

THE KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MARCH 23, 1881.

VOL. XIX, NO. 12.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

Communications.

Timber Claims.

I am particularly interested in the articles on tree culture. But I have not seen much treating directly on the best mode of proceeding in order to fulfill the requirements of the law, and prove the most satisfactory to those who have taken tree claims in the western counties.

I took a claim in Lane county, Kan., under the tree culture act, and wish to ask a few questions, which I hope you or some of your many readers will be so kind as to answer, and at as early a date as possible, as it will soon be time to commence planting. There were a great many tree claims, the same fall ('79), taken in Lane and other counties, and those that were taken that fall now have the necessary breaking done, and will have to plant the first five acres in either trees, seeds or cuttings, this coming summer, and next year the other five.

Now, what we want first, is to know what varieties will do best, taking everything into consideration. When we come to consider that one-fourth of every section in the western part of Kansas, except railroad and school land, was open to timber culture entry, it is a matter of no small importance that we should have all the light and knowledge that can be brought to bear on the subject that will bring about the most satisfactory results.

In the first place, it will be well to remember that the greater portion of those interested directly are not capitalists; hence it will be necessary to suggest plans that can be carried out in a successful way with the least possible amount of expenditure. Of course it will be the cheapest to plant seeds. And if it will do nearly or quite as well, it will be preferable.

I wish some one would give a list of the most valuable trees, that are adapted to western soil and climate. I would like to hear from some who have already improved tree claims in Kansas. The Osage orange is undoubtedly a valuable timber, and a fast-growing tree, and I think it will do very well to plant the seeds in hills, as the law requires, four feet apart. The cottonwood will grow very well from cuttings if it is not too dry, but the question is, will it be safe to risk it? Some tell me it will not do to plant catalpa seed in the hill, but that it is necessary to put out small trees, say yearlings, at least, as it would be very uncertain about the seed growing, or the plants surviving through the hot, dry summer months of the first season.

There are many other points I would like to touch upon, but fearing I am intruding too much on your time and space, I again say I would like to hear from some one soon on this important subject.

E. W. HAMPTON.
Barclay, Kan.

Our correspondent seems so befogged on the "timber claim" question and tree planting that we fear he will fall under the most favorable conditions. He must understand that the Osage orange is not a timber tree, but a hedge plant. Timber claims must be planted in compliance with the law on the subject; and you had better get a copy of the law and the Commissioner's instructions on the subject. Apply to the U. S. Land Office in your district.

Tree Planting On the Plains.

In the spring of 1878 we procured from Illinois a lot of soft maple seed. The seed was planted in well prepared ground on bottom land within fifty feet of the creek and not over two feet above the level of the water. The seed came up well and made a growth of some eight to ten inches that season. The following spring the young trees were taken up and planted on high ground. This ground had been most thoroughly prepared and well cultivated. After they were put out over half of them died; the balance now living are small, not over two feet high, looking more like a shrub than a tree.

In the early part of the winter of 1878-79, I procured the seeds of black walnut, butternut, hickory, honey locust, Kentucky coffee nut, red-bud, (Judas tree), sycamore, and fourteen pounds of catalpa seed. The nuts were all put in sand in boxes out-doors and kept moist until planted. The nuts were planted on the timber claim where they were intended to

stand. Very few of the hickory and butternuts came up; what did were weak and small. They hold their own in this particular to this time. The black walnuts came up better, yet after two years' cultivation and growth they are but 10 to 20 inches high. I planted the red-bud and sycamore seed in the bottom near the creek; they did not come up. I also planted persimmons, which started; a few of them are now growing.

The catalpa seed was put in well pulverized ground four feet between the rows. They came up finely but insects destroyed nearly all of them as fast as they came up. We made a thorough examination but could not find out what done the mischief. I am now inclined to think it was a small black bug about the size of a pin-head, as a bug of this description destroyed all of our cabbage plants set out last spring, hiding in the ground in the daytime.

Speaking of insects, there is more insect life here to the square foot than in any other three states combined.

I have about five hundred of the catalpas now living. They do not seem to be much affected by the dry weather and hot sun, except making very slow growth; the largest at this time after two years' care, are not over two feet high.

I have put out some red cedars that are growing and seem to do well here.

The honey locust and coffee-nut, so far, are not doing well. Last spring I planted two acres with honey locust seed; about one-third came up and made a growth of four to ten inches. In the spring of 1879 I planted a quantity of box-elder seed; I have but one tree from this planting. The trouble was, I think, from defective seed.

You will see I have made nearly a complete failure in the growing of forest trees so far; yet we have had many years' experience in the planting and growing of all kinds of fruit trees, etc., in Illinois, and always with success.

The snow has all melted off, leaving the ground full of moisture. Winter wheat is starting well. Some are plowing sod.

In my next I will give my experience with fruit trees, small fruit, etc.

Why do not the seedmen advertise in the KANSAS FARMER tree seeds and prices? Since my other letter I have had a number of letters to know where they could get tree seed and the prices of same.

H. C. B.
WaKeeney, Kas., March 4th.

Sheep.

The common sheep of our western states can be greatly improved both as to wool and mutton by judicious breeding. Let farmers procure full-blood rams. The time has arrived when the price of all thoroughbreds put them within the reach of all, and when a breeder who owns fifty ewes comes to the conclusion that he cannot afford to purchase a pure-bred ram, he had better sell or fatten them. Nevertheless a well-formed grade is better than a mongrel, but it will pay far better in the end to use a pure-bred ram even if many times the price of a grade has to be paid for him. Few breeders fully understand the advantages to be gained by the use of a thoroughbred sire, and it is not an uncommon occurrence for a half-blood to be selected in preference to one of pure blood. It is a fact well known by those having experience, that where a pure-bred ram is used upon common or mongrel ewes, there is always an increase in size and many times an improvement of form, therefore I say that many deceive themselves by saving these half-bloods for sires, for the result is usually unsatisfactory.

Some would have us believe that there is only one breed that could be successfully crossed upon the common fine-wooled sheep of the country in order to produce a good mutton and wool sheep, and that is the Cotswold. Others tell us that if a Cotswold is not used, a long-wooled race of some kind must be, which means Leicester or Lincoln. I believe that all the various breeds possess merit, and many of them can be used with profit, but some with more profit than others.

The middle-wooled breeds, which embrace the Southdowns, Hampshiredowns and Shropshiredowns, possess merits, and when crossed upon the ordinary fine or graded coarse ones of the eastern or middle states, produce sheep that will do for both mutton and wool hard for the Cotswold or other long-wooled breeds to beat.

For localities where early maturity and a good fleece is desired, no better cross can be made than with a pure-bred Shropshiredown ram upon common coarse or even fine-wooled ewes, but as the pure Shropshiredowns are very scarce in this country, (most of them being

brought from Canada by dealers who buy half bloods there and sell them in this country for pure-bred,) I would advise that if a pure Shropshiredown cannot be had, then a pure Southdown, or next—a pure-bred Cotswold or Leicester.

E. NICHOLLS.

Onion Culture.—No. 1.

BY E. B. BUCKMAN.

(Continued.)

In the case of spring plowing plow shallow, not to exceed five inches; harrow fine, then roll well unless the ground is too wet; then treat the same as fall plowing.

One thing may be done if straw is to be had; it is this: After your ground is well prepared cover with straw two to five inches deep; set it on fire, then rake the ashes into the soil. It is beneficial in two regards: 1st, It is apt to kill all the weed seeds near the surface; 2d, It warms the ground so the seed will germinate some and get the start of the weeds; 3d, It gives the ground a coating of the best of manure, applied in the right manner and at the right time.

If the planting is to be done by hand it may be well to mark the ground, but if a drill is used the marking is unnecessary.

SELECTING SEED AND TIME OF PLANTING.

1st, Time of planting. All that need be said on this part of the subject is this: Plant early, as it is the experience of all that the early planted crop always pays best. Some recommend planting in the fall. This may be best, but unless I had seen it tested, would not advise any one to try it on any extent. The planting of sets will do well in the fall if protected from the hard frosts.

2d, The kind of seed to select. Always select good seed. Buy of reliable seedsmen. Cheap seeds are often poor. Never buy commission seed; send direct to the seedsmen, or what is as good, go to some responsible agricultural dealer who deals in seeds and he will furnish you with good seeds as cheap as you can buy of the producer, and often cheaper. I have done so this year; get my seeds as cheap as I could get them of any seedsmen.

There are but few varieties which are popular: Early Red and Yellow Denvers are good sorts that have been well tried. But for all latitudes and soils, with all kinds of culture, the Red Wethersfield will do the best, at least such has been the experience of most western gardeners, so far as I am able to judge. There are other good varieties but not yet so well tested.

The manner of planting is as important almost and in some cases of more importance than the selection of good seed, for good seed poorly planted may be, and often is, as bad as poor seed. All seeds condemned as being worthless, or not good, is not correct; the fault very often lies with the gardener and not the seeds. The question then is, How shall we plant?

1st, As to the depth of planting. Some one has given as a rule that all small seeds should be covered three times their diameter. This is not far from correct with the onion seed. Cover as shallow as you can, but when the ground is very dry the seed may be planted, some deeper. I would not plant deeper than one-half inch.

2d, If the crop is to be cultivated with hand-hoes, I would plant in rows eighteen or twenty inches apart, but if cultivated with a hand-cultivator fourteen inches is about right. If the planting is done by hand and cultivated with the hand-hoe, it is well to plant in hills six inches apart in the row, as it gives room to use the line in removing weeds between the plants, thus saving much work in hard weeding. But to all who plant to any extent I would say, Get a good onion drill. If you plant but one acre, at present prices of seed, you will save in seed and time sufficient to nearly if not quite pay for the drill in one season, and if you buy a cultivator and drill combined you will more than save the price in time and get a better crop in the bargain.

Some recommend ridging the ground slightly. This I would never do if I used the cultivator, but for a small quantity to be cultivated by hand, it will be found more convenient in the use of the hoe, as the dirt and weeds can be better kept from the plants. When the planting is done with a drill, a good hand can, on well prepared soil, plant an acre in a day, which would take the same man nearly a week without the drill, and when done it would not be well done.

The quantity of seed to the acre is given at three to six pounds. If three pounds of seed can be properly planted and all grow it would

be sufficient, but owing to the fact that some seed may not be good, and other causes hindering the growth of a portion of the seed, I think four or five pounds is safer; I sow about four pounds. But whatever the amount of seed, and in whatever manner planted, be sure and pack the ground on the seed. If the drill is used the roller used to cover the seed will do this, but if planted by hand after a row is planted use your feet well in packing the ground, even if you weigh two hundred pounds. If you do this you will not have much trouble with bad seed. The seed must come in close contact with the soil before it can grow, and this only can be accomplished in the above way. Always pack the ground well unless it is very wet.

