

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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**THE KANSAS FARMER.**  
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**The Policy of Cultivating "Tame Grasses in Kansas."**

I have read with interest the first chapter of Prof. Shelton's paper on "The Tame Grasses in Kansas." Although he modestly and frankly admits that his experience in grass production has been mainly acquired on the college farm, he has evidently pursued the subject diligently, and his selection of the varieties recommended respectively for mowing and pasturage, are such as will receive the general endorsement of experienced, practical grass-producers, to which class the writer has belonged for at least a generation.

While I endorse in the main what Prof. Shelton recommends, there are some points on which my experience conflicts with his, or his assertions, e. g. He says: "Let it be remembered, land cannot be too rich or too highly manured for the grasses."

While, from what I know of Kansas farming, there is little danger of that emphatic assertion doing any harm there, nevertheless, the fact exists, and has long been known to experimental farmers that an excessive application of decomposed stable manure, will surfeit all kinds of cereals as well as grasses. Maize, or Indian corn will perhaps bear a more liberal supply of food readily assimilable than any other cereal, yet I have known a prize to be lost on a crop of it by excessive fertilizing.

The effect is to produce a superabundance of haulm and imperfect earing, a production of smut and of fungoid growth. A similar result obtains in grasses surfeited with well decomposed manure, but there is little danger of such a result from the use of long manure, a liberal proportion of which applied as a top-dressing, is desirable and much preferable to all fine manure, which being immediately available, supplies an excess to the plants in the early stages of their growth, and unless they are capable of utilizing all applied, that not taken up is liable to be dissipated by the soluble portions of it being carried to streams, and if the soil is friable it will find its way to a stratum of the sub-soil where it is beyond the reach of the roots.

Long, or undecomposed manure applied on the surface of land newly set to grass, exerts a two fold beneficial influence, i. e., it furnishes partial shade by which the tender plants are protracted from the parching influence of sun and winds, by the perpetual and protracted action of the agents of decomposition, it is rendered assimilable commensurably with the recurring and augmenting necessities of the plants.

The result attained is equivalent to the protection of the manure from waste, and of supplying pabulum to the plants as they require it throughout the first, the most critical season of their growth.

The use of top-dressing grass lands in all stages of growth has long been the prevailing practice in the best grass-producing districts of this and other countries. The writer was a tenant on a farm of 70 acres for a period of five years, on which he paid a yearly rent of ten dollars per acre. The system of cropping and production was remarkably varied, and it was strictly an experimental farm.

The soil was mainly a micaceous sandy loam, varying in depth from 4 to 10 inches, and the sub-soil was principally a coarse mica sand, though in places the plows when working 5 to 7 inches in depth, would run on a soft micaceous rock; hence, as will be obvious to all intelligent, practical farmers, was ill adapted to grass production. I succeeded, however, in producing uniformly, full, and even premium crops of orchard grass, lucerne and red clover, and was awarded prizes for the methods of culture and production, the weight of the crops and the superior quality of the hay made therefrom. The entire *modus operandi* pursued would be both interesting and useful to progressive readers, but want of space in this connection precludes all, except the feature for which this branch of the subject was specially introduced, viz: to exhibit the advantages of top-dressing grass lands.

Finding it impracticable to obtain full and paying crops of grasses of any kind, unless I applied both decomposed and long manure on the same land and crop, and owing to the great demand for both in my system of experimental production, and having found that the long manure, or some top-dressing that would

shade the ground and the plants, and decay slowly and meet the requirements of the crop as already described. I experimented with the use of dry straw from the stack instead of passing it through stables or barn-yard. I first applied it in the state that it came from the thresher, but I found difficulty in keeping it in place, as it was applied as the wind would roll it into wind-rows. I respread and finally it became fixed by the growth of weeds it so luxuriantly produced, and the result was so satisfactory that I resolved on continuing the use of clean straw as a top-dressing on all land set with grass. I sowed no cereals with my grass crops, nor did I mow a harvested crop on them the first year, though I not unfrequently ran the mowing-machine over them 3 or 4 times during that period, and sometimes pastured slightly late in the autumn, where the growth was so great as to endanger the plants by smothering under heavy snow, from which I had lost sufficiently to impress the lesson. The following spring I adopted a plan by which I aimed to make one spreading of the straw suffice. It was so successful that I continued it until I retired from farming.

The plan adopted, while it was very profitable and very satisfactory to me, will not probably be imitated by a single Kansas farmer, and not a few of them will, I doubt not, stigmatize it as a ridiculous chronic case of "book farming." "Let those laugh who win;" I reasoned that if the straw was chopped into lengths of say two to three inches, and properly spread, that it could be anchored where it was placed by simply running the roller over it.

The roller pressed portions into the mellow soil, and crushed lumps which weighted others, and realized fully my aim. I removed two of the spiral knives from the cylinder of the fodder chopper, which was propelled by an "endless-chain" power, on which I used a bull of 1,800 pounds weight, and with two active men to feed the chopper, we could chop 300 bushels, (heaped measure) per hour. The long straw was stored in the barn, and the chopping was done in stormy weather, so it cost very little, in fact, I am well satisfied that the labor thus performed by the bull, a costly animal, for the service of which I received five dollars, augmented his stamina and value as a stock-getter in a market degree, hence, was a full *quid pro quo* for the time of the men in manipulating the straw. I must add here, that the beneficial effect of labor on Taurus was so apparent that I provided more of it. I so placed the machine that he pumped all the water required for all the stock, and I had a suitable cart and harness made for him, and he, in hauling on the farm, often took the place of a good cart-horse or a pair of oxen.

Having made a bull of my grass-culture paper, I will add in conclusion, that in my opinion a stallion or a bull kept for breeding, is infinitely more valuable for being regularly required to perform reasonable labor.

More on grasses anon.  
A RETIRED FARMER.

**Mr. Rollins Begs to Differ.**

I consider it an unfair criticism when in the last FARMER A. W. Miller, speaks of the Berkshire as being "ever on the git," and having a "never satisfied temperament." I firmly believe that Mr. Miller has seen Berkshires that were as quiet, orderly and as satisfied with their lot in life, as any Poland-China he has ever seen; if, however, I am wrong in this conclusion, I shall take much pleasure in showing him some Berkshire swine answering to the above description, while they will compare favorably in size with any Poland-China. It is a fact that pure-bred Berkshires can be produced that will weigh 1,000 lbs. each; but if I show him, as I have already done, quiet, orderly, well satisfied Berkshires that weigh from 500 to 700 lbs. each, it ought to answer the purpose.

There is plenty of room in Kansas at the present time for all the good Poland-Chinas and Berkshires that we can produce, and also a good market for them, as each breed has many ardent admirers. So it seems to me that odious comparisons are unnecessary and uncalled for.  
A. W. ROLLINS.  
Manhattan, Kans., April 16.

Readers of the FARMER will find in this issue the latest and most reliable information obtainable of the wheat and fruit prospects throughout the state. Nothing is of more concern to them just at present than the question of the wheat crop and we are glad to say the outlook seems very encouraging.

**Farm Letters.**

**LITTLE RIVER, Rice Co., April 25.**—Wheat looking fine; frequent rains; stock in fair condition; grass making rapid growth, and good feed; sorgo sugar has taken a new start, and this season will begin to show what western Kansas can do.  
W. E. FOSNOT.

**COUNCIL GROVE, April 30.**—I have planted 18 acres of corn and some potatoes; my peaches are about half killed. Early sown winter wheat looks well, late sown poor. There will be a larger acreage of corn put in here than last year.  
BENJ. T. WRIGHT.

**CLAY COUNTY, April 22.**—I have been a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER for fifteen months and could not do with out it; we hear through this noble paper news from all parts of the state about farming and stock raising, poultry, bees, fruit, and in fact every thing that is a benefit to the man that is engaged in agriculture. We are having some splendid rains for the wheat and it is beginning to brighten up very nice, the prospect is brightening for a good crop; much that was supposed to be dead will come out all right.  
Everybody is busy getting ready to plant corn, there will be a large acreage of corn in this county this year.  
A good deal of clover and tame grass is being sown this spring. Do not see why it should not do well if the land is put in good shape before sowing.  
JOHN KIDBY.

