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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

An Entertaining Letter from Samuel Stoner.

In reply to a number of communications received asking for information in reference to San Diego and southern California, I will answer through the FARMER, and say the public is often misled with regard to a new country by accounts of tourists whose vision was dazzled by its beauties or clouded by prevailing shadows during a visit of only a few inauspicious days. The picture drawn is seldom accurate, but is usually heightened and warmed by the glow of generous gratitude to its people, or is clouded and made cold and barren by unfavorable influences affecting the author's mind. Other false pictures are sometimes drawn by jealous and adversely interested parties, many of whom have never seen and are profoundly ignorant of the object of their jealousy.

In assuming a correspondence there is much to mention which we cannot, as it would be liable to burden your space unduly. We could make statements of facts, as they exist, which would have a tendency to turn many faces still farther westward, but to such we say, Don't be too anxious to make a change; be content with your lot, for it must be remembered that the good Lord, in making up this globe for habitation, did not throw all the good things together in one place. But we must admit that he did distribute them with a lavish hand on this, the southwest corner of Uncle Sam's farm.

We will first notice the marked contrast in climate. While we hear of the mercury being marked from ten to twenty degrees below zero in Kansas and the eastern states, here we could write in our shirt sleeves in a room without fire, and the vegetable wagons were passing around at all times with all kinds of vegetables, just fresh out of the garden, sometimes including strawberries. Just think—peas, beans, potatoes and corn coming up in January and December; without even a frost-bite to mar the beauty and loveliness of the many flowers, vines and rare plantings which so adorn the deoryards of San Diego. December here is truly as pleasant as May. From November to March it rains about as frequently as it does in Kansas in May and June, with this exception, there is no thunder, lightning, or hard wind storms. The balance of the season, or in the summer months, it does not rain at all; they have to depend wholly on irrigation. An abundance of water is reached in wells from 15 to 150 feet deep, which usually afford enough to irrigate a few acres only. Summers cool and pleasant; can wear the same clothing the year through. Velocity of the wind at night and in the morning to about 9 o'clock, from 2 to 4 miles an hour, and from 9 a. m. to about 4 p. m. about 10 miles an hour, just sufficient to put the many windmills in motion and to work, to raise water in large tanks, so essential for irrigation.

It may seem strange to your readers, but it is nevertheless true, when the mercury marked 20 degrees below zero in Kansas it stood here at 57 degrees above, and I am to-day, January 31st, writing in my shirt-sleeves with the doors open and thermometer standing at 67 degrees. It naturally would occur to many that it must be correspondingly hot in the summer months, but just the reverse is the case. In the middle of the day in July and August, there is a balmy sea breeze which tempers the heat with the mercury ranging at about 60 to 75 degrees. Such is the climate of San Diego, which we have every reason to believe is the most equable in the world; besides, it is remarkably healthy, also.

As to real estate, it is held at high prices, as the inhabitants have great faith in the future of their city and bay. They claim that San Diego harbor is one of the best and safest in the world. The railroad companies, however, own most of the lands fronting on the bay. The A., T. & S. F. own seven miles of bay front, including about 43,000 acres of the best land in the county, all of which is withheld from market. They rather slipped in ahead of the Texas & Southern Pacific, and secured the lion's share. They are now at work here grading their branch to San Bernardino, to intersect the 35th parallel. Perhaps twelve months will intervene before it will be completed.

This point is reached by stage from Los An-

geles, 125 miles, or by steamer from Wilmington, 85 miles, on the Pacific ocean, which is usually smooth sailing. SAM'L STONER.

Alfalfa Clover.

I receive a great many cards of inquiry about alfalfa clover and now with permission I will give such information as I possess through the FARMER.

So far as my observation goes, and from such information as I glean from farmers who have had experience in growing, I am led to believe that this will prove to be the most valuable of all our clovers or grasses for Kansas. The habit of the plant is to thrust itself deep down into the earth to get moisture, and it will not stop until its sub-terminal roots find moisture enough to supply it through a pretracted drouth.

For the Kaw and Arkansas valleys, indeed, for all the river valleys of our state, where there is an alluvial, or a sandy soil, down to the depth of the river water level, this clover

Twenty to twenty-five pounds should be sown to the acre. Not much can be expected from the sowing the first year. One cutting—perhaps two, yielding one to two tons per acre. It should be cut when in blossom. Seed can be procured after second cutting, but ought always to be secured before any early autumnal frosts, as the seed can be destroyed by a light frost.

It is usually cured the same as other hay, and should be securely stacked as soon as cured.

For pasturing, the alfalfa has probably no equal, by reason of its roots going so deep for sustenance. It grows vigorously and soon replenishes a meadow made barren by pasturing, and while the blossom is tender to frosts, the stem affords good pasturage till late in the season.

S. H. DOWNS.

Topeka, Kas.

How to Cure Scab.

For those needing information in regard to sheep-dips, I will say that for the cure of scab, I can, after a satisfactory trial, recommend W.

the writer does not state that the past two seasons have been other than average seasons for grass in that state. The "authentic information" of which he speaks probably came from that part of the state in which he spent his early days, viz: the Western Reserve—a part of the state particularly noted for its luxuriant grass. More than half a century ago when the first settlements were being made on the Reserve, as soon as the heavy forests were cut away, white clover and blue grass (here called June grass) took immediate and undisputed possession of the soil, and no amount of "close pasturing" (against which he particularly cautions his brother Kansas farmers) has never eradicated or even apparently thinned it, and we do pasture close here, with sheep too. We don't think cattle eat close, but sheep understand getting right down to the true inwardness of vegetation.

Again, he starts out with the assertion that in the eastern part of the state, unless especially protected, the native grasses have been eaten out and so far destroyed as to become of little

the females. Let the supervisor make a sworn list of all persons subject to such fine, and make it the duty of the road overseer to see that the fines are paid. We want a law that will be enforced, one that will benefit the greatest number, and to the interest of all to see that it is enforced.

We ought to have pay for our sheep that are killed by dogs, but how would we get it, if such were the law, without having a coroner, and more trouble and expense to prove that dogs killed them than they are worth.

We need another law compelling each county to pay a reward of fifty dollars for each horse-thief, and pay cost of returning the horse when found. Fifty dollars county reward will go farther than \$150 individual reward, because the officers know they will get it. Horse-thieves steal most from those who are unable to follow them or pay a reward.

Ft. Scott, Kas.

N. CHASE.

A Strong Letter.

This has been a very cold winter. A large quantity of snow has fallen. Ground froze about November 12th and remained frozen until a few days ago. Frost is now out of the ground. Ground is wet and in good condition for wheat and hard on the chinch bug which we had last year by the millions. The wheat is all right unless it is some very late sown fields. The peach buds were killed by the excessive and long continued cold.

Stock is doing well generally. If stock in this state does not pay there is something radically wrong in the treatment they receive.

Corn, 20c to 25c; pork, gross, from \$3.50 to \$4; hay, good, \$4.00 to \$5; millet, \$6. Feed is getting scarce.

Every one is watching the action of the legislature to see what it will do. We do not look for any law in relation to fixing freight rates on the railroads. The railroads have got the governor and about all the other state officers on their side, besides nearly every editor, prominent lawyer and business man ride on passes. In order to make up the loss on those dead-heads it is necessary to make it off of the common herd of humanity, such as the farmer, laborer, and those doing a small but honest business in the mercantile trade.

The railroad companies care not what a man says; it is what he does they look at. As soon as a law-maker accepts a pass, they have him—it is a bribe. We want the KANSAS FARMER to publish the names of every legislator who refuses to do his duty in all matters for the greatest good to the greatest number. If you publish their names then every grange, alliance and farmers' club can have a list of our enemies and spot them should they again ask for our votes. The granges and alliances of each county should keep a list of those who attended the farmers' convention and betrayed the interests which they were sent to represent. Ten years ago such a convention would have been impossible. Everything goes to show the good work done by education in the grange in the last few years. Keep up the racket and the time will come when we will be free.

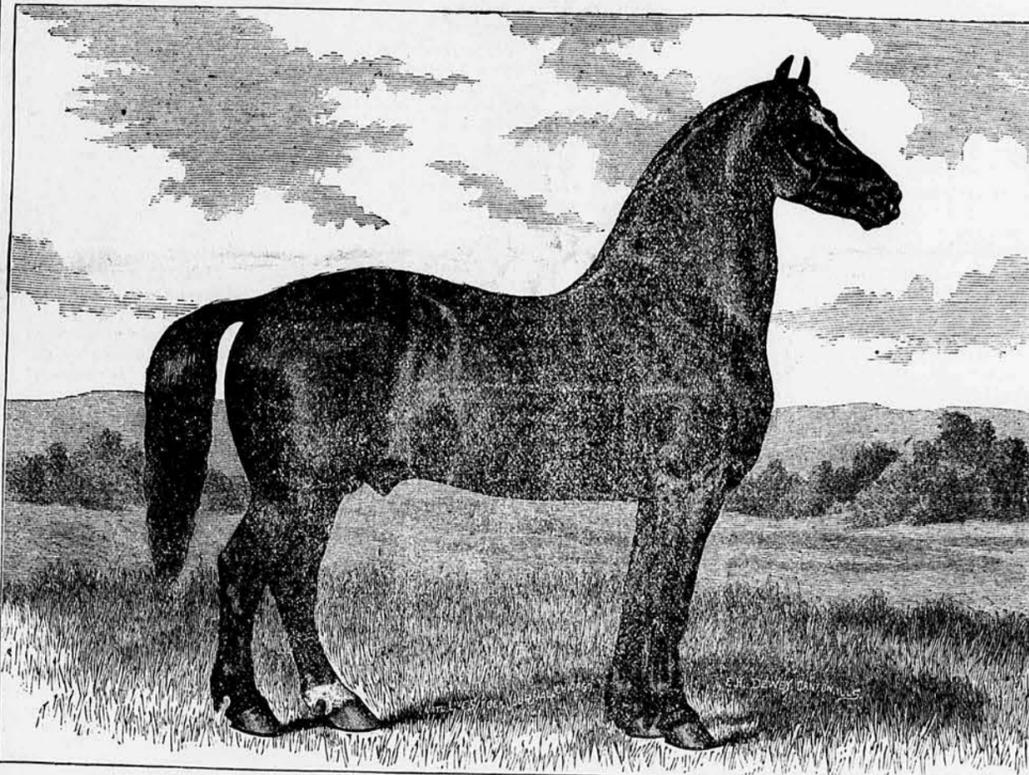
It rained nearly all night Saturday night and snowed all day yesterday, (Sunday). Ground very wet; Arkansas river very high, and ice gorges swept the bridge, here, away, and the bridges spanning the river at Sterling and Hutchinson. The latter has not been confirmed.

W. F. HENDRY.

Nickerson, Reno Co., Kansas, Feb. 7th.

FENWICK, KANSAS, 100 miles northwest of Topeka, Jan. 31, 1881.—In answer to Mr. J. Worth, of Belle Meade, 290 miles southwest.—In regard to cutting Cottonwood slips for planting, I have obtained good results by cutting from trees when the buds were swelled considerably and planting immediately. Some tell me they prefer the buds to be bursting, but as the young roots start between the bark and wood I think a long, slanting cut gives more room for the formation of roots than to cut the sets off square at the end, and a short, slanting cut from the opposite side helps to hinder the bark from starting when being pushed into the earth. My favorite mode of planting is about the same distance apart as corn. I have noticed some nice groves where the limbs of Cottonwoods were strewn in the furrow whilst plowing in early spring, and simply turned under by the plow, being cut from the tree the same day. I find that trimming young Cottonwoods the first few years makes them top-heavy and injures the tree, in my estimation.

D. DORAN.



PERCHERON STALLION, "FONTE NOY."
One of the 140 Imported in 1880 by M. W. DUNHAM, Esq., Wayne, DuPage Co. Illinois.

is well suited. Its roots will go to the water and fortify it against the severest drouth.

For our uplands also, it is an invaluable plant. Its roots will go deep into the moist clay sub-soil, and nothing short of a drouth which completely bakes the sub-soil, will wither and destroy it.

It is now grown extensively on the uplands throughout the dry regions of Utah, where they make three to four cuttings during the year, getting from three to six tons of hay to an acre. The hay can be fed to horses or cattle without stint, being no more hurtful than timothy hay, and is superior to red clover for hog pasture.

We desire to point out what we deem to be two mistakes in sowing seed as an experiment, as most of our farmers try only a little to experiment with it.

First, "Sowing in the fall or too early in the spring." The young plant does not like cold weather. The first year it is easily killed by frost. Sowing in the fall does not give the plant time enough to get its roots below the frost line, and sown too early in the spring, a frost may come after it has made a little growth and destroy it. After the first year it is safe from frost. The first year is a strong root growth which will put it beyond the injurious effects of frost. The first of May is early enough to sow the seed.

Second, Sowing the seed too scattering. The seed being at present very costly, is a temptation to make it cover a large piece of ground; the result is a coarse stalk if sown for feed, and if sown for seed, the best results are destroyed by weeds.

The seed is twice as large as red clover.

M. Ladd's Extra-Strength Tobacco Sheep-Dip, manufactured at St. Louis, Mo., composed of strong leaf tobacco and sulphur, costing five cents per pound. Will cost, for material in dipping, about three cents per head.

It is my opinion that sheep affected with scab can be more readily cured at an advanced stage of the disease than directly after shearing, as the fleece will retain the dip longer than otherwise, and that sheep after dipping should be closely shined at night to prevent the sudden closing of the pores of the skin. Soft water should be used in dipping, and sheep should be dipped at an interval of three days.

In dipping I used a vat six feet long, eighteen inches wide, and three feet deep, with exit, and sloping with dripping platform. Held sheep in vat, with back downwards, about two minutes, then let sink to bottom, and in struggling to turn around they would stretch secretions of skin. Rubbed sores with dry sulphur.

