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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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E. E. EWING,
Editor and Publisher,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Correspondence.

A Farmer Exhorteth His Brethren.

The doctrine now boldly and defiantly declared as the basis on which the future tariff on freights is to be fixed by the railroad engineers, is quite sufficient of itself to startle the most indifferent and apathetic. That doctrine depends not on the old laws of trade. The question is asked, How much will the community bear? or, in other words, How much is the producer able to pay to have his goods taken to market and have anything left for himself? It being well understood that while any profit is left him he will toil on. If nothing remains the goose that lays the golden egg will die, and the railroads will suffer. The question, then, with the railroad emperors is not how much it will cost to get a bushel of wheat from Chicago or St. Paul to New York, but how much they can charge and leave such a margin to the western farmer as will induce him to continue growing wheat.

To put this subject in another form, the railroad emperors regard the farmers of the great west as so many serfs working for them, and they combine in holding their grasp on the throat of these producers and compelling them to surrender their hard-earned profits. Think for a moment: A half dozen or so of railroad magnates, summoned by private message, meet from time to time in one of our great cities. They consult in secret, dine and wine, adjourn and go their several ways. The next morning the telegraph will have flashed across the land their decision—that every bushel of grain going to market, every bale of goods going inland, shall henceforth pay twenty to thirty per cent. more freight than has been paid. In effect these railroad emperors have arbitrarily reduced the value of every farm, every quarter section, every bushel of grain in the great west. If they owned the whole country and all who live in it, they could not lord it over us more absolutely, and perhaps they will proceed the next day to make a scrip dividend or additional issue of stock representing nothing but their own rapacity, so as to conceal from dull eyes the fact that they are exacting from their customers an annual profit of 15 or 25 per cent. on their investment.

You will remember, in July last, during a war of rates, wheat was carried from Chicago to New York for ten cents per hundred. In August it was put up to fifteen cents, a living rate. A short European harvest created an unusual demand; a bountiful harvest here created an extraordinary supply, and the carrying capacity of all roads leading to the seaboard were taxed to the utmost. The rates were gradually raised from fifteen cents in August to forty cents in November. It cost the roads just as much to haul a hundred pounds of grain in August as in November. The rates were raised simply because the condition of the market warranted it and the product could bear it.

The farmer is at their mercy; he has labored and waited a year; his notes are due and must be paid. If the railroads demand a fourth, a third, or a half of his grain for carrying the other half to market, he can only thank their generosity for not demanding more. They would take all, but then the robbed would cease to toil.

Talk of farmers having nothing to complain of! Look at it. On one side one-third of the farms of the great west under mortgage; their occupants toiling year after year to escape the galling bondage; their wives and families deprived of the comforts, to say nothing of the luxuries of life; their children compelled to neglect the school because all must work, and after all the sweats of labor and sleepless nights of care, too often the end is ruin, because a small mortgage is a giant antagonist against a large farm and the best of men, at least when capital in all its forms is on the side of the mortgage and against the producer. One-third the farms under mortgage on one side; on the other the railroad emperors with so much they know only how to waste. Talk of the rights of railroads and the debts the public owe them! When men can, by this means, amass, in a few years, fortunes sufficient to buy up whole states, where does the money come from? It is taken out of the pockets of those who ship anything over the railroads.

Grant what these emperors claim—that the public, by charter, has surrendered the control of the railroads, and bound itself, hand and foot, to their dictations, what stands between that public and the most abject vassalage if railroad property increases out of all proportion to other property? Is it not certain that in the end it will absorb all others? Let Vanderbilt or Gould alone and they soon would own the entire debt of the country, and untaxed themselves make the whole country tributary to them. Let them alone and they would soon own the entire railroad system of the country, and be able to dictate terms to their serfs. Having money enough to buy a controling interest in a railroad, is better than to own the whole road, for the minority interest can be stolen. The whole concern can be watered until money enough is raised to purchase and steal another road.

Their sins against the community in general have been aggravated by equally as flagrant ones against individuals, one citizen being discriminated against in favor of another; commerce, to a great extent, being made subservient to the good or ill humor of railway freight agents.

There can be no doubt about the wrong of this state of things. The only question is, how can this wrong be righted. We answer, only by building up an intelligent public opinion both among commercial men and producers everywhere; and at this time the country is looking to the agricultural element, the largest single interest in the United States, to lead in the emergency, but although the largest and one of the most intelligent, it is widely scattered, and requires organization more than any other. The grange has done much to solidify agricultural interests and educate the farmer to his rights and duties as an American citizen, but the grange is estopped of active political work, and this is what is needed. The farmers' alliance seems to be the nearest in theory to what is required, and it only remains to perfect its organization throughout the United States, to accomplish the desired results.

And now, fellow farmers, with all these facts in full view, let us arouse ourselves that we may fully realize the situation. We do know that the emperors control and make legislation. Look at one little measure: The people send representatives to the state capital. These are paid for their services sufficient to make the salary desirable, and usually mileage; the expectation being that as public servants they will pay their own traveling expenses. The railroad emperors step in and give a majority of them free passes to go and come as they please. What does it mean? Do the railroad managers care especially for those officers? That is not to be thought of. These passes are bribes—retaining fees against the time of advers legislation, so that the state house may be bought beforehand. The same is true of the press, so that it will be a pliant tool in the hands of the lord of the rail.

Is it not time for the farmers to unite in determined opposition to the powers so rapidly consolidating against them? Should they not demand of their state and national representatives that they pay their own traveling expenses and not sell themselves, in the outset, to any road?

We now ask this state and every state to affirm and exercise its right of fixing proper and reasonable rates of fare and freights on every railroad subject to their jurisdiction, that if the courts should in any case decide that the power thus claimed is not guaranteed to legislatures by existing constitutions, then we ask that such power be expressly conferred by constitutional amendment. There can be no doubt of the *right* of the people thus to improve the fundamental laws. We can see no reason for doubt that the same power which sufficed to give the farmers' houses and lands to a company at a price virtually fixed by the state, will suffice to insure the farmers the right to use that railroad at prices likewise fixed by the state; and should we not expect a press not subsidized to the monopolist, and especially should we not demand an agricultural press sufficiently devoted to their interests to speak the truth?

Those who make the contemptible plea that the farmer has nothing to complain of, will find that if they do not see the farmers do, and by fair and extra efforts will make their complaints felt at the ballot box,

Wielding, with unpurchased hand,
The vote that shakes the turrets of the land.

J. E. BARRETT.

Greenleaf, Kansas.

"These be brave words," but do the farmers support their press which they call on to do valiant battle for them? "Not much." Probably one in fifty subscribe for and read an agricultural paper, while one of every five, probably, spend their money for "story" papers, and their spare time in reading them. The servant girls and farmers' families are the main support of the "yellow cover" literature. In that measure the farmers support the agricultural press the press will champion their cause. "The measure ye mete shall be measured to you again," sayeth holy writ.

Needed Legislation.

It is a question how far the individual and private control of persons may be restrained or regulated by law, especially when such legislation effects the vested interests of property owners. Many have an idea that a man may do what he wishes with what is his own and that no man has the right to interfere. But there are ceses where for the public good. the government may and should interfere with both private conduct and private property. I believe it is an accepted principle that no man has no right to either act or use his property in such a way as to be detrimental to the general interests of the public. A man has no right to maintain a nuisanse in a community, though it be ever so profitable to him individually. A portion of a man's land may be taken for a public highway without compensation. A man's live stock may be slaughtered, if necessary to check the spread of contagious disease. His house may be pulled down or blown up if need be to stop the spread of fire. If dangerous infection be suspected on board a vessel the whole affair, vessel, cargo and passengers, may be quarantined so long as may be deemed proper by the authorities to prevent the introduction of disease without any regard to the inconvenience or loss of the owners or passengers. Thus it is a well-established principle that public interests must be subservient, even at the expense of that of private individuals.

There can, therefore, be no question of the right and justice of vigorous measures, under our lately adopted constitutional amendment, for the complete suppression of the liquor traffic in our state.. The people expect something strong, practical and sweeping from our present legislature on the liquor question. Nothing short of this will meet the demands of our people or the the expectations of the rest of the world. Should the present assembly fail to do something worthy of the occasion, it will write its own epitaph of infamy.

Another subject on which some legislation of a sensible character is demanded, is that of the protection of sheep from the ravages of dogs. Sheep husbandry is just now attracting the attention of the farmers of Kansas as it never has before. Its importance to the future prosperity of the state can hardly be computed. The adaptation of our soil and climate to this industry is established beyond a question. The principal drawback to this business in this state is the incursions of worthless dogs. To such an extent does this evil prevail in some quarters that it practically prohibits sheep raising in such sections. Had it not been for the discouragement of the business growing out of the ravages of dogs, for which there was no redress, there would have beed tens of thousands of sheep owned in this state that are not here now.

What we need, and what the farmers of the state should demand with such urgency that our representatives would not think of neglecting is, a law that will raise a fund and fram a tax on dogs to be used in compensating owners of sheep for those that may be killed by dogs. I think a law with something like the following provisions would be efficient:

Let every male dog be taxed one dollar each year and each female dog five dollars; let this go into a county fund from which all damages to sheep shall be paid. All those funds lying in the treasury unexpended for one year, to be turned into the general school fund of the county. The law should further provide, that every dog found away from home without his master. or worrying or annoying sheep at any time or at any place, may be killed on the spot.

A law embracing the above general principles would, it appears me, meet the wants of the people of Kansas at this time. Of course such a bill would meet with oppesition from some small-bored lawyer who would like to distinguish himself as the "dog's advocate," but the people are not in such humor for any foolishness on this subject. If any man who pretends to be a friend of the farming interest of this state so far forgets his duty to that interest as to refuse a hearty support to a bill for an efficient law on the dog question, that man should be persistently remembered and fiercely ignored in all elections in the future. Still another matter that seems to demand legislative interference is, the regulation of the amount of toll to be taken by millers for grinding or, in exchanging flour or meal for wheat or corn. A comparative few enjoy a monopoly of this business and their exactions become too intolerable to be borne. About one-third of the farmers' grain is taken for grinding. There is practically no competition in this business and with no legal limits to the amount that may be taken, as toll millers have developed a disposition to take more than their share of the farmers' grain. This has been carried to an extent that comes little short of robbing, for no man who is acquainted with the facts in the case, will for a moment contend that it is worth as much to grind two bushels as it is to raise one. We have known this matter regulated by law where owners of water mills were allowed to take but one-eight, and those who owned steam mills, one-sixth of the grain as toll. The price of grain ranged about as it does with us, and yet millers appeared to do a good paying business. Whether the legislature would feel itself competent to enact a law regulating this matter I do not know, but there is no question but this has become a crying evil and demands some remedy. And if, as is generally believed, laws may be enacted and enforced limiting the amount that railroad companies may charge for freight and fare, I can see no reason why millers may not be restrained in like manner. This is a matter that effects the interests of every farmer as well as many others of the people of this state, and all should bring their influence to bear to secure such action as will be just and equitable to all parties interested in the subject.

L. J. TEMPLIN.

Tree Planting on the Plains.

I notice in the FARMER, of December 8th, an article on "Tree Growing on the Plains." The writer of that article takes the position that congress should make an appropriation for the purpose of experimenting, to ascertain what kinds of trees would grow in western Kansas. So say I.

I will give you our experience in the planting of trees the last three years in this county. In the spring of 1878 my brother shipped to this place from Bloomington, Illinois, 20,000 box elders, small, and 8,000 soft maples 12 to 20 inches high. These were intended for planting on timber claims. The claims not being ready, ground was prepared on the second bottom near the creek, and the trees put out, the rows two feet apart, and cultivated with a two-horse cultivator. The first part of the season they seemed to do very well. In August we had some very dry weather and hot winds. The trees suffered very much, some of them dying. The next year many more died, although we hauled a large quantity of water on them. What was left was taken up last spring and put out on the timber claims. At this time I don't think there is a dozen of them left.

The same spring that the above trees were received, I planted a quarter of a pound of ailanthus tree seed. These came up and grew finely. Some of them now, after being taken up and reset on high ground, are over three feet high.

In the spring of 1879 my son and I planted on timber claims, (high ridge land,) two pounds of ailanthus seed. The ground was so dry that the seed did not come up for four or five weeks after planting. After they started, have all done well, although the two past years have been so dry and destructive to trees and crops generally. The dry weather of last spring did not seem to affect them, many of them growing ten inches before the rains came on July 1st. Some of this planting are three feet high; the average would not be more than two feet. So far it has not been injured by winter-killing to amount to anything, nor have we been troubled any with its sprouting from the roots.

After planting a great variety of tree seeds, my judgment is that the ailanthus is the tree to plant on our high, dry soils. It is said to be fine for firewood and cabinet work. We shall put out some twenty pounds of seed of this tree the coming spring.

Will give you our experience with other tree seeds, nuts, etc., in my next letter.

H. C. B.

Waukeeny, Trego Co., 322 miles west of Topeka, Dec. 22d.

The above is a very interesting experience, and our readers will wait with impatience for promised future articles. It appears to us that a heavy mulch after watering, in the dry season, would have saved the trees which perished for want of water. Green prairie grass would have made as good mulch as any cut and placed between the rows.

The Farm and Stock.

Polled Angus Cattle

The impression grows among thoughtful cattle breeders that it would be of incalculable advantage if the horns of cattle could be got rid off, and with this object in mind every bit of information regarding the merits of polled cattle is eagerly sought, and carefully considered. The great perfection as beef stock attained by the short horn makes it seem to the ardent admirers of that famous breed, little less than sacrilege to propose replacing them with some other. This of course must not be thought of, but may not their many excellencies be retained and added to by transferring as it were the short horn to the no horned beast? We believe it can be done most easily and cheaply, and at an immense gain to stock raisers, feeders and shippers. All this gain without a particle of loss in weight, quality of beef, feeding merit and early maturity. The following article from the *Drovers Journal*, Chicago, will go far to illustrate and confirm our suggestions:

Thirty-six head of Polled Angus steers sold at the stock yards here last month, being the first lot of steers of this breed that has ever appeared in our Chicago pens, have naturally, in addition to the curiosity evinced, caused many inquiries as to their history and breeding. We have taken some trouble to ascertain what we could about them, both as to who was the breeder and how they dressed when butchered. These cattle were bred upon the stock farm of Thomas R. Clark, a New York merchant, who has a fine ranche at Victoria, Ellis county, Kansas. Mr. Clark was associated with the late George Grant, of Scotland, who some years since founded a colony at that place, and who died some years ago, and in connection with him imported a lot of Polled Angus cattle from Scotland in 1873. Mr. Clark has a tract of eight square miles, all separately fenced. He raises millet and corn for winter feeding and grazes all summer. He commenced on a foundation of Cherokee heifers and bred them to the Polled Angus. The first calves were very handsome, nearly all of them partaking of the characteristics of the sires, viz:

BLACK AND HORNLESS,

Since that time he has been crossing this produce with the short-horn and Angus Polls alternately, until we are informed he has one of the finest if not the best herd of beef cattle in Kansas. He has at present 500 head of these animals, principally cows, disposing of his steer calves as yearlings to feeders, who having learned their value go to his farm and purchase on the ground. His manager, Mr. Conrad Krueger, informs us that the lot of young steers he sold in October last were the finest lot he has yet disposed of and when their time comes to be put upon the market will certainly occasion surprise among cattle men. It has been Mr. Clark's opinion from the commencement that the crosses between the Polled Angus and the short-horns, producing almost invariably a hornless animal, will eventually bring forward a new breed of cattle adapted to our western plains. And in view of the fact that horns are not desirable appendages, especially when so much depends upon safety in transportation and economy of space, we must confess that his judgment is correct. He thinks there is no more reason why cattle should have horns than horses.

Now, as to how these cattle are killed and dressed will be shown in the following reply to a letter we addressed the party who purchased them:

OFFICE OF F. JOSEPH, 337 East 51st St.
New York, Dec. 24, 1880.

To the Editor of the Drovers Journal:

DEAR SIR—In accordance with your request, I inform you of the thirty-six Polled Angus cattle, how they dressed. These cattle killed to satisfaction. They were as nice as any ever killed in this city for their weight. The beef thereof was uniform, one steer like the other, and as white as marble. It was a grand show at the abbatoir where they were killed. The weight of them here alive averaged 1340 lbs, and they dressed 62 pounds to the 100. They had 140 pounds of fat apiece and 106 pounds of hide. They sold them to Messrs. Schwartzchild & Susberger, who slaughtered them at their abbattoir, Forty-fifth street and first avenue. I have had the pictures of them taken by W. W. Silver, 105 Fulton street, this city. If you desire one, write to this party and he will forward one to you.

Yours respectfully,
F. JOSEPH.

It will be noted that these cattle dressed 62 pounds to the hundred, which is fully five pounds more than the average. We are glad to be able to lay before our readers so full an account if the first lot of a new breed heretofore so little known in our markets, and which bid fair to make themselves a record for the future. Mr. Clark calls his new breed "Polled Angus Durhams" which name, we think is well chosen.

Tame Grasses in Kansas.