**MARENA, Hodgeman Co., April 26.**—We have never seen so good a rain in this region at this time of year as we have recently had. We are greatly cheered at the prospect and predict good crops of every thing planted this spring.  
If this be the condition of things two or three months hence, there will be a large immigration here, we expect. If any are thinking of coming to Kansas at all, now is the time to come, for claims can be bought low now, that cannot be had next fall for love or money, such is the changeful, hopeful, disposition of our people.  
Farmers are happier than they have been for three years at least. Grass is further advanced than it was the first of last July, in many parts of the county. I feel more like shouting to the world, Hurrah for Kansas! than ever I felt before.  
E. W. P.

**EL PASO, Sedgwick Co., 175 miles south west from Topeka, April 23.**—We are in full height of corn planting; planters are to be seen at work on every hand, sometimes two or more on one farm; some pieces have been planted for weeks. One of our neighbors is working his corn the first time.  
Our wheat is looking better than we feared. That early sown on early plowed land is looking the best. I saw several pieces to-day on my way to Wichita, that were a foot high and jointing.  
Merchants in our valley are as anxious for a good crop as the farmers themselves; their trade has been light for the past two years.  
Oats are up nicely and looking well; grass is coming forward slowly. What we need is a good soaking rain. We have only had about ten days of spring. On last week Wednesday ice formed more than a half inch in thickness; we have had a frost since.  
J. M. C.

**HARTS MILLS, Chautauqua Co., 156 miles southeast from Topeka, April 25.**—We had a hard winter, but it was dry and pleasant roads. Stock here has done quite well, but little or none have died from want of feed, but feed of all kinds is consumed closely. This spring has also been very dry, while oats and wheat need rain badly; the corn will not come until we have rain. The prospect for a wheat crop is fair; with good rains we may have a good crop in many places. Grass is starting very slow owing to the backward spring, but the last few days have changed the brown to green.  
While writing let me say to all raising young orchards, don't depend on white lead paint to protect your trees from rabbits, for such winters as last they will eat bark, paint and all with a relish. I feel greatly damaged by some parties stating that a good coat of paint will protect them. It will not.  
D. C. BALDWIN.

**ALIDA, Davis Co., 70 miles west from Topeka, April 24.**—The recent splendid rain was good, it brought out the wheat, oats and grass. Very late sown wheat is killed, and nearly all the Fultz damaged and some of the early sown May wheat. Wheat looks the best on sandy land; but last year the poorest. This land did not crack so bad this spring, and allowed the surplus water to soak away from the roots sooner.  
Not many oats have been sown for want of seed. A larger acreage of corn will be planted this year than usual.  
Hay is fed up very close, still every one has nearly enough by close economy. Cattle are looking well generally. Hogs sold close, having brought \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt.  
There seems to be quite a demand for cattle of all descriptions. Nearly all the steers (full fed) were sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt. Everyone is looking for a prosperous year.  
BOB BLUNT.

**MACEYVILLE, Cloud Co., 125 miles northwest from Topeka, April 27.**—Seeing so many accounts of the prospects of wheat and fruit, I thought it best to say that wheat in this county is badly damaged by alternate freezing and thawing after the snow went off. As far as I have seen it is damaged at least fifty per cent. Some spring wheat sown but not enough to bring up to an average crop.  
Apples are all right; blackberries mostly killed; strawberries and gooseberries in good fix; peaches—there is something strange about them. I have about 800 bearing trees and I cannot find any bud that looks like making a peach, and within twenty rods of my orchard, with the same protection, age of trees, and taken from the same nursery, is quite a good many good buds; and one mile away, same

fruit, etc., with no better protection, are heavy fruit ed—more than can come to perfection.  
There will be an abundance of corn planted this spring. Already the elite of the planter is heard, and by the first of May, there will be hundreds of acres ready to plant.  
Cattle and hogs have done fine; grass will be plenty soon, and farmers are in good spirits.  
HARVEYVILLE, Wabaussee Co., April 29.—Quite a good rainfall last night which was very much needed as the dry freezing weather has seriously injured the wheat, especially the late sown. Oats are coming up nicely. Farmers are busy plowing, planting, setting trees and feeding stock as there is not sufficient grass on the prairie to keep stock alive without feed; there is plenty of feed but not equally distributed.  
Quite a number of farmers hauled and sold large quantities of hay at the press last fall, and have been buying to feed their stock almost all of the winter. People have found that the mild open winters of Kansas are a delusion, and we should be sure that we have plenty of feed in store for home consumption before selling to shippers.  
There is a greater demand for steers this spring than has been for some time. Hogs about all gone and are worth \$5.00 per cwt., corn 35c, oats 25c.  
We are getting our share of the immigration. We endorse Mr. Coburn's treatment of the dog question.  
SEPHUS.

**NAOMI, Mitchell Co., 140 miles northwest from Topeka, April 21.**—Sunday we had a regular soaker. Spring wheat has come up very slowly, and grass has just got a fair start. This rain will help things. Some pieces of fall wheat are excellent but much of it is not half thick enough; froze out in March and some in April.  
Most farmers have planted their potatoes and are now plowing for corn. There is quite a call for Listers; where can they be had? Listing will be tried faithfully. I see more of my neighbors are plowing their corn stalks under this spring, instead of burning; some cut them with a stalk cutter, others harrow them thoroughly when they are very dry.  
Now is the time to set cottonwood cuttings; the ground is in good condition for them and the buds are fast swelling. Some are preparing to set them, but there will not be as many put out this spring as last. Many of the oldest groves are dying out.  
Last year I raised a nice lot of catalpas, but supposing them to be hardy enough to stand any Kansas winter, I neglected to take them up or protect them in any way. The result is all are killed down into the roots. If the tops are cut off will they sprout from the roots.  
To those who think of accepting the really kind offer of a correspondent of the FARMER a few weeks ago to send white willow cuttings, I would say that quite a number of my neighbors, who have had experience with them in the east, have tried them faithfully here, and have failed in every instance. They will not grow up into a good tree, but are mere bushes; the climate here is not suitable for them.  
The hog market has been on the raise lately. Yesterday hogs sold in Beloit for \$3.30 per cwt. I hear no complaints of any disease among them.  
Though the FARMER has changed hands lately, we do not see but what it is as good, and as full of useful information for farmers as it ever was. Success to it!  
F. W. BAKER.

**CARBONDALE, April 25.**—I think we need not be uneasy about tame grasses succeeding in Kansas, for as soon as it is under good cultivation—in fact when we really need them, they will grow and do well here; 40 years ago they did not do well in Illinois, but now there is very little wild grass there, and to-day blue grass has followed civilization as far west as the eastern part of Kansas, and even in this part of the state we see small patches of blue grass along the old wagon roads, showing beyond a doubt, that it follows civilization.  
The Indian used to say, if he saw a honey bee, that the white man would soon come, and so it was. As fast as the land gets under good cultivation, we will see that we will have a moister climate, the ground will absorb more water, we see that as blue stem succreeds buffalo grass, the tall coarse grass gives us more moisture. The tramping on the buffalo grass makes the soil almost impervious to a good soaking from the rain; too much of the water runs off, so let us live in hopes, and sow rye for fall and spring pasture for the present.  
I see that we are pretty sure of a State Fair at Topeka this fall, but why not have it in some other part of the state? Why have so many big fairs so close together? It swallows up our county fairs. Why not have fairs that the average Kansas man can make an exhibit? What advantage is it to the farmer to see these over-fed animals at the fairs? How many farmers in Kansas could buy and care for such stock?  
The farmers want something practical; they do not make money so easy as to spend it for such stock. I like advancement, but I want practical advancement, instead of theoretical. A few big fairs scattered over the country is well enough to let the people see what can be done, but so many so close together, I think is too much of a good thing.  
A word of warning to the farmers and I shall close, that is, give the agent, patent right, and all such a wide berth, especially those of Cahill & Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich. Agent for S. Cahill's plow attachments. They left things in bad shape around here, at least.  
M. WALTHMIRE.

**LANGDON, Reno Co., 164 miles southwest from Topeka, April 25.**—I have been from home the most of the time since the fifth of April, and have seen a good deal of the wheat in Reno county. And I believe the winter wheat never was so good at this time of the year. It is true that considerable was frozen out by the snow drifting off and leaving it bare during the severe cold last winter. But what was left has spread so much and is so rank that it fully makes up for that which was killed.  
The rye, spring wheat, and oats also, are very good. A great deal of corn is now planted, and there will be more corn and millet planted than heretofore. Millet has never failed here, and farmers are keeping more cattle and sheep than they have been, hence the need of corn and millet.

