in health and disease, and is a work of such practical character and value as to be in great demand. A rare chance for agents.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 16, 1880.

H. H. Warner & Co.—Deer Sir.: T write to say that after having taken your Safe Pills and finding them all that is claimed for them in your circular, I cheerfully recommend them as the best pills in the market.

JOSEPH PRATHER,

409 M. street, Washington, D. C.

Inquiries and Answers.

ED. FARMER: I am a subscriber to your valuable paper, and would like you to answer, through its columns, a few questions:

 What is the best method of applying burned bone and wood ashes to vegetables, whether on the surface of the ground or below? 2. Are wood ashes good as a top-dressing for onions, and how much to the acre? Would ashes from a burned hay stack be the same as wood ashes?

wood ashes?

3. Where can I procure seed of the Um-brella China tree, and instructions for planting

and growing? and growing?

Winter wheat is looking very well here, but needs rain. Most of the farmers are busy plowing. Most of the oats are sown. The country is settling up rapidly. There were sixty land buyers got off the train at this point on the 5th of this month.

of this month.

If desirable, I will tell in my next how I build a good stable for three Lorses, and granary, for \$17.

Lola, Kansas, Iola, Kansas, he nolinegory event a estate their

By all means tell us how the stable and gran-

ry were built.

The best method of applying burnt bone and wood ashes to root crops or corn, is in the hill or row before planting. Sprinkle a small handful to each hill, on scatter the same along the bottom of the row, so as to spread the mixture thinly in order that the manure may become well mixed will the soil and not come in direct contact with the seed in any considerable quantity. Wood ashes are not particularly good as a top-dressing for outous. Hen manure is the best. Save the droppings of the fowls in barrels protected from wet; mix with dry earth and apply to your onions. Work in the manure near the surface and the rain will carre it. and apply to your onions. Work in the manure near the surface and the rain will carry it down to the roots. Ashes from a burned hay stack would be as valuable as hard-wood ashes, but it would require a large amount of hay to make askes eacugh to manure any considerable amount of land. Scatter the ashes on the wheat field—the best place—as a surface dressing. If you have the bottem of a burned hay-independent of the control and apply to your onions. Work in the ma-nure near the surface and the rain will carry it stack you wish to utilize, you might sow them on your onion bed and hoe or harrow them in They will help the onions to some extent.

For seed of the China tree, write to the seed-

ber, such as small hickory, jack-oak, red-bud, and walnut, be most easily reduced to cultiva-

2d. Will pears grafted into thoroapple trees bear? If so, how soon?

Will give my experience in weaning mules. Finding much difficulty in this respect, as they seem desirous of always remaining nurselings, I conceived the idea of trying cayenne pepper. I first keep them from the mother until she is dry. I then apply the pepper, mixed with enough molasses to make it adhere to the teats, and then put mother and colt into a lot togeth-The mules' grimaces after sucking for a few moments will almost bring laughter to him who seldom smiles. Some of this preparation should be kept on hand for a few days, as one taste is seldom sufficient. 'At first apply several times

I have treated calves in the same way with much success, though at one time failed, in which case the pow mangiving milk, the milk neutralizing to some extent, the pepper.
M. D. SMITH.

Central City, Kas,

Ground Grain Best for Stock.

In the PARMER of March 3d, a farmer asks whether ground corn, or soaked, is best for feeding stock. My opinion is that soaked is much better than dry corn to feed to stock, but the best plan to feed grain is to grind it; not take it to the grist mill, but Luy agrinder. You can get one for forty dollars, and in one year it will pay for itself. Stock will keep in better condition on half the quantity of grain, when

Let us hear from the farmers on this que tion-soaked or ground feed for stock. Young Rustic.

Republican Valley, Kansas.

ED. FARMER: Will some of your reader please tell me the best way to plant cottonwood cuttings? Will it do to drop them flat in the furrow and cover them with the plays?

Nettleton, Kansas.

C. T. C.

"Became Sound and Well."

Hatcher's Station, Ga. R. V. Pierce, M. D.: Dear sir, My wife who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly. THOMAS J. METHVIN.

"Best of All."

Baltimore, Md., March 5th, 1879.

Dr. R. V. Pierce:—Dear sir, My family have used your Favorite Prescription and it has done all that is claimed for it. It is the best of all preparations for women complaints. Trecommend it to all families.

G. S. WATERMAN, Druggist.

A Big Business.

Although R. H. Shumway, the seedsman, is not a very pretentious gentleman, nor makes no unnecessary display, yet one would scarcely realize the inmense business he is doing. A reporter was lad to inquire into the matter by noticing a huge bundle of letters addressed to him in the postoffice, vesterday. ticing a huge bundle of letters addressed to him in the postoffice yesterday. It was found that there was 602 by actual count, and the postoffice employes informed him that he averages upwards of 600 letters and postals every day. Upon interviewing 154 entleman himself it was learned that these large mails have been coming in for a long time, and he anticipates their continuance for months to come. He receives more letters than any other five business their continuance for months to come. He receives more letters than any other five business abuses in this city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of come in the city and use in the city and uses over 11,000 worth of mail matter through the post office every day, besides the more bulky material which goes by expanding the catalogue, he used over 2,000 pounds of paper, and is now regretting that he and not inseed 25,000 lastesd of 20,000 caulogues, and fears that he will have to order an actual come in the complex of the comp logues, and fears that he will have to order an additional number of from 5,000 to 10,000 before the season closes. By perseverance and shrewd business calculation, he has won a reputation of being one of the most popular seeds-

utation of being one of the most popular seeds-men in the country.

On the 6th of March Mr. Shumway sent sev-enced bushels of mail matter through the Rockford postoffice, and a large quantity by express and freight, and at continues so from day to des. The is unable as therefore from day to des. The is unable as the state of the filled at fast as they are received,—Rockford (III.) Dolly Register.

Cata of the Bladder Cured.

For secd of the China tree, write to the seedmen who advertise in the FARMER, and to some of our correspondents whose articles on tree-culture are published in the FARMER.

Wit and Humor—A Few Questions.

Being desirous of obtaining information ob a few subjects of which I have seen no mention in the FARMER, I wish to ask a few questions.

1st. How may land covered with small timber with the seed of the Communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the communication of the land to the seed of the communication of the land to the communication of the land to the land

A Fool Once More.

"Fo n years my wife was confined to her bed wis such a complication of ailments that ne doccould tell what was the matter or cure and used up a small fortune in humbug k months ago I saw a U. S. flag with ters on it, and I thought I would be a more. I tried it, but my folly proved dom. Two bottles cured her. She is well and strong as any man's wife, and te only two dollars. Such folly pays.— W Detroit, Mich.

Wanted.

f prairie breaking. State character of cation, and price you are willing to pay. P. A. R., KANSAS FARMER, Topeka.

coughs, colds, catarrh, and throat disor-se Brown's Bronchial Troches, having their efficacy by a test of many years.

Wonderful Success.

or curing severe colds and hard cough

Your Golden Balsam is a success.—[S. Locker-by Selle Plaine, Kansas.