The next consideration will be how to cultivate the crop.

Elk City, Kansas.

A Greenwood County Flock.

Mr. N. R. Collins and the writer visited Mr. C. F. C. White's sheep ranch a few days ago, situated fourteen miles northwest of Eureka, Greenwood county, Kansas. He has 426 sheep, all high grade Merinos, except forty-two ewes and eleven rams, which are thoroughbred and registered sheep. He has been engaged in the sheep business about two years and judging from the appearance of his ranch and sheep, he knows how to keep sheep, as they all looked splendid and everything was in order about the place.

Mr. White has been trying an experiment in raising beets for his sheep. Last year he planted two acres of Lane's improved sugar beets, and without any cultivation, he gathered 800 bushels. He planted in drills two feet wide and eighteen inches in the drill, in the latter part of May, on good creek bottom land, but says they ought to be planted by the tenth of May. He buried them in the ground, and has fed them twice each week to his sheep this winter.

I asked Mr. White if he had any stretches among his sheep. He said, "No, not one this spring." I attribute this to the beets, and believe succulent food of this kind ought to be raised by all sheep men; and it might not be a bad thing for calves, also.

F. S. PECK.

About Listing Corn.

I am aware but few of the farmers of Kansas know anything about listing corn. It is something new in this county but is rapidly coming into favor. In our neighboring county of Brown they have been listing in corn for the last three years. I traveled considerably last fall, and made inquiries of farmers how they liked listing; their verdict was the same. The best corn I saw was listed. I have over one hundred acres all listed; am highly pleased with the plan and shall list this spring. Our plow is double—two mould-boards and shares all in one, and has a subsoiler fastened to a shank of wrought iron which runs behind the plow, and is fastened to the back end of the plow beam with an adjustable clasp. This plow throws soil both ways, covers all weeds between rows, and turns 14 inches, and is followed by a one-horse drill which drops one grain a foot or 16 or 18 inches apart as desired. Cost of plow and drill is \$35, and are manufactured by several plow factories. One man will list and plant eight acres per day with a boy to run the drill. There are many advantages over the old way but I can not take up the space in your valuable paper to enumerate. Will answer all inquiries if solicited to do so.

Wheat appears to be all right. Times are good, with plenty of snow, rain and mud.

Success to the KANSAS FARMER.

E. AVERY.

Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kas.

Repairing Stoves.

As I am a foundryman here at the town of Moberly, Missouri, and often have calls from farmers for back plates for stoves, or in other words fire-liners, and as I am running the foundry for the railroad company, I cannot do their work. One poor farmer was in the shop to-day and told me as he could not get a back plate he would have to sell his stove for old iron, so I gave him a mixture of fire-clay, which will do as a substitute for fire-liners, and which I know will be as good as any iron liner and last as long as it will get very hard. As your paper is devoted to the interest of farmers, it may be of use to some of your readers who may stand in need of the same, and if so

will save them twice the cost of your paper. It is simply this: Take about a quart of fire-clay and about one pint of river sand, also one pint of salt; mix them together with a little water till the clay, sand and salt gets thoroughly mixed, then work it the same as a woman works dough till it gets about the same as putty, then it should be rubbed on to the back of the stove tight, by the hand, about one-half inch thick, then smooth off by dipping the hand in water and rubbing over; start your fire and you have a new liner.

Now as most farmers will be at a loss to know where to get fire-clay, I will give them an idea where to find it. All farmers know what hard-pan soil is; it is nothing but fire-clay soil. Underneath the surface about one or two feet there is most always fire-clay to be found.

Moberly, Mo.

Fencing.

We have arrived at the time when the process of fencing is to undergo an entire change. The theory that hedge fences are the cheapest and most practical of the different varieties of fences is exploded.

I saw an article in the FARMER on Fence-Posts, on which I wish to say a few words. The claim your correspondent, Mr. Swann, holds—that the wire fence is the cheapest and most desirable—is correct, but I differ with him in the kind of plants he advocates to use as posts for a wire fence. In place of setting cottonwood plants I would prefer the osage hedge plants, as they grow as fast as cottonwood, are hardy, will not be rubbed and broken down by stock and the seed will not sprout all over the field. After growing to any size they can be cut off at proper height, and the timber cut off be used, as posts in division fences, as it will outlast any timber we have in this country for fence-posts. I have some of that kind of trees about fifteen years old and which cut from the tops from six to ten posts to the tree; the limbs also which grow straight at a diameter of three inches, are a lasting post.

In my next I will show the difference in cost of keeping up the different variety of fences during a period of fifteen years, also give my experience with shade trees and wind-brakes

WM. SCHWARTZ.
Wea, Miami Co., Kas.

When to Sow Millet.

I will answer the question on sowing millet; I have raised it several years. Plow your ground the same as if you wanted to raise a good corn crop, and sow one-half bushel of clean seed to the acre. If the seed is somewhat blighted, sow enough more to make a half bushel of clean seed, and the sooner it is sown after the last frost in the spring the better. Harrow down to a level surface, and if you want it for hay cut and cure when seed is from one-third to one-half ripe. Early sown millet does the best in this part of Kansas, particularly if the season is likely to be dry.

HENRY BUTLER.

The Jack-Plane in Trash.

The reason why the Jack-Plane harrow will not clog in trash when the soil is sufficiently dry to work is that the edge of the hoes are not sharpened, therefore trash cannot get such a hold as on a sharp edge, and the pressure against the ground rubs it off. When the hoes are reversed no trash can gather on the edge. The Jack-Plane will work in stalks to any man's satisfaction, when they are dry, without clogging, with a man riding, therefore it will work in any other trash.

Kidder, Mo.

Please Answer.

Will some one having plants of the Charles Downing and Captain Jack strawberries please advertise them in the KANSAS FARMER, and oblige a subscriber.

MRS. MARY TUFTS.
March 14th.

Wanted.

The correspondents of the KANSAS FARMER to furnish its readers the best method to prepare osage orange hedge seed for planting.

ED. FARMER: Will some of your readers please give their experience in the cultivation of Amber sugar cane and also their experience in listing corn?

H. H. F.
Axtell, Marshall Co., Kas.

The Farm and Stock.

Millet and Hungarian.

In the older states where clover, timothy and orchard grass are raised in abundance for hay and blue-grass for winter pasture, stock on most farms are supplied with a sufficient variety of forage or "roughness" along with different kinds of grain to keep them with good appetites and in thrifty condition.

Some Timely Suggestions.

Just now is a critical period in the management of stock, especially such as has passed through our phenomenally cold and otherwise severe winter without the requisite supply of good, rich food and comfortable shelter.

Founder in Horses.

Founder, a disease that is far too common in horses, is caused most frequently by driving or working the animal till it is overheated, and more or less exhausted, and then allowing him to cool off suddenly without rubbing dry.

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Founder, a disease that is far too common in horses, is caused most frequently by driving or working the animal till it is overheated, and more or less exhausted, and then allowing him to cool off suddenly without rubbing dry.

The first thing to do is to place the horse's feet in tubs of warm water, then blanket heavily and get the animal thoroughly warm all over.

of the blood in the feet, caused by being cooled too rapidly after exhausting labor. The warm water thins the blood, extends and softens the blood vessels, and favors increased circulation.

Knowing the cause of founder, it will be seen that it is much easier to prevent than to cure this disease after it becomes established.

Holstein Cows.

Smiths & Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., write: "As our Holstein cows are closing their yearly milk record, which to us seems quite remarkable—surpassing anything of which we have knowledge; and thinking it may be of interest to your readers we will mention a few."

"Our cow 'Aegis' has closed her six years old record as follows: 82 1/2 lbs. in a day, 2,289 9-16 lbs. in a month, and 16,828 10-16 lbs. in a year. 'Aaggie' is making a six years old record as follows: 84 1/2 lbs. in a day, 2,362 1/2 lbs. in a month and 17,206 lbs. in eleven months; and she is still giving from 35 to 40 lbs. per day."

Big-Head.

Osteo-sarcoma is most commonly found in horned cattle. It affects the lower jaws generally, but it has been known to exist in the upper jaws. It consists of a degeneration of bone tissue, and is said to be the result of a scrofulous diathesis.

Cattle for Beef.

As an economical beef producer the Hereford has no superior, and under certain conditions no equal. His great rival brother Durham has stood the test of ages, however, and has seldom been found wanting in fine qualities essential to the production of beef.

The hornless breeders are coming into consideration more than ever before, and promise to rank not far from the head of popular beef-makers.

Angus breeds there is some objection, as they are lacking in some of the essential points that are so highly prized in the established breeds of beef cattle, which have become prominent features only through long years of careful selection and breeding.

Prepare for a Good Garden.

Now is the time for our rural friends, whether farmers, mechanics or amateurs, to prepare for having a good garden and an abundant supply of vegetables and small fruits throughout the entire year.

Eradicating the "Jimson."

Some seven years ago when I came on the farm where I now live I found an orchard badly infested with this weed. My first thought was to pull them up. One day I undertook the job, but soon came to a stand.

Sex in Breeding.

The theory that service at the beginning of heat would produce females, which appeared to have resulted thus in some cases, has utterly failed in others; and the opinion held by some persons that coupling a lean male animal with a fat female insures a female is also fallacious.

The Maine Farmer says that men have been through that state this winter buying what they call "canners," which consist of old sheep, no matter how much diseased, anything that could stand alone, such as were so poor that the farmers could not winter them.

The Monroe (Iowa) Mirror says that G. D. Foust has a cow part Devon and Short-horn, that will be hard to beat in the milk producing business.

found it tipping the beam at that weight. Seventeen pounds of butter at twenty cents per pound amounts to three dollars and forty cents a week.

Even the most tender fowls will bear much cold, but wet soon generates disease. This particularly applies to crested fowls, as when the crest becomes wet once it is a long time drying during wet weather.

Russia's wheat deficit on last year's crop is now officially estimated at 60,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels, and preparations are making for large importations of American wheat.

Poultry.

Setting Hens in Cold Weather.

The advantage of having your fowls tame is nowhere more apparent than in taking care of sitting hens. They must be looked after closely when preparing to sit. You must see that the chosen spot for the nest is a suitable one.

Very many who raise a few fowls have not all the accommodations that are desirable and must make the best of what they have. While a hatching room is especially desirable in cold weather, it is not absolutely necessary.

Care should always be exercised to make the foundations of the nest such as will best promote a healthy and prosperous hatching of the chickens; and here we must imitate nature by placing several handfuls of damp soil at the bottom of the nest.

And now that incubation is fairly begun, do not allow laying hens to have access to the nest. You have marked all around the middle of each egg put under the hen with pen and ink, and can easily detect a fresh one laid by an intruder.