There will be a good deal of broom corn and sorghum planted; of the latter the variety will be chiefly Early Amber.

Arrangements are being made to establish a sugar manufactory at Hutchinson, our county seat, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R., with smaller branch factories in various parts of the county. Mr. Peter A. Spearwater, of New York, the general agent of the Kansas Sugar Co., is now in Hutchinson working up the interests of said company, which will use the newly invented Morrell process and evaporator which is highly endorsed by government officers and experts. If sugar can be made by the Morrell process and machinery as cheaply as Mr. Spearwater claims, and offers to guarantee, it will prove a great benefit to Kansas, especially to the western part where sorghum and its affines grow well, even when other crops fail on account of drouth.

The Kansas Sugar Co., has a paid up capital of \$500,000, and is a branch of the New York Morrell Sugar Manufacturing Co., which has a paid up capital, I am told, of \$5,000,000. We hope they will do all they offer to do.

I wrote during the winter that I thought peaches were all killed, for I had just examined two hundred buds without finding a live one; but I missed it, for we will have a fair crop from present indications. The trees are coming into bloom, and are generally full enough to insure a fair crop. Apples, pears, plums and cherries are very full of bloom, where the trees are old enough to bear.  
We have enough rain as needed.  
B. P. HANAN.

**BRIGHTON, Kingman Co., 250 miles south-west from Topeka, April 15.**—Wheat in this locality is poor; in the northeastern part of the county it is better. Fields that were sown early and left cloddy are in fair condition to make a good crop. Some corn planted. The principal crop this spring will be millet. Stock in splendid condition. Some sheep being sheared. One of my sheep was bitten on the nose by a rattlesnake a few days ago; I used an ointment of gunpowder and lard, and the next day bathed the head with coal oil and soda. It ate nothing for two days, but seems now to have entirely recovered. Will other readers of the FARMER give their experience with snake-bitten stock?  
JOHN A. SMITH.

**GARNETT, Anderson Co., April 12.**—Some time ago we had a list and description of different grapes which was interesting and instructive, reading which led me to think that a similar series of articles on the insectivorous birds of Kansas, particularly, might help farmers to know their best friends, and thus enable us to protect them.  
Our prospects are not the most flattering. Wheat generally looks bad, some of it dying of cold weather and dry winds during the last two weeks. Stock is getting quite thin, and feed very scarce, with no expectation of grass in living quantities before May 1st. Corn is worth 40c, oats 35c, fat hogs \$4.80 per cwt. Peaches we think are all killed, but cherries are all right. Blackberry canes killed, raspberry canes all O. K., other small fruits safe. Farmers hope for good crops and are acting accordingly.  
A. C. MESSENGER.

**American Pomological Society.**

By a circular from the President, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston, we learn that the Massachusetts Horticultural Society having invited the American Pomological Society to hold its meeting at Boston, notice is given that the eighteenth session of the National Association will be held in that city commencing Wednesday, September 14th, 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continuing for three days.

This session will take place at the time of the annual exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which is expected to be of unusual excellence, and will give additional interest to the occasion.

All Horticultural, Pomological, Agricultural, and other kindred associations in the United States and British Provinces, are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient; and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present, and take seats in the convention.

It is earnestly hoped that there will be a full attendance of delegates from all quarters of our country, thereby stimulating more extensive cultivation by the concentrated information and experience of cultivators, and aiding the society in perfecting its catalogue of fruits. This catalogue includes fifty states and territories most of which have their columns filled with a great amount of information as to the fruit adapted for culture in the respective locations.  
The secretary is Robert Manning, Salem, Mass.

Butler county is being filled up with sheep. Large flocks are being driven through El Dorado, destined for some portion of Butler county. Farmers are all becoming interested in sheep culture.

The Farm and Stock.

The Other Side.

Through the kindness of friends we receive an occasional copy of the KANSAS FARMER which always finds a circle of interested readers in our home.

Our Caesar singled out those on listing corn for his especial notice and after reading exclaimed very significantly, "Somebody ought to answer that. This listing business is a humbug. It is held up as something new and therefore an improvement."

If they knew as much about it as I do, they wouldn't see the use of scratching over a great extent of land when the same amount of work boiled down into careful culture on a smaller patch will produce the same result.

"You call listing a slovenly way do you?" Yes I do; I don't wonder its recommendation comes from some place where it is a "new thing."

The KANSAS FARMER has a column headed "Dogs Doings," and it is evidently no trouble to fill it with the slaughter of people by mad dogs and of sheep by sane ones.

There is a sure and swift way to settle this dog question. Kill every dog you find on your premises unaccompanied by his master.

There is no effective law on the dog question, and there will not be so long as what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

The "shot-gun policy" works well here. We tried strychnine with admirable results. We had recently married and just begun house-keeping.

Oh, of course it would answer when any better way is impossible, but the fact is, in a farming operation, we ought to consider not only whether it will pay now, but whether it will pay in the long run.

I do not know whether it was expected or intended that I should report this outburst, but I have done so, believing it a good plan to hear the "other side" of the question too.

Speaking of the other side I am reminded of the correspondent who found out how to fix a "Jimson patch."

fault to cure. If it is to be used for soiling, sweet corn would be better. It has the advantage, so claimed of furnishing two or three cuttings.

However, the final argument against it, is that it is not reliable in this latitude.

Last year we selected a warm and very rich piece of ground on which we sowed one pound of pearl millet seed; at harvest there were twelve large cat-tails—much like swamp cat tails, fully as coarse—these were cut and preserved.

If anyone becomes enthused on the subject of pearl millet for forage, our advice is to try it on a small scale.

Silver hull buckwheat appears to be rather choice. Nearly all buckwheat was a failure last fall, hence we are unable to give full data.

Tige, Bull and Carlo.

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Planting and Handling Sorghum.

It should be planted on good corn ground, that is free from weeds and not manured the year before; manure is apt to make the syrup dark and strong, it should be planted about the 15th of May; the ground should be plowed very deep so as to cover the weeds deep, harrow the ground smooth; mark it north and south about three feet apart; plant in the marks about 18 or 20 inches apart, 5 or 6 kernels in a hill, plant as soon as possible after plowing; soak the seed in water as hot as you can hold every time; commence working it with a horse and cultivator as soon as it makes its appearance, running the cultivator as close to the cane as possible and not covering the plants; it would be well to have somebody to follow after and uncover the cane; do not wait too long before running through the cane again, using a small cultivator the first and second time; the third and fourth time use a double shovel plow; the fifth time use a small stirring plow, with a short whiffletree. If cultivated this way, it will require but little hoeing if any; weeds should be kept out at all events.

Harvest when the seed is in a stiff dough, the cane should be stripped clean and the top cut off, or about the second joint from the top, the clearer the ground the better, for there is where the sweet is; lay it in small bundles and bind with two bands, one near each end.

Some use saw horses to lay it in while binding; be sure and keep out all the leaves and seeds, if the seeds are ground it forms a starch that sticks to the pan while cooking and makes the syrup darker and unpleasant to the taste.

The cane should be taken to the mill or piled up as soon as possible after cutting, and covered from the hot sun. In piling up there should be poles or rails to lay the cane on so it will be clear from the ground and not mildew if left for weeks.

In piling the cane, care should be taken that the bundles do not lay close together so the air can pass through; say about five or six across the poles, then as many the other way keeping the pile as level as possible so it will not tip over.

The Prospects of a Wheat Crop in Saline County.

On last Saturday we made an effort to obtain something like a reliable report of the condition and prospects of the growing wheat, by interviewing leading farmers living in various portions of Saline County.

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John Anderson and John A. Anderson— from Kentucky creek to New Gotland church (9 miles), saw 32 pieces of wheat, 20 pieces full crop (20 acres each), 7 1/2 crop, and 5 1/2 crop; rolling and bottom.

Samuel Batdorf, 35 acres, upland, volunteer, Fultz and Red Amos, last best, none badly killed, 12 bushels to the acre.

C. W. Carnes, 60 acres, sowed during Sept. to 1st of Oct.; Red May and Oregon about equal, none killed, 15 to 18 bushels; second bottom.