H. W. RHODES.

Rhodes, Dickinson Co., Feb. 8th.

What an Ohio Man Thinks About Grasses in Kansas.

In the FARMER of February 21 appears an article entitled "Tame Grasses in Kansas," in which occurs this statement: "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."

Now the impression conveyed by the above paragraph is that Kansas is better adapted to the production of tame grass than Ohio, for

value for pasture. If the hardy, native grasses can't stand pasturing, how does he ever expect tame grass to survive even less severe treatment? We have plenty of permanent pasture here on the reserve that has been pastured for forty years and is just as good now as ever.

It is an established fact in agriculture that no land is so good for grass as a good, strong, tenacious clay—a soil which not even the most sanguine Kansas man claims or will admit for his state.

In conclusion, I believe that had the writer of the article alluded to, reflected a little, he would never have compared Kansas to Ohio as a grass-producing state. On the farm adjoining the old homestead where he spent twenty-five years of his useful life, and right in front of the old paternal domicile, lies forty acres nearly all of which has been in pasture for as many years with not the least sign of deterioration; but then he has lived in Kansas fifteen years, and is so imbued with faith, hope and charity for his adopted state, that the virtues of his native state sink into insignificance.

E. P. SNYDER.

Havana, Huron Co., Ohio, Feb. 8th.

Dogs.

I wish you would tell our legislators that it is about time we had a dog law. I think they ought to declare the dogs a nuisance, and pass a law making it a misdemeanor for any one to keep a dog, and compelling all persons keeping or harboring for five days or more in any one year, a dog six weeks old or over, to pay \$1.50, or perform one day's work on the public highway for each dog, and double the amount for

The Farm and Stock.

About Some English Horses.

ENGLISH DRAFT HORSES.

The most distinct type or breed of English draft horse is the Suffolk, deriving its name from their native county of Suffolk. Some have been imported to the United States and Canada. They are nearly all of a chestnut color, various shades being allowable; and are not so large as Clydesdales, but to many are more attractive, one reason being the absence of the coating of long hair on their legs. They are smooth, well rounded, symmetrical, good pullers, of gentle disposition and are easily kept. Their action is in many cases dull and sluggish, and criticism is attracted by the roundness of their leg bones and frequent defects in their feet.

Formerly the Black Cart breed was the most noted, but it is not now so prominent and an attempt is being made in England to secure the general use of the name "Shire" for the new leading class of heavy horses; they are frequently called cart horses, and at agricultural shows are exhibited simply as "Agricultural Horses." The fashionable type in England at present is a horse of great size, larger than the Clydesdales, preferably of a bay or chestnut color; with large head, large, arched neck, shoulders rather upright, back short, with well rounded body; hind-quarters full, and round behind; legs large and the lower part coated with long hair; eyes not full or very prominent, and the action fairly good for horses of such great size.

Another type of horses, some of which have been imported to the United States and denominated English Draft, are found in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and Norfolk. They are lighter than the Shire or cart horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 pounds, have more activity and are preferred by many for American uses to the larger horses. Other types, sometimes spoken of as English draft horses are in their native country called "Dray" and sometimes "Truck" horses, but can hardly be designated as a breed. The recent establishment of stud-books for the Shire and also Suffolk breeds will doubtless be the means of securing more care in selection and breeding, together with a greater uniformity in the type of horses bearing those names.

THE CLEVELAND BAY.

This breed takes its name from the district in North Yorkshire, England, and the bay color which predominates among its horses. It was produced by crossing Thoroughbred or part-bred stallions on the best native mares in the district and was at one time the most popular breed of coach horses in England. A few of them are being imported to America, and wherever introduced attract unusual attention as a fine type of carriage horses with very superior style and showy action, commanding high appreciation by the most experienced horsemen. They are usually about sixteen hands high, of a bright bay color, or sometimes brown, and frequently with black points. They have neat heads, well set on clean and finely curved necks; well rounded bodies, good quarters and excellent legs and feet. As yet they have not been generally introduced into any state and have made but slight impression on the horse stock of the country. Some stallions of this breed would be a great acquisition to the horse stock of this state, and we hope some of our public spirited horsemen may feel encouraged to introduce them.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

An outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England has resulted in an order in council, which places such restrictions on the movement and exhibition of cattle that practically half the cattle trade of the kingdom is under embargo. English papers offer congratulations that the Christmas stuffing was over before this new misfortune occurred, but like good feeders as they are, they deplore the rise in beef that is sure to ensue. When England is out of the question herself, she does not always disbelieve in low diet. For instance, Beaconsfield has remarked in his surprisingly easy way, "That a famine in Ireland is not the worst thing that could happen that troublesome island." The Indian tiger may be brought to subjection by small diet and the iron rod. But inattention and backshot to the Irish only acts as a leaven that produces extraordinary goings-on, truly awful to John Bull, who personally would like to enjoy uninterrupted the contentment that is influenced by his own well-filled stomach.

There was the bouncing of Boycott (a nice gentleman through English spectacles). Those Irish are never satisfied; it was next bounce Jones. Then the traversers walked out of court. And to cap all, the boys in the house keep up such a perpetual turmoil that respectable English members have to sing Lullaby Baby to their aged chief. They (the boys) move progress, and by reverse, everything stands still in the legislative temple that is supposed to sway the destinies of an empire on which the sun never ceases to shine. Oh! Ireland, you are making yourself felt. "First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea."

Excuse this digression. We are a nation of sympathizers, and we merely wished to show that the foot and mouth disease is but one of the many troubles besetting our English cousins. At present the meat question in England is overshadowed by much greater events. It merely helps to balance the commercial scale in our favor. But if in time the roast beef of America should become as household words to the people over the water, we will not be dissatisfied, for the words have an agreeable jingle

in them that ought to be gratifying to our feelings as a trading people. The east has recently received an installment of foot and mouth disease from England, and although the disorder may never reach the west, we take it that the western stock raiser should know something about an epizootic that is disturbing the cattle trade of Great Britain, and which of necessity must have a greater or less influence on our own.

Eczema contagiosa (foot and mouth disease) is a febrile disorder; and as its name implies, is highly contagious. It is not entirely confined to horned cattle, sheep suffer severely from the disease; dogs, pigs and poultry are not exempt from its infection, nor even is the human subject. After being exposed to its exciting cause, there is a period of incubation from two to four days. When the disease develops itself by an increased animal temperature, varying from four to five degrees above the natural standard—the appearance of large vesicles on the lips and mouth—smaller ones about the digits, which cause lameness and sometimes the separation of horn from the sensitive foot. After a while the scabs fall off, infecting the pasture or even pastures at a great distance, through those excretions being transported by the feet of game, dogs, or the person of an attendant. The symptoms from which the disease derives its popular name, are the eliminations of a merbid poison affecting the entire system. The disease is not often fatal, nor does one attack modify or prevent a second.

In bad forms of the disease, cows become nearly dry, and in milder cases the loss of milk is usually about one-third. But until the animal has entirely recovered from the disease, that fluid is of no use for any purpose whatever, for if it is administered to pups, litters of swine, or other young animals, it acts as a downright poison.

The losses that result from foot and mouth diseases are mainly included in condition and milk; and as ruminants usually make an entire recovery, the influence that this epizootic may have on our trade is merely evanescent.—Scully, in Coleman's Rural World.

Concerning Cattle Feeding.

Dr. Atwater says that a food to give the best results should contain one pound of digestible albuminoids to five pounds of carbo-hydrates, and if more than this of the latter be fed it will be lost, unless a proportionate quantity of the former be added, while if more than this proportion of the former be fed it will be lost. Economy in feeding is keeping these two articles well balanced in these proportions.

An authority on stock raising says the extra value of the manure dropped by stock fed on cottonseed meal paid for its cost, so that the benefit derived by the animals feeding on it was just so much clear gain.

George Geddes, of Fairmount, N. Y., who feeds about 2,000 bushels of grain annually, after 30 years' experience says he is satisfied that it is worse than lost labor to grind cobs for cattle, and that corn should be ground as fine for stock as for bread, the object being to so reduce the grain that it can be most readily acted upon by the gastric juice of the stomach.

It always pays to keep young stock in a thrifty, growing condition. Better to feed a little corn and roots now than to defer it until next February. Always keep young stock in an improving condition.

Excessive drinking of water by farm animals is said to increase the consumption of fat in the body. Too watery fodder and too much drinking are therefore to be avoided, especially in fattening, if we wish to attain the most rapid and abundant formation of flesh and fat.

A pasture constantly grazed with sheep or cattle fed once or twice a day with cotton-seed meal will rapidly improve and will develop the best pasture grasses and white clover.

When cows are becoming too fat, stop the meal and increase the bran. A very fat milch cow is a losing piece of property. Ask any grazier if he would buy a lot of old dairy cows to fatten for market.

On many farms there are some old cattle and sheep that can only be kept at a loss. It is economy to fatten them for the butcher.—Lewiston Journal.

Attention to Stock.

The following hints in regard to stock, from the Iowa Register, are timely:

In 23 years we have not heard as much complaint, by newspapers and personally, about the lack of water for stock as at present. In parts of the state, streams and ponds at the commencement of winter were low, and in many cases dry. The winter has been extremely cold, and shallow streams have frozen to the bottom. Wells have failed, and cattle are unable to get enough to quench their thirst. The weather has been too inclement to drive them any great distance, and cattle have been compelled to lick snow to satisfy in a partial degree their thirst. But this will tell heavily on the flesh and growth of the animals. Farmers relying on stock raising and dairying, if not near a never failing stream, must provide ample wells, and supply their stock by the aid of wind mills. And this is far better than watering from streams, as the latter are ice cold and will require much more food to counteract this cold, and keep up the warmth of the system. With wells and wind mills a farmer can have his water for stock just where he wants it, and of the right temperature. Instead of being at about 32 degrees, it will be, if freshly pumped up, about 55 degrees. And the difference in the growth of the herd of cattle, as well as in

flow of milk, will soon pay for the most ample wells and mills. In warm and mildest winters this is not so much needed, yet there are times in all winters when convenient water of proper temperature would be greatly desirable. Besides the profit in these matters there is considerable humanity involved in the comfort of the domestic animals, all classes of which need plenty of water in winter as well as in summer.

This is a trying time for stock which are not provided with comfortable shelter. There is no food in the fields, and the stock is entirely at the mercy of the owner. Neglect now will be a serious loss in flesh, and cause of much misery to stock. There is no time for idleness or neglect for sleigh rides. Iowa has a vast interest in stock, and there is a demand for as much vigilance now as there is in midsummer when the ripening harvest demands all of the energies. Stock must have a plenty of water and food. For the next two or three months corn should be used liberally but wisely. There is plenty of it and cheap. Let the cattle have it. There is warmth and backbone in it. Stay home and take care of them. Do all that is possible to make them comfortable. There is religion as well as money in it.

The predictions relative to the future supply of hogs or beefs for any particular period are about as reliable as future predictions of the weather. But the intense cold, which has prevailed for a month, will tell heavily on the number of ripe beavers ready for early spring markets. Unless there be a let up soon, and the spring is an unusually early one, western cattle men will sustain very heavy losses. As a general thing cattle went into the winter in a better condition than usual. But in parts of Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado the ground has been covered with snow to a considerable depth, and it is reported that cattle are suffering for food and water. Even in Iowa hay is scarcer than usual. A large number of farmers have their corn in the fields, so that no use can be made of the stalk fields. On the plains the prospect is worse, as the ground is covered to considerable depth with snow, and only where it is drifted, leaving the ground bare in places, can anything be had for food. Different from what it is in Iowa, where there is a plenty of cheap corn, on the plains it is dry grass or nothing. This makes the present outlook anything but flattering, except to those who have their stock in good quarters and plenty of rich food. The remarks relative to stock on the plains, apply in a limited degree as far south as Texas, as the cold wave has extended over that state to an unusual degree, and though not as intense as further north, yet less cold there is as injurious as more further north. Consequently those who have good beaves next spring and early summer will be likely to get a good price for them. The winter is only half gone, and yet we have more cold already than all of an average winter. If the latter half should supplement the former, cattle and owners will suffer seriously in flesh and pocket.

Salting Butter in the Churn.

Though this mode of salting butter has been several times published in the FARMER it requires line upon line and precept upon precept to break up old customs and introduce newer and better systems. A butter maker gives his process of making and handling butter in the Country Gentleman which it would be profitable for those who make butter to follow. He says the churning is stopped as soon as the butter forms small grains from the size of a millet seed up to that of a pea. The buttermilk is then drawn off through the vent of the churn, any small particles being caught in a strainer and returned to the churn. Cold water (ice-water in summer) is then poured into the churn, enough to float the butter, and the churn is slowly oscillated (I use the rectangular churn without dasher) until the butter is washed. The water is drawn off and more put in and drawn off repeatedly until it comes off clear. The butter is then salted with fine Higgins salt, at the rate of one ounce to the pound, scattered evenly over the mass still in the churn, and the churn oscillated again until the fine butter and salt are properly mingled, and is left in the churn for 24 hours. It is then taken out and packed in small pails without any working, a little salt being added if thought necessary, or so ordered by the purchaser, who generally wishes it well salted.

If the butter is to be kept for some time before being packed, it is put into jars with a sufficient quantity of clear brine, which will take no more salt, to cover it, and no more than that. The jars are covered with paraffine paper, and then with stout, brown packing paper, tied tightly and put away in the milk cellar. The butter can then be packed with or without more salt, when it is required to be sent away, or it may be so kept in closed butter pails of white oak for domestic use for as long a period as may be desired. It is said that this method is patented, but I do not believe it. There is nothing new in it. More than 30 years ago, when a student in a European college, I there saw butter packed in brine, and it has been so packed in California dairies. If, as may possibly be the case, and person believing this to be a modern discovery has been foolish enough to get a patent on it, and if the Patent Office has granted a patent for it not knowing the facts, the patent is not valid and cannot stand. Unfortunately, under our patent system many things known to a former generation, and as old as our fathers, have been patented in recent years, and this method of keeping butter may be one of them.

