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The Tame Grasses in Kansas.-When, Where and How to Sow Them, with Some Suggestions as to Their Man-

BY PROF. E. M. SHELTON, OF THE STATE AGRI-CULTURAL COLLEGE.

To these familiar only with the more general and obvious facts of Kansas agriculture, discussion of the tame grasses may seem superfluous at this stage of our agricultural progress, It is true that a vast proportion of all the untilled lands of the state are thoroughly occupied by a luxuriant growth of the sweetest and most nutritious wild grasses. Nothing shows the great value of these grasses better than the familiar fact that they have for countless ages been the sole support of the vast herds of buffaloes and antelopes which originally occupied our prairies; and to-day the great number of domestic herbivora, which contribute so largely to the wealth and power of Kansas, draw their chief support from the same source WE NEED THE TAME GRASSES,

then, not because the wild ones are not nutritious and naturally abundant, but because, 1st, alfalfa, red clover, perennial rye-grass, (Eng-) the spring. Our experience with grass seeds dog that comes on his place provided he uses of their inability to furnish proper field pas turage, and, 2d, they cannot be made to take any part in the general system of alternate husbandry, towards which our agriculture is rapidly tending. Our wild grasses, valuable as they are, notoriously cannot endure close cropping. Even under moderate pasturing they rapidly fail, giving place to coarse and worthless weeds. Again, these wild grasses are among the very latest of our plants to appear in the spring; and the slightest touch of frost in the fall robs them of all nutritive qualities It is no exaggeration to say that the tame grasses will reduce our present feeding season one-third. As it now is, our "feeding season' is nearly or quite as long as that of New Eng-

Careful feeders assure us that in this section cattle, after the middle of September, must receive feed other than that furnished by the "range," or they lose flesh rapidly; and in the spring, during the past saven years at least, the same "range" has rarely furnished good feed before May 1st. It is worthy of remark that the orchard-grass, alfalfa, and rye-grass grown upon the College farm during his same time, has furnished good feed in the fall as late as December, and in the spring these same grasses are at least three weeks in advance of the wild ones. Need we offer

A STRONGER ARGUMENT

in favor of the more general introduction of the tame grasses for better reasons than any yet named. The need of renovating pastures is already strongly felt in the older-settled portions of the state. "How can we improve the condition of our farms?" is a question in Kansas agriculture which arises with greater force and frequency each year. Surely with the present low price of all farm lands and products, this cannot be done by the application of barn-yard manure or commercial fertilizers! This can only be done profitablu by "seeding down" the land and devoting it to pasture for a greater or less number of years; thus accumulating in the land the store of plant food needed for the successful growth of the cereal grains. The wild grasses cannot be seeded and consequently have no place "alternate husbandry." The tame grasses. then, are indispensable to any improved system of farming which looks to ma.ataining the fertility of the soil while exacting the utmost from it. In no way can our worn soils be replenished so cheaply as by turning under with the plow the great accumulation of vegetable mold, roots and scalks which constitute the turf of an old pasture field.

In writing out these

OBSERVATIONS AND EXPERIENCES, the writer wishes to say that his experience with the question in Kansas has not gone much beyond the boundaries of the Agricultural College farm. Account should be taken of the fact that Kansas embraces such a vast variety of soils and climatic and meteorological conditions that the details of the experiences of one section cannot be safely applied to all others. In the eastern portion of the state the question of the culture of the tame grasses seems to be decisively settled; in the central and western sections, on the other hand, the question, for various reasons, is an open one. We shall

therefore, in this paper, while writing from the standpoint of our experience on the College farm, aim to make such suggestions therefrom as will be especially serviceable in the newlysettled parts of the state. If these views run counter to the experiences of any one, he has a plain duty to perform in making the facts known to those who will be benefited thereby. PRACTICAL RATHER THAN SCIENTIFIC.

The writer does not feel it necessary, in a paper which treats its subject as this does, in its practical relations, to adhere to systematic names and classifications. When, therefore, under the head of "grasses" we speak, how ever illogically, of clovers and alfalfa, we feel certain that our meaning will be best understood by those for whom this paper has been prepared.

WHAT GRASSES SHALL BE GROWN?

So far as practical agriculture is concerned all grasses may be classified into two principal groups, according as they are valuable for pasture or mowing. Occasionally, as in alfalfa and the clovers generally, sorts may be found which are equally good for both purposes; but, generally, those sorts which are valuable for inder the scythe.