Your Golden Balsam has cured my cough; alls my wife's. We think it is the best throat and lung medicine in the world."—[N.G. Row-ley, Mound City, Kansas.

Marsh's Golden Balsam is for sale by Swift & Holliday, and W. N. Angle, Topeka, Kansas, and by all preminent dealers in the west Regular cizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Sample bottle free.

Wanted.

Onions, Cabbage, Snowflake and Feachblow Potatoes, Red Turnip Beets, Butter and Eggs. Highest price will be paid for the above at Ripley's Cash Store, Topeka.

The Marsh ague cure never fails. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

Honored and Blessed.

When a board of eminent physicians and When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all deubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

Jackson's best Sweet Navy tol

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loar In Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.

All good bonds bought at sight.

For ready money and low interest, call en

A. Prescort & Co.

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

Down Down with high prices, Genuine Singer or St. John, two drawer, drop leaf sewing machines for \$35 at Frost Bros'. Silver Lake.

me egulin en **Markets.**

Markets by Telegraph, March 16.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENTS—Quiet; generally steady. BAR SILVER—\$1 1314. BAILROAD BONDS—Firm and generally h Firm and generally higher.

New 5's..... New 4½'s (registered). New 4's (registered).. PACIFIC SIXES—95; new 1 2514. MISSOURF SIXES—\$1.09, ST. JOR—\$1 0614.

London Silver Market. FILVER--521/2 pence per ounce.

St. Louis Produce Market.

Frouk—Flat.

WHRAT—Opened lower and slow No. 2 red, 1 223/2

10 1 223/2, No. 3 do, 1 201/2 No. 4 do, 1 14 to 1 183/2

CORN—Easier, 383/2c.

Mr. Bartholomew

Has just returned from the Bast where he bought a very heavy stock-a large part being contracted for last October and November, prior to the advance in prices, so he owns his Stock on such terms as to en

Greater Advantages

to his patrons than ever before. Throughout the Stock-Black Silks, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleach ed Muslins, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Jeans, Cottonades. Ducks, Denims, Cheap Dress Goods, Black Cashmeres, Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Kid Gloves, Table Linens, Crash, White Bed Spreads, Ladies' Skirts, Ladies' Muslin Under Garments, Collars and Cuffs, Neckties, Ruching, Brushes, Combs, Men's Silk Dress Searfs and Ties, Fine Dress Shirts, Overalls, Overshirts, Sharle, &c., &c.

Besides lots and lots of b cent Goods.

Bartholomew & Co's

"CHEAP CASH STORE." 177 Kansas Avenue.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. ATLE—Supply and demand fair, but prices were of 16c lowir; prime native steers, of 1400 to 1500 fbs, a 5 00; good, of 1100 to 1350 pounds, 4 10 to 4 50; and no to mediums, 4 00 to 4 50, leeders, 3 75 to 4 15; tars, 3 00 to 3 124; good to prime native cows and fcs, 3 90 to 3 60; fair to good corn ised. Texans, 3 25 2; Colorado steers, 3 50 to 4 25; receipts, 2,100; ship 14, none.

mens, none.

Hos.—Active and higher; Yorkers and Baltimore, 420 is 4 40; mixed packing, 4 10 to 4 30; butchers to fancy 4 40 to 470; receipts 3,000; shipments, 1,200.

SHEEP—Prime to fancy shipping, scarce and wanted; 4ir to good muttons, 400 to 475; prime to choice, 500 to 5 50; export sheep would bring 5 75 to 6 12½; receipts, 2,200; shipments, none.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Wifflat—Receipts, 8,330 bushels; shipments, 35,302 ustels; in store, 501,284 bushels; market weak and wor; No. 2, 1 11 bid; No. 3, 1 04%; No. 4, 1 035/4 CCN—Receipts, 29,363 bushels; shipments, 40,638 ustels; in store, 20,318 bushels; market steady; No. mied, 29%; No. 3 white mixed 30c, 0.75—No. 2, 290 bid; 31c asked.

Billey—Nominal; Rys—No. 2, 67c. h.B.—No. Minal Research Nominal Research No. 2, 67c. Research Market steady, 81/4 to 9e per dosen. Ecos Market steady and unchanged.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

CATILE—Receipts, 221; shipments, 245; market quiet with trading so light that values could not be accurate; determined for the different grades.

Has—Receipts 675; shipments 368; market steady; sale; ranged from 2 to 16 4 2234, with bulk at 4 00 and abord. SEERP—Receipts, 163; shipments, none; market firm

Chicago Produce Market.

Chicago Produce Market.

Flour-Nominally unchanged.
Wizar-Unsettled, but generally higher; No 2 red
winter, 12; No. 2 spring, 122/4 May; No. 3 do. 1 de.
Coist-Stady and fair demand; 36/2c cash; 36/2c
April 40/2c May.
Oals-Steady and fair demand; 515/2c cash; 313/2 bid
April 50/2c May.
Rry-Steady and unchanged.
Barley-Steady and unchanged.
Poex-Active but lower; 11 80 te 11 55 cash; 11 55 to
11 57/3 April; 11 70 to 11 72/4 May.
Lab-Demand good at lower rates; 707/2 to 7 10
Cash)/ 12/2 to 7 15 April; 722/4 to 7 25 May.
Buth if Arms-Fair demand and lower; shoulders,
4 10: short ribs, 6 c0; short clear, 6 70.
Whexy-Steady and unchanged; 107.
Sexps-Timothy, good demand at full prices; 2 65 to 2 20; clover, 1 65.

Liverpool Market.

BREADSTUFFS--Market firm.
FLOURS--10s to 138.
WHEAT--Winter, 11s to 11s 8d; spring, 10s 9d to 11s.
CORN--New, 5s, 9d.
CHESSE--72s.
OATS--05, 6d.
PORK--578 6d. BACON--Long clear, 36s 6d; short clear, 38s. LARD--39s 8d

Atchison Market.

Hoos--Receipts light; market steady at 2 70 to 3 00 for light; 3 75 to 3 95 for mixed packers, and 3 95 to 4 10 for choice.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

MAY—Upland, 21 to 24; second bottom, 18 to 26; botom hay, 18.

FLOUR—Colorado, 3 20 to 3 50; Graham, 8 00 to 8 25.

MEAL—Belted corn meal, 1 60.

WHEAT—2 00 % cwt.

CORN—1 12 to 1 15 % cwt.

CATS—Colorado, 2 00 to 2 15; state, 1 85 to 2 00 % cwt

BARLEY—1 75 to 1 85 % cwt.

BARLEY—1 75 to 1 85 % cwt

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES.

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch, 20c; state, 15 to 16c.
BUTTER—Ranch, % b, % to 40c; creamery, 85 to 40;
poor, 16 to 15c.

ONIONS—4½ to 50 % b

POTATOES—Divide, 2 29 to 2 30 % cwt; Greeley Mortons 2 30; Greeley Early Rose, 2 50 to 2 75

TURKEYS—Dressed, 18 to 20c % b

OHICKENS—Dressed, 15 to 16c % b

St. Louis Weel Market.