Do not disturb her for two days or so after a chirping in the nest has assured you that the hatching has commenced. The little ones need no food for that length of time, and there is usually a good deal of difference in the time of the chickens breaking the shell.

Light Brahmas.

It is not always that the novice or amateur is fortunate in his first selection. Some are led by fancy, others are influenced by taste, and many by some imaginary excellence, perhaps only to be disappointed by over-rating their qualities and the purposes they are intended for.

The village poulterer who has but a small lot or garden can keep them within the confines of his own place without annoying his neighbors; the city fancier can raise them within the limits of his restricted back yard; and the farmer can breed them around his homestead

without doing any damage to his growing crops.

It is the fate of some breeds that perch for awhile on the pinnacle of popularity to fall to the level of others less worthy of public favor, but it is not so with the Light Brahmas.

There is a knack about raising Light Brahmas that is not generally understood, or at least very little practiced.

Inertness and too much food are serious injuries to the Asiatic breeds, and if they do not lay well or give satisfaction to their keepers, the remedy may be found by giving them all the exercise they can take.

Other breeds of a nervous or erratic temperament will not keep still under the best treatment, but the Brahma by force of habit will stand around all day contented and happy, if it has plenty to eat.

Sitting Hens.

Use fresh eggs. Keep eggs until used in a basket of sawdust or bran; large ends downward. Sitting hens must be fed daily, at a certain hour each day, on whole grain, with a little soft food, by the same person continuously if possible.

Advertisements.

FREE 32 copies and Catalogue of best-selling articles in each issue of THE KANSAS FARMER. Weight of two Ohio Improved CRESTED WHITE EGGS. 2.806 Lbs. Send for description of this famous breed and fowls. L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

SAXONY BARLEY. We are now prepared to fill orders to any extent for this NEW VARIETY of Spring Barley. This is a choice article grown and acclimated under our own personal supervision during the last few years.

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.

Osage Orange Seed. Warranted to Grow. Selected under our personal supervision in Texas. Write for sample and price. W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill.

Honey Locust and Coffee Bean. I have a quantity of Honey Locust and Coffee Bean, or the Kentucky Coffee Tree Seed. I will send the Locust Seed at 25 cents per lb. and the Bean at 30 cents per lb. by express C. O. D., or by mail if the necessary amount for postage be added. Address C. C. KING, Jewell, Jewell Co., Kan.

FOR SALE. One Thousand Bushels of SEED SWEET POTATOES of 6 best kinds. Also Plants in their season. Also a lot of budded Peach, 1-year old and a lot of Apple trees 2-years old, by N. H. PEXLEY, Wamego, Kan.

Farm Letters.

OSAGE MISSION, Neosho Co., Kansas, March 9th.—We have had a long, steady winter here, and stock of all kinds looks well; but, if the spring is very late, feed will be scarce. This part of the state is well adapted to sheep raising. There is no open prairie, but farmers can handle small flocks. Winter wheat looks well so far. There is a greater breadth sown than last year. Several parties here talk of sowing oat on their wheat; it is an experiment here. I would like to know if any of the nurserymen in this state have chestnut seedlings for sale. I don't like to send all the way to Ohio for them if I can get them closer. Also, who has Hereford and Galloway cattle for sale, and the probable cost of yearling bulls and heifers.
SAM STEWART.

CLAY CENTER, Clay Co., Kan., March 7th.—Stock looks well so far. Hay is getting scarce. A great deal of corn is in the field yet, and I fear farmers will be late getting in their crops this spring. The Alliance at this place has not had a very full attendance of late on account of bad weather and roads. I would like to hear more from other Alliances. Don't let us drop back into the old ruts, because the late legislature failed to accomplish what we hoped, in the way of reducing railroad rates. But let us keep right on, and I believe in two or three years more we shall accomplish all we hope for. Besides, there are a great many other interests relating to the farmer that we can improve in, such as the taking better care of stock, machinery, etc. I like to read the letters in the FARMER. One gets a great deal of information he would not obtain otherwise. Some one writes from Washington county, desiring the FARMER to take up the subject of tobacco cultivation in this state. I cannot agree with the gentleman as to its being a luxury. It is anything but that. I am opposed to the cultivation of the poisonous weed, because the principal use made of it is to chew and smoke it, and it is injurious to all who use it, being of no benefit whatever; besides, the expense of it. Therefore, if the FARMER has anything to say on the subject, I hope it will be to discourage the production of such a nuisance.
J. M. RYAN.

STERLING, Reno Co., Kas., Mar. 8.—Have had the continuous cold weather here this winter reported all over the country. At present the ground is covered with the heaviest fall of snow that we have had. A warm spell of a few days' duration in the first of February caused a freshet and the ice went out of the Arkansas river, taking the bridges at Sterling and Nickerson with it, and also making the one at Hutchinson unsafe. The wheat, as far as I can learn, seems to be in a fine condition to stand the sudden changes of March. Cattle that have been well fed and sheltered are in good condition, excepting Texas cattle, which are mostly in a poor condition, one of my neighbors having lost eleven head already. This winter will teach some that it does not pay to depend on grazing cattle through the winter in this locality.

I see by a communication from B. P. Hanan that Langdon would like to claim the honor of organizing the first Alliance in Reno county. I am happy to state that Enterprise can beat them just forty-nine, as our charter in No. 101. We are glad to hear of another Alliance in Reno county, and hope to hear of many more, for the influence of the Alliance is much needed in this county, and we invite the co-operation of such men as B. P. Hanan, not only in the more important issues of the day, but in our own particular grievances—the county political rings. In closing, I would say to every farmer reader of this paper, it is your duty to at once go to work to organize an Alliance, and you will find it a very pleasant duty.
E. J. KNOWLTON.

SIDNEY, Ness Co., 225 miles west of Topeka, March 7.—We have had a very cold winter with plenty of rain and lots of snow, but it is all gone now, leaving the ground in splendid condition for spring plowing, and the plows are beginning to move. Our farmers are jubilant over the prospects of this season's crop; as we have had none for two years it will be quite a rarity here. Fall wheat looks well at this time; not so much sowed as last year on account of the scarcity of seed. Stock of all kinds are wintering well except where large herds had no feed during the late big snow storm, during which some large owners lost heavily. One of my neighbors lost thirty head of cattle, another four head, and so on. Think it will be a reminder to them another year. Have plenty of stock water and feed. Seed wheat and potatoes will be scarce and high here this spring, and but few will be able to buy them. We have a live farmers' alliance which is becoming interesting. Readers of the FARMER, where among you can I buy twenty head of cows and two-year-old heifers—good ones—and at what price?
C. A. CURTIS.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., 220 miles southwest of Topeka, March 6.—We are having a fine snow to-day; I say a fine snow because it is a fine thing for the wheat and farmers in general, and what is beneficial to farmers is beneficial to all classes. Wheat is all safe with us, and these snows are an almost sure indication of a favorable season for farming. We have had a week of fine weather and some have already

commenced plowing for spring wheat. Every one seems to be in good spirits and fully satisfied with Kansas. Stock of all kinds that has been fed and sheltered is looking fine. I visited several sheep and cattle men in Hodgeman county and saw both sheep and cattle that had not been fed that were looking well. Their grazing accommodations and water are good and their stock is looking better with the same care and feed that our are. I understand there are several herds of sheep on the Rattlesnake, in Edwards county, that were not fed, that are looking fast. They were poor late in the fall, having just come in from the drive, and had not time to recruit before the cold weather set in, and the herds were large and a great many old sheep among them. The owners of such herds have no excuse for the loss of their sheep, as feed was both plenty and cheap, and the sheep would have paid well for the investment. Monday night, March 7th.—The snow has fallen about ten inches. There was no wind and it was quite warm during the storm. This will bring early grass and we think a more favorable spring than we have had for many years. The sheep market is still active and thousands could be sold if they could be obtained for the market. Sheep will run higher this season than last, and those who are waiting for a decline will have a long time to wait I think. I have seen none who are discouraged yet. Small flocks are doing better than large ones. It is gratifying to receive letters from customers expressing their satisfaction with the success they have had with their small herds, like Mr. Phillips, of Ness county, Mr. White, of Rice county, and Mr. Marshall, of Pawnee county, and a score of other farmers who bought small herds of us last fall and the fall before, and who had no experience or acquaintance with sheep or their management. They were all provided with feed and shelter, and none have lost a single sheep during the long, cold winter that we have passed through, and all report their flocks in fine condition, and are anxious to get more. Look out that you don't overstock your capacity to keep. Waste feed rather than run short in the latter part of the season; provide plenty and the sheep will pay it all back. Kansas is the best sheep state in the Union. Keep sheep and read the KANSAS FARMER and you are all right!
W. J. COLVIN.

OFFERLE, Edwards Co., 260 miles southwest of Topeka, March 9.—Stock men are getting anxious for spring to come as feed is getting very scarce and the grass is so bleached as to be of little use. Farmers are jubilant and are waiting patiently for the snow to leave and the ground to get in order to receive the spring grain. Some farmers claim their wheat is badly killed by the winter and others say it is all right. Time will tell. All are preparing to seed and plant as largely as their means will admit, and are confidently expecting to reap an hundred fold for their labor. Seed grain is scarce and high. Oats are selling at 45c to 55c per bushel. No barley to be had at any price. Rice corn, sorghum, millet, etc., will be the leading crops planted. What are we in drouthy Kansas coming to? Is it possible that we shall complain of the wet after needing it so badly? We think hardly. Immigration is commencing to set this way again. Come along, gentlemen.
J. W. E.

ROBINSON, Brown Co., 75 miles northeast of Topeka, March 5.—Wheat bids fair so far for a bountiful harvest, especially the early sown. The last week in January was the most trying on the wheat; the surface of the ground frozen hard and a little dry. March is here and winter continues. Four inches of snow fell yesterday, laying nicely; from all appearances think it will not remain long. If any of the many readers of the FARMER has had experience with any of the seed drills, hand-cultivators, etc., which are advertised in the FARMER, will they please give us some information in regard to whether they are as good as represented? Good work horses are worth from \$55 to \$100; milch cows, \$20 to \$35; fat cattle 4c to 4 1/2c; hogs, 4c to 4 1/2c; wheat, 75c; corn, 22c; oats, 25c; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 15c; poultry, \$1.50 per dozen. Think this a poor way to sell chickens, especially the larger varieties; at least we would not sell our Light Brahmas in that way.
ISAAC C. BALL.