John Holmquist, 200 acres, sowed 1st of Sept., bottom and upland, none killed, Red May, White and Fultz, white best, 20 to 25 bushels.

R. H. Buell, bottom, sowed about 25th of Sept., Red May, none killed, 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

L. F. Parsons, upland, sowed 15th of Sept., 100 acres, Fultz and Red Amber, Fultz best, 5 acres killed, 18 bushels to the acre.

Eugene and Thomas McEntee, 145 acres, 45 bottom and 100 upland, sowed 15th Sept., Red May, Amber and Odessa, Red May and Odessa equally good, that on upland—volunteer wheat 10 bushels to acre, the bottom 25 bushels.

A. N. Jackson, upland, 95 acres, sowed during Sept., Fultz and Red May, Fultz best, 30 acres killed, 15 to 20 bushels per acre on what is living.

H. A. Kellogg, upland, 60 acres, Red May, sowed 10th of Sept., 1 acre killed, will average 10 to 20 bushels.

Eberhardt & Sudendorf, bottom, 50 acres, Red May, sowed about 1st of Oct., and latter part, none killed.

Second piece 4 miles east, bottom; 90 acres, Red May, sowed latter part of Sept., none killed.

Third piece 6 miles southwest, 73 acres, sowed in the middle of Sept., Red May, none killed.

sowed from 10th to last of Sept., 1/2 killed, 15 bushels.

G. Schippel, bottom, 360 acres, Red May, 10 acres second plowing winter killed, 20 bushels average.

J. M. Danielson, upland, 240 acres, Red and White May, last is good; 1/2 of red wheat killed, 175 of Red and 75 of White; 10 bushels to acre of red and 20 of white.

John and Olof Nelson, table land, 200 acres, all Red May, none killed, 25 bushels.

G. A. Carmony, upland, sown from 1st to 15th of September, 125 acres Red May, 15 acres Odessa sowed in October, killed, 20 bushels per acre.

Fred Schumaker, 100 acres Red May, none killed, 10 White May killed, sown about the 1st to 15th September, White May, average 20 bushels per acre.

Thos. Barnett, second bottom, 150 acres Red May and Fultz and Golden Chaff, 1/2 each, 18 bushels per acre, 3 acres winter killed, Red May best.

James Robertson, 960 acres in all, 400 in wheat, upland, Fultz 100 acres besides in volunteer, killed, 1/2 winter killed, 18 bushels per acre.

P. M. Samples, most upland, 54 acres, Red May, 1/2 winter killed, 15 bushels to the acre.

J. W. Wells, bottom, 55 acres, Red May, none killed, 20 bushels per acre.

Gust. A. Johnson, bottom, 30 acres, 3 varieties, Red May best, none killed, 25 bushels per acre.

S. P. Donmyer, bottom, 300 acres, Red May, Fultz and Odessa, none killed, average 18 bushels per acre.

S. W. Collins, bottom and upland, 400 acres, sowed from 15th to 30th Sept., May, Amber and Fultz, May best, thinned in places but not killed, 80 bushels to the acre.

R. S. See, second bottom, 110 acres, sowed from 15th to 20th of Sept., May, Fultz and Red Amber, May best, Red Amber did nearly as well, 45 acres in Fultz, 15 acres killed, whole average 20 bushels to the acre including that killed.

Robt. Muir, bottom, 125 acres, sown from 10th to 20th Sept., May, Fultz and Oregon, May best; none killed, 25 to 30 bushels per acre.

James Tobin, bottom land, 325 acres, May sown from 1st to last of Sept., stand much better than last year, from 25 to 30 bushels.—Salina Journal.

Some More Reasons Why Eggs Fail to Hatch.

While reading the article in the FARMER of April 13th, entitled "Why the eggs don't hatch," the thought occurred to me that the condition of the weather has more to do with the successful hatching of eggs than we think.

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Grange and Alliance.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigan; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Bernard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

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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.

A Strong Organization. "Uncle George" an old friend of the FARMER writes from Maceyville, Cloud county, hopeful words like these:

"We have a live grange of some 70 members here. Co-operative store giving good satisfaction; expect to build a hall and business house this summer, as the one we now have is altogether too small.

We also have a Farmers' Alliance, No. 13, chartered by National Alliance, and altogether we feel encouraged, believing we soon shall take the stand that was intended for him who produces the staff of life.

Brother farmers we must not cease to educate but attend our meetings for there is where we get our rest, and remember that one spur in the head is worth two on the heel. A will is sure to make a way.

Acting Together. Acting together, is still another way in which the grange proposes to help the farmer.

This covers the whole range of united effort through which he can protect all his interests, and relieve himself from burdens imposed upon his class by other and more thoroughly united interests.

By acting together, farmers in several states have secured much substantial relief from unjust and heavy taxation through "tax reform."

By acting together, farmers in a number of states opposed the unjust discriminations of railroads in their rates and other impositions and have enacted laws that have not only brought relief, but have been sustained in the supreme court of the United States.

By acting together through petitions to Congress and making their demands felt, appropriations were made, in the face of violent opposition by rings and monopolies, by which the Eads' jetties are a great success, and the natural water highway of the nation is opened up.

By acting together, and against a powerful lobby and "combination" of sewing machine manufacturers hundreds of thousands of names are sent to Washington signed to protest against a renewal of the sewing machine patents, and they are not renewed, and every sewing machine sold in the United States for the last four years has been at one half the former price—thus saving to the people who have bought sewing machines during that time over one million of dollars.

By acting together, the tax on tobacco was reduced one-third or eight cents on the pound, thus relieving one of our staple products and the farmers of a number of states from a heavy burden.

By acting together, farmers' insurance companies have been organized by hundreds over the Union, and farm property is thereby being insured on the average for about one-tenth the former cost.

By acting together, successful life and aid societies have been formed, and at large savings over former cost.

By acting together, good high schools have been established at home, at a great saving in money and the children always at home.

By acting together, farmers have already secured the teaching of practical agricultural in all the country schools of one state, and others are following on the same plan.

By acting together, farmers prevented the removal or reduction of the duties on imported and cheap foreign wools, and every pound of wool sold by a farmer for three years past brought a better price by reason of this action.

Many more just such proofs of work accomplished by farmers "acting together" could be given. Much more work is needed in the same direction to advance farmers, and thereby the general prosperity of the country.

Single-handed he can do nothing, by "acting together" he can accomplish all that is right and just.

Let the farmers of the whole country unite with the grange and prove to the world that farmers, like all other classes, are able to protect and advance their interests by "acting together."

Excellent Talk. The worthy overseer of the Pennsylvania State Grange presents the following excellent thoughts in the Farmers' Friend:

"The officers of the subordinate and pomona granges throughout the state are mostly installed for the present year. Unto all such we

would say: "Do you recollect the solemn obligation you have taken to perform all the duties appertaining to the office so far as in your power until your successor is duly installed.

"Trace back the trouble of your nation, states, counties and townships and you will find them caused mainly by defaulting officers; those who disregard the solemn obligations they took before entering upon official duties. In our community and the various relations of life what a vast amount of suffering and wrong are inflicted by a disregard of bargains, contracts, pledges and promises.

"Let the officials of our subordinate, county and state granges take a lesson of wisdom and shun the pit that other officials have fallen into. Do not be stumbling blocks to your organizations, but redeem your promise, fill your chair and perform the duties of your office, which will be a strong incentive to encourage dormant members. Our arguments are not theoretical, but practical in every sense. We know the master of a subordinate grange who served three years and did not miss a meeting. His successor, the present master travels seven and one-half miles to each meeting, and is not found wanting in duty, which together with prompt attendance and efficacy of the secretary and treasurer, made this grange a success and enabled them to build a beautiful hall and furnish it in good style, and fill the store room with goods for its members, all of which are paid for, and the members continue to hear from the outer gate: Knock and it shall be opened unto you.

"Not only the feathered songster of the grove, but the larger fowls of the air select their leaders to guide them away from pending troubles to fairer and brighter lands, which they never fail to do. Is it not possible for officers, leaders of granges, to be as faithful as the birds in leading, piloting, urging or instructing our brothers and sisters over the rough ground and uncultivated fields to the sunny paths that lead to the promised land."

All Need All. The old need the young, and the young the old. Feeling this to be the truth, the grange has by a change in its constitution placed the age for joining at fourteen. Let the young everywhere that there is a grange, come out and join it, adding new life and energy to it, benefiting the grange and being in return benefited by it.

