

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

II

0., URI.

gen-tail. List, eph,

LE the n; it at it

ther

rts.

the

Pig igle on tri-tri-ich in d

ls.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 16, 1879.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

HUDSON & EWING, Editors and Proprietors Topeka, Kansas.

The Bee-Keeper's Tools.

The discovery and introduction of the movable comb hive was the first real advance toward successful bee-culture. The Rev. L. L. Langstroth was among the first to introduce this hive in the United States, and took out a patent for his hive in 1852, which patent has now expired. There have been many changes in the size and form of hives since then, but all embodying the same principle; and the majority of bee-keepers in the United States use the Langstroth hive in preference to all others, a cut of which is here represented, showing a twostory hive containing ten frames in each story and extra boxes in second story.



superior in quality.

is a fine, thin bladed knife, used for cutting the caps off the sealed combs before placing them in the extractor.

But in order to obtain the honey from the industrious and gallant family of little workers, which are ever ready to do battle in defense of their nectar stores, it is necessary to subdue without injuring them. The old-fashioned brimstone pit was a horrible alternative; and with the moveable comb hive and honey extractor is classed the third invention composing



This consists of a small, square bellows, 5x6 inches, with a round valve the size of a half dollar in the bottom, and a tin cylinder 2 to 2} inches in diameter and the length of the bellows on top. There is a grate for the inside, made of perforated sheet iron, with flanges two inches long, which is placed in the cylinder and pushed down until the feet or flanges of the grate rest on the bottom. A small air-tube through the top of the bellows, corresponding

inder, admits the blast from the bellows. A roll With the movable frame hive the apiarian of cotton rags or a bunch of dry hard-wood has complete control of his bees and can examsplints-wood slightly dozed is best-is ignited ine the inside of the hive and inspect the conand placed in the cylinder and the point put on, dition of the swarm at pleasure. Frames, when when the operator is prepared to puff a volume filled, can be removed, and their places supof smoke into the hive, which will soon subdue plied by empty frames, and the honey thrown the most vicious colony of bees, when they can out by the use of the extractor, when the frame be handled with ease, and the combs examined, containing) the empty comb can be again reremoved or any disposition made of the hive turned to the hive, which is immediately reand its contents, desired. filled by the bees when the honey season is at

A bee-veil to draw over the face, and a pair its height, and the bees storing honey rapidly. of rubber or woolen gloves are recommended for use by beginners. To make a veil get one saved a great deal of comb-building and waste and a half yards of millinet, or any coarse, open stuff-dark colored is best. Gather one side of this into a hand that will slip over the crown of the hat down to the brim. This may pounds of honey to manufacture one pound of be secured by a string round the vest collar.

The movable comb hive, the honey ex-

By the use of the honey extractor, the bees are

of honey. The great advantage of the ex-

tractor will be readily seen when it is under-

stood that it requires twenty to twenty-five

WRX.

obtained by the old process of squeezing the the culture I have witnessed in Kansas I know mashed combs through a linen bag, and vastly that agricultural writers and seedsmen have wrung changes on the superiority of the orange globe, on account of its productiveness and superior value as a food plant, but having witnessed its culture, side by side, on the Agricultural College farm, and in other parts of the state; and having seen all the varieties I have named, tested as food, I have nothing to say in favor of

one kind over another. The mangold, although not an over feeder, has a good appetite and will assimilate almost any kind of plant food ; but it has a special liking for decomposed farm-yard manure. The quantity given should be commensurate to the needs of the soil, but to land of average Kansas fertility, a few tons per acre would be ample. Common salt is of great value to this crop. I know not whether this is caused by the plant as-

growth, or whether the salt renders certain constituents of the soil available for plant use. I incline to the belief, however, that the plant feeds freely upon salt, per se. Agricultural chemists assure us that the ash of both tops and bulbs contains a large degree of salt, (cloride of sodium). We all know that this ingredient is

quite perceptible to the taste, in the growing plant, especially in the leaf; the large amount of sugar contained in the bulb neutralizes the salt flavor in that part of the plant. I need not add that salt in the hands of an inexperienced farmer is a dangerous fertilizer, and should be applied, at all times, with the greatest care, for when it comes in contact with seed it is apt to destroy its vitality.

Mangels-they are often spelled thus-should be sown in the same way as beets, and at the. same season, which in Kansas is from the 10th of April to the 15th of May. If sown too early the plants are apt to run to seed, thus destroying the crop as a root.

family, and indeed for all roots, should be care- my sod rotted well. I have broke 350 acres in fully done. Where the soil is naturally loose the last 6 years, some each year, except one. I and friable, as most of our Kansas soil is, one find that early breaking rots best, and that broken deep, careful ploughing, with proper harrowing late dries out without rotting. I think 4 inches and rolling, will answer. But if the soil is tena- a good depth, commence as soon as the frost is cious clay, two or three ploughings may be out and stop as soon as you see the dry season is necessary for the requisite pulverization of the seed bed. I think I promised to say something about

added greatly to the value of this root as an ar-But as the old-style cook-book taught us to planter. catch the hare before skinning, it may be well to Hutchin

eign matter, which polluted the strained honey tion has never been satisfactorily answered by and one foot apart, I think that is as close as hedge roots sap your ground for two rods from you can 'have them to splash well. Set them your row. This can only be obviated by closing with a spade, wetting them first in green cow manure and earth reduced to the consistency of This must be done by closing the row properly. batter, and dip the plants in, then keep them The first round with your plow in the attempt in a bucket while setting to prevent dying. I to fill or close the row, it will be necessary to have out 8 miles and will put out 24 miles more | run the plow four times in the same place, as it this spring. I have two years old hedge that will turn any ordinary stock. I will say that if a man has good *luck* it is the

cheapest fence he can have. L. B. TUNNELL. Hutchinson, Kansas,

Good Words from Michigan.

I am a subscriber to the FARMER. I have aken and read several agricultural papers, but place yours in the van. Thinking you need the good will and appreciation of your patrons, as well as their money, I write this. I think the value of the work you are doing for Kansas farmers is beyond computation, and not one of them can afford to be without the FARMER, and as I expect to become a citizen of your state before winter, and can't afford to be without a good agricultural paper, you may count on me as a permanent subscriber so long as your paper retains its present high position.

Will you please send me or let me know ow I can get Alfred Gray's Board of Agriculture Report.* Think I can use it to good advantage here among my neighbors, in the interest of Kansas. Not a stroke of work done yet this spring by

farmers here. Our seasons are too short. Wishing you abundant success, I remain,

Yours, SMITH M. COGSHALL. Gaines Station, Genesee Co., Michigan.

*Write to him at Topeks, Kansas Prairie Breaking Again.

Mr. P. Winer advises breaking shallow or sod will not rot well. I will say that I have broken The preparation of the soil for any of the beet 7 to 8 inches deep at one furrow in April and coming on. Never break late unless you are pretty sure of getting rain on it soon, and if you plant corn on sod, plant with spade and let it the storing of mangolds, and to show why age well in the hard ground below so the roots will be in hard ground. I find that the corn is not ticle of food, especially for fattening animals. so wormy planted that way as stuck in sod with L. B. TUNNELL.

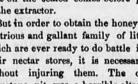
VOL. XVIII. NO. 16.

the row so as to attract the side roots also. is necessary to make one round with the plow in order to get the loose dirt thrown back the next three rounds, and if deep, will be sufficient. The second closing furrow you plow three times, of light depth of the plow. The third closing furrow plow one deep, or two light lepths of your plow. This now makes a row of land of about eight feet wide, or eight widths of your plow. Two middle furrows very deep; next thrown in is not so deep, and the second two furrows very deep and third furrow one

This row your harrow is then drawn over sufficiently to pulverize and is a good place to plant a plant of any kind. You have the greatest attraction of moisture under the plants. You concentrate your fresh moisture continually from the sides, it sending your side roots down nearly at an angle of forty-five degrees, because they are also attracted from the lower part of your row, like many hedge lines you may see daily when you pass by them; from two to five of larger plants in each rod of that line, and the balance of small, scrubby, bushy, tender and frozen, whilst the large plant is vigorous and healthy. This can only be accounted for in one natural way; that is, the large plant has by some means of attraction, grown the roots down beyond any possible reach of frost, heat or dry weather. The root thus gone down beyond a freezing point, if even one foot into the ground below, will draw the from naturally from a tree or plant, and will do it exactly with the thermometer. Warmth in that root will rise and fall, as that root is the only conductor of that warmth below the frozen ground.

We can make but a few more points on this part of our subject. The aforesaid depth of our row is obtained by very simple instruments, such as a single narrow shovel on a rude stock, or make a coulter or sub-soiler in some cheap way, that you may loosen the ground. Don't fear that you go too deap; when that root is once down three to four feet, it will not turn the point of the root and grow back to the top of the ground again, but will penetrate anything else but rock.

This mode of making a row for planting, is easily adapted to tree planting. When that farmer will once stop and think of the hard work of digging those large holes for trees, and count the amount of labor in digging them,



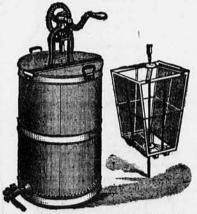
the trio of fundamental articles in the modern similating a large portion of this mineral during bee-keeper's outfit, the



with a similar tube near the bottom of the cyl-

T. F. Bingham, inventor of the smoker rep-

tractor and the bellows smoker, are the great to a systematized business, and by the use of which the honey interest is fast growing to be one of the great industries of the country. Quite a number of different styles of extractors have been made since the invention of that indispensable article in modern bee-keeping, by Major Her von Hruschka, a German. Extractors have been much improved by Yankee ingenuity, and the one represented in this article is manufactured by Chas. F. Muth, 976-78 Central Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, which is one of the best made. The extractor is composed of a metal cylinder with wire-comb basket in which the frames containing comb honey are placed one at each side. The comb basket fits in the metal cylinder and is revolved by a crank and gearing as shown in the cut.



The centrifugal m tion throws the honey from the cells of the comb, and but a few movemeets are required to empty the outside cells, ture. when the combs are turned and the other side emptied in the same manner, the combs in the of broken comb, young bees and any other for-

resented in this article, resides at Otsego, Allegan county, Michigan, and to whom and Mr. C. achievements which have brought bee-keeping F. Muth we are indebted for electrotype cuts used in this article. The Bingham smoker is patented and believed to be the best in use. These smokers are of three sizes, costing \$1.75, \$1.50 and \$1 each. Sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

The price of the Extractor is \$12, including uncapping knife. Mr. Muth is a dealer in bee supplies and recommends the Langstroth hive as his choice. The price of hives is \$2.75 each. for No. 1, and \$3 for No. 2.

Modern inventions and improvements in the art of bee-keeping have placed its successful practice within the reach of every farmer, and on every farm that yearly goes to waste for want of a few colonies of bees to gather and store it for the use of the family. There, are

doubtless enough products go to waste on every farm, or remain unutilized, to change "hard times" into prosperity and comfort, honey constituting an important one of them.

Mangolds or Field Beets. No. 2.

EDS. FARMER.-Your highly prized journal although I have informed your office of the act--has not reached me in a month. But I learn through the post master at Vinton, Riley county, that you published my short article on the mangold, and, in a foot note, asked for a 2d paper "as soon as possible."

I hardly know where I left off in No. 1, as I seldom save a copy of the articles I write; I will dwell, therefore, to-day on the several varieties

in common use, on the food this plant feeds upon, and on the best and most successful cul- tion, for when they are raised it gives small

The varieties grown in this country are but few. They are the long red, long yellow, long frames remaining uninjured. The extractor orange, and the orange and red globes. The will hold about sixty-five pounds of honey be- former...eho.e. mangolds, are best adapted to a

wave the little I have to say on this point, important though it be, until later in the season, when your readers having a large lot of mangolds on hand may appreciate another paper on this subject from Co-Ro-Lo. P. S. The shepherds of Kansas are asked not to read this article as high authority declares that "mangolds should never be given to sheep."

C. R. L.

Hedging.

I see an article in the FARMER of March 21st, on hedging by Mr. E. Tilton. I have been try- no other plant could possibly grow, simply being to raise hedge for sometime and I see that we don't quite agree, so I will give you my traction of the greatest moisture was every way thoughts on it, if you think they are worthy of hundreds of gallons of honey might be gathered notice. We both admit that osage orange is seed thickly in the nursery, so that your plants will not stand more than 20 inches top, I find that the thicker you have them the more fibres the roots have, hence are more certain to grow. was dead. In planting seed draw a line and make the

order that you can cultivate close to plants, which saves much pulling of weeds with the fingers. In setting hedge my opinion is that if

your ground is dry enough, you had better throw out your hedge row in fall, leaving dead furrow where you want your hedge. Loosen it lie till spring; then set your plants in the furrow, and as you tend your hedge, you can al-

ways draw some dirt to the hedge, (but not to part,) and at the end of three years your row will be on a level with the other ground. But some will ask, why plant in furrow? My reason is, we get our rows entirely too high by cultivapigs or chickens a better chance to get under,

while in furrows to start with, they have to lie above depth, you have your rows to close, and down and crawl through, which is hard for them here is where beauty and nature meet. Whilst to do, if it is on a level. As to splashing I think you attract the root from below, the lower root low the basket, which is drawn off by a faucet der shows conditio and the globes do best on diameter they are ready to be laid, which ought tion and concentration to the center, you draw as soon as you can get the plants 11 inches in and the tap root, you also, by the great attracat the bottom. Honey thus extracted is pure b p. ensighter texture. If the question be asked to be at the end of three years growth, after set the side roots also deep down into the ground. aliases of that very attractive (to the eye, but and clear of any admixture of bee-bread, pleces as to the merits of the respective colors of the in row. In setting plants my rule is so slant You do not want your side roots to run out in very inferior in merit) apple do not embrace long and globe varieties, I answer that this ques- them well and just deep enough to keep moist your field so you can't raise corn because your

Making the Hedge Row.

We only have to say in the outset what nature dictates to you in making a hedge row. Every man will say as we do that anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. We have frequently made the assertion that onehalf of the hedge fence is already made, when you make a hedge row as nature requires you to make it. Many thousands of good and fair plants are thrown away annually by putting them in a place where osage orange plants nor cause they were planted in a row where the atbut the right way. Plants would freeze be-

cause the roots run so near the top of the good enough, but to start I will say plant your ground, and therefore the root was no support to the plant, and plants never grow enough to mature the roots in nature's time, and by the time the plant should have supported itself it

The making of a hedge row is stmple, easy trench as narrow and straight as possible in and natural, and must be made deep. Plow the width of two furrows, throwing it apart; try and plow the same down to the depth of two feet, which you can easily do with the modern style of plows. Stir the ground another foot with any kind of an instrument that you may construct with simplicity, even out of your culup the bottom of furrow with cultivator and let tivator shovels that you may loosen the ground another foot in the bottom of the row without throwing out the earth, only stirring it. The place for the reception of your plants will then be three feet deep; make it even deeper if you can; that will secure to you the greatest attraction of moisture far below your plant; and

would further say it is natural for any plant to seek the greatest moisture and grow in that direction. Therefore after you have attained the

then see how easy his team can do the same work, and do it as nature wants it done.

HOW TO PLANT.

Many are the ways and modes adopted in this country in planting when you have even a good row and plants. Nature frequently stands in awe while men will buy plants and then will put them in the ground so poorly that the impossibility of their growing is a fixed fact; and in twelve months or two years you will hear that man say: "Oh! you can't make a hedge fence in this country !" How does he know? It is to be hoped that he would not wish to call that a fair trial. If he calls that trying to make a hedge fence, may nature's God pity him.

After you have a good row as described in the foregoing, do not plow in your plants, as that kind of planting is too irregular, but assort your plants in two or three different sizes, (uniformity in plants is beautiful,) then make a line say fifty feet long, and draw in a red or blue

string at every ten inches; then stretch your line by having it tied on two stakes, and your ground or row marked by stakes at both ends, and also intermediate stakes; set out your line and take a hedge or garden spade, put it down within one inch of the line, and the boy dropping or setting with the mark on the line, and tramp down over the plant as you walk along. This mode of setting is preferred ; it is regular, uniform, good, and done all alike, and the man that is an expert can, by the assistance of a boy to drop or put in the plant, be able to plant from eight to fifteen thousand a day.

Thus you can make a fence as you have the plants that is regular, uniform and good, and well planted, and will make a fence sooner and better than any way you plant, and is more natural to the plant .- Prof. P. B. Rouch.

A correspondent says "in article on fruit, change Mo. pippen to N. Y. pippen where you say it is the same as Ben Davis," We are obliged to our correspondent for the correction, and are gratified to find that the numerous the whole pippin family.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

farm Stock.

126

Sheep-Keeping in Small Flocks.

