

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED, 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS APRIL 28, 1880.

VOL. XVIII, NO. 17.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

Capital View Stock Farmer.

WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED IN KANSAS IN ONE YEAR.

On last Tuesday we were looking around just about as hungry as a wolf for an item, when we met Mr. J. E. Guild and asked him what was new over on "Big Soldier." He replied: "Nothing in particular; but come and see what a New Yorker and his boy can do in Kansas in a year. Upon this invitation we started for what was formerly known as the "Pape Tract" of land, situated on Big Soldier creek, about three miles north of Silver Lake. This tract, now known as "Capital View Stock Farm," consists of 1,600 acres, and is owned by Mr. Joseph Guild, of Buffalo, New York. J. E. Guild is superintendent and manager of the same. He has associated with him our old and mutual friend, J. W. Ellis, who is carrying on and has charge of the farming interests.

The first thing that attracted our attention on reaching Mr. Guild's farm, was that the "Kansas Iron Fence Company," through their agent, Mr. S. H. Downs, of Topeka, are putting up a mile of their fence, consisting of four barbed wire, with posts thirty-two feet apart, stays running to the ground between posts. Messrs. Guild & Ellis are already breeding fine thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, and Jersey Red hogs, and this quite extensively. Their herd of Short-horns number twenty, and at the head of the herd is Baron Adelaide, a magnificent dark red bull, two years old last January, weighing 1,700 pounds, and registered in this year's A. H. Book, Vol. 19. The Baron was purchased from Dr. W. H. H. Candiff, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., out of his show herd at the fair in Topeka, last fall. With this animal Messrs. Guild & Ellis expect to carry off the blue ribbon at Lawrence, next September. They will also exhibit their Jersey Red swine at the fairs next fall. Last October Mr. Guild went to Missouri and purchased from Dr. Candiff (one of the best fine stock breeders in the state), and John Kirsey, sixteen head of the best Short-horns, as a starter, we have ever seen together. Their pedigrees run back through some of the finest families this country or England affords. The splendid head of the herd is an Adelaide, and the cows are mostly Floras, having been bred from the stock of Mr. Leonard, who stands with Dr. Candiff among the most reliable and best breeders of Missouri. The Baron, Lady Leonard's 2d and 3d, and Lady Candiff, will be recorded in A. H. B., Vol. 19. The balance of Mr. Guild's Short-horns comprise the fine cows, Julia, Lilly, Maud, Ellen, Alice, and Maud 2d. The two-year-old heifers, Red Star and Lady Emma, the yearling heifer, Daisy, and the yearling bulls, General Grant, Alexander W., and Red Buck; also this spring's calves, Prince Edward, Louis 1st, Lady Leonard 7th, and Patrick Henry.

Their common cattle, numbering 160 head of cows and heifers, are in a fine condition to turn out on grass. Next in order came the hogs. When we came to these, we were most agreeably surprised, and freely acknowledged that we were behind the times. Jersey Reds, yes, red hogs, and red as a red wagon. Messrs. Guild & Ellis both said they would wager their reputation that this breed is the "boss hog," and "don't you forget it." They have the thoroughbred boar Kansas Chief, and his two mate sows, Susan and Bess. They are all one year old the middle of this month, and are the finest young hogs it has ever been our fortune to see. Then they have twenty-five half-breed Jersey Red pigs from fine Poland China and Berkshire sows, that, in the language of Dr. Will Leech, "take the cake." From what we know about porkers, we must certainly agree with J. E. and J. W., that they have got something that is new and very fine indeed. Any of our farmers who are thinking of changing their luck by change of breed, should call over on "Capital View Stock Farm," or address Messrs. Guild & Ellis, Silver Lake, for information, and prices, which they assured us would be reasonable, for this spring's pigs, as well as for the three fine yearling bull calves, which are for sale.

Mr. Guild and Mrs. Ellis have formed a small cooperative poultry association of their own, for the purpose of raising fine poultry, principally Bronze turkeys and Plymouth Rock chickens. Their breeding stock they have obtained from the best breeders of Illinois and this state.

When Mr. Guild located here the 28th day of April last, this farm was all raw prairie. From twenty acres of corn he gathered 1,050 bushels. He also obtained a fine crop of millet, and he has a hundred acres of fine wheat as we ever looked at. Mr. Ellis is putting in 125 acres of corn and 25 acres of millet, and 25 acres of oats, this year. As to the farm buildings and corrals Mr. G. is already well fixed. He is making an addition to his fine house, which was built last year. He is now engaged in setting out fruit, ornamental, and shade trees, consisting of mountain ash, balm of gilead, lombardy poplars, catalpas, box elders, and cottonwoods, and the various fruits. Taken altogether, we must consider this a successful year's work, and that a New Yorker, in Kansas, is hard to beat.—Oscar's Son, in North Topeka Times.

The above farm was sold by the late enterprising firm of Ross & McClintock. The new firm, Messrs. T. L. & W. E. Ross, inform us they have many others as good, and that they are like unto a good dinner, always reserving the best until the last. When you want bargains, give them a call. They know their business and are posted.

Report of the Adjourned Meeting of the Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association.

Pursuant to adjournment the Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association of Greenwood county, Kansas, met at the court house in Eureka on Saturday, April 3, 1880, and was called to order by the chairman, Robert Loy. The minutes of the meeting held on March 6, were read and approved. The committee on permanent organization then reported through their chairman, L. V. Harkness, the following plan of organization, which, after discussion, was on motion adopted as the

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

ART. I. This Association shall be called the Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association of Greenwood county, Kansas.

2. The objects of this Association shall be for mutual benefit and protection, and to advance and improve the interests of sheep husbandry in Kansas.

3. Any person engaged in sheep husbandry may become a member by signing the constitution, or instructing the secretary to do the same, and paying the sum of one dollar annually into the treasury.

4. The regular meetings shall be an annual meeting, held on the first Monday in December of each year, and quarterly meetings held on the first Monday of March, July and September, but special meetings may be called at any time on giving two weeks' notice to members.

5. The officers of the association shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting, and hold their offices until their successors are elected.

6. The standing committees shall be an executive committee and a committee on shearing.

7. The executive committee shall consist of the officers of the association and the chairman of the committee on shearing.

8. The committee on shearing shall consist of five members, who shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting.

9. The president shall preside at all meetings of the association, and perform all duties devolving on his office. In the absence of the president the vice president shall act in his stead. The secretary shall keep a record of all meetings, conduct correspondence, and perform all other duties of the office. The treasurer shall receive all money belonging to the association, and pay the same out on the order of the executive committee.

10. The executive committee shall arrange programmes for all regular meetings and conduct all the general business of the association.

11. The committee on shearing shall transact all business pertaining to the annual public shearing, reporting rules and regulations for the same at the first regular meeting after the annual meeting of each year.

12. All meetings of the association shall be governed by the usual parliamentary rules and regulations.

13. Amendments to this constitution may be made at any regular meeting by a two-thirds vote of members present.

The committee on public shearing then made the following report of rules and regulations for the government of the public shearing in 1880:

RULE 1. The public shearing for 1880 shall be held on Thursday, the 13th day of May, at the Greenwood county fair grounds.

2. All sheep entered at this shearing shall be graded as fine wool or long wool sheep.

3. The following classes in each grade are established:

a. Bucks two years old and over.

b. Bucks one year old and under two.

c. Ewes two years old and over.

d. Ewes one year old and under two.

4. The judges of shearing shall be selected from persons living outside of Greenwood county. Their duties shall be to award premiums on both fleeces and shearing. On fleeces they shall be governed by the following considerations: 1st, weight of fleece; 2d, age of fleece; 3d, fineness, length and strength of fiber; 4th, cleanliness and condition for market; 5th, weight of carcass.

5. All competitors shall present a written statement at the time of shearing, if possible, when the sheep entered was sheared last year.

6. All premiums on fleeces shall be honorary.

7. The prizes for shearing shall be three—first, second and third, of the value of five dollars, four dollars and three dollars respectively.

8. All diseased sheep shall be excluded from exhibition or competition.

9. All competitors must be the owners of the sheep they enter.

10. The secretary of the association shall keep a permanent record of all sheep entered, and sheared at the public shearing, including name of owner, sex and age of sheep, age and weight of fleece and weight of carcass.

The report was received, considered article by article, and adopted. The association then proceeded to the election of permanent officers. The following were chosen: Robert Loy, of Eureka, president; L. V. Harkness, of Spring Creek, vice president; A. H. Thompson, of Ivanpah, secretary; F. S. Peck, of Eureka, treasurer.

The association then proceeded to the election of a committee on shearing for 1880. The following members were elected: Robert Loy, L. V. Harkness, Frank Jarvis, F. S. Peck, A. H. Thompson.

Motion was then made and carried that the secretary forward proof sheets of the report of this meeting to the different agricultural papers of the country and to the Greenwood county papers.

On motion, the association then adjourned.

ROBERT LOY, Pres't.

A. H. THOMPSON, Sec'y.

Letter From Florida.—No. 5.

I have just returned from a visit to the St. John's river side of our county, and the part I visited I found in its general features somewhat different from our side of Volusia county. From Enterprise to DeLand, twelve miles, via Orange City, the surface of the country is a continuous repetition of sand hills covered with long leaved pine, the sand carpeted thickly with grass. None of the hills are large or much elevated. Many of them are as steep as a sand pile could be made, the tops being rounded off. Some of the hills are round in shape, others extended into ridges. Many of the valleys are the shape of a bowl, some of these so deep that a large pine at the bottom will rear its head but little if any higher than the surrounding hills, and only twenty-five or fifty yards across the top of the valley. During a very wet season some of these will have water in them, but seldom are muddy. Muck ponds among these hills are very scarce, but sparkling lakes of various shapes and extent are quite numerous, and form a very pleasant feature in an excursion through this region. Orange groves of various areas from an acre or less in extent to those of a hundred acres with its ten thousand trees, are always in sight while traveling between the places named, as the trunks of the pines for many feet are bare, and the trees stand so wide apart that the eye can usually distinguish the beautiful green of an orange grove for a considerable distance. There is nothing to hinder the view from an elevation but the trunks of the pines, as there is no undergrowth except the grass before mentioned.

I saw several parties of men felling trees in order to clear the land for orange groves, many of the tall tree trunks, which are easily split, being used for fencing purposes, the remainder being piled in heaps and burned. Pine land of this character is easily cleaned up for planting orange trees, but fertilizers must be purchased in order to make a thrifty grove.

From the center of Orange City within a mile radius, there is now planted seven hundred acres of orange grove, and but five years since there was but one family in this radius. Now there is a population of four hundred. There is some very large orange groves owned by in-

dividuals in this region. I saw one grove between Orange City and DeLand, belonging to a Mr. Hultze, which was one hundred acres in extent. Col. H. S. Sanford, opposite Enterprise, (across the St. John's), has two hundred and twenty-five acres of orange grove, and has begun to reap his profits, as he sent away from his wharf last winter about a quarter of a million of oranges.

I think this locality that I have tried to describe, suited best to people with a few thousands to invest, or having an income derived from business north. A poor man would make slower progress, as his daily food and other daily necessities would require most of his time to procure. But to the capitalist, able to purchase four-year-old budded trees, and with the means to have them cared for, fertilized, etc., for only a few years, his income afterwards would be ample, and the business of attending to his affairs connected with his income, would be but the most exquisite enjoyment. I will cite a few examples of returns from investments in this direction:

A man very careful in his statements, if he is an editor, (Florida Agriculturist) informs us that a Mr. Harris, in Marion county, sold his crop of oranges, the past season, for something over eighteen thousand dollars, delivered in his (Mr. Harris') orange house, the purchaser finding his own boxes and doing his own packing, etc., and adds that from what he knows of Mr. Harris' grove, he will soon be in the receipt of an annual income of one hundred thousand dollars. The owner of an eight-acre grove says he was offered fifteen thousand dollars for his grove, and declined the offer. This grove is just coming into bearing.

I think the coast side of our county the best for settlers of limited means, as marsh mud is easy to procure and hammock land is not so scarce. Land is much cheaper, and a home once established has more resources in order to make a living, and thus husband his capital. A man with a family willing to endure some inconveniences, with a few hundred dollars, can surely succeed in making an orange grove if they are industrious and persevering, and it does not require a very large grove to afford a living to a family not too high in their notions of what constitutes a competency. A case in point is close at hand here. The wife, in one of our native families, denominated "Crackers," a few years since planted out some orange trees around their residence. Last season the husband received almost \$500 for their orange crop from less than a hundred of the young trees, and now he says it seems as though some stranger in passing had dropped \$480 into his pocket, as the purchaser gathered, boxed, and hauled the oranges away. The trees were cultivated principally by the hogs, and had no intelligent care. These people can safely depend on an annual income from their grove of two or three hundred trees, amounting to two or three thousand dollars in a very few years more.

Orange growing, among us here, is alike interesting to men, women and children. Large areas are being planted to trees, and preparations for new groves or extending old ones, is going on up and down our rivers. Two young men from New York, backed (rumor says) by a bank, each have commenced a hundred-acre grove.

Dayton has within its corporate limits seventy acres of orange grove. Within two miles down the river forty or fifty acres more are planted or in process of preparation for planting. A lady on a visit from the north started a grove inside of two weeks after her arrival here, by purchasing some young orange trees, and in two months owned a piece of Florida sand in which to plant her trees. Very many children, male and female, have groves started and are learning how to plant and care for trees; our own children among the number.

Many of the groves being started or approaching maturity in Florida, are owned by people living north engaged in business, clerking, etc., who use a part of their income for this purpose in order to provide for a "rainy day." They expect, when their groves come into bearing, that the proceeds will afford the means of a release from the drudgery of business, and afford an income that will serve to make the decline of life a pleasant holiday rather than a season of anxiety and added care lest the machinery break down and they and their dear ones be plunged into privation or misery. A number of these owners have never seen the places where they expect to pass the evening of their lives. The writer has a young grove in his charge owned by a man residing north. He has never seen it, and sent me the money to secure its ownership. Every mail conveys letters to me from strangers inquiring about Florida,

and I have been compelled to let some remain unanswered, as I cannot afford to lose so much of my time, much as I would like to satisfy all inquirers, and unless such letters in the future contain remuneration for the time consumed in answering questions, I will be compelled to decline answering, as my correspondence is now quite as much as I can attend to under present circumstances.

Several persons having more land than they can use have recently placed at my disposal desirable parcels of land for orange growing, at very low prices, and if you or any of your friends, will come and purchase some or all of these parcels, I would be most happy to superintend the clearing up, planting and attending to a grove of a dozen or two of you, while you are inking your rollers and your fingers, wading in the depths of accounts, following the plow, engineering railroads, jumping counters, etc. Four, eight or ten of you might purchase a forty lying in a square, well situated, muck plenty on it, have it cleared, and all fenced around, (with no interior fences,) and planted in orange trees, and attended to for a few years at a less cost than such work usually costs, and I have just such a parcel at my disposal.