WAKEFIELD P. O., Clay Co., March 14, 81 miles northwest of Topeka.—How ring the changes? Sleet, rain, snow, rain, snow, sleet, etc., all three last night. This morning the thermometer is 32° above. We read with surprise that in some counties farmers are plowing. Farmers here are trying to husk, but in many fields a horse can hardly walk through without being mired. Wild geese are all over the wheat fields and some flying northward. Republican river is full and water overflowing the bottoms in some places. There is a washout of over 100 feet of made land, three miles south of Wakefield on the Ft. R. branch of the K. P. road. A large gang of men were at work all day yesterday, cars bringing rocks, etc. A large piece caved while the men were at work, but fortunately, no lives were lost. Several men have been at work near Wakefield trying to save lumber and heavy timbers that are floating down. Last week the railroad bridge at Clyde was destroyed by the ice floe, and yesterday the lumber of the new bridge, that was hastening toward completion, came down. There is said to be an ice gorge eight miles in length at Scandia. The bridge and some dwelling houses have been destroyed

there and, though there is a reported loss of life, we do not know the particulars. It is believed the beautiful bridge at Clay Center is gone, for lumber was coming down last night that some claim to recognize as belonging to that bridge.
M. S. L. B.

IOLA, Allen Co., March 12.—Notwithstanding we have had a long, cold winter, stock generally looks well. Wheat not injured much, and begins to look green. Farmers are busy making preparations for spring; some have commenced plowing, and some oats are sown. Peaches all killed. There seems to be a great difference of opinion in regard to the value of the honey locust tree. I object to them on account of the thorns; if we want a thorny tree, I think the osage orange superior to the honey locust for all purposes. I am a great admirer of the soft maple for an ornamental tree. I like the KANSAS FARMER, but can't we have a woman's department?
H. HILL.

MT. CARMEL (175 miles SE of Topeka), Crawford Co., March 11.—Every appearance indicates that our very severe winter has at last come to an end. Farmers have been anxious for some time to get into their fields and some of them had commenced to plow a little, but last night it rained all night, and this morning the creeks are booming, and ground is perfectly deluged with water; so of course plowing will have to wait awhile. The wheat in this county has stood the winter the best kind. The fields look beautiful in their green garb and give promise of a bountiful harvest. We think this county is equal, at least, to any county in the state in such advantages as make it a desirable home for thrifty and enterprising people. The land is of the best quality and nearly all of it is adapted to a high state of cultivation. The following commodities are raised in this county, all with considerable success. Wheat, rye, oats, corn, castor beans, cotton, flax and sorghum. Nearly all the people use coal for fuel, which can be had at the banks, at from four to six cents per bushel. A large business is done in coal mining in the eastern part of the county. This is not a timber county, but enough for all necessary purposes, is found along the streams. This county is settled in every part, as a general rule, with enterprising people; still, there is plenty of opportunity to get bargains in the purchase of farms. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad has some land to be had at from four to six dollars per acre, and there are a good many families that desire to go farther west, or that have become involved in debt, that will sell very cheap. People from the east with small means and a reasonable amount of energy, cannot do better than come to Crawford county, Kansas. All kinds of products bring a good price. Hogs are \$4.50 per hundred, wheat, 80 cents, corn, 20 cents. Cattle are high, and good work horses are held at very extreme rates. Anything like a decent horse will bring one hundred dollars. In fact, farmers feel good, and don't feel that they are crushed quite so badly as the greenback papers say they are.
S. C. MILLINGTON.

CEDARVALE, Chautauqua county, March 10.—We have had one of the longest and coldest winters ever known in this country, and it has run the supply of feed very low. It has been solid winter ever since the 16th of November, with snow on the ground almost all the time until the last two weeks. There has not been much loss of stock except by one man that brought in 3,000 Mexican sheep. He did not prepare sheds for them, consequently they are diseased and many of them have died. It is said that he lost two hundred during one storm. The continued cold prevented a good many from finishing their corn gathering until recently, but it is about all gathered now, and is selling at twenty-five cents per bushel. There will be a large amount of corn planted this season, and every one anticipates a bounteous crop.
M. BUMGARDNER.

OLNEY, Rush county, March 11.—Stock of all kinds doing well. Much corn and millet was raised here last year. Stock men from all parts of the country come here and feed their stock. There is a prospect for a good wheat crop. We had a good deal of snow in February and considerable fell on the 6th of March—about ten inches on the average; and a little rain yesterday and to-day. A Farmers' Alliance has been organized here and the farmers are much interested in its meetings.
C. S. A.

BLUE HILL, Mitchell Co., March 12.—Stock is looking well, except calves and old cows; a few of that class will die. There is more moisture in the ground than known before. People are all predicting a good crop year. It will take but little rain to insure a good corn crop. Wheat is a certain crop where it is not frozen out. Some have examined it and think the crop is safe. The average sown here last summer was not as large as usual on account of the failure last year. Some were not able to procure seed. The south part of Mitchell county being embraced in the dry streak in the western part of Kansas, many of our citizens left for the east. Most of them are aiming to return to their claims in the spring, believing they will reap a double harvest this year. They have faith in Kansas. The towns are still building up as though nothing had happened, and the farmers are jubilant over the prospects of a large crop this year. Hogs about all sold; price \$4.25 to \$4.50. I

guess there has been more hogs shipped from Mitchell county than any county in north-western Kansas. Corn is selling at 20c; flour, \$2.50 to \$3. Taking all things into consideration, I don't think there is a better country than north-west Kansas, nor one that offers any better inducements for a poor man to get a home. Thousands of acres are open to homesteaders, and claims are cheap here. Many in Mitchell and other counties on the line of the Central Branch of the U. P. railroad, are always wanting to sell and go further west. If such was not the case our western county would now have been settled up. I am for Kansas first, last and all the time. I wanted to say something on railroad monopolies, and what our legislators have done in a legislative capacity to reduce the price of fare and freight. It appears as though it were hard for members to move forward and head the lion in his den. Time and space will not permit of any further remarks.
S. B. FLOYD.

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NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.
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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres of stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

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

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

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.

THE KANSAS HOME NURSERIES.
Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRILES, Lawrence, Kansas.
160 Acres Land for \$1000
New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water, and pasture, four miles from V. Falls. Address CHAS. OSGOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.
GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
SHORT HORN CATTLE.
300 HEAD
Of pure Short-horns of the finest breeding and individual merit, will be sold—among them 175 Young Bulls—on the Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kas., April 19, 20, 21, 22, 1881.
This magnificent array of fine cattle will be drawn from the herds of Messrs. Finley Nichols, Robert Miller, Smith & Judd, Barclay & Tracer and D. S. Busing, all of West Liberty, Iowa, and for excellency of both quality and pedigree have rarely, if ever, been excelled in a single sale anywhere. Catalogues ready in due time.
COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not received.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked with the next issue. The paper is 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.

Our Prizes.

Last fall the publisher of the KANSAS FARMER offered a series of premiums to stimulate canvassing for subscriptions. These premiums were so liberal as to take about all the profit to pay them if they had been contested sharply.

There were but comparatively few agents who brought their clubs up to twenty-five names, and those who reached that number complained of such hard work and fatigue that they seemed to abandon all efforts to gain the extra prize.

H. W. Curtis, Topeka, obtained 35 names, which was the highest by any agent, and has been rewarded the \$10 prize.

The highest number of names procured by any agent who did not reach 25 was 24 names, by I. N. Templin, Cuba, Republic county, Kas. This is the whole story of the prizes, but nevertheless our agents who did not work for prizes and confined their efforts to getting up clubs of ten, were very successful and sent in large numbers of small clubs which in the aggregate gave the FARMER a large and generous subscription list for 1881.

Planting Trees About the School-Houses.

Prof. Hoss, in the last number of the Educationist, strongly urges the necessity of shading our school-houses. There is no one thing in the mechanical part of our school system, which term may be used for all necessary preparation for the convenience and comfort of the children, more important than the planting of trees about the school-houses.

The sentimental recommendation of the School Superintendent of Oswego county, for the appointment of a general arbor day in which all the school children are to turn out, dig a little hole, plant a switch in it and name the switch after the planter, is the sheerest romance.

But trees cannot be grown that are worth a rush without the ground is first deeply plowed and prepared and the trees properly planted by skillful persons who have some knowledge of tree culture. The young trees must be carefully fenced and protected from stock and the children.

We have seen enough of this "arbor day" business to pronounce it unqualifiedly the greatest piece of sentimental nonsense that ever was concocted in horticulture or arboriculture. A lot of school children or city folks sally out in military array with music and banners, dig a little hole in a tough sod, bury the roots of a small tree, and expect it to make a noble tree in a few years.

KEEP THEM OUT!

As our readers know, thousands of animals, more especially calves, have been shipped west during the last six months and some of them unquestionably from eastern states where the fatal lung plague is known to exist.

The people of this state have their fortunes at stake in this matter and can afford to make no misstep. Cattle from states east of the Mississippi Valley are excellent property to let severely alone. Cattle raisers of Kansas, your legislature has refused you protection; see to it now that you protect yourselves!

There is no royal road to learning, neither is there to tree raising. You must go through a systematic and thorough course of careful cultivation if you expect to have either knowledge or trees worthy the name.

A Good Word for the Mule.

In the northern and western states the mule has never been properly appreciated, and only the people of the south know him in his best estate or estimate him at his true value as a "general-purpose horse."

There is no other useful animal and many useful people he is not handsome and hardly ever superb, but for downright hard work, twenty-six days in a month and twelve months in the year, we are not sure but he might appropriately be called the king of beasts.

As an advertising medium, we received more responses from the FARMER'S advertisement, published in the Poultry World, than from any other paper in which it was inserted. This feature is always valued most highly by a publisher, and Mr. Stoddard has cause for congratulation.

Give two or three ounces of castor oil, with two or three drachms of laudanum; one-third to one-half of this is a dose for lambs. Thereafter give, morning and evening, so long as necessary, half an ounce of compound chalk powder, two drachms of powdered gentian root, and two ounces of starch emulsion, mixed together.

Scours in Sheep.

Give two or three ounces of castor oil, with two or three drachms of laudanum; one-third to one-half of this is a dose for lambs.

Interest.

A prominent cause of so many of our western farmers being constantly hard up, a something that night and day is gnawing at the vitals of their prosperity, is the payment of high rates of interest.

In the selection of sires for breeding purposes, the temper of the animal should always be considered, from the fact it is well established that it is hereditary in animals as well as in man, and if there is anything on the farm that is a pest, a perpetual constant plague, it is a vicious, ill-tempered animal, always ready to kick, hook, bite or punt; there is no comfort or peace with the wicked, vicious brute.

To Protect the Birds.

Among the acts passed by the last legislature was one which makes it unlawful for any person or persons, of any time, to catch, kill, trap, net or ensnare, or to pursue with such intent, or to have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any wild bird, except the wild goose, duck, hawk, crow, owl, snipe, curlew, plover, sand piper, bittern, heron and crane.

The penalty for a violation of the act is a fine in any sum not less than ten nor more than

appeal to those who read this to fight shy of putting their names to interest-bearing paper—although it may call for only six or seven per cent. unless the circumstances are such that signing it is unavoidable.