Many years ago there was no other farm industry that was so profitable, in proportion to the labor spent, as a small flock of sheep. During recent years, in which we have changed very much the old habits, the flock has, nevertheless, proved as profitable as ever where it has been kept with care. But it has been upon farms few and far between only that sheep have been retained and the flock has been kept to a profitable standard. Formerly, a dozen or two of sheep furnished wool for the domestic uses, mutton aud lambs for the table, and wool and lambs for sale, by which a small but timely addition to the money income was made. Now, domestic habits have changed as to indispose the farmer's household to the use of the spinning-wheel or the knitting-needle, and in place of these evening occupations the preparation of more showy articles of dress, the use of books, or the enjoyment of music or social pleasures are preferred. Store goods are procured in place of the homespun, and, to purchase these, something must be produced that can be sold for money. The consequence of the wide-spread

occurrence of such change as this has had a serious influence upon our social system. It has greatly enlarged the demand for manufactured goods; it has drawn many thousands of young men and women from farms to shops and factories, and this has of course taxed the productive interests for the support of these nonproducers. The change is, perhaps, not to be regretted, if we can successfully fit our circumstances to it; if we can produce sufficient to enable us to support, on the farm, the position of greater ease to which we have gradually arrived during several years of good times. The majority of young people of the present day know nothing of the old times to which we have referred; their experience of life is confined to the flush period of the last eighteen years, when money has been plentiful, easy to obtain, and could be spent without carefulness. Any suggestion toward a return to the habits of their parents, is, therefore, an unpopular subject for them to consider. But at the same time they are complaining seriously of insufficient means to meet their comparatively expensive manner of living, and the main question is, what shall be done to make both ends meet in this respect? We are ende woring to turn attention to better modes of culture, to better selections of crops, to the rearing of improved live-stock, and to the supplying of new markets for novel kinds of products. But, after all, it is in a more profitable use of what means we have, than in the search for others that we know not of, that the remedy lies; and among these means of profit there has been none, and will probably be none, that will be more satisfactory than a small flock of sheep. As an example of what may be done in that way, may be cited a case near New York City. It was a small flock of fifty-five common, native ewes, purchased from a drover at three dollars per head in the fall, and kept until the the flock, and suggest unevenness in the length summer. The cost of sheep and of their keep through the winter was \$370.84. The income from the flock was as follows:

\$524 40

Total The balance of profit was \$145.64, which is nearly the first cost of the flock; or, if three sheep had not been killed by dogs, the whole flock would have paid for itself in less than a year, without accounting for a large pile of manure. The lambs were the produce of a pure Cotswold ram, and were sold in the New York market from April to July. It would be difficult to show an example of a more profitable enterprise or an easier method of turning a rice little profit than this, and yet there are thousands of farmers who are so situated as to be able to do something like this with the greatest convenience and advantage, the result varying of course with the change of circumstances. If the profit might consist in the better yield of age observer will suspect. The remedy for this wool.-Exchange.

it is wise to reduce the weight and bulk as much as possible. This the farmer does in a marked degree where he feeds his grain and grass to animals instead of selling these products. . The condensation is most marked where the product of the animal, as wool or milk, or, better, its products butter and cheese, are sold; but the home-ly proverb, that the best sack in which to ship corn to market is a beef hide or hog skin, exresses a truth forcibly, if not elegantly.

The one great disadvantage of western agriculture as compared with that of the east, is the greater distance from the great markets for farm products, Complaints of too high charges for transportation have been very common. A difference of even a small fraction of a cent in the freight charges per pound, for shipping corn, may decide whether the crop is to give a profit or loss, for its value at starting is now less than half a cent per pound. A like difference would be less important in the case of pork, beef, or mutton, still less in the case of cheese, butter, or wool. Here is one indisputable advantage the stock farmer has. It is a generally recognized rule, that the selling price of any article is largely affected by the time, labor, and skill required to produce or reproduce it .- National Live Stock Journal.

Shearing Time.

The owners of large flocks of sheep are annually imposed upon by a class of "professional" shearers, whose manner of performing their work makes it desirable for them to seek new neighborhoods each year. Some of these men can do good work, but the system usually adopted by flock-holders serves as a premium upon poor work. There is little room for doubting that nine-tenths of the slovenly, unworkmanlike shearing to which the flocks of the country are yearly subjected is traceable directly to the system of compensating workmen according to the number of animals crowded across the shearing floor. Whatever pride the shearer may have in turning off a good job, is soon destroyed by the strife for high wages, which is characteristic of every gang of shearers whose compensation is made to depend upon the number of sheep handled rather than the skill and care evinced in the work performed. Shearers cannot, and very few would it they could, do themselves and their employers justice when urged to the extremest haste in executing their work. The fleece will in some places be cut too high-and more than the wages of the workmen thus be left on the sheep -while in other portions the skin will be clipped, inflicting pain and injury to the sheep, even though the wound should heal before being discovered and worked upon by the flies. Rough handling and the fright resulting from confusion, produce ill effects which are manifest for weeks to the eve of the close observer.

The excuse for the custom of paying "by the head" for shearing is, that such a policy is more economical. But is it? True, a few days in time will be gained; but the corrugated sides and fringed flanks detract from the beauty of of the fleece for the present and following season. Something may have been gained in the

board of men, but the wages of half these are clinging to the sheep they have slighted. It is further urged, that most men prefer to work for compensation depending upon the labor performed. Of the professional sheep shearer this is only partially true. When it is insisted that the character of the work must be considered, and made a part of the basis for compensation, he will be found quite ready to modify his

here also. If the lamb is able to help itself, do not interfere with it. But if the lamb is weak, or shows no disposition to feed, it should be held up to the ewe, the test placed in its mouth, and the back and roots of its tail lightly and rapidly rubbed. If this does not effect the desired object, milk a little milk from the teat into the mouth. Do not resort to the spoon, or sucking bottle as long as it is possible to succeed in the natural way.' Be patient and persevering, and in nine cases out of ten success will da Farmer. crown the effort to induce the lamb to suck.

Sometimes the dam has not good milk ready for the lamb. In that case it is better, if possible, to let it suck some other ewe, or two or three of them, which can spare the milk from their own lambs. Let this continue for a few days, until the dam is ready to furnilh the necess ry supply and quality. If it is evident that the dam will never be able to do this, then cow's milk must be resocted to, and fed from a nursing bottle or a tea pot. The milk should be fed at its natural temperature, and when heated care must be taken not to scald it. A new born lamb, which is fed in this manner, should be fed at regular intervals about six times a day-An observance of these directions will often

save the lamb, and frequently the ewe.

Horticulture.

Cause of Seed Failing to Germinate.

Occasionally complaint is made that some variety fails which we have tested in winter, and again in spring, planted in our grounds, and for which we have received high commendation dent the failure is due to something outside of the seeds, and I wish particularly to call attention to some of the many causes that may have induced it. Some of these can be guarded against, while, others, especially climatic influknowledge or foresight of the most discreet.

In hot-beds especially, the heat is liable to such variation, and the outside air to such sudden and great changes, that seeds sown one week may grow freely, while in the same bed, a week earlier, or a week later, but few will germinste. In certain conditions of the bed many small plants dampen off and disappear almost as rapidly as they come up. In the open air insects sometimes destroy young plants so quickly that the gardener can hardly believe the seed grew. This is especially the case with young cabbage and turnip plants. A driving 'shower immediately after small seeds have been sown will often impact the covering so that unless the seeds be quite thick they cannot lift the crust nor break through. This is especially the case with Carrot, Parsnip and Celery. If, after planting the seeds of tender plants, like Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Egg Plant, Melons, Pepper and

Squash, cold rains follow, the seed quite frequently rots, or if already sprouted the plants are but sickly, and often die before reaching the surface. The wrinkled and sweeter varieties of Peas unfortunately suffer in this way if sown too early. On the other hand, if a dry spell follows the sowing and the soil is not compacted about the seeds, the dryness extends below the seed and it lies dormant or, if already sprouted. it dies out, and too, often the seed is declared poor. If the ground has not been made fine and level, the seed is often not well covered in some places and too deeply in others, so that it grows but poorly in either situation.

Then again, there seems to be influences he does well, but paid fully for all that he performs, he will not care so much whether he is well as vitality. In sending out choice Turnip seed of my own growth, parties have sent in orders two or three weeks apart, and they have been filled from the same lot and crop. Afterwards I have receive word from the purchaser stating that one lot produced an excellent crop ing floor affords, and the sooner he is relegated but the other was certainly a different and ining in his annual order writes me that he presumes the two lots of turnip seed sent him were from different growers, and suggests that I note orders were filled from the same lot, and that of my own growth. These suggestions of causes and influences are not made to ask favor or partiality in testing my seeds, for I have grown them with the greatest pains and have certainly tested them with unsparing severity, and they must speak for themselves. But I mention them so that in case of a possible failure-which I trust may never occur-you will seek the cause among them, and not hastily withdraw hard earned credit .- Root's Garden Manual.

cut just at the surface, we get nearly or quite The butter is kept from floating by keeping the nine inches of excellent food, and we think our vessel full of brine. It cannot then rise above bed yields more of this long kind than the the brine. -7. When desired for use or for marshort, and that the plants really thrive better. ket, it is taken from the cask and the brine ringed After the first cutting thus delayed, there is no off with cold water, and then it will be found as more lost time, as all future growth, by being fresh and rosy as when it came from the churn, allowed to flourish a little longer before cutting, and may be salted and put in any desired shape comes in rotation the same as if cut earlier; but, as I before said, we think better and more crop can be obtained by this treatment .- C., in Cana-

Trees in Public Grounds.

It seems as if those who control church and school properties and cemeteries would give more attention to beautifying their grounds with trees and shrubbery. It is perfectly distressing to see the utter barrenness of many sural cemeteries, churches and school grounds, and when we think that very often these grounds might be adorned by trees and shrubbery at the sole expense of transplanting them, the neglect appears to be wholly inexcusable. It is inexcusable, however, in the vast majority of cases under any circumstances, for if the trees must be purchased, they cost so little that the outlay would be insignificant. We always feel when passing a city schoolhouse with its bare grounds and desert surroundings, something as we used to feel when a boy in passing a graveyard at night. It appears dismal and lonely and ghostlike. But there is an excuse for this. The city is accustomed to the absence of trees, and sometimes the land is composed of such material as could not furnish sustenance to vegetation. I is entirely different, however, with our friends in the country. They have the soil, the trees from numerous patrons. In such case it is evi- often at hand, and the knowledge to cultivate their growth, and with these advantages every ground surrounding a church or schoolhouse and every cemetery ought to be a beautiful bow

It is not the expense, however, that prevents ences and atmospheric changes, are beyond the this being done, and it is not in all probability the trouble, but it is a failure to appreciate the beauties of such adornments. A nurseryman stated at a meeting of the Illinois Horticultural Society that he had offered to donate trees for these purposes, but that people were slow to come after them. It is a generous act to thus offer to donate trees, but that should not be asked or expected. There should be a sufficient public spirit in every community to sanction the small expenditure necessary to adorn the public grounds with trees. We believe that a tree should be planted wherever there is room for one, and certainly there can be no more favorable place than on public grounds, such as we have indicated. No possible objection can be urged against it. Trees thus planted interfere with nothing, and are always ornamental, and outside of the graveyard useful, and to some extent useful even there .-- Western Rural.

Dairy.

More About Granulous Butter.

Prof. Arnold furnishes the Tribune the fol lowing article on this important subject :

Several inquiries having been referred to m from various readers of the Tribune as to the details, etc., of the system of gathering and keeping butter in granules, I answer with, I trust, sufficient fullness to be understood by all: 1. Churn the same as usual till the butter comes and is almost ready to gather. Then turn into

oughly mixed through the granules. The salt-

ed granules are then pressed into a mass by a

taken, a little at a time, and pressed or run

through a butter-worker till it becomes solid,

and as much brine is pressed out as desired,

4. When it is desired to preserve butter in

brine, a vessel of wood or glass may be used.

If wood, it is better not to have the casks very

when it is ready for packing or for market.

which cannot be understood nor explained, and to reduce the contents of the churn to about her. No sooner had she seen the last egg safe-54°, and churn slowly till the butter forms, as it ly removed, than, soon will, into granules. 2. The buttermilk is flew on his shoulder, and leaping down on the best separated by drawing it out at the bottom hat containing her eggs, carefully spread her of the churn. When this is not convenient the feathers, and remained sitting upon them till butter may be skimmed out at any convenient they were placed out of all danger under one way and put into a vessel of cold water, or what of the havricks. On going to see how she fared is better, cold brine, and then stirred to clense it in her new abode in the evening, we were greatof buttermilk, repeating the washing in new ly surprised to see her surrounded by a numerto such fitter surroundings, the better for all ferior stock. By a recent mail a patron in sendworking, which is a very important point. It ed about the farm all the time the brood remainshould lie in the last brine half an hour to an ed by her, and at last got so tame that she would hour before salting. 3. When taken out of the feed with the poultry. But alas! puss made salting it should be placed so that the brine will sad hovoc among her chicks, only seven out of the cool of the season) was better, and that that drain off, and when this is done it should be the twenty-three which were hatched coming to spread out thin and evenly, and the salt sifted maturity. Whenever they got the use of their on and stirred in. It is better to put on the wings they disappeared, and have probably ere salt at two or three different times, stirring it in this time gone the way of all flesh. well at each time, so that the salt shall be thor-

When the hand is born, give nature a chance one or two days more for increased growth, and it will bleach the surface of the granules. 6. or it may be transported in the brine if it has far to go, and fitted for market at the end of its journey.

APRIL 16. 1879.

8. Butter has not, that we are aware of, been sent to market in the granular form, the samples kept in brine having been put in form for marketing at the dairy or creamery. Small packages have been sent over long journeys in hot weather to test its ability to stand heat and rough usage while in brine, with excellent re-Sults, and this after it has, stood a long time in the brine.

Poultry.

Food for Early Chickens.

For a growing food for early chicks, breed meal-worms. Get a stock at any bird store, put them in a box with a few old stockings, bits of flannel and cloth, well sprinkled with meal moistened with a few drops of beer or water. In a month or so they will have increased wonderfully. The cost and trouble of breeding them is nothing, but they will prove valuable food the year through .- Fanciers' Journal, March.

Easter Feast of Eggs.

The custom of eating eggs at Easter has been traced up, not only to the theology of Egypt, but to the philosophy of the Persians, the Gauls, the Greeks, and the Romans, all of whom regard the egg as an emblem of the universe and the work of Deity. "Easter," says Gebelin, "and New Years have been marked by similar distinctions. Among the Romans the New Year is looked upon as the renewal of all things and is noted for the triumph of the sun of nature, Easter is with the Christians, for the Son of Justice, the Savior of the world over death by his resurrection." The early Chrisians of Mesopotamia originated the custom of dyeing and decorating eggs at Easter. They were stained red in memory of the blood of Christ shed at His crucifixion. The Romish Church adopted the custom, and regarded the eggs'as the emblem of the resurrection, as is evidenced by the benediction of Pope Paul V., about 1610, which thus read; "Bless O Lord! we beseech Thee, this Thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to Thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to Thee on account of the resurrection of the Lord." Thus the custom has come down from ages lost in antiquity .- Poultry World.

A Patridge and her Chicks.

When spending a few holidays in the High lands last summer I was witness of a somewhat peculiar incident : Accompanying the worthy farmer, with whom I was staying, to the hayfield one morning, the reapers discovered a patridge sitting on her eggs right in the way of their sythes. As they could not proceed without being removed, the farmer gently lifted her and placed the eggs one by one in his hat, to carry them to a place of safety ; the poor bird meanwhile being in great distress, watching every

movement with fluttering wings and palpitating the churn, a little at a time, cold water enough heart, thinking, no doubt, we intended robbing with a cry of delight, she

A hus

of range of large cities, but they always sell at enforcement. Let them pay well for what is high prices if they are of a good mutton class. done, while insisting that what they pay for Neither will the raising of them cost as much in this western country as in the neighborhood of New York, and we doubt not that the clear profit on such a flock as here described, would fall little, if any, short of these figures, if raised within reach of any town in the country containing five to ten thousand inhabitants. There is no produce of the farm sells, universally, so readily and so well as early lambs, but they must be dropped in January and receive proper care and feed.

Why Stock Farming is Better than Grain Farming.

nority, not the majority.

transport our products, especially long distances, had better be dissected away.

When he is to be paid only for demands. working by the day or the job. A man who, under these circumstances, cannot, or will not, do good, honest shearing, will find in hod carrying or dirt shoveling a more congenial field for developing his peculiar talents than the shearparties interested.

More money is lost to the owners of large flocks during the shearing season than the avertermine in advance upon a few plain, equitable grower should be patronized, whereas both lies with the flock owners, who need only to de-Early lambs may not sell at a high price out rules, and stand by each other in their impartial must be well done .- Live-Stock Journal.

Save Every Lamb.