The weather here is delightful, though I would like more rain than we are having just at this time, as it would save us the work of watering the trees we set this season. Those set last season are good for a long drouth, if it should come. We have enlarged our big grove from thirty to over 100 trees, and exceeded our expectations when I wrote last, in orange trees, by about twenty-five trees, making about 175 now in place. We are all in good health and good spirits, hope beckoning us onward. The prospect seems bright for final success in our undertaking. Everything to encourage us. No chilling winds or poisonous breath has so far made us apprehensive of the future, and we all feel encouraged to do our part, trusting for all we cannot supply.

B. E. L.
Port Orange, Florida.

Minnesota Early Amber Cane.

In regard to this prince of canes, I will say that it surpasses all other canes that have been grown in the north, of the many varieties known as sorghum. It will produce more gallons per acre and of a finer quality than anything in the cane line I ever saw. One manufacturer of syrup says he can make twenty-five gallons per day of fifteen hours more from the Amber than the other canes. I believe it to be thirty days earlier than the other canes, therefore great care should be taken not to plant the seed before the 20th of May, as it would get too ripe before the cane mills are running, and it should be made up just as soon as the seeds begin to turn black, and then the syrup will be as nice as honey, without the taste of sorghum at all.

I imported my seed from the north in its purity and isolated it from all other crops. It therefore is pure and will be found advertised for sale in the columns of the FARMER.

New broken sod raises the best of cane.

GEORGE F. THAYER.
Independence, Kansas.

To Cultivate and Prepare Rice Corn for the Table.

In answer to the many inquiries concerning the cultivation of Rice corn, if you will allow me, I will reply through your columns. It should be treated precisely as Indian corn, planted and cultivated in the same way. It may also be cut green for fodder. To prepare for the table, proceed as with white beans, seasoning the same, then set aside. When wanted for use, warm in a skillet with butter and a little milk, cooking dry. It may also be hulled and used as rice for puddings and pies.

J. S. WEBBER.
Brookdale, Rush Co., Kansas.

The Indiana State Board of Agriculture, at their last meeting, appropriated \$27 for premiums in the apiculture department at the next state fair, divided up as follows: Best ten pounds comb honey, in one pound packages or more, 1st \$5, 2d \$2. Best five pounds extracted honey in one pound packages or more, 1st \$5, 2d \$2. Best crate of honey in the comb, in the most marketable shape, \$6. Best display of honey, both comb and extracted, \$5. Best display of bees-wax, \$2. Best machine for extracting honey, diploma. Best display of bee-keepers' supplies, diploma.

Why is it that Kansas agricultural societies give little or no encouragement to apiculture? There are numerous good localities in Kansas for bees.

Farm Stock.

Green Food for Winter.

Among the most progressive feeders of live stock in France, where preserving green food in silos originated, and also among the same class of farmers in the older states of this country, ensilage is attracting much interest.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer furnishes that paper with the following letter which contains some practical facts that appear to be very conclusive data, as to the value of preserving feed by the ensilage mode.

A visit to Winning Farm, found Dr. Bailey and Manager Southwick in good cheer, and two right good fellows to direct a knowledge seeker on any of the branches of practical farming, particularly in live stock, and the only perfect system of siloing, viz., ensilage.

After a severe siege of listening to Dr. B.'s proclaiming the value of ensilage, viz.: that he had produced during the past winter, milk at one cent a quart, butter ten cents per pound, beef at four cents per pound, and pork at three cents per pound, all of which sounded big to your correspondent, I was shown the two silos, forty feet long, sixteen feet deep and twelve feet wide. Each has a capacity of 172 tons, which will feed 32 cows six months.

Dr. Bailey believes "ensilage" to be a richer and more productive food than stock get in a good pasture in June. Then came the test, "will stock eat it willingly and freely?" "Eat it," says the doctor, "why they will eat it until they are blind;" and sure enough, your correspondent saw cows and sheep leave good wheat bran and oats mixed, run, crowd and push, to get a bite of "ensilage," and, when it was devoured, they would stare their feeder in the face for more, instead of accepting the grain offered them. The same was proved with horses, which have a small allowance two or three times each week.

Now for a view of the stock: "There is my stock, feel of them." "Where did you get this stock, Doctor? Did you ship them here from your Virginia stock farm?" "Oh, no, those cows, heifers and colts have been kept on this farm all winter." "Why, this stock has been out to grass a full month, at least; their hair is off, their hides are loose, and they look and feel as if they had been on grass several weeks."

"Yes, I know all that; those cows had yielded an immense flow of milk, and that young stock has made the most rapid progress that I ever knew of." "But they have had green corn fodder?" "Ensilage" from my silos. It is better when properly fed after "ensilage" than it is when fed from the field; the alcoholic fermentation, which takes place by allowing the "ensilage" to lie two hours on the barn floor before feeding, proves it, from the fact that the sugar is thus reduced to a stage that admit of the animals assimilating every particle, which is impossible when otherwise fed."

One silo was filled only to two-thirds of its capacity; from this 100 head of sheep and 15 head of cattle (with a little to the five horses) have been fed since Dec. 3d, 1879, and about 15 tons yet remain. The Doctor states that he expects to grow at least 75 tons of maize to the acre, the coming season; 5 1/2 acres will fill the two silos, and feed 64 cows for six months.

The Doctor bases his calculations upon facts demonstrated by experiments made by himself during the past year; and, right here, I wish to say, that I consider the most valuable point gained by my visit to Winning Farm was, that Dr. Bailey proved to me all that was claimed, and in so comprehensible a manner that a man with half an eye could not fail to see practicality in the adoption of this system. In view of the enormous results, and the simplicity and cheapness of preserving all forage crops in their green state, it really does seem as if the harbinger of better times had arrived. Dr. Bailey will "ensilage" 8 acres of rye about the first of June, which will feed a large stock until the middle of August, when a portion of the same field will produce a sufficient amount of sowed corn to fill both silos. Winning Farm comprises only 40 acres of arable land. The conclusions of your correspondent are that a silo of 100 tons' capacity can be built anywhere in New England for \$100 to \$125, and that this 100 tons will feed 20 cows the year around, by filling twice, as suggested by Dr. Bailey; and to put it very low, two acres will produce the amount.

Importance of Open Air Exercise in Raising Colts.

We wish to emphasize the importance of open air exercise as absolutely essential to a healthy, symmetrical development of bone, muscle, and the vital organs. The idea prevails to a very great extent among practical farmers, that high feeding and good care will cause an otherwise good colt to grow up into an unsound, "weedy" horse; and, on the other hand, that there is nothing like roughing it to develop hardiness and endurance. We are of the opinion that the practical results in many cases have been such as to warrant this belief. Not that there is anything bad in generous and liberal feeding, nor good in starvation and exposure; but that with the latter the colt always ways can be abundant exercise, without which there can be no sound and healthy development. This we regard as a factor in horse-raising second only in importance to that of blood, which is purely an inherited quality, and for lack of which no after-care can ever compensate.

Abundant opportunity for exercise in the fresh, pure air, uncontaminated by stable odors, is an absolute essential to a healthy development in all young animals. It is not sufficient that the colt be led out at stated intervals for exercise. He needs the opportunity to romp and play, that he may extend his muscles to the utmost capacity, expand his lungs to the very depths, and send the blood coursing through every vein with fiery vigor. All this is essential to a healthy, robust development of heart and lungs, and bone and muscle, and nowhere can it be obtained in so great a degree of perfection as in the freedom of the open field. A colt that is kept in the stall and fed highly on heating grains, is seldom afforded an opportunity for this health-giving exercise. Like the tender hot-house plant he grows up deficient in stamina and vigor—a victim to his artificial surroundings, which do violence to every want of his nature. To the exhilarating race in the fields and pastures, where colts as well as boys so heartily enjoy, he is a stranger, and he grows up a stiff, clumsy brute, with only a tittle of the development of lungs and other vital organs that he might have possessed under more favorable circumstances.

But while we plead for this wild freedom in behalf of the growing colt, we would not lose sight of the fact that generous feeding and protection from inclement weather are also essential. We condemn in toto the starving process as unnecessary and hurtful. A stunted, half-starved animal will never attain to so perfect a physical development as one that has been well fed and cared for. There is a definite period in life allotted to growth, and during that period, only a scanty supply of nutriment is afforded, a stunted, dwarfed animal is the inevitable result, which no amount of after care can remedy. The true policy is to promote the growth of the colt by an abundance of nutritious food, and to secure a healthy and perfect development of heart and lungs, and bone and muscle, by permitting him to romp, and race, and play at will. By so doing, all there is of good in "roughing it" will be attained, and all that is bad or dangerous in generous feeding will be avoided.—National Live-Stock Journal.

The Effect of Mixing Blood.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer brings up a very important point to breeders, which we notice is seldom mentioned in the discussions which are going on weekly on the subject of improving stock. We believe the breeders of dogs pay more attention to this important point mentioned by the correspondent whose article we quote below, than any other class of breeders:

"I used a Leicester ram on some Merino ewes, and the result was a very uneven set of lambs, which I sold and thought I was rid of it. But not so; the ewes were not reliable afterwards. Their lambs would occasionally show Leicester blood, and I was forced to the conclusion that the ewes were infected with the blood of the sire, and that when a pure animal of any breed has been pregnant to an animal of a different breed, such pregnant animal is a cross ever after, the purity of her blood being lost in consequence of her connection with the foreign animal, herself becoming a cross forever, incapable of producing a pure lamb of any distinct breed. The circulation having been going on between the lamb and mother for five months, the mixture of blood cannot be got rid of."

False and True Principles of Breeding.

In reply to Mr. A. A. Stewart, I will say that I used the expression a good pedigree. If I had said a fancy pedigree, or line-bred, or even a pedigree, it would have given him room to criticize, for some of these have been bred so close as to impair their constitution, and some have ceased to breed at all, while others produce weakly, unthrifty young.

We, breeders of thoroughbred cattle, have to be suited the fancy of our customers, even if it is against our better judgment sometimes. The rage, a short time ago, was all for gilt-edged pedigree, and now all Short-horns must be red and the darker red the better; so at present a man must have a red bull at the head of his herd, even if he has a roan that is much better. Then there is the various types to look after, for we have a variety of opinions to satisfy, yet no one man assumes to satisfy all these opinions, for even the different breeds of cattle have their admirers.

However I used the term "a good animal with a good pedigree." A good animal is one that is a good animal himself and gives these useful qualities to his progeny. A good pedigree is one that shows that it is descended from such animals, that is, good animals.

I like good top-crosses, for it is considered that for all practical purposes that an animal with five or six crosses of approved blood, is able to reproduce himself, therefore is suitable to cross on common stock. An animal with any less is not to be relied upon, even if he should produce fair stock, yet the breed is not a firmly fixed type, and the females, probably, if bred to thoroughbreds, would have but little better produce than what the common stock would.

It is true there are apt to be exceptions to all rules, but where a thoroughbred fails to reproduce himself on his offspring, by looking the thing up the reason can generally be accounted for. I have known of persons having spurious pedigrees, and again I have known of animals that had pedigrees that were nothing to boast of, simply because the breeder was not fitted for the business; but such men do not generally follow the business long. As I have said before, it takes an observing as well as an energetic man to be a successful breeder, so, there-

fore, better buy of a reliable man near home, and go and see for yourself and know what kind of stock he has.

In reply to your correspondent in Cloud county, I would say there are several Short-horn breeders in Kansas, but there is such a demand for bulls that we can hardly supply the demand, without advertising.

Carbondale, Kansas.

M. WALTHIRE.

Poultry.

Essay On Poultry.

It is my intention in this essay, to give a few general hints, together with my experience, on the subject of poultry. The poultry business has been sadly neglected, and often we hear the remark, "It don't pay to raise chickens; they cost more than they come to." Now there is a certain class of persons who will not make anything pay, simply because they fail to give the required time and attention—just what is needed, and if their poultry cannot roost in trees, live, keep fat, lay eggs all winter, sit and hatch chickens in the spring, without care or attention, shifting for themselves, they cry it don't pay to keep chickens. Now I should not expect any profit from my fowls if this was the case I bestowed upon them. I have had more or less to do with fowls for the past twelve years, and have always had very good success, but for the past three years have given the subject much thought and attention. I have learned many valuable suggestions from reading poultry journals and agricultural papers, and find every day something new to learn.

In this article I desire to give such hints as may be of practical benefit to the beginner. First, like myself, you wish to begin with but little expense, and have good, healthy, common fowls, you should at once dispose of all your males, and then procure one good pure-bred cockerel for each twelve or fifteen hens to be kept: from one of the following varieties of chickens: Light or Dark Brahmas, Plymouth Rock, or Buff or Partridge Cochins. These I consider the best adapted to the use of the general farmer, as they are all good egg and flesh-producers, and the hens make good mothers.

Secondly, provide a warm, dry, well-ventilated house, with good perches near the ground. Keep the droppings well cleaned out, using plenty of lime after each removal, as a purifier. Whitewash the wall and perches at least twice each year, using plenty of sulphur and kerosene in the wash. Next provide good nest boxes, and keep them clean by frequent changes of straw. Be sure the cracks in the walls are all stopped, so as to avoid drafts of cold air upon the fowls. In winter provide your fowls with a warm, dry shed with a southern exposure, and place fine dust, or wood ashes, with now and then a handful of sulphur, under this shed, for the fowls have to bathe in the dust. It will do you good to stand and watch how they enjoy their sun and dust bath. This bath is one of the best preventatives of lice, which I think are a frequent cause of disease among poultry.

Thirdly, I shall speak of feed and water. In spring, summer and fall my older fowls run at large, and from the first of May until late in the fall, will not care for any feed except what they get as waste about the place, and the eggshells and scraps from the table. I keep a trough near the well, which I have filled frequently every day with fresh water. Chickens drink a great deal of water.

But I wish to speak particularly of winter feeding. Place a box of lime where the hens can get all they wish, also have plenty of gravel in reach of them, with plenty of pure, fresh water at all times. Their morning feed should consist of corn meal and wheat bran shorts in equal parts, together with eggshells and scraps from the table, a tablespoonful of salt, and in very cold or damp weather, one or two pods of red pepper cut fine, the whole to be scalded with boiling milk and dishwater, mixed thoroughly until in a crumbly state. Feed while warm. A common wooden bucketful is about the proper amount for one hundred chickens. In winter I like the plan of confining fowls in a small yard, with shed, as above spoken of, as I think they do better than to run at large and to stand around in the cold. Having them thus confined, their next feed consists of a few bundles of oats or millet thrown into the lot for them to work at, thus giving them exercise. I also give them a pan of warm milk to drink, which they very much enjoy. At noon I give a feed of wheat, oats, or barley. This thrown on the straw where the millet was fed, will give them additional exercise. At night feed what corn they will pick up clean. With this treatment, I always have fine, healthy fowls, with plenty of eggs in winter.

Fourthly, set your hens as early as possible in the spring, as early hatched chicks are the most profitable, whether for market or for eggs next winter. Set your hens in good, roomy boxes, and if possible have them in a different room from the laying room. I usually give each hen as many as thirteen eggs, and after the first of May have often given them as many as seventeen, and have frequently had every egg to hatch, and every chick to live.