We quote: Tub-washed—choice 59 to 50c, medium 55 to 57c, low and dingy 50 to 83c: Unwashed—medi-um 35 to 37c, coarse 22 to 39c, fine 25 to 28c. Burry, black and cotted, 3 to 10c per B less.

Chicago Wool Market.

Tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 49 to 53c; tub-washed, bright, 57 to 62c. Unwashed, fine 30 to 35; unwashed coarse, 39 to 35; unwashed medium 40 to 44; washed fleece, fine, 49 to 54c; washed fleece, coarse 49 to 54c; washed fleec, medium, 55 to 60c. For damaged, poor conditioned or burry wool, these prices are shaded 2 to 5e per lb.

Topoka Butchers' Retail Market .. Tepeks Buttoners Retail Markets
Round
Round
Roasts
Fore Quarter Dressed, per 1b.
Hind
By the carcass
MUTTON—Chops per 1b.
Roast
POR POR ROULTRY—Chickens, Live, per 40z., hickens, Dressed, per 1b., Turkeys, and Ducks. Topeka Hide and Tallow Market. HIDES—Green
Green, damaged
Green, calf...
Bull and stag
Dry film prime.
Dry Salted, prime.
Dry damaged.

TALLOW

SHEEP SKINS 75 1 25

Topeka, Kansas.

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

APPLES—Per bushel 1.5002.00
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 1.99

" Medlum 1.75

" Common 1.60
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice 25

" Medlum 116
CHEESE—Per lb 12616
E GGS—Per doz—Fresh 10
E R, POTATOES—Per bu 50066
F B, POTATOES—Per bu 77568
SWEET POTATOES 1.22
OMIONS—Per bu 2.00
CABBAGE—Per dozen 1.00@1.50

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

WHEAT-Per bu. No. 2....

New Advertisements.

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

GREGG RASPBERRY. By far the largest, most productive, and profit able Black Raspberry in existence at low price, true to name, Send for Price List and Circular.

B. & P. GREGG, (Originators,) Aurora, Ind.

THREE MILLION Hedge Plants

BABCOCK & STONE, North Topeka, Kas.

SIMMONS REGULATOR





Porter's Patent Wire Cable Derricks



AT WORK IN THE FIELD makes a perfect stack.

Awarded first premium at Illinois State Fair and St. Louis Exposition of 1879.

My wood track carrier received same awards. No barn complete without one. Send for circulars to J. E. PORTER, Ottawa, Ill.



Heath, Hall & Co., "Successors to
L. CARPENTER & CO.,
FRUIT PACKAGE
MANUFACTURERS,
Benton Harbor, Mich.
Special attention given to the
manufacture of Berty Boxes,
Baskets and Butter Plates.
Correspondence solicited.
Send for Price List.

WONDERFUL! BIG OFFERS I WEST Re. L.-A lawy Charlands, and the control of the against Transformers, in rich oil colors, spitable, or three-next stempes, in rich oil colors, spitable, or formers, in rich oil colors, spitable, and spitable, and spitable, and spitable of the Colors, and the spitable of the Colors, and the spitable of the colors, and the spitable of the colors and the spitable of the colors and the

Stock for Sale.

81 HEAD OF CATTLE FOR SALE.

38 yearlings, 30 two year olds (this spring) and 12 cows. 30 of the yearlings and 10 of the 2 year olds are steers. Price of yearlings \$12 50; two year old, 316 50; cows. \$22. Also, 300 head of Arkansas sheep-250 ewes and 50 wether; 150 lambs, and 50 to 75 more ewes to have lambs. No sheep over 5 years old. A good many of the yearlings and this year's iambs are grade Cotswold, price \$12 before they are elipped; after they are clipped. \$2 00 per head all round, lambs included. I will sell on contract 100 to 1,000 of Arkansas sheep delivered here or bunched in Arkansas I will buy bunch or deliver Ark eattle on contract. Address, with:stamp suchesed. At HAMILTON.

Everett P. O., Woodson County, Kas.

Reference, any of the county officers or business men of Woodson county, Kas.

New Strawberries.

LONGFELLOW (for late), WARREN (for early); Largest and best; Hardy and prolific. Good shippers. Try them. Plants \$100 per dozen, \$500 per 100. Cir-culars free.

DOTATOES Burbank's Seedling, Closely resembles the old "White Neshawack." Immensely pro-lific. Price \$2.50 per bbl.; \$1.00 per bush.; 40c per pk. Money to accompany order. J. W. TROUTMAN, Wooster, Ohio.

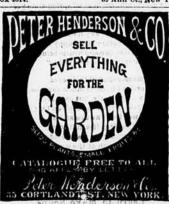
Berkshires for Sale.

I have a few choice pigs to spare. All elligible ecord and as good as there is in the state. W. P. POPFNOE, Topeks.

THE GEM 5 6 7 8 PUZZLE 9 10 11 12 Or Game of "FIFTEEN." 13 14 15

loo,ooo sold in February in New York City alone, Bank Presidents, Editors, Doctors, Lawyers, Mechanies, Laborers, Boys and Girls, are all equally interested in the solution of this most fascinating puzzle. Bloo reward offered by the manufacturers of the "Gem" for its correct solution. Price reduced to 15c, 2 for 25 cents; to Agents \$1 25 per doz, by mail postpaid. Postage stamps taken. Address

EUREKA TRICK AND NOVELTY CO.,



Carbolic Sheep Dip.

This Dip kills Ticks, Lice and all Parasites that infect sheep; prevents scratching rud greatly improves the quality of the wool. One gail on of the Dip properly diluted with water will be a fleient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks. Circulars sent postpaid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep growers who have used large quantities of the dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable externinator of Scab and other kindred diseases in sheep. Manufactured by

G. MALLINCKRODT & CO., St. Louis, Me.

Can be had through all commission houses, HOG HOLDER. THE/8

The "PERFECT" Hog Ring leaves a smooth wire in the flesh and a barb in the front of the nose which prevents all rooting.

The "PERFECT" Stock mark is applied with the "PERFECT" Ring and Ringer to any animal's ear, with the owner's initials slipped on before closing.

The "PERFECT" Hog Holder is Strong, Simple, cheap, and easily applied. Holds the animal firmly while Ring.

Ask Hardware dealers for the "PERFECT," or send \$100 for Ringer and 100 Rings, 50c for Holder, 35c for 100 Lettered Disks to

J. H. BROWN & CO. Patentee and Mnfr.

Ottawa, III.

One Hundred & Fifty

Straight Native Steers coming two and three years old.

Address C. K. BECKETT, Sterling, Kas., giving Prices, &c.

I offer a large and superior Stock of SEED

Potatoes, Sweet

which will be sold low in large lots. VARIETIES: Red Bermuda, Yellow Yansemond, and black Spanish. Address

J. T. WILLIAMSON, Kansas City, Missouri.

Successor to Williamson Bros.

PUBLIC SALE ---OF OVER-

Jersey Cattle Union Stock Yards, Indianapolis, Ind.,

Wednesday, April 14, 1880.