Every lamb saved at the lambing season is equivalent to one hundred per cent. on the investment; and this is the season of the year of all others, when that saving must be done. The following suggestions of the Western Rural are seasonable:

The first thing to be observed is to let nature have her own way as much as possible during the lambing and after the lamb is born. Nature is, as a rule, abundantly capable of perform-

Asparagus Culture and Manure.

large-say, half barrel in size-and it must be I have tried all kinds of manure for aspargus thoroughly cleansed of all sap or woody flavor plants, and all sorts of treatment. Nothing, by first soaking in cold brine several days, and ing her own processes, and any intermeddling, however, produced such rank growth and thick then filled with boiling hot brine and letting it The advocates of stock breeding and feeding under ordinary circumstances, is officious and crop as cow manure. We have often used horse stand till it becomes cold. This brine may be as being more desirable farming than making hurtful. Never interfere, at least until nature manure, well rotted, and salt and various other used to soak the next cask in. Before putting in stretches them the wrong way. Damp linen is grain growing a speciality, need not be without has exhausted herself and prostration begins to applications. But the pure cow manure, spread butter the cask should be partly filled with a reason for the faith that is within them. It is be apparent, that is if there is a proper presen- over the bed about three inches thick, proved clean, cold brine, as strong as it can be made, not a mere blind assertion that the former will tation and the ewe is in perfect health. The far the best. The year before last we had the and then filled with butter in the granular form, pay better than the latter in a series of years natural presentation of the lamb is with the most wonderful growth, and, as we believe, en- and fresh from the churn as may be after wash-It has not simply "happened" that this has been nose and forefeet on each side of it. If nature tirely from this cause. We always leave our ing off the buttermilk and soaking in brine for true in the past. It can be shown that the prin- becomes exhausted and the ewe is evidently be- stalks until they are about one foot high before an hour or so. The cask is then to be headed, ciples of good business management strongly coming prostrated, she should be approached cutting them; we fancy they 'are much better, and through a hole in one end filled " " f brine your chin, where it was never meant to go, and favor the plan of making live stock a prominent gently, so as not to alarm her, and at every and we know we get three times as much veg- and left to settle +ill every crevice is fuil and it of course it spoils the set of your collar. With feature on the mass of farms of the country- throe, the shepherd should draw very gently on etable food fit to eat. If we cut them just as they will settle nowner the certainly in the west. There are many farms of each foreleg alternately. If this is not sufficient show above the earth, and to get sufficient length, brine is addee to a

which this is not true, but they are in the mi- the head and legs must be drawn forward with point the knife somewhat diagonally downwards, ged. The bu all the force that it is safe to use, good judge-It is an obvious principle, that if we have to methods of the laundry, and all was right with directing the operation. If this fails, the lamb is oil, we only get an edible portion of about two brine for preserving a any canned it is any cany canned it is any canned it is any ca

and a half inches in length; whereas if we wait as it can be made, and from pure salt, otherwise shirts and collars.

We find this suggestive bit of natural history among our exchanges. This was a very remarkable patridge! We have seen very many patbutter-ladel, lever, or butter-worker, and set ridge 'isturbed in a simular manner in hay aside till the salt is disolved, when it should be fiehis, bu. have never yet known of one to go near anti-met or eggs again after being rudely bact or eggs again after being rudely distu

it ting up Men's Linen.

uplained that his shirt bosom adly done up, and the case and collars knowing shirtmaker, and his was referred ,orthy the attention of houseanswer way keepers :

"Yes," .d the man, "the fault is with your laundres . While doing up your collars, she very pliable, and a good pull will alter fourteen into a fifteen inch collar in the twinkling of an eye. She ought to stretch them crosswise instead of lengthwise, particularly in the neighborhood of the neck. A lengthwise pull will draw the front of the neckband somewhat under necessary, more the front of your neckband an inch too high, and your collar an inch too long, you have a most undesirable combination."

le plug-Pres

APRIL 16, 1878

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Opening of Navigation.

The Western Rural keeps up the battle for a revision and settlement on business' principles of the transportation question. A half million supplements containing, it claims, a thorough ventilation of the question, have been circulated. We make a few extracts from a recent issue of the Rural, under the above caption :

"The opening of navigation will furnish the public, as it always does, with an illustration of the disposition of railroad managers. So long as our vessels and propellers are frozen in, the roads advance their rates to suit their greed and caprice, and maintain them until the winter relieves our shipping, when down go the rates on the roads generally to a point at which the vessel owners can scarcely compete. This means simply that the road management are possessed of a disposition to kill, absolutely kill, everything in the shape of opposition, and they will accomplish this in time if they are permitted to go on unmolested. The greed of the men who control our main lines of road is greater than is shown in any other branch of business in the world. These managers go deliberately at work to fleece the patrons of the roads that their own pockets may be filled. No other business presents such a spectacle. Railroads have no competition. The business is conducted upon a principle which is unnatural, and illegal besides. Instead of seeking business to competing points, they combine to pool their earnbusiness, they make a better profit if they can lessen their business and compel the competing line or lines to do it. It is unreasonable to suppose for an instant that such an unnatural mode of doing business can result otherwise than injurious to the great public.

"The Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads settled hundreds of thousands of dollars of taxes four years ago for less than a hundred thousand each. The balance of the large sum was left for the patrons of these roads to pay, notwithstanding that they had been assessed to pay it already, for be it remembered that the business of the roads is already conducted upon the basis of earning enough to pay every dollar of expense in whatever shape it may be presented. The original amount that was contributed to pay these taxes, went into the pockets of the managers-that is the supposition, at least, for no dividends were paid.

"Seducing the people into granting them important franchises upon the plea of their being for the public good, running their roads through farms and public lands, and having been assisted in their construction by those who lived upon the lines, the corporations have absorbed all that was originally paid in, frozen out the original constructors, become wholly new in character and are now managing these great public properties as a man would manage his private farm, which he had purchased from the hard earnings of a lifetime. No such right belongs to the ostensible owners of the roads or their managers. This people who have given their lands to aid in the construction of railroads. must have justice. This people who have granted important franchises, which men who would be willing to deal justly with the public would be glad to get now, must not be robbed by those who are in possession of those franchises. Railroad managers may think that the years of past immunity from interference on the part of the people is a sufficient guarantee of years of future immunity; but it is a mistake-Justice, long delayed, will assert herself. The pinching hard times have driven railroad patrons to see the enormity of the robbery practiced upon them, and all through the vast west,

on the 9th. There was no fog.

Farmers' Mistakes.

George B. Foster read a paper before the Farmers' Institute, held at Tecunseh, Neb., last January, in which he made the following capital points:

"If a person can ever enjoy life, it is in youth. If a man can ever searn anything, it is best done during his younger days.

Boys of all people on earth are most free from cares. We make a sad mistake if we expect boys to feel and act like old men.

If these statements are correct, I fear many farmers are unwise in the way they bring up and train their boys, and in the requirements many of them demand, from the time they are old enough to drive a cow or lead a horse until men grown.

A whole paper might be filled on this one subject, but I will only briefly mention one or two thoughts at this time. Nobody on earth likes a little money so well and appreciates it so fully as a boy, and especially the ordinary boy of the farmer. A half dime will sometimes cause a boy to do better, behave more manly, and walk straighter than could all his teachers, aided by half a dozen ministers combined. Such is the power of cash on a boy. How it affects men I reserve for a future time. Yet true it is, that thousands of farmers' boys never have nickles enough at one time to get up a ings, and instead of being interested in getting jingle in their pockets. As to quarters and half dollars, the very thought of them and the bare possibility of possessing one or both is enough to take away their very breath.

> They know they work hard all the time, but never have any money of their own, and father always says he has none, too, at least none to spare, and thus they wisely conclude that farming is a poor business, and decide never to follow a calling where hard work and no pay is the unalterable order of the day.

They see town boys walk up to the candy stand, the apple wagon, the fire-cracker and torpedo man, and pay out their dimes, and Oh how the farmer's boy wishes he lived in town. If he goes to the wild animal show or circus, his father usually buys his ticket for him, and I assure you as one who knows, half the pleasure is lost to the boy because he could not purchase a ticket for himselt.

There is a genuine satisfaction in planking down the cash for a purchase to any one, and why should so many farmers' boys be denied so common and harmless a pleasure.

I think farmers' boys should be allowed to earn and keep a little money to use as they please, to buy toys with, candies, pop-guns, etc., part of clothes, boots and shoes it may be, now and then purchase a pig, calf, or a young colt. Learn to do business while young, learn the value and worth of money early; realize how hard it is to earn, and how easily spent if not careful ; learn the fact that there is money to be made, even on a farm, as well as in towns and at other trades.

Give the farmers' boys a chance to go to school, let them buy good books, take one or two good papers for them to read, give them time for fun and play, don't work them as if that was all they are good for. Let them go to the towns now and then; and learn all they can of them, and I do believe that many more farmers' boys would grow up wiser and better men, more satisfied with their calling and their work."

Milk and Eggs as Food.

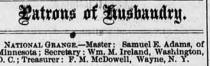
We desire particularly to recommend to farmers the use of more milk and eggs in their the social qualities, to improve our farms, to families. There is no food so economical, and save and economize by co-operation. with farmers struggling beneath mountains of at the same time so healthful and nutritious as

m., 62.1; greatest, 86.8 on the 1st; least, 12.3 raw or soft boiled egg is almost as easily assimilated as is milk, and can be eaten with impunity by children and invalids. The average Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will ; tate in their latters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer. egg weighs a thousand grains, and is worth more as food than so much beefsteak. Indeed, there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil, and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion DARK BRAHMA FOWLS FOR SALE. for sustaining animal life. When eggs bring no more than twenty cents per dozen, it is much better economy to find a market for them in the family than at the store. Two or three boiled Strayed away, a black and roan pointer bitch imall notch out of each ear, whoever will return he to Copeland's Restaurant. will receive the above re ward. A. C. WADDELL, Topeks, Kansas. eggs, with the addition of a slice or two of toast. will make a breakfast sufficient for a man and good enough for a king .- Mass. Ploughman. Solomon Valley Poultry Yards,

A gargle of salt and vinegar, with a little cayenne pepper, will do more to disperse soreness of the throat than any other remedy of which we have heard. It stimulates the glands, promotes free secretion, and will sometimes cure in a few hours.

Cure for Scalds and Burns.

Apply to the burned surface bicarbonate of oda in fine powder, if it is a wet surface ; but if it a dry burn, use a paste of bicarbonate of soda and water, or a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda in water, and apply to the burned surface. This relieves sunburns' as well as burns from hot coals, melted sulphur, hot iron, steam, etc. If bicarbonate of soda is not at hand, bicarbonate of potash is next best.



EXECUTIVE COMMITTE.—Henley James. of Indiana; D. W. Aiken, of South Carolina; S. H. Ellis, of Ohio. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Tope-ka, Shawnee county; Secretary: P. B. Maxson, Em-porta, Lyon county; Tressurer: W. P. Popence, Tope-ka; Lecturer: J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county.

poria, Lyon county; Treasurer; W. P. Popence, Topeka; Lecturer; J. H. Martin, Mound Creek, Miami county;
 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; Levi Dumbauld, Hartford, Lyon county; J. S. Payne, Cadmus, Linn county.
 COUNTY DEPUTIES.—J. T. Stevens, Lawrence, Douglas county; T. B. Tyers, Beatry, Marshall county; E. R. Powell, Augusta, Builer county; C. F. Morse, Milo, Lincoln county; J. J. Pope, Wichita, Sedgwick county A. P. Reardon, Jefferson Co., Post Office, Dimond, Leavenworth County; S. W. Day, Ottawa, Franklin County; G. A. Hovey, Belleville, Republic County; J. E. Barrett, Greenleaf, Washington County; W. W. Cone, Topeka, Shawnee County; J. McComas, Holton, Jackson county; Jonards, McDenros, Collay Centre, Clay county; Frank B. Smith, Rush Centre, Rush county; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson, County; G. M. Summerville, McPherson, McPherson county; J. S. Payn, Cadmus, Linn county; F. M. Wierman, Mildred, McTherson, McPherson county; D. C. Spurgeon, Leroy, Coffey county; James W. Williams, Peabody, Marion county; George F. Jackson, Fredonia, Wilson county; D. P. Clark, Kirwin, Phillips county; George Fell, Larned, Pawnee county; J. A. Huff, Salt City, Summer county; James McCormick, Burr Oak, Jewell County; J. Marion county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. J. Cawpiell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Andrews, Hureka, Greenwood county; Johnson county; George Amy, Glendale, Bourbon county; W. J. Campiell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. S. Fayne, Miami county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; M. Renosho county; K. Mifield, Cowley county; George W. Black, Olathe, Johnson county; W. D. Campiell, Red Stone, Cloud county; John Rehrig, Fairfax, Osage county; J. Stelek, Bunker Hill, Russel lounty; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; M. P. Rippine, Severance, Doniphan county; S. Antur Shape, Girard, Crawford county; J. S. Hakas, Lenosho county; J. K. Miller, Sterling, Rice county; M. D. Rippine, Severanc

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

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

The Object of the Grange.

What are the objects of the Patrons of Husbandry? "To improve the intellect, to improve The Grange is a perpetual school for all who

Advertisements.

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

SIO REWARD.

Eggs for Hatching from Partridge Cochins, also Fourteen other varieties of High-Class Land and Wa-ter Fowls. Send for Catalogue and prices to E. Z. BUTCHER, Solomon City, Dickinson Co., Ks. Berk-shire Pigs from the noted Sallie stock.

\$25 REWARD.

Brenders' Directory.

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

127

C. S. EICHHOLTZ, Breeder of Short-Horns, Berk-

FRY. Dover, Shawnee Co., Kansas, breeder of the best strains of Imported English Berkshire ogr. A few choice Figs for sale. Frices Low. Cor-spondence solicited.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING, from pure bred light brah-ma fowls. Price \$1.50 per slitting. Sent securely packed, C. O. D. to any part of the state. CLARENCE MCDONALD, P. O. Box, 586, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

LEFS 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., No.

Physician.

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

Dentist.

-AND-

Pigs.





-ALSO-

Breeder of

form in railroad freight charges is pealing to the very heavens. That war cry will never die away into silence until the question of transportation is forever settled. The day for compromise is past ; the time for a longer continuation of patience has gone by; the time for action is come."

Weather Report for March, 1879. PREPARED BY PROF. F. H. SNOW, OF THE STATE

UNIVERSITY.

STATION.—Lawrence, Kansas; elevation of barometer and thermometer 875 feet above sea level, and 14 feet above the ground; anemome-ter on the University building, 105 feet above ground.

The month was remarkable for its high temperature, small rainfall and great dryness of the atmosphere. Mean temperature, 48 " degrees, which is 7.23 degrees above the a march March temperature for the eleven process years. Highest temperature, 87 degre : e 27th ; lowest, 11 degrees, on the 14th : 1 stally range, 76 degrees. Mean at 7 a. m., # - legrees ; at 2 p.m., 58.13 degrees : at 9 p 27.29 degrees. There were ten frosts durin¹¹⁰

29 inches be-Rainfall, 0.37 inch, whic low the March average, and if far the least March rainfall upon our twei p' years' record. Rain in small amouts fell on s days. Wind-N.W.,31 times; S. W,¹² dimes; N.E.,

10 times; E., 6 times; S. E., 6 Kimes; S., 4 times; W., four times; N., 4 times. The entire distance traveled by the wind was 13,787 miles, which gives a mean daily velocity of 444.74 miles. The highest velocity was 60 miles an hour on the 13th.

Mean height of the barometer column, 29.165 in.; at 7 a. m., 29.199 in.; at 2 p. m., 29.129 in.; see humpystery how muscles, bones, feathers, at 9 p. m., 29.167 in. Maximum, 29.662 at 7 a. m., on the 2d; lowest, 28.760 in. at 9 p. m., on the 8th; monthly range, 0.902 in.

Relative humidity-Mean for the month, 56.1; at 7 a. m., 66.9; at 2 p. m., 39.2: at 9 p.

mortgages and mountains of debt, the cry of re- milk. It is both meat and drink. It contains join and take part in the proceedings. The elements also are just right. There is nitrogen to form muscles, oil for lubrication and generating heat, and saline matter for forming bones. Fortunate are those children that are brought up on a milk diet. They are unconscious of having stomachs, their muscles are well developed, their skins are smooth and their cheeks rosy. It is a great mistake to suppose that a milk diet is suitable only for children.

Milk is just as well adapted for men as boys. One of the best developed men, both physically and mentally, Massachusetts ever produced, Dr. Griffin, once pastor of Park street church, Boston, and afterwards president of Williams College, loved milk when a boy and continued

to love it all through life, preferring a breakfast of bread and milk to anything else. Few men ever filled Park street pulpit with a larger physique or more mental power. Milk is emphatically man's food. In every thirty gallons of it there is a pound of phosphate of lime. Why it is not more used in farmers' famili-do not know unless it is and abundant.

Home mercies are wont to be lightly appreciated.