Take care of the stock.

Poultry.

About Turkeys.

Will Fanny Field please let me know how many turkey hens can be kept with one gobbler, and if they may run together during the laying season like chickens? L. N.

Last season we kept an even dozen, eleven hens and one gobbler, for breeding stock, and 90 per cent. of the eggs hatched. One of my neighbors who used to be noted as a successful turkey raiser, says that he has kept as high as sixteen hens to one gobbler. J. W. H., I believe you are a turkey raiser; what do you say?

Some breeders shut the gobbler up as soon as all the hens are laying, but the majority let them run together the whole season. We let the gobbler stay with the hens until they commence sitting; then we take him away. We lost one nest of eggs that were half hatched, just because the gobbler went fooling around one of the hens when she was on the nest, and we have no desire to repeat the experiment. Don't sell off all the largest turkeys this fall just because they will weigh a few pounds more than the late hatched birds. Keep the largest and best for breeding stock. You cannot expect to raise fine, large turkeys unless you breed from mature parent birds. Do not breed from yearling birds if you can get those that are older. The Bronze variety do not reach maturity until they are three years old, and if you expect to make money raising turkeys it would be cheaper to pay ten dollars for a gobbler two or three years old than to breed from a yearling gobbler, if you obtained the latter for nothing.

To fatten turkeys, give them their accustomed range and all the cooked corn meal and potatoes they will eat up clean twice a day; plenty of grain at night, and milk to drink at all times. Mix a little pulverized charcoal in the food once a day. Three weeks of this feeding and your turkeys will be in the best possible condition for the table, that is if they have been kept growing and in good condition from the start. Remember that no amount of stuffing for a few weeks just before killing, will make a prime, extra large table or market bird out of a turkey that has been starved and stunted from the beginning. Full feed from the beginning will make several pounds difference in the weight of a turkey at Christmas.

Roup and Its Treatment.

The roup is not a contagious disorder, although having that appearance, as where it once makes its appearance in a flock, the whole are more or less affected. All are alike exposed to the influence of the same surroundings and atmosphere, but roup is hereditary, and when once seated is difficult of extermination. It breaks out when least expected, and assumes various forms, every one of which is dangerous, and more or less fatal. It is produced through neglect, and is the worst enemy poultry has to battle with. Some years all flocks are never free from it. It originates among neglected flocks, which are subjected to damp or windy quarters, and it almost always breaks out among fowls which are removed from one place to another in cold weather. It is a mistake to put off the purchase of breeding fowls until midwinter or near spring, thinking to save a portion of the winter keep. In nine cases out of ten the result is a loss. Fowls should be moved carefully, especially in cold weather. The breeding fowls should be prepared before the cold weather. If delayed till after frost sets in, roup will follow, although it may not make its appearance in many months afterwards.

I do not intend to convey the idea that fowls should be confined at this early period, but should be made acquainted with the ways they are to follow for the coming season. This may be easily done by placing the drinking vessels and the feed where the fowls are desired to go. With a slight introduction, the birds will soon take to the new way, which should always lead to the warm building they are to roost in; and as the weather grows cooler, the door may be closed at night and opened in the morning, thus avoiding draughts which produce disease. The keeper must exercise judgment at all points. Damp quarters are even worse than draughts, and more fatal. Feed well, and allow fowls to have their own way as much as possible. This is the only true remedy for the roup, as it avoids the cause.

Many times the fowls will suddenly have an asthmatic noise in the throat. This phase is not dangerous, and easily managed. Give the affected fowl a good tablespoonful of castor oil. If one dose does not effect a cure give a second, and feed well. Ventilate the apartments on clear, dry days, avoiding a direct current of air on the occupants, and close up at night. When a film appears on the eyes, and a frothy substance collects about them, there is danger that this may eventually prove fatal. This form often runs into the cheesy-matter stage, which affects the throat and eyes, frequently eating out an eye. There are cases when it affects other portions of the body, but it almost always makes its appearance about the head and throat. Purge well with castor oil, and wash the affected parts with a decoction of sugar-of-lead, followed by a wash consisting of a mixture of honey, alum, and rain-water. Give strong, hearty food, and administer tonics, either cayenne pepper, or a tincture of iron, alternated in the drink. If persisted in a cure may be effected, but it is a tedious process. Unless the bird is valuable you had better destroy it at once.—Country Gentleman.

If the women in the country household would only take the trouble to cull the common

fowl stock that is found about the homestead door in large numbers almost everywhere in this country, and select a dozen or two of the best birds, and grow them carefully for a year or two, each year selecting the best and finest hens and cockerels, and giving this subject of chicken-breeding an hour or two of their leisure daily, in a systematic way, we can assure these ladies that they would find "pin money" in the results that are attainable, through properly caring for a brood of even selected common poultry.—Poultry Yard.

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.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of A. H. & A. C. Griese of Kansas Home Nurseries has been dissolved by mutual consent. The well known grounds west of the city on California road will hereafter be known as the

MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES,

where a full line of trees, &c., can be found at all times. A. C. GRIESA, Lawrence, Kas.

Weight of two Ohio Improved CHESTER WHITE HOGS. Send for description of this famous breed and fowls. State if member of grange. L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE.

100 head of first-class cows; 2,500 sheep, coarse wool crossed with Merino. Six months time, delivered now or on grass. For further information, address A. M. CARPENTER, N. Topeka, Kas.

BEST WASHER AND WRINGER

in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money refunded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sander to agents, \$100. Price of Wringer, \$7. Sample, \$4.25. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE, PA.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO

Battle Creek, Michigan, MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

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THRESHERS, Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory; Established in the World. 1843

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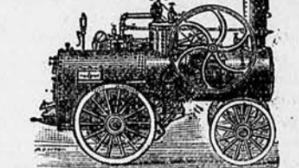
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STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Sets of continuous and successful best. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market. A multitude of special features and improvements for 1881, together with superior qualities in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 6 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power. Two sizes of "T" Engines, from 6 to 12 horse power. 7,500 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, and the best of the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES

Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.



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

THE BEST GIFT



to give your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, to a friend your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, confidence; to a man, respect; to a woman, charity; and to the sick, the Simmons Liver Regulator. "For Derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea, Piles, etc., Dr. Simmons Liver Regulator certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know." "REV. S. GARDNER, Atanpulgus, Ga." "Having tested personally and in my practice your Simmons Liver Regulator, I have found it just the medicine needed as a family remedy, by persons living in a warm climate, and especially by those inhabiting the more malarial districts of Florida." J. F. McKinstry, M. D., Gainesville, Fla.

DR. HENDERSON, A regular graduate in medicine. Over 12 West Sixth St., KANSAS CITY, - MO. 12 1/2 Chicago.

Authorized by the State to treat Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases, such as Asthma, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Tape-worm, Urinary and Skin Diseases, SEMINAL WEAKNESS (night losses), SEXUAL DEBILITY (loss of sexual power), &c. Care guaranteed or money refunded. Charges low. Thousands of cases cured. No injurious medicines used. No detention from business. All medicines furnished—even to patients at a distance. Consultation free and confidential—call or write. Age and experience important. A BOOK for both sexes—illustrated—and circulars of other things sent sealed for two stamps. My Museum is now open. Hours: 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.—Sundays: 10 to 12 a. m.

40 Clydesdale Stallions

AND MARES—MOSTLY IMPORTED.

60 Hambletonian Stallions

AND MARES OF THE FINEST BREEDING

Largest Herd of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

With largest milk records in America.

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

SMITH & POWELL,

Syracuse, N. Y.

Farm Letters.

KING CITY, McPherson Co., 120 miles south-west of Topeka, Jan. 18.—The snows that have fallen before this, having been blown off the wheat fields before it had a chance to thaw, did no good. Stock and everything is in good condition considering the severity of the weather.

Wheat is worth 65c; corn, 25c; pork, \$3.75 to \$4. Not much wheat or corn being sold now. Butter, 15c; eggs, 20c.

The orchards here have not commenced to bear yet, except peaches, but we can raise an abundance of small fruit, such as grapes, raspberries and blackberries. Strawberries have not been very successful as yet, owing, I suppose, to the lack of knowledge in the cultivation of them. The Mammoth Cluster is the best raspberry here, the red varieties being almost total failures. The grapes, here, are mostly Concord, and succeed well. Every farmer should plant small vineyards, as grapes are easily grown, and will repay the trouble and expense.

EMPORIA, Lyon Co., Dec. 22.—I have been a reader of the FARMER ever since it was a small monthly, and am truly glad to see it improve, and may the time speedily come when all who are engaged in the pursuit of agriculture may see it to their interest to take and read it and be profited by the many suggestions of our brother farmers.

I have been a resident of our great state over twenty-three years, and have seen it grow from infancy to manhood, and have passed through many of the deprivations of frontier life; have seen the time when our cribs were full to overflowing, and have seen them empty, with mother earth covered with snow nineteen inches deep on a level, when we had to haul our grain to Kansas City, Atchison, or Leavenworth. But this is all of the past. Railroads have taken the place of the prairie schooner and brought many comforts and blessings that we were deprived of twenty-three years ago.

I see inquiries on onion culture, in the FARMER. I have been engaged in growing vegetables for market for thirteen years past, and if my experience would benefit my fellow man, would be willing to give condensed serials of my experience for publication in the FARMER.

[Let us have the papers on onion culture.—Ed.]

KIRWIN, Phillips Co., Kan, Jan. 24, 1881.—This is the fourth day it has snowed, though not much has accumulated, yet it helps the wheat and augurs well for the next season's crops. Stock is wintering very well so far. It will be very difficult for many to get corn to keep up their teams in the spring I fear. We hope to be able to put in wheat within a month, if we can we shall be almost certain of a crop.

We farmers met at our school house Wednesday eve, the 12th and organized an alliance. We have 41 members and more to follow. Farmers are waking up to their interests and are determined to have equal rights. With others we ask nothing more. Officers of our alliance are J. R. Johnson, President; A. B. Niles Vice President; E. C. Cummings, Secretary; J. H. Miffler, Treasurer.

LYNDON, Osage Co., Jan. 28th, 30 miles south of Topeka.—The weather is still cold, and windy. To-day we are having some snow. The ice on the streams are of an excellent quality and our merchants are putting up a good amount of it. This has been a splendid winter for ice dealers so far. Wheat is only worth 60 to 70 cents. Hogs are still about 4 cents. Coal sells on the streets of Lyndon for 13 to 16 cents per bushel, and is not plenty. The farmers in general are badly behind with corn husking, owing to the cold weather. Cattle and horses look well. Water is not very plenty in the wells. A good snow or rain would do a great amount of good just now.

HUTCHINSON, Reno Co., Jan 21—Two calves that were in my herd died yesterday with some disease with which I am entirely unacquainted, and if you or any of your readers can define the disease and give me the cause and a remedy, I shall be greatly obliged. They were with the herd on the stalk pasture, eating, and apparently well, when they were taken with spasms, reeled and fell. The one first taken was, with difficulty, driven one half mile to the corral; the other could only stand a few minutes at a time. At first there was an interval between the spasms. During the spasms the head was extended and would jerk; also the body would twitch and jerk; at last there was no intermission between the spasms. The head was hot, the eyes dull, nearly closed, and running water. At first a very copious flow of urine; at last breathing slow and as if in great pain. The first one taken lived about twenty hours, the other about eight. When I opened them I found no sign of disease, except the base of the brain looked white as though it had been scalded.

They were early spring calves that run with the cows till October, when they were brought from the range and weaned; they were then very fat. My calves have a corral to themselves, with shelter and wind brakes, plenty of water, and salt always before them, with occasionally sulphur and ashes mixed with it. In good weather they are herded in the stalk

fields; in bad, fed hay, millet and shelled corn. These two calves were the fattest of the lot.

About ten days ago I shoveled up all the refuse around the corn sheller where we had shelled considerable corn and hauled a sled load and gave them. But a number of the smaller and poorer calves have had access to this refuse corn heap all the time for a month, and have steadily gained. A very fine calf that was in the herd died just after the bad cold spell in December with very similar outside symptoms, but there was some sign of impraction of the manfolds.

Respectfully,
L. P. HADLEY.

NORTONVILLE, Jefferson Co., 40 miles north-east of Topeka, Jan. 24.—The weather still remains cold, the thermometer ranging from zero to 10 above. Twenty below has been the coldest morning with us. From all appearances the pear buds are all killed. We have had but little snow, not enough to give much protection to wheat. It has been a good time for feeding stock, which looks well.

I notice, in the FARMER of Dec. 20th, an essay on feeding calves. I differ with the writer on some points. He objects to feeding shelled corn and oats. That is my feed for calves, mixed. Very little passes from them undigested. I sometimes grind my corn with a Little Giant mill, and mix oats with it. It would be still better if the oats were also ground for young stock. For calves or colts, there is nothing equal to oats, containing, as they do, more bone and muscle-making constituents than corn.

I can see no advantage in feeding corn—cob and all. It is mostly admitted that there is but little, if any, nutriment in cob, while some parts of them are just as indigestible as glass. The best use corn cobs can be put to, in Kansas is for fuel.

I have read with interest the articles of F. A. Childs on raising strawberries in Kansas. I have been trying to raise strawberries in this part of Kansas for the last twenty years, and have not been very successful. The Wilson has proved a total failure with me. I have planted the Charles Downing but once. They winter-killed badly. I have had the best success with the old-fashioned Hovey Seedling. Four years ago I planted some that I bought for Col. Cheney; they did well; also a kind called the Colfax; they proved the best of any kind I have ever tried since the Hovey. I do not find them in any of the catalogues, by that name, although the Crescent Seedling and Minor's Great Proliferous answer to the description somewhat. I will try both of them in the spring. I see plants of both of these kinds are advertised by some of the eastern nurseries at \$2 per thousand.