In the eastern part of the state the native grasses, (except where tracts have been fenced and kept for meadow) have been eaten out and so far destroyed as to become of little value for pasture, and the subject of the cultivated grasses is becoming one of common discussion. I came into the state fifteen years ago. Old citizens at that time assured me that the tame grasses could not be grown here, with any degree of success, and even to this day I have neighbors who hold to the same belief, in spite of evidence to the contrary which I think should be conclusive to an unprejudiced mind. For two seasons past we have had poor seasons for grass either wild or tame, owing to very dry springs. Still my meadows have, I believe, yielded quite as well as meadows in the part of Ohio from which I have authentic information, and where wild grass is unknown. From a tenacre meadow of clover and timothy seeded in 1879, I cut the past season, two creps of hay, either one of which I estimated to be worth twice as much as the same area of prairie grass. My plan of seeding is to sow clover and timothy mixed, as early in the spring as the ground will work well. Do not seed to timothy in wheat, chinch bugs will surely destroy the young grass. They will not touch clover, and sow *it thick*. If sown upon old land the weeds will get the start of the grass, and by the last of May must be cut. I then go on to it with my mowing machine and cut rather high leaving the weeds upon the ground, this makes a mulch for the young grass and affords it a protection from the scorching sun. In a few days, if the weather is favorable you will be surprised and delighted with the changed appearance of your meadow, and you will have a calf pasture in the fall, which will be your pride and profit, and the envy of your neighbors who don't believe tame grass can be grown in Kansas. But beware of pasturing too close. I have known men to turn a great herd of ravenous cattle upon a piece of tame grass, enough to eat it out root and branch in a few days, and when they had destroyed it declare that tame grass was a failure in Kansas.

As to the permanence of the tame grasses in Kansas, I will say I have a plat of mixed grass clover, timothy and blue grass, which was seeded in 1872. It has never been pastured and is as good to-day as it ever was. It is generally conceded that, that is the best agricultural country which produces the best grass. The wild grasses of Kansas are unexcelled, as I believe in time its tame grasses will be. The greatest drain upon the fertility of the uplands in Kansas is the washing of the plowed land by the floods of spring and summer. This is altogether obviated upon lands in grass, and I intend to get my most rolling land in permanent meadow and pasture as fast as possible. EDWIN SNYDER.

Corn Meal and Bran.

Mr. J. W. Sanborn, Superintendent of the College Farm, Hanover, N. H., reports experiments in feeding cows, giving full details of weights of each kind of feed, of milk and butter yield, and the weights of the animals at the beginning and end of each period. In summing up he says: "Meal will make more milk than bran I no longer hesitate to say. The change in the butter product is remarkable; in changing from meal to bran there was a loss of 17-7 per cent. in the butter producing capacity of milk. In changing from bran to meal there was a gain in the butter-producing capacity of milk of 2-8 per cent. There is a substantial agreement in the two changes, for it is a matter of experimental observation that a good cow will make a greater change in change of food than a poor cow." Mr. Sanborn found the tests with the cream-gauge under change of food at variance with the actual product of butter. "The results in weighing the cows form an exception to previous experiments, bran and middlings keeping weight better than meal in this experiment. Is it a chance result, or is it due to well-defined causes? I will not discuss it, but observe that it was not at the season of the year when a cow needs a carbonaceous food to maintain animal heat; also the grass of our pasture was browned, and in different condition from June grass or properly cut hay."

Potatoes.

There is perhaps no crop about which we are so solicitious in Kansas as our potato crop. A dry spell seems to overtake our planting of peachblows, particularly just when the tubers need rain the most. So that we are often compelled to draw on Iowa for our supplies of this indispensible article of diet. But within the last two or three years, the early varieties of potatoes have grown into popular favor for winter use,—and derservedly so—hence by a larger planting of early varieties, we are every year rendering ourselves more independent of foreign-grown potatoes. We have at last discovered the grave mistake, of depending almost entirely on our crop of peachblows. The peachblow being a superior potatoe, growers were shy of planting other kinds, and disliked to experiment. We have now, however, so many varieties of really good potatoes, of both early, intermediate and late sorts, that there is no longer an excuse for growers to confine themselves to the peachblow which so often fails to produce a crop. We give the following for a succession, in maturity tubers, throughout the season: The earlurt, or the early Ohio Beauty of Hebron, Early Vermont. These three varieties are about ten days to two weeks earlier than the Early Rose, and all of them excellent potatoes, prolific and good keepers following in order of maturity is the Early Rose and Snow Flake, next Late Rose. Then we have the Early Fall varieties, which mature from four to six weeks earlier than the Peachblow, Dunmore, Granger, Burton-Red, Brownell's Beauty. Then we have the Peachblow and Burbank Seedling.

This list of potatoes gives a succession in time of maturity, which will insure a crop from one or more varieties. If rain does not fall in season for the earlier kinds, it may for the next earliest, or for the second early. Rain may fall in season for the Early Fall varieties and make a crop, while the Peachblow being a month later, will fail; we therefore, urge all growers to plant of the different sorts and have four chances on maturing seasons rather than trust all you plant to the Peachblow

We introduced last season among the growers about Topeka, the Dunmore and Granger. Both of these varieties have done remarkably well. The Granger has produced from ten to fifteen bushels from one peck of seed. An Iowa potato grower speaks as follows about the Granger:

"This fine late potato I have grown for two years, and find it exceeds any potato I have ever grown, in yield, and the quality is all that can be desired, being white, fine grained, dry and mealy possessing a very rich and peculiar flavor. It is a white-skinned potato with pink eyes, irregular in shape, large in size, a vigorous grower, with tubers growing compactly in the hill, at the base of the stalks. Its keeping qualities are the very best, keeping late in the season without sprouting or losing its fine flavor. I do not hesitate to recommend this variety to all wishing a first-class late potato, as being the best, all things considered, that I have ever tested.

To growers of Peachblow potatos, who plant early, we desire to say: have you thoughtfully considered the plan of early planting? Has it occurred to you that there is a proper time to plant the Peachblow, to have it fulfill its season, as there is for the Early Ohio, or Beauty of Hebron, or for the planting of anything else which has its proper season in which to grow? Observation has established the fact pretty conclusively, that the Peachblow will not ripen until fall, if you plant it in March and it will ripen in the fall if you plant it in May or June. And extended inquiry shows that, taking a term of years and an average of growers, the plantings from the middle of May to the 10th of June, are the most successfull. The early plantings as a rule make a fine growth of vine, but produce few tubers. Hence we suggest to growers who plant only, to try planting from 15th of May to 15th of June.

S. H. DOWNS,
Seedsman, Topeka.

The Use of Milk.

Dr. Crosby, of the Bellevue Hospital, pronounces milk an article of diet which all persons may use, under all conditions. There are those who say that they cannot take milk, that it makes them bilious, etc., but he declares that this is not true. A person who is sick may take milk with the greatest possible advantage, because it contains in the form of assimilation all the elements essential for maintaining nutrition.

It is the natural aliment of the young animal, and it certainly answers a good purpose for the old animal, provided it is used properly. and not poured into a stomach already over-filled, as though it had in itself no substance or richness. New milk, as he does not hesitate to say, may be taken—as far as disease is concerned—in nearly every condition. Perhaps it will require the addition of a spoonful or two of lime-water.

The addition of a little salt often prevents the after feeling of fullness and wind on the stomach, which some complain of. If marked acidity of the stomach is present, then, perhaps a little gentian may be requisite to stimulate the stomach, somewhat, and it may be necessary to give it in small quantities, and repeat it often, but ice-cold milk can be put into a very irritable stomach, if given in small quantities and at short intervals, with the happiest effect. It is used in case of fever, which formerly it was thought to "feed," and when scalded it has a desirable effect in summer complaints.

But it is as an article of diet for people in health, and who wish to remain in that happy condition, that milk should be most appreciated. For the midday lunch of those whose hearty meals comes at night, as for the supper of those who dine at noon, nothing is so good.

The great variety and excellent quality of prepared cereals give a wide choice of food to use with milk. Bread—with berries in their season or baked sweet apples—boiled rice, cracked wheat, oat meal, hulled corn, or hominy, taken with a generous bowl of pure, cold milk, makes the best possible light meal in worm weather for children, and for all adults who have not some positive physical idiosyncrasy that prevents them from digesting it. The men of the firmest health and longest life are the men of regular habits, and milk is a standard article in such a diet.—*Farmers' Magazine and Rural Grange.*

Dairy schools were first instituted in Denmark. Danish dairying stands the highest in the world. Its products are sought for in preference to any other. Danish butter is carried around the world, and is sold in tropical countries as the choicest quality to be procured. Is there any connection between these two facts? There is, undoubtedly. For it is the man who has the liveliest sense of what virtue demands that is the most virtuous, so those dairymen who seek to procure and use the greatest practical skill will the most nearly approach perfection. The dairy schools of Denmark are of the most effective character. They include a farm, cows, and the best dairy appliances. The pupils are taught orally and practically. They are told what to do and how to do it in lectures, and then how to do it in the cow-house and the dairy. A certificate of graduation from a Danish dairy school carries with it a weight of evidence as to the capability of the best quality used to be made, dairy schools are now being introduced. The reason of this is that Irish butter no longer stands first in the market. American creamery butter is displacing it from its former position, and schools are found necessary to raise the quality of Irish butter by making the dairymen and dairymaids more skillful. Creameries are schools; but we need another kind in which young persons can be educated to become experts in dairying, so that farm-dairy butter may not be made to stand aside and take a lower place while oleomargarine is put above it. That stigma from American dairying should be removed, and it will be when we have a sufficient number of dairy schools in which the art of dairying from first to last will be taught.—*American Dairyman.*

Proper Care of Bulls.

A bull for anything like extensive service should not be allowed to run with the herd, lest he should waste his procreative powers. Nor should he be confined to a close stall, shut out from sunlight, and deprived of healthful exercise out of doors. A fair sized strong yard should be provided. A yearling bull, where only one service is permitted when required, can serve 25 to 30 cows, if managed with judgment. Young bulls during the season of service should be generously fed and daily groomed, and have from four to six hours' outdoor exercise. A tight board fence is best for the yard, as this will prevent the wear and tear of his system, by keeping the cattle out of sight. Bulls of so fine a nervous organization as the Ayrshire when confined in sight of the stock, chafe and worry so as to debilitate their vital powers to too great an extent consistent with the duties demanded of them. During the rutting season bulls are dangerous, and should be provided with a ring in the nose, and a guard stick. In fact, bulls should never be trusted, nor handled without this safety-check or guard.

Scaly Legs.

For the behefit of several correspondents we send you the following: Scaly or scabby legs in fowls are caused by an acarus or louse, which infests the shanks and feet of the birds. The insect itself is very small—microscopic, in fact. The excrescence known as scale or scab is the accumulated results of the insects operations, and consists of the dead bodies of the animals themselves and the debris they produce. The ailment is contagious, and will spread through a flock, but is seldom seen on birds less than one year old. A hen affected with the parasites will communicate it to her brood by covering them in the nest, but the excrescence does not show for many months after the chick is inoculated. It shows worst on old fowls where the parasite has been long fixed. It is an unsightly but not a serious or dangerous ailment.

The cure is easy enough: Mix a little lard, sulphur and kerosene together in an old cup or tin can. Apply this ointment to the feet and legs of the whole flock with an old toothbrush, rubbing it in well, but not hard enough to draw blood. In a very bad case a bandage should be applied to the shank and a portion of the ointment bound around the affected part. This may have to be repeated once or twice at intervals of two or three days, and it will cure the worst cases. Moderate cases need no bandaging; the thorough application of the ointment is sufficient. To make sure work the perches should be treated with a wash of kerosene and afterwards smeared with the ointment. Old nests should be turned out and the boxes treated the same as perches, and new nests made. Each fowl must be treated the same as if the disease showed on it, because those that associate together are exposed to the contagion and are probably infected whether they show it or not. This treatment will effectually eradicate the complaint.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Milk as a Poultry Food.

The *American Agriculturist* says we have been trying milk as a poultry food during the winter and can confidently recommend it to villagers and farmers who keep one or more cows for family use. When butter is made and skim milk is plenty, it is a very valuable addition to the fare of the poultry yard. One main difference between winter and spring laying is owing to the absence of animal food in winter. The milk supplies this, and is devoured with eagerness. The skim and buttermilk may be poured into the feeding trough and kept constantly by the fowls, or it may be mixed with scalded meal of various grains. Indian meal is a good ration once a day, but it should be varied with oat or rye meal, and whole grain of wheat, buckwheat or barley. In a warm room with a good southern exposure, and plenty of light, there is no difficulty in getting plenty of eggs from early pullets, and this is the time when eggs are of great market value. Later in the season, when the broods come off, milk, which will then be more abundant, will be an excellent feed for chickens, turkeys, and all kinds of young poultry, and will give quite as good returns as when fed to pigs.

Cane Seed For Planting.

Seed growing is, in part; a matter of latitude. In part only, especially with cane, owing to its wonderful adaptability. Whether there is or is not such a thing as acclimation of plants, there is adaptability.

The maturity of cane is hastened at the north and retarded at the south. Cane also adapts itself to the season in a given locality. April planting of Amber in Kansas requires about 120 days; while that of June matures in 80 to 90 days. The yield is increased at the south; yet we turn to the north, as the source of a richer saccharine, for our supplies; or possibly to our own late planting. Purity of seed, latitude where and time when grown; character of soil; care in culling and dividing seed heads; these with a consideration for our locality should determine the selection.

Amber is naturally timed to the north; Liberian and Hybrids to the central, and Honduras to the south. O. W. HAWK.

White Water, Kas.

Oak and Walnut Fence Posts.

"WHAT 'WE' KNOW ABOUT IT."

An experience of nearly ten years in western Kansas leads me to give preference to walnut, when *not* treated in any manner, to those of oak. My impression is, the *locality* has much to do with the question, and as Mr. Cheney does not give locality I think I will have to "rise and explain." As there is no expense attending the work of charring the ends of posts, I would suggest they be "well scorched" and the charred portion to extend well above the ground when set. This is not given as a preference to charring and dipping, but as our little experience, and for what it is worth.

W. E. FESNOT.

156 miles west of Topeka.

Potatoes For Worms.

If Mr. Williams will feed his horses raw potatoes—cut up fine and mixed with other palatable food to teach them to eat the potatoes—I think he will find permanent relief from worms. Such was my experience after having tried, in vain, all the remedies I could hear of for years. I adopted the potatoe remedy six years ago and have seen no signs of worms since. Please try and report, J. S. HACKNEY.

Walton. Kas.

Chip dirt, draft hay from the edges of the marshes, and all refuse matter that can be collected about a farm, is not used in the compost heap, makes an excellent mulch for orchards. Mulching, says a writer, has all the benefits of ploughing, with none of its disadvantages, keeping the surface mellow with no damage to the roots by the plough, or to the trunk or branches by the team. It keeps down the grass, and invites the earthworm to work and make the soil fine and rich. It tends to retain the moisture for a much longer time, and remedy in a great measure the evil effects of drouth. The fruit which falls upon it is not bruised. It is the way Nature adopts to manure and enrich the forest trees.—*N. E. Farmer.*

READ THIS!

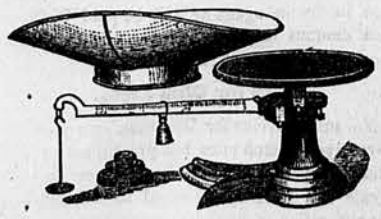
THE BEST OFFER EVER MADE.

Must Be Accepted Within Sixty Days.

One of the Best of Newspapers One Year for Nothing,

And a Splendid Family Scale, Weighing from 1-2 Ounce to 240 Pounds, for Half Price.

Believing there is not a family in the country who would not like one of these convenient Scales, if they could be obtained at a low price, we have made arrangements with the Manufacturers, so that for the next 60 days we can furnish one of these Scales and the KANSAS FARMER for one year, for $7.00, being one-half the usual price of the Scale alone. Every Scale is made of the *very best* material, nicely finished, and *fully warranted* by the **Chicago Scale Co.** to be *accurate* and *durable*, and is particularly adapted to the use of farmers or others to whom it is desirable to know the correct weight of any article from ½ ounce up to 240 pounds. Upon receipt of the above amount the FARMER will be sent regularly, (postage paid,) for one year and the Scale shipped by freight, securely boxed, to any address. All old subscribers who want one of these Scales can send us a new subscriber or have an additional year added to their subscription. Be particular to give full directions for shipping. As this is an opportunity never before offered and may not be offered again, we advise all who would be weighed and not found wanting to send in their orders at once.



A smaller scale exactly suited to the kitchen, the pantry and farm dairy, weighing ¼ of an ounce to 25 pounds, is nicely finished and fully warranted to weigh exact, will be furnished, if preferred, with a copy of the KANSAS FARMER for one year for $4.00.

Farm Letters.

IOLA, Allen Co., Jan. 11. 100 miles SE of Topeka.—Weather cold and dry; have had but little rain this winter. Thermometer on the 10th 10° below zero. We have a larger acreage of wheat sown than there has been for many years, and it is in very good condition considering the severe winter. Stock of all kinds looking fine and in good demand. Fat steers worth $3.50 and $4.00 per cwt.; hogs, $4; hay, $3.75 per ton; corn, 23c per bushel;oats,30; wheat, 75 to 90c.; potatoes, 75 to 85c.; butter, 14c per lb.; eggs, 20c per doz.

The business of pressing and shipping hay is carried on quite extensively this season on the K. C., L. & S. R. R. Two steam presses are running at Iola.

We have had a heavy immigration in the last year and the country and Iola show the effects of it in the way of good improvements, and among them is the best town hall in the county and we have a good prospect of having an extensive agricultural implement manufactory started in the old King Bridge shops. The main building is 350x50 feet and the wtng 200x40 feet. ROBT. COOK.

MICHIGAN VALLEY, Osage Co., Jan. 10. 35 miles SE from Topeka.—We are having steady winter weather. Cattle are hearty and doing well. Feed will be scarce. Hogs scarce; the farmers in this paat of the county are quitting the hog business and turning their attention to cattle and grain raising, believing that it does not pay to have many hogs unless we have a pasture to turn them on during the summer season. There has been some cholera among the hogs. The corn crop is about all cribbed and some farmers have fed about all they raised and are buying corn of the railroad. Our horses have had a light attack of the epizootic, etc., but none died. A great many visitors and parties looking for homes, coming in every day. Real estate changing hands. Nearly all the cattle range will be enclosed this spring. Improved farms selling from $15 to $25 per acre. A great many borrowed money and gave a mortgage on their farms; now they have to sell or let the mortgagee take the farm. B.