Eggs are another article of cheap and nutritious food which we do not find on farmer's tables in the quantity which economy demands. They are very convenient to take to the store and exchange for sugar spices, etc., and this is the disposition which too many farmers make of them. They probably do not fully comprehend how valuable eggs are as food; that like miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 18.53 milk, an egg is a complete food in itself, containing everything necessary for the development of a perfect animal, as is manifest from

the fact that a chick is formed from it. It and everything that a chick requires for its per-

every element essential to the development of members learn to read and speak in public, learn the animal system. The proportions of these to preside over deliberative bodies, learn to keep accounts, learn to draw up bills and reso lutions, to make farming more of a business. The Grange is a series of socials from one year's end to the other. Farmers are isolated and, especially the women, have been cut off from frequent social gatherings.

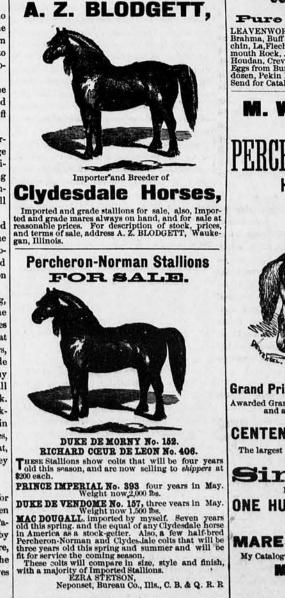
Granges are a series of perpetual business organizations, ready for buying goods in large quantities, for selling produce in large quantities, for opposing any monopolies, for contesting any suits for fradulent patents; they are a union for self-protection against swindlers of all kinds.

Have any of these objects been accomplished by the Grange? We answer, briefly: The working members have learned to speak in public, learned more about their business, learned to place a higher estimate on themselves and on the pursuit of agriculture.

Mankind and womankind, old and young, are social beings. Before the existence of the Grange the women of the country had tea parties and quilting parties; the men went to town at least once a week to loiter on the street corners, to talk with their brother farmers, to trade horses, to talk politics and the weather, to buy or sell animals of each other, to engage in all sorts of gossip and other unprofitable talk. They assembled in the bar-room, in the blacksmith shop, in the grocery, and some of them in the saloon. They used to have logging bees, husking bees, barn raisings, bees to cut wheat, to cut corn, to dig potatoes; like boys, they must and would get together.

Who wants to live off by himself?

The Grange is a well organized substitute for those rude social gatherings, which were often unprofitable in many respects. The good Patron is not seen hanging on the street corner by fect develops into a club requires for its per-fect develops into a club requires for its per-white hows, mangold into the fact, and it shows condition and the gg is. It is also easily 5_t so if not un, acged in cooking. A



LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Light Brahma, Dark Brahma, Buff Cochin. Partridge Cochin, White Co-chin, La,Fleche, White Dorking, Black Hamburg, Ply-mouth Rock, American Dominique, Brown Leghorns Houdan, Crevecoeur, Pekin Ducks, Fantail Pigeons. Eggs from Buff Cochin and White Dorkins \$3.00 per dozen, Pekin Ducks \$2.50, all others \$2.00 per dozen. Send for Catalogue. M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAND STUD OF PERCHERON -- NO HORSES. WINNERS OF THE Grand Prizes in Europe and America, Awarded Grand Medals by the French Government-and also Grand Medal Diploma and Special Report at the **CENTENNINL EXHIBITION, '76** The largest and most complete establishment of the kind in America, Since 1872 It has been Replenished by ONE HUNDRED & SIXTY-SIX IMPORTED MARES AND STALLIONS My Catalogue, with history and breed, sent free M. W. DUNHAM. Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

THE KANSAS FARMER. party is cursed by his knavery. The agricultu-rel class is more addicted to this pernicious sys-HUDSON & EWING, Editors & Proprietors, Topeka, Kansas.

made of, and all that is required to change the

actions and opinions of the two parties, is to re-

Home Beauty.

or visit the place. Plenty of green grass, a few evergreen trees

choice selection of rose bushes, clumps of

trees that shelter from the fierce, cold winds of

winter and break the force of the strong south

some of the principal firms of English curers of

bacon are giving their customers notice that

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE. One Capy, Weekly, for one year, One Capy, Weekly, for siz months, One Capy, Weekly, for three months, Three Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, Ten Copies, Weekly, for one year, 8.00 RATES OF ADVERTISING. One insertion, per line (nonpariel) 20 cents. Due month, "15" per insertion Three months, "12" "12" One year, "10" "10"

128

One year, 10 " 10 " " The greatest care is used to prevent swindling hum-bugs securing space in these advertising columna. Advertisements of lotterics, whicky bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advartisements 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 Tas FARMES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Prospectus of "The Daily Capital."

day, entering into the successorship of their old On Monday, April 21, 1879, the undersigned, enemies, will be metamorphosed into the money proprietors of the "Kansas FARMER Steam Printsharks, the soulless corporation robber. It is ing House," will commence the publication in not the men but the legal opportunity that is at Topeka, of The Daily CAPITAL, an evening pafault. Don't legalize wrong if men are to be per, Republican in principle and independent Vestrained from practicing it. in politics, the price of which will be 10 cents per week, delivered by carrier or through the 3 American farmers must be taught to become competent law makers, and as a class they will post office. The paper will be issued in usual enact more just laws and administer governfolio form, pages 14x21 inches, five columns to ment with more economy than any other, bethe page.

cause it is their interest to do so. They would The CAPITAL will contain the latest telegraphic, state and county news. Particular attention not fear losing power and resort to trimming and log-rolling to retain control, because their will be given to local city news, political, social, educational and religious. In all that pertains overwhelming numbers would insure their permanence. The road to lower taxes, cheaper to the welfare of Topeka and Kansas, the CAr-ITAL will be a friend and advocate. The pub- government, and less commotion in the halls of lication of the CAPITAL is undertaken as a busi-progress, is steady organization of the agricul-ness matter, a part of the general plan of our tural class, and instruction in political economy ness matter, a part of the general plan of our a primary part of the farmer's education; then the "shylocks," the "railroad kings," the Publishing House.

We shall place the paper before the people upon its merits, as a live, progressive newspaper, conducted upon business principles. We believe will "roar as harmless as sucking doves." conducted upon business principles. We believe every citizen can afford to place in his family a good daily newspaper at 10 cents per week. We ask the people interested in establishing I It is always in place to advise, and now i such a journal as the CAPITAL, to give it a the time, to fix up about the farmer's home, by

Very truly, HUDSON & EWING,

Editors and Proprietors

The Evil.-Its Cause and Remedy.

trial.

The road to success in anything intended to be permanent, is careful, steady work. This business principle seems to be overlooked by a class of well intentioned people who brood over and fret about, the wrongs and impositions heaped upon the agricultural class. Animadversion, anathemas, epithets and a misanthropic spirit, as used and practiced by a class of writers talkers and papers, are not the means by which to accomplish what agriculture stands most in need of. The class whose business is confined to cultivating the soil, outnumbers many times all others. It contains among its followers many able men, many educated men, and multitudes of men who possess strong common sense, while there are also hosts of lightheaded innocents. It will be readily seen that here is material in abundance out of which to form a political, social and moral force which may easily shape and direct the destinies of these United States. There is no class in whose keeping the destinies of a nation can be so

give his party is to assist in voting a knave into bring down the price of that article to a very responsible office under its panoply. The low figure. People have learned also that fat is the poorest kind of meat food, not wholesome and contains less nutriment than most other artem of politics than any other property owning ticles of diet, in fact, is little else than a heat class. No other class in the country votes pergenerator, which is undecessary in our warm sistently against its interest save the farmers.

climate the larger part of the year. All of this grows out of a lack of organization Lighter pigs with more lean well mixed with and information among the rural population. the fat is the kind of meat that will satisfy the They must be organized as a class before they demand likely to increase in the future, both in can be brought to see the evil and its remedy. the United States and in Europe. The demand While they remain, poltically, the disorganized for small hams is very extensive, while the large rabble that they are, then millions will count as ones are neglected.

The breeders of heavy hogs will doubtless atnothing before the trained handfulls of other professions, pursuits and interests. To organtack this senseless change of taste, as they will ine and teach the rural population by appealing term it, and stubbornly refuse to acknowledge the force of the argument till severe losses chasten to the individual as well as en masse, is the duty of the more intelligent and able men among their understanding. A lighter pig with less lard in proportion to lean meat is the animal the farmers. To anathematize banks, railroad torporations, transportation companies, money the provision market of the future will demand; sharks, etc., etc., is sheer nonsense. These men or is now demanding. are made of the same stuff that farmers are

Agricultural Statistics.

WHAT IT COSTS TO FENCE.

werse their business. Take the money bags The number of rods of feace of various kinds from the "shylocks,' the charters and railroads given in the report of the Kansas State Board from those tyranical corporations, and plant the of Agriculture, are: Stone, 1,007,196; rail, 6,-674,761; board, 2,574,937; wire, 1,684,134; same men on the soil, and they will become, in an incredibly short space of time, "honest hedge, 11,619,914, being a total of 23,560,944, coman." while the complaining farmers of torods, of which about one half is hedge. The total value of this fencing is put down at \$22,-058,544. The hedge is valued at \$6,583,877, or a little more than half a dollar a rod. The wire fence, composing something over a million and a half of rods, cost \$1,212,702. All other material cost over a dollar a rod. If this data

shall be accepted as conclusive, hedge fence for Kansas is by far the least costly as well as the most lasting.

THE LIVE STOCK OF THE STATE. From the same valuable report we find the number of horses owned in the state in 1878, amounted to 586,000 \$ sheep, 243,760 ; swine, 1,195,000; mules and asses 40,564; milch cows. 286.241.

In sheep and mules there would seem to be a wide and profitable field unoccupied. Mutton sheep would seem to be especially profitable, the price of mutton in the markets of the state ranging from 21 to 3 cents higher than choice cuts of beef. The mutton produced on the high, dry prairies of Kansas, is remarkable for its mild, fine flavor, as far as we have been able to experiment, by actual test with mutton chops, singularly free from the sheepy taste, found in a great deal of mutton, and which is so objectionlaying out neat grounds about the dwelling, able to most tastes .- While the fine wooled sheep take the lead at present, and very reasonplanting trees and shrubs for shade and ornament. It will require but three, four or five ably so, breeding mainly for wool having been the custom heretofore on the plains and in the days to make the farmer's home attractive. The far west, we believe, that the time has arrived time thus spent will be the most profitable work when the heavy mutton breeds, would prove done on the place during the whole season the most profitable. A fine lot of fat wethers Profitable in dollars if the farm should ever be will always command a handsome price, and at put into the market for sale ; profitable in comtwo years old Cotswold weathers could be made fort, satisfaction and the love of beauty and to weigh gross 250 with a fleece that would avconscious refinement enjoyed by having a home erage 12 pounds of most saleable wool. There that is an abiding pleasure to all who dwell in,

is an active and increasing home demand for good mutton in all the towns of the state and in the cities east and west, while the demand for lambs fit for the shambles in June and July far outruns the supply.

wind which is such a feature of the climate of The demand for large mules is always brisk the country of the middle plains, with convenand there is no class of stock raised on the farm ient neatly constructed walks through the which will command the sum of money at one grounds, will in a few years transform the most year old that a good mule will, while they are easily and cheaply raised.

nonotonous piece of prairie land into an enchanted spot. Such an arrangement for a farm While the rage for wheat raising with all its house forms a beautiful contrast to too many vicissitudes absorbs the attention of all classes, and immense areas of corn tax the labor of the state; to produce these bulky products, whose that are met with, surrounded with old tumble down, rough, unsightly fences, a vard overrun with weeds, and strewn with rubbish ; the debris transportation to market costs very nearly all of a wood-pile scattered about the door, ash they will sell for above cost of production, the piles, weather beaten chicken coops, etc. Most two classes of live stock. r equiring not one fourth farmers who dwell in the midst of slovenly the labor and expense to produce, are comparasurroundings believe they have not the time to tively neglected. With millions of acres of fine, nutritious grasses growing without care or labor from man, it is passing strange that the fix up, but it is not so much the want of time as a knowledge of the time to act, and now is the proper time. One day at the opening of spring expended in such work is worth more than a utilizing this wild, spontaneous wealth. But week at any other season. It is a primary obsuch is the force of habit that men will invest ject of life to dwell in the midst of pleasant enough capital in costly farm machinery to surroundings, where rough, unkempt objects do purchase a fair herd of animals, and incur neavy expense in labor and money, in turning not obtrude to offend the eye. People who have abundance of means, and enjoy cultivated under hundreds of square miles of green herb tastes, spend thousands of dollars to surround age, already provided by nature without cost themselves with beautiful grounds, which every to man, for the support of flocks and herds. In 1878 there was raised in the state of Kanfarmer may have if he but wills it, without much pecuniary outlay, and a comparatively sas nearly 33 million bushels of wheat, and 90 small expenditure of time and labor, if propmillion bushels of corn. Had half the labor erly directed. What is considered so indispens and expense been invested in sheep and other able to the enjoyment of the rich, would prove stock, does anyone doubt that the profit would equally a luxury to those in more moderate cirbeen four fold? The markets cannot be gluttoned with draft animals and a superior quality of cumstances, and does not fail to add fully as much to the real enjoyment of the intelligent mutton sheep and combing wools. The fine pasture fields of Kansas are being families of farmers as any other class of the community. The more beautiful and adorned ruthlessly destroyed to raise grain, which every homes we can induce farmers to make the more farmer you meet, will acknowledge costs nearly advanced in refinement, intelligence and morif not quite all it is worth, over and above cost of raising to get it to market ! If the feeding grounds ality will the rural population be found. were sown with blue-grass seed when the stock Lighter Bacon. have eaten the grass close, in a short time a blue grass sod as fine as any in Kentucky would re-The indications are that lighter bacon is likeplace the wild grasses, creating eventually, pasly to have a run, and those progressive farmers ture fields whose value in dollars, it would be who have learned that fashion rules in matters impossible to estimate. It has been demonstratof general utility, influencing the current price ed by actual trial, that a man may, by pursuing of meats to a considerable extent, as well as the a systematic course, convert his range into a blue-grass sod without breaking a foot of it style of bonnets and cut of skirts, will shape their management to catch the shifting demand. Inwith the plow. formation comes from across the water that

The following were elected a Board of Directors, which consists of one member from each township and ward, and one from the county at large:

Rossville Township, 'Squire Oliver. Silver Lake Tewnship, B. F. Van Horn. Soldier Township, Golden Silvers. Dover Township, E. G. Moon. Mission Township, Thos. E. White. Auburn Township, S. J. Yager. Williamsport Township, J. S. Jordan. Monmouth Township, W. P. Popenoe. Tecumseh Township, J. B. Miller. Topeka Township, A. Washburn. First Ward, City of Topeka, W. S. Charles. Second Ward, City of Topeka, J. A. Polley; Third Ward, City of Topeka, C. P. Bolmar., Fourth Ward, City of Topeka, J. Lee Knight County at Large, W. D. Alexander. The Society then adjourned, and the Board of Directors held their meeting.

These gentlemen are all active business men and will devote their earnest attention to advancing the interests of the Society, and getting up such an agricultural display next fall, as will be a credit to the capital of the state, and give the agricultural interest of this part of the state an impetus that will carry it to the front. Like a large number of agricultural societies in all parts of the country, too much reliance has been heretofore placed in trotting horses, which has been proved every where a delusion.

If the managers and officers of the Society will have faith in a bona fide agricultural fair, embracing all the departments of agriculture and avoid giving undue prominence to any one branch or department, and have faith in their work, we have no doubt of a most gratifying success. If farmers, agricultural implement men, stock breeders, horticulturalists, gardeners, and all others interested in the multiform business of agriculture, are fully persuaded that a genuine agricultural fair may be expected, in place of a horse jocky meeting and a gamblers reunion, there is no doubt that a hearty response will be received from farmers and the public generally.

Horticulture.

The last meeting of the Shawnee Horticultural Society was held at the office of Bradford Miller, at Dudley's Bank, and was well attended Report on ornamental shade trees, by John Guthrie and Joab Mulvain, recommending, 1st, Cedar; 2d, Austrian Pine; 3d, Scotch Pine. Judge Grear's report on orchard planting and

culture was accepted. It was very interesting covering the history of the apple, from the garden of Eden to his present orchard.

After some lively discussions upon choice varieties the society adopted the following as the best varieties, everything considered:

For winter: 1st, Winesap; 2d, Raul's Janet 3d, Missouri Pippin; 4th, Jonathan; 5th, Smith's Cider; 6th, Ben Davis.

Fall apple: 1st, Maiden's Blush ; 2d, Fameuse or Snow Apple; 3d, Rambo; 4th, Golden Pippin; 5th, Keswie Codling; 6th, Swar. Summer apples: 1st, Early Harvest; 2d

Cooper's Early White; 3d, Red Astrachan; 4th, Carolina Red; 5th, Sweet June. Peaches: 1st, Amsden; 2d, Beatrice; 3d,

Hales Early; 4th, Cole's Red; 5th, Crawford's Early and Late. Adjourned for one month to meet at the edu-

cational rooms in the new city building, the last Thursday of April.