At this sale, we will offer without reserve, over 50 JERSEYS of choice breeding, a few cotswolds and a few choice brood sows of different breeds.

The Jerseys consist of some of the very best animals in the United States.

6 FINE IMPORTED COWS.

We do not hesitate to say we consider this herd equal to any and inferior to no herd of Jerseys ever offered at public-sale in America. In their pedigrees will be found the blood of the most noted Jorseys its the world. Among the number will be the entire herd that we won so many prizes on in Ohio, in 1879, at State and Tri-State Fairs. Also, some very choice stock just imported from the Island of Jersey, among which is the noted young cow. Buttercup 3rd, that made over 11 lbs of futter in 7 days, at 3 years old, winner of a number of prizes on the Island; she has imported bull calf at foot. Imported Brown Gypsy, that has a butter record of 14 lbs. for 7 days, and 22 cts. of milk per day; Sylva. 24, [grand-daughter of Riobe 39 that won Centennial Prize of 580,] that milks over 20 qts., and has made over 2 hbs of hat won come imported points of the condition of the property of the p some imported. Females of all ages, cows and heleful acall, etc., etc.

Terms of sale cash or four months time at 8 per cent. interest.

Catalogues will be ready by March 1, 1880 and sent to all applicants. Parties wishing family cows should not fail to attend the sale.

Address all communications to

G. M. HOOVER, Manager,
Willow Grove Farm, Richmond, Ind.
J. F. MILLER, Proprietor.

Literary and Domestic.

Song of the Spring Flowers.

BY ANNA BISHARD.

"The wild March rain has been calling me up." Said a yellow crocus, opening its cup;
"It has beat and pattered about my bed, 'Twas almost enough to awake the dead, And the chilly wind, it has sighed and mouned, all around my bed it has swept and groaned. I arose in the night time, only think, Not a star in the sky did wink, And a white snow drift encircled me round, While hoar frost glinted all over the ground: Yet I am content, for I always bring. To all the people, the news of spring.

"It is rather soon." said angroup "Just see the snow-drifts all over the lea. And the naked trees are dreary and dark, But the blue birds trill, and I hear a lark.
All about my bed little fronds of ferns, For the glad bright sunlight of spring-time yearn If it is rather cold I am not sad,
For the merry school children's hearts are glad. When they see my face as I nodding stare. The new found treasure of a happy bard. So if I but pleasure to some hearts bring, I'm glad to be up in the early spring."

A group of pansies opened their eyes, Just bursting the earth I see maiden hair The wierd flower too is awake and up, And a crystal dew drop lies in its cup; The moss all around us so warm and gr And the golden warmth of the sunlight's sheen And the golden warmth of the sunlight's sheen And the bittern's boom from over the lake, And the waving firs that above us shake; Are all we could ask," and their golden eyes Opened still wider in joyous surprise.

Learn to Make Soups.

L. S. H. gives some very good salvice in Land and Home, on making soups, one of the most wholesome, cheap and inviting dishes, which country people most neglect:

We are all agreed that we ought to have greater variety of dishes upon our tables. The question is, What dishes? "But soups and salads!" you exclaim. "They are the luxuries of the rich, or at least of the leisurely—all bidden on Sunday, and no one feels that any very well for hotels and dinner-parties, but quite out of place in a busy farm-house. What time have we for a dinner in courses, and who is to wash the dishes?" The dishes, certainly, are a consideration; but let us leave them, at least, until dinner is over. No doubt the soupplates will get washed somehow. But why should we eat it? It is a great trouble to make, as every one confesses; it takes time to eat it, and requires more waiting at table. But then it is good just because it does take time. Nothing is so good for digestion, we all know, as a comfortable chat ever comfortable food. And when, in all the long and busy day, shall we get another opportunity to talk over the things "on our mind?" There are probably few housewives who have not, more or less often, dropped into the chairs at the dinner table, too tired to eat; and I fear there are few who have not paid the penalty of that fatigue in hours of headache or other dyspeptic suffering. And again, we all know how frequently husband and sons, coming in tired and "sharp-set," after long hours of work, fall too vigorously upon the food, eating so hastily as not only to endanger health, but to lose all the more delicate relish of whatever dainty food had, with much labor, been set before them. Just here the soup comes to the rescue. There is no tantalizing period of waiting for the carving to be done. It is all ready to take off the edge of the too-ravenous appetite, and to refresh and stimulate the weary; and the short pause which soon ensues is an enjoyable period of rest and talk. Father is carving, and he may take his time, for the children are no longer half famished, and are glad of the opportunity to relate thing until we know it, and of knowing what the deings of "a fellow in our school," or to we really have not proved. What would he relate some interesting occurrence in field or farm-yard. Perhaps, new the food that has taken such pains to prepare being really enjeyed and lingered over, not bolted in hot haste. the family will find that they have no appetite left for dessert. If so, there will not be so many dishes to do up, after all; and there is tittle question, as between a soup and a pud-

would rather make forty puddings than one soup." But if you knew how easy it is! Granted there is something awe-inspiring in the idea of a stock-pot, and in the incessant saving up of bones and paring off tough bits of mest, which seems to be the grand idea in soups now-a-days. Better make up a batch of pies, and have it off your mind, you say. Well, stock-pot is a weight on one's mind, till you get It is my convinction that it has been one of the used to it. After that you wonder how you ever did without such a handy receptacle for bits of gristle and "whitleather," and bones and old state. No farmer's family can afford to be withscraps. But the soups do not all come out of the stock-pot. Many of the nicest are quite innocent of meat. You will be surprised to learn what delightful soups can be made from what you throw away every day—the water the vegetables are boiled in. In France this is always saved, and making soup is to a French servant at least four days out of seven, the simplest af-fair possible. "Be patient," the maid-of-allwork says to the hungry children, elamorous for dinner, "it is all ready but the soup." And five minutes after, she brings in the tureen One day she will have melted down some drip ping in a sauce-pan, thrown in a chopped onion, and after shaking it about for a few me a, drained into it the mealy water from the potatoes, added salt and pepper, and poured it over the thin bits of bread in the well warmed threen. The next, some browned flour to find a flower that the water from the pens, or asparagus, or string-

beans, poured upon it, salt and a few chopped green herbs added, and the soup is ready—not a great quantity of it, but sufficient to give a French gowns.

the embroideries used to decorate handsome in lace paterns. Silk grenes are very lustrous and have either brocate lace patterns. ladleful to each, and to answer all the dietic, conversational and reposeful purposes of a dish of soup.

If you set yourself to try, you will find, indeed, that few are the fresh vegetables that will not furnish torth a soup, with the aid of dripping, butter, salt pork, onions and parsely or sweet herbs. And once upon this track, you will find it a most interesting subject of research and experiment. A few minutes before dinner is all the time needed. If you fail, you can turn the concoction into the pigs' portion, and no one will be the wiser nor the poorer. If you succeed, there is all the delight of having made something out of nothing; you find yourself next door to being a poet-a creator.

The Day of Rest.