ADSL, Sheridan Co., 300 miles northwest of Topeka, Jan. 28.—We have had a cold winter so far. The ground has been covered with snow from one to four inches deep about one-half of the time since the middle of November, and cattle are not doing very well, except those that are fed on millet or prairie hay, but stock of all kinds is healthy. Sheep are doing finely with but very little feed. There are some six or seven thousand head in the county. All of them have been brought here within the last year, and the experiment has proved a success so far. We have plenty of feed and good water here.

We raised but very little the last season, on account of drouth, except corn, sorghum and millet. The corn will hardly average ten bushels per acre. The rice corn was very good, making as high as fifteen or twenty bushels per acre in some parts of the county, and millet about one ton per acre. A large number of acres were sown to millet last spring where the wheat was dried out, so we have plenty of feed to carry all stock through the winter in good condition.

The early sown fall wheat looks well, and if the ground remains frozen and covered with snow a short time longer, we shall have a good prospect for a crop of wheat the coming season. I hope the farmers will generally respond to the inquiry of F. F. Downs, of Brown county, in regard to fall or winter plowing for spring crops. My experience, before coming to Kansas, has been that fall plowing was the best for nearly all spring crops, but it proved nearly a failure here with me last season, for I got less than half the corn per acre on the fall and winter plowing that I did on spring plowing, and I am satisfied that we should not forget that we live in Kansas, and that Kansas is not Iowa, Illinois, or Ohio.

NORTH CEDAR, 22 miles north of Topeka, Jan. 22.—After doing without your valuable paper (the "Old Reliable") about three months, we have succeeded in making up a club—some old and some new subscribers, but had to wait until tax-paying was over.

Ground has been frozen the entire winter, but nevertheless stock of all kinds has done well, and feed is holding out.

New citizens keeping coming in the country, and transfers of real estate are quite frequent, at good figures.

are now the topic of conversation, and they, like the western settler, want aid.

Peach buds, in this vicinity, are mostly gone where the woodbine twined.

Say to Mr. John Worth that our time to cut cottonwood slips is just before we want to plant them. Cut them and carry direct to the place of planting and proceed to plant. We have not planted on a large scale, but what we did plant have done well.

We have tried the Wilson strawberry and made a failure. We are now trying the Chas. Downing, which promises well. Our neighbor has succeeded admirably with the Downing.

We wrote Prof. Stelle for catalpa seed, near a year ago, but as yet have not received any seed. Cannot some one in our own state advertise the seed for sale and give his postoffice address?

M. M. MAXWELL.

Advertisements.

TUTT'S PILLS!

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER. Loss of Appetite, Nausea, bowels inactive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a distention to extension of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Swiftness of 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, and cause effects such as a change of feeling as to natural condition.

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.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE. GRAY HAIR OR WHITENESS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists and Dealers, by express on receipt.

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 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.

LANDS AND HOMES

Short winters, low taxes, good schools, healthy climate, society, convenient markets, superior schools, Stock, Fruit, and Farming, and all the advantages of a Western home. For more particulars, send for circulars and maps giving truthful information, address Land Commissioner T. & P. Ry., Marshall, Texas.

The Electro-Magnetic Brush

Endorsed by all prominent Scientists and Physicians in America. It is a powerful Battery of Electricity, and contains over Five Hundred Flexible, Magnetic Steel Teeth.

H. DILLON & CO.

The Oldest and Most Extensive IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF Norman French Horses

In the United States. Old Louis Napoleon, the first imported Norman stallion brought to Illinois, at the head of our stud, for many years. Have made eleven importations direct from France, and have been awarded over two thousand prizes on our Norman stock.

ADVERTISERS

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.



BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE. This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cut wood or logs for the same price than two men can chop or saw the old way.

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 30x200 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 hogs; 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.

SEMPLER'S Scotch Sheep Dip

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Guaranteed to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites which infest sheep. It is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 25 gallons will did 100 sheep. For circulars, address 300 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

THE NEW SHEEP DIP

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. All doubts as to the efficacy, and safety, of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, is being effectually exploded, by practical testing during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE. Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is received in store, (excepting interest on advances) including guarantee of advance, on Washed Wools, five per cent; on Unwashed Wools, six per cent. Where wools are held under instructions of the owners for more than three months, an additional charge of one per cent will be made to cover storage and insurance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

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, 48 Chatham St., N. Y.

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. F. POWELL & SON, 238 Main Street, CINCINNATI, O.

\$100 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding PILES that Dr. King's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared only by Dr. J. C. King, Philadelphia, Pa., and none genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists, or mailed free on receipt of ten cents.

CATARRH

BRONCHITIS & CONSUMPTION CURED BY INHALENE. A healing vapor of CARBOLATED OIL OF TAR. And Balsams taken of the disease. The most reliable treatment known. Homeopathic treatment sent on trial, free of charge. Send for Circulars. Address 160 E. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Breeders' Directory.

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

MAMI COUNTY NURSERY, 13th 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 pear trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental shrubs, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Leavenworth, Kas.

Dentist.

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

HOGS.

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

A. PRESCOTT & CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS.

\$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security At 8 and 9 per cent, Per Annum. KANSAS

Loan & Trust Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS. 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. GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

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 \$1.00. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of 12 magnificent chromes, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

High Class Poultry

C. C. GRAY, Brownsville, Mo. (Near Sedalia.) Breeder & Shipper. EGGS FOR HATCHING In Season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue Free.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Golden Eggs, Bronze Turkeys, White Guineas, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary. I also offer for sale the A. J. C. Herd Register Jersey Bull, Duke of Lawndale No. 2864. J. M. ANDERSON, Box 51, Ballina, Kansas.

GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards

MANHATTAN, KAS. EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAHMA. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahmas are the very best to raise with your common fowls. Circulars free. Eggs, Eggs, Eggs From my superior strains of Light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks. I pack Eggs in the best improved boxes and pack to any distance. I will in all cases where a failure is reported duplicate the sitting. My stock is now the finest west of the Mississippi. Send for circular (illustrated) and price list. Address SA FORD L. IVES, Mount City, Lin Co., Kas.

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, 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 with an N 8 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.

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.

Don't Raise Scrubs.

One of the most senseless and expensive practices in which too many of our farmers indulge is the breeding and raising year after year of scrubby, mongrel stock. They in some way fail to grasp the idea that each animal maintained on the farm is a laboratory in which is to be worked up the products of their fields into compact and marketable form. In fact the farmer who raises we will say cattle, sheep and swine, becomes a manufacturer, and ordinary business sagacity would suggest that the best machinery for those purposes would be the most profitable. In any other manufacturing enterprise the man would properly be considered lunatic who invested in machinery that would turn out only the lowest grade of products, to be a drug on the market at prices that yielded little or no profit.

People who buy their meats are every year becoming more fastidious as to quality, and in the leading markets it is only the best that commands the highest and most remunerative prices, and to be abreast of the competition that will be encountered everywhere we must prepare ourselves to furnish, not products of common or medium quality, but the best. The best are in demand in every market at paying prices, and of the lower grades there is always an over-supply that goes begging.

If the question arises as to the steps necessary to inaugurate some of the necessary improvements we would indicate first—using a better class of sires, something better than the cold blooded scrubs seen on—if we must say it—the majority of farms; secondly, furnishing all kinds of stock a more generous supply and greater variety of food. The extra expense of procuring pure bred males is the cause of a large per cent. of stock raisers using scrubs or grades instead, and the result is that no perceptible improvement is made, when an expenditure of a few more dollars would have purchased a sire that would have left an indelible impress of improvement along with enhanced value on hundreds of animals that would come after. Our breeders must understand that like produces like and that breeding scrubs together is a waste of time; that breeding from grade sires in this enlightened age is little better than shiftlessness—something no wide-awake, well-posted man should be guilty of when it can possibly be avoided. We are aware that it is possible to have too much fancy pedigree as well as it is to have too much scrub, but we do not advocate either. Good, substantial, meritorious animals are appreciated everywhere and sought after; it is such we desire to see raised because it pays! We hope every reader who sees this will resolve if he has not previously done so to begin a new and better career as a stockman with improvement for his motto. To do less is folly.

The Laws in Regard to Patents.

Notwithstanding the efforts that have from time to time been made to improve the U. S. laws pertaining to patents and make them fair and equitable they are frequently the cause of much hardship and prove oppressive to innocent parties who are illy able to bear it, to the great profit of monopolists who own or claim to own certain rights or "bottom patents." An illustration of this is now furnished farmers who have purchased barbed wire for fencing and the trouble it will cause is but a sample of what has often occurred before over matters of less importance. The Western Rural in speaking of these things says:

The patent laws of the United States have been a subject of long discussion, and it seems impossible to reconcile them with common sense or common justice. It is true that inventive genius has done much for the country, but whenever it has secured control of its inventions, it has been rewarded, beyond all just claims that it has had upon the public. The method of granting patents has been exceedingly loose; indeed it seemed to be the principle of taking all the money that was offered for letters and issuing them, without regard to those previously granted. Many have received their letters from the government, and afterward found that they covered an infringement. But the public has been the greatest sufferer, and especially have farmers suffered under the requirements of a law of which they knew nothing. They saw a piece of machinery or an implement which they thought would serve

their purpose, and bought it. In the course of time—longer or shorter—somebody appeared to claim a royalty upon the things purchased, and offered the perplexity of a law suit if it were not paid. It might be that the farmer had "thought out" a gate for himself, but later found that he was infringing some one's patent. He might have a bore-well, which he had seen frequently, and never heard that any body claimed a patent upon it, and yet be confronted at last by such unmitigated sharks as hold the Green patent.

Farmers cannot afford these "luxuries." They are not versed in patent laws, and certainly cannot afford to consult a lawyer every time they wish to purchase an article.

If the laws are not entirely repealed, they should be changed so as to save harmless every man who purchases an article, and holding to accountability to the patentee the man who sells the article only.

Destruction of Sheep by Dogs.

Few persons who have not paid special attention to the subject realize the enormous injury done to sheep and the wool-growing interest in this country by the hundreds of worthless curs that infest every township and neighborhood. They not only maim and destroy many valuable animals already have but discouraged great numbers of excellent men who would otherwise stock our fertile prairies with improved flocks if safety from ravages by dogs was assured them. The farmer who has become attached to a flock of sheep which he has perhaps spent years in improving and breeding up and then some day finds a number of them killed or mangled by dogs can never recall to mind the painful scene without a shudder, and from that time his interest in and desire to keep sheep is greatly lessened or utterly destroyed. There are some good dogs but the majority are worse than useless and a burden on the community and few can deny that their presence has a very depressing influence on the importation and rearing of the finer grades of sheep or in fact sheep of any kind. The wool interest is a vast one and deserving of every encouragement and the fact that this country imported last year upward of fifty million dollars worth of wool and woolen goods is enough to make every public spirited American citizen blush.

What we have said does not apply simply to this state but to the whole country; we need more sheep, more mutton, more wool, and if the curs that greet us at every turn stand in the path of progress they should be remorselessly destroyed. If it is a contest between the sheep and the dogs, we say the dogs should go; they are too expensive a luxury.

Farmers' and Breeders' Institutes.

Farmers and breeders of live stock, like those engaged in other professions, are beginning to appreciate the importance of meeting to discuss measures and methods pertaining to their calling and its advancement. Two important meetings of this character are in progress in Manhattan during the present week: The Central Kansas Breeders Institute is advertised for February 15th and 16th, at which papers and addresses are to be delivered on the topics named as follows:

- The Relations of Sire and Dam—Prof. E. M. Shelton.
The Milking Race of Jersey Island—Dr. Wm. T. Vail.
The Races of Cattle Suited to the Topography of the Diverse Farms of Kansas—Dr. Chas. Reynolds.
The Rearing of Calves—Wm. Watson, Beecher, Illinois.
Short-horn Families and Pedigrees—Wm. Hollowell, Durham Park, Kansas.
The Relation of Dogs to Sheep Husbandry—F. D. Coburn, Topeka, Kansas.
The North Devons—Gen. L. F. Ross, Avon, Illinois.
Some Obscure Points in Breeding—D. S. Leach.
Considerations on the Management of Fairs—Gen. J. C. Stone.
The Draught Horse—Dr. Ezra Stetson, Nepona, Illinois.
The Sheep of Kansas—J. S. Coddling.
A Farmers Institute is to be held on the two succeeding days—February 17th and 18th, with the programme below:
Wheat—Mr. Wm. F. Allen.
Stock-feeding—H. H. Hopkins, O. W. Bill and H. Kearns.
Fruit Culture—G. C. Howard and T. C. Wells.
The Horse for General Farm Purposes—Jno. Warner and R. H. Kimball.
"The Kansas King"—Rev. Chas. Reynolds.
Cooperation [Among Farmers—Prof. M. L. Ward.
Profits of Timber Belts—Rev. E. Gale.
Fish Culture in Connection with Agriculture—Hon. D. B. Long, Fish Commissioner.
Election of officers.
Reports of committees.
Possibilities in Kansas Farming—W. Marlatt.
Food Values by Chemical Tests—Prof. G. H. Failyer.
The Farmer's Home—Pres't G. T. Fairchild.

The Feeling Congress Has Towards Farmers.

Under date of February 8, 1881, the following dispatch comes from Washington and is printed in one of the great city daily papers. We print it without comment:

"The horny-handed granger got a show to exhibit his strength in the house of representatives to-day. Under a motion to suspend the rules, a bill was offered to create a new cabinet

officer, to be at the head of the agricultural department. It has been considered by the agricultural committee of the house, and secured a favorable report. To put the bill through under a suspension of the rules required a two-thirds vote. It received 164 affirmative votes and 83 negative. Had there been one more vote cast in its favor it would have passed, as it lacked only one of the necessary two-thirds. If any proceeding in the house of representatives heretofore has failed to show that the average congressman is an ass, the vote-to-day made up for it. Those who voted for the bill did so merely to hoodwink the honest farmers. They knew that the bill had no show at all in the senate, and two-thirds of those who voted for it were not at heart friendly to the measure. They voted as they did to create the impression among the horny-handed sons of toil that their interests are cherished, when as a matter of fact, congress has no use for the farmer except in an individual capacity to rope in his vote."