AMERICUS, Lyon Co., Jan. 18; 50 miles SW from Topeka.—Americus is a town of 500 inhabitants situated on the M., K. & T. R. R., 9 miles NW of Emporia, the county seat. We have a presperous farming community. Some years ago the farmers of this soction devoted much of their industry to raising winter wheat and generally realized all that could be expected for their labor; of late years we are having more corn, cattle and hogs, and find we can make more money with greater certainty and less labor. The past year was not one of the best years for farming, our crops being greatly injured by the drouth; corn making an average of 25 to 30 bushels to the acre; wheat, 10 bushels; oats, 25 to 30 bushels; apples and peaches half a crop; potatoes, half a crop; grapes a full crop; while the hay crop was light as compared to most years, yet we have a large quantity of feed on hand, and that of the best quality—mostly corn, cut and shocked.

Stock of all kinds doing well; no disease that I can hear of. Most of our stock men feed copperas and sulphur mixed with the salt they give to cattle, and claim that while they do so they have no cases of blackleg.

I learn from various sources that in the western part of our state there have been frequent snow storms, and that wheat is looking well. Lyon county has not been favored with much snow this winter, and no rain to speak of, consequently the long continued freezing has (to all appearances) injured the wheat, just to what extent we cannot tell, but hope not seriously. Those of us that have lived here for 20 years have seldom known such continued cold weather. J. W. L.

CLIFTON FARM, near Garnett, Kas., Jan. 19.—In answer to W. H. Young, with regard to thornless honey locust, allow me to say there is such a variety. Several trees of this variety are known to me and in the proper season I could obtain seed for him. The seed should be gathered in the fall.

Here in Anderson county we have been having as steady cold winter weather as need be anywhere, but we have not had snow enough in the northern part of the county to make sleigh riding possible. As a consequence the wheat is looking very brown, but near the root it is still green and ready to grow on the first appearance of warm weather. The ground was well soaked with water when it froze, and though the earth is cracked very much, yet as the top of the ground even has not been thawed, wheat has at present received no damage and is in as good condition as usual at this time of year.

Cattle are doing well, but eating an immense amount of feed. Some few young cattle are dying of blackleg. All other stock are in good condition.

A company has been formed here to prospect for coal.

Corn is worth 30c per bushel; hogs, $4.00 per cwt. Fat steers are beginning to go to market at 84.00 per cwt.

In the essay on "feeding calves" the author condemns straw *or* millet. My experience on that point is this; some years ago I allowed my calves to run at pleasure to two stacks. one oat straw, the other prairie hay, and fed them bran twice a day, and I never had calves do better. They spent their time about equally between the two stacks. I do not think they were unusually troubled with scab, but I do know that my calves have been scabby when there was no straw on the place. I have never fed calves as highly as the author, but think bran to be a much better feed than corn because of its greater flesh and bone forming qualities, since the aim should be to build up the frame rather than to put on fat. A. C. MESSENGER.

MARENA, Hodgeman Co., 230 miles southeast of Topeka, Jan. 11.—The weather here in the Pawnee valley, as elsewhere, has been cold. Many slight snow storms, accompanied by cold winds, have made us shiver, and feel sad for stock which have to do without shelter and is supplied with no feed save what they can gather on the raw prairie or along the creek banks, if so they are lucky enough to have the latter within their range. Last Saturday the heaviest snow of the season fell. The temperature was variously stated—from 15 to 20 degrees below zero.

Wheat does not appear to be doing well, some of our farmers' opinions to the contrary notwithstanding.

Cattle that have feed in stormy weather, are doing finely. Sheep which came in late from Colorado, poor, must be fed or many of them will die. Some of the sheep men are dipping whenever a pleasant day occurs, a few sheep at a time, until their whole herd has undergone the process. Cattle and sheep are both plenty and command very high prices. Hogs are not numerous here but are in good condition.

An abundance of sorghum, rice corn, millet, etc., still on hand. P.

PROSPER, Rice Co., 150 miles southwest from Topeka, Jan. 10.—This is a remarkable winter for Kansas, especially so for its stick-to-ativeness. When "Jack Frost" "puts in" as he did between Christmas and New Years, and then again last week, it constrains one to seek a safe retreat from his chilling breath.

Wheat is well browned from the effects of hard freezing, yet I think it will come out all right at the return of spring.

There has been a wide range in the yield of corn per acre in this county the past season—all the way from upwards of fifty bushels down so even below ten. Wheat has also again been a partial failure, ranging from about 10 or 12 bushels per acre down to 0.

On account of the seeming uncertainty of wheat and corn in this county, some of the farmers have added broom corn to their list of products, and others are thinking of doing the same thing, while still others are contemplating raising sorghum with a view to making sugar, at least by-and-by, if the art should not yet be sufficiently developed, to insure immediate success. It is pretty generally conceded here that even a good article of syrup made from the juice of sorghum cane, skillfully managed, can be *made to pay*. S. SWARTZ.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., 75 miles south of Topeka, Jan. 11.—The Manitoba wave reached us here on the evening of December 26th, and has been with us until within a few days, when a wind from the south has made it somewhat warmer. The thermometer has registered as low as 18 degrees below zero. The Neosho river is solid and a fine crop of ice has been harvested. Several light snows have allen but not enough to cover the ground. Many wells are dry and water for stock generally very scarce. Some are driving their herds and flocks three miles to water, in the Neosho river. This scarcity of water will have its good effect, as we will enlarge our ponds and have them well cleared to receive the fall rains. A great many bored eight-inch wells are being sunk, generally finding water in abundance. We also notice many erecting wind-mills.

Cattle and sheep wintering finely. Feed lots are dry and no feed is lost trampling in mud.

Hay is worth $3 per ton delivered in Neosho Falls. Fat hogs about all sold, mostly at $4 per hundred, gross. A little corn yet remaining to be husked. Wheat looking badly, owing to continued dry, freezing weather, especially is this the case with late sown, or that sown upon late plowed land. Very little wheat can be produced upon the upland in this county, and but little is ever sown. This is pre-eminently a stock section, and while many of us long for the fruitful wheat fields of the central counties, we think a brighter future is in store for the stock section, for when repeated crops of wheat have exhausted the fertility of the virgin soil, our lands will have been enriched by the manure from our flocks and herds.

We notice that many of the log houses and shanties that protected the hardy pioneer, are deserted, and their late tenants occupying their newly built and more commodious dwelling, which by industry and economy they have been enabled to build, and which they can enjoy the more because of their past hardships. WOODSON.

LYNDON, Osage county, 30 miles south of Topeka, January 11, 1881. The ice on the streams is about a foot think. The ground is very dry and badly cracked by freezing. Cattle look well and take their feed with a relish. Horses are in good condition. Hogs, chickens, and every thing on the farm look reasonably well. Cattle and horses eat more corn than usual this year, owing to the inferior quality of the corn, and the dry, cold weather which always gives stock a good appetite.

The temperance amendment is the topic of conversation at present, and will continue so till something is done. This is a temperance community and the people in general are in sympathy with the prohibition workers.

There is some talk of a railroad from Kansas City through by Pomona, (Franklin county) Lyndon, west to Council Grove, &c. This road if built, will be a great help to our part of the county.

The health of the community is very good with the exception of a few cases of lung diseases. D.

Black-Leg.

Hon. Geo. W. Glick, of Atchison, furnishes the FARMER the following recipe for black-leg

Equal parts sulphur, saltpeter, cream-of-tartar. Mix one teaspoonful in bran night and morning.

Advertisements.

WANTED—INFORMATION OF JOHN LESLIE QUIG, son of William Quig, deceased, formerly of Philadelphia, who is entitled to a small sum of money. Address The Pennsylvania Co. for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, 431 Chestnut St., Phila.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER

in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, $7. Sample to agents, $3.00. Price of Wringer, $7.00. Sample, $4.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE' PA.

ORGANS $30 to $1,000; 2 to 32 Stops. PIANOS $125 up. Paper free. Addres DANIEL F. BEATTY. Washington, N. J.

Pianos--Organs.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN AMERICA. 1st-class instruments, all new, for cash or installments; warranted 6 years. Illustrated catalogues free. Agants wanted. T. LEEDS WATERS, Agt., 28 West 14th st., New York

Price $22.

BABY CABINET ORGAN—NEW STYLE 109—THREE AND A QUARTER OCTAVES, in BLACK WALNUT CASE, decorated with GOLD BRONZE. Length, 30 inches; height, 23 in.; depth, 14 in.

This novel style of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS (ready this month) has sufficient compass and capacity for the performance, with full parts, of Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Songs, and Popular Sacred and Secular Music generally. It retains to a wonderful extent, for an instrument so small, the extraordinary excellence, both as to power and quality of tone, which has given the MASON & HAMLIN Cabinet Organs their great reputation and won for them the HIGHEST DISTINCTIONS at EVERY ONE of the GREAT WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS for THIRTEEN YEARS. EVERY ONE WILL BE FULLY WARRANTED. CASH PRICE $22; on receipt of which it will be shipped as directed. IF ON RECEIPT AND TRIAL IT DOES NOT SATISFY THE PURCHASER, IT MAY BE RETURNED AND THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.

EIGHTY STYLES of Organs are regularly made by the MASON & HAMLIN CO., from the BABY CABINET ORGAN at $22; to large CONCERT ORGANS at $900, and upwards. The great majority are at $100 to $200 each. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS and PRICE LISTS free.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

A Noted Divine says:

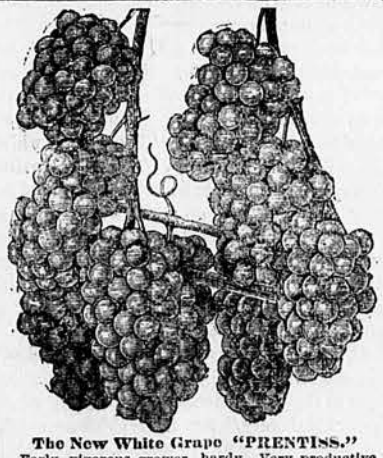
Dr. TUTT:—Dear Sir: For ten years I have been a martyr to Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles. Last Spring your Pills were recommended; I used them. I am now a well man, have good appetite, digestion perfect, regular stools, piles gone, and have gained forty pounds flesh. They are worth their weight in gold
REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.

They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.



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Cooley Creamer

LESS WORK, QUARTER MORE BUTTER, WORTH FROM FIVE TO TEN CENTS PER POUND MORE THAN COMMON, QUALITY ALWAYS THE SAME, HOT OR COLD, NO SOUR MILK OR DIRTY CREAM.

"Would not try to make butter without the Creamer," so say the many who have used the Cramer the past season.

Friends, you can make the dairy business pleasant and profitable by using one of these Creamers.

For Circular, price lists, &c.; send to

J. H. LYMAN,

State Agents, and Dealers in Dairy Goods, Higgins' etc., 263 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Notice.

The firm of A. H. & A. C. Griesa of the Kansas Home Nursery has been dissolved by limitation and consent. The Kansas Home Nursery will be continued by the senior member, who was the founder of it, and has recently located on a new place nearly adjoining the City of Lawrence, where it will be his pleasure to meet all his old and new friends.
A. H. GRIESA,
Lawrence, Kas.

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Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE
VIBRATOR
THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
and Horse-Powers.

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32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and **Complete Steam Outfits** of matchless qualities. Finest **Traction Engines** and **Plain Engines** ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers.

Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers.

7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.

Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

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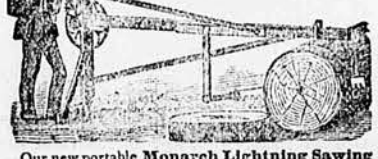
Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Adv'g Bureau, 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine

is warranted to saw a **two-foot log in three minutes,** and **more** cord wood or logs of any size in a day than **two men** can chop or saw the old way. *Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one.*

AGENTS WANTED.—Illustrated circular and terms Free. Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

SAWING MADE EASY.
A boy 16 years old can saw off a 3-foot log in two minutes.



Our new portable **Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine** rivals all others. **$50 cash** will be given to two men who can saw as *fast* and *easy* in the old way, as one boy 16 years old can with this machine. Warranted. Circulars sent Free. Agents wanted.
MONARCH LIGHTNING SAW CO.,
163 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

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DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guineas, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Birds. Eggs in season.

I also offer for sale the A. J. C. C. Herd Register Jersey Bull, Duke of Lawndale No. 2964.
J. M. ANDERSON,
Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

Breeders' Directory.

ELM RUN HERD.—M. & W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Osage Co., Kansas, Breeders of Thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle and Chester White Pigs. Stock for sale.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammond Stock). Bucks for sale, Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices ½ less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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.

Nurserymen's Directory.

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

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERY

offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the west. Agents wanted
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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 2 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists, Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

Dentist.

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

HOGS.

SouthernKansas Swine Farm.

THOROUGHBRED 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, Kansa

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 under six months that took first premium at Kansas City Exposition in 1878, and the sow, boar and litter that took first premium and sweepstakes over all at the meeting of the Lyon County Agricultural Society in 1879. Those pigs are all of my own breeding, and are competent for record, I send out nothing but first-class pigs. All stock warranted, and shipped as ordered on receipt of money. J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas

A. PRESCOTT & CO.,
TOPEKA, KANSAS,
Have on hand
$100,000 TO LOAN
In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security
At 8 and 9 per cent.,
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The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE
Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers to go east. Four Millions Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property.
T. B. SWEET, President.
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THE
Poultry World
(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 chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

SANFORD L. IVES:
Breeder of high class, thoroughbred Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rock fowls. My stock is the *finest* in the west. I won 1st in Lt. Brahma chicks, special for best breeding pen of Lt. Brahmas owned in Kansas, and sweepstakes on best Breeding pen of fowls. 1st on P. Rocks fowls—only exhibiting 7 coops—at the Bismarck Fair. My entire flock of Keefer Plymouth Rock chicks bred form the winners at Bismarck, for sale very cheap. Speak quick! pullets with nice yellow legs, &c., &c. Lt. Brahma chicks at reasonable prices Circulars free, Address Mound City Poultry Yards, Mound City, Linn Co., Kansas.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY,
C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.
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Breeder & Shipper.
EGGS FOR HATCHING
In Season.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

SHEEP.
200 to 500 Breeding Ewes,
wanted. Will pay CASH. Address
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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, 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 bitters, and quack doctors are not received. We accept advertisements only for cash, cannot give space and take pay in trade of any kind. This is business, and it is a just and equitable rule adhered to in the publication of THE FARMER.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked N 6 expire with the next issue. The paper is always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

CLUBS! CLUBS!!

Look at our offer for clnbs. The greatest offer to club agents ever made. Cash and no trade in articles at high prices for work. Every agent who works for the KANSAS FARMER knows that he is working for **Cash!** And every agent gets something.

No Special Authority is needed for a person to form clubs. All that is necessary is to secure the names and remit the money.

In Giving Address, be careful to give the full name of individuals, the Postoffice, County and State, and do not write on the same piece of paper that communications for the FARMER are written on.

Club Lists with necessary instruction sent to those who contemplate getting up clubs.

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.

The Sugar Bill.

The bill we noticed in the last issue of the KANSAS FARMER, as in course of preparation by Mr. Bennyworth, which has for its object the encouragement of the development of the sugar interest from the manufacture of sorgho, has been introduced in the house. The bill provides that a report shall be made to the secretary of the state board of agriculture, of location of works, cost of machinery, number of acres of cane raised, name and variety of same: tons per acre and numbers of tons manufactured into sugar; pounds of sugar and gallons of molasses obtained from each variety per ton; price of sugar sold, etc..

Every owner of a steam sugar factory who has manufactured 5000 pounds of merchantable sugar and upwards, in 1880, having complied with the requirements of the law, shall be entitled to receive a premium from the state for sugar manufactured from the crop of 1880, of one hundred dollars for each one thousand pound of sugar, and half that sum on crop manufactured in 1881. In addition to the premiums to be paid on sugar, which provision is guarded by certain restrictions, the owner of a factory having manufactured at least 5000 pounds of sugar in 1880 shall be entitled to receive a sum equal to ten per cent. of the cost of machinery. This provision restricts the premiums to not more than $1,000 to any one, and the whole amount to be thus appropriated, to $10,000.

The sum of $60,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is appropriated by the bill. Whether the bill will meet with sufficient favor in the legislature to become a law we are unable to say. Some such encouragement to the young sugar interest of the state would go far in developing that degree of interest which is requisite to place an industry of such prospective magnitude on its feet.

While the actual pecuniary aid contemplated from the state by the bill, would go but a little way in defraying the inevitable expense and outlay in establishing the successful manufacture of sugar, one of the most costly of all agricultural industries, the moral effect would probably be worth much more, in drawing the attention of capital to the business, necessary to develop it. A well appointed sugar mill and factory would cost probably $100,000. There is a great risk and heavy outlay to be encountered in making the sorghum crop a staple one of the state. A costly factory and machinery for making sugar must be provided. The cane must be secured, and to make this a reasonable certainty, contracts will have to be entered into with farmers to supply a stipulated number of tons, and on the other hand they must be made secure that they will receive a certain price per ton for the cane before they will expend labor and appropriate land for an extensive crop. If the frost is early, as was the case last fall, large quantities of cane must be lost. There is much to contend with and great outlay to be incurred in establishing cane growing and sugar making in any country, and more risk will necessarily be incurred in a country subject to frost, and where the sugar making season can, in the most favorable of years, and by the most enlightened management of the cane crop, scarcely exceed and seldom reach ninety days; but the industry once permanently established, it is a mine of wealth to any country.