The object of this society is the promotion of knowledge and love of the useful and ornamental arts by which the homes of Shawned county may be improved and beautified. The society is open to all citizens, ladies as well as best. gentlemen, both in city and country.

The following regarding this sale is from the National Live Stock Journal, for April:

AFRIL-10, 1979

"There will be some 82 head offered—63 fe-males, and 19 bulls—the latter ranging from eight months to three years old; 40 of the fe-males are two-year-olds, all red but one, that a roan. The families represented are Craggs, Bracelet, Rosabella, Forindia, Lady Elizabeth, and others equally well known and desirable Mr. Stone writes that all this stock is recorded and guaranteed in all respects. Mr. Stone has also engaged the Journal tent, and will be pre-pared to make those in attendance comfortable, no matter what the weather may be."

The Kansas Churchman and Kansas Methodist for April are both out. These two religious monthlies, the former the organ of the P.E. Church, and the latter of the M. E. Church, both published at Topeka, display much editorial ability and are handsomely printed. These papers appeal strongly by their ability and merit to the religious denominations in whose interest they are published, for a cordial support.

Rev. Mr. Loring who has so ably edited the Churchman since its commencement, gives notice of his retirement from the editorial chair of the paper with this number. The numerous friends of the Churchman will regret parting with Mr. Loring, but the immediate care of the Churchman devolves upon Bishop Vail, whose wellknown ability will be a sufficient assurance for the future.

Catalogues and Pamphlets.

H. C. HOFFMAN, Horseheads, Chemung Co., N. Y. Sale Catalogue of Thoroughbred Holstein Cattle. This sale will commence May the 7th.

HANS NIELSON, St. Joseph, Mo. Catalogue of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Michigan, Seed Annual for 1879, pp. 144, Illuminated Covers and profusely illustrated; a valuable hand-book for gardeners and florists.

Our readers will do well to notice, in another column, the advertisement of Auction Sale of Live Stock and implements, by the church committee at St. Marys. To be held Saturday, April 26th. UH!

14.1

Artichokes.

The articles published in the FARMER on artichokes have created a good deal of interest. Mr. S. C. Evans, of Clay county, Mo., adds his experience to that of others in raising and feeding artichokes. We copy from Coleman's Rural the following on the subject :

"I have grown the artichoke for a number of years, and during the time have experimented in various ways, and I am now ready to say that growing it for hogs is one of the means to produce cheap pork. Usually the crop is ready to turn onto about the first of October. One acre will keep twenty hogs in a good growing condition from that time till the middle or last of March; or, with the addition of half the corn usually fed, it will fatten them in less time than all the corn, and, as far as I have been able to see, the pork is just as good. A portion of the crop should be dug and housed, or put in mounds, to be fed when the ground is too hard frozen for the hogs to root.

While the artichoke is generally valued only for hogs, I have found it quite valuable for all kinds of stock. Horses relish them, and work horses will look better and feel better on half the corn usually fed, if they get plenty of artichokes. They are fine for sheep, and especially ewes with young lambs. And, if you want giltedged butter in mid-winter, feed your Jersey cow no corn, but plenty of artichokes, with good clover and timothy hay, and you will get the

I will not undertake to say that artichokes

safely trusted as the class who own the soil. Their every interest, their very existence in the present, as in the future, depend upon stable, just and economical government. They cannot fold their tent, like the Arab, and as "quietly steal away." They are anchored to the everlasting hills. The expense of government must mainly be paid by them, directly or indirectly. They cannot change or conceal their property to any noticeable extent to evade the tax assessor.

.By force of numbers and ownership of the bulk of real property, they are masters of the continent, if they know what to do and how to do it. A careful business policy must be devised and steadily pursued, executed in all of its details without heat and fuss, too much of which is substituted in place of telling work by the agricultural press. Corporations must not have law on their side which permits evil doing, or they cannot be restrained.

Farmers may learn a useful lesson from an anecdote of Jay Gould, who being examined by a committee of the legislature in relation to some of his Erie railroad finesse, answered, that when he was in a strong republican district he sided with the republicans, where the democrats were in the ascendant he trained with them, and where the parties were about evenly balanced or the independents predominated, he ceased to be partizan, but on all occasions and under all conditions he was an Erie man. The business of Gould's life was to advance the interest of Erie. Without copying the great railroad magnate's morality, his political business tactics are worthy of careful study by farmers. Their patriotism has been so artfully played upon by office hunters and professional politicians, that the belief is grounded in them that their party alone is the true catholic in politics, and upon its success or failure largely depends the weal or woe of the state. Through the force of this pernicious teaching, scores of knaves are annually boosted into office, while, at the same time, they are known of all men to be knaves, shysters and tricksters. The average voter fails to see that the worst stab he can

Shawnee County Agricultural Society.

large, fat bacon is not wanted by the pork eating On Thursday afternoon, the 8th inst., the reg-Britons, but a lighter, sweeter meat, with more ular meeting of the Shawnee County Agricultulean and less fat. The truth is that fat has come ral Society was held at the Court House, about to be a very low-priced article. The stock of sixty-five members being present. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: grease is in excess of the demand, the surplus Wm. Sims, President; A. C. Sherman, Vicegrease which has been manufactured in the dairy under the name of butter, in recent years, President; T. L. Stringham, Secretary, and W. has added largely to the stock, and served to S. Curry, Treasurer.

The present membership would be glad of the counsel and thoughtful experience of their lieve it to be a good preventive. I have never fellow-citizens generally. To this end an earnest invitation is now and always extended to all who will, to come and participate with us in chief aim of every farmer is not directed to the consideration of these questions of great popular interest. The ladies are especially and cordially invited.

Large Sale of Short Horn Cattle.

Our readers will see by the advertisement of J. C. Stone Jr., of Leavenworth Kansas the time and particulars of his great Short Horn Cattle Sale. This will be the largest offering of the year, of finely bred short horns, by a Kansas breeder, and the opportunity to retain these animals within our state should not be disregarded by Kansas farmers and breeders who are looking to beef and cattle for profit. The catalogue has some features of special value which are given by the compiler Mr. L. P. Muir, the widely known auctioneer and breeder of short horn cattle in Kentucky. In a letter to Mr Stone he says:

"In compiling your catalogue I have taken par ticular pains to examine their pedigrees care-fully, and after so doing can without any hesitation, say that it is the best bred herd west of the Mississippi. It has been my good luck to compile catalogues and make the sales of many of the leading breeders, both in the western states and Canada, and I have not yet compiled a catalogue that gives me as much satisfaction and so little objection to the blood. You know that T. Cropton, of Stoney Well; C. Tounely, of Tounely Park; A. L. Mayward, of Morton La More; John Millward, of Yorkshire, Col.; Kingscote, of Glouchestershire; J. Mordhouse, of Bridge Heuich; R. Cattly, of Bradley, Kan. etc., were the very best breeders of their day, and when an animal's pedigree is traced to their herds, you may feel assured they came from a grand family. I have given a history of each imported cow that each animal in your herd decends from at the foot of the pedigree in cat-alogue as well as stating which family or blood the sires come from. I am satisfied if breeders in the west admire good cattle and extra bred ones you will receive a meritorious reward for being the owner of such an excellent herd.

Yours truly, L. P. MUIR. To J. C. STONE, Leaevenworth, Kas."

will cure the so-called hog cholera, but I beknown hogs to have any disease while feeding on them. Indeed, I believe they are as near a natural hog food as any product we grow. I grow a variety known here as the large white. I have had but little experience with any other, but, from all I can learn from persons who have grown other varieties, I consider it preferable to all others."

The seed can be procured of Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Kansas City, and other dealers in seed whose advertisements will be found in the Kansas FARMER.

Water, water! pure cold water, can be obtained, with comparatively small expense, by the use of "Brockett's Well Auger."

Money, money! who does not want it? Many men are making money quite rapidly, by putting down wells with "Brockett's Well See advertisement on last page. Auger."

Neither failing teeth, nor the peeping wrinkles of time, so forcibly tell of advancing years, as your gray hair. Ayer's vigor restores its color and makes your appearance more agree-able to others, as well as yourself. With fresh, luxuriant hair, the infirmatives of age are far ess noticeable.



R ferring to his own complete restoration to health through the use of "Compound Oxygen,' after many years of invalidism and exhaustion from over-work, T. S. Arthur, the well-known American author, says in his Home Magazine, under date of February, 1878: "Drs. Starkey and Palen are physicians in regular standing, of high personal character, and above the sus picion of quackery or pretense. A new curative agent has come into their possessor and their administration of it, so far, has resulted in restoring to health many who had regarded their ailments as incurable, and in giving back good measure of health to a large number of invalids who had vainly sought for help through other means of cure." The testimony of others as well known to the public will be found in our Treatise on the Nature, Action, and Results of "Compound Oxygen." It is mailed free. Address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1112 Girard Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

APRIL 16, 1879

Bronchitis.—Throat Diseases often commence; with a Cold, Cough, or unusual ex-ertion of the voice. These incipient symptons are allayed by the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," which if neglected often result in a chronic trouble of the throat. 25c, a box.

Truth and Soberness.

What is the best family medicine in the world to regulate the bowels, purify the blood, remove costiveness and biliousness, aid digestion and stimulate the whole system ?

Truth and soberness compel us to answer, Hop Bitters, being pure, perfect and harmless. See "Truths" in another column.

To Consumptives.

Many have been happy to give their testi-mony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cold-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consump-tion, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists. druggists.

26 Years Ago.

For more than two-thirds of a life-time Charter Oak Stoves have been a familiar house-hold word; daily guining in popularity, and doing a vast deal of good in enabling house-wives to place before their families every day three "square meals," at a very small cost of both fuel and labor, and we are doing no more than our duty in advising every house-keeper who does not have a Charter Oak Stove to get one with the least nossible delay. For more than two-thirds of a life-time to get one with the least possible delay.

H. Baldwin, of Monroe City, Ind., writes un-der the date of Dec. 3, 1877, that his wife used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription with won-derful results. It effected her entire cure, after several physicians had failed. The many simi-lar letters positively affirming that the Favorite Prescription had cured the diseases and weak-ness peculiar to women, induced Dr. Pierce to sell it under a guarantee. Ladies need no lon-ger submit to useless and painful local treatment, as the Favorite Prescription is a safe, sure, and speedy cure. Hundreds who had been bed-rid-den for years have been restored to perfect health by its use. by its use.

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

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

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

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

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

For a pamphlet on Electric Treatment of chronic diseases with Electricity, which will be sent free, address the McIntosh Electric Belt and Battery Co., 192 and 194 Jackson street, Chicago, Ill.

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

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

Horrible !-- I suffered from catarrh for thirty years; was cured in six weeks by a simple rem-edy, and will send the receipt free to all afflicted. Address, with stapp, Rev. T. J. Mead, Syra-cuse, N. Y.

Marsh's Golden Balsam.

This truly valuable medicine has won the fa-vor and praise of all who have tried it. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Consumption, there is nothing superior to it. Try a 10 cent bottle for your Cough. Two doses will give re-lief, For sale by Swift and Holliday, Topeks, and leading druggists everywhere.

Money! Money!!

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

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Markets.

April, 14, 1879. New York Money Market.

Sec

New York Money Market. GOVERNMENTS-Steady. RAILROAD BONDS-Active; Kansas & Texas, and Kansas Pacific issues in brisk demand at advancing figures. STATE SECURITIES-Dull. STOCK MARKET-The stock market to-day was active, but somewhat irregular. The upward move-ment in Kansas Pacific was resumed, and the stock advanced & per cent. on the day's transaction at the close. Granger shares were rather feverish, and sold down 1/63/%c; but in late dealings a steadler feeling prevalled, and a recovery of 1/461/4 per cent ensued. The general list quit on small fluctuations. MONEY-3026 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. DISCOUNTS-Prime mercantile paper, 41/5661/4 per Cent.

STERLING-Dull and weak; sixty days, \$4 861/4;

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881 106 New 5's 104/2 Coupons of 1881 104/2 New 5's 105/20105/2 Coupons 105/20105/2 New 4's (registered) 99/60993 Coupons 99/60993 Coupons 99/60993 Coupons 99/60993 Coupons 101/2 Coupons 101/2 Coupons 101/2 Coupons 101/2 Coupons 101/2 Coupons 101/2 Coupons 101/2

New York Produce Market.

Hew York Produce Market. FLOUR-Moderate demand; superfine western and state, \$3 30@3 65; common to good, \$3 60@3 90; good to choice, \$3 5074 30; white wheat extra. \$4 507525; St. Louis, \$3 5074 30; white wheat extra. \$4 507525; WHEAT-Dull and lower; No. 3 spring, 91c; ungrad-ed redwinter, \$1 07@1 12; No. 3 do., \$1 07.4@1 08; No. 2 do., \$1 13821 14; No. 1 do., \$1 14; ungraded amber, \$1-09@1 11; No. 2 do., \$1 10! 42; ungraded amber, \$1-09@1 11; No. 2 do., \$1 10! 42; ungraded white, \$1 11; No. 1 do., sales at \$11161 1114; RYE-Easy; western, 58!4@69!4c; BARLEY-Quiet and steady. CORN-Heavy; ungraded, 447245; No. 3 do., 43@ 43/4c; steamer, 43!4@41; No. 2, white, 47!4c; steamer, yellow, 44c. OATS-Dull and tending downward; mixed west-ern, 31@22; white do., 34@35c. COFFEE-Quiet and unchanged. SUGAR-Mominally unchanged. MOLASSES-Fair demand and unchanged. RICE-Firm. EGGS-Easier; western, 11!/c. PORK-Dull; mess, \$10 40@10 50 for new; \$9 37!4 for old. HEEF-Quiet and unchanged.

dd. BEEF-Quiet and unchanged. CUT MEATS-Firm; long clear middles, \$5 121/3; hort clear middles, \$5 371/4. LARD-Market weak; prime steam, \$6 35/26 45. BUTTER-Duil; western, 5/0256. CHEESE-Weak; western, 2/0/25/26. WHISKY-Steady; \$1 03/4.

New York Live-Stock Market.

AGW LOFK LAVE-SLOCK MATKET. CATTLE—Receipts, 12,400 beeves; demand sharp and market firm; all fat, matured scers; they were quickly sold at an advance of \$1 per head; lower grades a small fraction higher, rougn oxen and mix-ed cows, stags, &c., \$7 50@7 75; common to good steers, \$9@10; prime, \$10 25@10 50.

Kansas City Produce Market.

Kansas City Produce Market. The Indicator reports higher prices on grain to-day, caused by the decline in freight rates cast. To Chica-go the rate was reduced to 8c. WHEAT--Receipts, 4,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels; in store to-day, 206,290 bushels; market higher than saturday: No. 2, 96c; No. 3, 93c; No. 4, 90c. CORN-Receipts, 2000 bushels; market higher than saturday: No. 2, 90c; No. 3, 93c; No. 4, 90c. CORN-Receipts, 2000 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and more active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active; No. 2, 100 bushels; market higher and hore active

EGGS-Unsettled; with sales at 9c.

Kansus City Live-Stock Market. The Indicator reports:

The reduced rates to Chicago of \$20 per car, caused advance in the value of stock.

an advance in the value of stock. CATTLE—Receipts for the last 48 hours, 77; ship-ments to day, 180; market firm and higher; native shipping steers, 54 2565 50; native butchers' steers, 53-70.4, 25; cows, very few on sale, \$2 5063 75; stockers and feeders, dull at \$2 566 375. HOGS—Receipts for the last 48 hours, 491; shipments today, 535; market higher and demand good, with sales at an extreme range of \$3 3063 47; bulk of sales

WOOL-Quiet and unchanged, Tub-choice, 321/42 S3c; medium, 27/238c; dimity and low, 25028c. Un-washed-medium and combing mixed, 200211/40; medium 190200; coarse, 16018c; light fine, 17018c; heavy do., 15018c. Burry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c y B less. Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel. Unsurpassed in Construction. Unparalleled in Durability. Topeka Produce Market. Undisputed in the BROAD CLAIN of being the Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by J. A. Lee Country produce quoted at buying prices. Grocers retail price int, corrected at buying price APPLES—Per bbl—Choice Michigan APPLES—Per buahel BEANS—Per bu—Mite Navy Medium. Costor Wedium. Castor Wedium. Castor Wedium. Castor Wedium. Castor Wedium. CHESSE—Per ib. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh. Momy-Per bbl WINEGAR—Per gal E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. B. B. POTATOES—Per bu. SWEET DOTATOES—Per bu. SWEET DOTATOES—Per bu. Chickens, Dressd, for lb. CABBAGE—Per dozen. CHICKENS—Per bu. VERY BEST OPERATING, 4.50 1.60(22.00 2.00 1.75 1.50 12)/4 .18 .10 .7@08 5.25@5.50 .20@40 PERFECT COOKING STO EVER OFFERED FOR THE PRICE. DICHLSIOR W. Knowles & Co., Topeka, and Live Stove Dealers Throughout the Country. .09 .10 1.50 .75@1.00 1.50@2.00 PUBLIC SALE, Short-Horns. Topeka Leather Market. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, Dealer in Hides, Furs, Tallow and Leather. On TUESDAY, May 27, 1879. I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, at my farm, 3 miles from

121/5 10 10 61/1

Craggs'

AND MOST

MADE ONLY BY

Topeka Butchers' BetailMarket ..