Lastly I will give my treatment of the young chicks. I do not take them from the nest until twenty-four hours old. Have ready a good, warm coop or box in which they can be closed up tight, so as to be out of reach of cats or other vermin. In front of this coop I place a light coop made of cornstalks, and about three feet square, with a door in one side, opening into the roosting coop. In this coop the hen is confined until the chicks are strong enough to

follow her anywhere. For the first few days I feed the little chicks on hard boiled eggs and bread crumbs, after which I feed corn bread made up with buttermilk, salt and soda, until they are about feathered; also keep by them a pan of milk and bran to eat at will. Young chicks should be fed five or six times daily. After they are feathered three feeds are sufficient. As soon as they are old enough give them what wheat or cracked corn they will eat at their evening meal. Do not fail to keep plenty of pure, cool water in their feeding coops supplied with coarse sand and lime. The roosting coops should be cleaned frequently, and if any lice appear on the chicks, rub their heads with sulphur and lard, also put some sulphur in their feed.

This may look like taking a vast amount of pains for a very small profit. I do not consider the profit so small. Last year I made a net profit of \$93.67 from thirty common hens and two Light Brahma cockerels, and hope to do better this year.

In conclusion I would say, subscribe for the KANSAS FARMER and some good poultry journal. Pay for them, read them, and profit by their teachings.

MRS. J. P. WALTERS. Emporia, Kansas.

Chicken Cholera a Parasitical Disease.

Last month, before the Academy of Science, in Paris, an interesting communication on chicken cholera, by Mr. Pasteur, was read, which we translate with some abbreviations. The general features of the disease are quite familiar to poultry lovers and breeders in this country. The inert, drooping wings, the puffed-up appearance of the feathers, the invincible drowsiness, the sort of silent agony, rapidly resulting in death, with scarcely more than a few flaps of the wings; all these symptoms will be readily recognized.

Mr. Pasteur has found that this common disease is caused by a microscopic organism which he revealed, and actually inoculated with it Guinea-pigs, and some fowls. In the case of Guinea-pigs the result of this inoculation was not fatal. It, however, produced an abscess, the discharges from which, if inoculated on fowls, produced certain and early death. A few drops of it on food, given to poultry, penetrated the intestinal canal, and there this tiny organism was so rapidly developed that the excrement from the fowls so fed occasioned certain death to others on whom it was inoculated. As a result of these experiments, Mr. Pasteur recommends on the first appearance of chicken cholera among the poultry, an immediate isolation of the fowls and a thorough cleaning of the hen-house and yard principally used by them, using for this purpose an abundance of water, containing a slight admixture of sulphuric acid, a removal of all the manure; after which the animals may be allowed to return to their usual abode in safety, as all the affected birds will have died meanwhile.

Another interesting experiment was the inoculation of some fowls with the microcosm, after a treatment by which the virus had been rendered less noxious. In these cases the animals recovered, although ailing for some time after the operation. And subsequent to this inoculation, a second one having been made with virus of a most infectious character, the result was not fatal, showing that the disease partakes of the same character as that of small-pox in the human race. The result suggests new researches in the line of parasitical diseases, and doubtless further experiments will be made to ascertain whether or not a vaccinating virus might not be discovered in the case of epizootic affections—in pleuro-pneumonia, for instance.—Farmer's Review.

Apiary.

The Apiary.

Mrs. Harrison, who edits the bee department of the Indiana Farmer, collates some valuable information for beginners, in the last number: FOR BEGINNERS.

Those who intend purchasing bees should do so now, as spring is the very best time. We would advise novices to buy only Italians, in good movable frame hives—we prefer the Langstroth, but there may be others just as good. Transferring bees and introducing queens, is work more suitable for veterans than raw recruits. Purchase none but popular colonies, and the combs should be straight so that they can be easily removed. It is half the battle to start right—"yellow bees" in the right kind of a hive, with a clear head and steady nerves, and a determination to do anything at the right time, will eventually lead to success. Two colonies are enough for any person to start an apiary with, who has had no previous knowledge in bee-dom, and by careful study his beehive will increase in the same ratio as his bees. Although a person may be convinced that money can be made keeping bees, he should not rush headlong into it, unless he knows that he can make it.

Feeding Bees.

Those who are feeding their bees must be careful to continue this even until white clover blooms, should bad weather or scarcity of honey occur. Remember that honey is not always secreted, even when flowers are plenty. The secretion of honey is dependent on the condition of the atmosphere, and in some weather no honey is found in anything. We have known fruit blossoms to come and go with but very little honey having been secreted. It is an old saying that "good weather in fruit bloom, will

bring good honey crop." We can secure the same results even if the weather is bad during this time, by continuing the supply of food, so that brood rearing will go on steadily. There will be no waste of stores if they have too much, and in many colonies the brood rearing is in proportion to the stores on hand. There is no danger at this season of the year of the bees storing honey in the cells needed by the queen for eggs, as they sometimes do later in the season.

Introducing Queens.

There is so much depends on the condition of a colony, that it is almost impossible to give a plan that will succeed at all times and under all circumstances. Queens that have been shipped and have stopped laying for several days, are much harder to introduce than one just removed from a colony. Bees know their queen by her smell or scent, and the object is to give the queen the same scent as the bees. During a good yield of honey it is but little trouble to introduce a queen. Early in the spring or late in the fall it is much more difficult. I like the Bissinger plan better than any other I have ever tried, as follows: Cut a piece of wire cloth four inches square. Cut into the corners, diagonally, one inch; bend up the four sides so as to form a square cup. Sew the corners together with a piece of wire so as to hold them in place. Remove the old queen, if she is still in the hive. Now take a frame of comb from the center of the hive. Shake all the bees off. Set the queen you want to introduce into the comb alone over some capped honey. Place the cage over her, pressing it well down into the comb. Be careful not to cut the queen in two with the edge of the knife. Throw from the opposite side stick your knife through the comb; look out for the queen. Turn the blade so as to make a hole, leaving the comb in the hole. Put the comb back in the hive, and close up as before. The bees will soon clean out the hive and release her. They should not be disturbed for several days, for if they are bothered before she gets to work she is likely to run, when the bees will pursue and kill her. If you are not positive that the colony is queenless, or if they have been queenless for any length of time, hang a frame of brood in the hive; if they are all right, they will start queen cells.

Miscellaneous.

South Dickinson Co., Jottings.

Through the kindness of a friend who is an editor I am a reader of the FARMER, and I think it is just the paper for every farmer to take and read. I think the FARMER steadily grows better. It is very interesting to me to read the letters from the different counties in the state. It gives one a general idea of what is going on in the different localities as regards prices, weather, crops, etc. The essays on poultry are very valuable, and one gets as much information as he would through a costly book. I see that nearly all of the correspondents think their county the best. It is good that all are satisfied, but don't you forget it Dickinson is the banner county of the state; if you do not believe it, just come and see for yourselves. The county is, or has been, more of a grain growing than stock-raising county, although people are fast going into stock as it pays the best. Sheep are becoming plenty where there was a scarcity before. It is generally conceded by those who have tried it that sheep pay better than hogs or cattle. A great many hogs and cattle are raised and kept, farmers keep them in a few to hundreds of hogs and some men in the business keeping and feeding quite large numbers of steers for the eastern markets. Among those who deserve special mention are O. Bonner, J. T. Buxter and J. Watts. These are in the southern part of the county. Farmers are now very busy plowing and putting in corn. Oats mostly have been sown. A very large acreage of corn is being planted. Corn brings a much better price since more stock is being introduced. Last year the average yield was about 35 bushels per acre; oats were very poor. The wheat the past winter suffered from two severe freezes and in spite of dry weather the crop looks well, although some fields were badly killed in spots. Peaches, so far as we can learn, are all killed. There are some cherry and apple blossoms. A good number of farmers have neglected tree planting, while the larger part of them have sadly neglected this important part of making a home pleasant. We think that a greater number of trees of all kinds, both fruit and forest, have been set out this spring than any two years before. All are beginning to see the importance of tree culture on these leafless prairies. The most popular trees with us are the cottonwood, box elder, walnut, maple and ash. Others are planted, but we believe that these have the preference over all.

We have been having some very severe winds for the past two weeks, and they have demonstrated the fact very plainly that fall plowing for oats or corn does not pay. One man who plowed some land for oats had the top of the soil transported mostly into a hedge row; he sowed it to oats and they came up nicely; another big wind blew them in under. He sowed the ground again and another South-wester has taken them no one knows where.

Wheat is now worth 60 @ 95c, oats 20c, corn 20c, potatoes \$1.00, butter 12 @ 15c. We feel confident that prohibition will carry in our county this fall. Let us do all we can to make it a sure thing.

LUTHER L. MERRIFIELD. Abilene, Kas., April 19th.

Patrons of Husbandry.

Transportation—Education—Politics, Etc.

Extracts from the annual address of T. B. Harwell, Worthy Master of Tennessee Grange.

TRANSPORTATION

is exciting very deep interest in almost every section of the country, as out of the abuses, and unjust discriminations of railroad companies, arises one of the gravest evils to which our agricultural interests are exposed.

The constitution of the United States, warrants legislation to regulate commerce between the states, an authority which the supreme court has recognized in several notable decisions, I therefore urge upon you such action as will speedily bring the Patrons of our state into accord with the spirit and purpose of the national grange, which has, through the report of its committee on transportation, voiced the appeals of not only the farmers from the rural districts, but the merchants from the cities, the producers and consumers from every section, for protection against the unjust, and illiberal tax to which they are subject, and which the states, limited by their boundaries, are unable to provide them.

The abuses, to which reference is here made, have become so flagrant, and the danger of a despotism of capital, concentrated in the hands of soulless corporations, grown powerful and arrogant, by combination, has not only aroused the agriculturists of the country, who are demanding proper legislation to secure to them the justice and equality which is their due, but the Press, also, which now advocates, in the absence of the necessary national legislation, a state system, in sheer self-defense, as far as local action can do so. Let us persevere and we shall yet be masters of the situation.

EDUCATION,

is a subject to which the grange has given the highest consideration, because it must, in the nature of things, be its hopes of success upon that higher intelligence for which it provides. In this it has exhibited a wise comprehension of one of the most valuable factors in the pursuit of its aims. It is not education in the common acceptance of the term, not a regular scholastic training, and development of the mental faculties, which the Order contemplates, but a growth in practical knowledge, according to grange plans, which are simple, effective, and pleasing; educating its members in methods of organization, co-operation, of improved agriculture, and to a higher conception of the true aims of life.

I cannot urge too strenuously the introduction of these plans into the subordinate granges, to which they are specially adapted, and in which the work of education must be done. These plans are so effective as to promise the grandest results in the aggregate, and progress, profit, and interest in every grange in which they are practically adopted. In this connection it may be proper to mention that the grange does not confine itself to the education of its members alone, but fully recognizes the necessity for a proper early education for the farm, and propose to have the foundation for a practical agricultural education laid in the common schools, which shall consist in implanting in the young mind, an elementary knowledge of scientific agriculture, and by familiarizing it with practical truths, to inure it to habits of thought and observation whilst it is yet susceptible of being trained and disciplined. This is a very important consideration, and the neglect of it entails evils from which the mind never fully recovers.

In our own state the necessary legislation has been secured, and our public schools have been equipped for the instruction of the masses in the elementary principles of agriculture, and the necessary elementary work is now ready for the press, and very soon we shall test the practicability of instructing the masses in this direction, with what result remains to be seen.

You will see from the report of the committee on education that the national grange passed a resolution looking to the adoption, in every state in the Union, of this method of instructing the masses in an elementary knowledge of a science which bears so important a relation to their daily avocation. This is, perhaps, the beginning of an end that will confer the proudest distinction upon the grange, and which will establish its claims to the confidence, respect, and support of the farmers, as an instrumentality for advancing their interest. As this effort to popularize agricultural education and provide for the instruction in this direction of even the children of the humblest farmers, has been inaugurated under grange auspices, let every Patron of the state, use his best efforts, to secure for the system a full and perfect trial, to the end that the young, who are destined to the fields of agriculture, may be better qualified for labor therein and our Order may be prospered in the noble work it is doing for those who till the soil.

It not unfrequently happens that commodious grange halls above the school rooms, typi-

fies the course the education of our coming farmers should take, from the school room, in which the foundation for a practical education should be laid up through the higher school of the grange to a practical, useful life, in which intelligence, broadened views, and a wise discretion, will illustrate the advantages which have been enjoyed. These examples I heartily commend to the patrons and farmers of our own state, as eminently worthy of imitation.

THE GRANGE AND POLITICS.

It is within the province, as well as one of the highest duties of the grange—the most powerful educator of the masses ever organized in our midst—to qualify them, as far as may be possible, for a just appreciation of the conditions upon which their prosperity and happiness depend, and of the best methods of self-government, and to unite them in the support of such measures as will best promote these ends. A division amongst ourselves, based upon sectional lines and a blind adherence to parties, is a grave folly, for the spirit of party demands the subservience of all interests to its behests, and has not hesitated in any section of the country to resort to trickery to defeat the will of the people or to appeal to arms to maintain its ascendancy. It is, therefore, dangerous to the extent that it inflames the passions, blinds the judgment, and subordinates the offices of government to the basest uses.

The common people are the true custodians of our rights, liberties and interests, and in their patriotism, conservatism and intelligence we must look for the safeguards against the prostitution of the high offices of the government to party ends, and consequent misrule, class legislation, and the perversion of constitutional methods. The great leading public measures should no longer remain the sport of parties, to the injury of the productive industries, but a wise conservative policy, in the interests of the people, a large majority of whom belong to the agricultural classes, and a proper representation in the law-making bodies, according to the numerical strength and relative importance of the several classes, meets the grange view, as embodied in the resolutions herewith submitted.

THE PRESS.

Our best directed efforts to build up our order and to establish it as one of the solid institutions of the country, will be unavailing without the aid of the press—of those silent though powerful educators, which, through grange agencies, should find their way to the cot of the humblest patron as well as to the homes of the wealthiest. Whenever the members of the order shall be taught to read, think and observe for themselves, the attainment of its grandest aims will be no longer a problem. We can only predicate a hope of success upon proper instruction, through patient, persevering effort, not only in the halls, but in open meetings. Not only the members, but the public, must be better instructed in the aims and methods of the order, and brought more frequently into contact with its principles and ceremonies, through picnics, installations, and other ceremonies provided for this purpose; all of which should be conducted in due form, that they may be made as impressive and instructive as possible. The members should still further illustrate its teachings and its beneficent influences by a proper grange walk and conversation; and by the observance of all its requirements secure for it the respect of those who yet stand without our gates. In our efforts to accomplish these results we shall need the aid of the press.

THE YOUNG IN THE GRANGE.