For pasture, I have no hesitation in recom-

when sown in proper season, it needs the sun and, especially, it needs moisture, and this the oat plants are continually taking from the soil, start. I am aware that, upon favorable seasons, considerable success is often obtained by seeding the grasses with another crop. But, the rivalry of vigorous grains; and, upon dry to-day to which the name Poland-China was easons, a failure of the grass is almost certain when seeded with a grain crop.

THE TIME TO SOW

grass seed is, we believe, without any exception, in the spring; and recent experiments show that this work should not be undertaken too early in the season. In the spring of 1880 a field seeded early in April came to nothing, the violent dry winds that followed the sowing completely sweeping the seed away. Seed sowed after the spring rains have fairly set in, has never failed since 1874 to give a good stand of grass. In a few instances, and where the winter following has proved warm and epen, we have had good success with timothy grazing have but little value when brought and clover sowed in the fall; but the result of sowing orchard-grass, alfalfa and blue-grass in the fall has been almost invariably disastrous. mending the following sorts, placing them in With all kinds of grasses we have obtained the the order of their importance: orchard-grass, best resuts when the seeding has been done in

that in the short space of ten years we have Grape Culturist," says: "It is a most excellent undone what it took David Magie and two or variety-in fact I consider it the best white pura thus robbing the young grass plants from the three others, twenty years to do; viz, we have changed the type of the Poland-China hog. The papers are full of advertisements of this breed (?), when the fact is patent to any one even upon these favorable seasons a better and who will take the trouble to examine the more vigorous start will be obtained without subject, that the hog does not exist in the west the best acquisitions to our white American given in 1872; or to state the matter as it real- its Frontignan flavor, which few varieties posly is, ours is not the hog that Magie gave us. A. C. Moore of Canton, Ill., commenced the fruit." process of infusing Berkshire blood into the Magie hog and the process has gradually spread and ramified until from a white hog with some black on it, that was tolerably certain to reproduce itself we have a black hog with some white hairs, that reproduces itself just in proportion as the Berkshire blood is infused in them, and in proportion to the judgment that was used in making the cross.

I desire to apologize to Mr. Coburn. I mistook his position, and am glad to know that he is in favor of killing the dogs that do the damage, rather than taxing those whose dogs have Such a law is as unjust as our stock laws in general are. I claim that the owner of sheep has the [moral] right to shoot or poison any

> such caution in the use of the poison as will prevent it from doing any other damage. He has no right to tax a man twenty miles away for keeping a dog, that he [the shepherd] may be indemnified for losses from some one else's dog, or as is often the case, by welves.

> We have to a hog law that compels me to keep my stock [besuse I raise hogs] fenced, on my own place, but it also compels me te erect and maintain an expensive fence to keep my neighbor's stock [who raises cattle] from destroying my crops. If this is not special legislation what is it?

Friend Marsh comes back at me on the Light Brahma question, but he does it in such a gentlemanly way that really I don't From a Photograph by
G. W. Godfrey,
Rochester, N. V. take. My position is simply this: I prefer for my purposea cross of

sown in the fall has been this: they germinate the pure Asiatics upon select fowls of the commarket in Leavenworth or Atchison for native tion of frosts, the common grasshoppers collect dressed fowls. For broilers the price ranges upon the young grass, doing it serious damage; from \$1.50 to \$2.25 per dozen, very nearly what remains suffers seriously, and is often reaching the latter figure. While the average not be safe in putting, say six or twelve dozen of dressed fowls on the market at once.

Will some one tell me the best time to cu grafts [apple] and the best time to insert top

Millwood, Kansas.

The Prentiss Grape.

The illustration presented on this page is of 20-inch branch weighing seven pounds, of the new white grape called the "Prentiss." A general description of this grape is as follows: Bunch large, but not often shouldered, compact. Berry medium to large, yellowish green, sometimes with a rosy tint on side next to sun; skin thin but very firm. Flesh tender, sweet, melting, juicy, with a very pleasant and musky aroma; free from foxiness; little if any pulp; seeds few and small; very similar to Rebecca in quality but vine a vigorous grower and foliage very distinct from Rebecca. Foliage healthy, thick, resembling Diana or Isabella, showing its native origin. Vine a good grower and very productive, inclined to overbear, and clusters should be thinned unless pruned close; vine hardy, and buds uninjured with thermometer 15 to 20 degrees below zero. The grape is an excellent keeper. Ripens with Concord. It is said the fruit has sold in New York markets for the past four years, wholesale, in quantities of 500 to 1,000 pounds at 15 and 20 cents per pound, when Concords were selling at 4 and 6 cents and Delawares at 6 and 9 cents.