We see no reason why the soil and climate of Kansas, if properly seconded by the enterprise of man, should not yield $50,000,000 worth of sugar annually. Middle and western Kansas has an area equal to the whole of Cuba, with soil and climate adapted to the perfection of sorghum cane, which experience has proven is little if any less rich in sacharine matter than the sugar cane of the tropics. Cuba has a period of six months for the manufacture of her cane. Kansas has half that length of time with an invigorating climate, which permits a third more labor to be performed in a given period of time.

We place before our readers and their representatives the reasonable possibility of building up a productive interest in Kansas that will be a rival to the greatest agricultural industry of the tropics, the world's demand for the product of which can never be supplied, and which is the most lucrative of any one of the great crops which come directly from the soil and is converted by the growers ready for the use of the consumer. What the state shall do in the matter of stimulating and aiding the establishment of such an industry by state bounty, as asked for in the bill, we have nothing to suggest, but leave it to the wisdom of the peoples' representatives and senators assembled at the capitol, to determine.

Gould's Game.

Under this cuption the *Prairie Farmer* of the 22nd has a well considered article on the "situation," which is rapidly taking precedent of all other questions, as it threatens the liberties of the people by a systematic system of taxation which cannot fail to bankrupt the whole nation in a much shorter time than most people realize. If the same giant strides by these powers, the telegraph lines and railroads are allowed to proceed without government interference, at the same pace they have been traveling for the past two years, in ten years 60,000,000 of people who will then compose the population of these United States, will be taxed at the will and pleasure of less than half a dozen men or syndicates. The Atlantic & Pacific telegraph lines which cost one or two millions, is rated in the consolidated concern at $10,000,000 the American Union at $17,000,000, and the Western Union at $53,000;000 in all $80,000,000, upon which the public will be taxed in the shape of charges for service to pay annual dividends of eight or ten per cent. Now the whole equipment of these lines could be replaced by the government for $25,000,000. True, there are patents owned by the companies which have a sentimental value; but this value is created by the government, and the virtue and exclusiveness which it has imparted to these inventions, it can remove as easily as it conferred them.

It is said that Gould intends to worry the bublic so that the government will have to buy him out at his own valuation. He has squeezed already ten or fifteen millions out of the public by the operation, and now, it is said; he desires to palm off on the government eighthty millions of telegraph stock at par, when between two-thirds and three-fourths of it is pure water.

The government now carries parcels by mail at rates that are reasonable and uniform; the government does not seek to make a fortune out of the business nor would it seek to do so if the business were considerably extended. There is no good reason why the rates of freight and lteegraphing should not be fixed and economical as those of postage are now.

In the seventeenth century it was a problem to put down highwaymen; but in these days, those who choose to live by wit and nerve opperate in stocks and manage railroads, They are citizen banditti; their robbery is genteel, but none the less robbery. As individuals they occasionally come to grief; but at the head of a combination of corporate interests they are practically invincible. As the law, that is, the people, suppressed brigandage and piracy in the past, so the law as an expression of the popular will, must put down corporate monopoly and the unlimited aggregation of aggressive and domineering wealth, in the present. If Gould lives long enough he will own the whole country: It will be his by right of conquest, as England belonged to Norman William. In a more barbarous state of society the life of so dangerons a character would be brought to a sudden termination; but in these times the law must be invoked to limit the capabilities of such a man for mischief. All Europe rose up against Napoleon, and if the Uuited States does not rise up against Jay Gould he will fasten on the people a system of taxation and tyrany more grinding and galling than that with which Europe pretended to be threatened by the first Napoleon. What can be done in the premises? Pass the law to regulate the freight chargrs at once, and in time buy out the roads at government valuation.

Such is the situation and the proposed remedy as presented by the *Prairie Farmer*, and the drift of public opinion is very fairly presented in the above extracts.

The First Skirmish.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Munsell, of Morris county, was passed by the house of representatives of the Kansas legislature on Friday last, by a vote of 72 in the affirmative to 28 in the negative. Many of the members being absent on leave, there was a thin house that day:

WHEREAS, During the last half century the railroad system of the United States has become a great and leading power in the development of the commercial, agricultural and economic interests of the country; and

WHEREAS, All experience has shown that wise restraints upon great corporations are not only demanded by the best interests of the corporations themselves, but also by the yet more important and imperative interests of the community, who in their unorganized capacity are powerless without legislation, and to protect themselves against organized capital; and

WHEREAS, These great railroad corporations, following out their natural laws of growth and development, have passed beyond the limits of state lines, and have become in fact, if not in name, national, and are rapidly becoming truly international in their character, and

WHEREAS, The constitution of the United States reserves to congress the exclusive right to regulate inte-state commerce; and

WHEREAS, The old common law code, regulating common carriers, etc., the outgrowth of a totally different state of civilization, is found in fact to be wholly inadequate to the control of this new engine of modern civilization; thereupon

Be it resolved by the house of representatives, the senate concurring, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, in the name of the legislature of the state of Kansas, to ask from the congress of the United States the prompt consideration of this vitally important subject, and for the enactment of such laws as the interests involved seemed to demand.

Resolved, 2d, That the secretary of state be and is hereby instructed to transmit properly certified copies of this preamble and these resolutions to the several members of congress from this state.

The resolutions created a good deal of excited discussion, some of the most earnest members in favor of prompt railroad legislation by the state, taking ground against their passage. After carefully examining their objections as stated in the brief newspaper reports of speeehes on the occasion, and the language of the rosolutions, we are not able to discover that danger to "state sovereignty," which seemed to alarm the opponents of the resolutions. Their reason for objection seemed to be that the preamble, by its recitation, abandoned the right of the state to pass laws looking to the control and regulation of railroad lines within its borders. The preamble certainly recites naked facts, that the railroads "following out their natural laws of growth and development, have passed beyond the limits of state lines." We consider this danger a mere imaginary one. The state's jurisdiction certainly does not extend beyond its own borders, and it is within its power at best to apply but a partial remedy, and to meet the great want there seems to be no power having sufficient jurisdiction to cope with the question save that of the federal government. This fact we believe is generally conceded, and it seems eminently fit that the states should ask the general government to take charge of the business of restraining railroad corporations. We are at a loss to see wherein a joint resolution asking "from the congress of the United States the prompt consideration of this vitally important subject, and for the enactment of such laws as the interests involved seem to demand," threatens to abridge the rights of the state, to afford all the protection in its power to its citizens.

Whe congress enacts such laws it will be time enough to consider waving their right of a partial remedy in favor of a more perfect system which all acknowledge to be beyond the power of state law to reach. In the meantime let our state legislature go ahead and do what it can for the relief of its citizens—they may do a great deal—the same as the powers of the state would be invoked in case of invasion by a foreign enemy, while the governor called upon the federal power for aid. The invasion of the rights of the citizens of a state is the invasion of the rights of the citizens of the United States, and the power of the state must be exercised to protect its citizens to the extent of its ability, and does not forfeit its "sovereignty" to do so because it calls upon the general government for aid in curbing a power that it is not wholly able sufficiently to control, with the means at its command.

These great railroad corporations are a civil power invading the rights of the citizens as thoroughly as a military force, and laying tribute upon them, for which they have no warrant in law or equity. The state can only partially protect its citizens from this invasion, and by every motive of justice and common sense, it is bound to call upon the federal power for a more perfect protection of those inalienable rights of the oppressed.

Another State Alliance.

The secretary of Union Alliance, Tipton, Iowa, has issued a call for the farmers' alliances, granges and farmers' clubs, of Iowa, to assemble at West Liberty, Iowa, February 16th and 17th inst., to organize a state alliance. The ball is moving steadily, and the most intelligent men among the farmers should leave no effort unmade to constantly place before their less fortunate comrades, all the information attainable on the great economic questions which are agitating the country. The village politician and demagogue have worked this field for their own personal profit for a long series of years. It is high time they were pushed aside, and the torchlight harrow of the fall campaign give place to something more sensible and more in the interest of industry, and less in that of the pot-house politician.

"I am a democrat and never split my ticket," says one farmer. "I am a republican, and believe in the great principles of the party which squelched slavery," says his republican neighbor. All right, gentlemen, stick, but ask yourselves and all of your neighbors what laws you and they would like to have the next legislature pass that would aid the farmer to retain a larger share of the wealth he creates, and lighten his taxes, etc. Such laws are not specially democratic or republican, but about all you want legislators and congressmen elected for.

Planting Cottonwood Slips.

A correspondent wishes to know if cottonwood cuttings may be dropped in the bottom of a furrow like potatoes and covered with the plow. We think not. All slips are planted so as to leave one or more buds above ground. If only slips are to be planted, the best and quickest way would, we presume, be that practiced by Mr. Childs in planting strawberry and other small plants. After preparing the ground he runs out straight lines with a wheelbarrow. Having the lines marked out the speediest way to set out the cuttings would be to follow the mark of the wheel and push the slips into the plowed soil with the hand, measuring the desired distance between each by stepping. One of our correspondents practices this mode. The cuttings are all trimmed the proper length and a boy with a pail partially filled with water places as many cuttings in as the pail will conveniently hold and, carrying the pail between the rows, hands out to a planter on each side who pushes the cuttings the required depth into the ground. This is the most expeditious, and probably the best, way to set cuttings.

The Peach.

The article on this subject, in last week's FARMER, was written by Mr. Childs, of Columbus, Cherokee county, author of the articles on Strawberry Culture, which attracted so much attention from the readers of the FARMER. In putting the article in type, the writer's name was accidentally omitted, but most of our readers doubtless recognized the author. A horticulturist, after reading the article, remarked to us that it was worth thousands of dollars to the farmers and horticulturists of Kansas—a statement we believe to be strictly correct. And herein is where the KANSAS FARMER often pays its intelligent and attentive readers a hundred fold on its cost.

That Knife.

Our old friends Maher & Grosh, of Toledo, Ohio, have come to the front again with their famous knives. If you want any other style of knife than the one shown in the cut, write them for their catalogue. They manufacture all styles of knives, except *poor* ones. They have no poor knives for sale; don't make 'em. If you wan't a good pocket knife, and every farmer does, send to Maher & Grosh. If you want a good butcher knife, send for it; they make 'em. If you want a handsome small knife, with temper like a razor, the real old Damascus sword metal, send your money to Maher & Grosh, and the article will come by mail.

Large Fruit Grower.

Mr. Holman is one of the most successful fruit growers in the state. He has eight acres of strawberries alone, 188 varieties of apples, a large orchard of peaches, pears, etc., a large vineyard, and his fruit erop this year was immense. Mr. Holman took premiums to the amount of $121 on fruit at the Bismarck fair. We hope his success in the future will even excel that already gained.—*Leavenworth Press.*

The Time Extended.

An agent suggests an extension of the time for premiums to club agents to the 10th of February, which would allow agents to get in some good work at town elections, and we have adopted his suggestion and will extend the time. We expect to hear a good account from agents in that time.

Thornless Honey Locust.

In answer to a correspondent's inquiry about thornlesss honey locusts, another correspondent says, plant seed from a tree that is thornless, if they can be found and some of the young trees will be thornleas, and by planting the seed from these, a class of thornless trees can be produced,

"Vermought."

The Norman horse "Vermought," the cut of which was published on our first page last week, is the property of E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ill., a fair specimen of the Norman breed, and one of the twenty-nine animals imported by them in July last.

For Sale!

Five hundred bunches of pure Early Amber Sorghum Seed. The seed has been selected with care and is for sale at bottom prices. Address A. Brown, Larned, Kansas.

Our friend Marsh, of the Golden Belt Poultry Yards, is early in the field with offering eggs of his famous Brahma fowls for the early sitting. Those who would improve their flocks at little cost should order a sitting of eggs. The pullets hatched early will commence laying in the fall, and if well cared for continue to give their owner fresh eggs all winter.

The Lyman barb-wire, advertised in another column, is one of the varieties whose popularity warrants the proprietors in continuing its manufacture under license from Washburn, Moen & Co. The farming public is to be congratulated that the Lyman is to continue in the market.

Care of Young Fruit Trees.

Under the above caption I will confine myself mostly to the care of young apple orchards. In the first place, I am satisfied, by an experience of nine years, admitting that to be a short time to obtain the necessary knowledge of the care of a young apple orchard, in which time any one with careful, thorough and full observation, ought to gain sufficient knowledge to enable them to grow successfully a young apple orchard, I have found those who have planted apple orchards on gravelly soil, have finer trees than those that planted on black, rich soil, all having the same care and cultivation. Then, if this be the case, as it is in this part of Kansas, select the highest and poorest soil for your apple orchard. Have the ground well subdued. Dig the holes deep—at least two feet, and at least three feet in diameter, then fill up to the desired depth, so the trees will set about two inches deeper than when standing in the nursery. Lean the trees toward the 3 o'clock sun, say 22 degrees; at least have some one to hold the tree in this position while you throw back enough soil to cover the roots. If the soil is a little dry and crumbly, give the roots of such trees one bucket-full of water that has been standing twenty-four hours in the sun, then gently raise the tree up and down in order that all the small fibres may get saturated. When this is done, then back a little more soil, and pack gently down. Have ready for each tree some oat straw if you have it, if not, some prairie hay, and pack the hay or straw firmly around the tree the full size of the hole dug for the tree, then throw on more soil so as to elevate a little around the tree, and when the trees show signs of growing, put on your top mulching, four feet wide around the trees. Now the young trees are in a fine position to make a good growth. The under mulch acts as a double protection against drouth, besides it holds the trees in the position named—22 degrees, leaning to the 3 o'clock sun.

I obtained the knowledge of this *under*-mulch from an Ohio agent who sold me some as fine pear trees as are in the state of Kansas. The trees I set myself, four years ago, leaning them to the 3 o'clock sun, as the book of instruction advised, and the under-mulch has ever held them in the position that I set them.

Now for the pruning of the head of the trees. The way our nurserymen prune up their trees, in my opinion is injurious to starting the head of the trees the proper height that they should be started in this windy country. A high-trimmed trunk is like a man lifting a heavy weight—the longer the lever the easier the load is lifted; so it is with the tree—the easier it is blown over to the northeast, the position that all of the high-pruned trunks stand in this part of the country. The trees standing in this position are exposed to the 3 o'clock sun, which exerts great power on their trunks, scalding the sap on its upward course, and the consequence is the apple tree borers get into this scalded sap and the trees are ruined. Now, to prevent this destruction of our young apple orchards, get your trees direct from the nursery, with low heads, 18 inches, and not over 2 feet high, and then set as I have directed. Prune to outside buds on south, east, and west; this will greatly help the young trees to hold the young scions in the proper position. Prune to the inside buds on the north side, which will have a strong tendency to hold the limbs on the north side up where they should stand. If the head of the trees are inclined to hang too far over to the northeast, prune the next spring as I have stated, and with low heads and short bodies, the body of your trees will always be shaded, and the borer will pass by, with the knowledge she has, believing the position of the trunk is too cool a situation for her to commence house-keeping in.

Now, readers of the FARMER, if any of you can give a better plan to grow a young apple orchard, do not keep it to yourselves, as we want all the best knowledge on this subject we can get, as the state is in its infancy, or the most of it, the mass of the orchards young, and thousands are yearly commencing this business.

HENRY BUTLER.

140 miles southwest from Topeka.

Two Requests.

I have a piece of brush land which I wish to clear for cultivation. Will some one of the numerous readers of the "Old Reliable" inform me through the columns of the FARMER, at what season of the year, it can be cut off, so as to kill root and branch?

Has any of the readers of the FARMER experimented with the stalks of rice corn, to ascertain if they would not make *sorghum* molasses? M. M. MAXWELL.

[The dry season about Aug. 1st. is the best time to kill bramble, such as briers, by cutting. Deprive any plant of its leaves in summer and it is apt to die.—ED.]

Mrs. Sarah, Ellis, Barton, Harvey Co.—The Mammoth Sunflower will grow wherever corn will.

The KANSAS FAAMER, *Weekly Capital,* and *American Young Folks,* sent one year for $2.50.

S. W. Frisbie, of East Toledo, Ohio, says:—It afforded my son relief, and dispelled all signs of this dread disease, which has afflicted him since childhood. I cheerfully recommend the "Only Lung Pad" to all asthmatic sufferers.—*See Adv.*

Boys's Boots at Cost at Skinner's.

Farm Letters.

SENECA, Nemaha Co., 70 miles north of Topeka, Jan. 1 [illegible] weather in October I may say that winter here has reigned supreme. Neither your correspondent, who has seen seven winters in Kansas, nor the "oldest inhabitant" who has seen three times as many, have experienced a winter in this state where there has been such an unbroken pell of cold weather as we have had the present season. If we get any change it is generally for the worse. Last week, about the time we were beginning to hope for that January thaw, the thermometer got down to 24 degrees below zero. Alas for our fruit prospects! I am afraid that not only will we not have any peaches, but that even the trees will have to be dug up, or else remain as ghastly monuments in the orchard, of "the cold spell of 1881." We hope for the best, and if it should so happen that we lose some of our fruit trees, let us not be discouraged in the work of tree planting. Now is a good time to lay out our work both in regard to the planting of fruit trees and likewise forest trees.

Talking of forest tree planting reminds me that a new favorite has sprung up in our neighbor state, Missouri, called "Tea's Hybrid," a species of catalpa said to be as hardy as the Catalpa Speciosa, and much more beautiful, and is endorsed by Prof. Huseman as the most rapid grower of any of the forest tree kind. He says that it may truly be called "a regal tree." Let the tree lovers who read the KANSAS FARMER, try a few specimens of this tree.