Until the year 1834 it was lawful for any religious congregation in the city of New York to stretch chains across the street in front of its house of worship during the hours of service. The law was an expression of the general conviction that the right of rest upon Sunday should be enforced. In an overworked country like ours, this is a right which demands especial recognition. The observance of Sunday as the Lerd's day rests generally upon a religious sanction. But this is re-enforced by the coneded necessity of periodical repose and recreation to the physical system both of men and beasts, and this is the aim of what are known as Sunday laws. They are not designed to compel people to go to church, but to secure the quiet and the rest from active labor which are indispensable to the common welfare.

At the late meeting of the New York Sab bath Committe, at which secretary Thompson spoke, it was stated by the Rev. Mr. Atterbury, the secretary of the committee, that in Germa ny the working-men have asked for a law secur ing rest on one day of the week, and the Com munists also favor it. The noisy Sunday pro cessions and military funerals have been forreal right has been infringed, or any kind of injustice done. Secretary Thompson said that the New Yorkers are better observers of Sunday as a day of rest than his western fellow

The object of the committee, as Mr. John E Parsons, the chairman, said, is to obtain the protection of the day of rest by just and wise aws, to enlighten public opinion in every good way, and to secure to everybody the benefit of he periodical repose. It is a very quiet society, which does its work very noiselessly. But the singular good order of a New York Sunday is largely due to its efficiency .- Harpers' Week-

Letter from "Yankee Girl."

In consulting the KANSAS FARMER OR riven subject, a few days since, I was thinking of the real work of our editor in compiling so many articles on such a diversity of subjects. from so many different authors, and I was trying to take a "bird's-eye-view" (by imagination) of your sanctum, with you in that "easy chair;" for I was ence in an editor's office, and he allowed me to try "that chair," to see for myself, and I am frank to confess I did not see what different it was from other chairs, only it ever stood so close to the compiler's desk—a purely business chair, I think. Now this led me to reflect on the perceivable

advance in all matters pertaining to the great subject of agriculture, in its varied departments, in our own state of Kansas. If old Mr. Olney could only look in upon his "Great American Desert," he might see the falsity of believing terprise, in science, agriculture and mechanica skill, burst with bloom in his "barren waste? I do really believe him a Yankee; if so, not one sanguine enough to ever think of raising here all the necessities of common living, and our own "sugar manufacturies" too.

I am inclined to think with "Kansas Girl." ding, which is the easier to make or the more that we need live, go-ahead people, and I be-But here yout put in your demurrer. "I by the reports given in the FARMER. What we need is unity of purpose, and to use intellectual powers in comparing notes, and a financial power to carry out every lawful, honorable enterprise, which will enable us to advance up ward in every department of life.

I rejoice that the KANSAS FARMER is our repository of thought on the various subjects of interest for the welfare of the state and people. first, if not the greatest means, of producing the elevation of every part of farm life in our out it.

I really enjoy reading the articles by the la-dies. "Kansas Girl," "Bramblebush," and "American Girl" are quite favorites. And just here let me ask "Kansas Girl"—where is back east? Some here say they were from the east, and when inquired of, say they were from Indiana, Illinois, etc. I do not call that "back east," and that chronic disease you spoke of, in the FARMER of February 18th, is no part or parcel of a real Yankee.

YANKEE GIRL.

Bon-Bons for the Ladies.

Outside jackets for spring wear are made with very large pearl buttons, but are other-

The problem with the florist in these days, is to find a flower that can be worn with helioBeads and chenille are combined in some of look like hemstitching this, and also come

Enormous Tuscan bonne s with chaise tops and crumpled brims, are shown by some New York milliners

One of those French travellers who do not fear English wrath, says that English women are fond of tippling.

French ladies prefer black damask dresses and white lace cravats when sitting for their portaits now-a-days.

be combined in summer gowns this year as they were last summer.

Plain linens and cottons, and very simple stripes, are to be the favorite wear of our English sisters this summer.

Embroideries representing a cactus flower and having marabout flowers for pistils are the newest French freak. Some of the shops at the West End of Lon-

don have determined to sell at the same price as the co-operative "stores." A French woman named Hubertine Audert asked to be registered as an elector in Paris the

other day, but was refused. Exceedingly long black gloves, fastened at the wrist by one heavy bracelet, are now worn with evening dress in England.

The Annie of Austria waist which has the whole front shirred, is to be worn by young ladies, in white stuffs, this summer.

Kate Field, having made a fortune by the telephone, intends to start a co-operative millinery and dress making association.

Lyons satin has brocade patterns in its sumner style. The designs are very large flowers widely scattered on a bright ground. The marabout stork, from which the exqui-

ite marabout plumes are taken, is the uglie bird in the world, and disgustingly dirty. Stamped plush is the most showy material

for curtains, but tapestry with interwoven gold threads is the richest and most expensive. Princess Amelie, the oldest daughter of

Comte de Paris, gives signs of being a fine atist, it is said, although only fourteen years old. Little music boxes concealed in drums, which small dolls are perched, are the passing

fancy of the London world in the way of toys. Afternoon cotillons are fashionable in the roy alist drawing rooms of Paris. Short gowns s shepherdess hats are worn by the ladies.

The fancy fans and pallettes of white wood that were used for valentines and Christmas cards, are inlaid in slabs of ebenized wood for table tops. One of the new bonnets is faced either with

scarlet or with Isabelle yellow, and trimmed with a feather and a mass of flowers of the

An easy way of arranging the hair when it is not very thick is to cover it with small flowers, placed close against the head and not falling in

At a Parisian wedding the other day, one of the guests carried a muff of peacock blue, aderned with a cluster of tea roses and fine sprays of diamonds.

There are three kinds of Irish poplin, single, double and terry. The last looks almost like terry velvet. Plaids and figures are also made in this stuff. Philadelphia taste has set a sparrow's head

in a gilt shirt collar for a bonnet ornament Philadelphia prides itself on the quietness of its Quaker taste. Louisine silks are replaced this summer by what are called canvas silks. They have alter

nately stripes of plain color and of brocade on white ground. Easels, supporting straw pockets, are the new est things for dinner favors. They are filled with roses, and have a cluster of violets and

ferns placed at the back. Dresden baskets, imitating willow work and decorated with raised flowers, are cheap just now, and wise women are buying them as orna-

nents for country houses. The Dresden manufacturer who made Mrs. William Vanderbilt's new set of Dresden china s so proud of it that he has obtained permission to exhibit it in Paris.

Loosely woven Cheviots in pinhead checks o wo colors or of two shades of one color, will be worn for traveling suits this summer. They are wide and not very expensive.

Sea-green, which is to be fashionable this mmer in thin goods, needs to be lighted up with pink ribbon or pipings to become blendes and brunettes cannot wear it at all.

Long jackets, made tight at the waist and eaching nearly to the hem of the skirt, have been introduced in England. They are almost exactly like the old fashioned basque.