In Explanation.

The publisher of the FARMER feels that an apology is justly due its patrons for the miserable quality of the paper on which it was printed last week. Through the violation of their orders by those of whom the paper is bought and an oversight of employees while we were confined to the house by sickness, the FARMER was issued on a quality of paper much lower than we design to use, and special pains will be taken to prevent a like occurrence in future.

Breeders Take Notice.

We have inquiries as to where some of our subscribers can obtain Polled-Angus and also Hereford bull calves. Those having such stock to sell could do themselves a favor by making the facts known through our advertising columns.

Communications.

King Cotton in Kansas.

Nine years ago, the first cotton was planted in Labette county, Kansas. This was done on a small scale, of not more than one acre by each individual who planted any, and that was done for an experiment. It did excellent, so it was said, by those who were familiar with its cultivation; but, for want of machinery to clean the seed from the cotton, the experiment was carried no farther.

I had an acre planted myself, and I found its cultivation as easy and as simple as either that of corn or potatoes. The seed was easy to germinate; it grew thrifty and to a good height. It bloomed early enough, and the balls ripened and opened in due season so as to insure a good crop. I am at a loss to say what mine would have made, if it had all been picked and saved. It was allowed finally to go to waste, as there was not a cotton gin nearer than 100 miles in Arkansas.

This closed our cotton experiment in this county, till within the last year.

Twelve months ago when the colored people began to pour in here from Texas, Louisiana, and other southern states, the question of cotton raising sprang up again amongst the people. We had here then the "boys" who knew how it should be done properly; for almost every exoduster that came, claimed, that he was a practical cotton raiser, in a southern view of the matter.

As those southern cotton raisers came in the winter and spring; the most and best of our lands had been seeded down to wheat the fall previous; so, to attempt to put in a cotton crop, no very extensive fields could be found. Nevertheless, the colored men took hold of the matter, for they were very sanguine that their special favorite crop would be as profitable here with the pleasant circumstances that surround them, as it would be in the southern states with the many disadvantages they had there to contend against.

A few small fields here and there were found. Some of these were near our towns, others along the bottoms of the Neosho and Labette rivers, and some upon the high prairies. But we noticed it as a fact, wherever cotton was planted and properly cultivated it grew off in fine order. That along the rivers, and that upon the black and mulatto prairie grew taller than that upon white or ashy soil. But we were informed that where it grew so tall it did not produce any better fibre, and very little more cotton to the acre, than where it did not grow so tall.

I cannot say that the past season was altogether as favorable as we should like to see every year. The drought, and the tendency to drought was universal all over this state. If we should have had more rain, the cotton as well as all other crops would have been more productive. I am of the opinion that cotton will grow and mature in a very dry climate; but to produce large crops it requires plenty of rain and warmth.

As the cotton crop was scattered all over the country, and in small pieces here and there I am unable to give in exact figures the number of acres that was in cultivation; I hear of some estimating it at 500 acres.

With the promising cotton crop last fall, Mr. Romine, an energetic man of this place, put up a gin and press, and made it convenient for the producers to get their cotton ginned at home. The toll for ginning is one-tenth of the cotton and one-half the seed. With this toll I am informed that Mr. Romine says that he will pay for his gin this year.

The cotton has been going in to be ginned

for the last two months and will continue so till March. One wagon, a negro and yoke of oxen, passed my door to-day with a load of over 1,000 pounds, going to the gin.

The price that has been paid so far for baled cotton has ranged from 9 to 11 cts. per pound, and indications of an advance in the price.

The cotton baled here is shipped to St. Louis and over 100 bales have already been shipped and they have only just commenced.

The picking, which is considered by the white man to be the laborious part of cotton raising, is considered by the colored man his jolly harvest. Where a white man will pick only 75 pounds a day, a colored man can pick from 200 to 300 pounds. The white man can cultivate it better and cheaper, for colored men are poor cultivators, and the negro can do the picking, while between the two races, jointly, I firmly believe cotton for southern Kansas especially, can be made a paying investment.

I think the matter should be encouraged by our State Agricultural Society, and that at the coming State Fair this fall some premiums should go to cotton. I simply mention this fact to call the attention of the committee to the matter.

Another item on this question is the value of the seed. One acre is said to produce about 30 bushels of seed, and it will readily bring 25 cents per bushel for feed and for manufacture of oil.

In closing this article I wish to say I have attempted not to overdraw the question, but I have simply stated the facts I have seen for myself, and heard from the lips of others who knew more about the matter under discussion than your humble writer,

JOHN F. HILL.

P.S. I shall in a future letter give the mode and manner of cultivation of this special crop.

J. H.

Oswego, Kan., 140 miles south of Topeka.

Hopeful Words from Osborne County.

Osborne county has been quiet for some time. Her voice has seldom been heard for the last six months through the columns of your paper. She has had a complete down-setting in the failure of her crops last year and don't care to say much about it. She has done nothing to be ashamed of, but she has been unfortunate, and sensible people don't say much about their misfortunes, indeed, rather try to hide them and put on a cheerful, bold front. It is never right to lie, but it may be expedient sometimes, to withhold the truth when to publish it does no one any good and interrupts, to some extent, the flow of happiness in others.

On this general principle Osborne county has shown her wisdom by remaining quiet. She has quietly endured her misfortunes and ever since last fall, although she has said but little about it, has cherished the hope of a bountiful harvest this coming season. How she was to bridge over the year until that harvest came, was the question? But like shipwrecked Paul and his crew, some in one way and some in another, it looks now as if all would get safely to land again.

Last fall was remarkably favorable to fall wheat, and through the generosity of the C. B. railroad company, all who wanted wheat for seed could get it, and a larger acreage than ever before was sown.

Although the winter has been intensely severe yet the wheat is considered all right, and last Saturday and Sunday we had the best rain and snow that I have ever seen fall in Kansas. At least, it seemed so to me. It commenced raining lightly Saturday, and in the evening, heavier, soaking into the ground nicely, and Sunday morning about four inches of snow was on the ground, solid, compact snow, and it continued snowing all day. Had it not melted in falling, ten or twelve inches of snow would have covered the ground.

This secures our wheat from the effects of any spring drouth, and has wonderfully cheered and revived the drooping spirits of the honest homesteader, and indeed, of everybody else.

M. MOHLER,

Osborne, Kansas, Feb. 9.

Letter from Pawnee County.

All the sheep in this section that have been fed are doing finely, and those that have been kept on the prairies without feed or shelter are not doing well. Those who got more sheep than they knew how to care for, will have fewer in the spring than they had in the fall and a light clip. Men who were so worldly as to let large flocks on the shares for one-half to men who knew no better than to take them at such figures, will pay the penalty of their foolishness for no man can do himself and the sheep, both, justice at such figures. It has been my advice to all parties to get fewer sheep and better ones, and feed well and sided well, and then there is a profit to both parties. Stock that does not pay for feeding will not pay to keep in any country.

We find sorghum fodder and sorghum seed the best feed for any kind of stock, and we think it the cheapest to raise, and a great quantity of it will be sown this season by the sheep men. We also find by experience that the larger stalks are better for feed than the finer, and especially where they have formed seed. This is a great advantage as it cures better on the ground than the greener and finer stalks. Some advocate letting it remain on the ground until needed for feed, as they argue that it retains its sweetness longer and better than when set in shocks. There is some good reasoning in favor of this method, as it seems while the stalk is green the earth draws the sap from the stalk, and where it lies flat on the ground it

dries the remains in the stalks. The leaves of the sorghum do not dry and blow away like Indian corn, but the stalk falls down and remains green and makes as good feed as if harvested in the fall. After growth from an early crop, makes a fine run for cattle or sheep in the winter. We find the seed quite as heavy as corn and we think equally as good feed. If all these claims prove true of sorghum, we will not care whether Bennyworth's bill passes or not, sorghum will be the crop for all purposes.

Wheat seems to have stood the winter well. The roots are green although the leaf is mostly killed by the hard freezes. We have pastured ours constantly and will continue to do so until spring. That has paid for putting in wheat, and the wheat we get will be clear gain.

Farmers are preparing for a large spring crop, and a great many are coming back to their claims poorer than when they went away.

A good many new-comers are looking for locations and times are improving.

Larned, Kas. W. J. COLVIN.

Mr. Holmburg Explains.

ED. FARMER: In your issue of the 26th of January, I noticed a Mr. Prentice, of eastern Kansas, making some comments upon my article on Hog Raising.

First, in regard to the grinding of feed, I may not have been as explicit in my remarks about fattening hogs as I would wish, as my article was rather lengthy. As I stated, I grind my feed sometimes; corn and oats, and sometimes corn and barley or wheat screenings, together, this being scalded and partly scoured. I feed twice a day, and whole corn—sometimes on the cob—once a day. A hog wants change of feed as well as other animals. If they get nothing else they will eat their bedding, and I always notice the hogs eating the clean chaff out of their bedding when given them.

In 1874, the grasshopper year, I fed about 600 bushels of wheat to my hogs, part whole and part ground, all scalded and soaked. I then cut Alfalfa clover and fine hay as short as possible and mixed in with the wheat; by that means I saved my hogs in good condition, while other parties feeding the bare wheat lost almost all they owned. Hogs must have change of feed less compact than grain.

As to raising three or four litters of pigs from each sow, I will explain that I keep my breeders three seasons; the second season I raise two litters from each sow; third season one or two—only one if I wish to fatten them early the third season. L. N. HOLMBURG, Lindsburg, Kansas.

Will not our correspondent give the readers of the FARMER his experience and observation on the growth, yield, uses and value of Alfalfa in Kansas?

Farm Letters.

VESPER, Lincoln county, Jan. 28, 172 miles west of Topeka.—The Topeka, Salina & (great) Western railroad is the all-absorbing topic of conversation just now. Judge Safford, of your city? met the people in mass meeting on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., at Lincoln, and, no doubt, convinced many that they should vote the bonds (viz. \$75,000) in aid of this route. While our people desire, and need a railroad, we are of opinion that we are not justified in bonding the county to so large an amount at this time. We are having a very close, cold winter, but withal stock is doing well, and the farmers are of opinion that wheat is not hurt.

A large acreage of millet will be sown this year, and more attention will be given to the care of all kinds of feed for stock.

Will some one who has experience tell your readers all they know about Perennial Rye grass—time to sow, condition and kind of soil, when to harvest, and its value as a hay for this State?

Was not the Farmers' Convention, held in your city on the 12th inst., a partial failure?

It occurs to us that it was officered and managed by men in the interest of the railroads.

We are quite hopeful now of having an amber cane sugar manufactory put up in this part of our county. Too little attention is given to this industry. If you have the statistics at hand tell the people of Kansas how much sugar is imported annually.

A. LINCOLNITE.

OGALLALA, Trego county, Feb. 1st, 225 miles west of Topeka.—It is gratifying to see the spirit manifested by the energetic settlers who have remained in this county through the present winter. Notwithstanding the assurances of eastern journals, that western Kansas is, agriculturally, a failure, our people are sanguine of ultimate success here, and are bound to make good their pretensions. Our stock is wintering well; when fed from the ample crop of fodder and millet raised last season. Sheep and cattle on the range are not doing as well as for the two past winters, as the frequent rains and snows have bleached out the buffalo and grama grasses, so that they do not afford as much nutriment as usual for winter pasture.

The wheat which was sown early on early plowed ground is yet uninjured, and gives as fair a promise of a crop next season, as any wheat can at this time of year. The late snowing looks doubtful, though the roots are alive and some who pretend to know, say it will do well if the spring is favorable.

The ground is moist to a greater depth than I have ever seen it here at this season of the year; hence, we anticipate a good season this spring to plant our timber claims, and start orchards and wind-breaks on our homesteads. I have about 350 peach trees of two years growth from the pit which look well. Some are as

high as my head, and thick as my arm. And I have cottonwoods and box-elders from 3 to 5 feet high at 2 years from seed or slips.

In editorial issue of January 13th, on planting of cottonwood slips, you say, drop the slip in furrow, and cover with hoe, following with plow, &c.

RENO CENTER, Reno County, 200 miles southwest of Topeka, Jan. 28—The burden of every letter for the last eight weeks has been weather, zero and chills, till every one wears of the sameness and tires of the cold.

Mr. L. Williams asks for a remedy for worms in horses. The surest remedy is a good preventive. It is evident that grain is neither a cause or cure: do not give strong drugs, but turn your horse loose a while each day on a wheat or rye field, or timothy or clover, if green on the bottom.

I was glad to see that article on Holstein cattle. I think they are the cattle for the average farmer. If we expect to compete with the states east of us we must improve all along the line by cultivating our farms better and by getting better stock.

Would Prof. Shelton give us a theory for producing marbled beef or pork, and Mr. Hasard the cost per pound of producing pork, and the profit of feeding over selling grain?

I would like to ask how reports of the State Board of Agriculture can be obtained? I think every farmer should read them, to know better how to direct his energies.

Although Mr. Coburn cannot control the sexes, nor Mr. Johnson the weather, the farmers can control the railroads if they go at it right.

The Quarterly Report of the State Board of Agriculture can be obtained of the Secretary, J. K. Hudson, Topeka, by remitting two three-cent stamps to cover postage.

OSAWAHEE, Jefferson County, 22 miles east of Topeka—Mr. Editor, it is seldom, if ever, we hear anything from this part of Jefferson county. This is a town located on the Delaware river, about thirteen miles above its mouth and on the old Santa Fe military road, surrounded by a good farming country.

King City is in McPherson, and Arkansas City in Cowley, county.]Ed.]