Kicking the Dead Lion.

When will people learn that there is no utility in this performance? A lady sends us a long mixture of poetry and prose, animadverting on a certain divine who published a very prolix tirade against the temperance law as interfering with the use of wine in the sacrament and an exhortation for the cause of temperance.

Catalogues and Pamphlets Received.

From Wm. Anderson, Mount Lebanon, New York—established 1795—"Shakers' Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue, and Amateur's Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden."

From Isaac F. Tillinghast, La Plume, Lackawanna, Co., Penn., No. V of "Seed-Time and Harvest," an illustrated quarterly horticultural magazine. Contains valuable articles and is sent free to patrons of its publisher.

From Matthew Crawford, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, "Crawford's Strawberry Culture with Catalogue." This is a 30-page book on strawberries and their culture; sent free to all.

From J. S. Collins, Moorestown, New Jersey, Price-List of small fruit plants, trees, etc. The specialties of this establishment are Mount Vernon, Sharpless Seedling and Miner's Great Prolific strawberries, and the Outhbert raspberry.

From H. S. Anderson, Union Springs, New York, descriptive catalogue and price-list of Cayuga Lake Nurseries, established 1855.

From David Hill, Dundee, Kane Co., Illinois, "Catalogue of Evergreens and Ornamental Tree Seedlings." Specialties—evergreens and European larch seedlings.

From W. L. Smith, Aurora, Ill., annual descriptive catalogue of green-house, hot-house and bedding plants; 50 pages.

The "Poultry World."

We like to say a good word as often as possible for true merit. And the Poultry World and Poultry Yard, published by H. H. Stoddard, of Hartford, Conn., are without doubt, two of the best poultry papers published in the United States.

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Vicious Sires.

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thirty dollars for each and every offense, such fine to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the offense was committed, one-half of such fine to go to the person giving information and making a complaint under the act.

There is a proviso which reads: "That it shall not be unlawful for persons to shoot and possess in such manner prairie chickens between the first day of September and the first day of December in each year, and quail between the first day of November and the first day of January following."

Another provision exempts from prosecution any person who shall kill or catch any wild bird or birds for the sole purpose of preserving them as specimens for scientific purposes.

Diseased Sheep.

The law as amended by the last legislature, and now in force regarding the ownership, importation, driving or selling diseased sheep, or permitting them to run at large is as follows:

It shall not be lawful for the owner of sheep, or any person having the same in charge, to import or drive into this state sheep having any contagious disease, and any person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not less than fifty and not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Any person being the owner of sheep, or having the same in charge, who shall turn out or suffer any sheep having any contagious disease to run at large, upon any common, highway or uninclosed lands, or shall sell or dispose of any sheep that are diseased, without fully disclosing the fact to the purchaser, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine in any sum not less than fifty and not exceeding two hundred dollars.

The act was approved by the governor, March 4, and took effect from date of publication in the official paper (Commonwealth), March 13. The sections of the former law bearing on the subject were repealed.

ED. FARMER: Please announce the annual shearing of the Kansas Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association, as fixed by the committee, to be held at Newton on Wednesday, April 20th, 1881.

J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, Sec'y. Topeka, March 18th. Papers of the state, please copy.

The New Texas Cattle Fever Law.

SECTION 1. That no person or persons shall drive or cause to be driven into or through any county in this state any cattle diseased with a disease known as Texas splenic or Spanish fever. Any person violating any provision of this act shall, on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days and not more than one year.

SEC. 2. That upon the arrest of any person or persons charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this act, all cattle found in his or their possession shall, during the arrest and trial of the offenders, be stopped and taken charge of by the officer in person executing the warrant of arrest, to abide the judgment of the court before whom the offender or offenders shall be tried.

SEC. 3. That upon a complaint made to any sheriff within the state, by any citizen thereof, that there are within the county where said sheriff resides, wild or undomesticated cattle infected or diseased with what is commonly known as Texas splenic or Spanish fever, said sheriff shall forthwith take charge of said cattle and corral the same, or otherwise prevent their running at large, until said complaint shall be investigated as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of such sheriff, upon taking charge of any cattle as provided in sections two and three of this act, to immediately give notice thereof to any justice of the peace in his county, whereupon said justice shall immediately summon three resident citizens of the county to forthwith appear before him for the purpose of inspecting such cattle. And when the persons so summoned, or other persons summoned in their stead, shall appear, it shall be the duty of the justice to administer to them an oath, in writing, that they will faithfully discharge their duties as inspectors of the cattle aforesaid, and without delay make report to him of their finding in the premises.

SEC. 5. Upon taking the oath as provided in section four of this act, said inspectors shall immediately proceed to examine cattle so in the custody of the sheriff, and if upon such examination they shall find the condition of the same to be such as to endanger the health of other cattle in the vicinity by reason of probable contagion, they shall immediately report their findings to the justice aforesaid in writing, and thereupon the justice shall forthwith issue to the sheriff his order in writing, commanding him to keep such cattle in custody and under control until the first day of November next ensuing, and he may employ such assistance as may be required to properly care for such cattle, keeping a correct and itemized account of all such services and the cost thereof, as well as all feed necessary to be used, and present a report thereof to the commissioners of the county at their next regular session, and if found by them to be correct and reasonable they shall allow the same and draw warrants upon the county treasury therefor, and the sheriff shall be allowed for his services such compensation as the commissioners shall deem reasonable, taking as the basis of their estimate the fees allowed by law for similar services

and the inspectors shall be allowed in like manner for their services not to exceed two dollars per day for time actually spent in making the inspection, and ten cents per mile for every mile necessarily traveled in the discharge of their duties.

SEC. 6. That in the trial of any person or persons charged with the violation of any of the provisions of this act, proof that the cattle of which such person or persons are charged with driving are wild and of undomesticated habits, shall be taken as prima facie evidence that said cattle are diseased with the disease known as Texas splenic or Spanish fever.

SEC. 7. Any person or persons who shall drive or cause to be driven into or through any county in this state, any of the cattle mentioned in section one of this act, in violation of this act, shall be liable to the party injured for all damages that may arise from the communication of disease from the cattle so driven, to be recovered in civil action, and the party so injured shall have a lien upon the cattle so driven.

SEC. 8. Justices of the peace within their respective counties shall have criminal jurisdiction in all cases arising under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the proper county to prosecute on behalf of the state all criminal cases arising under this act.

SEC. 10. Whenever any cattle are taken by the sheriff or other officer under the provisions of this act and shall remain in his possession, he shall, on the first day of November thereafter, deliver the same to their owner or owners, or his or their agent or agents: Provided, That before he shall deliver the same all costs and expenses which have accrued by reason of the taking and detaining of such cattle as hereinafter provided are paid into the county treasury. And in case such costs and expenses are not so paid within ten days after said first day of November, the sheriff shall advertise in the same manner as is by law provided in cases of sales of personal property that he will sell such cattle or such portion thereof as may be necessary to pay such costs and expenses; and at the time and place so advertised he shall proceed to sell as many of said cattle as shall be necessary to pay such costs and expenses, and out of the proceeds of such sale he shall pay such amount into the county treasury, retaining the costs of the sale.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to conflict with the provisions of section one, chapter one hundred and seventy-six, Laws of 1879, or acts amendatory thereof.

SEC. 12. Article 9, of chapter 105 of the General Statutes of 1868, and all amendments thereto, entitled "An act for the protection of stock from disease," is hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the Official State Paper.

Approved March 4, 1881. Published March 12th.

Approved March 4, 1881. Published March 12th.

More Improvements—Enlargement of the Beatty Factory.

Increasing business has made necessary an enlargement of the Beatty Organ Factory at Washington, N. J., and the erection of a new foundry and machine shop in order to meet the demand promptly. The main building is to be extended 100 feet with one additional wing 80 feet long. A new engine of 150 horse power will also be purchased. He has also bought 11 acres of land adjoining his factory for piling away lumber, residences for his workmen, etc. Mr. Beatty offers Parlor Organs at extremely low prices, and to any purchaser who will visit his factory and select the instrument in person, he will deduct \$3.00 from his advertised prices to pay their traveling expenses. He is only too glad to have intended purchasers visit his establishment. It is said Mr. Beatty is very successful in his business, and that he is selling more instruments that are sold direct to the public than any other house. Dr. Beatty earnestly requests that intended purchasers visit him and see that the instruments he advertises so largely are just as he represents them. Read his new advertisement.

Cook's Tours.

Those who contemplate traveling in Europe, or any other part of the Globe, either alone or with excursion parties, will find it to their advantage to investigate the numerous facilities offered by Thomas Cook & Son the renowned Excursion Managers, of 261 Broadway, New York.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

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

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of T. M. Hayes & Co., Seed Merchants, Cincinnati, O. We have received samples of their seed corn, and it is decidedly the finest we ever saw. Farmers who are in want of Seed Corn should send to these gentlemen. They will refund your money if seeds are not satisfactory.

Over 165,000 Howe scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Wool Growers.

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

Literary and Domestic

The Jackdaw.

Vincent Bourne, who wrote the following lines in Latin more than a hundred years ago, was an usher in the Westminster School. Cowper, the poet, was a pupil under him, and subsequently gave an English version to the poems of his former master.

There is a bird who, by his coat, And by the hoarseness of his note, Might he supposed a crow;

Above the steeple shines a plate, That turns and turns, to indicate From what point blows the weather.

Fond of the speculative height, Thither he wings his airy flight, And thence securely sees

You think, no doubt, he sits and muses On future broken bones and bruises, If he should chance to fall.

He sees that this great roundabout, The world, with all its motley rout, Church, army, physic, law,

Thrice happy bird! I, too, have seen Much of the vanities of men; And, sick of having seen 'em,

Spanish Bayonet—(Yucca Aloifolia.)

This is a beautiful evergreen plant, with a palm-like trunk, two or three inches in diameter, thickly clothed with persistent narrow leaves about an inch in width and twelve to eighteen inches in length, thick and very tough.

That bayonet is an appropriate name for this plant no one will doubt who has accidentally run against it, no matter how thick his clothing may have been. It bears a large panicle of showy, creamy white flowers, like those of our narrow-leaved yucca of western Kansas.

I have some seed of this plant that I gathered in Florida, and I will send a few to any one sending me a stamp to pay postage.

Emporia, Kansas.

Oyster House Pearls.

A News reporter was getting away with his ninth Bluepoint on the half-shell the other evening, when something decidedly more substantial than an oyster encountered his teeth.

"One what?" asked the reporter, as he turned and rolled a ball the size of a very light bird shot which the bivalve dissector had handed him.

"One pearl," replied that person. "Didn't you never come across none in your oysters before? Lord knows they're common enough, anyways—near as common as the oyster crabs, so to speak. I spose, if I'd a kept all the pearls I've found since I commenced opening, I'd have found a bushel or two, anyways.