BEEF-Sirloin Steak per lb Round Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.... Hind By the carcass MUTTON-Chops per lb.... Roast PORK Sausage

Topeka Retail Grain Market.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected by T. A. Beck & Bro. by T. A. Beok & Bro. WHEAT—Per bu. spring. "Fall No 2. "Fall No 2. "Fall No 4. CORN — Per bu. "White Old. "Yellow. ATS — Per bu. KY E. — Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu. BARLEY—Per bu. CORN MEAL CORN MEAL. CORN & CATS. BRAN. SHORT. .35 20@40 2.75 2.50 2.25 2.00 .60 .70 .70 .60 .70

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.





NEW DEPARTURE,



MANUF'G

Florindas.

Rosabellas,

612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,

82 HEAD of Short-horns, of such quality, style, and breeding, as have seldom if ever been offered in the West-They are composed of

Rose of Sharons,

129

The New Departure Tongueless Cultivator.

The new Departure Tongueless Cultivator. We introduced the New Departure Tongueless Cultivator to our trade three years ago, believing it to be an improvement over the old style Tongue Cultivators and all who have used it will bear us out in asying it has many advantages, some of which are as follows: It is the most simple in construction, and easiest oper-sted. The front or carriage is composed entirely of Iron and Steel. It is more compact and occupies little space for storage. It is lighter and requires less draft from the team. It has no down draft or side pressure. It causes no sore necks or guiled shoulders. It has no complicated evener—each horse is compelled to do its share of the work. Onside hill ground the wheels are always retained in the path of the team by the draft. It will pow close to the fences at the end of rows. It has four large twisted shares, plows deeper, and will hill up the soil better. Having a lighter and wider clearance in the arch, will pass over corn in the most neck yoke, tongue and braces each come in contact with the row of plants and destroy a large percentage of the taller stalks when laying by the erop, &c., &c., CULTIVATE YOUR CORN WITH THE





THE KANSAS FARMER.

Chicago Wool Market.

St. Louis Wool Market.

use. No family that hat it. Sold by Druggists.

Great Merit.

All the fairs give the first premiums and special awards of great merit to Hop Bitters as the purest and best family medicine, and we most heartily approve of the awards for we know they deserve it. The are now on exhibi-tion at the State Fairs, and we advise all to test them. See another column them. See another column.

Butter.—A new book on butter making sen free on application. Address W. P. Emmert Freeport, Ill.

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

Electric Belts.

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

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

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

Consumption Cured.

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

at \$3.3754@3.40. SHEEP—Market steady at \$3.75@4.50 for good to choice native muttons. St. Louis Live-Stock Market.

CATTLE-Shipping grades easy, with fair demand; good to cholee heavy, \$4 15@5 20; do, light, \$4 50@4 75; butchers' grades scarce, strong and active; steers, \$3 507 4 60; cows and heifers,\$3 0074 69; com-fed Texans 3 2574 65; feeding steers, \$3 75@4 35; stockers, \$2 75@ 3 75; Colorados, \$3 75@4 85; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 504

5000, HOGS—Weak; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3 406.3 60 choice smooth heavy, \$3 6563 85; fair to good rough, \$3 1574 45; Philadelphias, \$3 90724 00; receipts 5,400; bitmonte 1 000

shipments, 1.960, SHEEP-Fairly active; common to fair, \$3 25774 00; good to choice, \$4 50@4 \$71/2; fancy \$5 00@5 25, re-ceipts 665; shipments 450.

St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Lo.: is Produce Market. FLOUR-Firm. but quiet. XX \$4 407.4 50; XXX, \$4 60.64 80; family, \$4 5.64 100; choice, \$5 0.00.55 20, WHEAT-Dull and lower: No. 2 red winter, 353/ @33/kc, cash; 33/40 93/4c May; 93@941/4c; June; 971/46 971/4c July; No. 3 do \$1 02. CORN-Easier; 33/4c cash and April; 333/4@33/4 May; 53/4c July; OATS-251/4c cash; 251/4c bid May. RYE-Active and higher; 49c. BARLEY-Unchanged. WHISK-Steady; \$1 04. LEAD-Dull; 3c, bid. BUTTER-Active and firm; choice to fancy dairy, 207.222.

LEAD-Dull; 3c. bid. BUTTER-Active and firm; choice to fancy dairy, \overline{m}_{22cc} . EGGS-Lower; 6c. PORK-Better; jobbing, \$10 35@10 371/2 cash; \$10 50

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1879. July, Dity SALT MEATS-Easier; shoulders, \$3 60; clear ribs, \$4 80. BACON-Lower; packed clear ribs, \$5 35 cash; loose do, \$5 35 June; \$5 30 July, LARD-Nominally \$6 10. We will sell at public auction, in the city of St. Marys, Pottawatomic County, Kansas, the following describ-ed property to-wit:

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR-Steady and unchanged. WHEAT-Active but lower: heavy No. 2 spring fresh, 83%; regular, 35¢ cash; 03%@30%; May: 013%@ 93%c June; No. 3 spring, 77%; rejected. 621%; 0623%c. CORN-Good demand and a shade lower; fresh 33%c; regular, 31%c cash; 35%c May; 35%c June; OATS-Market casier; 22¢ cash; 25%c May; 25%c June;

Mother, if unable to nurse your babe, place it at once on Ridge's Food. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Manufactory for the U. S., Palmer, Mass. BROOM CORN SEED.

RIDGE'S INFANTS

Ohio Evergreen, and other choice varieties; send for circular.

It is Fact that we sell a first-class PIANO OR ORGAN

at a lower price than any other firm! WHY? Be-cause we have no Agents but sell direct to Families from our Factory at wholesale price. Prove all this by reading our Catalogue, with prices, mailed free. We ship for ten days trial and warrant five years. U. S. PIANO & ORGAN CO., New York.

Auction Sale

10 HEAD OF HORSES,

hree year-old colts, and three yearling colts, 100 HEAD OF CATTLE,

23 four year-old cows, 9 cows of different ages, 14 three year-old helfers, 15 yearlings, a number of 2 and 3 year-old steers, 5 bulls, three of which are from the well known Mission herd, and one from the choice thoroughbred herd of Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Number of Fine Sows.

TERMS OF SALE: '





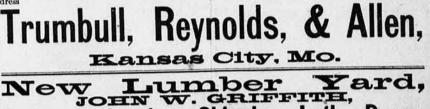
(made especially for Kansas Sod, which is now having the largest sale of any Breaker in Kansas.) also the Canton Combined Cultivator, Lion Self-Dumping Hay Rakes, Victor Cane Mills, Cooks Evaporators. Iron Turbine Wind Mill, The St. John Sewing Machine and The Kansas Horse Hay Fork, (our own munufacture.) IN OUR

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT

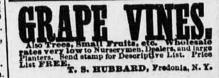
Will be found everything in the way of Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, 3-spring and Platform Spring wagons, Farm Wagons, &c. We make a specialty in this Department of the Watertown Platform Spring Wagon, the best \$90 three-spring wagon in the market. The finest finished and best \$100 spring wagon. The best finished all leather top, Savern A wheel, side bar or end spring Top Buggies in the market for \$165. The best open Bug-gy for \$70, &c., &c.

IN OUR DEPARTMEN SEED

Will be found everything in the way of Field, Garden and Flower Seeds. We quote at the present time: EARLY AMBER MINNESOTA CANE (EED, 25c. per lb, per express, (add 15c. if by mail.) or \$2.00 per peck. Comseeana Cane Seed, 15c. per lb., \$1.50 per peck; Mo. Everyteen Broom Corn Seed, \$2.00 per bu; California Everyteen, \$2.50 per bu; Artichokes, \$1,00 per bu; Peantus, 8c., per lb; Castor Beans, \$2.50 per bu; German Millet, \$1.35 per bu; Common Millet, \$1.10 per bu; Peantus, 8c., per lb; Castor Beans, \$2.50 per bu; German Millet, \$1.35 per bu; Artichokes, \$1,00 per bu; Peant Millet, (the new folder plant, 145c. per lb; Hunga-Millet, \$1.35 per bu; Common Millet, \$1.10 per bu; Peant Millet, (the new folder plant, 145c. per lb; Hunga-Millet, \$1.50 per bu; St. Charles White Corn. \$1.25 per bu; "Uncle Tommy Gray's" Early White Goday corn, \$1.50 per bu. The crop of Sweet Potatoes is exhausted. We will have a good stock of SWEET POTATOE PLANTS about first of May and will take orders now at \$2.25 per 1000 for yellow and red Nansemond; \$2.50 per 1000 for Red Bermuda and Bahama; \$2.75 per 1000 for Spanish and White Brazilian. All orders must be accompanied by the Cash. Send for our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue, containing description of Goods in each De-partment. Also Prof. Tice's Almanac and Forecasts of the weather for every day of the year, sent FREE. Ad-dress



Dealer in Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, 1 Buckeye grain drill, 1 Gundlach grain drill, 1 corn planter, (all new, just from factory,) 1 Grimes farm wagon, in use six months, and 1 buggy harness, (sin-gle.) Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, &c., cheaper than the cheapest. All those contemplating building should not fail to examine my stock and prices. Having had eleven years experience in the construction of building in this city I can give you information that will greatly assist you in restruction of building s in this city I can give you information that will greatly assist you in re-ducing cost of your inprovements. Office and yard near corner of 8th, Kan. Ave., Topeka, Ks.



Jerusalem Artichokes.

As food for Hogs, nothing better or cheaper can be found. From 1.000 to 1.500 bushels to the acre are eas-ily raised. Circulars giving full information sent tree. JOHN C. HENNESSEY, La Salle, La Salle Co., illis.

Committee for church of the Immaculate Conception

W. Halligan, A. J. Beakey.

A credit of eight months will be given on good se-cured notes, bearing ten per cent, interest from date of sale. A discount of ten per cent, will be allowed on all cash paid down at sale. Sale will begin at 10 o'clock, A. M., SHARP. Lunch for all on the grounds L. R. Palmer,

J. O'Flanagan, M. Sweeney,

THE KANSAS FARMER.

Literary and Domestic.

One by One.

130

One by one earth's wrongs are mitten, One by one its errors fall; One by one are carved and written Truth's great triumpha over all. One by one the dreary places Glow with green and gush with light; One by one God's finger traces Moons and stars upon the night.

One by one are rent and riven All the links of hell's hot gyves; One by one the chords of heaven Genily, strongly clasp our lives; One by one earth's bitter weanings Leave us nearer to the skies; One by one life's higher meanings Break like sunlight on our eyes.

O, the weary months of sorrow ! O, the long and solemn years ! O, the yearning for the morrow, That should give him joy for tears ! O, the unnestling heart's great angulah ! O, the wasting of the frame-And the love that or-uld not languish, And the spirit ringed with flame !

Let it pass; the blessed throbbing Of the purple heart of morn Drew its puises from the sobbing Midnight-setting in her scorn; And the calm soul's higher thirsting, And the light of truer eyes-These are but the upward bursting Of the seeds of sacrifice.

Therefore, though the iron shackle Clasp and clench the writhing spheres; Though the red fires flame and crackle -Through the ghastly, shuddering years; Though the green earth weep unshriven, And thick mildew blast the sun, Still shall all, save man and heaven, Pass and perish, one by one.

Going After the Cows.

They waited there by the pasture bars— Dapule and Dolly and Dun, So I slip the bars in the well-worn posts. And drop them one by one, But I do not go, as I always go, To see the milking done.

I lean my cheek on the pasture bars, And watch the stars come out;

And watch the stars come out; And watch the stars come out; Perhaps they will miss me up at the house, And wonder what I am about; But I ve something to think of here tonight. While I watch the stars come out. Last night, when I came for the beauties, Willie was walking with me, And he asked me if I thought ever A farmer's wife I could be; For I am a city gif you know, And a farmer's son is he.

And a mainteness home-spin trowsers, And such a coarse straw hat! But the face that looks from under the rim Is handsome and brave for all that ; And his eyes, they look at me so queer That my heart goes pit-a-pat.

Every night, when work is done, We sit in the twilight gray-Willie and I in the ivided porch, And sing the hours away : I think it is better than opera, Or theatre, any day.

He said, last night, that the summer Is brighter because I am here: That his work was never so easy As it is when I am near— And he said—but there, I won't tell, Such words are too sacred and dear,

How pure is the breath of clover the meadows n That comes from the meadows mown How holy the sky above me, With the twinkling lights full sown ! No wonder that Willie is better Than men who live in town.

So I think I will stay in the country, With Dolly and Dapple and Dun; Perhaps in the far sweet summers, They would know, should I fail to come They would know, should I fail to In the dewy eve to the pasture bars, To drop them one by one.

Woman's Love for Dumb Animals.

I am anxious to hear how Mrs. L. manage her cow: not that I do not know. Whoever is merciful to chickens would be to cows, those blessed creatures ! that give us delicious milk, cream and butter, and seem sometimes to have really more intelligence and less of the brute than those who abuse them. But I want to hear and read that some think it is worth their while to "manage" them gently and pet them.

I pet my chickens and turkeys and have good success with them. Why, when Hayes was inaugurated. I decided to have a cool hundred, in honor of the event, and I did. The 4th of March I had over a hundred young called streets, which environ the "hub," and chickens. I could not get names for them as I

and with the boys whooping and hallooing, suc- board, as in air castles. Put a pretty picture the yard. They thought she would go, but she the whole with cord and tassels. had never been led and naturally pulled back, but a stout team pulled her along, sometimes standing, sometimes on her side down a stony, hill road, and when I saw her on her stomach. with her hind feet stretched out, I could not stand it any longer. I fell across the garden fence, not fainting, but I must have felt as people do sometimes, or used to at a "hanging." I begged of them not to try any more that way, but wait until she had recovered and then drive her on horseback as she had been accustomed

with the herd; but they would not, and all of this was interspersed with oaths, epithets, hooting, swinging of arms, and grotesques unbecoming a lot of Indians around their victim. Well they got her away from the farm, but had to leave her on the road and bring her back in a wagon, or some way, and doctor her up. I felt that there were no words for such cruelty. She was only just able to live : had to be nursed for weeks. Now, I ask, is there no penalty for cruelty to animals outside the cities? This, of course, is but a faint outlining of a picture, but

want to hear of another way to treat cows. I always said that a man that would kick a cow would beat a woman, and I believe it, but I sincerely hope that not many will suspect that their wife has been writing them up, and subscribed herself SALLY ANN.

Scraps.

I would like to ask the worthy literary editor if those "orange blossoms," etc., spoken of in the article bearing the caption "The Royal Wedding" were actually purchased in Topeka or is the inference only a little advertisement for our loyal, royal little capital town. Happy Topeka, to be able to contribute to the royalty of the old world! Talk about Boston being the hub of the universe. "Nevermore !" What is Boston compared to Topeka? Royalty did not purchase her erange blossoms there but in Topeka,-at least so says the Kansas FARMER. Looking through the Domestic Department for something new or startling, my attention was suddenly riveted by "Men as Friends" "Me Judice" is a woman I know, and the sentiments she expresses so fearlessly find an echo in many a true woman's heart who has not the courage to speak out as she has done. But before men in general are the noble friends, "Me Judice"

speaks of, they must lay aside the disagreeable health-destroying habits which Sylvia mentions, which degrade, and others still which sap their very manhood, and only when they do so can they "be true to right and duty," and acquire that unbending rectitude, which all men should possess to fulfill the manhood God intended

them to have. May the strength and power to become such men begin on husbands and brothers, is thee arnest prayer of a devoted friend to the FARM-MRS. IDA WELLS. Topeks Township.

Of course Topeka can furnish orange blosson and brides to wear 'em too, "as fair as e'er the sun shone on." If this is doubted send the young men up to see. "The hub !" in sooth. Why the felloes and the spokes are leaving the old "hub" daily and coming out to Topeka; deserting the net work of crow paths sometimes

ceeded in getting has so wrought up to frenzy on each side of each square. Embossed pic-that in self defense she would run at any of tures look the best. Now make six cornucopias them. They get a rope around her horns and half the size of the others, sew them together hitched her to the back of a log wagon, and (I, and suspend small pendents from the tips as in mortal fear that she would get her legs you did the others, putting a picture on each broken under the wheels) they nearly tired piece. Suspend the smallest set from the lowest her out with whacking and driving her around point of the large one by a cord and then hang

BRAMBLEBUSH.

Letter From American Girl.