Before concluding my address, I must urge upon you the importance of introducing the young into the grange as soon as they are eligible. Too much cannot be said by way of impressing this duty. The earlier the minds of those who are destined for the walks of agriculture, are imbued with the spirit of the order, impressed with its methods and indoctrinated with its principles, the more devoted will they be to its interests, and zealous in promoting its ends. We shall lose a golden opportunity to impress our future patrons, and farmers, with the value of practical aims, and clearly defined methods, if this susceptible and interesting period is allowed to pass unimproved. If we would teach the boys to love the farm, or invest rural life with the charms which should properly attach to it, we cannot overestimate the importance of an early grange education, or appreciate too highly the blessed privilege of directing it while we have the power to do so, or of discharging a duty which will bring a higher reward.

Farmers vs. Railroads.

It is amusing to a railroad man to read the columns of an agricultural paper of the period and see what an amount of abuse the railroads receive. It is more amusing than alarming: for we railroad men well know that it is all smoke and vapor.

We have the money, and consequently the power, and think we are shrewd enough to use both—at least, that is our business. We have control of the state of Kansas by main lines and feeders, and know how to keep it. The farmers themselves are helping us all they can to keep this control, by voting bonds, granting us right of ways; settling and breaking up the prairies, and thus making business for us. In turn the railroads can carry their products to market, and bring back necessities for the farmer's use. Now, the inconsistency of farmers is this—after all their eagerness and efforts to obtain railroad facilities, as soon as the railroad is an accomplished fact, forthwith they begin to complain about taxes and high tariffs; as if a railroad was any new thing.

The history of railroads from the beginning teaches this: that the companies always charge

rates that will enable them to pay expenses, and pay themselves well besides, for looking after the property. They certainly wouldn't be such fools as to leave so important a matter as establishing rates to farmers or other people. It might lead to embarrassment, and, possibly, put an end to railroading entirely. Why, we don't even allow the lawyers the farmers send to represent them in the legislature, to interfere with our business. We employ lawyers who are a great deal sharper than they are; besides, if that isn't enough, we can put some money "where it will do the most good."

We are not afraid to be candid with the farmers on this subject. The success of railroad business lies in the united efforts of the corporations. They work for their own interests, pool their earnings, fee the courts, and keep things harmonious generally. On the other hand, if the farmers are not successful, or are getting robbed, as they choose to call it, it is their own fault, and I am going to tell them plainly how it is.

Railroad men know the farmers better than they know themselves. There is no coherency among them as a class, and there never will be, at least not till the railroad companies are rich enough not to care. Farmers are not generally readers or thinkers; besides, they have no money, unless they borrow it, and that is the most disastrous thing they can do, for nine out of ten would lose it. There is hardly a township or school district that is a unit on any project of paramount utility. There is always division among them about schools, or roads, or churches, and how is such a heterogeneous mass of people ever going to unite so as to cope with corporations, who have both brains and money, and know how to take advantage of their circumstances?

While the farmers are wrangling among themselves about some local matter, or blowing against us through their favorite agricultural organ, we quietly fix the prices of their products, and their groceries, and calico too. This we call business.

The farmers living along the railroads think they have us in the matter of taxes. While our taxes are large to help build school houses and bridges, we are careful that they shan't be burdensome. There are many little ways of making them up. For instance, when the wheat crop is ready to move, we put up freight ten cents on the bushel, and if the crop is a good one, I guess we could afford to build all the school houses and churches in Kansas and not feel it much either. This is only one item, so you see who has the long arm of the lever.

Railroads are peculiarly favored in this state. They don't have to be fenced. To be sure, we run over some stock, and set out some fires, but we assess the damages ourselves, and pay what we please, for we could beat a whole township of farmers when it comes to law. It is a great advantage to be superior to courts and legislatures.

I assure you, Mr. Editor, it is a nice thing to adjust freight rates when one is practically un-instructed. The only question with us is, What will the article bear? It won't do to fix the rates so high as to prohibit shipments altogether. Yet to get all we can out of the business is what we aim to do. Again, it wouldn't do to kill people's stock and burn up their property without paying them something for it. We do not wish to create too strong an ill-feeling among a class of people who are doing so much to develop the country and increase our business.

You will perceive by my plain language that I consider the railroads beyond the reach of fear or favor. They are, besides, only in the beginning of their successful career. Their power is an increasing one, and it is not easy to say when it will culminate. Railroad magnates already wield a power that is fearful to contemplate, even for a railroad man. What will be the result of this wonderful development of power on this continent no one can predict.

RAILROAD MAN.

Of course the writer of the above is a farmer who assumes the standpoint of a railroad man in order to deal a little sarcasm to his brother farmers. The picture like a caricature drawing well prescribes the salient points and most striking features of the subject, a little heightened in the coloring.—[Ed.]

They are at it Everywhere.

The farmer who don't read the papers is the man who is always caught up and done for. The *Cecil Democrat*, a paper published in Maryland says:

One day recently, a farmer living near Lewisville, just across the line in Chester county, Pa., was called on by a lightning rod man who expressed an ardent wish to furnish his buildings with the latest improved and safest lightning conductors in use. His price was high—about \$150—and the farmer declined. But the agent persisted and gradually came down in figures until he reached \$18, when an agreement was concluded and a paper setting forth the stipulations signed. The agent then left with the understanding that his workmen would be along shortly and put up the rods. They arrived, but the farmer learning from them that the price was to be \$150 instead of \$18, refused to allow them to proceed with the work. Their foreman insisted that the farmer had signed a contract for \$150 and declared that he would, in spite of him, put up the rods or leave them on the place. The discussion now became more excited. The farmer armed with an axe, and the foreman with a pistol, faced each other. But the farmer was in earnest. The lightning rod man saw it and sought safety in retreat. Fearing that he might return and leave the rods the farmer chained his gates. Two of his neighbors residing in this county, we have been informed, were victimized by the same or another party of swindlers. Not having as much pluck they submitted to the imposition. As our informant remarked they probably don't read the papers and consequently are not up to the tricks of rascally peddlers.

Advertisements.

Eggs, Eggs.

From pure Light and Dark Brahmas. Write to F. E. MAISH, Manhattan, Kas.

Mound City Poultry Yards,

Mound City, Kas.

Breeder and shipper of pure bred Light Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks and Brown Leghorns. Am now booking orders for eggs as follows: Light Brahmas, \$2.00, Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 and Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 for 13 eggs. Chicks for sale after July 4th.

S. L. IVES.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY,

C. G. GRAYES, Brownsville, Mo. (NEAR BRADLEY.)

Breeder & Shipper.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.



Eggs for Hatching.

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

3 Varieties of New Seedling Potatoes.

All of the best; hardy, prolific and good keepers: Alpha, Ritz, Burbank's, Snowflake, Early Ohio, Genesee County, King and Improved Peerless. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kansas. Write for prices, etc.

EGGS! EGGS!

From large, finely marked Light Brahmas, as good as the best, at \$1.00 for 13. Chicks in the fall. Correspondence solicited. T. S. CLOUGH, Paw Paw Grove, Lee Co., Ill.

MAKE HENS LAY.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

Notice to Sheep Men.

Any persons having sheep to put out on shares, or any other conditions, are requested to correspond with the undersigned, who has had much experience in the care of sheep. Sheep must be healthy, Range dry and rolling, supply of spring water ample, and rock fences sufficient to protect against wolves and weather. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: JOHN HOJAHAN, Waverly, Coffey Co., Kas.

The Sheep's Life and Shepherd's Friend,

New and very Important Discovery. Deodorizer, Disinfectant, Antiseptic, Insecticide, and valuable Therapeutic agent. Little's soluble Phylis; also Little's Chemical Fluid. The new sheep Dip is a sure cure for Scab, Mange and foot rot, kills lice, ticks and imps, and is of great value in the wool, cheaper and better than anything of the kind in use at present, as one trial will prove, costing less than three cents to dip a sheep, mixes readily with, and is used as a dip in cold water at all seasons of the year; has all the advantages of carbolic and arsenic without their poisonous effects. Send a 3 cent stamp for prospectus and testimonials to JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bee Hives,

Italian Bees

Eclipse, New American, Langstroth and Simplified hives complete or ready to mail. Full colonies Italian Bees in good movable comb hives Honey Extractors, Bellows Smokers, Bee Books, &c. Descriptive circulars sent free. Address: F. A. SNELL, Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

To Bee-Keepers.

Many of our subscribers are lovers of Honey and would keep bees enough to supply their own tables at least if they know how. We have made arrangements to furnish all such persons the \$2 page monthly Bee-keeper's Magazine at only \$1 a year (formerly \$1.50) or the Kansas Farmer and Magazine for \$2.00. Also all bee books and articles used in Bee-keeping at very low prices. The Magazine gives beginners just such information as the must have to make the business successful and profitable. Send the money direct to us and we will see that your orders are promptly filled. For Prices of Extracts, Hives, Smokers, Uncapping knives, etc., Address, Publisher of the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

RIVERSIDE FARM HERD OF POLANDS.

Established in 1868. I have in my herd the sow that took first money and sweepstakes, and the sow and boar that took first money in their class at the Kansas City Exposition in 1875, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1878. These pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record. I send out nothing but first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address: J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

Shannon Hill Stock Farm

Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Berkshire Pigs, bred and for sale. Only first-class animals allowed to leave the farm. Address: G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kansas.

HOGS.

THOROUGH BRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

Southern Kansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGH BRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale. The very best of each breed. Early maturity, large growth, and fine style are marked features of our hogs. Terms reasonable. Correspondence solicited. RANDOLPH & RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

BLUE VALLEY HERD.—Walter M. Morgan, Herford Cattle and Cotswold Sheep, Irving, Marshall county, Kansas. Choice Young Bulls For Sale.

G. B. BOWWELL, Breckenridge, Mo., breeder of Spanish or Improved American Merino sheep of Hammond stock, noted for hardiness and heavy fleece. 300 rams for sale.

HALL BROS., Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-China, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 4 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

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

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

MILLER BROS., Junction City, Kansas, Breeders of Recorded Poland China Swine (of Butler county Ohio strains); also Plymouth Rock and Brown Leghorn Fowls. 1879, \$1.50 per lb. Descriptive Circular and Price List free.

Nurserymen's Directory.

LEES SUMMIT and BELTON NURSERIES, Fruit Trees of the best, and cheapest. Apple Trees and Hedge Plants specialties. Address ROBT. WATSON, Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

A. WHITCOMB, Florist, Lawrence, Kas. Cut flowers, alogue of Greenhouse and Budding Plants sent free.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES. 14th year, Jargo stock, good assortments; stock first class. Orange hedge plants and Apple trees at lowest rates by car load. Wholesale and retail price lists sent free on application. E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisburg, Kas.

Dentist.

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

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

JAMES A. BAYLES,

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

Berkshires for Sale.

I have a few choice pigs to spare. All eligible to record and as good as this in the state. W. P. POPENOE, Topeka.

BERKSHIRES

COLLEGE FARM.

We offer for sale a few litters of very choice pigs; the get of such noted sires as imported Mahomet 1879, Gil Blas 2627, a son of Lord Liverpool, and others. "Sally's" and "Bridges" and "Miss Smith's" in the herd. Pigs ready to ship now. Also

SHORT-HORNS,

(Young Mays), of both sexes. Address: E. M. SHELTON, Supt. Farm, Manhattan, Kansas.

PUBLIC SALE

Short Horn Cattle

Southdown Sheep

AT KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, May 12 & 13, 1880.

The breeders of Jackson county, Mo., will offer at public sale, without bid or reserve, at the Kansas City Stock Yards, May 12 and 13, 1880, 169 head of SHORT HORN CATTLE—80 bulls and 89 cows and heifers—and about 60 head of Southdown sheep. The cattle are all of the leading and standard families, and are thoroughly acclimated to the western climate. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash or approved note at four months bearing interest from date at ten per cent. The following railroads will give reduced rates on cattle purchased at this sale, to all points on the line of their roads: The Kansas Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf, Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern and the Missouri Pacific. The above roads except the Missouri Pacific will give reduced rates to passengers attending this sale, on their return tickets.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application to J. T. Smith, J. P. Alexander or to C. C. Chiles, Independence, Mo., after April 10th. Special attention is called to Capt. P. C. Kidd's combination sales on the 6th, 8th and 7th of May. Col. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

SHORT-HORN

CATTLE,

Tuesday, May 25, 1880.

At my Farm, 3 Miles from Leavenworth, Kas.

I will sell at auction, at my farm, 3 miles from Leavenworth, Kansas, 31 head of high-bred cattle, consisting of 17 bulls and 14 cows and heifers of the following families:

Princess, Georgia, Oxford, Lady Newham, Young Mary, Belina, Phyllis, Lanthie, Lady Elizabeth.

And other equally good and well known families. Of the 17 bulls one is by the 11th Duke of Thorndale and six by the 4th Duke of Hildburgh.

The cows and heifers are splendid, many being show animals. All red but six, roan. All the females will be bred or have calves at their sides, or both, on day of sale. All recorded and all guaranteed in all respects.

TERMS. Six months on approved paper, with a rebate of 3 per cent. for cash. Sale will commence promptly at one o'clock. Catalogues sent on application after April 1st.

J. C. STONE, JR., Leavenworth, Kas.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.
One Copy, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked **EXPIRE** with the next issue. The paper is at **15** days discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

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

Mutton Sheep.

The raising of mutton sheep is much neglected, or, we might say, almost entirely neglected by western farmers, who are prone to overlook the importance of small flocks of sheep in contemplating the large bands of merino sheep which are being introduced by men who make wool growing a specialty, and with flocks of 500 to two and three thousand head stock their sheep "ranches."

Now there is another phase of sheep raising which does not require large outlay and costly preparation to conduct, and while it will prove more profitable on the amount of capital invested and care required, than the large flocks kept mainly for their wool, is within the reach of every farmer, and should be a part of his system of farming. This is small flocks of mutton sheep, within ten or fifteen miles of large towns. Good mutton sells higher than beef in all the butcher shops, and the cause is a scarcity of mutton sheep. The supply for the home market is of a very inferior quality, and even this is held at a luxury price. Here is a market at the very door of farmers where all they can raise of good quality mutton sheep and lambs, can be readily disposed of at tip prices, and without the intervention of middle men, or any transportation charges to cut down the profits. Every farmer could purchase and take care of twenty to fifty Missouri or grade Merino ewes, to which he should introduce a full bred Cotswold buck. The grade ewes make excellent mothers and mated with a Cotswold buck twins one-half of a healthy flock will produce fully and raise their lambs, if well fed and sheltered in the winter. A good straw or hay shed facing the south and one of Mr. Stoner's hay shelters for during storms is all that is needed in the way of shelter. In clear weather the sheep and lambs are better to be in the open air, where they have the benefit of a good sun bath. The ewes will need a few antiseptics or other roots, fed with their bran, oats and corn to promote a full flow of milk for the lambs, which should be dropped in January to be ready for the early market when they command the best price.