OXFORD, Kas., 200 miles southwest of Topeka, Feb. 7.—The prospect now is good for wheat. As the thermometer get from 15 to near 20 degrees below zero, many of the peach buds are killed.

Cattle improve in quality each year, of which result our herd law is no small factor. Many long and scientific articles are printed on tree culture. I like to read them.

By planting the peach seed in hills four feet each way, and the hedge plants same distance apart, say a five-acre lot, with the Bois de Arc on the outside all around, and the peach in the center, cultivate like corn or better for two years; then keep out fire. At four years cut out alternate trees for kindling-wood, and at five years the alternate tree in the second row for stove-wood; and so on as they crowd each

other. When they get to be so the trees stand eight feet each way, cut the alternate one in February, at the ground, and cover up the stem with a spade of dirt, and the next summer you may sit in the shade and see the sprouts grow.

An apple orchard set out 33 feet each way, (40 trees per acre), with three peach trees between each apple tree, north and south, and none of them trimmed until five or six years of age, helps the apple trees. If the middle peach tree is budded it is better. At four to six years go for the first and third peach tree for stove-wood, giving the apple trees a "show."

The catalpa is a very valuable tree. It has the growth of a cottonwood and the durability of a white oak. The seeds are about the size of a flax seed.

Your paper ought so succeed, and if our farmers would use as much time to increase your circulation as they do growling about reform and monopolies, they would soon have a power on their side which could be effectually used for the benefit of the farmer, the mechanic, the capitalist, and the railroads.

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.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?

Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup instantly destroys worms and removes all secretions.

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.

Five hundred bushels of pure Early Amber Sorghum Seed. The seed has been selected with care and is for sale at bottom prices.

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.

Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup instantly destroys worms and removes all secretions.

Eight and nine per cent. interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property. All good bonds bought at sight.

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Breeders of and Dealers in FINE MERINO SHEEP.

Markets. TOPEKA MARKETS. Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker.

Chicago Live Stock Market. The Drovers' Journal reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 36,000; shipments, 2,800; good demand, prices advanced 5c; mixed packing, 55 to 60; 5.50; light, 55 to 60; choice heavy, 5.50 to 6.00; closed steady.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fore Quarter Dressed, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes HIDE and TALLOW.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes CHICKENS, WILD DUCKS, MALLARD, TEEL, SQUIRRELS, RABBITS, JACK RABBITS.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes WHEAT, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, FLOUR, CORN MEAL, RYE, RYE CHOP, CORN & OATS, BRAN, SHORTE.

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Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleeces, fine heavy, 58 to 59c; washed fleeces, light, 38 to 40c; washed fleeces, coarse, 30 to 38c; washed fleeces, medium, 40 to 42c; unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 21c; unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Tub-washed, choice, 48 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 25, inferior at 20 for very poor to 25 for fair, Kansas at 22 to 26, Texas 20 to 25, merino—light fine at 20 to 22c, heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12 1/2 to 13c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 10c off. Salts: small lot burry unwashed at 22c, 4 sds tub-washed at 45 to 45 1/2c.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Missouri Sixes, St. Joe, Pacific Sixes, Central Pacific Bonds, Union Pacific Bonds, Land Grants, Sinking Funds.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Receipts, 855 bushels; shipments, 2,921 bushels; in store, 232,265 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 1, 96c; No. 2, 86 1/2c bid; No. 3, 84 1/2c bid.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Dull and unchanged; No. 2 red, 1.04 1/2 cash and 1.05 February; 1.03 1/2 to 1.03 1/2 March; 1.03 1/2 to 1.05 1/2 April; 1.03 1/2 May; No. 3 do, 97 1/2c; No. 4, 91 1/2c bid.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Flour, Dull and unchanged; No. 2 red, 1.04 1/2 cash and 1.05 February; 1.03 1/2 to 1.03 1/2 March; 1.03 1/2 to 1.05 1/2 April; 1.03 1/2 May; No. 3 do, 97 1/2c; No. 4, 91 1/2c bid.

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firm and so higher; sales ranged at \$4 85 to 4 75; bulk at 4 60 to 4 60. SHEEP—Receipts, none since Saturday; shipments 80-day, 195; market steady; natives, averaging 96 lbs. sold at 3 60.

Denver Market. FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. HAY—Upland, \$24 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 20 00.

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.

Having made arrangements to club the KANSAS FARMER with Purdy's Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener, we announce that we will furnish both for \$2 00 and will give a prize to each yearly subscriber under this clubbing arrangement any of the following numbers he or she may select; postage prepaid on plants and papers—plants to be sent in open spells through the winter or in early spring:

1. Six plants each of the two new famous seedling strawberries, Longfellow and Warren.

2. Twelve plants of either of the following new choice strawberries: Sharpless, Miner's, Great Prolific, Gladstone and Cowen's Seedling; or, to accommodate those who want an assortment, six each of two kinds, or four each of three kinds, or three each of four kinds, each sort properly labeled.

3. Three plants of the famous new black rasp berry, the Tyler, the earliest and most productive large black-cap sort grown; or three plants of the Gregg, the most prolific and largest late black-cap grown; or two plants of each.

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 Rose—most beautiful and hardy sorts.

8. One Hellenia Hezaysuckle—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 its 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 change \$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, exclusively 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 date 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.

New Advertisements. For Sale. Sweet potatoes for seed or table use, and plants in their season. Address H. T. WEST, Wamego, Pott. Co., Kas.

SEEDS! Shakers' Genuine Garden Seeds. Annual Illustrated Catalogue free to all applicants. Address D. C. BRAINARD, Agt., Shaker Village, Mt. Lebanon, N. Y.

RARE OFFER FOR 60 DAYS. Until May 1st, we will send to any address A Splendid Imitation Gold Watch and Chain for \$5. A \$10 Seven Shot Gold Mounted Revolver for \$3.25. A Complete Set of Shakespeare's Works, Handsomely Bound, and Illustrated, for \$2.00. A Union Square Jewelry Casket, containing 20 pieces of Beautiful Jewelry, for \$1.00. Four Sets (all different) of Beautiful Ionian Jewelry, for 50 cts., or we will send all of our above articles for \$12.00.

THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator. All steel teeth. Best implement in use. Unequaled as a soil harrow and pulverizer. Works equally well in growing Wheat, Potatoes or young Corn. Adds 5 to 10 bushels per acre to the yield. 25 to 50 acres per day cultivated by one man. Will pay for itself in one year. Send for Illustrated Price List. H. A. Streeter, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 80 to 88 Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

\$1,000 Given to OUR AGENTS. APRIL 1st, 1881. 1st Gift, A \$500 PEASE & CO. PIANO. 2nd " A \$300 ESTEY & CO. ORGAN. 3d " A \$100 GOLD WATCH. 4th " A \$100 SEWING MACHINE.

THE SUGAR HANDBOOK. A NEW AND VALUABLE TREATISE ON SUGAR CANES, including the Minnesota Early Amber and their manufacture into Syrup and Sugar. Although comprised in small compass and written in simple, unobscured, and most PRACTICAL, MANUAL OF SUGAR CANES that has yet been published.

FOR TRADE or SALE. On Easy Terms. A half or whole interest in a No. 1 Cheese Factory and Creamery. Inquiries answered and full particulars given by addressing H. M. M. LACHLIN, PAOLA, Kas.

BUGGIES. ENTERPRISE GARAGE CO. CIVIL, O. Territory given. Catalogue free.

PROFITABLE, PLEASANT AND PERMANENT. An Extraordinary Offer. Agents, Dealers and Peddlers. Goods Unsold Returned. EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY GIVEN.

AN ARTICLE THAT SELLS ON ITS MERITS. Sold in ALMOST EVERY FAMILY.

Agents have no Competition. Selling the Renner Combined Alarm and Door Bell.

SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS A MONTH CLEAR. One agent sold 600 Bells in one month, making a clear profit of \$600. We do not claim that all agents can make this number of sales, but any one with energy and ability can make \$100 to \$300 a month.

The Standard of America. Admitted by leading Seedsmen and Market Gardeners everywhere to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Send for circular. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

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Literary and Domestic

Asleep.

In Summer-time how fair it showed! My garden by the village road, Where fiery stalks of blossom glowed, And roses softly blushed;

There solemn purple pansies stood, Gay tulips red with floral blood, And wild things fresh from field and wood. Alive with dainty grace.

Beneath the strong unclouded blaze Of long and fervent Summer days Their colors smelt the passing gaze, And dazzled every eye.

Now falls a cloud of falling snow, The bitter winds of Winter blow, No blossom dares its cup to show— Earth folds them in her breast;

My garden is a vanished dream; Dead in the waning moon's cold beam, Clear icicles above it gleam; And yet—I know not how— My flowers will hear the dropping rain

—Harper's Magazine.

Woman Suffrage.

I am glad to see the question of woman suffrage agitated, and that, too, by a woman. I am an earnest believer in the right of a woman to defend her freedom and happiness at the ballot box.

We are ready to acknowledge that the majority of women are as well informed in political matters as the raw recruit from Ireland, or some of the freedmen of the south, but that ought not to satisfy a conscientious woman.

I am aware that many of our intelligent women having, with prophetic eye, discerned the future, and the higher plane to which women, as a class, are to be elevated, have sought, diligently, to fit themselves for the position of free women.

It is true that we have been too long regarded as inferiors in intellect as well as strength, and altogether unfitted to cope with the complicated questions of public and political life, but let us ask ourselves if we are not partially to blame for this unenviable position? Have we used our best endeavors to raise ourselves to a higher one? Do we not merit, to some extent, the appellation of "silly creatures," given to us by our good editors? and have we not acted as to give the impression that we were pleased with the tyranny of man?

I have for years been a believer in woman suffrage, and in that time have conversed with many on the subject, and incredible as it may seem to many, I have found more women opposed to the measure than men. That this is the result of education and the relatively inferior position in which women have been placed, I am ready to admit; but until at least a respectable minority are educated to the belief that the Lord has given to them immortal souls and intelligence, and that with these he has imposed certain responsibilities, one of which is to do all in our power to benefit mankind, it is of no use to put the ballot in the hands of women.

My sisters, it seems to me a fearful thing to live as some of us are doing—living as mere nonentities or only the shadows of our husbands or brothers. It can never be argued that God ever gave to mortal the right to delegate one iota of his personal responsibility to another. It is not a matter of choice with us. Man has tried for over one hundred years to mould our republic into a country in which all can enjoy free and equal rights, and yet drunkenness, theft and murder run riot all over our beautiful land. We do not imagine that the millennium will be ushered in with woman suffrage, but we do think that we will be nearer it when the wife casts the ballot by her husband's side.

Can any woman imagine that in the great day of accounts we will not be held responsible if we do not here put our shoulder to the wheel, side by side with our brothers, and help to move the chariot of freedom on to victory. We sincerely believe that when we have availed ourselves and proved ready and fitted for the task, our brothers will make room for us and bid us God-speed. ADA W. UNRUH. Happy Hollow, Graham Co., Kas.

The Growth of a Child.

INTERESTING OBSERVATIONS IN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY OF INFANTS.

The Medical Record reproduces the leading features of the studies of Prof. W. Preyer, of Jena, in a field as yet unbroken—that is in the psychological study of infants. This study begins, the Professor says, with the observations of the movements and sensations of a child, and then proceeds to note the development of the different senses, the formation of speech, etc., and the effect of all these things in awakening the intelligence. The first manifestation of voluntary motion occurs about the fourteenth week, when the infant begins to hold up its head. After four months the head is usually balanced well, and at ten months the power to sit up is acquired.

All infants are deaf at birth, because the outer ear is closed, and there is as yet no air in the middle ear. A response to a strong sound is observed, at the earliest, in six hours, but often not for a day or two. The awakening of the sense may be detected by the blinking which a loud noise occasions. No other organ is thought to contribute to the intellectual development of the child so much as the ear. The first perceptions are those of light. The infant shuts its eyes as soon as light enters them; within a week it turns its glance to the window, but it is three weeks before the eyes will follow a light moved before them. The stupid expression on a child's face does not leave it until the second quarter year, and the face grows more human and spirited with the increase of the power of seeing intelligently.

The power to distinguish colors follows that of intelligent attention, and light and bright colors are preferred; but the power to distinguish them by name does not come until the beginning of the third year. The recognition of form, size and distance comes slowly. In the first month the infant pays no attention to the swiftest approach of the person's hand to its face, and in the third year it will show ignorance of size and no appreciation of distance. The Professor set down in writing every sound uttered by a child during its first two years, and which could be so represented. At first only vowels are heard, but even in the first five weeks these sounds are so diversified as to express different feelings. Thus, the Professor says the periodically broken cry, with knit eyes, denotes hunger; the continuous whine, cold; and the high, penetrating tone, pain.

Fashions for February.

Fur-trimmings for street suits continue popular as ever, appearing now not alone on cloth and velvet, but on silk, satin and woolen goods as well. The handsomest material for a fur-trimmed costume is black satin. The edge of the skirt is bordered with a narrow pleating, above which is a band of fur. A wide band of fur is laid directly down the middle of the front breadth, almost reaching the side gores. The jacket worn with such a suit is coat shaped with a round skirt, and furnished with collar, cuffs and pockets of fur, a border round the bottom being omitted, as thought to detract from its style.

Generally speaking, costumes are made up, and trimmed with the fur, very much according to individual taste. The fur, itself, is of all the fashionable varieties—beaver, otter, seal skin, fox, etc.—running in price from one dollar and a quarter to seven dollars and ten dollars per yard.

House and every day costumes of all wool materials are more in vogue than ever. Most of these woolen fabrics have dark grounds with a suggestion of bright colors running through them. Costumes made of them are usually trimmed with pipings of gay cashmere or silk of the same shade as the bright hue in the material. Street suits of this order are made very plainly. Woolen house dresses are more elaborate, those of the morning gown or wrapper style being often quite artistic. The quaint Watteau costume, with its graceful flowing folds, is worn by the Princess of Wales, and those inclined to follow her example.