Nearly all the farmers are done sowing oats, flax and castor beans, also great many are done planting corn, and some not commenced. Rain is very much needed. We had no rain in March. We had a light frost last night. I tied up our Dwarf Pears in quilts for fear they would be killed. Peaches are scattering. We planted eight kinds of raspberries three years ago, only two kinds of which are doing extra well. They are Doolittle's Blackcap and Mammoth Cluster Blackcap. We are trying to raise all kinds of fruit, both large and small, tame and wild; we even have planted pawpaws (the mushy things), but then we will likely have friends visit us who like them. Our currants are looking well (Louise and C. Bishir notwithstanding). I only recommend them for planting by those who take good care of such things. I see Louise does not want hedge around her yard. (Will Jas. Hanway, of the "Literary Items," please tell us the meaning and origin of the word "yard?") Now, I think country folks have no use for a yard; five acres at the least, and from that up to forty, is better than a little 8 by 10 picket fenced yard, only large enough to throw out the dish-water and have the dogs fight in. But take several acres; plant fruit, forest and ornamental trees, shrubs, vines, flowers, and last, but not least, plenty of grass seed; it will in a few years make a place that town-people will be delighted to catch a glimpse of. We country folks have patterned after town lots long enough. Think of it, ye Kansas women. Land is plenty. Why not have five or ten acres devoted to trees, flowers and garden, where the children (both young and old)

can have plenty of room to play under the shade of trees, and on the soft grass? I think I hear a farmer say, "I want to turn my hogs in my orchard; they eat up all the fallen fruit, you know." Yes. but can't Johnny and Willie and Mary do that part ? They want to be out; so have them pick up the fallen fruit in the wheel-barrow and wheel it to the hog lot, and then your orchard will always be fit to invite the President out to see, if he happens to come along, and no danger of him, as he looks up at the fruit, stepping in a hog hole and falling down. You know you would hate such an accident to happen; and, by the way, if any of the correspondents of the FARMER, or the editor, comes down this way, give us a call. I'll show you that I practice what I preach.

I see "Kansas Girl," in Feb. 19th of FARMER. wishes to know about floriculture. I have had good success with nearly all varieties of flowers. I have something near two hundred varieties of flowers, shrubs and vines: I took all the premiums at our county fair last fall on cut flowers. after hauling fourteen miles, and I think this year my flower garden will be still better. I have just received a lot of roses and shrubs for

myself and neighbors, from Ohio, as Kansas growers are so dear with plants. AMERICAN GIRL.

Hepler, Crawford Co.

Soft Maple From Seed.

Every farmer ought to have an orchard, and every orchard a wind-break. Stock is sheltered great deal during our bleak winters by having good shelter belts of some kind of forest trees around lots where yarded. Soft maple is valuable on account of quick growth for both shelter and fuel. As the seed can be found along

Girls.

Girls from eight years to twenty-five-perhaps I had better say twenty-one, for then you are legally of age and probably privileged "to get married" and "pick your teeth with a fork." But this last I will rescind for I never saw "female woman" do anything so disgusting as that, and indeed it seems to be generally acknowledged as a manly accomplishment. But I have no interest in man and considerable in girls, hence this article. Neatness, you know, is one of the cardinal virtues of a woman, although you yourself may not possess it in the highest degree, yet you will always acknowledge it to be so. Some will say, "I don't think that neatness has much connection with home manners," but I say it has, for if a father or brothers come home and find greasy and dirty looking daughters and sisters, do you suppose that they are going to smile graciously upor you and pay you a nice little compliment? No, they are very apt to make some unkind, but not undeserving remark, which is answered by perhaps an "Oh, you shut up," or "Mind your business." Now, girls, it is very easy for you to dress yourselves neatly, and be always presentable. In the morning when you rise, put on a neat calico wrapper-wrappers are no harm when they are neat and worn only in the morning-and come down stairs greeting all with a pleasant good-morning. If there are any little brothers or sisters to come for a morning kiss give it to them and a half dozen in the bargin ; you or somebody else will never miss them, and as a little boy once said you can "make some more," if they are required. Should a brother come into the house during the day, and inquire for the screw-driver or gimlet-such things are in continual demand whether in the playroom or in the workshop-tell him where it is or get it for him, no matter if he has muddy shoes or left the door open; there is not a particle of use to "yell" at him that he ought to be ashamed of himself to come in. A long tirade is supposed to follow, which the reader may imagine for himself. Ask him quietly to please close the door, just as if you were making a common-place remark. Probably some of you think it is exceedingly common-place and every day like. I assure you if you use gentleness they will not forget it, unless he happens to be some ugly boor that thinks it is smart to pay no heed to a woman's request. Mrs. France speaks of the farmer's children starving for some kind word or caress. Girls-big sisters-you have it in your power to feed these hungry and longing little souls. Talk to them and, as I said before, kiss them. The poet says.

"Now all feuds, at least, all mine, Are forgotten in this kiss of thine."

Should you during the day enter into an altercation-I know it is one of the impossibilities of life for brothers and sisters to exist without some differences, and sometimes pretty lively ones-don't harbor the unkind words said ; try to forget them; do so with a kiss. There are very few girls can caress a little brother and nurse anger in their hearts.

You can train a young mind and heart in any direction you choose; you have the power of implanting an abhorrence of rude uncouth things, and bringing all the better feelings and longings into play. I am speaking seriously, girls, and I want you to try my plan, and see if by cultivating a kindly spirit and patience towards the little ones, and big ones too, you will not enhance your own pleasure. Converse with them upon intelligent questions-the leading questions of the day-upon the rules and laws of their own country. If you lack in knowl-

edge, inform yourself upon these subjects. In lending your ideas you will find that you receive many even from these little folks. Knowl

ARTISTS' Materials, Wax' Goods, Shades, &c. A. H. ABBOTT & CO., Chicago. FREE NEW and Belestille ours for Nervess Debility, without Medicine, from Whatever cause. Malied free. History Chemical Pad On P.O. bez 5329, N.T. SALESMEN S125 A DAY to agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 60 Chromo, Perfumed, Snowflake, and Lace Cards, name on all 10c. Game Authors, 15c. LYMAN & CO., Clintonville, Ct. 60 Chromo and Perfumed Cards, no 3 alike, name in Gold and Get, 10c. CLINTON BROS, Clinton-ville, Conn. 25 of the PRETTIEST CARDS you ever saw, with name 10c postpaid. GEO. I. REED & CO., Nas-sua, New York. \$77^a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free, Shaw & Co., Augusta, Main e

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these

columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the

Kansas Farmer.

APRIL 16, 1879.

AGENTS. READ THIS We will pay Agents a Salary of \$100 per month and exponses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say, Sample free. Address SHKEMAN & Co., Marshall, Mich.

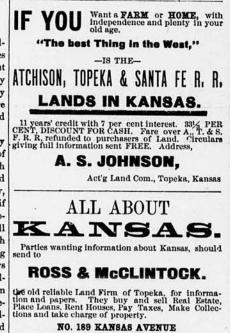
THE LADY GRAPE.

The best and earliest perfectly hardy WHITE GRAPE in America. Ripers in August, and is hardier than Concord. Two strong vines, post paid, bymail, for \$1. One dor. 1 yr., \$4. Also Del-sware, Concord, Brighton, Moore's Early, and all other valuable warfelies, over 100 kinds, at greatly er valuable varieties, over 60 kinds, at greatly uced prices. Raspberries, Strawberries, Goose-ries, Flowering Plants, etc. Catalogues FREE, GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, Ohio,

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. OFFER THE LARGET ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CADDET OF PARIOT OFFERS IN the World, vin-mers of HIGHEST HONORS at EVERT WORLD'S EX-POSITION for TWELVE YEARS. Only American OFFERST CADDET OF TWELVE YEARS. ONLY AMERICAS OF TARLE EXTENDE ANY. INT. WO HIGHEST MEEDALS TOTE: prices, 531, 596, 478, 594, 500, 500, 510, 510, 510, 610, 510, 510, 510, 460, 541, 540 and yeard. Bold also for Kasy payments. PRICES ARE NOT MUCH HIGHEST THAN THOSE OF VIEW INFERIOR OBCAME. Before par-chasing be sure to send for LATEST CATALOGIEs with sewed styles and lowed net prices. Senf free. 164 Tremont Bireet, BORTON: 46 East 14th BR. (Unlon Bquare) NEW YORK ; 20 Wababa Are, CHELOGO.



Can rely upon inmunity from contagious disease in their flocks after use of LADO'S TOBACCO SHEEP WASH. GUARANTEED an immediate cure for scab and prevention of infection by that terror to flock-masters. GUARANTEED to more than repay the cost of application by increased growth of wool. GUAR-ANTEED to improve the texture of the fleece instead of injury to it as is the result of the use of other com-pounds. GUARANTEED to destroy vermin on the animal and prevent a return, GUARANTEED to be the most effective, cheap and safe remedy ever offered to American Wool-growers. No flock-master should be withoutil. I have the most undoubted testimo-nials corroborative of above. Send for circular and address orders to W. M. LADD, 21 N. Main St., St. Louis, Mo.



squads, and they would come by thirties and by twenty-fives to the tune of "Coodly, Coodly," or "Tweedlydee, Tweedlydee," or, "Humpty-Dumpty-Dumpty." I tell you it was a pretty sight.

I would like to pet cows if there were not too many-just two. I want one white as snow and one dark-red, for white and red clover; or three I could do justice by; and unless two were very superior they would not supply my family; so I would have the third and that should be "Flossy."

What's in a name? say some. I say, a good deal. For instance, if a man calls his wife "Darling," instead of ---- fool, does it not stand to reason that he takes better care of her and tries to please her? and she, being the sensible woman such a sensible man would be likely to choose, would appreciate such tenderness and care, and endeavor to return it fourfold ; and he, being the stronger, of course will never think of being outdone in any strife, and so with wave on wave of kindness and its concomitant-love-heaven will seem not so far away as it sometimes does; for where love them or they will wilt. As soon as my plants reigns there Heaven is.

But I want to show the difference of people in caring for our domestic creatures. I am going to tell how ours are treated, A man had been promised the exchange of a creature he did not need, for a cow, but he dying before the exchange was made, his widow asked for the exchange. The one he had been promised would not suit her-she could do nothing with that. Well could she not have such a one that was in the yard? "Suppose so." So I carried the news, and she sent her two little boys to drive them home; a cow and calf, the latter very smart but the cow very poor, had not done well at all, but she could nurse her up. She was kept in the yard with the cows we top of each one, and put an embossed picture in milked, but had not been milked but once or the center of each. Fasten together at the top twice; was not supposed to be vicious, and was and bottom in a circle. From the top of not, but she shook her head at the little boys, each cornucopia, suspend by a thread about not candidly think so, on sober, second thought? not being accustomed to any but grown men; three and a half inches long, a pendent made by whereupon two large men took her in hand, sewing together, four small squares of card and silver hair.

the habit, but drilled them in Topeka, the pivot of the great Yankee nation. [LIT. ED.

House Plants.

planting themselves along the broad avenues of

How I treat my plants. I take equal parts of good loamy, garden soil, sand and well sorted sheep manure, and then set it on the stove and heat it thoroughly to be sure that no worms are left alive, then if I have not enough flower pots, I take tin cans and punch with large nails two or three holes in the bottom of the can, so that

the water will drain off, I then put one or two pieces of char-coal in the bottom and fill up with soil. Once a week I give them a shower bath and water them with liquid manure. I use horse manure for making the liquid manure. I have had blooming all winter, Geraniums, Heliotrope, Petunias, Mignonette and Oxalis. What is more beautiful for a hanging basket than the Oxali with their pink and white blossoms? The yellow is a little different from the others. It is a native of Peru and the leaf, and flowers are much larger. It is also very fragrant. Do not let the sun shine directly on

are through blooming, I change the earth, and slip those I wish. As soon as the weather is warm enough, I shall take an old dry goods box, set it out of doors on the east side of the house, fill it half full of dirt and set my plants in it. I keep all of the buds picked off until fall, when I bring them in the house and they will bloom all winter. Keep a few boards handy to cover the box when it storms and when the wind blows too hard.

It is time to plant Zeinnas, Poppies, Morning Glories, Mignonette and Sweet Peas,

TO MAKE & TAPER AND MATCH RECEIVER, make six cornucopias medium size, of perforated card board, work a pretty border around the

most of the steams of Eastern Kansas, it can be easily gathered by most of the inhabitants. No definite date can be set when the seed is ripe, as it ripens earlier south and later northward. About the 20th of May I have gathered it in our latitude (39 degrees) several years. At any rate it is safe to say, it ripens in a busy time of year, but should not be neglected on that ac-

count. Success depends on gathering the seed when just at the right stage of ripeness. If top of bulb. picked too green, a great share will never ger-

Lawndale, Kansas.

is soon attacked by an insect which destroys its just as it begins to fall, and planted as soon as can be after gathering, for if left to wilt and dry it is killed and labor lost. Soft maples are best raised in seed beds, which should be thoroughly prepared as heretofore stated, where they may be planted thickly in the rows, but rows may be same distance apart as corn, and cultivated same as corn, thereby saving much hand labor which has to be expended to cultivate well when the rows are only 18 or 20 inches apart. At one year old set out where they are to remain. Then cultivate two years and mulch heavily with old prairie hay or straw. The former is preferable as it is free of weed seeds. After this they will care for themselves if fire and stock are excluded. L.

To Sylvia.

edge is culture, and culture is good manners and a kindly spirit .- Farmers Friend.

Bulb Culture.

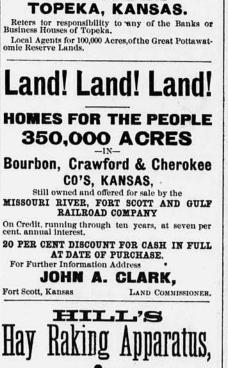
The best time, perhaps, to plant bulbs, is during the month of April, and later, if the weather permits. The soil must be rich and loose, and well drained. Plant in rows, ten or twelve inches apart, and four to eight apart in the rows to be regulated by the size of the plants. Hyacinths, lilies, peonias, etc., should be planted four inches apart; tulips, jonquils, etc., three inches; snow-drop and crocus two inches-from After the ground is frozen two or three in-

minate. If left too long it falls off the trees and ches deep, (to prevent the mice eating the bulb), cover the beds with four to six inches of leaves vitality. It should be gathered from the trees if they can be had, if not, coarse manure will do nearly as well; if leaves are used throw over a

little brush or earth to prevent blowing off. In the South where the ground does not freeze more than a slight crust, they will require no protection. About a month after they are through flowering, or when the tops appear yellow and decayed, they should be taken up and the tops cut off within an inch of the bulb, but leave the roots on, spread them in a dry airy room for ten or twelve days to dry, after which, wrap them in paper or pack them in perfectly dry sand, and store in a dry cool place until wanted for planting. If the beds in which they have bloomed are wanted for bedding plants,

they may be taken up as soon as they are through flowering, and heeled in the ground in some out-of-the-way place with the tops on until they ripen, then treat them the same as if they had ripened in the beds. Nothing can be more pleasing than a few of these lovely flowers in the sitting room or parlor during the winter months, when there is so little outside to please I think, Sylvia, if our husbands, brothers or

the eye. A few dozen bulbs will give a contin-uous bloom for months, by bringing a few into fathers, had been members of the legislature of 1879, the body would have presented a more the heat at a time. They can be grown and flowered during winter with as much certainty commendable appearance, given evidence of more ability, and their youthful faces would of success as a geranium during the summer season. Among all the bulbs used for winter have been decidedly in their favor. Do you flowers, the hyacinth stands foremost on the list Two methods are employed in flowering the hy-Wisdom does not always come with wrinkles and silver hair. ? I wo methods are employed in fiber with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.