The sheep shelters should be enclosed with a picket fence, the pickets not less than six feet in height, and the area enclosed should comprise what will make a large, roomy yard for the flock which should be kept well bedded with straw or waste hay. A trough kept in this yard well supplied with dry wood ashes and salt will be a great inducement for the flock which will lick all they need; this, with the feeding troughs and racks will be found sufficient incentive to bring the flock up every evening to their lodging place where they can be shut in and secured from the depredations of dogs and wolves. It is advisable to put three or four good bells on the flock. They serve to give the alarm if thieves are about and frighten off dogs. During the summer season a picket corral should be built on some elevated spot within hearing and full view of the farm house into which the flock should be driven at night. Dogs and wolves cannot scale pickets six feet high and pointed. These should be in light panels, which are easily set up and taken down and moved wherever it is desired to build the pen. When the sheep become accustomed to the pen they will come up without trouble in the evening.

No farmer should be without a shepherd dog. These animals naturally incline to driving and watching stock, and they are so sagacious that they are easily taught to drive cattle and sheep wherever directed. While the shepherd dog should be the foundation of every farm where stock is kept, the race of mongrels, curs, and worthless tribes of dogs should be banished from the land. The chronic terror of dogs depredating on sheep is more of a bugaboo than any thing else, if a farmer gives proper attention to his flock. Of course if he neglects it and allows the sheep to ramble at will he will lose them. If every farmer kept a flock of sheep, sheep killing dogs would not be so plenty. A pup raised on a farm with sheep is not apt to be a sheep thief, unless he is of the lowest type of the sneaking cur. But the profit in a flock of ewes numbering 25 to 100 head of mutton sheep is sufficient inducement for every farmer to bestow the requisite care to keep such a flock in the best condition. He would soon find that nothing else on

the farm brought him half the profit on the investment, and the present is the best time to make this addition to his stock. Get a bunch of common ewes which are under five years old, and either attend in person or by agent one of the public sales of improved stock advertised in the FARMER and purchase a thorough bred cotswold buck. Keep the largest and best formed ewe lambs of this cross, sell the indifferent ewe and all the buck lambs. Repeat this practice for three years, fattening and disposing of the old stock as the young supplies their places, and at the end of the third year sell the old buck and get a young animal of the same breed, and a most valuable flock of mutton sheep will have been built up worth, per head, more than double the original stock, while the yearly profit from wool, lambs and old sheep will have returned a larger comparative profit than any other item on the farm. A home market there is no danger of glutting, for mutton sheep, is at every farmer's door, which has more profit and speedier returns in than for any other stock on the farm.

The Prize Poultry Essay.

The prize of a setting of eggs offered by Mr. F. E. Marsh, proprietor of the Golden Belt Poultry Yards, Manhattan, Kansas, to the lady who would furnish the best essay on poultry, to be published in the KANSAS FARMER, has been awarded to Mrs. J. Palmer, of Meriden, Jefferson county, Kansas. It was no easy matter to determine which should have the prize among several contestants whose essays were so nearly equal in point of merit, and we feel that several of the essays were deserving of a premium if their writers did not quite succeed in reaching the goal of success. While we heartily congratulate Mrs. Palmer on her success as champion, we would fall short of a duty to all of the competitors whose essays have been published and are waiting their turn for publication, if we did not congratulate the writers on the practical knowledge they possess in fowl raising.

This series of essays on poultry management comprises a complete guide to the business of raising poultry on the farm, which if studied and the recommendations and instructions of the writer followed closely, will lead to success, invariably. It will have been noticed that the general plan pursued by the writers is almost identical, in care, management, feeding, and construction of the houses and coops, and that the diseases among fowls—not even excepting the dreaded "chicken cholera,"—is caused by vermin, and vermin are the result of unclean quarters for the fowls.

To the writers, one and all, we extend our thanks for this series of most instructive and practical articles, which cannot but be of great value to thousands of farmer's wives who will adopt them as a guide in poultry management on the farm. We trust that these essays will awaken increased interest in, and direct to, a better management of poultry, among farmers generally.

Prof. Wilkinson's Proposition to Dairy-men.

In another column will be found Prof. Wilkinson's proposition to any applicant from each county in Kansas, to furnish plans and specifications together with the right to use his sub-earth device for ventilating and equalizing the temperature of cellars to be used as dairies. It is virtually, giving the right to one applicant in each county in order to introduce his unequalled system of ventilating and tempering dairy rooms. It is accepted by the small sum asked would not be \$10, an amount as sufficient compensation for a draft and specifications of the simplest building.

So thoroughly are we satisfied with the great value of Prof. Wilkinson's system of ventilating dairy rooms, that we have consented to act as an intermediate agent between him and parties who wish to test the plan, and who have no acquaintance with the patentee. The price offered, \$10, is restricted to one building in each county, because it is virtually no compensation for the plans and right to build and use S. E. V., but so entirely satisfied of the merits of his system is its inventor and patentee that he feels if it can be placed before dairymen and farmers, where it can be examined and its value demonstrated to them, that the demand for such dairy rooms will become general in the state. The first applicant from each county will be given the preference. This plan of dairy room is proof against hot winds and dust, a desideratum ardently longed for by many a tidy dairymen in Kansas, within the last month.

All About the Plum Curculio.

We have received a number of the second edition of a little pamphlet containing a dozen or more pages, which treats of the nature and habits of the plum curculio, and the best modes for destroying the insect, by Prof. J. P. Stelle, agricultural editor of the Mobile Register, and one of our most esteemed correspondents of the KANSAS FARMER. The readers of the FARMER need no formal introduction to Prof. Stelle. The contents of the little pamphlet referred to is a paper read at the fifth annual meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association of the Gulf States, and is prepared for gratuitous distribution to all who send a stamp for return postage. It seems by the authority of the professor's paper on this insect, that it commits great ravages on the peach in the southern states. The professor, however, is a little off in claiming that the "Little Turk" is so destructive to the peaches of the Delaware and Maryland peninsula as to require the same course to be pursued by peach growers of that

region, to preserve their fruit from its attacks, that the plum cultivator must resort to save his crop of plums. To use a familiar western phrase that was our original "stamping ground," and we never knew the peach growers to pay any attention to the curculio, or the insect to materially injure the peaches of that section of country, where they are grown yearly by hundreds of tons. The curculio is a deadly enemy of the plum, however, in that as in all other locations that we know of, and all who would like to become acquainted with the insect, its habits, and the means to destroy it, should send a stamp to Prof. Stelle, Mobile, Alabama, and procure a copy of his pamphlet.

Letter from Florida.

The letters from Florida, by B. E. L., published in the FARMER, have excited a good deal of interest and inquiry. This week we publish another letter which gives some idea of the extent of the orange groves and the progress in the cultivation of tropical fruits in the flowery peninsula. The writer is thoroughly reliable, and views things in that country with a pair of northern eyes, having been a resident of the northern part of Maryland for a number of years, and has had a life struggle with three severe tests of human endurance and pluck, namely, poor health, poverty, and a large family. His only ally in this battle of life has been a good education and a taste for horticulture. If any of our readers should feel disposed to open an orange grove in Florida, on the suggestion of the writer of the Florida letters, from our personal acquaintance with him, extending through a number of years, we feel safe in endorsing his judgment and integrity, and the satisfactory execution of such a trust as his letter suggests.

Gray's New Indexed Map of Kansas.

We have just had the pleasure of examining the New Indexed Sectional Map of Kansas, compiled by the late Alfred Gray, and must say that it bears the impress of the characteristic accuracy and fidelity even to the location of the school houses in the several counties, of our late lamented Secretary S. B. Ag. The map contains an alphabetical list of the counties, rivers, streams, cities, towns and post offices, and by an engraver's patent index-tape, any of the above can be located on the map in an instant. As an educational aid, the map should be placed in every school house in the state, to say nothing of private families. Our county superintendents, school district officers, and teachers, should see to it that more of the geography of our own state, and less of that of Tasmania and Central Africa, be taught in our schools.

The map is published by Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, but the exclusive agency of the state is held by the Western School Supply Agency, of Topeka. The price is so low as to place the map within the reach of all.

Honey Extractors.

We have received one of F. A. Snell's extractors which we have not of course had an opportunity to try yet, but which is strongly made and works very easily and "like a charm." For a medium sized apiary, such as the majority of bee-keepers have, we can recommend Mr. Snell's extractors, from an examination of this one, as likely to give entire satisfaction, in working, while the price, \$7.50 to \$10, is within reach of all. He can furnish parties with a complete outfit of apiarian supplies. And persons dealing with Mr. Snell can rely upon being dealt fairly and honestly with. His post-office address is Milledgeville, Carroll Co., Ill. Advertisement in FARMER.

Weather Laws.

We will commence the publication of the series of articles on meteorology promised by Prof. Johnson some months since, in the next issue of the FARMER, and all who have read his admirable articles on hog cholera, the germ theory for the spread of contagious disease, etc., will receive this announcement with much satisfaction and anticipate a great deal of interest and information from the forthcoming series of articles.

A Proposition to the Farmers of Kansas.

MR. EDITOR: You will please publish in the FARMER the following proposition:
With a properly arranged close milk room or cellar, and the use of sub-earth ventilation, a good butter can be made in a hot or cold extreme, as in the most favorable natural temperature.

To encourage the farmers of Kansas to avail of this system of butter making, I have decided to make them the following liberal proposition. I will furnish a right or license to use my patented devices, constituting S. E. V. to one farmer in each county in the state of Kansas, for the sum of ten dollars for a right and for plans and specifications for constructing the necessary details for introducing said system. The first applicant to have the preference in each county. The cash is to accompany the order, or it will not be entertained, and the order and the money must be sent to the Editor of the KANSAS FARMER, and the money will be retained by him until the license, plans and specifications are received by him, when he will remit to me the money and forward the license, &c., to the purchaser. No description of the premises or requirements of the applicant need accompany the order and remittance.

The form of the order sent with the money may read thus:
"E. E. EWING, Esq., Editor of KANSAS FARMER, I enclose P. O. order for ten dollars to pay the patentee of sub-earth ventilation for

a license for me to use on my farm, in one building, for dairy purposes, his system of ventilation, and for plans and specifications for constructing the same. You are to hold the money until the said patentee shall send to you a license, plans and specifications, when you shall send the latter to me, and remit the money to said patentee."

When the order and remittance have been forwarded to said Ewing, a description of the requirements of the applicant, i. e., the number of cows from which it is desired to set the milk is to be ventilated—the cellar which it is proposed to ventilate is to be described, the slope of the ground around the building, the character of the soil, etc.

A sketch of the cellar of the building, with size and points of compass of the building marked on it should be furnished. The sketch need not be to a scale. The chimney which is to be used as an exhaust, that used for kitchen preferred, should be located on the plan, and the size of the flue given. This data is to be sent to the patentee, directing to J. Wilkinson, No. 4, Union Place, Classon Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The above proposition will be kept open until the fifteenth of July, 1880.
J. WILKINSON.

From Another Standpoint.

"No apology is needed, or, if it is, one would be in order from the readers to the Editor and correspondents of the FARMER who have given us so good a paper at so small a cost." Such was my comment on reading the first editorial in the issue of April 7th. But on reading Mr. Peck's article I feel constrained to say a few words more. I fully agree with him as to the evil of mendacity, but do not consider myself a beggar, (although I must own to being poor), because I can obtain a paper like the KANSAS FARMER for a dollar. Mr. P. would like to see the price of the paper "up" to four dollars with four dollars' worth in it." Why, bless you man! the FARMER has had in it in the last three months, more than fifty dollars' worth, at least to beginners in Kansas farming. The destruction of Mr. Anderson's hay roof, and Mr. Stoner's racks and granary are alone worth more than fifty dollars to any man who has implements to house or cattle and grain to shelter. And then Mr. Hanan's tree experience, and Bishir and Allen and Prof. Stelle with his generous offers, and a host of others to numerous to mention!

Now I could not well pay in money the value of such a paper, and, if I pay less than full value, why not get it as cheaply as possible? I have too high an opinion of Mr. Ewing's financial ability to think for a moment that he will run the paper at a loss, nor do I wish him to. The fact is we ought to take and read more papers, we might subscribe to the KANSAS FARMER with the Western Rural, the Journal of Agriculture and the Agriculturist with great advantage to ourselves, and we must have our county and religious papers. So we can easily pay four or five dollars, and still get the papers cheap. And, besides, it will help our cause not a little to have so staunch an advocate as the K. F. at so small a price that every farmer can spare the money for it. By putting the price at one dollar or more subscribers can be obtained than at two or four dollars, and the powerful and salutary influence of the paper is so much increased. And as to advertisements, why take them in and get your pay for them. We will not complain. The woodcuts make the paper attractive to the little folks, and the older ones profit by them more than they would own perhaps. As to being galled by deceptive advertisements, the average Kansas man reads the FARMER is too sharp for that.

Mr. Peck's plan of having a skilled man, especially qualified by rare talents, brain power, education and experience at the head of each department is good but has been improved upon by the editor in inviting and obtaining the very best talent, education and experience from practical, common-sense men. This is the fact which makes the paper so valuable and indispensable to the new settlers in Kansas,—this almost personal contact with men who have "been through the mill." Their successes, their failures, serve as so many landmarks for the stranger to Kansas soil and Kansas farming.

You may ask why it is that I have not raised a large club for the FARMER. The settlers in Harper county are intelligent and wide-awake, but have not yet raised anything to sell, and but few have raised enough for their own use. In a new county, suffering from the drought last year, with families to support and schools to maintain, the new settlers too frequently have not even a dollar. If we get a fair crop this year, and I believe we will, you will hear again from your well wisher,
R. W. DRAKE,
Harper Co., April 12, 1880.

Pleased With the Farmer—A Seedless Apple—Other Matters.

The FARMER of April 7 is before me and I have carefully perused every article of its contents. I thought to comment upon some of the articles of this issue, but when I consider them all—they are all of so much interest, that I cannot, lest I consume too much space. But I will say that they should all be read carefully by every person whose interest is in the farm. I have been a reader of the FARMER only one year; but with me it has become one of the necessities of life, and I wonder how I ever got along so long without it. I heartily wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the state.

Since I last wrote spring has so far advanced that our prospects have somewhat changed, promising some fruit. Apples are nearly in blossom, being quite full. Pears and plums are promising; also small fruit. We have in our

orchard an unaccountable curiosity—an apple tree which bears a fruit with no seed. It has just come into bearing, has had some fruit on it for three years, in all, probably, one bushel, and we have never yet found an apple with a seed in it, and with but very little core. This tree is full of blossoms this year, and, as it is a good sized tree and in fine condition, will probably bear a good crop. The fruit is very large and of a yellowish green, color with a very pleasant flavor. Will some of the contributors to the FARMER who is conversant with fruit give the name and origin of this apple and oblige?

I see with no little interest the subject of forestry discussed with interest in the FARMER. I will just give an item of my experience for the condensed black walnut. I think it a very nice shade tree; also, a fast grower. Not as some say, crooked and ugly—but with proper care, straight and symmetrical. We have a grove of about 1,000 of these trees which are eleven years old from the seed, which is the pride of the farm and the admiration of all who see it. They are from four to eight inches in diameter.