If there is no working grange near let the young people of the farms give their parents and elders no peace until they have a live, working grange.

To the young we say join the grange, because it is your privilege—your right—take it and use it. The grange will benefit you socially. You will find it an organized, social body whose frequent, pleasant meetings you will appreciate and enjoy. You can thus meet your mates, join in the songs, exercises and festivities of each occasion, to your improvement.

The grange will benefit you by aiding the activity of your minds, and by giving you practice of what you have learned and are learning in the schools. Its library will be opened to you, and every meeting will be a mental feast. The grange will elevate you morally, teach you the lessons of a purer, higher and better manhood and womanhood. For it leads one to be true, good and beautiful in character, as well as useful in life. Materially the grange will benefit you, for by the knowledge it gives, you can help yourself in many ways to save, here and there, and thus be enabled to enjoy what you otherwise could not. It will give friends in need, and they are friends indeed. Join the grange, because you will enjoy it, its meetings, its regular exercises, its frequent festivities and many other things that the young love and enjoy.

Come into the grange, for it will please your parents and friends, who are always pleased to see you advance in the preparations for life's duties and cares. The grange will be benefited by the new life you will add to it, and the new interest you will infuse into each meeting. You will make the old younger in feeling at least. You will take away its "old foginess" and put living progression in its place. The grange will enable you to put into practice now what in after life you will daily need in its busy scenes.

Yes, my young friends, come join this noble order, and help to make it as universal as the calling it represents. Come because it not only is your right but your duty—a duty you owe to yourself, to your associates, to your parents and friends, to the vocation of farming, to the grange, to your country and to mankind.

Come into the grange in youth, the spring-time of life; come, now in the spring time of the year; come with the opening bud and spring blade. Come, one and all; come to our order's welcome call. C. L. WHITNEY, Lecturer, Michigan State Grange.

I would like to see zeal enough manifested in the grange cause to elevate it to its proper standing among the professions. All we want is an equal chance, and I believe that we have the chance, if we have the mind to use it, but, alas! there is a lack of knowledge which some have not attained, and I fear much has been owing to indifference; they have not had a care for what is going on in the wide world, and they have settled down to the conclusion that to work and provide the necessities of life is the chief end of man. But that is not enough; we should have higher aspirations. We find ourselves placed among a vast multitude of people; for what purpose are we here? I can't say; but seeing that we are here in the

world let us live to make each other happy, let us lay hold of all the knowledge within our reach that will tend to elevate and improve our minds and morals; let us all be gleaners by the wayside, selecting for use only the true, the beautiful and the good.—Aunt Kate, in Grange Visitor.

The grange has its appointed work, and if every one will put a shoulder to the wheel, the mess lands of Faith, Hope and Charity will soon be reached. Life is something more than living, and he who expends the energies of his soul in looking after mammon will never see the light of a higher life. Then why should we not work together for good, to the end that our lives may not be altogether in vain? The past achievements of our order are at least secure. Its victories and influences have been as numerous and, in most cases, as delicate as the sands upon the seashore. For the future, it will live, for its principles and declarations are founded on truth and justice. The fool in his heart may say that the grange must die, and in his conceit shun its gates; but while human institutions moulder and crumble into dust, eternal principles never decay. For us "death may be an eternal sleep," but if the grange dies, it will live again in the green spring of human hope and action, blessing millions yet unborn.—California 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 that is a grand and noble work. The question is not simply, how to produce more, by the application of science to the farmers profession, but includes also that other important matter, how to save 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 Granger.

The farmers of California have organized a Wheat Growers' Association, "for material aid and protection from middlemen." They aim to establish an agency in London. Why might not a similar organization be formed in other states? As the trade in wheat now goes, the farmer sells his wheat to the home buyer; he to buyers in Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati or elsewhere; they to buyers in the Atlantic cities, whose "agents" sell to European millers, thus necessitating the employment of three unnecessary middlemen, either of whom makes more clear profit on the farmers' wheat than the farmers who grow it, all of these middlemen's charges necessarily being taken out of profits which ought to go into the pockets of the growers.—Journal of Agriculture.

The Olathe Mirror says: "At the meeting of the board of directors of the grange store, a resolution was passed that one-third of the profits of the association should be deposited for a building fund, the money to be used in the erection of a store building. The location has not been selected yet, but the association is trying to purchase property on the public square. The building, to use a homely phrase, will be a whopper, about twice the size of the one they at present occupy."

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.

WANTED. Immediately a good shepherd, capable of handling 1000 sheep. Wages \$25 to \$30 per month. Apply to JAS. J. DAVIS, Everett, Woodson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE. 2 Extra fine imported Cotswold Bucks, thoroughly acclimated. Weight about 300 lbs. Price, \$50 each. Address A. DAVIS, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

For Sale. Jerusalem Artichokes; also Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Duck eggs. Warranted pure and first class. Prices low. H. GRIFFITH, Topeka, Kas.

Poultry and Eggs for Sale. Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 13; from Light and Dark Brahmas, \$1 for 13; Buff Cochins, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks, \$2 for 13, carefully packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large flock, and can furnish eggs at short notice. A few trials of the above fowls for sale. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM. I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rock, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Duck eggs. White Guineas, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Birds. Eggs in season. I also offer for sale Grade Jersey Heifers. J. M. ANDERSON, Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

Farm for Sale. 640 acres; 400 under fence; 350 plow land; 50 acres timber; good Ducks; stream of water running thro' 4 leagues; 30 acres coral in the timber for building; 2000 lbs for one hundred head; shut up each one separate. Two houses, one seven rooms; cellar, porch, blinds, painted white; one three room house, painted white, stone milk house, iron ke house, hen house; two corn cribs; stable \$2522 three sties high; two stone sheds; 5 corrals; good orchard; five wells; range for 1000 head of cattle adjoining farm. Will also sell all the farming implements to run the farm. Two hundred and fifty head of cattle, all ages; one hundred head of hogs, pure Berkshire and Poland China; twenty head of horses and mules. 40 acres in wheat. Located ten miles from Topeka. Good road. For particulars address C. F. KENDALL, Box 510, Salina, Kas.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE. 200 acres situated in Harper county, 11 miles south of Anthony on state line, adjacent to Indian Territory; well watered and plenty of range. Price \$700. For further particulars call on or address R. L. PRUYNE, Bluff Creek, Kansas.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARD. I breed from the best strains of Mr. Baum & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y., Poultry Yards. Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, and Buff Cochins, and am prepared to sell eggs for hatching at reasonable figures. Also two Brown Leghorns and two Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale. Address HUGO FELTZ, 175 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

LARGE BERKSHIRE FIGS, \$10 each. LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, \$1 00 per 13. W. P. POPENOE, Topeka, Kas.

Bulls for the Plains. Devon Cattle are the best for the general farmer, and the only cattle suited to the wild western ranges. 40 Devon Bulls for sale by L. F. ROSS, Avon, Ill.

Notice to Farmers, and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 5 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Prices low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

F. E. MARSH, GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yards. MANHATTAN, KAS. EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAHMA. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahma are the very best to raise with your common fowls. Circulars free.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY. C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo., (Near Sedalia.) Breeder and Shipper. Eggs for Hatching. In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

For Sale Cheap. All the machinery and fixtures for a first-class Cheese Factory, as follows: 2 six hundred gallon vats (one entirely new), one steam boiler and force pump, 20 presses and hoops, curd mill, curd vat, weighing can, curd knives, hoisting crane, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All will be sold cheap, and on time, with approved security. Also 18 30-gallon milk cans. CRAWFORD MOORE, Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., 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 at WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, April 19, 20, 21, 22, 1894.

This magnificent array of fine cattle will be drawn from the herds of Messrs. Philo Miller, Robert Miller, Smith & Judd, Barclay & Traer and D. S. Bussing, all of West Liberty, Iowa, and for excellence of both quality and pedigree have rarely, if ever, been offered in a single sale anywhere. Catalogues ready in due time. COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

HIGH-BRED SHORT HORNS. I have now for sale a number of young Bulls ready for service, from one to three years old of a breeding and individual merit rarely equalled. Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best strains: two Peris (pure Bates) and several Young Mary's, Phylissas, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21599. For catalogues and particulars address J. C. STONE, Jr., Leavenworth, Kas.