Black dresses are no means deposed from their place of honor. Suits of all black silk, black cashmere and other standard goods, are always stylish. From time to time, however, their trimming varies, brocade satin, striped velvet, and the like being always effective for collars, cuffs, pockets and panels.

Gold braid is again used on cloth, camel's hair and velvet dresses, used, in three rows, as a bordering. Sometimes it is combined with

silver braid or bands of gold and silver embroidery.

Shirred fronts of skirts are more popular than ever. The new fancy for shirring, however, takes the form of horizontal rows of gathers, instead of lengthwise. Bunches of shirring may be arranged anywhere upon a costume.

A basque of plain, black velvet is a desirable addition to any wardrobe, as it may be worn with any skirt, and for any occasion.

A new caprice is to put the figured or colored goods of a combination suit into the skirt, while the basque is made of the plain materials or the dark colors, especially black.

Skirts remain short for all costumes, except the superlatively elaborate.

Neckwear is almost entirely lace, in the form of scarfs, kerchiefs or fichus.—Arthur's Magazine.

Quenching Thirst.

Nearly a hundred years ago, Dr. Lind suggested to Captain Kennedy that thirst might be quenched at sea, by dipping the clothing in salt water, and putting it on without wringing. Subsequently the captain, on being cast away, had an opportunity of making the experiment. With great difficulty he succeeded in persuading part of the men to follow his example, and they all survived; while the four who refused, and drank salt water, became delirious and died. In addition to putting on the clothes while wet, night and morning, they may be wetted while on, two or three times during the day. Captain K. goes on to say, "after these operations, we uniformly found that the violent drought went off, and the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes after bathing and washing our clothes, while we found ourselves as much refreshed as though we had received some actual nourishment."

The bare possibility of the truth of the statement makes it a humanity for any paper to give it a wide publicity, since there are few readers in any hundred who may not go to sea and be shipwrecked. We personally know that wading in water quenches thirst, and very few remember being thirsty while bathing at the sea shore, or while swimming in our rivers. When the fearful horrors of dying with thirst are remembered, and the more fearful madness which is the certain result of drinking sea water to allay thirst, it is certainly well to encourage individual experiment in this direction, and solicit an authenticated report of the same.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Recipes.

CROQUETTES.

One pint of cold chicken, turkey or veal and put it in to simmer with a small quantity of water, adding a little gravy. If you have no gravy, boil the bones of chicken or veal in a little water and use it; add one onion chopped fine, a little sugar, salt, pepper and mustard till well seasoned; heat up two eggs, add them with a little flour and a few bread crumbs; when cold make into cakes, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry brown.

STEWED KIDNEY.

Get a nice fresh kidney, cut open with a knife and remove the fat and vein running through it, put into water and when it comes to a boil pour off the water; rinse and cover with fresh water; boil until tender and keep it in the second water for the gravy; when ready to dress it, mince up the kidney and put into the water when boiling; add a hard boiled egg chopped fine, a few grains of allspice, pepper and salt, and thicken with flour and a pinch of mustard, mixed with water or milk.

SIMPLE APPLE FRITTERS.

Peel and slice good firm apples and roll each slice in flour, and fry a nice brown in butter and serve very hot, sprinkling with sugar.

STEAK PUDDING.

This is also a digestible, nourishing dish for work-people. Make crust of fine chopped suet, flour and warm water; place round basin; cut pieces of steak, with some liver or kidney in strips, and put in with some fine chopped onion, pepper, salt and a little mace, moisten with some warm water and close up with crust. If you have no steamer; place a trivet in the bottom of the saucepan and put basin on it, so that the steam from the boiling water below cooks the pudding. When well done, which you will know by the knife coming clear from the crust, take out, place on a dish, broadsided down, and open top a little. Put in a small piece of butter and a couple of spoonful of catsup, and a beautiful gravy will run out round the dish.

KOUMISS.—Take two quarts milk, warm from the cow, add one quart boiling water and sweeten to taste; when lukewarm add half cup good yeast and set in a warm place to rise overnight; when light, bottle and tie the corks, or, better still, have bottles with patent fastenings, as the koumiss will burst any ordinary string and let all escape.

Five Little Southerners.

By Mary W. Porter, author of "Poor Papa." Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. Price \$1.00. This new book of Mrs. Porter's is one of the brightest and jolliest stories we have seen for many a day. From the beginning of the first chapter to the end of the last the interest does not flag for a moment, and the experiences, adventures, and misadventures of these five irrepressible little Southerners will be gone over and over again with increasing delight. We have seen few books which contain so much genuine, unadulterated, and yet innocent fun. The description of the trial of Arianna in the cabin

in Shinbone Alley for stealing Gerald's marbles; the story of the Christmas Eve festivities and distribution of the presents; the new version of "Box and Cox" by the boys, and the account of their troublesome experiences with the twins, will furnish a rich source of enjoyment for young readers. Ner is the book wanting in pathos. The final chapters, which are descriptive of one of those terrible inundations, which sometimes occur in the low lands of Louisiana, are powerfully written. Taken as a whole, the "Five Little Southerners" is a work of remarkable strength and merit, and ought to make a decided impression.

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.

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

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

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

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

62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Diamond, Navy, etc. Name in gold and jet. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct.

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

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

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

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and 50 outfit free. Address STURSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

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

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

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

50 All Illustrated Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. with 100 envelopes, 10c. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

50 ELEGANT CARDS, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transparencies, 10c. STAMPS taken. W. Moore, Brookport, N.Y.

LITURGICAL AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages, 10c. 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.

Agents Wanted. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n St., Boston, Mass.

FRUIT TRAPES BY MAIL.—Small Apple, Peach, Cherry Plum, Apricot, Quince, etc., packed in curry safely. Post-paid by mail. Send for prices, etc. CHAS. BLACK & BRO. Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N.J.

ORGANS \$50 to \$1,000. 2 to 32 Stops. PIANOS Cabinet and Upright. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N.J.

BEFORE BUYING OR RENTING AN ORGAN

Send for our LATEST ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE (32pp. 40c.) with NEWEST styles, at \$1 and upward; or \$6.38 per quarter, and up. Send free. J. B. ROY & HAMILTON ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont St., BOSTON; 46 East 14th St., NEW YORK; 149 Wabasha St., CHICAGO.

FREE 8c. aples and Catalogue of best self-curing. Write for it. Mfg. Co. 122 Nassau St., N.Y.

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.

Pictures.

Agents Make \$5 Per Day

Selling the following Pictures

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.

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

Concord Grape Vines.

Hedge Plants, Gregg Raspberry, and a general Nursery Stock. Price Lists free.

KELSEY & CO., Nurserymen, St. Joseph, Mo.

160 Acres Land for \$1000

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

STOVE PIPE SHELF AND UTENSIL STAND.

AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient and best offered to housekeepers. Agents make with \$125 up. Order sent to us. One agent made \$100 in 15 days, another \$50 in 10 days. Send for circulars to nearest address. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

74,000 QUARTS OF BERRIES

Grown and Marketed in Seneca (1880). I plant and sell plants from the same genuine stock. I offer over 150 sorts of Plants, Vines, Trees, etc. at lowest cash prices. Descriptive Catalogue for Spring 1881, free. All persons who will need from a dozen to 100,000 Plants, Vines, or Trees, can save money by writing to me before buying of others. J. S. COLLINS, Moorestown, New Jersey.

The New White Grape "PRENTISS."

Early, vigorous grower, hardy. Very productive, best quality. Send for circular. The above is from a recent photograph of a bunch by Gundry, Rochester, N. Y. Also the largest and best stock of Grape Vines in the country. Prices very low to dealers. All trees planted. Also trees and small plants. Circular for descriptive catalogue. Price list free. T. S. KUBBAED, Fredonia, N. Y.

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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. Prof. Street, 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 its bright contents."

Ex-State Superintendent McCarty says: "It is a gem of neatness in mechanical execution and a real casket of jewels in matter."

Prof. Hoes is eminently the right man to conduct such a journal. —Stock, Farm and Home Weekly, Kansas City. "His journal has become the expression of the best educational thought and progress of the day." —New England Journal of Education, Boston.

TERMS: \$1.00 a year in advance, which may be sent by mail at our risk. Single 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.

THE COLLEGE OF THE SISTERS OF BETHANY, Topeka, Kas.



FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES Exclusively.

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 \$20 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$5.00 to \$80 per session according to grade.

Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1880. BISHOP VAIL, President.

Washburn College.



SPRING TERM OPENS ON Wednesday, April 6th, 1881.

Four courses of study optional—Business, Scientific, Classical, Preparatory and Collegiate.

Excellent rooms for young men in the College Hall at from 25 to 50 cents per week. Good table board at \$2.00 per week.

The Hartford Cottage for young ladies is now completed. Rooms furnished for the most part at from 20 to 50 cents per week. The domestic arrangement is on the Mount Holyoke plan. Each young lady aids in household work to the extent of about an hour a day, under the personal supervision of the matron.

In quality of instruction, in attractive and comfortable facilities for room and board at extremely low rates, and in increasing appliances of Library, Cabinet and Apparatus, the College now offers unusual inducements to youth of both sexes desirous of securing a thorough education.

Address, PETER MCVICAR, President, Topeka, Kansas.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men and officially endorsed by the state assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's hair renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. For sale by all dealers.

J. A. McLAUGHLIN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in



Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns,

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.

ASTROLOGY

W. W. MANSPEAKER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; 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.

Apiary.

Bee Notes.

Concerning the practice of feeding sugar to bees, it is the experience of the practical apiarists of the country that unless the bees can fly it is very disastrous to use any but the purest sugars.

To prepare the sugar for feeding take either granulated or Coffee A, place one or two quarts in a pan, adding a little boiling water.

For making a liquid sugar feed, the best method is to take two quarts of sugar and one quart of boiling water.

When applied, to prevent getting on too much. A little in the hand will scent several trees.

when applied, to prevent getting on too much. A little in the hand will scent several trees.

Cottonwood Slips.

We of the far west are greatly interested in the raising of forest trees, and especially cottonwood, and I see by the FARMER that you are of the opinion that cottonwood slips will not grow by being dropped in the bottom of a furrow like potatoes.

Offerle, Kas.

KIDNEY WORT

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has acted like a charm. It has cured many very bad cases of PILES, and has never failed to act efficiently."

IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER.

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME. Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develop in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuritis and Female Disorders.

TRY IT NOW!

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

Liquid KIDNEY WORT

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.

SEED HOUSE. GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS Fresh and True to Name.

Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas.

MILLET, FLAX SEED, CASTOR BEANS, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY.

Orders promptly filled.

S. H. DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

The BEST of All



VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

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Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON

EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS. H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

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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.

ALSO

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. Shepherds in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying.

THE PASTILLE

A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and rapidly effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indigestion or excesses in youth or at any time of life.

Send for Sealed Descriptive Pamphlet (lets giving Anatomical Illustrations and Testimony, which will convince the most skeptical that this is the best and most reliable remedy for restoring to perfect health, and the vital forces thoroughly re-established same as if never affected. Sold ONLY by HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG. CHEMISTS, Market and 8th Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO.

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On receipt of your address I will send you a small pamphlet containing the most comprehensive GUIDE AND COMPLETE ADVERTISER ever sold at the popular price of \$1.00. Book contains 200 pages, 100 pictures and wood cuts. No mail order should be without it, as it contains subjects treated in detail. MONEY REFUNDED to those who do not find relief. In author is an experienced physician, and the advice given and rules for treatment will be found of great value to those suffering from hemorrhoids of the system, nervous and physical debility, etc. (Persons suffering from hemorrhoids should send their address and learn something of their advantages. It is not a great commensurate strictly confidential, and should be addressed DR. L. L. BATES, 12 North 5th St., St. Louis, Mo.

Land! Land! Land!

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE 350,000 ACRES

Bourbon, Crawford & Cherokee CO'S, KANSAS, Still owned and offered for sale by the MISSOURI RIVER, FORT SCOTT AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY

On Credit, running through ten years, at seven per cent. annual interest. 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH IN FULL AT DATE OF PURCHASE.

For Further Information Address JOHN A. CLARK, Fort Scott, Kansas LAND COMMISSIONER

KANSAS

The ATCHISON, TOPEKA and SANTA FE R. R. CO. have now for sale TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, specially adapted to the Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley, one of the most favored latitudes of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; also 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. Topeka, Kansas.

Barnes' Wire Check Rower,

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.

Only Double Ring Invented. CHAMPION HOG RINGER, Rings and Holder.

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

Only Single Ring Ever Invented that Closes on the Outside of the Nose. Brown's Elliptical Ring, And Triple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer

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

The Champion Hog Holder speaks for itself in the above cuts, Chambers, Bering & Quinlan, Exclusive Manufacturers, Decatur, Ill.

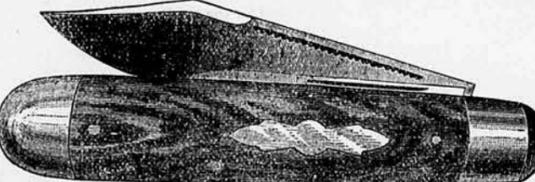
H. D. CLARK, Dealer in LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

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Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c. 135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

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 flabby.

50c; strong 2 blade, 60c; extra heavy 2 blade, made for hard service, 75c; 1 blade 25c; extra heavy one blade, 30c; Ladies 1 blade, 25c; 2 blade, 50c; Gunts fine 3 blade, \$1. PRUNERS oil temper and blades tested, \$1.00. Oregon Hunting Knife, \$1. Cattle Knife, \$1. Sample 5 inch Hand Forged Butcher's Knife, by mail post-paid, 50c. Illustrated List Free. Address as above.

THE PLANET JR. GOODS.