I hope, also, that every farmer in our young state will include in his programme for the spring work, the sowing of a portion of his farm in clover or some of the tame grasses. The introduction of the tame grasses for the purpose of supplying summer pasture and winter fodder, and also for the purpose of enriching our soil, is a matter of prime importance. So firmly do I believe this that, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I will "speak my piece," giving, to the best of my ability, my views on this subject.

I would like to hear from some of your readers who have tried both ways, whether it pays, with corn at 20 cents per bushel, to grind feed for stock. I am feeding about fifteen baskets of ear corn per day to steers; have also been feeding about three baskets of corn per day to milch cows. In the case of the steers I have been dissatisfied, because the corn being so hard, they drop an unusual amount of it on the ground, so much so that the customary number of hogs to pick up the waste, is not enough in my case. Last season some of my neighbors fattened young cattle, steers not quite two years old, with good results, and that too from whole corn. I am feeding a few of this age now, but thus far I am not satisfied with the improvement made.

I have lately purchased a Whitman "Young America" corn and cob grinder. I have been feeding my cows ground feed, corn and cob meal, about three quarts each per day, and the gain in milk is very perceptible. Have also been feeding, during the past week, about five bushels per day of the same kind of feed to the nineteen steers mentioned above, with about one-half of the usual allowance of ear corn. Will state the result at some future time. I find the Whitman mill capable of grinding eight or ten bushels per hour, of rather coarse meal, but it requires the labor of one man and two good horses to do this, hence I asked the question, Does it pay to grind feed? I will say that I think it does, but would gladly hear from others in regard to grinding, and also of the capacity of mills used. GEO. HAY.

Great Distress

is often suddenly experienced from an attack of cramp in the stomach, colic or other painful affections for the relief of which nothing is superior to Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, or Water-Pepper, compounded from the best French brandy, Jamaica ginger, smart-weed, or water-pepper, and anodyne gums. For diarrhea, dysentery, bloody flux, cholera morbus, its warming, soothing astringent and heating properties render it a perfect specific, unsurpassed as an anodyne and stimulating embrocation or liniment. Should be kept in every family. Sold by druggists at fifiy cents.

The KANSAS FARMER, *Weekly Capital*, and *American Young Folks*, sent one year for $2.50.

Buy the Skinner's Best Boot.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an *Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption.* BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES *are certain to give relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat Diseases.* For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. *Public speakers* and *Singers* use them to strengthen the *Voice.* Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Samuel H. Irwin, of Ute Creek, Colfax Co., New Mexico, says: If my wife would quit work as she should at her age (61) she would live years a monument to the magic influence of the "Only Lung Pad."—*See Adv.*

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Good Rubber Boots at Skinner's.

Wool Growers.

Ship your **Wool** to **W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo.** They do an exclusive commission business and *receive* more wool than any *Commission House* in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your *wool.* Commissions liberal. Advances made. *Wool Sacks* free to shippers.

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.

SHEEP.
BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,

Breeders of, and Dealers in

FINE MERINO SHEEP.

FOR SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thoroughbred Rams.
"CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM."
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

CANVASSERS Make from **$25** to **$50** per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & CO., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for Catalogue and terms.

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

NEW CABBAGE—per doz	.50@60
NEW BEETS— " "	40
BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	.15@.18
CHEESE—Per lb	.15
EGGS—Per doz—Fresh	.30
BEANS—Per bu—White Navy	1.90
" Medium	1.75
" Common	1.50
E. R. POTATOES—Per bu	.75
P. B. POTATOES—Per bu	.75
S. POTATOES	1.00
TURNIPS	.40
APPLES	.50@.75

Butchers' Retail.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb	12½
" Round " " "	10
" Roasts " " "	10
" Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb	6
" Hind " " "	7
" By the carcass " " "	6
MUTTON—Chops per lb	10
" Roast " "	10@12½
PORK	7@10
VEAL	12½@15

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave.

HIDES—Green	.06
do No. 2	.05
Green, calf	.07
do frozen	.05
Bull and stag	.04
Dry flint prime	.12
Dry Salted, prime	.10
Dry damaged	5@7
TALLOW	.05
SHEEP SKINS	.25@1 00

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue.

CHICKENS—Live, per doz	$2.50@3.00
PRAIRIE CHICKENS	2.25@2.50
WILD DUCKS—	
MALLARD, per doz	1.75@2.00
TEEL, "	1.00@1.25
SQUIRRELS, "	.60
RABBITS, "	.60
JACK RABBITS "	2.40

Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck.

WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu. No. 2	.80
" Fall No 3	.75
" Fall No 4	.70
CORN — White	.28
" Yellow	.28
" New	.30
OATS — Per bu, new	.30
RYE — Per bu	.50
BARLEY—Per bu	.50

RETAIL.

FLOUR—Per 100 lbs	2.90
" No 2	2.70
" No 3	2.40
" Rye	2.90
CORN MEAL	1.00
CORN CHOP	.75
RYE CHOP	1.25
CORN & OATS	1.00
BRAN	.60
SHORTS	.70

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, cearse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy. 33 to 38c; washed fleece, light, 38 to 40c; washed fleece coarse 31 to 38c; washed fleece, medium, 40 to 42c; Unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.

St. Louis.

Quiet and easy. We quote:
Tub washed—choice 45 to 45c, fair at 44 to 46c, dingy and low 37 to 35c, lamb 42 to 40c, fleece washed at 32 to 34c. Unwashed—choice 28 to 28, inferior at 20c for very poor to 27c for fair, Kansas at 22 to 26c, Texas 23 to 26, merino—light fine at 20 to 22c, heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12½ to 13c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 10c off. Salts: small lot burry unwashed at 22c, 4 sks tub washed at 45 to 46c½.

Markets by Telegraph, January 31.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	101⅝
New 5's	101⅝
New 4½'s registered	112⅜ to 112⅝
Coupons	112⅜ to 112⅝
New 4's registered	113⅛
Coupons	113⅛ to 113¼

SECURITIES.

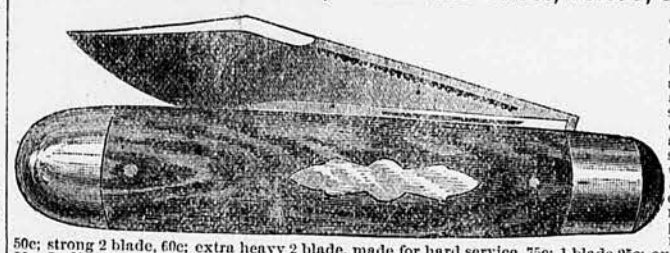
MISSOURI SIXES—$1 08½.
ST. JOE.—$1 07.
PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 128.
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—$1 13.
UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, $1 14.
LAND GRANTS—$1 14¾.
SINKING FUNDS—$1 22⅛.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
WHEAT—Quiet and weak; No. 2 red 97 to 98c; No. 3 spring, 98¾ 97⅞c cash; 98⅞c February; 99¼ Mar.
CORN—Good demand at full prices; 37c cash; 37¼c February; 42¼c May.
OATS—Fairly active and higher; 37½c cash; 37¼c February; 42¼c May.
RYE—Steady and unchanged; 88 to 89c.
BARLEY—Firmer; 1 04.
PORK—Fairly active and higher; 13 30 to 13 35 cash 13 35 to 13 37½ February; 13 52½ to 13 53 March.
LARD—Active, firm and higher; $8 85 cash; $8 87½ to 8 90 February; 8 97½ to 9 00 March.
BULK MEATS—Good demand and higher; shoulders, 4 50; short ribs, 7 65; short clear, 7 35.

Our Knives are Made to Cut and Hold an Edge.

MAHER & GROSH, 34 Maumee Street, Toledo, Ohio,



Warrant every Knife of their brand to be **HAND FORGED** from **Razor Steel** and will replace free any blade proving soft or flawy. The cut shows exact size and style of new knife strong blades, smooth ends to handle, easy in pocket. To introduce them we will mail sample, postpaid, for 75c. Have medium 2 blade knife 50c; strong 2 blade, 60c; extra heavy 2 blade, made for hard service, 75c; 1 blade 25c; extra heavy one blade, 50c; Ladies 1 blade, 25c; 2 blade, 50c; Gents fine 3 blade, $1. **PRUNERS** oil temper and blades tested, $1 00. Oregon Hunting Knife, $1. Cattle Knife, $1. Sample 6 inch Hand Forged Butcher's Knife, by mail postpaid, 50c. **Illustrated List Free. Address as above.**

THE CELEBRATED LYMAN

BARBED WIRE FENCING.

Winner of *Six Prizes in 1880.*

is now fully licensed under all patents and protected by all decisions of the Courts, they having been the first to come forward and pay all damages for patent infringement, thereby protected all who have heretofore sold or used it. The Prices of all wires are now the same, and the best wire is therefore the one to buy. Ask your dealer for it or send for circular. LYMAN MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 28,546 bushels; shipments, 14,226 bushels; in store, 367,311 bushels: market weak and slow; No. 1, 95c; No. 2, 87c bid: No. 3, 81½c.
CORN—Receipts, 6,506 bushels; shipments, 2,821 bushels; in store, 291,024 bushels; market weak and lower; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 2 white mixed, 30½c.
OATS—No. 2, 31c bid; 31½c asked.
EGGS—Market more active, 22 to 23c per dozen.
BUTTER—Market firm at 17 to 18c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 180; shipments, 176; market weak and slow: native steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,411 pounds sold at 4 00 to 4 25; cows, 2 50 to 3 00.
HOGS—Receipts, 1,614; shipments, none; market firmer and 5c higher; sales ranged at $4 35 to 4 75; bulk at 4 50 to 4 60.
SHEEP—Receipts, none since Saturday; shipments to-day, 195; market steady; natives, averaging 96 lbs. sold at 3 60.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
WHEAT—Dull and easy; No. 2 red. 1 02¼ cash and January; 1 03⅜ to 1 03¼ February; 1 06 to 1 05¾ March 1 07 to 1 07⅛ April; 1 08¼ May; No. 3 do, 95c; No. 4 90½c.
CORN—Dull and lower; 40 to 39⅞c cash and January; 39½c February; 39½ to 39⅜c March; 40⅜ to 40¼c May.
OATS—Dull; 31¾ to 32c cash; 33⅜c bid March.
PORK—Higher; 13 25 cash and bid February; 13 40 bid March.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

HOGS—Strong and better! Yorkers and Baltimores, 4 60 to 4 75; packing and Bostons, 4 60 to 5 00; butchers to fancy, 5 00 to 5 20; receipts, 8,800; shipments, 3,400.
CATTLE—Good supply and demand fair; export steers 5 25 to 5 50; good to choice shipping, 4 75 to 5 15 fair to good 4 35 to 4 70; light, 4 00 to 4 25; butchers' steers. 3 00 to 4 00; cows and heifers. 2 50; stockers 2 75 to 3 25; receipts 1,300; shipments, 750.
SHEEP—Supply liberal and movement slow, with downward tendency in prices; receipts 1,400; shipments, none.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]

BREADSTUFFS—Market unchanged.
FLOUR—9s to 12s.
WHEAT—Winter, 9s 9d to 10s 9d; spring, 8s 6d to 9s 9d.
CORN—5s 6d to 5s 6½d.
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—66s.
BEEF—74s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 39s; short clear, 41s.
LARD—Cwt. 46s.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The *Drover's Journal* reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 30,000; shipments, 2,300; good demand, prices advanced 5c; mixed packing, $4 70 to 5 00; light, $4 80 to 5 00; choice heavy, 5 00 to 5 30; closed strong.
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 260; brisk, active, market 10 to 15c higher, no exports here; good to choice shipping, 4 80 to 5 40; common to fair, 3 90 to 4 50; butchers firmer; common to choice, 2 00 to 2 37½; stockers strong, 2 80 to 4 00.
SHEEP—Receipts, 200; shipments, 370, 15 to 20c lower; fair, 4 00 to 4 25.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

HAY—Upland, $23 to 25; second bottom, $21 to 22; bottom hay, $20; Kansas baled, $19 to 20 00.
FLOUR—Colorado, $3 00 to 3 50; Kansas, $3 10 to 3 20. Graham, $3 00 to 3 15.
MEAL—Bolted corn meal, $1 60,
WHEAT—new $2 25 ℔ cwt.
CORN—1 18 to 1 22 ℔ cwt.
OATS—Colorado, $2 00 to 2 10; state, $1 80 to 0 00 ℔ cwt.
BARLEY—2 00 to 2 35 ℔ cwt

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 40c firm; state, 35c.
BUTTER—Ranch, ℔ lb, 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 37c; cooking, 10 to 20c.
ONIONS— — to 4c ℔ lb.
CHICKENS—der doz., old, $4 40 to —; young, 12½c 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.

Pictures.

Agents Make $5 Per Day

Selling the following Picutures

Illustrated Chromo Mottoes,

By mail, 15 cents each; 2 for 25c.; or $1.25 per dozen.

9x11 CHROMOS,

35 cents per dozen by mail, or 30 cents by express, or $2.00 per 100.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. L. Trumbull,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Pictures, Frames, Mouldings and Mirrors, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

TO ENGAGE IN

SHEEP RAISING.

I offer to sell, or lease, for a term of years, my sheep ranch, five miles east of Kinsley, Kansas,

It consists of sixteen hundred acres of railroad lands, extending to the sand hills, affording ample range; a two story frame dwelling; two board sheds, one 30x260 feet, the other 28x38 feet; a convenient dipping apparatus, with capacity for dipping two thousand per day. eight acres enclosed for corrals; stock yard and pasture for bucks; corrals abundantly supplied with pure water; rice corn sufficient for winter's grain, and more than five hundred tons of fodder, raised on the place this past season.

If not sold, would lease the premises, and let the sheep on shares to a responsible man experienced in sheep husbandry.

Immediate possession of dwelling given, and opportunity to put in spring crops, but would prefer not to dispose of the sheep until after shearing.

Shepherd dogs from imported stock for sale at reasonable prices. H. L. NORTON, or G. W. MILNER.

Kinsley; Edwards Co., Kas.

13 ROSES MAILED FREE FOR $1.25 or **36** for **$3.00.** Strong Plants, your choice, labeled, *sent safely by mail to any post-office.* Will bloom all summer in the open ground. *Large assortment of Geraniums and other Flowering Plants* at same price. *New Ger. Leviathan gratis on $3 orders.* **SEEDS** 10 Packets, *Flower* or *Vegetable*, our choice, for **25c.** Quality unsurpassed. Liberal inducements to persons ordering. Catalogue of New Seeds and Plants *free.* INNISFALLEN GREENHOUSES, *Springfield, O.*

FRUIT TREES BY MAIL,—Small Apple, Peach, Cherry Plum, Apricot, Quince, etc., packed to carry safely. Postpaid by mail. Send for prices, etc. CHAS. BLACK & BRO Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N. J.

SEMPLE'S Scotch Sheep Dip,

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts, Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will did 100 sheep. For circulars, address T. SEMPLE, 300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

F. E. MARSH,
GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards.
MANHATTAN, KAS.,

EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAHMAS. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahmas are the very best to cross with your common fowls. Circulars *free,*

SHEPHERD. MARRIED.

Wanted to handle with necessary assistance, 3,000 Sheep. Address, stating wages, to G. SCHRIVER, Newton, Kas.

Hedge Plants.

3,000,000

Hedge Plants at Wholesale and Retail.

BABCOCK & PEYTON,
North Topeka, or Valentia.

SHEPHERD, Greyhound, Scotch. Skye, Bull and Rat Terrier Pups for sale by B. G. Seebach, Peru, Ills, Enclose stamp. Author "Our Dogs, Disease and Treatment."

THE
EDUCATIONIST

A monthly Journal of Education devoted to the interest of the

SCHOOL AND HOME,

and illustrated from time to time with the pictures of eminent educators. Joseph Cook in January and Dr. McCosh in April. It aims to be representative of the progressive spirit of our progressive state.

What Others Say.

Prest. Sweet, of Baker University says: "I am more than pleased with it."
State Superintendent Sheen says, "I am sure you are making it worthy of a hearty support."
Ex-State Superintendent Lemon Says: "Wherever I go I find people pleased with it's bright contents."
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" Prof. Hoss is eminently the right man to conduct such a Journal.—[Stock, Farm and Home Weekly, Kansas City.
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TERMS:

$1 00 a year in advance, which may be sent by mail at our risk. Siugle copy 10 cents.

AGENTS WANTED in every county and city in the state. Send for terms and copy of Journal, enclosing stamp for answer. G. W. HOSS, Editor
Topeka, Kas.

Dr. John Hall's LESSON HELPS

IN THE

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD. By mail, 60c.; in clubs, 55c. per year.
AM. S. S. UNION QUARTERLY, Single copy, 5c.; 20c. per year; 5 copies and over, 15c. each.
THE PRIMARY LESSON PAPER, 10 copies, per year, 75c or 100 copies, $7,50.
THE SCHOLAR'S PAPER. Price same as last.
NEW PICTURE PAPERS:
THE PICTURE WORLD, for little people, single copies, 25c per year; 5 and over, 20c. ach.
THE YOUTH'S WORLD, for boys and girls, one copy, 25c, per year; 5 and over, 20c. each,

American S. S Union.

1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia; New York, Chicago.
Send for Specimens.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS

FOR SALE BY THE

KANSAS FARMER.

[Any of these books will be forwarded, by mail post-paid, on receipt of price.]

Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Am. Farm Book,	$2 50
Allen's (L. F.) American Cattle,	2 50
Allen's (R. L.) American Farm Book,	1 50
Aleen's (L. F.) Rural Architecture,	1 50
Allen,s (R. L.) Diseases of Domestic Animals,	1 00
Amateur Trapper and Trap Makers' Guide, paper, 50c; beards,	75
American Bird Fancier,	30
American Rose Culturist,	30
American Weeds and Useful Plants,	1 75
Barber's Crack Shot,	1 25
Barry's Fruit Garden,	2 50
Bogardus, Field, Cover & Trap Shooting. New ed	2 00
Bommer's Method of Making Manures,	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy,	1 00
Brackett's Farm Talk—paper, 50c; cloth,	75
Breck,s New Book of Flowers,	1 75
Breech-loaders. By Gloam,	1 50
Brill's Farm-Gardening and Seed-Growing,	1 00
Broom Corn and Brooms, paper, 50c; cloth,	75
Brown's Taxidermist's Manual,	1 00
Bruist's Flower-Garden Directory,	1 50
Bruist's Family Kitchen Gardener,	1 00
Burges' American Kennel and Sporting Field,	3 00
Burnham s New Poultry Book,	2 00
Burns' Architectural Drawing Book,	1 00
Burns' Illustrated Drawing Book,	1 00
Burns' Ornamental Drawing Book,	1 00
Butler's Family Aquarium,	75
Caldwell's Agricultural Chemical Analysis,	2 00
Canary Birds. Paper, 50c; cloth,	75
Chorlton's Grape-Grower's Guide	75
Cleveland's Landscape Architecture,	1 50
Coburn's Swine Husbandry,	1 75
Cole's American Fruit Book,	75
Cole's American Veterinarian,	75
Cooked and Cooking Food for Domestic Animals,	20
Cook's Manual of the Apiary,	1 25
Corbett's Poultry Yard and Market: pa.,	50
Dadd's Modern Horse Doctor, 12 mo.,	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 12 mo.,	1 50
Dadd's American Cattle Doctor, 8 vo. cloth,	2 50
Dadd's American Reformed Horse Book, 8 vo, clth	2 50
Dana's Muck Manuel,	1 25
Dead Shot: or, Sportsman's Complete Guide,	1 25
De Voo's Market Assistant,	2 50
Dinks, Mayhew and Hutchinson, on the Dog,	3 00
Downing's Landscape Gardening,	6 50
Dwyer's Horse Book,	2 00
Eastwood on Cranberry,	75
Elliott's Hand Book for Fruit Growers: pa. 60c, clo	1 00
Elliott's Lawn and Shade Trees,	1 00
Enfield's Indian Corn,	1 00
Eveleth's School House Architecture,	4 00
Every Horse Owner's Cyclepaedia,	3 75
Famous Horses of America,	1 50
Field's Pear Culture,	1 25
Flax Cultre. [7 prize Essays by prac. growers,]	30
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Frank Eorester's Fish and Fishing,	2 50
Frank Forester's Manual for Young Sportsmen,	2 00
French's Farm Drainage,	1 50
Fuller's Forest-Tree Culturist,	1 00
Fuller's Grape Culturist,	1 50
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Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist,	1 50
Fulton's Peach Culture,	1 50
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Lyman's Cotton Culture,	1 50
Lewis' Practical Poultry Book,	1 50
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Mohr on the Grape-Vine,	1 00
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Randall's Sheep Husbandry,	1 50
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Literary and Domestic

A Lady on Woman's Rights.

The Literary and Domestic page of the FARMER is the one I am most interested in, and I always find some new ideas and good suggestions there. I have wanted to send it my thoughts on the "Woman's Rights" question but lacked courage. I have no doubt they will be pronounced old fashioned by a great many. I have studied a good deal on this important subject; and my meditations ran something like this:

If we should have the privilege of voting, would our politics be less corrupt? would the people generally be benefitted? I do not think it right for a woman to be treated as though she were a child by any means; and I know that when she competes with man she invariably is the winner. When we read the papers and learn what they have accomplished, we exclaim, Why, what is it she cannot do? I fully approve of her doing all the out door work she can, for it is very healthy and invigorating to mind as well as body. If a man belongs to the grange so should his wife. He should always treat her as a lady, and never by word or deed make her feel she is his inferior, for indeed she is not. But as to voting, that is a privilege I do not want. We often wish for things that do us no good; we don't always know what is best for us.

Wifehood, motherhood, and sisterhood surely are the most sacred places a woman can fill. And women, be true to yourselves and every one about you; be gracious and loving, keep a clean house and a pure heart, and be a good cook for "man cannot live without dining."

In conclusion I will say I would be pleased to hear if any one believes as I do.

J. L. S.

Hesper, Kas.

Woman's Rights.

Having waited a reasonable length of time for some of the sisters to signify their willingness to "buckle on the armor," and rally at the call from the brave Mrs. Willet, and having waited in vain, I am growing feverish to respond.

I want to manifest my desire to "burnish up the rusty weapons." As I own nothing suitable for so glorious a cause, I have been cautiously inspecting my little brother's sword. I find it is tin, and will be nice and light; it is also bright, another thing in my favor. If there is any part of the "armor" I have left out, I rise for information.

I am anxious to be active in the great cause. I think, (Captain Mrs. W.) that we can make a successful campaign of it this year, "being" it is n't *leap year*. We practiced leap year gymnastics at such a rate last year, that many of us can hop upon a stump and declaim our rights without compromising our dignity in the least. If the committee appoint me to such duty, I can only remark, I'll *try*, although something less conspicuous would better suit my retiring nature;—perhaps *flag bearing*—if it is n't windy.

Perhaps the women, as well as the men, need to be set aright in their minds about our rights. I know of some who look with consternation upon the whole matter, thinking it would be "just *horrid*" to go to the polls "with a lot of vulgar men."

Let us have mass meetings for the information of our sisters on these great subjects. Aunt Ann says it would be more to *her* mind it woman could have as much liberty in making laws as in paying taxes.

In conslusion I will not say as the bold men do—"trot out" your tactics; but wave a hurrah! for women's rights! and rights *they will have*. (Marriage rites.)

A. T.

We will tell our fair correspondent and her Aunt Ann, *et. al.*, how the women may become law makers. Knowledge is power. Let them become better informed on all subjects that embrace the business of an active and useful life. They, as a rule, read much more than the men do, but never learn as much about government and the routine business of the world. They are not less capable of understanding and reasoning well—their perceptive faculties are much more acute and active than those of men, but their reading is mainly of a class that does not advance in profitable business knowledge. It is mostly "light literature." The amount of reading that thousands of our women do, if mainly confined to a few useful branches, two or three—would in a few years make them professors and acknowleged authority in the line of their specialties. Their opinions would be eagerly sought and received with respect Most women can, and hundreds do, average two to four hours of the twenty-four in reading. and in a few years with that amount of study of one or two special subjects, they can master almost any branch of knowledge, with the books and sources of information readily and cheaply obtainable. But this precious time is generally wasted in reading novels that seldom leave in the mind a single useful, business idea. They excite the nervous system through the imagination, very similar to the effects produced by alcohol through the veins; the stronger objection being to the alchohol because it being a substance injures the organs of the body. Now, ladies, it you desire to be law givers, read history and law. If you wish to become naturalists, study botany, entomology, etc.; if you have a taste for science select a branch and read up daily everything you can get hold of on the subject, and discard the novels. In two or three years with this systematic course of reading you will be astonished and gratified at the amount of solid information you have gained, and how much your reasoning faculties have improved, and memory has strengthened. And your friends and companions will not be less gratified. Novel reading is the most injurious to a retentive memory of any mental habit that can be adopted.

Prospecting.—No. 4.

I have lately returned from a two months' trip of over five hundred miles through this state, and will give a few of my observations.

Through the south part of this county the country is moderately level with many good farms and fair crops. The soil is generally good but full of flint rock. The hills along Buffalo river, in Seavy county, are among the roughest in the state, but are covered with good timber, and from specimens of copper ore found in them it is probable that ore will some day be mined in paying quantities.

Marshall is rather a good town, and was very quiet on election day. It is a republican stronghold. From there south sandstone predominates, and the soil gets poorer but the timber better. There are great forests of pine and oak trees seventy to eighty feet high in Van Buren county.

Clinton is a very dilapidated town. The county seems to be settled by descendants of Nimrod, as the principal occupation is hunting. Venison was three cents per pound; corn, 60c; apples, $1. A colony of live men might do well to settle in that county, as there is considerable good vacant land.

The town of Searcy, White county, is a substantial business place. The postoffice had a horseshoe nailed over the door to keep out witches. Much of the upland once in cultivation all through the central part of the state, is now worn out and turned to the commons.

Crops are generally poor, except cotton, which is the main dependence, and there is much of it still in the fields.

At Judsonia, near Searcy, is a colony of northern people, mostly engaged in fruit growing for the St. Louis market. A few have made a success with strawberries, early peaches and wild goose plums. This country is considered more unhealthy than the higher lands, but these people looked as well as in any part of the state.

At Austin, in Loanoak county, November 18th, it was 4 degrees below zero, with five inches of snow, and at the same time it ran from 10 to 23 degrees below zero throughout the northern part of the state, with about the same amount of snow. It had been a warm, wet fall with but little frost up to that time. Roses were in bloom, and the leaves of many trees were quite green. The result, I fear, is more disastrous to fruit trees, shrubs, etc., than most are aware. I think there can be but few peaches this year in the central part of the state, and in the northern part most of the peaches will die. Many apple trees, both large and small, are now shriveling up, with the bark black and sour. December 29th it was 15 degrees below zero here; January 7th it was 10 degrees below, and this morning 16. There have been thirteen snows, making a fall, altogether, of about two feet. This is spreading it on a little thick for the sunny south. Some of the natives say it is the Yankees coming south that is the cause of it.

Thirty miles east of Little Rock is a level prairie about ten miles wide and sixty long, free from stone and surrounded with heavy timber. This, at first sight, seems to be the place, *par excellence*, for good farms to be expected, but what is strange, there is scarcely a house on it. The principal reasons are poor soil and scarcity of water. About one hundred northern families have, in the lest seven years, settled along the edge of this prairie, and are doing quite a business shipping hay and raising stock. I learned that they are generally dissatisfied. Stock cattle are very low in that section, but they are in poor condition and feed very high; hay from $7 to $14 per ton, corn from 60 to 80 cents per bushel, and other feed in proportion. Hogs are plenty every where, and this year fat in the woods, and sell from $3 to $3.25 gross.

Little Rock, for show of buildings and business, will compare favorably with Topeka. It forms a great contrast with the surrounding country where very few good farm houses are to be seen. My estimate is that not one-third of the farm houses in this state have a window in them, and as for warmth it is the old story—when it is cold they can't fix them, and when it is warm they don't need them. And one district country school-house to every twenty miles, is a liberal estimate, and then they are generally the merest make-shifts; I only passed one on my entire trip where a school was being taught. But the great number of country stores must be convenient. It seems that about every fifth farmer on a public road tries to be a storekeeper.

Another means of leaching the public travel is toll. The most inconsiderable streams frequently have toll-bridges or ferries on them. There are five tolls from Little Rock to Ft. Smith, amounting, for a team, to $2.40.

It is frequently an accommodation to get a feed for a team at any price, but why a traveler should be compelled to pay double the market price, is not very apparent. At the rate of $30 per ton for hay was charged me at one place, but as I was looking at the country I got along very well.

There is a growing disposition to encourage northern immigration, but my advice to those about to immigrate to this state is, *don't*, but if you do, locate in colonies.

During cotton picking, which is about four months, there is a large demand for labor, at good wages, and there are many places that saw-mills are in demand. There are thousands of acres of heavy forests lying flat that were swept down by the cyclones of the past season, and other thousands deadened to stand there and rot. The best land in the state is the Arkansas river bottoms, but they are held very high.

After a careful study of Ft. Smith and its future prospects, I could not see a second Kansas City in it. Fayetteville is a beautiful place and the best educational point in the state. The five northwest counties raise the best apples, grain, grapes and stock, and there seems to be something genuine about their healthy climate and water. My family's health has improved wonderfully here, but they long to return to Kansas.

C. BISHIR.

Harrison, Boone Co., Kas., Jan. 10th.

Books and Catalogues Received.

Jas. M. Thorburn & Co.'s annual descriptive catalogue of vegetable, grass and flower seeds. They have every standard and improved variety. This is a very large and complete catalogue containing 95 pages. Address above at No. 15 John St., New York.

Plant Seed Company's Descriptive Seed Catalogue and Gardeners' Almanac for 1881. The name of this great seed firm is as familiar as a household word to most western gardeners and farmers. Address of above 812 & 814 North 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Hiram Sibley & Co.'s calalogue of garden, field and flower seeds, bulbs, etc., for 1881, is a splendid catalogue. In addition to the usual very finely executed cuts of plants and flowers, the catalogue contains a couple of handsome colored plates—one of choice flowers, and the other seven varieties of onions, showing the natural tints of these pungent bulbs. The catalogue is sent free to any address, which we believe is the custom with most seedmen.

In connection with the above, the following sketch will prove interesting to the readers of the FARMER:

"The largest farm in the world is the Sullivant farm, Ford county, Illinois, consisting of forty thousand acres. It is owned by Hiram Sibley, Esq., Rochester, N. Y., who is also proprietor of the Howland Island farm of four thousand acres, near Syracuse, N. Y., and about four hundred other farms of various sizes ia that state and the states of Illinois and Michigan. Not only is Mr. Sibley the largest farm owner in the world, but he is also extensively engaged in railroad enterprises, being sole proprietor of a railroad in Tennessee and largest stockholder in three other southern roads. He was for fifteen years president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in the organization of which he was an active mover, and was also contractor for the construction of the Pacific telegraph across the continent. Mr. Sibley is emphatically a self-made man, and though now past seventy years of age, seems as active and full of business as ever. During the past few years he has become very largely interested in the growing and sale of all kinds of seeds, a business which of late years has assumed immense proportions. The firm of Hiram Sibley & Co., Rochester, N. Y., occupy a mammoth eight-story warehouse, and do no small share of the seed trade of the country. The name of Mr. Sibley is sufficient assurance of their undoubted responsibility; and the fact that they raise so large a proportion of their stock on their own grounds, enables them to guaranty its quality."

David Landreth & Son, 21 & 23 South Sixth St., Philadelphaa. This old standard name will make the eyes of every son of the old Keystone state brighten who has left the state of Pennsylvania for the prairies of the west. No better seed are planted than are passed over the counters of this establishment on 6th St. Their price list is as full of practical information on planting and the proper care of vegetables, as the seeds are of vitality.

Colc & Brothers' illustrated catalogue and guide to the flower and vegetable garden, a neat pamphlet of 40 pages, fine print, full of useful hints and instruction to gardener and florist, Pella, Iowa.

Nanz & Neuner, illustrated, descriptive catalogue of seeds, plants and bulbs, Louisville, Ky. In typographical execution this catalogue is among the neatest and most tasty received. The colored plate of the Double White Bouvardia is a beauty. The latitude of Louisville, we should judge, would produce seed that would do well, especially in the southern half of Kansas.

Innisfallen Greenhouse Catalogue, Springfield, Ohio. This establishment is familiar to the readers of the FARMER. Greenhouse gardening belongs to the higher order of the art, and bathed in the warm atmospeere of this nursery, the pets of the floral world are sought. When flowers and bulbs are desired to adorn the window, and delude winter of half its rigors, the greenhouse is sought for its tropical treasures, where the tender and the beautiful are found, which droop and fade when touched by the slightest breath of Jack Frost, and at Innisfallen Greenhouee the visitor may catch at any time a glimpse of the "Gardens of Gull in their bloom," of which Byron sings so charmingly.

D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Michigan. Their catalogue is a gorgeous one, containing 170 pages, and several colored plates of flowers and vegetables, and on the front cover is Flora herself, when the goddess was a little girl, busy pilfering flowers and weaving a nosegay, they called it, when the world was young. Now the bunch she holds is called a bouquet. This catalogue is one of rare beauty and typographical excellence, and would be cheap to any person engaged in gardening, at a dollar, yet it is sent free on application. The reputation of this firm is as wide as the west. The business must be an immense one which can afford to distribute thousands of such books annually. If an agricultural department of any state would print such books for free distribution, the economists would hold up their hands in holy horror at such reckless extravigance.

Vick's Floral Guide, James Vick, Rochester, N. Y. At the bottom of the pile, with this inscription buried in a mass of climbing vines and flowers, we come upon the warm tinted cover of the master's work. We remove our hat in the presence of genius, and repeat the lines of Tom Moore:

"Every humbler altar past,
I now have reached the shrine at last."

For fine art in catalogue making, Vick leads the world. His genius creates while others imitate. There are no more useful books than Vick publishes by the thousands, yearly, for almost nothing. This "*Guide*," of 120 pages, printed on heavy, tinted, super-calendered paper, with a colored flower plate and 600 exquisite illustrations, with descriptions of the best flowers and vegetables and directions for growing them, is sent to any address for ten cents.

Buist's Almanac and Garden Manual for 1881. This old Philadelphia seed house is of standard excellence. Every one who has seen the dead walls about Philadelphia decorated with Buist's immense rosebud, will not soon forget Buist. He prefers the almanac catalogue, and each month has its appropriate work in the garden and flower bed, treated in the book. Buist's seeds are famous for their excellence, and rest on the solid reputation of fifty-three years.

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.

AGENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Phila., Pa.

THREE MONTHS ON TRIAL for 10 cents. THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL, Hagerstown, Md.

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet 10cts. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

50 *Pin-a-4, Chromo, Lily, Lace, Marble*, etc., Cards, in case, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

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

50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow CARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

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

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

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

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

50 *Gold, Figured*, and *Actress* Chromos, 10c. Agent's Sample Book, 25c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct.

50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparent 10c. Stamps taken. W. Moore. Brockport, N. Y.

50 *All Lithographed* Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. *Agts. big Outfit*, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

Agents Wanted. Sells Rapidly. Particulars *free*. CARDS 4S 50 S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n st., Boston, Mass.

For Sale Cheap for Cash.