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



an)

130 THE KANSAS FARMER. APRIL 16, 1979. and with the boys whooping and hallooing, suc- bc. Literary and Domestic. ceeded in getting her so wrought up to frenzy that in self defense she would run at any of Advertisements. Amber Sugar Cane Seed. ROSES MAILED FREE FOR SI them. They get a rope around her horns and h hitched her to the back of a log wagon, and (I, r One by One. Pure and well ripened, for sale, price 50c. per pound, post-paid. B. O. WEAVER, North Grove, Miaini Co., sortment of Plants sent a or mail, any distance. maranteed. Send 3 cent One by one earth's wroines are smitten, One by one its errors fall; One by one are carved and written Truth's great triumble over all. One by one the drearg places Glow with green and gush with light; One by one Gors finger traces Moons and stars upon the night. in mortal fear that she would get her legs Auctioneer. broken under the wheels) they nearly tired C. HANFORD & SOM her out with whacking and driving her around I take this method of informing the Public at large the yard. They thought she would go, but she attend **Apple Trees**, GIARA ELCROSCOPE. CHARAE ELCROSCOPE. CHAREST DY THE WORLD Magnites Stol three. Equal to prove at Orderworth the pist or anti-patienter. Status. J. BRIDE & CO., ST Breatmy, Rev Tert. Not Restruct. Contar of Bereites two. had never been led and naturally pulled back, PUBLIC SALES. Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Evergreens, and a gen-cral line of Nursery Stock at wholesale and retail. Order direct and sews commissions. Price List, Free. KELSEY & CO., Vineland Nursery, St. Joseph, Mo. One by one are rent and riven All the links of hell's hot gyves; One by one the choris of heaven Genity, strongly clasp our lives; One by one carit's bitter weanings Leave as nearer to the skies; One by one life's higher meanings Break like sunlight on our eyes. but a stout team pulled her along, sometimes in any part of the State, in the capacity of Auc 411 standing, sometimes on her side down a stony, standing, sometimes on her side down a stony, hill road, and when I saw her on her stomach, Stock Sales a Speciality with her hind feet stretched out, I could not stand it any longer. I fell across the garden fence, not fainting, but I must have felt as people do sometimes, or used to at a "hanging." I begged of them not to try any more that way, with her hind feet stretched out, I could not Bookwalter Engine. O, the weary months of sorrow ! O, the long and solemn years ! O, the yearning for the morrow, That should give him joy for tears! O, the unnestling hear ! great anguish ! O, the wasting of the frame-And the love that could not languish, And the spirit ringed with flame ! This valuable de wagons of any size-made of the beet steel and warmined four bolts through the bed-can be put on by any person. They remain on the wagon for all uses steel and warmined the bed-can be put on the bed-ca Something New PULLIAN'S PATENT I begged of them not to try any more that way, e at Topeka. but wait until she had recovered and then drive BOLSTERS SPRINGS for FARM WAGONS. H. G. EVANS. her on horseback as she had been accustomed Let it pass; the blessed throbbing Of the purple heart of morn Drew its pulses from the sobbing Midnight—setting in her scorn; And the caim soul's higher thirsting, And the light of truer eyes— These are but the upward bursting Of the seeds of sacrifice. with the herd; but they would not, and all of CASTOR BEANS AND MILLET this was interspersed with oaths, epithets, hoot-Both German and Common ing, swinging of arms, and grotesques unbecom AMBER SUGAR CANE SEED. ing a lot of Indians around their victim. Well, they got her away from the farm, but had to Broom Cora Seed ; Seed Potatoes and all kinds e arden and Field Seeds and Implements, for sale by S. H. DOWNS, Topeka, Kansas. leave her on the road and bring her back in Therefore, and othe iron shackle Clasp, rawberries, raspbend crackle Thou; rawberries, raspbend crackle Thing spaces, pears, etclag years; wagon, or some way, and doctor her up. I fe work eq that there were no words for such cruelty. S on. T) ere is no use for a spring seat-like make nfortal le spring waron out of a farm waron -anc large! in wear and fear. We want Agents every-spectrum and prices, and meation paper Thention grapes, pears, etc.^{ng} years; Th the standing excuse, "I am too poor, was only just able to live; had to double their AND PLOWER SEEDS weeks. Now, I ask, is - -The subtus spell thus thrown around the peo-ple must be broken, or we may patiently submit to this ever increasing and debasing thralldom, while history repeats itself with mathematical WE SELL EVERYTHING FOR THE .ard driven, too much to do in my fields, to GARDEN bother with the garden." We repeat, with emphasis, that every farmer can have most, if not SEMPLE & BIRGE MFG. 60. St. Louis Ma PETER HENDERSON & CO. all the above healthful and pleasant variety precision, and the strength and beauty of our republic are remembered with things that were. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S S 85 Cortlandt St., New Tork. S with less labor and less expense than the table But recently a correspondent of one of our best agricultural papers, (a gentleman of ma-ture thought), impeached officials of that of which we know them guilty, and suggested a general turning out of official money changers; and, though his proposition seemed to me a per-fect paragon of clemency, yet he received such an editorial castigation for his temerity as to drive him to forgetfulness and the subject from the columns of the paper almost. Is this the mission of the agricultural press, to teach us to be a free, self governed people as well as to teach us the occult mysteries of hog and hominy? But recently a correspondent of one of our can be supplied in any other way. Every day's OSE work in the garden will produce several dol-CHALLENGE FEED MILLS, to b CHALLENGE FEED MILLS, to be power. CHALLENGE WIND MILLS to be water, wind, steam or horse power. CHALLENGE WIND MILLS CORN SHELLERS, FAN-NING MILLS, HORSE TREAD POW ERS, EWEEP POWERS, WOOD SAWS, Riding and Waiking Cultiva-Reb., & Minn. Circulars free. THO MAS SNOW, Batavia, Kane Co., 111. lars' worth of good things. One quarter of an See our very Low Prices. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Our Great Specialty is growing and distributing these Beautiful Rosss. We delive Strong Fet Plants, mitable for immediate bloom, acidy by mail at all post-offices. S Splendid Varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1, 13 for \$3, 19 for \$3, 86 for \$4, 35 for \$4, 75 for \$10, 100 for \$12. AF Bend for our New Guide to Ross Culturs -60 pages degrantly livitnated - and choose from over acre, more or less, according to the size of the family, will suffice. Select the best soil avail-Send for descriptive Pamphlet, and write the manable, as near the house as possible, but at a distance if absolutely necessary. A good loam James Leffel & Co., where water never stands is desirable. Heavy clay will not do well without a good deal of s, elegantly illustrated — and choose from over Hundred Finest Sorts. Address THE DINGEES & CONARD CO., Browers, West Greve, Choster Co., Pag 60 pages, elegantly illustrated -an preparation If not naturally dry, under-Springfield, Ohie. draining is desirable, but even an open ditch SEEDS and PLANTS. and hominy? If not, then give us the sensational political around the plot, and one or two through it if **Evergreens and Forest Trees**, pandora's box with which to amuse ourselves while the work of spoilation is pushed to a point beyond our reach. I cannot penetrate the BARNES' needed, may answer for the present. Plow and At prices from 50 to 100 per cent lower than ever of-fered before. Stock First-Class in every particular, Send for Price Lists, TRES, and see for yourselves. Ad-dress A. C. COCAGNE & SON, Sturgeon Bay, Wis. WIRE CHECK ROWER. harrow fine, working in a liberal supply of the point beyond our reach. I cannot perform edit-sanctum labyrinths and drag success from edit-orial ink, nor am I competent to even sympa-thise with all the ills that editors are heir to, best well rotted manure that can be obtained-THE ONLY ENTIRELY SUCCESSFUL WIRE half a wagon load on every square rod will be N. B. —This firm is thoroughly reliable, and will strive to give satisfaction.—F. LONG, Ed. Advocate, Sturgeon Bay, Wis. CHECK ROWER INVENTED. Six years practical use has proven the success of the BARNES WIRE CHECK ROWER beyond question; it, is fast taking the lead with dealers and among farm-ers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other check Bourse: yet one thing is patent even to me, a novice, that to cover up in a cold bath to those who have all the better, but much less can be got along with.-American Agriculturist. the independence to unmask official corruption FRUIT TREES Fifty families from Illinois have sent a comand call things by their right name will never The followin Check Rower : create a diversion in favor of independent, unmittee to select lands in Morris county .- Par-Parties in Kansas who wish reliable Fruit Trees, adapted to the climate of Kansas will get them in condition to grow by ordering of me direct. Also, Maple, Elms, Box Elder, Green Ash, and Catalpa of small size cheap, for Groves and Timber. Also Ever-greens of all sizes of the best possible quality. All the new Strawherries. Send for Price Lists. Address D. B. WIER, Lacon, Marshall Co., Ill. biased and correct thought that should charac-terize a freeman and lover of exact justice. Use of WIRE in place of a rope, and that one WiRE will out-last two ropes. The WIRE will not STRETCH and SHRINK like a rope. The WIRE does not cross the machine. There is no side draft. Will plant more perfectly, and more in check. The operator does not have to get of the machine to throw the WIRE off at the end of the field. Will work on any planter, as now made. It is very easy to work and understand. Is durable in all its parts. sons Eclipse. J. M. Foy. P. S.—Peach crop all killed in March and wheat very badly damaged. Corn planting well At the joint sale of Short-horn cattle belonging to A. W. Seymour, William H. Jones, John CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, advanced. S. Steele and George Grimes, at Chillicothe, O. Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR ILLS. on March 27, the highest price obtained was Only single ring ever invented that closes on the Outside of the Only Double Ring Invented We fear our correspondent will not succeed **Small Fruit Plants** \$310 for the first Duchess of Sharon. Third as a reformer; not because his heart is not in Duchess of Sharon brought the next highest the right place, but like too many other reform

price, \$210. The other sales ranged from \$40 to \$200. The sales aggregated about \$8,000. Salt for Fowls.

The majority of people have an idea that salt thets may serve to stir up the passions, but never convince the mind. It is but recently is rank poison to all feathered creatures. This that agricultural papers have begun to discuss is a great mistake, as salt is as wholesome to them as to us, and their food should be salted about questions of political economy from the farmthree times a week, in about the same proporer's stand point, and we conceive they have tion as for our own taste. When fowls cannot made most encouraging progress. The frenzied have access to green grass, I have found dry bran an excellent thing to keep their bowels regular, and they seem to b every fond of it after, they have found out how good it is. My turkeys and chickens will very often leave their grain trongh started. and go to the one containing bran, and "gobble" it down with an evident relish .- Cor. of Prairie Farmer.

The great 40,000 acre corn farm of M. L. Sul- their willingness to follow the lead of mere

appeal made through the Granges a few years ago, by a class who were mostly composed of W. WY IKI 211 hot-headed designing men, worked untold injury to the reform in farm life which was then We all feel, who are laboring in the cause My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower the short sighted policy of the great mass of the

formers in their comparative neglect of the papers which are working for their interests, and

ALK I AR

ACTO TO S



in county, Ilinois has gone unprofessional politicians and office seekers, but der. Mr. Sullivan has been compelled to suc- there is a steady change taking place in this cumb to the pressure of the day. The farm matter, and with more rapid progress than those sold under the hammer for \$100,000 less than the liabilities. Such has been almost the uni- it is necessary to mix among the farmers and versal result of reaching out to such an unreasonable extent. Dalrymple, of Minnessota, the pursued by the skilled politician, and they are great wheat farmer, broke up a few years ago; a class of men possessing much worldly wishe is at work again on a smaller scale, and may dom .- EDS.

succeed-hope he will. Henry, the Kansas wheat king, not content with a three thousand acre field, has reached out and is now holding a five thousand acre patch. Better "go a little slow."-Nebraska Farmer.

farm Letters.

From Doniphan County.

April. 10th.—We have had no rain since last October, until the 4th instant, now we are hav-ing a perfect deluge which makes the farmers all happy. The ground had become very dry, the could source for the training of the source of the sourc the early sown spring grain is now fast making its appearance; the fall wheat is looking very well. The cold spell of weather we had in the latter part of March and the first of April, injuried the fall wheat to some extent; say 20 per cent. Spring wheat, for the last two years, has been almost a failure, not averaging more than seven bushels per acte, consequently farmers have abandoned it as a crop. There will be 50 per cent. more of corn planted this than host mere

last year. This region is about the centre of the great This region is about the centre of the great com belt, hence corn is king in "these diggins." All kinds of stock are healthy and in good con-dition. Fat cattle and hogs mostly marketed. I am called an old foggy in my neighborhood. When I was a boy I was taught the maxim of Dr. Franklin: "Plow deep while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and keep," and have followed it to this day. There is a great furore for listing corn. The furrow is opened with a double mould-board plow and the corn is dropped in this furrow. The ground between the rows is not disturbed, and it is claimed that more corn can be raised than by any other mode of cultivation. But sir, are we not killing the goose to get the golden egg? I think such farm-ing will soon exhaust the virgin soil and entail upon our posterity a worthless encumbrance. I set my plow at a uniform depth each year, and in plowing I find that I turn up from one to two inches of subsoil, this being mixed and well in-corporated with the soil will keep your land in

impatient brethren believe. To make proselytes talk to them individually. This mode is always

ers, he loses patience with the tardy movements

of the stiff-necked class he would lead up out of

bondage, and is ready to exclaim : "Can any

good thing come out of Nazareth ?" Hard epi-

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

CANCER

INSTITUE.

Fatablished in 1872 for the Cure of Cancer, Tumors, Uleers, Verofula, and Skin Diseases, knife or loss or blood and little

For information, circulars and references, Dr. F. L. FOND, Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

AN ELEGANT IMPORTED VIOLIN For only \$3.00. E Of all musical adainments ing the Vielin is for gentlemen the s ing the Vielin is for gentlemen the s ing the and advactive, as it afords en-ment and amount amo



Farmers generally are at their plows, turning up the soil; some with their gang plows, riding st leisure, others footing it, as your correspon-dent has to do yet, but looking forward to the day when he, too, may ride. We are having very dry weather. It has rained to-day enough to lay the dust and drive me to the house from splitting posts. I would like to have those Berkshire pigs, but suppose I will not be the lucky one. May I ask if the names of the sub-scribers all have to be sent from the same postlucky one. May I ask if the names of the sub-scribers all have to be sent from the same post office, as I have some friends that I have not applied to that live in other states; and some in this state that I think would like the FARMER if they are as sensible as I think they are. The FARMER is regular and welcome with us. I and my wife both like it very much. I close by wishing much success to those who are trying for the Berkshire pigs, for it is a good cause they are engaged in—getting subscribers for a valuable paper. S. HADLEY.

Get subscribers where ever you can. Papers will be mailed whereever ordered.-ED.

Beloit, Mitchell County.

As I have been a reader of the FARMER for ometime past, I feel quite an interest in the letters from the different counties, and in answer to Mrs. N. B. L., for a receipt for tomato pickles I send mine which I think cannot be beaten :

GREEN TOMATO PICKLES. Slice the tomatoes in thin slices and let stand over night in a salt brine, not very strong. In the morning skim out the tomatoes and put on the stove to cook, being covered with good vin-egar, and boil till tender; skim out the tomatoes, to the vinegar add one pint of molasses to every gallon of vinegar; add spices to taste. Boil for half an hour, then pour over the tomatoes. The longer it stands the better it grows. Please try and let me know how you like it, through the FARMEE. MBS. HATTIE K. COOKE GREEN TOMATO PICKLES.

Baskets, Grape Boxes and Fruit Packages of all kinds Cheese Box Hoors, Clear Box Lumber, Head Linings, &c. Fend for reduce! Price List. INGHAM, LES-LIE & CO., Benton Harber, Mich.

Lilly's Patent BUTTER WORKER, Is now acknowledged to be the only complete and effective self-feeding machine in the market, mixing the sailt and imitating hand-work to per-fection. Send for circular and see the list of prominent dairy-men now using them.



BERRY

CIGAR and

CHEESE

The chance to get a fine imported Violin for ao small a sum never before offered. We have just bought at a set of one of the isrreet Minicel In-strument firms in U.S. 500 down of real "OLE BVILL" Violina, imported last year, and work at retain from \$510 gft and. We will send one of these Violina (warranted a genuine and. We will send one of these violina (marranted a genuine

BOXES



Heworth's Wire Oheok Rower. The earliest experiments with Check Rowers, beginning in 1866, were with wire, dragged ever fideways to the machine, and we know the difficulties to contend with in making a satisfactor? Check flower in that way. We know the liability of the wire to catch on obstructions and break: we know the shifting angle of the wire in its passage to the machine and consequent displacement out of check and we know the difficulties of managing it at the ends, etc.; ALL OF WHICH DIFFICULTIES we now can say HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY OVERCOME IN OUR WIRE CHECK ROWER. The following are some of the POINTS OF ADVANTAGE of the Haworth Wire Check Rower: the wire is a easy to handle as a ROPE. No KINKING or TANGLING. No BIDEDRAFT-di requires bud obout 5 bis. tension. No DOUBLE ANCION BREANGENENT at the ends, itc. while of the response, but of or dided on for a STEEL SPHING in addition to moving the SEED BLIDER. Not these to cer-drop. No STEEL SPHINGs to break or lose their tension. Can be UNCOUPLED AT EACE RNOT, addites to further did over straight by the machine. No BERSTRUCTIONS, did the withing or obstructions, thereby avoiding a great strain on the wire. No DESTRUCTIONS, did the will be machine. No BERSTRUCTIONS, thereby avoiding a great strain on the wire. No DESTRUCTIONS, thereby avoiding a great strain on the wire. No DESTRUCTIONS, thereby avoiding a great strain on the wire the sthere is no double tradeling archor arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nothing the sthere is no double tradeling archor arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nothing the sthere is no double tradeling archor arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nothing the sthere is no double tradeling archor arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nothing the the sthere is no double tradeling archor arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nothing the sthere is no double tradeling archor arrangement to square and range at the ends. We use nothing the the sther

Hawortn's Center Movement Check Rower.

The Center Movement we nave GREATLY IMPROVED removing every objection that has ever en brought against it, -it being, as at present constructed, SIMPLE, DURABLE, and EFFEO-

11

SELF-ADJUSTING PULLEY AND ROPE GUIDE.

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



TIVE