Camel's hair goods appears still another style this year. It is made with thick round threads, loosely woven, and is either striped, clouded or strewn with tiny dashes. A San Francisco woman has decorated a

whole set of china for her own use, making the design of each piece different from that of the others but still harmonizing with them. Keep an old-fashioned spinning-wheel in your parlor, if you wish to be fashionable, but

do not try to use it, or your fate may be worse than that of her who was the Sleeping Beauty The French dandy of to-day wears a long black overcost with fur collar and cuffs. It is

to be hoped that Americans will not adopt this style. There are worse things than the ulster. Sea-side granadines have openwork bars that

One of the new ways of dag the hair is to part it in front, crimping lightly, and to fasten it inte one large braithe back, placing a bow in the center of that and a rece low on the side.

Diagonal bands crossing that of the underskirt are a favorite way of nging beaded embroideries. Pearl and satiads are often mixed in these bands, and the ace is usually Plain grenadine and brocade grenadine will quite covered.

> One of the new ways of may over worn polonaises is to keep the uppert unaltered, and to replace the lower breadby draperies of brocade stuff, long enough tole all of the underskirt except the flounce.

Plain round skirts, simply thed on the lower edge, and surtout overdres opening in each seam below the waist, are thining style for travelling dresses. Those who not like them will wear suits with the rskirt and jacket like those in fashion this wir.

Kitchen Maxims

Mince pies, plane pudding, and liday tur-key lay the foundation for an all ver's indi-gestion, bad colds and rheumatism Eat sparingly, of rich diet.

A good cook never wastes. It is a pride to make the most of everything with wh she is provided, and to serve it in the most tractive and appetizing form

The day has passed for regarding oking a menial and vulgar labor, and thos menial and vulgar labor, and those o give thought and study to the preparation their daily food always gain in vigor and

In marketing, ge early, so as to choice of fresh articles. Trade only wh honest dealers, and where possible for co only. Credits are always costly. If a dealer you in weight or measure, leave him.

Pork should never be eaten except in and winter. Veal should be avoided mer. Beef and mutton are the stapleneats. When meat comes into the house it sheld be at once hung up in a coel, dry place untiwant-

In no other land than ours is there suchprofusion and variety of food, and certainly here is no other where there is so much waste cased by indifference and carelessness and gross igor ance of the principles which ought to goven the preparation of food.

Good nourishing feed, and wholesome plain cooking, if introduced in thousands of family circles which are now unhappy without kno ing why, would result in improved health. happier tempers, more ability and disposition to work, better incomes, and higher and nobler

Number and a moderate variety of dishes at meal are more troublesome in preparation, but not necessarily more costly. Soup, fish, vegetables are all less costly than steaks and roasts. Cheaper cuts of meats, and a variety of vegetables, with soups and stews, and plenty of bread are cheaper than more costly cuts of meat, with less variety, and equally nourish-

It is the duty of the queen of the kitchen to have meals served promptly. It is also the duty of the family to be ready as promptly to sit down to the feat. To see a good dinner spoiled by over-cooking, because the men-folks are needlessly careless about appearing punctually at the regular hour, is enough to make a seold out of an angel. It is the duty of those who devour as well as those who cook to be

Poultry when fresh is known by its full, bright eyes, pliable feet, and soft, muist skin. The top of the breast bone of a young fowl is soft, and may be easily bent with the fingers, and the feet and neck are large in proportion to the body. The best fowls are fat, plump, with skin nearly white and the grain of the flesh fine. Old fowls have long, thin necks and feet, and the flesh on the legs and back has a purplish shade. Fowls are always in season.

Turkeys are in season in fall and winter, but deterioate in the spring. Old turkeys have long hairs, and the flesh is purplish when it shows under the skin on legs and back; when good they are white, plump, with full breasts and smooth legs, and soft, loose spurs. Hen turkeys are inferior in flavor, but are smaller, fatter and plumper. Full grown turkeys are best for boning or boiling, as the flesh does not

The Boston school committee have decided to establish an industrial school. The plan is to give each pupil an opportunity to try various kinds of manual labor, and when it is determined which he should make his specialty, shops will be provided where he can be instructed in the details of his work. These school-shops are to be provided for by the public funds. This is a step in the right direction. An opportunity will be given for the training of the body and the mind at the same time, with a reasonable prospect of securing a more healthy and symmetrical development of both than by the old plan. It may be well for those who are to enter college to study Latin and Greek, but for the thousands who do not propose to pursue a classical course of study the plan of industrial schools has many advantages, and we believe these schools will have an important bearing upon the educational systems of the future .- Vermont Record.

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THE STRAY LIST.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1865, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ien dollars, the County Cierk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, setice centaining a complete description faild sirrys, the day on which they were take the taker up read that they are taken to the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER and the same and the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER and the same and the taker up the KANSAS FARMER and the same and the taker up the KANSAS FARMER and the same and the same of fifty cents each animal contained to the same of the taker up. How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties.

Broken animals can other that the same of fifty cents each animal can collect the taker up. The same and the same of th nements the tractory may have and, and report the same of their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending March 17.

Bourbon County—L. B. Welch, Clerk,

STEER—Taken up by Peter Riley, Feb 2, 1880, 8cott tp,
one red steer with crop off the right ear, swallow fork in
lert ear, supposed to be four years old, valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by E T Holenan, Feb 21, 1880, one
speckled staggy indian steer, Indian brand on left hip, crop
off the right ear, sitt in the left ear, supposed to be 5 years
old, valued at \$10.

off the fight said.

Jofferson County—J. M. Insley, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Samuel Deschazer, Rural tp, Dec 1, 1870, one roan pony mare 10 years old, 14 hands high, had a small bell on her neck when taken in mar colt by her side.

COLT—Also, by the same, one roan mar colt by her side.

STEER—Taken up by do some white on belly and in fank small white spectrum to the same, one roan in the state of 18.5 STEER—Taken up by do some white on belly and in fank small white spectrum to rother and on top of runn; and on the some white on the state of the at \$20. STEER—Taken up by W C Fowler, Union tp, Nov 18, 1878 one small red and white spotted two year old steer, white upot in forehead and white tall, no marks or brands, valued

HORSE—Taken up by O Hosford, Union tp, Nov 24, 1879, Ous 1v4 roan horse, 16 hands high, 12 years old, shod all around, no marks or brands, valued at \$15.

MARE—Taken up by N M Eirod, Rock Creek tp, Dec 7, 1879, one light roan mare 3 years old, 4 hands high, marked with star in torchead, valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by N M Eirod, Rock Creek tp, Dec 7, 1879, one light roan mare 3 years old, 14 hands high, marked with star in torchead, valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by STEER—Taken up by 1870, Delaware tp, Dec 29, 1870, Delaware tp, Dec 29, 1870, Delaware tp, Dec 29, 1870, Delaware tp, Dec 20, 1870, Delaware t

In the car, valued at \$11.

Leavenworth county.—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.—
HORSE—Taken up by Freeman Dickson, Delaware tp, whill 1880, one sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 4 years old, left ind foot white small star in forehead, flaxen mane and dil, valued at \$25.
CJW—Taken up by W. W. Vallandginham, Delaware tp, ov 1, 1579, one medium sized white cow with red cars, short it, marked with upper slope in left car, no marks or other rands perceptible, supposed to be 5 years old, and valued \$45.

brands percepture, segretarian at \$15.