The New Sheep Dip. LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. "All doubts as to the efficacy and safety of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, h. v. ing been effectually exploded, by practical test; during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water, at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box 564 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This fluid is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3 ct stamp for circulars and testimonials. JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

HORSE BILLS. The CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE of Topeka, Kansas, is prepared to print in the best style, on good heavy paper, all kinds and sizes of

50-1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, \$3 00. 100-1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, \$4 00. Send copy with order, enclosing money in post office order or registered letter, with instructions as to style of cut to be used, whether light or dark, for draft or speed. The bills can be printed promptly and returned by mail or express. CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, TOPEKA, KAS.

ALYON & HEALY. Station & Monroe Sts., Chicago. Will send free of charge a CATALOGUE for 1894, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of Instruments, Knives, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Mover's Stands, and many other articles. The Catalogue also includes Instructions and Exercises for Amateur Hunters, and a Catalogue of Choice Seed No.

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breeders' Directory. E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep (Hammont 54-ck). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

Nurserymen's Directory. D. K. W. H. H. CUNDFY, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo., breeder of thoroughbred short-horn Cattle of fashionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '90-91, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 350,000 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.

WALTER BROWN & CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 Federal St., Boston, Mass. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. CASH ADVANCES MADE.

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

WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston. REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston, Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

To Thoroughbred Stock Breeders and Dairymen: 75 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS. 100 High-bred Grade Cows and Heifers! 100 Choice Sows with Pigs!

At Public Auction at "Rockford Farm," three and a half miles from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on JUNE 21st, 22d, and 23d, 1891.

Also horses and other stock, together with all the farm utensils and machinery used in running a farm of 600 acres. The Short-horns are of the best and most practical families of the day, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. The Grades are the finest lot ever offered at auction in the west, being for all practical purposes as good as any many Short-horns.

Rockford Farm for Sale! Containing 617 acres of land, and for a stock farm is unsurpassed in the West. In a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, Messrs. and commodious house, barns, sheds, cattle and horse stable, iron ke house, etc. In excellent condition for breeding fine stock on a large scale. For catalogue of stock, price of farm, and other particulars, address RUDOLPH ADAMS, Proprietor, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Royal George. Pedigree. Royal George was raised by Mr. Thos. Betts, Montreal, Canada East, and was imported by John Dillon, in the fall of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring and stands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred lbs and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter, all sound, well broke to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was said by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they ever called to examine and pass through the British lines. Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George.

Royal George is a pure horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foot-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse's in the country, nearly all are his own color and style. Terms, \$10 to insure.

Kickapoo Ranger, is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bah-shaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrine. Terms, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15.

The above horses will stand for the season, from the first of April to the Fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bahshaw has 11 horses in the 30 stable. T. K. McGLATHERY.

BALDWIN & ST. JOHN, WICHITA, KANSAS. Premium Buff Cochins and P. Rocks.

BUFF COCKEREL "PRINCE OF ORANGE 3d."

BUFF COCHINS. "Two yards of premium birds Plymouth Rocks, Conger strain, none better in the west. Buff eggs, \$3.00 per 13. P. Rocks, \$2.50 per 13 packed in baskets, and packed to hatch. Send for circular. Young stock in the fall.

ALYON & HEALY. Station & Monroe Sts., Chicago. Will send free of charge a CATALOGUE for 1894, 200 pages, 210 Engravings of Instruments, Knives, Cap-Lamps, Stands, Drum Mover's Stands, and many other articles. The Catalogue also includes Instructions and Exercises for Amateur Hunters, and a Catalogue of Choice Seed No.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. 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.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both.

New Advertisements.

- Beatty, D. F., Organs.
Chicago Fire Proof Paint Co., Paint.
Gilliland, S. B., Hay Rake.

A man who plans a barn with all the modern improvements should be careful also that his wife has the modern improvements in her kitchen.

It is a good thing to be ready for work at all times, but when a plow is left in the furrow in the fall, it is a strong reminder that "haste makes waste."

The latest thing in food adulteration is the mixing of cocoa nut shells with ground coffee and spices.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the annual product of butter in this country at one billion pounds, and cheese at three hundred million pounds.

Over four million bushels of grain have been shipped down the Mississippi, since the opening of navigation, February 19th.

J. W. Mulvey, Kidder, Mo., writes to the FARMER that less than two years ago he bought a short-horn cow from which he already has four heifer calves.

During the past winter 6,916,456 hogs were packed at the west, a falling off from the previous winter of about 31,000 head.

More favorable weather for the growing crop of wheat and for seeding operations than has prevailed during the past week could scarcely have been possible.

H. J. Dunlap, of Chapin, Ill., writes to the Chicago Tribune that the maple shelter-belts, set out on his farm twenty-three years ago, give an abundance of fuel.

The high rank which western creamery butter holds in the home and foreign markets is noticeable.

There the United States according to the census report, 25,520,582 males and 24,632,284 females.

15,158 colored persons to 100,000 whites, against 14,525 in 1870; 15,359 foreigners to each 100,000 natives, against 15,875 in 1870, and 96,519 females to every 100,000 males, against 97,801 in 1870.

The Patron, of Olathe, in its issue of April 28th contains this suggestive item: "Last week was a busy one with the farmers, and consequently there was no very "rushing trade."

Monday.....\$551 81
Tuesday.....668 02
Wednesday.....455 48
Thursday.....431 47
Friday.....854 47
Saturday.....856 63

Total for the week.....\$3,499 38

The So-Called "Hog Cholera."

If there is any one subject upon which people have muddled ideas, it is that of diseases of swine, and consequently if from any cause a number of hogs in a herd or neighborhood die in the same week or month, the statement is made and circulated that "cholera" prevails.

Some law of nature has been violated and nature's penalty, disease, follows. Nature points unerringly to the fact that the hog as well as any other animal, requires a variety of food, and no greater mistake is made by breeders than confining him to corn day after day throughout the year.

In the western states where farmers raise hogs by hundreds the most practicable means of supplying a change of feed is to grow clover, beets and artichokes.

Anti Scab.

Next after dogs the greatest difficulty sheep raisers have to contend with in Kansas is the scab, notwithstanding it is well understood as yielding to several easily obtained curative agents, the chief ingredient of which is strong tobacco.

"This dip is prepared from the strongest Kentucky leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts of gums and free from all mineral poisons.

The atmosphere or animal heat have no effect on the vegetable gums—being the killing qualities of the dip—further than contracting and hardening, thus rendering it more adhesive to the wool and making it impervious to rain and other weather inclemencies.

It will retain its strength for any period of time, providing it is kept in a close vessel and well corked.

Being in liquid form and ready for use its advantages over other tobacco dips are a great

saving in labor, fuel and the necessary apparatus and vats for steeping, etc. The strength of the tobacco being put into smaller bulk it is also a considerable saving in freight.

The Bismarck Fair.

From present indications the second exhibition of the Western National Fair Association at Bismarck Grove, near Lawrence, Sept. 5th to 10th inclusive is to be a stupendous affair.

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Agricultural Display Premiums, Horticultural Display Premiums, Stock Display Premiums, and General Display Premiums.

Arrangements are in progress for a large number of novelties and attractions and it is expected to have the finest display of thoroughbred stock ever made in the country.

The officers of the association are: President, Col. O. E. Learnard; vice president, J. F. Keeney; secretary, Thos. H. Cavanaugh; treasurer, J. D. Bowersock.

- Superintendents have been elected as follows, the names being a sufficient guarantee of energetic supervision:
General Superintendent, P. G. Lowe, Leavenworth county.

A new, permanent and commodious building will be erected for the county exhibits.

Be Sure to Sow Some Millet.

Next winter a few tons of bright millet will afford your cows, calves and colts a much relished change from the late cut prairie hay and poor corn fodder that will on many farms be dealt out to them, and before the ground is all planted a piece should be reserved for it.

Kansas Stock Topics.

C. A. Beckett, Esq., has recently purchased several head of thoroughbreds. They were shipped from Galesburg, Illinois.

Cyrus Lamer on Smoky has fed during the winter 80 head of cattle, and 150 head of hogs, which will be turned into market soon.

More blooded stock for Kansas. Mr. E. P. Barber passed through this place Thursday with a car load of full blooded merino ewes, for his ranche near Syracuse, Hamilton county.