By this time the reporter was quite interested, and the gentleman with the oyster knife observed it and assumed quite an important aspect. With great condescension he went on to inform the reporter that oyster house pearls were about as common in the community as cobble-stones. They are found in all kinds of oysters, and no particular sort can really be said to claim a monopoly of them.

The oyster house pearls are never of any valuable size. They vary in dimensions from the head of a pin to the size of a birdshot. A few quite good sized ones have been found, but these only in the very old and large oysters. A man in Fulton street once discovered one he got \$250 for. This is the only recorded instance, said the artist, of an oyster house pearl being good for anything but to be given away.

The oysters in which these little pearls are found are good to eat. In fact, it is while eating that the pearl is generally discovered, as it lies snugly enveloped in the flesh of the marine animal it tortures. Large and valuable pearls, on the contrary, are only found in bad oysters, for the simple reason that they have tormented these to death in growing to the size they attain to.

In opening mussels for pickling, pearls are very often found, and now and then these prove valuable. The pearls found in this country generally come from fresh water mussels. About three thousand dollars worth of them are discovered every year. Some of the Texan streams, and the Miami river, in Ohio, are the chief sources of this supply.

It may interest people who have doubtless swallowed many an oyster house pearl in their time to learn that they have performed an imperial feat very famous in history. That is to say, it they do not recall of their own accord the story of Cleopatra, dissolving one of her earrings, which cost, if the careful historian prevaricate not, -706,800, in a goblet of vinegar, in order to drink the health of her lover.

An Outside Whitewash.

Few people know how easily whitewash is made, and how valuable it is when properly applied. It not only prevents the decay of wood, but is conducive to the healthfulness of buildings, whether wood or stone.

Take a clean, water tight barrel, or other suitable cask; and put into it about half a bushel of lime; slack it by pouring water over it boiling hot, and put in a sufficient quantity of water to cover it five inches deep, and stir it briskly till thoroughly slacked; when the slacking has been thoroughly effected, dissolve it in water, and add two pounds of sulphate of zinc and common salt.

If desirable, a beautiful cream color may be given to the above wash by adding three pounds of yellow ochre; or a good pearl by lead, lamp, vine or ivy black. For fawn color, add four pounds of amber, Turkish or American—the latter is the cheaper—one lb. of Indian red, one pound of common lamp-black.—Farmers Magazine and Rural Guide.

Hints for the Sick Room.

Somewhere lately I have read that in some country house where milk was plenty, a pan of it was placed near meat in the larder to keep the latter fresh. I am sorry to be so lame in my story, but the principle to be carried out was that milk being a ready absorbent, the bad air that would otherwise have tainted the meat, flew to the milk instead.

tainly absorb just as readily) of whatever impurities that hang round a sick bed when left standing near it.

Let me impress upon invalids the importance of keeping their refreshments covered. Many delicate persons not absolutely in need of night attendance yet require a supply of nightly nutriment. I know of an invalid home where almost every patient is regularly supplied with a glass of milk for night use. Then there are cooling drinks, jellies, blanc manges and a variety of liquids usually seen at the invalid's bedside, which are all more or less absorbent.

Recipes.

To CORN PORK.—To eighty pounds of pork, (hams, shoulders or sides) take one quart of fine salt and two ounces of saltpetre. Mix with New Orleans molasses to a thin paste. Rub the pork well on the flesh side and on the hook. Let lie twenty-four hours with drainage, in single layer. Then rub on fine salt all over, as much as will adhere.

TURNIP TOPS.—When turnips placed in the cellar begin to sprout they are usually thrown away, but the housekeeper of experience will tell you that a bushel of turnips will furnish her family with salad all winter, and a very good one if properly prepared.

MINCED FOWL.—Take the remains of a cold roast fowl and cut off the white meat, which mince finely without any skin or bone; but put the bone and skin into a steppan, with an onion, a blade of mace, and a handful of sweet herbs tied up. Add nearly a pint of water. Let it stew for an hour, and then strain and pour off the gravy, putting in a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce. Take two hard-boiled eggs and chop them small; mix them with the fowl, and salt, pepper and mace according to taste; put in the gravy, also half a teaspoonful of lemon juice, two tablespoonful of flour, made into a smooth paste with a little cold water, and let the whole just boil.

The Use and Abuse of Coffee.

The following excellent practical advice is from the Manufacturer and Builder: "How strong should coffee be taken, is an inquiry of much practical importance. How much should be taken to a meal is scarcely of less moment. Coffee, like any other beverage, may wholly ruin the health; the very use of it tends to this as certainly as does the use of wine, cider, beer, or any other artificial stimulating drink. There is only one safe plan of using coffee, and that is, never, under any circumstances, except of an extraordinary character, to exceed in quantity, frequency or strength—take only one cup at the regular meal, and of a given unvarying strength. In this way it may be used every day for a lifetime, not only without injury, but with greater advantage than an equal amount of cold water, and for the simple reason that nothing should be drunk at a regular meal, except by persons in vigorous health. We have personally known of a case of a lady who was for a long time in poor health, to the mystification of several physicians whom she consulted, when at last we discovered that she made a most extravagant use of strong coffee many times a day—in fact, she had a pot of coffee always at hand.

How to Re-cover Chairs.

Often would we recover some of our old, faded chairs, but dare not attempt it lest we make in our inexperience, a sorry job. A few hints on the subject will enable the most timid to become with success their own upholsterers. The nails must first be drawn from the old cover, and this is best accomplished by loosening them, placing a screw-driver or chisel

against their sides and hammering them. When the old cover has been removed, lay it over the new material and cut the latter carefully out, making all the slits and markings with pins where the arms are to come, so that in placing it on the chair it will not be drawn either to one side or the other. There are three pieces—one for the bottom, one for the back, and the third for the outside and back part of the chair. For buttons, button-molds covered with the materials used for the chair, would do, but the prunella or velvet-buttons, which all the upholsterers have, are better. After carefully placing the piece cut out for the seat of the chair over it and fitting it exactly, begin to button it down. Take a long mattress needle, thread it with string, and push it from the under side of the chair up in the place which marks the position of the old button through the new cover. Then force the button on the needle and twine, and pass the needle down again through the cover one-eighth of an inch from where it came up; pull the twine very tight and tie in a tight knot. A knot used by the trade, which is better, is made by holding one end of the string in the left hand, passing the twine under and through the loop from the under side. This knot will run up close and can be tied fast without slipping. The corner must be folded by the buttons, and made to lie smoothly. After the buttons are all fastened nail on the cover of the back, pinning it to keep it in place, and button it down in the same way. Pin the outside of the back on, which requires no tufting, and nail it smooth with the tacks quite close together, turning a little of the material under to make it stronger. The braid is put on last of all, and can be either tacked on with gimp tacks or sewn. If it is sewn, the needle used is shaped like a crescent. And now our chair is finished, and will pay for the trouble.—Harper's Bazaar.

Wash and Be Saved.

Those who are at all afraid of epidemic diseases may feel comforted on hearing that one of the best protective measures they can resort to is a very simple one—the use of soap and water. An eminent physician says: "It is worth while for common people to learn that 50,000 typhus germs will thrive in the circumference of a pin-head or a visible globule. It is worth while for them to note that these germs may be desiccated and borne, like thistle seeds, everywhere, and like demonic possessions, may jump noiselessly down any throat. But there are certain things spores cannot stand, according to the latest ascertained results of science. A water temperature of 120 degrees boils them to death, and soap mechanically poisons them. Here sanitary and microscopic science come together. Spores thrive in low ground and under low conditions of life. For redemption, fly to hot water and soap, ye who live in danger of malarial poisoning. Hot water is sanitary. Soap is more sanitary. Fight typhus, smallpox, yellow fever and ague with soap. Soap is a board of health."—Housekeeper.

Woman as an Inventor.

It is mentioned, inter alia, that women obtain from the United States government an average of about sixty patents yearly; seventy is the number for the year ending July, 1880. As might be expected, most of them relate to lightening women's work. Among them are a jar-lifter, a bag-holder, a pillow sham holder, a dress protector, two dust pans, a washing machine, a fluting iron, a dress chart, a fish boner, a sleeve adjuster, a lap table, a sewing machine treadle, a wash basin, an iron heater, sad irons, a garment stiffener, a folding chair, a wardrobe bed, a window cleaner, a napkin, a clothes pin, a weather strip, a churn, an invalid's bed, a strainer, a milk cooler, a sofa bed, a dipper, a paper dish, and a plaiting device.

In a recent patent law suit a woman—Helen M. McDonald, conducted her own case, and won it, establishing her right to her skirt protector, planting an injunction on a bold infringement and utterly routing one of the most distinguished of the patent law barristers.

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. 20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Diamond, Navy, &c. Name in gold and jet. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VIOCKEY, Augusta, Maine. 50 Landscape, Chromo Cards, etc., name on, 10c. 50 Gilt-Edge Cards 10c. CLINTON & Co., North Haven, Ct. 50 Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, 10c. Name in any type. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 50 CHROMOS, name in new type, 10c. by mail. 40 Apts. Samples, 1c. U. S. CARD CO., Northford, Ct. 102 NEW STYLE CHROMO CARDS, Name on, 10c. or 40 all GILT & REVEL EDGE CARDS, 10c. U. S. CARD FACTORY, Clintonville, Ct.

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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.

Teachers WANTED. \$65 to \$150 per Month. Steady work all Spring and Summer. For full particulars Address J. C. McCurdy, Philadelphia, Pa. 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 \$200 to \$300 per school year according to grade. For day pupils from \$6.00 to \$30.00 per session according to grade. Fall Term will commence September 15th, 1890. BISHOP VAIL, President.

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MUSTACHE AND WHISKERS. DRYER BEARD BRUSH. THE ONLY... WHISKERINE IS THE ONLY... A KEY THAT WILL WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT SOLD FREE BY S. BIRCH & CO., 38 Bay St., N. Y.

EVERGREENS! For \$1.00 we will send by mail, post paid, well packed, 100 Norway Spruce, or 100 Scotch Pine, 2 years; 50 White Spruce, or 100 Austrian Pine, 2 years; 50 Norway Spruce, 4 to 6 in. tip, or 60 Arbor Vitae, 4 to 6 in. tip; 40 Norway Spruce, 6 to 8 in. tip, or 20 Irish Juniper, 2 in. tip. Catalogues free. J. V. WHITNEY & SON, Montville, Georgia Co., Ohio.

ROCKFORD COMBINED DRILL AND PLANTER, on an entirely new principle. Call and see it. FLAX SEED for all our old patrons and as many new as we can furnish. Just received, car load clean seed. Call and see it. Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka, Kas. S. H. DOWNS.

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. WANTED To let on contract the setting of eight miles of hedge. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

Horticulture.