Lately we have had plenty of rain and everything is in fine growing condition.

Success to the FARMER with all its interests.
A. L. SAME.

Centralia, Nemaha Co., Kas.

Spanish Chufas.

Why does not somebody advertise these for sale? Since my article on that subject appeared in the FARMER sometime ago, I am besieged with letters asking where they can be obtained. These inquiries come all the way from Southern Kansas to Chicago, Ill., showing a demand for them among the readers of the FARMER. Those who deal in them should certainly advertise in that paper.
L. J. TEMPLIN.

The Penalty for Permitting Bulls to Run at Large.

ED. FARMER: Please publish the law on bulls running at large for the benefit of some of the farmers who have unlawful animals running at large.
W. W. W.

The law in the case provides that
Any person permitting a boar over three months old and a bull over one year old to run at large, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined, for the first offense, \$5.00, and for the second offense \$10.

Blount's Prolific Corn.

Sometime since some one asked me, through the FARMER, where the above corn can be had. I know of none except what I have myself and it is not offered for sale, but if the gentleman, or any one else wishing to try it, will send 25 cents and his address to me I will send enough to get a start of it.
L. J. TEMPLIN,
Hutchinson, Kas.

Whatever may be the general result of the season agriculturally, American wool growers are evidently to have a prosperous year. The sheep of Europe generally have suffered severely from disease, and the eastern wars have caused the destruction of vast numbers in Russia, Turkey, and India. Clothing wools are scarce in every country, and one dollar a pound and above is confidently expected for this class of wool when readily for manufacturer's use. The spring clip in many western states has already been sold, still on the sheep's backs, at forty and forty-five cents, unwashed, when ready at the cur's. Purchasers are plenty, and have bought all they could lay hands on, in view of further advances. Though this is largely speculative, the high prices are due to a great demand and short supply, which are likely to continue. If a few speculators get bitten no one will flinch; the advance is healthy, and the outlook promising for sheep owners. Though always comparatively safe, we may expect a revived interest in sheep husbandry, and many new ones trying their hand at it this year.—Land and Home.

The agriculturist is daily becoming a factor in our state and national governments, as well he may after so long a thralldom to railroad kings and lawyers. A bill was recently brought in at Albany for the equalization of taxes, which have so long worked against farmers and small property holders, in favor of rich men with large incomes from stocks and bonds, a law merits the united backing of agriculturists. The movement to elevate the department of agriculture to become an executive branch of the government, though scoffed at by a few, is forcing itself to be felt by the magnitude of the interests it represents, and is receiving the endorsement of farmers' clubs and similar organizations in many parts of the country. The growing dependence of foreign countries upon American soil products is the chief element in this raising of agriculture to the position it should occupy, by awakening the public to a proper appreciation of the paramount importance of the industry.—Land and Home.

Important to Book Agents.

Dr. Stacking's long looked for object teaching Stock Doctor and Live-Stock Encyclopedia, with 1,000 pages, 400 illustrations and two charts, is announced by N. D. Thompson & Co., publishers, at St. Louis, Mo. It covers the subjects of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, in health and disease, and is a work of such practical character and value as to be in great demand. A rare chance for agents.

Better Times.

The business revival and new era of prosperity which is now fairly inaugurated, is in keeping with the increased health and happiness seen all over the land, and is one of the results obtained from the introduction of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. "The changes wrought by this remedy," says Rev. Dr. Harvey, "seem but little less than miraculous."

The Zinc Collar Pad.

This Pad which has proved itself an efficient cure for sore necked horses or mules has been manufactured for some eight years by the Zinc Collar Pad Co., at Buchanan, Mich. The chemical action of sheet zinc with the acid and saline constituents of moist sores results in a mild astringent acting more speedily on the edges of the wound, and by its smooth surface and cooling tendency quickly produces a cure. Its advantage over other collar pads consists largely in its lasting curative qualities, as, where other pads become rough and thereby useless in cleaning, the zinc pad is easily cleaned without injury to it. As an evidence of its popularity it may be well to state that there are over one and one-half millions of them in use. For further description we refer our readers to the advertisement which appears in this issue.

"A Drop of Joy in Every Word."

Flemington, Hunterdon Co., N. J. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Three months ago I was broken out with large ulcers and sores on my body, limbs and face. I procured your Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets, and have taken six bottles, and to-day I am in good health, all those ugly ulcers have healed and left my skin in a natural, healthy condition. I thought at one time I could not be cured. Although I can but poorly express my gratitude to you, yet there is a drop of joy in every word I write. Yours truly, JAMES O. BELLIS.

Organs and Pianos.

The Hon. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington New Jersey, comes to the front with what we consider the greatest offer ever made on first-class pianos and organs. The celebrated instruments of his manufacture have attained a world-wide celebrity for purity of tone, excellence of workmanship, and every quality that can make instruments desirable and durable. A fairer or more liberal offer was never made, for, in any particular the description of instrument differs from the advertisement, Mayor Beatty will take it back and pay all freight charges both ways. As an evidence of his immense popularity among those who know him best, we mention the fact of his re-election last week as mayor of his city by an overwhelming majority. Any one contemplating the purchase of an organ or piano, should send for his latest illustrated circular, which is complete in every detail. Read his advertisement.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma, and threatening coughs—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

A cough, cold, catarrh, or sore throat, should not be neglected. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple remedy, and will generally give immediate relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Brown's Bronchial Trochet" are sold only in boxes.

The sale of lands during the month of March, by the Kansas Division of the Union Pacific Railway company, formerly Kansas Pacific Railway, were 16,474 acres.

"Calf Boots cheap at Skinner's." Is It Possible That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, etc., made so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do? It must be, for when old and young, rich and poor, pastor and doctor, lawyer and editor, all testify to having been cured by them, we must believe and doubt no longer. See other column.

Malaria Destroyed. G. A. J. Gadbois, of Brookville, Canada, certifies that he was prostrated by a malarial disease contracted in Texas, and was quickly and completely cured by the use of Warner's Safe Pills and Safe Bitters. He adds: "I shall never travel in that climate without your Safe Pills and Bitters as a part of my outfit."

See Skinner's Shoe called "Economy." How to Get Sick. Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will wait to know HOW TO GET WELL. Which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitters! See other column.

Mr. T. K. McElathery of Topeka, has made arrangements to have his horses, Royal George, an English draft horse, and Kickapoo Ranger, at Silver Lake, Kas., the present season on the first three days of each week.

Plow Shoes at Skinner's, "212." The Marshy cure never fails. Price only 50 cents—liquid or pills.

A Good Piano. Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper says: A good piano at a fair price is one of the wants of the times. An instrument that is durable, that is substantially made, and has all those qualities of tone which make a first-class piano, can be had from the Mendelssohn Piano Co., New York, from \$150 to \$400. For over thirty-eight years their factory has been producing pianos, and adopting every new invention which has proved itself to be valuable. They can be compared by an expert with the instruments of the highest name and fancy price, and the result is surprisingly satisfactory. The piano is warranted for five years, and no purchaser has ever made a complaint. From personal knowledge and critical examination we can recommend any one to send for a catalogue to the above mentioned manufacturers.

Wonderful Success.

"For curing severe colds and hard coughs your Golden Balsam is a success.—[S. Lockery, Belle Plaine, Kansas. Your Golden Balsam has cured my cough; also my wife's. We think it is the best throat and lung medicine in the world."—[N. G. Rowley, Mound City, Kansas. Marsh's Golden Balsam is for sale by Swift & Holliday, and W. N. Angle, Topeka, Kansas, and by all prominent dealers in the west. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Sample bottle free.

8 and 9 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.

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

Markets.

Table with columns for market types (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Topeka Retail Grain Market and Topeka Produce Market.

Table with columns for market types (Apples, Beans, Butter, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Topeka Butchers' Retail Market and St. Louis Wool Market.

Table with columns for market types (Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Chicago Wool Market and Markets by Telegraph, April 27.

Table with columns for market types (Government Bonds, State Securities, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for New York Money Market and Kansas City Produce Market.

Table with columns for market types (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Kansas City Live Stock Market and St. Louis Produce Market.

Table with columns for market types (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Kansas City Live Stock Market and St. Louis Produce Market.

Table with columns for market types (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Kansas City Live Stock Market and St. Louis Produce Market.

Table with columns for market types (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Kansas City Live Stock Market and St. Louis Produce Market.

Table with columns for market types (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Kansas City Live Stock Market and St. Louis Produce Market.

Table with columns for market types (Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.) and prices. Includes sub-sections for Kansas City Live Stock Market and St. Louis Produce Market.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Steady, and fairly active; Yorkers, 4.20 to 4.25; bacon, \$1.25 to 1.30; butchers \$1.00 to 1.05; select, 4.40 to 4.55; rough mixed, 3.80 to 4.15; receipts, 8,000; shipments, 3,100. CATTLE—Supply pretty large and prices for shipping grades rather weak; sales fair to choice shipping steers, 4.25 to 4.80; fair to good butchers' stuff and light steers of 900 to 1,000 pounds, bought mainly by consumers and local speculators, sold at 3.25 to 4.25; good native feeders the breeder, 3.50 to 4.10; receipts, 2,500; shipments, 600. SHEEP—Active; demand exceeds the supply; fair to fancy muttons and quick sale at \$1.50 to \$2.00; export would fetch \$2.75 to \$3.00; sheared, 3.00 to 4.25; receipts, 600; shipments, 150.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 4,000; market steady, firmer for all; light bacon, 4.35 to 4.65; some common, 4.15 to 4.25; mixed packing, \$1.20 to 1.40 heavy \$1.45 to 1.70. CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 3,000; chunky fat cattle, steady and fair demand; others dull; plenty of fair western shipping, \$3.80 to 3.90; Montana, 4.25; butchers, 2.90 to 3.85; stockers and feeders 2.95 to 3.90. SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 500; firm for good quality; no lower grades; but, 6.80 to 6.50.

Liverpool Market.

READSTUFFS—Market unchanged. FLOUR—The 64 to 68. WHEAT—Winter, 10s to 10s 10d; graded spring wheat, 9s 6d to 10s 3d. CORN—New, 5s 2d to 5s 2 1/2d. OATS—6s, 6d. PORK—64s. BEEF—7s. BACON—Long clear middles, 3s. LARD—Cwt, 5s 9d.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. MAY—Upland, 23 to 25; second bottom, 21 to 22; bottom hay, 15 to 20. FLOUR—Colorado, 3.90 to 3.50; Graham, 3.00 to 3.25. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, 1.60. WHEAT—2.00 to 2.15 per cwt. CORN—1.15 to 1.20 per cwt. OATS—Colorado, 1.00 to 1.25; state, 1.85 to 2.00 per cwt. BARLEY—1.75 to 1.85 per cwt. PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES. EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 20 to 22c; state, 17 to 18c. BUTTER—Ranch, 3 lb, 25 to 26c; creamery, 35 to 40c; poor, 8 to 10c. POTATOES—Divide, 2.20 to 2.40 per cwt; Greeley Morton's 2.40; Greeley Early Rose, 2.50 to 2.75. TURKEYS—Dressed, 16 to 18c per lb. CHICKENS—Dressed, 15 to 16c per lb.

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.

Sweet Potato Plants

Best Varieties, Low Prices, Prompt Shipment. C. H. CUSHING. Leavenworth, Kansas.

JONES

—OF— BINGHAMTON

Though Iron has doubled, still sells 5-Ton Wagon Scales \$60. All iron and steel. He pays the freight, sell on trial. No money asked till tested. Send for free book. Address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, Binghamton, N. Y.

Sweet Potato Plants for Sale.

I am prepared to furnish Sweet Potato plants for sale in large or small quantities at low rates. I have a bed of 150 bushels of seed. I am the head, and have been in the business of growing and shipping five years. I think I can give satisfaction. I have the following varieties, viz: Red, White and Yellow Nemosem, White Brazilian, Southern Queen, Bermuda, Peabody's new seedling, and Black Spanish. N. H. HIXLEY, Nurseryman and Gardener, Wamego, Kas.

DEATH TO MOLES My Lightning Mole Trap gets them every time. Never fails. Sells like wild-fire. Only perfect Mole trap in existence. \$2.00 each, or \$18.00 per dozen. Send for circular. Live agents wanted. Alfred T. Sinker, Sole Mail Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOPE FOR THE DEAF Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING AND PERFORM THE WONDERFUL CURE. Always in position, best invincible for deafness. Conversation and whispers heard distinctly. Have been successful in over 25 years. Send stamp for circular to JOHN GARMORE, THORLEY FOOD CO., Room 11, Pickering Building, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED To buy a well trained young shepherd dog delivered at Kinsley, Kas. Address A. HOLLINGSWORTH, Kinsley, Kas.

CHEAPEST BIBLES EVER furnished Agents. FOUSHEE & McMAKIN, Cash Premiums. CINCINNATI, O.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD, (Monthly,) and THE AMERICAN POULTRY YARD, (Weekly.) Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hartford, Conn. The Poultry World is sent post-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromes, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

THORLEY FOOD, For Stock of all kinds, keeps Horses in perfect health. Fattens Stock quicker than any other food. Contains all the milk in Cows, and GOATS NOTHING. Has been before the public for over 25 years, and is now being sold in every section. For sale everywhere. Circulars, with convincing testimonials, free. THORLEY FOOD CO., 18 and 20 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

The Boss Puzzle, The Game of 15. The New Solitaire, The Game of 15. The Gem Puzzle, The Game of 15. Price 15 cents each, two for 25 cents. Ivory Card Dominion, Price 15 cents. Union Card Co., Box 773, Worcester, Mass.

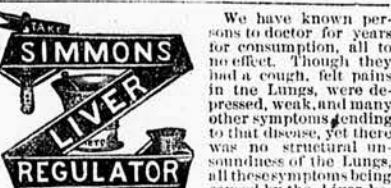
62 Golden Chromo, Crystal Rose, Danvers, Maryland, and Name in gold and jet. Wholesale, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE. Three choice Jersey Bull calves, one from one to eight months and descendants of top C. Y. cow, second prize winner at Centennial and grand sires of the celebrated Muller, 2d, whose 3 year old butter record is unrivaled, viz, 14 lbs in seven days, from test day of 1st of March to 25th of April. President Jersey Cattle Club, Price \$200.00. Recorded in herd book and transferred to purchaser. For full description and pedigree call on or address M. S. NYDER, Altendale Breeding Farm, near Iola, Allen County, Kas.

Champlin Hay Ricker, Loader & Gatherer.



The rake takes the hay perfectly clean from the swath and delivers it on the rack. It is then elevated and deposited in centre of the rick, in nice loose shape for the stacker. It can be moved from one rick to another without taking it down. With this Rake and two takes one man and five boys and five horses can rake and rick (or load) 25 to 30 acres of hay in 12 hours. Parties who wish to buy machines must give their orders by the first day of June, 1880, to be sure of getting it. Great inducements offered to parties wishing to handle by State or countries, and Address S. B. GILLILAND, Salisbury, Mo. Agent for Kansas and Nebraska.