COW—Also, by the same, one medium sized red cow, mottled face, white belly, upper slope in left ear, no other market or brands, about 6 years old, valued at \$15.

or brands, about 6 years old, valued at \$15.

Neosho County—A. Gibson, Clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Charles Wilson, Big Creek tp., Feb
19, 1899, one bay room mare, 19 hands high, 7 years old, white
stripe in face, chafed on both shoulders with harness, right
hind foot white to the fetlock, left hind foot white half way
to hook joint, shoes on both fore feet, no other marks or
brands, valued at \$20.

Strays for the week ending March 10.

Linn county—J. H. Martin, clerk,

MARE—Taken up by L. C Price, Paris th, Feb 5, 1880, on
bay mare 4 years old, 14% hands high, left hind foot—white
and shod all around, valued at 83.

Russell County-C. M. Harshbarger, Clerk. MARE—Taken up by Kentor Crummell, Big Creek tp (Russell P O.) Feb 9, 1880, one brown mare about twelv years old, white hind feet, large white spot in ferehead, val ned at \$10.

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Bushels Wheat, with only one-eighth of the state under cultivation. The organized counties lying in the Golden Wheat Belt of the Kansas Pacific produced 13,385,524 bushels, or over 41 per cent, and including unreperting counties, fully 14,000,000 bushels, or 45 per cent, of the entire yield of wheat in the state, averaging 24 bushels to the acre, while the average for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

for the state was 17 bushels per acre.

CORNI Kansas, the Fourth Corn State

(Second Form of Which the Golden Grain

Helt counties produced 27,389,055 bushels, or 31 per

cout., nearly one-third of the entire yield of the state,

with an equally grand showing in all other depart
ments of agriculture.

The tor-colny facts show conclusively why

29 per cent of the increase of population in the State

during the past four years; and

0 per cent, in the increase in population during the

past year, and

43 per cent, of the increased acreage of wheat in the

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Acknowledged by all farmers who have used it to be THE BEST AND ONLY PERFECTLY SUCCESS-FUL WIRE Check Rower. Will plant fee acres more a day than any other, as the WIRE IS NOT REMOVED FROM THE MACHINE in planting the entire field. Eleven years' use has semonstrated the fact that the ONLY SUCCESSFUL WAY to use a rope or wire line is for the machine to transfer it into position to plant the next row. Do not buy a Wire Obeck Rouer unless the lise crosses the machine, as it will last twice as long as a wire run on one side, which must be dragged into position regardless of obstructions met as the planter crosses the field, and which cause friction, inaccurate checking and breaking of the wire. In our check rower the elasticity of the wire and its large curve in passing over the machine, prevents a particle of bending or displacement in the wire, such as occurs in Check Rowers where the line is dragged into the pulley at an angle and high tension, and both bent and displaced as it enters the pulley. Dragging the line into position also causes canting, or lopping of the planter, by which one row is planted too deep and the other too shallow.

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It you reel weak and displrited, without elearly knowing why,

Hop Bitters will
If you are a man of bushard of your everying tens, tolling over you.

Hop Bitters will
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cating,

Hop Bitters is What You Need.

If you are old, and your grose is feeble, your nerves unsteady, and your faculties waning,

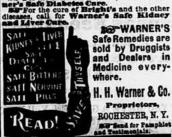
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Farmers and butter makers of Kansas, we wish to call your attention to the great success of the Cooley Creamer—the submerged process of setting milk for raising cream—as evidenced by the large sales of the past 12 months, the hundreds of letters written in praise of it, the universal approval of it by the agricultural press of this country, the fact that at the London International Dairy Fair, and at the State and County Fairs all over this country, Cooley Creamer butter and the process itself has atways taken first premium.

Extracts taken from letters received from parties using the Creamer:

"Proves to be a decided success."—"It is worth ten times its cost "—"The saving of labor is fully 50 per cent,"—"Would not do without it if had but one cow."—"An getting from 5 to 8 cents a pound more than those making by the old process."—"I placed it in a small bakened leants attached to my barn, where it has worked equally well in the coldest as well as in the mildest weather."—"But the advantages are no more for summer than for winter use: have used it all winter in a room without fire."—"If I had but two cows I should use one, knowing that I can make a better quality of butter and more off, with much less labor."

To the many that have signified to us their intention of getting one next spring, we say, purchase now and get the benefit of it during the winter while butter is high, it is equally as valuable for winter as for summer use. We want good agents in every county not taken. For a copy of Chicago Dairyman giving prices and information send to LYMAN & SHAFFER, STATE AGENTS, 100 Kansas Avenue, Topeka.

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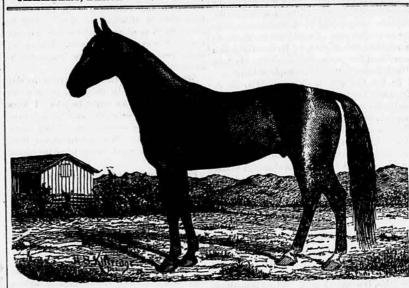


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This powder maker "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year ret This powder makes "will-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce \$3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can you make a better investment! Beware of imitations. Genuine sold only in boxes with trademark of dairy-maid, together with words "Gilt-EDGE Butter Maker" printed on each package. Powder seld-by Grocers and General Store-keepers. Ask your dealer for our book "Hints to Butter-Makers," or send stamp to us for it. Small size, ½ lb., a 25 cents; Large size, 2¼ lbs., \$1.00. Great saving by buying the larger size.

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Shoe Findings, etc., Wholesale and Retail. FOR CASH ONLY. ONLY. 88

Communications.

NICKERSON, Reno Co.-Your correspondent "Russell County," in the FARMER of January 14 says he thinks of selling his plows, harrows and drills, and buying two screw harrows with which to put in his next crops at a cost of not over 25 cents per acre. The screw harrew he speaks of must be a wonderful implement. Would like a description of it, and tell how one implement can do the work of plow, harrow, and drill. To me it seems very unreasonable, yet there is nothing new under the sun. By all means let the farmers who read the FARMER know all about it.

The FARMER grows better year by year. Wheat is doing well. Farmers have a great deal of their spring plowing done. Weather dry. Only about an inch of snow has fallen here this winter. Roads as good as one ever saw. Stock doing well. Produce low. Prospect fair of large immigration.

W. F. HENDRY.

INDEPENDENCE, Montgomery Co.—The cold wave reached us about 4 o'clock p. m. Feb. 28th, and so sudden was the change from the south to the north, that those who happened to be without their coats came near being chilled.

Plowing has progressed finely. Ground for oats mostly plowed, and in some localities oats are sown. Ground is being prepared for flax and castor beans. The ground is in good condition to receive the seed but is rather dry. One of our most successful farmers told me this winter there were three things he had found profitable to plant in November, viz.: castor beans, onion seed, and early potatoes. He also puts out hedge plants by laying them in the bottom of a furrow in a line as he wants the hedge, and covers with a hoe or plow, or both, and sprouts start from every bud.