A first-class Two-horse TREAD MILL POWER suitable for farm use, has been used but little and kept housed, is in good repair, made by O. K. Diedrick & Co., of Albany, N. Y. We intend utilizing water power. Call on or address

C. P. BOLMAR & CO.,
102 Sixth Avenue, Topeka Kansas.

THE COLLEGE OF THE
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Under care of Protestant Episcopal Church, for boarding and day pupils.

From eight to ten teachers in the family. All branches taught—Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and College, French, German, the Classics, Instrumental and Vocal Music, Drawing Painting, etc.

For Boarding Pupils, from $200 to $300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from $5.00 to $20 per session according to grade.

Fall Term will commence September 15th. 1880.

BISHOP VAIL, President.

ELEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages, illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc, in *colors*, and 47 Select Quotations, 15c: Agent's outfit for cards, (over 60 samples), 10c. Davids & Co, Northford Ct.

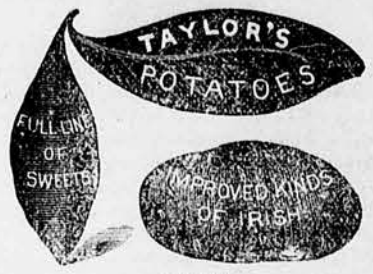
By Universal Accord,

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

160 Acres Land for $1000

New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water, and pasture, four miles from V. Falls. Address CHAS. OSGOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.

SEEDS ILLUSTRATED GARDEN GUIDE, of the best FLOWERS and VEGETABLES, with prices of Seeds, and how to grow them, FREE TO ALL. It will pay to send for it. COLE & BROTHER. Seedsmen, Pella, Iowa.



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Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers without ordering it. It contains five colored plates, 600 engravings, about 200 pages, and full descriptions, prices and directions for planting 1500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. Invaluable to all. Send for it. Address,

D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

My Annual Catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed for 1881, rich in engravings from photographs of the originals, will be sent FREE to all who apply. My old customers need not write for it. I offer one of the largest collections of vegetable seed ever sent out by any seed House in America, a large portion of which were grown on my six seed farms. *Full directions for cultivation on each package.* All seed *warranted to be both fresh and true to name;* so far, that should it prove otherwise, *I will refill the order gratis.* The original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, Phinney's Melon, Marblehead Cabbages, Mexican Corn, and scores of other vegetables, I invite the patronage of all who are anxious to have their seed directly from the the grower, fresh, true, and of the very best strain.

NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass,

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Seeds of every description. Send for Catalogue, mailed free.

SEEDS.

I will give you the best Seeds for the least money of any firm in America or refund. Western Seeds are best. Mine take the lead. Gardeners say they never fail. I used 6000 lbs paper to print 50 000 pretty Catalogues Illustrated with $2 000 worth of of engravings. It beats the world, worth many dollars, FREE. Prices below all. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

Best Seeds cheap pretty Book Free.

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GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS
Fresh and True to Name.

Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas.

MILLET, FLAX SEED,

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SEEDS! PURE Fresh and the Best.

They are home-grown; they have stood the test of years. Try them. Handsomely illustrated Garden Manual, mailed free. BE SURE to send for this before ordering. Market Gardeners write for *Special Price List.*

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SEEDS. BULBS. Quality the Highest. Prices the Lowest! New and liberal club terms, Splendid flower seeds, fresh, prize strains, fine novelties. Gladiolus, Dahlias, etc. Fine bulbs, best varieties true to name. New catalogue free. Send for it.

E. WYMAN, Jr. Rockford, Ills.

Empire Seed House.

PEARCE'S IMPROVED

Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower

FOR SOWING all KINDS of GRAIN and GRASS SEED.

This machine does as much work as 5 men can do by hand, and does *better* work than can be done by any other means whatever No more sowing too much to the left. Agents wanted in every county in the United States. Price $6. Horse Power Seeder, price $30. Send stamp for circular.

We also carry a large stock of fresh, choice Garden and Flower Seeds. Send for catalogue.

GEO. W. BROWN, Western Agent,
142 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Communications.

Onion Raising.

I have seen two or three inquiries in the FARMER, about raising onions in southern Kansas. Three years ago, I lived in Sumner county, Kansas; where I raised a crop of onions from the seed, about forty bushels, and even surprised myself in the quantity as well as the quality. I selected a piece of ground (common upland) that had a crop of potatoes on the year before, that had been mulched with straw, which had been left on the ground. About the middle of March the straw was burned off, and the ground (which was loose by the straw shading it) was plowed deep, harrowed, and marked out with shallow marks, done with a hoe; the marks or drills being eighteen inches apart. In these marks or drills, I sowed seed which had been soaked in warm water for two or three days. The seed were of the Red Wethersfield variety. They came soon, and grew well from the start. I took a table knife, and went among them while very small and stirred the ground around the plants well, while I used the hoe for the space between the rows, and kept it up, not allowing the weeds to get the start. When they were commencing to set I thinned them out, but left enough to crowd each other out of the ground almost. They grew most of them to be as large as the top of a teacup and were finely flavored. Many times before that year, I had planted onion seed but with poor success, and I think that burning the straw off the ground and the early season they were planted was the cause of success. I planted some of the same seed on the the same ground about two weeks later which did not do half so well, though treated the same as the others. I think that the ground shold not be stirred too late, and at the last working should be pulled away from the onions, and afterwards go through and pull the weeds up as they may appear. I may write sometime on the care and cure of onions, after they are raised.

I. B. FOLKS,
Fort Reno, I. T.

Trees for Fence Posts.

As Spring will come and many are contemplating setting hedges, I will say that I condemn the whole from Alpha to Omega. If all of us raised nothing but the Galloway breed of cattle I might retract a little. Would it not be far better for every owner of acres to plant trees along their lines instead of the thorny hedge? Trees will do with some care bestowed on them to make wire fence at least three years sooner than hedge can be used at all. By planting cottonwoods six feet apart, and planting some hard wood tree in between them to come on later, we can use the cottonwood at two or three years old to make a fence by strapping the wire to 2x2 strips, and secure to the young trees, using one piece to staple to about every eighteen feet apart. They will make a good wind break, far better than hedge as I have found out by traveling over a road near one of this kind. The snow does not drift into the highway as it does where the hedges are. The trees make a good shade in summer, and they do not injure crops so much as the hedge. What would be more beautiful in our state than lines of trees? Soon it would have the appearance of a wooded country, and rabbits, weasels, skunks, and such vermin would have no hiding places to come forth from and prey on trees and fowls.

J. C. H. SWARM.

Newton, Kas.

Salt a Remedy for Chinch Bugs.

While visiting a friend in McHenry county, Illinois, two years ago, the conversation turned upon wheat-raising, and he told me his experience in sowing salt. That year he had raised a piece of wheat uninjured where he had sown the salt, but it was destroyed on one corner where the salt gave out. This last summer I wrote to him for the results the past season, and found it very much the same. No bugs were found where the salt had been sown, though it was on corn ground where they had worked the year before, and there was plenty of them in oats adjoining. He is a reliable man, and I have not the least doubt of these statements. The sowing of salt is becoming quite a practice in that section. About two bushels per acre is sown, between the two harrowings. The above results were secured with spring wheat. I do not know the effect with winter wheat, nor the time of application.

Those who undertake the cultivation of rice-corn, must look out for the chinch-bug. I found it very vulnerable to them the past season. Two and a quarter acres produced less than a bushel of seed. We floured some of it by means of a coffee-mill, and it grinds very easily and makes excellent gems.

T. C. MOFFATT.

Clyde, Kansas.

Headache

is so common that some member of nearly every family is affected with it. The cause in most cases is a torpid action of the liver, brought on by debilitating influences & impurities of the stomach. The habitual sick headache peculiar to some persons is permanently cured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator; ordinary head ache, which is only a symptom of deranged stomach and liver is readily cured by a few doses. And let all who suffer from headaches remember that they can be prevented by taking a large dose of the Regulator so soon as their symptoms indicate the coming of an attack.

"I used a bottle of Simmons Liver Regulator when troubled seriously with headache caused by constipation. It produced a favorable result without hindering my regular pursuits in business.
"W. W. WITMER, DesMoines, Iowa."

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 or Ropy 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 live but to 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. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

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(Will send post paid.) Burlington, Vt.

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In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

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VERY EASILY MANAGED,
ECONOMICAL IN FUEL,
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40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

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AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

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With largest milk records in America.

Separate Catalogues of each class of stock with milk record of cows. Denote which is wanted.

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115 West Sixth St.,
KANSAS CITY, - - MO.

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For Introduction into the Public Schools

AT HALF PRICE

It will not pay to patch up an old blackboard when a new one that will last 10 YEARS can be bought for less money. Send for descriptive circular and samples.

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For all kinds of new and second hand text books, maps, charts, slates and all other school supplies at wholesale prices. Address

Western School Supply Agency,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Merino Sheep for Sale.

MASON & WRIGHT of Vergennes, Vt., have just arrived at Emporia, Kas., With 100 head of

Choice Thoroughbred Merino Ewes

selected from some of the best flocks in New York. Sheepmen in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying.

IT IS GOOD — PACKAGE

THE PASTILLE
Prof. Harris' Radical Cure
TradeMark
FOR
NERVOUS DEBILITY

SOLD IN A VIAL

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, viz: Direct Application acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Vesicles, Ducts, and Gland, that are unable to perform their natural functions while this disease pervades the human organism. The use of the Pastille is attended with no pain or inconvenience, and does not interfere with the ordinary pursuits of life; it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the nervous organizations wrecked from vicious habits or excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc., etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring the vital forces, where they have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in this trouble, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat boxes, of three sizes. No. 1, (enough to last a month,) $3; No. 2, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure, unless in severe cases,) $5; No. 3, (lasting over three months, will restore those in the worst condition,) $7. Sent by mail, in plain wrappers. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS.
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PILES fully described with scientific mode of cure. Prof. Harris' illustrated pamphlet sent free on application. HARRIS REMEDY CO., Manf'g Chemists, 8th & Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

THE Book for the Million. On receipt of your address I will mail complete index of the most comprehensive GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER ever sold at the popular price of $1.00. Book contains 536 pages, 100 plate engravings and wood cuts. No mail adult should be without it, as ignorance on subjects treated causes untold misery. MONEY REFUNDED to dissatisfied purchasers. The author is an experienced physician, and the advice given and rules for treatment will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, nervous and physical debility, etc., etc.

Persons suffering from Rupture should send their address, and learn something to their advantage. It is not a truss. Communications strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. BUTTS, 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in on the 38th parallel, the favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil: in

SOUTHWEST KANSAS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

A. S. JOHNSON,
Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co.
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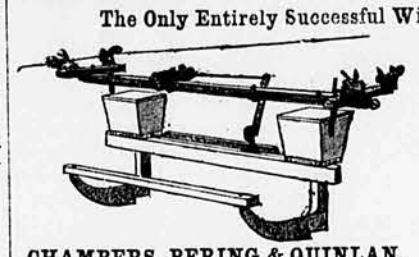
The Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower Ever Invented.



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

Eight years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes Wire Check Rower beyond question; it is taking the lead with dealers and among the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:

Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes.
The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.
The wire is as easy to handle to as a rope.
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Only Double Ring Invented.
CHAMPION HOG RINGER, Rings and Holder.

No sharp points in the flesch to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose.

The Champion Hog Holder speaks for itself in the above cuts,

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose.

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This is the only Single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings which close with the joints together in the flesh, causing it to decay and to keep the hogs nose sore.

Chambers, Bering & Quinlan, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

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To all who have occasion to purchase Seeds,

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can good Vegetables be obtained; yet we see those who exhibit sound sense in most affairs of life, heedlessly purchase seeds of doubtful quality and character. The superior character of LANDRETHS' has been substantiated beyond all question. We therefore invite all who are not already purchasers of Landreths' Seeds to give them a trial. Those remote from Druggists, Grocers and others selling our Seeds, can be supplied by us direct at reasonable prices. Ask your Storekeeper for *Landreths' Seeds in original sealed Packages*, or drop a Postal Card for prices and catalogue to

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And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the

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It is a MARVEL of HEALING and RELIEF,

Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A REVELATION and REVOLUTION in Medicine, Absorption or direct application, as opposed to unsatisfactory internal medicines. Send for our treatise on Kidney troubles, sent free. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, on receipt of price, $2.

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All LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

It DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines.

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Thousands Testify to its Virtues.

You Can be Relieved and Cured.

Don't despair until you have tried this Sensible, Easily Applied and RADICALLY EFFECTUAL Remedy.

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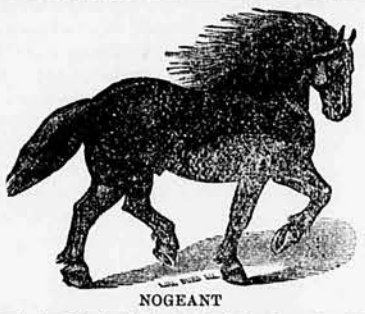
Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent free.



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NEW IMPORTATION

Of 29 choice Normans arrived in July, 1880, the largest importation of Norman stallions, three years old and over, ever made to this country. A number of them are government-approved stallions, and the winners of 11 prizes at leading fairs in France. One of them was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition (or World's Fair) in 1878. Two others were the winners of first prizes at Le Mans, france, in 1880. For one of these stallions we paid the highest price ever paid by American buyers for a Norman Stallion in France, and for this lot of stallions we paid the highest average price. We have now on hand 140 head of choice stallions and mares, for sale on as reasonable terms as the same quality of stock can be had for anywhere in the United States.

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

All imported and native full-blood animals entered for registry in the National Register of Norman Horses.

E. DILLON & CO.,
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Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N. Y.

NORTHERN TEXAS

Offers greater attractions in way of good, cheap lands, healthy country, mild climate, abundance of timber and water than any other section now open to settlement. In it the TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY is now being extended westward over one mile per day, and is now offering for sale at low prices and on easy terms over 4,000,000 acres of land.

For descriptive circulars and maps giving truthful information, address W. H. ABRAMS,
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The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantites; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

VERY CHEAP.

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

GUNS Lowest prices ever known on Breech-Loaders, Rifles, and Revolvers. OUR $15 SHOT-GUN at greatly reduced price. Send stamp for our New Illustrated Catalogue (B) P. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

ASTROLOGY MARTINEZ, THE Great Spanish Seer, will for 25c 3 Cts., with age, height, color of eyes, and lock of hair, send a correct picture of your future husband or wife, psychologically produced, with name, time and place of meeting, and date of marriage. Ask five questions answered for ONLY 50 Cts. Money refunded if not satisfied. Address, PROF. MARTINEZ, 10 Mont'g Place, Boston, Mass.

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AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient article ever offered to housekeepers. Agents meet with greater success than ever. One agent made $192 in 15 days, another $38 in 2 days, another $27 in 1 day. Boxing and Freight Free to Agents. Send for circulars to nearest address. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo

J. A. McLAUGHLIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

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Ammunition, Pistols, Fishing Tackle, Pocket Cutlery Sporting Good, etc. Oriental Powder Company Agency. Guns and Pistols repaired on short notice. No. 231 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas.

Patrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.
KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O.: John F. Willits; Grove City, Jefferson county; L.: Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

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

OFFICE OF LECTURER KANSAS STATE GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, HUMBOLDT, KAS., JAN. 22, 1881.

FELLOW PATRONS:—I met with Economy Grange in Woodson county in secret session on Saturday, January 15th, at 2 o'clock P. M., had a friendly and fraternal talk with them under suggestions for the good of the order. And let me here be distinctly understood that I assume to myself no superiority over my fellow patrons, and wherever I meet you whether around your firesides to share your hospitality, or in your Grange halls, put yourselves to no inconvenience, for such fare is as common among the farmers and patrons of this state is good enough for me.

We were well cared for by the patrons of Woodson county. We had a public meeting in the evening and explained the necessity and objects of the grange to attentive and intelligent audience, and installed the officers of which David Askren is Master and J. W. Augustine, Secretary. We had a pleasant evening, and all seemed cheerful and well satisfied.

And now let me earnestly invite the co-operation of all good patrons to work in your several localities to add strength and permanency to our cause. Make your several granges, schools of instruction, bring your wives, daughters and sons with you and make your meetings social and attractive.

And in conclusion let me solicit the correspondence from patrons who desire public meetings or if there is anything that we can do to assist them, that we may be better prepared to arrange a programme and save expense by arranging several meetings in a county so that our last meeting in each county may be the nearest to our meeting in the next county.

Be careful to give your postoffice, name of railroad and station, the distance from station and means of conveyance to the place you hold your meeting.

Fraternally,
SAML. J. BARNARD.

Farmers Must Do As Others Do.

I saw in a recent copy of the FARMER quite a lengthy article from a lawyer wondering why it was that we farmers did not like to send lawyers to make laws for us and also why the farmers were so down on the lawyers. Well, the fact of the case is, they have made so much *law* that it is hard to learn what the law is.

Let us go back to the *old law* (that we find in the bible) from whence all law has its foundation and that is plain and simple; but the laws now are so full of flaws and tricks, or catches, that when a man is wronged he does not know whether he will get justice or not by applying to the law; and then the way of lawing now is so costly if he should gain the suit he would be the loser in the end. Who is to blame for this? Simply the lawyers. They have got things in this shape to make money by it. Now we are tired of this and want to send men that will make justice law. I have been on a jury myself when I had to decide against justice on account of the law. Let us have *justice* awhile for we are tired of so much so-called law, and there are farmers that are well enough educated to make such laws.