We have known persons to doctor for years for consumption, all to no effect. Though they had a cough, felt pains in the Lungs, were depressed, weak, and many other symptoms leading to that disease, yet there was no structural unsoundness of the Lungs, all these symptoms being caused by the Liver being sluggish, and the stomach weak. In all such cases the diseased conditions yield readily to Simmonds Liver Regulator, and the patient is invariably brought back to health. I have had a severe pain in my left side for three years with dry cough; this last fall the cough became severe, and I coughed up half a gallon a day. The best doctor in Atlanta and my settlement, said it was the last stage of consumption. I was weakened down so by New Years day that I had to take a bed. I sent and got your medicine, (Simmonds Liver Regulator), and have taken it regularly. My cough is nearly gone; I am able to sit up half the day. G. M. DODD, N. P., East Point, Ga.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE "PLEASANT VALLEY HERO" CHOICE BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE! Wyoming, Stark Co., Ills. Thursday, May 27th, 1880.



Imp. Grand Duke of Kirklevington, 2d. My herd having increased beyond the capacity of my farm, I have decided to hold a public sale of about 75 head on the day named above, at my place 3 miles from Wyoming, Illinois. There will be representatives of the following popular families: Roux Duchess, Miss Wiley, Loman, Gwynne, Arabella, Franke, Rosabella, Ruby, etc., etc., headed by the excellent breeding bull.

Nearly all the young stock offered was sired by him, and their rich red color, fine style and individual merit will convince any one of the superiority of their sire. I do not think a better sire can be found in the state, and his breeding makes him suitable to place at the head of any herd. His get are almost universally a deep red, and I feel warranted in saying there will not be a sale this season that will include so much individual merit and choice breeding combined. A choice lot of young bulls will be included.

AMOSE LEIGHT of Wyoming will offer about twenty head at the same time. Wyoming is at the crossing of the C. & Q. R. R. (Buda branch) and R. I. & P. R. R. Free conveyance to the farm. Lunch at 12 o'clock. TERMS—Six months credit will be given on approved note drawing 60 per cent. interest. 5 per cent. discount for cash. Catalogue sent by April 30th, and sent on application. W. SCOTT, Wyoming, Ill. Col. JUDY, Auctioneer.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Mich. ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE "VIBRATOR" Threshing Machinery and Portable and Traction Engines.



THE STANDARD of excellence throughout the Grain-Raising World. MATCHLESS for Grain-Saving, Time-Saving, Perfect Cleaning, Superior Threshing, and all the latest improvements. INCORPORABLE in quality of Material, Perfection of Parts, Thorough Workmanship, Keen Finish, and Superior Results. MARVELLOUS for vastly superior work in all kinds of Grain, and especially in the most difficult threshing. It is not only compact, and is fitted up with steel frames, and is covered with galvanized iron. It is a simple, sturdy, and reliable machine, and is fitted up with steel frames, and is covered with galvanized iron. It is a simple, sturdy, and reliable machine, and is fitted up with steel frames, and is covered with galvanized iron.

BE NOT DECEIVED by such experimental and worthless machinery. If you buy at all, get the "ORIGINAL" and the "GENUINE" For full particulars call on our dealers, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free. Address NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO., Battle Creek, Mich.

Beatty's Latest Offer. Beatty's best Parlor Organ, for the Home of the Millionaire. BEATTY ORGAN. Style No. 3000. This beautiful organ like our opposite, contains fourteen (14) tones, three sets of Golden Tone Reeds, Beatty's Patent Action, found in no other makes. Five octaves, Height, 70 in., Depth, 21 1/2 in., Weight when boxed about 220 lbs. "Beatty's Best" is conceded by good judges of musical instruments, to be the most perfect organ manufactured. It not only contains all the latest improvements, but for style, finish and durability, it has no equal. Instead of being covered with carpet, as made of other organs, which have, by years of trial, proved to be the most durable as well as the most musical. It also contains "Beatty's Patent" Tone Action, the latest and most improved stop action in the world. It is attached to no other instrument except Beatty's, and is the greatest improvement ever made in an organ, and is the greatest improvement ever made in an organ, and is the greatest improvement ever made in an organ.



of Pianos and Organs within the reach of the masses. He it is who has received more abuse from rival manufacturers of Pianos than any other man on the face of the earth. Having shrank from no labor, no expense, no energy, no spare expense, I am truly grieved that my fellow countrymen shall not pay the Monopoly price. My record in behalf of my fellow men at home, the poor, the church, the Sabbath school, let others speak. Not alone in my own land, have I enjoyed distinguished honors, but also in the Palaces of Kings and Emperors in the east. See "Beatty's Fourth Avenue" a daily of 4 years ago left by father's place, without a dollar. Today I own one of the largest Piano and Organ factories in the world, Cor. Broadway Avenue and Beatty Street, Washington, New Jersey. Why? Because I have succeeded at low prices. I succeeded in my own land, and in every foreign land, in the secret of my great success. I was of Agents, I have no agent in large Cities, but sell direct from the factory.

BEATTY PIANO Style No. 3020. 7 Octaves. Best of Agate Trench, fine rosewood, all the latest improvements. The price of this piano boxed, and shipped with stool, is only \$210. The Pride of the Parlor—a magnificent 3 stringed upright piano, with all the latest improvements, and is fitted up with steel frames, and is covered with galvanized iron. It is a simple, sturdy, and reliable machine, and is fitted up with steel frames, and is covered with galvanized iron. It is a simple, sturdy, and reliable machine, and is fitted up with steel frames, and is covered with galvanized iron.

Literary and Domestic.

Wedding Bells.

Hear the mellow wedding bells, Golden bells! What a world of happiness their harmony foretells!

Our Hostess' Photograph.

Who's that? Well, I hardly know how to answer you. I do not know her name. I only saw her once in my life, then only for a little time, and the chances are I shall never see her again.

It was two years ago—the summer holidays. I had spent them with my wife's brother, George Nettleford. We had put into execution a long cherished scheme, and been up to the Adirondacks.

What's that? said I to George. "Sounds as though something was the matter with me," said he, getting up and looking over the hedge. I rose and joined him.

Without a word we got over the hedge and ran down the bank. Calling to the youngster to keep still, I ran into the water to help him, but it barely came up to my shoulders; and when I had once held of him it was easy enough to pull him out; and he was little damaged, for when I had got him out he stood bolt upright on the bank, looking at me with large, round eyes.

"You are not drowned?" I said, smiling at his solemn expression. He shook his head gravely, without a word. He was a queer-looking child, quite a little one, scarcely more than 10 years old. So far I had kept my hand upon his collar, thinking he might fall down, or faint, or something; but, relieved of any such fears, I took it away.

"What's that?" I inquired, "is your mistress's name?" "Mrs. Mac"—something in three syllables; but what I could not catch. She then withdrew.

"That won't matter," quoth George, unsympathetically; "you'll soon get dry." We climbed up the bank and continued our journey, laughing over our wondrous adventure. Somehow or other, I do not know, how we lost our way; how far we went, or where we got to, I do not rightly know to this day.

It struck me at the time that but few people ever stop to think "that it might be their turn next." Every one is aware that a story, "true or false," thrice repeated, gains more than it loses.

in rather an uncomfortable frame of mind when, turning a corner, we saw right in front of us, rising from a belt of trees, a column of smoke. The sight was like an oasis in the desert. We hurried to it and found, to our exceeding satisfaction, it was a charming country inn, shrouded in a glorious sweet-smelling frame of honey-suckle. We entered together. The very sight of the bar was enough to do one good.

"We want two beds," I said, coming to the point at once. "We can offer you none," she replied civilly, but anything but warmly; "we are already overcrowded."

"I am sorry," interrupted she, speaking as I never heard an inn-keeper, whether masculine or feminine, speak before; "but we have no accommodation of any sort to give you."

"Let's go," said George, cutting further conversation short. I remember, as we followed that pretty maiden through the dim gloaming of what promised to be an unusually dark night, of half wondering whether she were having a little game with us. But she was not, and in thinking so I wronged her.

"I followed her up-stairs; we were evidently among the bedrooms. She stopped at the door, and, opening it, showed me in. It was a sleeping apartment, quite small, but so neat and clean and pretty, so unlike the usual thing you expect in hotels and inns, that I looked at the servant in amazement. There were a suit of clothes laid out upon the bed, black and seeming new, and a clean white shirt hanging on a chair, a collar, necktie and socks on the seat, and a pair of slippers on the floor.

"What's that?" I inquired, "is your mistress's name?" "Mrs. Mac"—something in three syllables; but what I could not catch. She then withdrew.

"That won't matter," quoth George, unsympathetically; "you'll soon get dry." We climbed up the bank and continued our journey, laughing over our wondrous adventure. Somehow or other, I do not know, how we lost our way; how far we went, or where we got to, I do not rightly know to this day.

It struck me at the time that but few people ever stop to think "that it might be their turn next." Every one is aware that a story, "true or false," thrice repeated, gains more than it loses. And in small towns, or villages where all ought to live in peace, there is generally more mischief-making going on than in large cities. A great many people indeed mean no harm. They are merely thoughtless, and if told that they had hurt a certain person's feelings would be horror-stricken. Then there are some persons who, if they have company, or are visiting, have the faculty of getting all the news that this or that person knows. And all the time it is done so skillfully that you never have the least idea that you have told something that you ought to have kept to yourself.

"Well," said he, "she's a pleasant sort of landlady. She seems to have taken a fancy to you."

"Give your mistress my compliments," replied George, with assumed dignity—"Mr. Nettleford's compliments, and say 'with the greatest pleasure.'"

"In the morning we overslept ourselves; no wonder, in such quarters and tired out as we had been; but when we got down there was the breakfast waiting our arrival! It was as good as the supper; more trout, omelet, fresh eggs, butter which melted in your mouth, and fresh, home-made scones. After breakfast we began to consider the cost of our entertainment.

"We shall be much obliged," I said, "if you will let us have our bill."

"Not to us!" I exclaimed, amazed; while George, I fancy, began to take her for a lunatic. "Do you think," she burst out, "I would take money from the man who saved my child?"

"I am sorry, sir," she said, in a stately way, "to have sent you away, but I did not know you."

"That's all." "Where's the moral?" "The moral is, never neglect to do a good action when you can; you never know how soon you may be repaid."

Evil Speaking.

Not long ago I was reading a piece of poetry which impressed me very much. The third verse was like this: You heard one day a single word Against a person's name; O, hear it not from door to door, To further hurt his fame.

Then there are some persons who, if they have company, or are visiting, have the faculty of getting all the news that this or that person knows. And all the time it is done so skillfully that you never have the least idea that you have told something that you ought to have kept to yourself.

Then there are persons who almost make it a business to go from house to house repeating what they have seen or heard, and always adding a little more to it. (Some people have such vivid imaginations) How much pain and sorrow such people have caused. How the people where they visit have learned to dread their approach. How every one detests them; yet they dare not say anything for fear of their displeasure, and know that then surely they would be watched and spied upon until something was found that would make mischief.

"The world is bad enough we own, And many need more light; Yet, with true love to all, may we help in the cause of Right."

Pruning Roses.

Plants which have been left unpruned until late in the season, make growths from the uppermost buds, whilst early pruned plants have remained dormant for some time after pruning, only starting into active growth with the warm weather.

Roses that vary in habit require slightly different systems of pruning, much of which can really only be acquired by practice and observation; but it is necessary to prune all strong and rigid rowing varieties, such as Etienne Levet and Baronne de Rothschild, to the most prominent bud on the shoot, while weaker growing varieties will require pruning in within three or four plump buds from the old wood.

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.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR. NOW THE READY (Object Teaching) AGENTS. Stock Doctor and Live-Stock Encyclopedia.

PIANOS \$150 TO \$400.—All strictly first-class.—Sold at wholesale factory prices. HIGHEST HONORS at International Exhibition. Mathushek's.

THE AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR. Cheap, Portable, Practical. Catalogue free. AMERICAN DRIER CO., Chambersburg, Pa.

NONPAREIL FARM & FEED MILLS. The Cheapest and Best. Will Grind and Grind Any thing. Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

CHEESE FACTORY Apparatus and Supplies. Complete outfits specialty. Best quality in market. Send for circulars and net prices. Every dairyman seeing this will confer a favor by sending for a circular.

BUTTER A New Treatise on Butter making FREE. W. F. EMMERT, P. report, Ill.

TOPEKA Carbonated Stone and Pipe Works, PAVEMENTS, CEMENTS, LIME, PLASTER and HAIR, Chimney Flues. M. A. Spear, P.O. Box 170

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Me.

\$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Make Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine

50 Pin-a-Loc, Globe, Lily, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

\$777 a Year and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address F. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 Perfumed cards, best assortment ever offered, 10c. Agis Outfit, 10c. GUNS CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

52 Gold, crystal, lace, perfumed & chromo cards, name in gold, 10c. Clinton Bros., Clintonville, Ct.

50 Chromo, Glass, Scroll, Wealth and Lace cards, 10c. THOMAS CHROMO CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

18 Elite, Gold Row, Bevel Edge cards 25c, or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J. B. HUSTON, Nassau, N. Y.

50 Motto, Gold, Floral, Scroll, Snowflake cards, 10c. Agis Samples, 10c. Steyves Bros., Northford, Ct.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. SIMON & CO., Portland, Me.

DELICIOUS AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages. Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc. In colors, and 47 Select Quotations. Free Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.

50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards, 10c. outfit 10c. Hall Bros., Northford, Ct.

25 Lately Chromo Cards, name on 15 cents. Try them first, outfit 10c. THOMAS CHROMO CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

\$12 A WEEK \$12 a day at home easily made, both sweet and Irish. Directions for making FREE. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

20 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Marble and Bow CARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

\$55.66 Agents Profit per Week. Will prove it or forfeit \$500. \$4 Outfit free. E. G. REED & Co., 205 Fulton St., N. Y.

ORGAN BEATTY Y PIANO. 5000 Bushels seed potatoes. Orders booked now. 5000 Leading varieties and valuable new kinds. Irish sweet, and Directions for making FINE HOT BEDS in free catalogue. E. TAYLOR, Armstrong, Kas.

Washburn College. FUNDS TO loan on Long time, at REASONABLE rates, on IMPROVED Farms in Shawnee county. No Commission. Address C. W. JEWELL, Treasurer, Topeka, Kas.

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

AGENTS WANTED Everywhere. Best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit a pair of Stockings, or a pair of Socks, and TOE complete, in 30 minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to The Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 499 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED for the richly illustrated and authentic history of the great tour of GRANT AROUND THE WORLD. It describes Royal Palaces, Rare Curiosities, Wealth and wonders of the Indies, China, Japan, etc. A million people want it. This is the best chance of your life to make money. Beware of "catch-penny" imitations. Send for circulars and extra terms to agents. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., St. Louis, Mo.