W. R. Taylor and son have 175 head of sheep, about 60 of which are Cotswolds. We have a sample of wool 13 inches in length, that came from one of their Cotswold lambs, at 8 months old.

The Blaker Brothers, of Chelsea, start this week for Arkansas after sheep. They have been extensively engaged in sheep raising and have had no cause for complaint in their returns.

Losses among cattle were greatly exaggerated early in the spring and in mid-winter. Where cattle were cared for the losses were very light—below what cattle men expect.

There was a car load of polled cattle at yards last Friday and they attracted much attention. They were not very large in appearance but weighed heavy and the butchers say handle well.

Cattle have been turned out to graze—nor has the grass come a moment too soon. It is strange that rye is so much neglected by farmers. It affords cattle fine pasturage weeks before there is any grass, and in a spring like this would have made a fine reserve when dry feed was exhausted.

Two fine steers belonging to N. L. Knoche, of Middle Creek township, died last week from the effects of browsing on young buckeyes.

Wm. Schwartz, of Wea, on last Tuesday sold 80 head of cattle, which he had fattened, to Chaudoin & Reed, of Louisburg, at \$4.75 per hundred.

Dr. J. M. Carpenter a few days ago sold one car load of steers to Phillips & Eldred and 6 car loads to W. W. Magruder at about \$4.80 per hundred.

Mr. Steere has some very fine young sheep, which he purchased in Illinois last summer. At the head of his flock stands "Billy" which sheared, two years ago 40 pounds of wool, and last year 36 1-2.

Mr. Gifford, who keeps 150 head of sheep, has only full-blooded Merinoes, and makes it his business to supply others with the means of improving their flocks.

Mr. Norton informs us that Norton & McGrath's flock of 2,200, on salt creek, have come through the winter in good condition, and that they are getting along nicely with their lambs.

In 1880 he owned 5 young sows, which had 41 pigs, and he raised them without the loss of one. He commenced fattening them late last fall, and last week, when the pigs were eleven months old and averaged 254 pounds each, sold them for \$540.

We are glad to note that the sheep interest in Kansas is being worked up to considerable magnitude. It is being yearly demonstrated that the climate is more favorable to sheep raising than has been heretofore thought; that they thrive well and produce a heavy growth of wool.

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Next winter a few tons of bright millet will afford your cows, calves and colts a much relished change from the late cut prairie hay and poor corn fodder that will on many farms be dealt out to them, and before the ground is all planted a piece should be reserved for it.

Wheat, Fruit, etc.

It is estimated that the wheat of this section has been seriously damaged by the cold winter.

The peach trees are in blossom, and the present indications are that we will have about one-fourth crop.

A trip in the eastern part of the county convinces us that Ness will not be behind this season in a good wheat crop.

We have heard several farmers say that the peaches are not all dead, and, if the wind and weather is favorable will have a fair crop.

Peach blossoms are out, and we will all have enough for own use in spite of the cold winter. Kansas is indeed blossoming as the rose.

The wheat crop in this section is showing up very well. But little has been winter killed, and the acreage sown will reach if not exceed that of last year.

A glorious, soaking rain fell last night. It pattered from daylight until daylight, and today the ground is in magnificent condition, and everybody is correspondingly happy.

Elder Shick informs us that he has 69 acres of wheat that looks better than any that he has ever seen in this farmed wheat country of Labette.

This county has been favored with some generous rains during the week. With such bright prospects of big crops and a new railroad to haul them to market, our farmer friends ought to feel jubilant.

This week's report from the country, makes the wheat crop look more favorable than last. We hear of some fields that are uninjured by the spring freezing and others but slightly. Still there are some that are ruined.

Trees are budding, grass is growing, and the wheat prospect is brightening. A number of farmers who supposed their wheat was so badly damaged as to be almost worthless, have discovered that it is coming out all right.

The wheat in this part of Kansas has been damaged somewhat by the late freezing, especially that sown broadcast upon old ground. Where it was put in with a drill in the new ground it looks very well, and promises a large yield.

Persons coming to Wilson with a view to doing business have made it a point to ascertain what the prospects of a wheat crop are before reaching too far into their purses, by the way of setting up trade and all say the prospects are excellent.

Apples are blooming, and our peaches, that we all thought destroyed by our cold winter, are now in full blaze of blossom, fully a month later than some seasons. We feel quite sure of a crop as it is hardly probable that we shall have frost severe enough to destroy fruit at this late day.

The spring rains have set in, all over the state. This section was visited with a soaking rain all Thursday night. It will have an excellent effect on the winter wheat, and we look for an immense crop all over Northwest Kansas, as well as in other portions of the state.

The fall wheat prospect is more encouraging than one week ago. Many pieces that were considered badly damaged, under the influence of the warm weather and the slight shower of Sunday night, have come forward and present quite a fair stand. Our prospects are still good for more than an average crop, we think.

Nine tenths of the corn is planted. The breadth is unusually large—probably an increase of ten or fifteen per cent. over last year. A few small patches of wheat which had failed from defective seed are being put in corn. Since hogs are from four to five dollars per hundred people do not seem to care whether the wheat grows or not; they will put in corn.

The trees are leaving out, grass coming on fine, wheat doing splendid, corn nearly all planted and coming up fine, peaches nearly all shed their bloom, all other fruit trees 3 years, old are full of bloom. We think a good fruit crop certain. Fat hogs \$5.00 and \$5.15, cattle, Texas, \$4.00; graded, \$4.50 to \$4.75, still moving; 50 cars shipped from here this month and 5 or 6 more to go.

The light showers and soft weather of the past two or three days have given a decidedly improved appearance to the wheat and oat fields. Without some future unlooked for mishap, the wheat crop of this year will be much better than either of the two previous years. Farmers are more hopeful and cheerful than they were wont to be, and those who are not already through with their corn planting, are pushing ahead with increased energy and smiling countenances.

F. M. Doffemyre was down with a load of hogs Monday, for which he received \$5.30 per hundred. He says the rain Sunday night was very heavy in the north part of the county, accompanied by some hail, and that he has the best wheat prospect he ever had in his life.

There is a great deal of speculation as to the condition of the wheat crop throughout the country, and while it is yet too early to decid e

positively about the matter, it is generally conceded that prospects for a good yield are much more favorable than was reported a few weeks since.

Every body is anxious over the wheat prospect, for the reason that it has been a failure for the past two years, and all feel that a good crop this season would cause a boom in Kansas.

Last Sunday we crossed the river here and drove up the south side to Cawker City, returning home on the north side. Monday we went down the Central Branch road to Concordia, returning Tuesday morning.

Taken altogether, we predict more than an average harvest, and business for the wheat buyers and railroads this fall.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

Grass farming is becoming more and more important. Every year land is being enclosed by fences, and the range is gradually becoming diminished.

A Crowning Success.

In the manufacture of Parlor Organs our country leads the world. In quality of tone, excellence of mechanism, beauty of design and economy of manufacture, we stand confessedly and immensely in advance of all other countries.

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.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs, -Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed.

remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs.

An Organ with Twenty Stops for \$65.

Is offered by these famous Organ builders, Messrs. Marchal & Smith, New York City. They have just perfected a remarkable organ with twenty stops, which is destined to be the leading instrument for years to come.

Food for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use.

The U. S. Government uses Howe Scales. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago Ill.

Mr. Patterson Meant What He Said.

I hereby certify that my boy was taken sick with typhoid fever, followed by congestion of the lungs. Dr. Dyer, an eminent physician, stated that the boy had quick consumption.

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.

8 and 9

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

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,

Breeders of, and Dealers in FINE MERINO SHEEP. FOR SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thoroughbred Rams.

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

A great deal of general interest now centres upon the wool trade. The season of the year has now arrived for the springing of sheep in our latitude.

St. Louis.

Dull; little new received thus far, but a large accumulation of last year's clip is yet in stock. We quote: Tub washed, choice 33 to 35, dingy and low 28 to 30c unwashed medium combing 23 to 25 1/2c, medium 22 to 24 1/2, coarse 18 to 20, light fine 14 to 15, heavy do 12 to 12 1/2c, burry, black and cotted 5 to 10 per cent off Southern burry at 10 to 12 1/2c.

Kansas City.