Then there is another thing that we must look after, and that is railroads. While they are a necessitiy, the managers seem to think that we farmers have no say about them whatever. In the first place the United States sold us our lands and they belong to us, and yet we must sometimes have railroads run through them, and they not only seem to think we must not only vote bonds to build these roads, but take just what they see fit to give for our lands; more than that they must have just what they see fit to charge to ship our grain, cattle, hogs, etc., over their roads. There must be laws, or *justics*, made to regulate these matters.

It seems that when it was found out that steam could be used to draw the great loads of freight across the continent, and such a fast way to travel, and the demand so great, not knowing that it would get to be such a monopoly that it is, there was not the provisions made to regulate the railroads as there should have been, but justice is only justice, law or no law. Let us have justice. If men build a pike or a toll bridge they are only allowed so much toll, just enough to keep up repairs and necessary expenses. So it should be with the railroads.

But I see by the papers that in California when the owner of a mine wants to ship his ore they ask him how much does it turn out to the tun and charge him accordingly, some more and some less, just according to the value of the ore—not by weight for transportation. In fact charge all a man can stand in order to work his mine at all.

Now this is the condition of the farmer today. He only gets enough to pay him to stay on his farm and very poor pay at that. They tell us that farming is the most sure business a man can follow. Well, it is sure of one thing, *ragged clothes and plenty of hard labor;* but then admit that it is such a sure way of making a living, we can't lay by but precious little for the business men have figured it down so close, that they know just how much they can get our stock for and keep us on the farm laboring away.

It is astonishing to see how much these men write on *"How to keep boys on the farm."* Just insure them that they will get a fair price for what they raise and *the boys will stay on the farm.* But the way it is now they do not like to put so much money in a farm and the improvements, stock of all kinds, and implements that is needed on a farm, then add taxes to it and you are only ready to begin farming, or as the college term is, you would only be ready for the *commencement.*

In order to succeed as farmers, we must organize. There is no kind of business but has its societies. The miners, merchants; the railroad men, grain speculators and packers. Now these men set their own prices, and why cannot the farmers?

Thoroughly organizing, and let those who are able, throw in and raise a fund to buy of those that are really needful at as small a margin as they can handle the stuff for, and let it be held until a fair price can be realized for our labor.

One thing I want to notice, and that is, these packers and grain dealers set their prices, and you will see in the farmers' papers the prices fixed for months ahead, but these are only blinds, for they have papers of their own, and you will see they are quite different from ours (if you should be lucky enough to get one), the prices are not governed by supply and demand but by speculators.

The wholesale dealers have the commercial standing of all retail dealers; and the retail dealers do, or can have, the standing of their customers.

We must organize, farmers! We must organize, and be on equal footing with the other occupations.

M. WALTMIRE.

Carbondale, Kas.

The Grange in Florida.

The Grange in the southern states seems to be outstripping the western states, and gives indications of a very robust and useful work. From the last address of the Master of the Florida State Grange we make the following extracts;

"The grange came to the relief of the farmer when he had no help, and it has accomplished more good for him and the masses within the last ten years than legislation has done for them in half a century.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

Since the last meeting of our state grange, I have accomplished facilities for placing in the hands of our children school books about one half the usual retail prices, which gives us educational advantages never before attained. This one thing alone, through grange influence is worth thousands of dollars annually to the farmers of every county in our state—and this accomplished without the aid of legislation.

SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE IN OUR SCHOOLS.

I recommend that this body ask the legislature of Florida at its next session to pass an act requiring the elementary principles of scientific agriculture to be taught in our public and common schools. Also, an act to establish an agricultural department in our state adequate to the wants of our farming and industrial pursuits.

CO-OPERATION

among the farmers extends now to every nook and corner of our broad land, and the member who neglects to avail himself of its advantage, does it because he prefers it. Granges in some of our southern states, by certain co-operation, get all the money they need from the banks at 8 per cent. per annum to run their farms. By thus doing, they buy their supplies at lowest cash figures and thereby effect a great saving, which amounts to more than the profits arising on their farms. The farmers of Florida can do so, if they desire, by the proper co-operation. Because they do not do it, is a lack of proper interest in their own profession.

BETTER POLITICAL CONDITION.

In a great many sections of our country the workings and teachings of the grange have molded a better political condition, and has been the means of placing many of our best farmer citizens in influential positions. Its workings in this respect in Texas has been so salutary that to-day not a solitary homestead is under mortgage. Fifty years ago a few ladies in Boston, Mass., said slavery must be abolished in the United States. Thirty-five years afterward it was done. To-day over seven hundred thousand men and women who cultivate our soil say that they demand their share of legislation in congress. A member who we have by our votes sent to the national congress that fails to listen to the appeals made through our petitions, should be regarded as an enemy to our interests, and underserving of our further support, and whenever this is the case; every effort should be made to inform the farmers of the fact that, in the future, they may look to some one else to advocate their claims in that body. Legislation in the interests of corporationss and monopolies has gone so far that the farmer's interest is the pivot upon which the whole machinery turns and is supported.

Discussions in the Grange.

In all discussions in the grange there must be, in order to assure progress, a grouping of facts. Mere talk has none of the commercial value that, properly belongs to a recognized fact. What is wanted in every grange, is that earnest spirit of inquiry which is ever seeking for more light and truth. The business of agriculture is so vast that we can scarcely comprehend its magnitude. There are so many varying circumstances, such as location, soil and season, that it is impossible for all the farmers in any one grange to conform to any one specific rule, yet there is scarcely a grange but has been benefitted as a whole by the discussion in a general way of any one of the many leading farm topics.

It needs no proof to establish the fact that in every live grange a marked improvement in many respects has been brought about as the result of discussions, which ever beget a spirit of inquiry, so essential to rapid progress in farming, as well as other pursuits. Whenever and wherever the members of a grange are imbued with an earnest desire to arrive at the truth, success is but a question of time. In brief one of the special objects in each grange should be to provoke a spirit of inquiry in regard to the principles underlying farming as a business, and to eliminate error from the present practice of the members. Collect and group the facts, for it is in this way only that the most rapid and substantial progress can be made in the present system of farming.—*Grange Bulletin.*

How to Organize an Alliance.

All you have to do is to get six or more farmers beside yourself to agree to form an alliance, then decide upon a name for it, and write the secretary of the state alliance for a charter, giving the name agreed upon and also the names of six or more charter members to be incorporated into the charter.

The charter, together with a copy of constitution, will be sent by return mail for one dollar. On its receipt the alliance organization can be completed by electing officers, adopting by-laws, etc., according to the constitution.

When an organization is completed the names of its officers must be reported to the state secretary at once in order that a register may be kept.

Each member should sign the subordinate alliance constitution.

L. A. MULHOLLAND,
Sec. of State Alliance.

Topeka, Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description f said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year.

Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same.

Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive nor cause it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, also he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray.

If such stray shall be valued at more than ten dollars, i shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive numbers.

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Ju tice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the 'aker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of l charges and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months r-ter the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the take 'dn

At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the takerup may have had, and report the same on their appraisement.

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

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

Strays for the week ending February 2.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

STERR—Taken up by James D Jones of Pawnee tp Dec 22 1880 one brindle steer one year old past marked with a slit in the left ear, valued at $12,50

STEER—Also by the same one white yearling steer, with red ears, marked with an underbit and ever bit in left ear and square crop off the right ear, valued at $12 50

Coffey county—W. H. Throckmorton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Martin Knowles of Pleasant tp, one dark red four year steer branded S on each side and both hips, valued at $28

STEER—Also by the same one red four year steer, some white spots, branded S on both sides and also on each hip, valued at $25

HEIFER—Also by the same one dark red mottled face 2 year old heifer, valued at $12

COLT—Also by the same one dark bay four year old horse colt, stripe on the nose, valued at $50.

STEER—Taken up by H J Gilbert of Star tp one brown and white Indian steer, valued at $12

BULL—Taken up by A B Packer of Burlington tp one 3 year old roan bull. slit in left ear, valued at $15

STEER—Taken up by H C Haffron of Pleasant tp one red and white spotted yearling steer, valued at $15

STEER—Taken up by N S Werts of Burlington tp one roan yearling steer, face partly white, branded D on right hip, valued at $15

Elk county.—Geo. Thompson, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Orris Casson in Wild Cat tp one red roan heifer, one year old, white belly, valued at $12

PONY—Taken up on the 20th day of August 1880 by Cyrus Rogers in Wild Cat tp one brown mare pony, brand on left shoulder and is about 8 or ten yerrs old, valued at $10

Franklin county.—A. H. Sellers, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by J M Davis Jan 4 1881 Lincoln tp, one bull, large frame, thin in flesh. dark red with white on the belly and legs, about half of the tail white, white spot in face, horns so trimmed as to destroy wrinkles, one ear torn as if bitten by a dog, age unknown but very old, and valued at $16

MARE—Taken up by H W Stewart, Hays tp, Dec 23 1880 one sorrel mare, light mane and tail, 3 years old, about 15 hands high, curbs on each hind leg, no marks or brands perceivable, valued at $50

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by M A Williamson Kickapoo tp December 23 1880 one red and white heifer about 3 years old white spot in forehead, white on belly, bush of tail white no marks, valued at $15.

Lyon county—Wm. F. Ewing, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W T Kiser, Reading tp, on the 6th day of January 1881 one bay horse colt a small white spot in forehead, supposed to be two years old, medium size, no marks or brands visible, valued at $25

STEER—Taken up by H J Stratton, Elmendaro tp on the 8th day of January one red yearling steer, crop off the left ear, white face, valued at $10

CALF—Taken up by H J Stratton, Elmendaro tp on the 8th day of January one sucking heifer calf, red and white spotted: no marks or brands, valued at $6

COLT—Taken up by P H Finley, Fremont tp, on the 3d day of January one two year old bay horse colt, white stripe in the face, some white on the right hind foot, no other marks or brands visible, valued at $20,

COLT—Taken up by D W Gibson, Fremont tp on the —th day of January one small bay pony horse colt 8 or 9 months old with small star in forehead and dark feet, valued at $10.

Osage county—Ed. Spaulding, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by B M Peters Dec 31, Burlingame tp one red yearling steer, smooth crop off left ear, and valued at $12

STEER—Taken up by D W Phelan, Fairfax tp Dec 24 one white two year old steer, branded N in a circle, small size valued at $14,

STEER—Taken up by Thos J Griffiths, Aurora tp Nov 13 one dark roan yearling steer, under bit off right ear and an unknown mark on left hip, valued at $12

STEER—Taken up by J B Wats, Agency tp, Dec 26 one 2 year old red steer with white face, red rings around both eyes, a few white spots on body, red tail, valued at $25.

COW—Taken up by C T Brall, Burlingame tp January 9 one spotted cow 11 years old, dark red, and white line back white face, large horns, valued at $18.

Shawnee county—J. Lee Knight, clerk.

STEER—Taken up January 5th by Chas Stair of Soldier tp one two years old, line back, white belly and red sides mixed with white hairs, or a red roan, no brands seen, valued at $20

COW—Taken up Dec 23 by Robt S Gabby of Rossville tp one pale red cow three years old, split in right ear and under bit out of left ear, some white about flank and belly, no brands visible, valued at $15.

Wabaunsee county—T. N. Watts, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by B M Shunate in Wilmington tp Jan 5 one iron grey mare two years old, no marks or brands, valued at $30

MARE—Taken up by K A Kaufman, Alma tp January 3d one sorrel mare four years old, white star in forehead, brand ed W E, valued at $35.

MARE—Taken up by Chas Weaver, Alma tp, January 6th one bright bay pony mare, one white hind foot, star in forehead, supposed to be 7 years old, valued at $30.

COLT—Also by the same at the same time one horse colt two years old, color bright bay, one hind foot white, valued at $20.

Strays for the week ending January 26,

Anderson county—Thos. W. Foster, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Henry Brummel, Putnam tp Nov 20 1880 one red cow 3 years old, white face and nose and valued at $12 00.

STEER—Taken up by A Peters, Putnam tp Nov 19 1880 one red two year old steer, white in forehead and end of tail white, valued at $20.

STEER—Also by the same one red yearling steer, no marks or brands, valued at $12.

STEER—Taken up by John McGluichey, Reeder tp, Nov 2 1880 one dark red two year old steer, small size, white rump and tail, branded U on right hip' under slop off each ear, valued at $12.

FILLEY—Taken up by John Sutton' Walker tp. Dec 2 1880 one light bay filley, 2 years old, medium size, and valued at $30.

COLT—Taken up by Thos Dykes, Walker tp, Dec 22 1880 one strawberry roan horse colt one year old, valued at $25.

COLT—Also by the same one brown horse colt one year old, hind feet and left fore foot white, star in forehead. valued at $18.

COLT—One bay horse colt one year old, star in forehead, valued at $18.

Barton county—Ira D. Brougher. clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J L Clemens, Wheatland tp on the 7th day of December 1880 one dark cream colored steer, white face, slim upright horns, branded X on right hip.

SSEER—Also by the same one dark brindle cream colored steer, white spot on lower part of side, heavy broad horns, with a U representing a horse shoe branded on left hip.

Bourbon county—L. B. Welch, clerk.

FILLEY—Taken up by R M Griffith' Marion tp Dec 20 1880 one black mare with white spot in forehead, two years old last spring.

STEER—Taken up by D F Coon of Mill Creek tp Dec 25 1880 one red and white yearling steer, swallow fork in the right ear and under bit in the left, no other marks or brands.

Brown county—John E. Moon, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John A Dowell Dec 13 1880, Robinson tp one bay mare about 3 years old, white on left hind foot near hoof, valued at $35.

HEIFER—Taken up by Saml Nyfiler of Powhattan tp November 25 1880, one heifer supposed to be one and a half years old, no marks or brands, valued at $12.

COLT—Taken up by E A Turner of Powhattan tp Nov 20 1880 one black horse colt supposed to be two years old. blind in one eye, a few white hairs on the forehead, and valued at $20.

HEIFER—Taken up by John Moser of Hiawatha tp Dec 18 1880 one red heifer about 18 months old, valued at $11.

PONY—Taken up by John Barnum of Hiawatha tp one block mare pony 7 years old, taken up January 1 1881, valued at $20.

STEER—Taken up by Michael Spaight of Washington tp January 1 1881, 1 red and white steer one year old past, valued at $12.

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk.

MARE—Taken up on the 28th day of Oct 1880 by John Eldridge of Lawrence one mare mule 14½ hands high color bay, scar on hind leg. 6 or 7 years old, valued at $40.

Morris county—A. Moser, Jr.. clerk

MULE—Taken up by Wm Easher in Valley tp one brown mare mule about 15 hands high, some harness marks valued at $40.

PONY—Also by the same one brown mare pony about 13 hands, saddle marks, valued at $20.

MARE—Taken up by James Faulconer in Valley tp on the 25th day of November 1880 one bright bay mare, bald face, about 16 hands high' both hind pastern joints enlarged collar mark on point of right shoulder, about 10 years old valued at $30.

MARE—Taken up by Fred F Chase Valley tp, on the 18th day of December 1880 one light sorrel mare 3 years old, white star in forehead, hind foot white, saddle marks, and valued at $40.

MULE—Taken up by J W Galbraith in Diamond Valley tp on the 22d day of December 1880 one black mare mule one year old, very small.

MULE—Also be the same one gray horse mule one year old, very small.

The two above strrys valued at $50.

Russell county—C. M. Harshbarger, clerk.

STEER Taken up by David Phillips, Plymouth tp Dec 1 1880 one red brindle steer 3 years old, branded on left hip an unknown brand, valued at $20.

STEER—Also by same at same time and place one cherry red steer two years old branded on left hip with an unknown brand, valued at $15.

State Stray Record.

Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified. Correspondence with all losers of stock solicited.

Read This.

Every farmer needs *Purdy's Fruit Recorder* to teach him how to grow small fruits and all kinds of garden plants; and he also wants a package of small fruit or berry plants of choice varieties and that he is *sure* will be just what are promised. Purdy in this branch of business is the standard authority of the United States. What he sends out may be relied upon to be genuine. In ordering give No. of package desired, and the plants in that package will be sent you.

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4. Six plants of the hardiest and most prolific red raspberry grown—Thwack, Turner or Brandywine; or two of each.

5. Six plants of the hardiest and most prolific blackberry—Taylor's Prolific and Snyder; or three of each.

6. Two strong grapevines of any of the following: Concord, Hartford, Ives, Isabella, Catawba, or Rogers' 4 or 15 or 19; or *one* vine of the Worden's Seedling—similar to the Concord every way, but two weeks earlier.

7. Two strong, well rooted Roses—most beautiful and hardy sorts.

8. One Hallenna Honeysuckle—the most beautiful sort grown, having a mass of flowers, white and yellow, for six to eight weeks in the spring, and filling the air with its delicious perfume and holding its green foliage until spring, thus making it a splendid screen,

9. One pound of the Grange potato—one of the most productive and finest sorts grown.

10. Ten papers choicest Flower Seed, that all responsible seedsmen charge $1 00 for,

11. One back bound volume of "Purdy's Fruit Recorder."

12. "Purdy's (64-page) Small Fruit Instructor," which tells how to plant and grow all kinds of small fruits' plans for drying houses, hot beds and green houses, illustrated with valuable drawings on nearly every page.

The "Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener" is a 16 page monthly paper, *exclusivly* confined to the subjects of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is edited and managed by A. M. Purdy, a life long, practical grower.

Thus for the sum of $2 00, you get this valuable fruit and flower paper; with the KANSAS FARMER, and *one* of the above numbers, post paid. The prize number must be ordered at the same time the papers are subscribed for. A specimen copy of the "Recorder" may be obtained by addressing A. M. Purdy, Palmyra, N. Y., and a free specimen copy of the KANSAS FARMER, can be obtained by addressing KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas.

E. E. EWING, Proprietor.

P. S. Club agents can make use of the above offer in securing names for their clubs, and the FARMER will be credited to their lists.

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