A recent Gardener's Magazine says: "American apples are still arriving in large quantities at Liverpool, but owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the greater portion and the dullness of the demand, prices have ruled low. The total number of barrels landed at Liverpool from the commencement of the season to the close of the year was 584,728, as compared with 177,900 barrels in the same period of 1879."

Marshall P. Wilder, when asked what was the chief requirement in successful strawberry culture, replied: "In the first place, the strawberry's chief need is a great deal of water; in the second place it needs more water; and in the third place, I think I should give it a great deal more water." But before this application of water is made the ground should have thorough drainage, so that the water applied should not be stagnant; for it is moist and not wet land which produces the most and best strawberries.

It frequently happens, says the Rural New-Yorker, that young pear and other fruit trees blossom and bear fruit the same season that they are planted. We have had the blossoms and fruit of such trees pointed out to us as evidence that the trees were thriving particularly well. Such evidence, however, is indicative rather of weakness than of vigor. There is nothing more harmful to young trees than to permit them to bear fruit the year of transplantation. Even for dwarf pears, the third year is soon enough, and the sixth year for the generality of standards. Fruit bearing is an exhausting process, and only trees that have arrived at a certain age or maturity can exercise the function without endangering their health and strength.

A writer in the Rural New-Yorker reports a method pursued by a friend for causing apple trees to bear every year. The trees were bearing heavy crops every other year, so he took a long pole and gave them a heavy beating on one side, as the fruit was about the size of hickory nuts, knocking all the apples off one-half of the tree. The next year the alternate side took its turn, and for many years the owner had plenty of apples every year.

In small places, says Dr. Hexamer, in the American Garden, it is often desirable to have a comparatively extensive collection of varieties on a few trees; by the well-known process of "budding and grafting," we may enjoy this pleasure with very little loss of time. We have seen twenty-five, or more, different varieties of apples grown on a singletree. It would be well, however, to bear in mind that the weak growing varieties should be placed on the topmost branches, and those more vigorous can take lower positions.

William Saunders, the distinguished horticulturist in charge of the public gardens and grounds in Washington City, observes, says the New York Herald, that the outside rows of trees in an orchard always grow more thrifty than the interior rows. He attributes this to the cultivation of the soil in the fields alongside of the orchard, giving room for the ramification of the roots in cultivated soil. He thereupon suggests that trees be set in two rows, twenty-five to thirty feet apart, then a space of three hundred feet or more, and two more rows of trees, and so on over the ground; the intervening three hundred feet of ground to be cultivated in such crops as may be desired, and the space between the rows of trees to be put in grass as soon as they begin to bear. He thinks the cultivation of the ground would keep the trees healthy and conduce to their bearing fruit. Mr. Saunders thinks double rows of trees would shelter the crops between, and be beneficial in that way.

Nuggets of News.

However book learning may be derided in some quarters it is of great value. It does not avail without practice but it aids and directs practice and renders it more intelligent and effective. Education is not an end, it is a means to an end. Fitness for his work is what every man should desire and seek for until he finds it.

A bill introduced in the Illinois legislature proposes to imprison for five years any one who shall sell a "patent right hay fork, harrow, churn, fence wire, or any device or thing whatsoever," receive a note or receipt for the delivery of the same, and never deliver the articles as agreed upon.

As with men so with live-stock of all kinds, a change of diet is necessary to good health and improvement. No man would do well to live on potatoes or bread or any other one article alone, and would not do it even if it did him no harm. There is always plenty of a variety to feed on, and instead of giving all hay or straw or roots, or meal or shorts or all one thing, change from one to another, and your stock will show an improvement.—Stockman.

The value of the live stock exported during the year ending March 1, 1878, was \$4,205,893. For the year ending March 1, 1879, it was \$10,853,241. For the year ending March 1, 1880, it was \$12,065,459, and for the year ending March 1, 1881, it increased to \$20,681,733, or a grand total for the four years just passed of \$47,806,331. This does not show a very bad condition of our live stock trade and is proof positive of the good opinion American beef has earned for itself in the markets of the old world.

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MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL. The Standard of America. Admitted by leading seedsmen to be the most perfect and reliable drill in use. Send for circular. Manufactured only by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

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Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc. CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET. CARBOLIC SHEEP DIP CURES SCAB. This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water is sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks. Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases of sheep. G. MALLINGROD & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

All Bee-Keepers Should send for my Descriptive Catalogue of Bee-Keepers Supplies sent free on application which contains many useful hints on hives, bees, etc. Extra inducements for early orders. Address, F. A. SNELL, Millidgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

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. Shepherms in want of good sheep will do well to see them before buying. 5000 Enamel Blackboards 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.

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PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Silligina and many other of the best medicines known are combined so skillfully in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Sciatica, and all diseases of the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and all Female Complaints. If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic today. No matter what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This Tonic cures drunkenness. It is the Best Family Medicine ever made, entirely different from Bitters, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a sec. bottle of your druggist. None genuine without our signature on outside wrapper. Hiscox & Co., Chemists, New York.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing. BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE. This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Every Farmer and Lumberman needs one. AGENTS WANTED—Illustrated circular and Free Catalogue sent on application. PARKER'S MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

Quinine and Arsenic form the basis of many of the acute remedies in the market, and are the last resort of physicians and people who know no better medicine to employ, for this distressing complaint. The effects of either of these drugs are destructive to the system, producing headache, intestinal disorders, vertigo, dizziness, ringing in the ears, and depression of the constitutional health. Ayer's sage cure is a vegetable discovery, containing neither quinine, arsenic, nor any deleterious ingredients, and is an infallible and rapid cure for every form of fever and ague. Its effects are permanent and certain, and no injury can result from its use. Besides being a positive cure for fever and ague in all its forms, it is also a superior remedy for liver complaints. It is an excellent tonic and preventive, as well as cure, of all complaints peculiar to malarious, marshy and miasmatic districts. By direct action on the liver and biliary apparatus, it stimulates the system to a vigorous and healthy condition. For sale by all dealers.

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 Allen, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York. KANSAS STATE GRANGE—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Williams, 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.

Subjects for Discussion in Subordinate Granges in April.

From Lecturers' Department National Grange:

Question 7.—How to best employ the advantages of our order in domestic affairs, for convenience, comfort, pleasure and economy?

Suggestions—By family consultation, family co-operation, assisting one another, especially in spring renovation of house and door-yards; beautifying the same to make home more attractive and more valuable.

Ques. 8.—Deep or shallow tillage for cultivated crops? At what time? Best method of eradicating weeds in hoed crops?

Sug.—Plow deep is the motto of the patrons. If this injunction has been heeded, deep tillage will be easy. Deep tillage disposes of surplus wet, and provides against drouth. Young plants love care, and will prosper most when best cared for, and herein lays much of the profits. Weeds steal, day and night, the substance that belongs to the growing crop. If not destroyed, may steal the profits, if not the entire crop.

From the Master of the State Grange.

ED. FARMER: I desire to call the attention of officers and members of dormant granges to the following extracts from the appendix to Digest of Laws and Decisions of our Order published with journal of proceedings at the last session of the National Grange, to-wit:

"Whenever thirteen or more members of a dormant grange meet and organize by the election of a full set of officers, and report their action to the Worthy Secretary and Master of the State Grange, they have regained their full status, and all members who apply to affiliate subsequently to such reorganization, may be received by a majority vote of the grange, and state dues shall only be required from date of such reorganization.

All unaffiliated members of our order whose granges have become extinct, or whose names have been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues since their removal from the jurisdiction of their grange, as well as those bearing dimits, may unite with the members of any dormant grange in whose jurisdiction they may reside, in their reorganization.

Wearing the pouch by brothers and aprons by sisters has been dispensed with.

So long as there are nine men and four women desirous of retaining a charter, a vote of the grange to surrender is without force and void.

Seven members is the least number with which a grange can be opened in due form."

I also desire to call the attention of Masters of Subordinate Granges to the following resolution, found on page 118 of Journal of Proceedings of National Grange for 1880, to-wit:

"Resolved, That in order to restore the lost connection between the National and Subordinate Granges, the Masters of Subordinate Granges are hereby required to submit to State Masters quarterly reports as to the condition of their respective granges; also as the progress made in co-operation, transportation, legislation and business agencies, together with their success or non-success and the causes leading thereunto. Wm. Sims.

Gleanings by the Way.

We left home Friday afternoon, Feb. 25, to fill appointments in Labette, Bourbon and Linn counties. Upon our arrival at Parsons were met at the depot by Bro. E. F. Williams, Master of the Grange here, and were introduced to Bro. Sargent, who was in waiting with team and carriage to take us to our first appointment, about six miles southwest of town, where we talked about an hour to the farmers who met in the school house here, at the close of which they decided to call another meeting for the purpose of re-organizing the Grange. We spent the night with Bro. W. M. C. King, who took us back to Parsons in the morning.

Saturday was the regular day for this Grange, which meets in the city. A goodly number of Patrons assembled here, and by request of the Worthy Master we occupied the chair. After going through other miscellaneous business, we conferred the first degree upon one candidate; and let me say here that there are several others about to travel the same road, six or seven applications having been received. On account of bad weather, the installation of officers had been postponed till this meeting, which we took up under the general order of business. At the close of the installation services it was raining hard, and it being late and most of the members living quite a distance away, it was decided to postpone our public meeting till Monday at 10 o'clock, a. m., to be held in the city hall, which we filled and I explained some of the purposes and the necessity of our order. They have a co-operative store here with E. F. Williams as agent, doing considerable business. Monday evening we addressed a crowded house three

miles northwest of Ft. Scott. Tuesday at 1 o'clock the Grange here had a special meeting when we occupied most of the time in explaining the unwritten work and making suggestions for the good of the order. At 7 o'clock we addressed another public meeting about seven miles northeast of town. Here the exercises were enlivened by excellent singing and music on the organ. The Grange at Ft. Scott has a co-operative store, with Bro. Stanley Woodruff as manager, and they are doing a paying business. The Grange is also on the increase, seven applications having been received during our stay here. On our arrival at Pleasanton, we were met at the depot by Bros. Platt and Lattimer. Here they had bills struck off, inviting everybody and his neighbor to attend; with the following programme: Public lectures at Murray's Chapel three miles west of Pleasanton, on Wednesday evening, March 2, at 7 o'clock; at Pleasanton, Thursday, March 3, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in the Presbyterian church; also, on the evening of March 3, at 7 o'clock, at Fairview school house, six miles southeast of Pleasanton.

All of these appointments we filled to the best of our abilities for the good of our order and mankind, believing, as we do, that there is no other order as well calculated to promote the welfare, to educate and elevate the American farmer as the Grange.