YOUNG MEN. And Older People. Send us \$30 DAILY TRIAL. ELY, WOOD & CO. Agents. Send for circular and terms to ELY, WOOD & CO., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

The American Popular Dictionary. \$1.00 Only. This useful and elegant volume is a complete dictionary, as well as a library of the world. It contains the most complete and most up-to-date English language, with its four meanings, derivation, spelling, and pronunciation. It is a volume of indispensable necessity to every one who wishes to improve his English. It is a volume of indispensable necessity to every one who wishes to improve his English. It is a volume of indispensable necessity to every one who wishes to improve his English.

IF YOU Want a FARM or HOME, with independence and plenty in your old age. "The best thing in the West." —IS THE— ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS.

11 years' credit with 7 per cent interest. 20% PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH. Full amount of F. O. R. R. refunded to purchasers of Land. Circulars giving full information sent FREE. Address A. S. JOHNSON, Act'g Land Com., Topeka, Kansas.

Land! Land! Land! HOME FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES —IN— Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS, Still owned and offered for sale by the MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY. On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent annual interest. 30 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE. For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK, Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER

Farm Letters.

Sarcastic.

For the past month we farmers have been holding sorghum meetings, and have concluded we can make more money raising Amber cane and have a refinery located here, than raising wheat. No danger of an over production of sugar, because we import 85 per cent. and only make 15 per cent. in the United States.

I think of planting 500 acres of Amber cane next spring, here at Russell, and grow 500 acres of wheat at Buffalo Park, Gove county, 88 miles west on the K. P. (U. P.) R. R. I think I can make 1,000 pounds of sugar from an acre and receive 10 cents per pound for the same; that will be \$50,000 gross, and \$25,000 will furnish mills and a refinery, and the seed will pay for the growing of the cane, and I will have \$25,000 clear profit on the 500 acres.

We farmers are going to organize a farmers' club and talk about how to raise sorghum, wheat, German millet, flax seed, etc. Then after we grow said crops we will talk about how and where to sell the same, and buy our groceries and machinery at wholesale, and see if we can't wear fine clothes, as well as the grain buyers, merchants and lawyers. We will let you know of our proceedings through the FARMER—I learn ten dollars worth of farm knowledge every time I read it.

I have planted 52 acres of timber, 8 by 8 feet, within one and a half miles of Russell, a town of 1,000 people, and not a rat selling, mind destroying out fit in said town. Men that have traveled through the state say I have the best looking trees and timber culture in the state. I have honey locust, and osage hedge. I think honey locust will make the best fence.

I have bought a screw harrow, and will report when I find out, how it does.

There is one field out of ten, of wheat, that looks well. Farmers that plowed their ground early and rolled well have good wheat. I will run over my wheat land soon as I get the crop off, (with my screw harrow and nip the weeds in the bud,) and have my land summer following, mix the trash and stubble into the surface soil, and while a rolling mulch, sun and air, are fitting the land for next year's crop, I will thresh my grain and attend to the 500 acres of sorghum. All the people ask is working, and sorghum will give them a show. Wheat growing leaves them out about ten months in the year.

Russell county has plenty of coal, and the best building stone, they are free proof, of any county in the state, if we are for Grant.

I signed my name, "Russell County," in my last, Now I will let you have it, as my boys, and all the boys call me. J. W. GORME, Russell County, Kas.

OSKALOOSA, April 13.—Farming is booming in this vicinity. Many planting corn; oats all sown, and growing. Wheat doing well, some of that on old land is poor. One of my neighbors says he shall plow his up and plant to corn. All new ground and bottom land wheat is superb. Fruit of all kinds promises a large crop. Farmers in good spirits and working with a will. E. S.

MADISON, Lincoln Co., April 13.—I see by the correspondence in the FARMER, that there is quite an interest in the matter of sorghum from Early Amber and other varieties. I intend to plant about 10 acres of Early Amber this spring, and want to get a good mill and evaporator for making sorghum. Will some of your correspondents who have made sorghum give their experience, and the best mill and evaporator for making it; also, the cost.

The wheat on the uplands is looking much better than on the bottom lands, but it needs rain very much, as it begins to turn yellow a little.

Some farmers have commenced putting in their early potatoes, corn and vegetables, while others are waiting for a rain to moisten the ground. The weather is quite warm. Wind has distributed dust freely for the last three days. S. J. EVANS.

P. S. I have found a great many interesting and useful articles written in the FARMER, such as a farmer wants, and I would not do without it. It is the farmer's paper.

LAKEVIEW, McPherson Co., April 11.—In this part of the county we are having a very cold, dry spring. This morning there was ice in my water trough half an inch thick. March killed nearly all the peaches and these cold nights in April will finish the rest. The prospect for plums, cherries, and small fruit, is good yet, but with plums in blossom (as mine are), these freezing nights may materially injure them. We have had no rain this spring, and wheat is needing it very much. Fultz wheat on old ground, cannot with good weather from now until it matures be more than half a crop. My wheat is a grade better. Both Fultz and May on new ground look fair. Turkey wheat is not much injured yet, but will be soon, if we do not get rain. I understand that in the northern part of the county they had a good rain about two weeks ago. Work has resumed on the M. & M. Railroad west of McPherson City, and is progressing rapidly. McPherson is on the boom, and we are obliged to visit there quite frequently to keep track of the old landmarks. A. S. EASTLICK.

CUBA, Republic Co., April 14.—I was looking over my wheat yesterday, it looks very well. It was sown late, about the 10th of October, and is a great deal better than early. My ground was plowed in August and was in fine condition. If I had not taken the FARMER should have sown in August as I was ready. I saw in a letter from a farmer saying that he had tried early and late sowing; the late had always been the best. I concluded to follow his example. My wheat is on ground that had wheat, on the summer before. A good deal shelled off and was plowed under; it came up in places. That which came up in August is all dead, so it is with my neighbors; all that was sown early is half dead. Mine was sown broadcast. I think that sown with a drill on old ground is the best.

My peaches are all killed; apple trees look well; we need rain, the top of the ground is very dry; the wind and dust are awful, has been blowing from the south the hardest it has blown here in ten years. L. D. SMITH.

FENWICK, Republic Co., April 11.—I notice some fields of fall wheat slightly damaged by the winter, but the main bulk is in good condition. I do not think the acreage of spring wheat in this locality as large as last year. Some farmers have commenced planting corn, and I think there will be more planted this than last year.

Stock generally is doing well except a few horses that have the Mange. The disease was brought here by a herd of ponies from Texas. Some few have died from it. But such as have had the following ingredients applied to them seem in a fair way to get well; however, some are almost minus hair. I had intended to give you the exact prescription, but a friend has borrowed the receipt; however, it is a composition of lard, sulphur and carbolic acid well rubbed on which kills the insect. In this disease like many other things the catch is in time says nine.

I have been examining the peach buds and found none living. However, my experiments were on low land. They were alive the 15th of March. On the 14th of March the temperature was three degrees below zero. We have had no cold weather since, so I was surprised to find them dead upon an examination made about April 23.

The health of the country is good, except conta-

gious diseases, such as m-rasles, m-rumps, and whooping cough.

Please tell Mr. Stoner that I have not tried his patent hog shed yet, but think I shall next winter. The FARMER comes to hand regularly. I think it a good paper for farmers. The price of land seems to be advancing. Immigrants are still coming in; many say they find Kansas a much nicer country than they had expected. D. D.

MACYVILLE, Cloud Co., April 20.—Dry and windy. Many fears for the winter wheat, but up to the present many fields are not injured, while others are suffering for rain, and unless rain comes soon they must dry up. A frost on the morning of the 17th destroyed some small fruits. Farmers are plowing and sowing planting corn. Stock of all kinds doing well. Potatoes scarce and high, one dollar per bushel; corn, 16 to 20 cents. Land is looking up; many buyers are coming in with the cash to purchase; some having saved enough from the sale of farms cast to buy here and so have a home left. Farmers keep out of debt as much as possible; look out for swindlers, insurance agents, and lightning rod men, for they are thick as toads after a rain, and will take your hard earned cash and let the dear little ones go stunted. UNCLE GEORGE.

PARKERVILLE, Morris Co., April 20.—Very dry and windy. Fall wheat badly injured, especially late sown and broad cast; all drilled wheat show a very marked difference in its favor. Corn is about all planted and generally got in in good order, better than usual. Nearly all kinds of fruit is "gone" where the woodbine trimeth. Sunday, the 18th, was the worst blizzard I have ever witnessed in Kansas or any other state. Dust, horrible! That doesn't half explain it. For 24 hours the whole heavens was full of dust. In the afternoon the mercury fell 40 degrees in three hours. Ice formed half an inch thick during the night. We are still "making a home in Kansas" but we would prefer not to have any more such days as last Sunday. All kinds of stock have wintered well but many are quite thin on account of the scarcity of feed. Grass has been quite slow in coming this spring. E. M. D.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Cloud Co., April 18.—Weather dry, high winds, air full of dust, a man can hardly hold his farm with a deed. The surface of our county has gone up and to parts unknown. Oats all sown and planting corn are the order of the day. Wheat in this particular locality is looking well, but needs rain badly. Some few pieces of late sown fall wheat will not make anything. There is a great amount of stock raised in this locality. What there is looks well, some of our most enterprising farmers are going into sheep growing. Our county is well watered (this part of it especially). There are numerous springs and sloughs which have plenty of water in them, although it has been dry all winter. There are a great many timber claims here, so there is considerable interest in tree planting; cottonwood and box elder are the main stand by. Some plant honey locust. It is a native tree and rapid grower. E. M. of Abilene, speaks of burning stalks on the ground rather than plow them under. Will some one else give his experience? I talked and burned some of mine this spring, but the rake loosened up the ground, and the wind not only blew away the ashes, but all the soil that was pulverized. Will some one tell us whether it will do to plant raspberries in the peach orchard? T. J. T.

HAVENVILLE, Pottawatomie Co., April 17.—45 miles northwest of Topeka. I think your correspondents, in recommending the kind of trees to plant for timber fail to appreciate the good qualities of the honey locust. In 1862 I planted on the south side of my intended orchard for a wind break, different kind of trees, cottonwood, soft maple, honey locust, walnut, coffee bean, and mulberry. The locust made a growth, almost equal to the maple and much more than the walnut or coffee bean. The thornless ones invariably formed a good straight body, while the thorny ones make short bodies, and often a spreading, drooping top. I have 60 rods of honey locust hedge, planted in 1866, plants from 8 to 10 inches apart, was cut off the second year after planting, since then it has received no trimming. The past winter it grew two feet from the ground. It was about 20 feet high, and about the same width—rather too much of a hedge. It made one cord of wood to 10 rods of hedge.

Tell your readers that think of going into the sheep business not to think of keeping sheep and osage hedge in the same pasture—can't do it, I've tried it.

Real estate is taking a terrible rise and Old Boreas is transferring it into the teeth and eyes of every one. Winter wheat is badly killed out in this section of country. Spring wheat and oats are looking well. Plowing for corn mostly done and planting corn is now the order of the day. Land is in splendid condition. Prospect for fruit is good enough. Peach blossoms for a full crop; all other trees are full. We follow mixed farming, but expect to feed all we raise to cattle and hogs. Unimproved land is worth \$5 to \$8 per acre; improved farms can be bought cheap. The best are not for sale. H. W. SNOVE.

KIDNEY-WORT THE ONLY MEDICINE That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS. These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with TERRIBLE SUFFERING. Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky orropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally. KIDNEY-WORT will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will suffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart. Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles? Why be so fearful because of disordered urine? KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied. It is a dry vegetable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine. Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Inset upon having it. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHMOND & CO., Proprietors, 147 (Well and Post paid) East Broadway, N. Y.

MOSELEY, BELL & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO. FARM MACHINERY FORWARDING AGENTS AND SEEDSMEN. General Agents for the sale of the EUREKA MOWER and BAKER GRAIN DRILL. Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS. Catalogues by mail on application. Prompt attention to small orders as well as large ones. Descriptive Pamphlets and prices of Mower and Drill furnished both Dealer and Farmer in answer to inquiries. Eastern Manufacturers wishing to reship machines at KANSAS CITY, will please address us at 1194 UNION AVENUE.

THE EUREKA. THE BAKER. THE EUREKA is the only CENTER DRAFT MOWER made in the United States. Cuts six feet with as little draft as any 4 foot machine. It will save Team, Time and Money. The Baker is the only Grain Drill that applies SPRING PRESSURE on the HOES, thus enabling the farmer to sow grain any depth desired. Regular Screw Force-Feet—round steam—bent wood frame or frame made of gas pipe. Address Moseley Bell & Co. Kansas City, Mo.

ALL HAIL TO THE THRESHER OF THE DAY! Minnesota Chief Separator. Manufactured by SEYMOUR, SABIN & CO., STILLWATER, MINN. The Most Perfect Threshing, Best Cleaning, Lightest Running, Most Durable and Economical Machine in the market. Also manufacturers of a New Improved Pitzing, the Improved Woodbury and the New Elward Equalizing Horse Powers. MOSELEY, BELL & CO., A. D. BURROWS, Gen'l Forwarding Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

Minneapolis Harvester Works. are manufacturers of the Dewey Harvester. The DEWEY is now quite familiar to the farmers of the West. It is particularly noted for its novel elevator and the position of the binders, which enables the Dewey to work in positions and under circumstances where other harvesters will not. These points, combined with simplicity of construction, Lightness of draft, strength and durability, make the Dewey preferable to all other Harvesters. For Descriptive Circulars call on our local agents, or address V. P. ROBERTS, Gen'l Agt., office with MOSELEY, BELL & CO., Kansas City, Forwarding Agents.

The Celebrated Climax Cultivators with four and six shovels, or with Mower and Gopher attachments, and Enterprise Wind Mills. Self-Regulating, Strong, Durable. are manufactured by the SANDWICH ENTERPRISE CO., Sandwich, Ill. For further information please address us, or T. M. Van Court, care of Moseley, Bell & Co., Kansas City. ENTERPRISE CO. SANDWICH, ILL.

THE Champion Corn Planter FOR 1880. The Original and only Reliable Rotary Drop Planter. Drops every time. Breaks no grains. Gives uniform depth. Light draft and easy to handle. The CHAMPION CORN PLANTER is noted as the best in the market, and it will maintain its high standing in the future as in the past by its perfect work. Address inquiries to the manufacturers, BEEDLE & KELLY, Troy, O., or to Moseley, Bell & Co., our Forwarding Agents at Kansas City. The Champion Planter is sold by dealers in agricultural implements generally. Ask your dealer for it.

U.S.★ The Pitt's Agricultural Works, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A. SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE Buffalo Pitt's Threshers, Horse Powers, Etc., Etc. These threshers are known throughout the Grain-Growing world as the best and fastest. They are made of the most perfect materials and are covered with all kinds of grain and straw. They are the most durable, the lightest draft and the best machines of their kind. The Buffalo Pitt's Steam Thresher is unequalled, being built especially to stand the racket of steam power. We keep a good stock of machines and repairs with us at Moseley, Bell & Co., Kansas City, Mo., so that our western friends can be supplied promptly. All correspondence should be addressed to THE PITTS AG'L WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.