Let all interested in working the soil send for our catalogue. We want all Farmers who value labor-saving tools to study our combined Horse Hoe, Cultivator, and Coverer; Market Gardeners who have acres upon acres on each of which our Double Wheel Hoe will save \$5.00 cut yearly, to examine the merits of our fine garden tools; and every one who has even a small vegetable garden, to read closely what the Firefly Hoe and Garden Plow will save them.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., 229 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, 1211 West Thirteenth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

KELLY STEEL BARB WIRE

Lightest. Strongest. Rust Proof. Patented 1868, and licensed under all Patents. SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS. Kelly wire now sold cheap as any wire made under the Patent. One dealer only wanted in each town. THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

THE CELEBRATED LYMAN

WINNER OF SIX PRIZES IN 1880. BARBED WIRE FENCING. Is now fully licensed under all patents and protected by all decisions of the Courts, thereby protected all who have heretofore used it. The Prices of all wires are the same, and the best wire is therefore the one to buy. Ask your Street, Chicago, Ill. LYMAN MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Dearborn

Whose Are The Best? Landreth's

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 LANDRETH'S has been substantiated beyond all question. We therefore invite all who are not already purchasers of Landreth's 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 Landreth's Seeds in original sealed Packages, or drop a Postal Card for prices and catalogue to DAVID LANDRETH & SONS, Philadelphia.

SEEDS

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD

Cure Your Back Ac And all diseases of the Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad.

It is a MARVEL OF HEALING and RELIEF, Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

It CURES where all else fails. A 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.

THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO., DETROIT, MICH. This is the Original and Genuine Kidney Pad. Ask for it and take no other.



It Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way) ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.

IT DRIVES INTO the system curative agents and healing medicines. IT DRAWS FROM the diseased parts the poisons that cause death. 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.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of Price, \$2.00, by THE "ONLY" LUNG PAD CO., DETROIT, MICH. Send for Testimonials and our book, "Three Millions a Year." Sent free.

Communications.

Hog Raising.

ED. FARMER: In your issue of the 29th inst., you publish an article from L. Prentice, giving his method of feeding hogs, viz: cooking. I want to ask Mr. P. a few questions:

What kind of a cooker is best to cook for from twenty to forty hogs, and about what will one cost?

Do you use your cooker in or out-doors? if in-doors what kind of a house is best and cheapest?

Do you cook in the ear, or shell your corn? How long do you boil your corn? Do you feed while hot?

Do you feed out of the cooker or do you put your corn into the swill barrel? Do you cook your corn every day?

In a word, I would like to know just how you do it, and how long it takes you to do it. I feed dry corn but am satisfied it is not the best way. I. H. EMBERT, Topeka, Kansas.

Rabbits and Trees.

I see there has been a good deal said through the FARMER concerning the above, and all giving their remedies. Now I want to give the readers my experience with the same, and a safe and effective remedy. I had noticed for years that no animal or insect liked the taste or smell of axle grease, so in the fall of '79 I took one-third axle grease and two-thirds lard mixed well together; took a little, rubbed between the hands well, went over several thousand trees in orchard and nursery rows, and up to this time not a mark of a rabbit, or a mouse in or on my trees; two winters and only one application. The mixture should be only

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.—Henry James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York. KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, 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.

From the Master of the State Grange.

ED. FARMER: Permit me, through your paper, to call the attention of unaffiliated members of our order, and officers and members of subordinate granges, to the following decision of the National Grange, found on page 136 of Journal of Proceedings 1880, to-wit:

"Members who have become unaffiliated by reason of the surrender, suspension or revocation of the charter of their grange, or by neglect to pay dues, after their removal from the jurisdiction of their grange, may be admitted to membership in any grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside, upon application, accompanied by proof of good standing at the date of such surrender, revocation or removal, by a majority vote of the grange to which they may apply for membership and the payment of such fee as may be prescribed by the grange."

I also desire to call attention to the compilation of rulings and decisions made by Worthy Masters Adams and Woodman and the National Grange, since the publication of our Digest, found on pages 133, 134, 135, 136 and 137 inclusive, of Journal of Proceedings of National Grange for 1880, and to suggest to those having Digests in their possession the importance of correcting them so as to make them conform to the new law above referred to. By so doing, officers of granges, as well as the undersigned, will be relieved from a great amount of correspondence.

Granges, or those contemplating the organization of new or revival of dormant granges, should correspond with our Worthy Lecturer, and avail themselves of his very liberal offer. His terms are reasonable and I trust his services will be secured in localities where work is needed. Wm. Sims. Topeka, Feb. 9th, 1881.

Grange Meetings.

A full attendance upon the meetings of the grange and a willingness on the part of each member to contribute his mite to the interest and profit of the meetings will make any grange successful. We often hear most interesting and instructive discussions spring up from a casual remark of a generally silent member. Each one of us is a link in the great chain which is being welded and fitted for use in the grange work-shop, and in order that the work may go on successfully, we must all be on hand in the shop ready for the hammer and the forge. If scintillations of humor should chance to strike any member, he must not be too sensitive and ready to take offense, for such sparks are harmless. They shine, but they will not burn. The work-shop is also the place to heavy blows in the cause of education. The mind needs a great amount of hammering before it can be brought out of its rough, uncultured state and shaped into symmetrical proportions. No matter if some of the workmen are better adapted to blowing than to handling the sledge. They are all capable of being useful. Wind is needed in its proper place. If there is too much of it, and the iron is left in the fire too long, it may burn. Windy speakers may take no more time than is profitable, but this is to be expected in all public gatherings. They should not, however, absorb all the time, so as to shut out the men of pithy sayings who put mium in parvo, and stop when they get through. Such men often furnish the most valuable links in the chain, and it is always a pleasure to see them on their feet in public discussion. On the other hand, if it were not for those whose words flow more easily, and who possess more of what is termed the "gift of gab," grange meetings would resemble too closely the gatherings of the Quakers. Any man can talk if he has anything to say and some men talk when they have nothing to say. Every variety of talent is needed, and all should work in harmony together, each contributing such as he is able to give.—Dirigo Rural.

Why a Farmer Should be a Patron.

"Education is nurtured." "By encouraging education advance to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture." Among the publicly declared purposes of the grange, none stands higher or should hold a more prominent position than this great matter of education; in fact, it includes all the other objects, for "buying together, selling together, and in general acting together" are all matters of education, and are successfully carried out just in proportion that the farmer is educated in those different directions. If we wish to express the whole grange subject in one word, that word would be education, or perhaps civilization would do as well. "Knowledge is power," not only for the business man, the professional man, the artisan, but to the farmer as well. Farmers have been slower to appreciate the importance of education in all that pertains to their calling, their rights and interest, than any other class, hence the reason that agriculture has been left behind in the march of improvement. Farm-

ers' clubs, agricultural societies, fairs, etc., have done something in the past to educate the farmer, and make him not only more successful but of more power in the land. But all these other helps combined have not done the thousandth part as much in educating the farmer and teaching him the need of education as has the grange in its brief life of fourteen years. One single state grange reports that eight times as many agricultural and grange journals are now read by the farmers as were being read before the grange started. So far has the importance of a thorough education in the science of agriculture been impressed upon the farmer by the grange, that in one state, Tennessee, a book has been prepared teaching the A, B, C of scientific farming, and is to-day by law taught in all the free schools of that state in the rural districts. By discussions, by experiments, by lectures, by reading, by libraries, by grange fairs and exhibitions, the farmer and his family are becoming better educated and advancing to a higher plane of intelligence, and it is fast becoming a fact that is noticed, even by those outside the gates, that in those neighborhoods where the grange has been working the longest and most successfully, there will be found the best farms, the most successful farmers, the most progress, the most intelligence. Then let no farmer rest satisfied until himself and all his family are members of a grange, and are receiving its benefits and are aiding in this visible work of "advancing to a higher state of perfection the science of agriculture."—Grange Bulletin.

Contribute Your Mite.

In every movement attempted by farmers to organize for protective operations in business or industrial affairs, the great obstacle to success has been their unwillingness to contribute the money necessary to carry it on. They submit without a murmur to being robbed of hundreds and thousands of dollars by the merchants, lawyers, etc., because it is either done indirectly or they are made to believe it is right; but vast numbers of them will not contribute a dime to the support of an organization established for the single purpose of promoting their interests and protecting them from the power and rapacity of hostile organizations. Thousands upon thousands of farmers are out of the grange to-day because of their unwillingness to contribute the small pittance necessary to maintain the organization. It is no wonder that farmers are at such a great disadvantage when they refuse to contribute a few dollars a year to the support of their organization, when the merchants and other city classes contribute hundreds and thousands to theirs. Money is power; and if farmers expect or desire to become independent of other classes, they must learn to contribute liberally to the support of their own organizations.—Patrons of Husbandry.

The Grange as a School.

I don't mean to say, when I speak of the granges as a school, that we are going to take our books and dinner pails, but a school to elevate the farmers' minds and get them waked up, so that they can do something for themselves, and not depend too much upon the other classes of people. As it is, they are nothing but strings for other people to play on. It is an organization where women are admitted on equal terms with the men, and a place where young people can meet and have a social time and get information that they would not receive from any other source. Although I have been a member of the grange but a short time, I can say I have received a great amount of information; and I don't think it will hurt any of us to spend one night out of a week to meet and hold a grange meeting, and I think we will be amply rewarded in the future for our search after knowledge.—Ida Peake, in Mich. Grange Visitor.

Does Dairying Pay?

Westley Hildreth, a model farmer, who resides on Rock Island street, Gouverneur, has a dairy of six native cows, from which he has during the past season netted an average of \$53.38 per cow, from the butter and cheese alone made from their milk. If the profit from calves raised, deacon skins sold, feed for hogs, etc., were also reckoned in, the showing would almost seem incredible.

Where is the dairyman, large or small, who can equal or excel this splendid showing? This result was achieved by keeping only first-class cows, and furnishing them with the best of pasture, plenty of good water, and all of the nutritious feed which could profitably be given them. But more than this, Mr. Hildreth always gives his cattle the very best of care, both summer and winter, and sees to it that they are kept warm and clean.—New York Herald.

"Now Well and Strong."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast falling, as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your Discovery for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong. She took the Discovery last fall.

Very truly yours, REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTIN, Shipman, Illinois.

How to Secure Health.

It seems strange that any one will suffer from the many derangements brought on by impure blood, when Scoville's Sarsaparilla and Stillings, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will re-

store health to the physical organization. It has proven itself the best blood purifier ever discovered, effectually curing scrofula, weakness of the kidneys, erysipelas, malaria, debility, bilious complaints, and all diseases of the blood, liver, kidneys, stomach, etc. A single bottle will prove its merits as a health renewer, for it acts like a charm.

LOST. \$500 REWARD.

A small sorrel MARE COLT: will be two years old next spring; no marks or brands. I will pay the above reward for information leading to the discovery of the colt. Rev. FRANK WALKER, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1860, 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 certain description, and appraisement, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their price in value, and the name and residence of the taker up, to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for 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 hands of the taker up of the same animal. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray. 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 householders may take up the same. Any person taking up a stray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of the stray. If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall be held as if he had taken the same, and he shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had done so. If such stray is proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall be held as if he had taken the same, and he shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had done so. If such stray is proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall be held as if he had taken the same, and he shall be liable to the same penalties as if he had done so.

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 losses of stock solicited.

white steer one year old, valued at \$12. Republic county—Chauncey Perry, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Samuel Patton, of Rose Creek, one iron grey horse pony, left hind foot white, and about 2 years old. PONY—Also by the same one light grey mare pony, about two years old. PONY—Also by the same one bay mare pony, bald face two years old. The three above strays valued together at \$25. COLT—Taken up by W. E. Day, Abilene, on Oct 18 one large two year old sorrel horse colt, valued at \$60. COLT—Also by the same one black mare colt two years old, left fore foot white, white face, wart near left eye, valued at \$80. COLT—Also by the same one bay horse colt one year old valued at \$20. COLT—Also by the same one black mare colt one year old with white in face and white feet, valued at \$38. SMILE—Taken up by J. J. McBride, Norway, on November 20 1880 one brown mare mule five years old, branded on left hip, has been reached and is about 13 hands high, is valued at \$25.

Riley county—F. A. Schermerhorn, clerk. COW—Taken up by F. Melemeyer, Sweden, Creek, on one red cow 6 years old with sucking calf, no marks or brands taken up Jan 3.

Wabaussee county—T. N. Watts, clerk. MARE—Taken up by L. T. Matthews in Maple Hill, on Dec 10 one sorrel mare, both fore feet and left hind foot white with white in face, saddle marks, about 14 1/2 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, valued at \$15.

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. W. Moulton of Duck Creek on one steer, two years old, color red with some white spots on the flank and a small star in the forehead; swallow fork in left ear, valued at \$12. STEER—Taken up by CH. Mariner of Center on the first day of January one red and white two year old steer, marked with swallow fork in left ear and branded on left hip with the letter F, valued at \$20. HEIFER—Taken up by George Kansas on the 18th day of December one yearling heifer, color red roan with white on face, tail and belly, valued at \$12. COLT—Taken up by Wm. J. Morgan of Verdigris on the 12th day of January one dark bay horse colt one year old last spring, with spot in the forehead, valued at \$25.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Robt. Daly, Toronto, on Jan 5 1881 one small red steer one year old, crop or frost mark off of right ear. MARE—Taken up by J. P. Felker Liberty on January 7 one bay mare 4 years old 15 1/2 hands high, valued at \$75. COLT—Also by the same one bay horse colt two years old right hind foot white, valued at \$40. STEER—Also one red steer 3 years old, some white on left hip, branded J. J., valued at \$20.

Wyandott county—D. R. Emmons, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Robert Armstrong, Wyandotte on one 1-year old heifer, red neck, white roan body, crop off right ear, valued at \$10. STEER—Taken up by James Debris, White Church P. O. one two year old red steer, smooth crop off of right ear, under bit in left ear, valued at \$14.

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