Fine heavy, unwashed, 16 to 19c; light fine, 19 to 22c medium fine, 25 to 27; tub washed, 41 to 46; Colo ado and New Mexican, 15 to 22c; black, burry or cotted, 3 to 10c less; Missouri 22 to 25c; Kansas, 20 to 22c.

Chicago.

A quiet and easy market is noted for all kinds. For assorted lots from store we quote eastern Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois wools as follows: Tub washed bright 40 to 46c per lb; do dingy and coarse 41 to 45c; fleece washed medium 39 to 41c; do fine 35 to 39c; do coarse 33 to 36c; unwashed medium 32 to 31c; do coarse 25 to 27c; do fine bright 36 to 28c; do heavy 18 to 25c; bucks' fleece 16 to 18c.

New York.

We quote: Tubwa hed—choice 38 to 40; medium 36 to 38c; dingy and low 33 to 35c; unwa hed medium combing 26 to 28 1/2c; medium 2 to 28; rou. h. a. d. low do 20 to 22c; Kansas 16 to 18c; burry, black and cotted 3 to 10 per cent off.

Markets by Telegraph, May 2.

New York Money Market. MONEY—Closed at 4 per cent. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, 84 1/2%; sight, 84 1/2%.

Coupons.....114 3/4 New 4's registered.....116 1/2 Coupons.....118 1/2 to 118 1/4

SECURITIES. PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 130. MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 15 1/4. ST. JOE—\$1 14. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 15. UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 15. LAND GRANTS—\$1 14. SINKING FUNDS—\$1 20. BAR SILVER—\$1 17 1/4. GOVERNMENTS—Strong and 1/2 per cent higher for 4 1/2c and 4s.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, bushels; shipments, bushels in store, 90 589 bushels; market unsettled; No. 2, 97c bid; 98c asked; No. 3, 92c bid; 92 1/2c asked.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 126; shipments, 23; market quiet with demand confined to butchers' stuff; native shipping steers averaging 913 to 1,275 lbs sold at 4 3/5 to 5 1/2; cows at 3 00 to 3 75.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; XX, 3 90 to 4 05; XXX, 4 50 to 4 70; family, 4 85 to 5 00; choice to fancy, 5 20 to 5 85. WHEAT—Lower; fall active; No. 2 red, 1 09 to 1 08 1/2; No. 1 to 1 09 1/2; No. 3, 1 04 1/2 to 1 03 1/2; No. 4, 1 02 1/2; No. 5, 1 01 1/2; No. 6, 1 00 1/2; No. 7, 99c.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOGS—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 3,700; active fairly; Yorkers and Baltimores, 6 80 to 6 00; mixed packing, 5 70 to 5 90; choice to fancy 6 00 to 6 25; pigs 5 00 to 5 25.

Liverpool Market.

(By Cable.) BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady. FLOUR—No. 8d to 11s. WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat 8s 6d to 9s 2d.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchan. ed. WHEAT—In fair demand and lower; No. 2 spring, 1 03 to 1 03 1/2; cash and April; 1 08 1/2; bid May; 1 05 1/2 to 1 05 3/4; June; 1 05 1/2; bid July; No. 3 spring, 98 to 98 1/2; No. 4 spring, 94 to 94 1/2; No. 5 spring, 90 to 90 1/2; No. 6 spring, 86 to 86 1/2; No. 7 spring, 82 to 82 1/2; No. 8 spring, 78 to 78 1/2.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 3,700; steady; common to good mixed packing, 5 60 to 6 00; light; 5 80 to 6 10; choice heavy 6 15 to 6 50; light bacon 6 05 to 6 20.

New York Live Stock Market.

The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports: BEEVES—Receipts 5,200; dull and lower for grades choice cattle scarce and firm; extremes, 9 25 to 11 25; general sales, 9 10 to 10 50.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY. MAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 20 00. FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 60 to 3 75; Kansas, \$3 25 to 3 35. GRAHAM, \$3 00 to 3 15. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60. WHEAT—New \$2 40 to \$2 50. CORN—1 18 to 1 22 1/2 cwt. OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 10; state, \$1 80 to 2 00 1/2 cwt. BARLEY—2 00 to 2 35 1/2 cwt.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 3 90 to 4 50; common to good, 4 55 to 4 90; good to choice, 5 00 to 6 75; St. Louis 4 55 to 6 75. WHEAT—Heavy; 1 1/2 to 1 1/4c lower; No. 3 red, 1 28 1/2; No. 2 do., 1 26 1/2 to 1 27 1/2.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice.....22@25. BEES—Per lb.....12. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh.....1.25. BEANS—Per bu—White Navy.....1.90.

Butchers' Retail.

BEEF—Sirloin Steak per lb.....12 1/2. " Round ".....10. " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb.....7. " Hind ".....7. MUTTON—Chops per lb.....10. PORK.....10 1/2. VEAL.....12 1/2@15.

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 185 Kansas Ave. HIDES—Green......05. No. 2......04. Dry......10. Green, calf......05. Bull and stag......04. Dry flint prime......12. Dry Sacked, prime......12 1/2. Dry damaged......6 1/2 to 8. TALLOW......05. SHEEP SKINS......25@30.

Poultry and Game.

Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas Avenue. CHICKENS—Live, per doz.....\$5.00@3.00. WILD DUCKS.....1.00@2.00. SQUIRRELS......65.

Grain.

Wholesale cash prices by dealers, corrected weekly by Edson & Beck. WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2......85. " Fall No. 3......78. " No. 4......76. CORN—White......40. " Yellow......40. OATS—Per bu, new......35. " Old......35. BARLEY—Per bu......50.

RETAIL. FLOUR—Per 100 lbs.....3.90. No. 2.....2.70. No. 3.....2.40. No. 4.....2.30. CORN MEAL.....1.80. CORN CHOP.....1.00. RYE CROP.....1.00. CORN & OATS.....1.00. HRAN......70. SHORTS......70.

New Advertisements.

Our readers, in replying to advertisements in the Farmer, will do us a favor if they will state in their letters to advertisers that they saw the advertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

BEATTY'S ORGANS 18 useful stops, 5 sets reeds only.

Wisconsin LANDS 500,000 Acres.

BUTTER WORKER.

The most effective, simple and convenient yet invented. Works 30 lbs in less than 5 minutes; also Oxenries and Butter Presses. A. G. E. N. T. S. WANTED. Send for Circular.

\$25 REWARD

Strayed from Fairview township, Jefferson Co., Kas. on May 14th, 1890, a dark brown MARE, 15 1/2 to 16 hands high, now four years old; mildewed around nose and eyes; black mane and tail; is broke to work and ride.

Farm Library in One Volume. FARMING FOR PROFIT

The Standard Agricultural Book, New Accurate, Comprehensive, Complete. Adapted to all sections of the Country. Sure Guide to Success. Tells How to Make the Farm Pay, 800 pages, 160 illustrations. Agents Wanted. Circulars and Terms. Rapid Sales. For full descriptive circulars send for Circulars.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts, warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 7 1/2 cents per gallon, 2 1/2 gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address 830 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Hardware in Every Variety by W. A. L. THOMPSON, Dealer in HARDWARE, HEAVY SHEET IRON WORK, IRON, STEEL AND NAILS, Barbed and Plain Wire, Pumps and Piping.

J.C. VAUGHAN SEEDSMAN CHICAGO GARDENER'S NEW TOOLS POTATO TOES

FIRE PROOF PAINT

It is a first-class paint, with linseed oil, zinc, pure lead, or iron of a rose, without adulteration. The above combined with chemicals renders wood absolutely proof against the beginnings of fire as started by sparks, cinders, burning shavings, kerosene oil, etc.



THE CHAMPION HAY RAKE!



This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; is 13 feet wide, and has teeth 8 feet long; will gather from 600 to 700 pounds at one end and carry it to the stack.

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The Weekly Capital is a splendid family newspaper giving latest telegraphic news from every part of the world, state news and discussions of all the questions of the day. Sent one year to any address for

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BEST THRESHER ON WHEELS

Is not a Vibrator nor an Apron Machine. Is wonderfully simple and admirably perfect in its threshing and separating qualities. Saves all the grain, and cleans it ready for market.



MINNESOTA GIANT ENGINE

For straw, wood, or coal fuel; has a cylindrical return fire boiler, making it safe from explosions and economical in fuel. Its cylinder is 7 1/2 x 12.

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