Thursday afternoon we had the privilege of meeting in regular session the Potosi Grange. This Grange has upwards of 90 members, and is continually on the increase. It takes most of their time to ballot for and confer degrees. This Grange and five others in Linn county, are a grand success. They have a co-operative store at Pleasanton, with Bro. J. W. Platt as agent, doing a large and paying business.

Now, in conclusion, let me say that all of those Granges that have weathered the storm are a satisfaction to the membership of our noble order, are doing a good work, are increasing in membership, and have come to stay.

SAM'L J. BARNARD, Lecturer State Grange.

The Farmers' Movements.

The farmers of Clay county, Kansas, along with those of other parts of the country, are again organizing for protection and improvement. There are four more alliances organized in this county. This time these organizations are such that fortunately all can meet in their deliberations; but as the constitutions of the alliances allow political discussions, there are many political hands held up in holy horror at this bold move. But why? Why should farmers not acquaint themselves with the affairs of state? Why should they remain in ignorance of how they are governed? They furnish a very large portion of the financial means by which the political machinery of our government is carried on, and they have a just right to know what disposition is made of it. They have a just right to know in whose interests our legislators and governing classes are laboring for. I, however, apprehend that this privilege would be freely acceded to if the opponents did not fear an unpleasant exposure or an unwelcome reform in existing political circles. We argue that if there were no need of reform there would be no opposition from that quarter.

The alliance does not, as I understand it, contemplate an independent political party. It proposes only to concentrate the vote of the alliance on men, irrespective of party, whom it can trust. It asks, and justly, too, that the producer shall be put on an equal footing with monopolies; that the tax-consumer shall not fare better than the tax-payer. Is there any injustice in this?

The wrongs of the producer will be brought forward, discussed, and eventually disposed of as all other questions of reform have heretofore been, as for instance slavery in the nation and prohibition in our noble state.

Each political party can look out for itself, and by placing good, true and tried men in nomination, it can undoubtedly secure the votes of farmers. But farmers will not much longer support men whose only merit is cunningness in managing nominating conventions. Our future office-holders must be men with un-sullied characters; they must have full integrity of heart; men who will be faithful to a pledge; and the work of reform will not cease until this work be accomplished. Party politics, as that term is understood, will not amount to anything in this battle. It will be a strife for justice, for perpetual liberty, and for everything that makes home near and dear. Nothing that will not sacrifice personal aggrandizement and party interests for the promotion of these desirable accomplishments has any place in the great farmers' movement which is now thrilling the heart of our noble nation.

SAMUEL B. KOKANOUR, Clay Center, Kas., Feb. 5th.

Grange Notes.

Patrons! if you square upon the books? If not; be so without delay.

Let us exercise charity toward one another. There is but little danger of being too generous in this respect.

What men want is not talent, it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

Every relief from the grasping greed of corporation that has come to the people at large, has come through the influence and action of the grange.

Patrons should by all means learn to bear with and tolerate each other's differences of opinion. All do not nor cannot see or think

alike, but all may learn to submit cheerfully to the will of the majority.

R. S. Theopson, lecturer of Ohio State Grange, says: "Nothing has hurt the grange more than the absurd idea that we must not ask a person to come and join us."

One of our exchanges very knowingly says: There are three essentials for successful grange meetings—speaking, singing and working. The latter should predominate.

Delaware State Grange appropriates money to distribute grange literature throughout the state among farmers who are not patrons. Most of the wide-awake granges appreciate the importance of a paper that shall help sustain their cause and enlighten those outside the gates regarding the aims and purposes of the order.

This is what an Ohio correspondent writes to The Husbandman: "The farmers of this state are becoming thoroughly aroused on the 'Railroad Question,' and will not rest until the matter is settled upon some just basis. Most of the questions now agitating the public mind are of small moment compared with this. It is a question not of privilege but of rights—not of individual or corporate interests—but of sound public policy. It is fortunate that in the impending struggle the interests of the producing and the commercial classes are one."

The grange is really the first institution that has done anything for the advancement of the condition of the women on the farm. Until the grange brought in the light of a brighter, better day, women's place upon the farm was to work. And it was very often the case that the women did more work than the men. The grange cannot do away with the necessity of work; but by securing better management, it has relieved to a great extent the necessity for the ceaseless labor, and afford woman an opportunity to cultivate her better nature.—Live Patron.

The grange is organized upon the very same general principle upon which all other associations and societies are established—that of one common interest binding all the members together. In this it differs from an agricultural club or society, as usually organized. It differs too in the objects and purposes it has in view. It has a wider sphere of usefulness, it takes a more comprehensive view of the work of the agriculturist. It is not confined to the mere routine work of farm life, nor is it content with "merely causing two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," and yet this is a grand and noble work. The question is not simply how to produce more by the application of science to the farmer's profession, but includes also that other important matter, how to save for themselves a fair proportion of the values created by their industry and labor. The field of operation is a large one and an important one.—Virginia Farmer.

Grange lectures are of value to the members so far as they contain information and sound reasoning in accordance with our approved principles, and are made applicable to our wants and surroundings, and can be made available to our necessities, so that they can be utilized to our advantage in our own elevation, and for the protection of our interests and the building up of our organization. Fine spun theories, attempts at eloquence, stories, jests and anecdotes may do well to amuse, and be quite proper in a sleepy audience, but they are not proper food to educate and elevate. A Grange lecture should be composed of good, sound, practical sense, dealing with facts and figures, as they truly exist, presented as living realities, so as to have them understood and impressed upon the mind. In these lectures the effect will not, cannot die with the close of meetings, but will live to supply thoughts for reflection that will lead to good results.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb. 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a correct description and appraisal, to forward by mail notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their real 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. Unless the animal can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The owner of any stray, may within twelve months from the time of taking up, prove the same by evidence before any Justice of the Peace of the county, having first notified the taker up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stray shall be delivered to the owner, on the order of the Justice, and upon the payment of 1 charge and costs.

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within five months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up.

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

They shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appointment.

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

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

Strays for the week ending March 23.

Chase county—S. A. Brees, clerk. MARE—Taken up by H F Davis, Bassett Dec 31 one mare 2 years old, iron gray with white stripe in face, valued at \$20.

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk. PONY—Taken up by Abner Egan in Smoky Hill tp Mar 1 one dark bay horse pony about 6 years old, branded on left hip by a long square, on left shoulder by a letter T, white spot in forehead and saddle mark on right side, valued at \$25.

Strays for the week ending March 16.

Woodson county—H. S. Trueblood, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Simon Lynn, Needo Falls tp Feb 20 one yearling steer, white with some red on head and neck, red legs, marked with slit in right ear.

State Stray Record.

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

SEED Sweet Potatoes.

A large and superior stock of the leading varieties for sale at reasonable rates. Low in large quantities. J. T. WILLIAMSON, 1300 St. Louis Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Sweet Potatoes For Sale.

7 CHOICE VARIETIES; In quantities for Table use and seed. All orders shipped in the best style. B. F. JACOBS, Wamego, Kas.

Buy Tried, True and Worthy.

Of Strawberries, Charles Downing, Crescent Seedling, and Capt. Jack. Of Red Raspberries, Turner and Brandywine. Of Black Raspberries, Mammoth Cluster, \$1.00 per 100. Linnaeus Rhubarb, large and early, 75 cts. per dozen. Apple, 4 to 5 feet, nice, Ben Davis, Jonathan, &c., \$8.00 per 100. E. J. HOLMAN, Leavenworth, Kas.

Forest TREE SEEDS.

Send for prices stating kinds and amount wanted. Catalpa and White Pine specialties. Samples 6 cents. S. A. CHAPMAN, Stroudwater, Mo.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

I can spare a limited number of Charles Downing (the best of any) and Wilson's Albany ("Old Reliable"). I will guarantee them to be pure and true to name, as I have fruited them for two seasons. I ship none but large plants, from last spring's runners. Price \$1.00 per hundred, or 40 cents per dozen. S. J. IVES, Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

POMONA NURSERY! BLIGHT-PROOF PEARS.

Largest Berries. Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Plants, and Flowers sent free. WM. PARRY, Parry P. O., New Jersey.

Hovey & Co., Boston, SEND THEIR NEW CATALOGUES OF SEEDS AND PLANTS

for 1881 FREE, to all who apply. They contain the most valuable varieties for Market Gardeners, Florists and Amateurs. HOVEY & CO., 16 So. Market st., Boston.



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

NEW VEGETABLES A SPECIALTY. JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marblehead, Mass.



SEED POTATOES OF EDWIN TAYLOR.

The most extensive POTATO PLANTER west of the Mississippi. Crop for 1880, (nearly) 20,000 Bushels. Send for free catalogue and price list, containing full descriptions of the LEADING VARIETIES, together with Valuable Hints and Suggestions respecting Potable Culture, Construction of Hot Beds, &c. Address, EDWIN TAYLOR, Potato Specialist, Armstrong, Kansas.

Concord Grape Vines.

Hedge Plants, Gregg Raspberry, and a general Nursery Stock. Descriptive Catalogue and Price Lists free. KELSEY & CO., Nurserymen, St. Joseph, Mo.

Catalpa Seed.

Fresh Kansas grown. TREE SEEDS of all descriptions. GARDEN SEEDS, fresh and genuine. FLOWER SEEDS, fresh imported. GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, pure and fresh. SEED SWEET POTATOES of all kinds. At the "Kansas Seed House," Lawrence, Kansas. Send for illustrated catalogue. F. BARTEDES & CO.



Eggs for Hatching. Plymouth Rocks. The farmers' favor. Eggs, \$1.25 per 13; 26 eggs, \$2.00. Two herd registered Jersey bull calves, \$25.00 each. Orders for Berkshire pigs received now. T. C. MURPHY, Thayer, Kas.



FOR SALE. 2 Extra fine Imported Cotswold Bucks, thoroughly acclimated. Weight about 100 lbs. Price, \$50 each. Address A. DAVIS, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

SEEDS

I will give you the best seeds for the least money of any firm in America or abroad. Western seeds are best. Mine take the lead. Gardeners say they never fail. I used 6000 lbs paper to print 50,000 pretty Catalogues illustrated with 20,000 worth of engravings. It beats the world worth many dollars. FREE. Prices below all. R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

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A few thousand of the leading varieties for sale. Prices on application. KELSEY & CO., Nurserymen, St. Joseph, Mo.



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200 Bushels of Choice California Golden Broom Corn Seed for sale at \$1.00 per bushel. JOHN R. SALMANS, Larned, Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000. Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000. Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000. Rhubarb, (Linnaeus) \$10.00 per 1000. A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLEE, Leavenworth, Kas.

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The best leather quarter, steel bow, full stitched, back top buggy in the market for \$80. Warranted.

The best side spring open buggy in the market for \$65.

The best platform wagon in the market for \$80.

The best 3 spring wagon in the market for \$85.

We also have fine full leather top Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, at as favorable Prices as any house in the country.

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