I am glad we have so good a medium for the exchange of notes as the FARMER. I like Mr. Stoner's manger and Stock Shelter, especially for calves and pigs. I mentioned the matter to a neighbor, and as soon as he found the idea came from the paper, denounced it. He is no locate in a new country. "book farmer" and wants people to know it.

In the FARMER of February 18th, E. A. Peck asks for information in regard to timber protection for orchards. Last fall while visiting Mr. Lattimore's, we were in his orchard. He had fruit from about the middle of July. His orchard is on the north side of his house, and has considerable protection on the south by the grove and shade trees about the house. All the apples that he had were next to the grove, showing that the protection was needed on the south. Last year there was no fruit ex-cept in some sheltered place.

D. W. KINGSLEY.

VALLEY FALLS, Jefferson Co., March 8 .-In this locality, very much of the winter wheat is killed by freezing out or "heaving." Wheat sown late on old ground, and on low places in the fields, is damaged most. Wheat is needing rain very much just now, but farmers are doing the next best thing-rolling their wheat fields. I wish to give my experience in treating wheat fields in this way:

Last March I examined my wheat field and found the wheat plant considerably raised by the frost, the surface of the ground dry and spongy. High and dry winds were prevailing, which seemed to be drying it up, root and top. I gave it a good rolling, and I could notice that in a few days the wheat started to grow vigorously. At harvest the field yielded me twentyone bushels per acre.

A neighbor has a field lying by the side of mine, of the same quality of land, that he put in wheat at the same time and in the same manner that I did mine. I furnished him the seed (the same that I used in sowing) and he sowed the same quantity per acre that I did. In fact us fly to shelter or freeze. Have had the finest his field was treated the same as mine, except winter I ever saw, with the exception of a few rolling. He harvested sixteen bushels per acre. I think that the rolling I gave my field made the difference in yield. The neighbor, referred to, thinks the same. L. H. GEST. to, thinks the same.

HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., March 2.—Spring is opening in nice shape, and the prospect is now good for a fine crop of wheat. Spring wheat seeding will be about over this week. A much larger quantity than usual is being put in the

Rice corn will command a good deal of attention this season. Those who raised it last year were well pleased with their success. They claim that it makes good feed for man and beast. An increased acreage of sorghum will be planted, farmers thinking they can do some thing towards raising their own sweetening. A will cause some to try raising broom corn.

This has been a splendid winter for stock. Butchers go into herds that have lived entirely on the range, and select good beef. Some herders are now foncing in large pastures for their teeth! Smite the hydra-headed devil (the stock. A great deal of interest is being taken in the improvement of stock. ELLIS Co.

MIDDLE BRANCH, Hodgeman Co., Feb. 27.-We are having rather disagreeable weather here to-day-cold and windy; but we will not complain, as we have had very pleasant winter weather since January 1st. I think we have ene of the finest climates in the world, and as there are thousands of people looking westward with a view of obtaining homes for themselves and their families, I will give the readers of the FARMER an idea of the resources of our county and its location.

Hodgeman county is located in southwestern Kansas, just north of Spearville and Dodge City, on the A., T. & S. F. railroad, Middle Branch being just fifteen miles north of Spearville. The topography of the county is generally undulating, and some parts might be termed hilly, thereby making good stock range, while

the bottom and rolling land is covered with rich, alluvial soil two to four feet deep. The county is well supplied with running water, being traversed by the North, Middle and South forks of Pawnee creek, and their numerous tributaries. Good well water can be obtained at a depth of twenty to fifty feet (and the water is good). We are abundantly supplied with good building stone of several different kindsmagnesia limestone, white and brown sandstone, and other varieties. Timber we have not much of, the extent of it being a little skirting the banks of the streams, and composed of ash, hackberry, elia and cottonwood; nevertheless wood for fuel can be had at reasonable prices, and coal from Colorado can be had at five to six dollars per ton at the railroad.

Our county is now permanently organized. Buckner is the county seat, located at the geographical center of the county, on Buckner creek. We have an estimated population of two thousand, and it consists of a good class of people, mostly of American born citizens of an intelligent, energetic stamp.

There is still some very good land in the ounty open to homestead, preemption and timber entry, and good claims can be, in many cases, bought cheap, being held by a class of men who never stay in a neighborhood after it becomes settled, but will always be the pio-

What we most need are men of some capital and business men to command it. In the first place, we want a good county paper here; also several men to engage in business of various kinds, also tradesmer

In conclusion, I will say to all who are looking forward to Kansas as a state to immigrate to, give our county an inspection before locating elsewhere. Remember I am no land agent and have no interest at stake other than that which every good citizen should have—the development and settlement of the county by a good class of citizens, and thereby provide homes for those who are endeavoring to obtain them. Now is the time to come. The spring of the year is undoubtedly the best season to

We think the KANSAS FARMER is the best agricultural paper in the west, and a paper which every Kansan ought to take. I have been a subscriber only a few months, and have had the price of subscription doubled many times in my favor. The correspondence from farmers is alone worth many times the cost of the paper.

Farmers here are laying plans for a vigorous campaign this spring. There will be quite a large area devoted to the culture of broom corn, sugar cane, and Egyptian rice corn, the latter having proved to be a good crop in case of severe drought, and therefore acting as a substitute for Indian corn. There will also be a considerable area planted to the latter.

I enjoy reading the letters from "Kansas Girl," and hope she will continue to write a letter every week. Your letters from the people are an interesting feature of the FARMER. I would like to hear from some one on flax culture, its profits, etc. Please give us your experience, farmers, on this subject.

NEWTON, Harvey Co., Feb. 28.-The very fine weather we have been having came to a sudden end when the "blizzard" struck us Friday afternoon, sending the mercury from 62° down to 0°, in less than fifteen hours. That is one of the unpleasant features of our state. We go out to work in the fields with a fine summer temperature surrounding us, birds singing, the fields of wheat looking fresh and green, our stock basking in the sunlight, contented and happy, when suddenly with a rush, roar and bang the "norther" is down upon us, making Roads good and wheat looking very well. Farmers have been very busy plowing, and trimming hedges. Stock has wintered nicely so far, and is high in price at present. Men wishing to go into the stock business find it difficult to buy enough to complete their herds.

Fires are now to be seen sweeping across the prairies, taking their yearly allowance of haystacks, hedges and orchards from those who have been too negligent to guard against them.

The wholesale dry goods peddlers are among us with their shelf-worn goods, taking hundreds of dollars from the unwary. Look out for them.

Our people are waking up in the cause of prohibition, forming clubs and getting ready for broom factory has, been established here, which the fall election. The rumites of our county seat say that without license to sell beer and "forty-rod," they would lose the farmers' trade and their town would die. Rise, brother farmers, in your might! Hurl the lie back into their whisky traffic) on every side! If our towns cannot live without the sale of intoxicating drink, let them die, and the coyotes go howling through their deserted streets.

S. C. WING.

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