It is being disseminated and highly endorsed fashioned barn-yard fowl to the later improved by one of our well known advertisers, T. S. breeds." I deny the soft impeachment, hence Hubbard, Fredonis, N. Y. We are not aware the fashienable argument that he uses, "that I of its being introduced to any considerable exment is that the oats will shade and protect the might as well prefer the old hazel spiltters to tent in this state, nor do we know how it would

young grass. But grass does not need shade the late. Poland-China" does not apply to me. succeed here, but elsewhere it has been highly Speaking of Poland-China hogs reminds me endorsed. A. S. Fuller, author of "The native grape I have ever seen." Marshall P. Wilder, President Am. Pomological Society, has lent it his endorsement in this language: "I am much pleased with the Prentiss grape. It is excellent, and I think will prove one of grapes that we have ever had. It is rich and sess, renders it still more desirable as a delicate

Letter from Lincoln County.

We are 132 miles directly west of Topeks, on the proposed line of the T., S. & W. railroad, which we hope to see completed by this time next year. This spring seems to puzzle the oldest inhabitant; even the wild geese and ducks seem demoralized; one day they are going north in good order, then a blizzard meets them and they tack and start in wild disorder in the other direction. Our last snow storm was on the evening of the 20th. The winter done no damage to pay the losers of sheep. has been a hard one especially to follow so poor a crop as we had last year.

Stock is generally getting poor, but I think most of it will reach the grassy shore of spring in safety. Feed, especially hay and fodder, is getting very scarce. We hope to see grass soon. Ground is thoroughly soaked and wheat and rye look well. We are anticipating a good crop for this year.

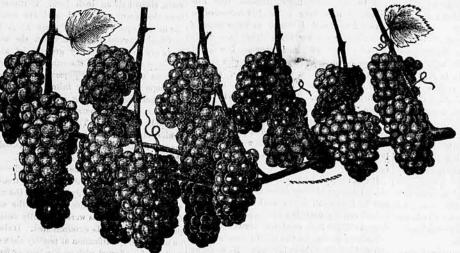
In your issue of March 2d one "Woodson" seeks information about millet for hay-time and manner of sowing, etc. I agree with him as to the poor quality of our prairie hay. I don't think it is equal to good, bright straw, and but little better than pine shavings or cottonwood bush. Millet, I think, is far better for cattle and sheep but must be fed with some care to horses on account of the abundance of rich seed it contains. All kinds of stock eat it; even chickens and hogs relish it. But I think a far better feed is abtained by sowing corn. Stock like it better than prairie hav or millet either. I saw that tested to my satisfaction this winter. I stacked millet and fodder in alternate layers in the same rick. Some calves eat at those ricks. I soon noticed it was being eaten in ridges, and upon examination I found the calves were eating the layers of fodder in as far as they could reach, and not eating the millet so long as they could reach the fodder Both were put up at the same time and were bright and nice. No one doubts the value of fodder as feed, the only objection being the bulkiness of cut-up corn-too much big stalks in the stable and manger. By sowing thick on the ground this trouble is avoided, as the stalks will be small and will be eaten as readily as the blades for the sweet they will contain. I would not discard millet entirely, but sow some of each, and then stack them together in alternate layers, for the reason that the fodder is hard to cure, there being so much sap in the stalks. It ought to be cut a week or more before the millet and let cure, then when the millet is well cured start a long, narrow rick, put on a load first of one and then the other over the whole rick, and if too thick start two ricks and so make the layers thinner. The millet, being very dry, will absorb and hold much of the juice from the fodder, and both will be better for the mixing. Try it and see for yourselves. Sow millet two to three pecks and corn three bushels to the acre. Either may be sown mest any time in May or June. Ground should be well plowed for each and should be v. verized for the millet, and it may be well put in with the harrow alone, but the corn should he well cultivated and then harrowed, or drilled with an ordinary wheat drill, and in either case left smooth for the mower and rake. I sow my corn broadcast then cultivate and

harrow. Then I cut with a mower, rake up with a sulky rake and handle as hay. The man who tries it one year, and gets it well cured (the only difficult thing about it), will try it again the next year. J. T. SMITE. Lincoln, Kas., March 22d.

Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers Association.

We have just organized a sheep breeders and wool growers association, known as "Valley," of Reno and adjoining counties. We have started with about 3,000 sheep. Our meetings are very interesting and bid fair to be a suc-J. E. WHITE.

Hutchinson, Kas.



THE PRENTISS.

ish blue-grass). For mowing purposes, our experience has shown, very steadily, that alfalfa, red clover, perennial rye-grass, and timothy are the best. So far as the matter of withstanding the effects of dreaths is concerned, these sorts will rank, with us, in about the following order: alfalfa, orchard-grass, perennial

CHARACTER OF THE SOIL AND ITS PREPARATION. In our experience the best results have been obtained with all sorts of tame grasses upon a fertile clay loam, resting on a permeable clay subsoil. But, let it be remembered, land can not be too rich or too highly manured for the grasses. Indeed we have found that not only are the largest yields obtained from such fertile lands, but the effect of insect depredations is greatly lessened. Of course of paratively poor lands in Kansas, as elsewhere, will grow grass; but poer lands produce poor crops everywhere. Better far commence the growth of the tame species of grass before the land has ecome impoverished by injudicious cropping.

But, whatever may be the character of the seil, prepare the land as well and thoroughly, by plowing and harrowing, as for any grain rop. This is a rule with scarcely an exception, and its violation in various ways explains a large proportion of the failures that have attended the attempted cultivation of tame grasses in Kansas. The question is asked us many times every year, Why may I not scatter the seed upon the sod, as is often successfully done in the east? This may be done: but the practice, so far as our observation has gone, has resulted in almost uniform failure. Where the prairie sod has been largely destroyed by the tramping of cattle, we have known bluegrass to succeed partially by this method; but, even in this case, a better sod would have been obtained in less time, by thoroughly subduing the land, by two or three years of cropping, before applying the grass seed.

DO NOT SEED WITH ANOTHER CROP. Oats are often recommended as an excellent crop with which to sow grass seed. The argu-

readily, even more quickly than in the spring, mon stock, to any pure breed. We have no but as the native vegetation fails from the acquite destroyed by the action of the winter price of eggs is something over 121c per dozen. frosts and violent winds of early spring. On By a market, I mean that a producer the other hand, when the seeding is done very late in the spring, the young and tender plants are consumed by the sun as fast as they appear above the ground. Seed sown any time during the month of April will rarely fail to germinate and make a vigorous growth. However we cannot advise seeding, as we have before said, until the warm spring rains have set in. We have sown both alfalfa and orchard-grass during the early part of May, with excellent

WHERE TO PURCHASE SEEDS.

One of the commonest causes of failures in grass seeding in Kansas, has arisen from the worthless character of the seed furnished by dealers. As a rule, the trade in grass seeds is not a large one as yet, anywhere in Kansas and seeds which are not sold any one season are carried to the next. In this way seed which were originally good are badly damaged or their vitality is totally destroyed by being kept year after year in damp cellars and mouldy warehouses. The worst failure that we have ever made in grass seeding resulted from the use of such seeds as we have described. Send directly to headquarters for grass seed—to the large dealers in Chicago or St. Louis; from these you will get better seeds usually for much less money than they can be purchased of local dealers.

(To be continued next week.)

Several Things.

Some one in a late issue of the FARMER accuses me of saying that "I preferred the old

The farm and Stock.

Animal Abortion-A Remedy.

Abortion first appeared in my dairy, and also in the dairies of one or two of my neighbors, in 1878. The disease has spread since then, and nearly all the dairies in our immediate vicinity have suffered more or less from it. At first we indulged the hope, that like the horse epizootic it would run its course and leave, but we evil has come to stay. We should be glad to get at the cause of the trouble, but feel ourselves entirely at sea in regard to this. None of the theories that have been advanced explain the mystery to our satisfaction. Having no theory of my own, I will simply mention the remedy I have used and my experience

Two or three years ago, Mr. Wm. T. Smed ley, of Chester county, Pa., stated in the New York Tribune, iu substance, that abortion had prevailed in his dairy (a large one, if I remember rightly), to such an extent that each year nearly all his cows aborted, and often a cow died from the effects. He had driven out the disease by the use of asafeetida, as had also his advice in their own dairies.

At the time I read the statement, eleven of my cows had aborted in succession as fast as dinary two-horse plow or harrow.—I. C. Clark, they were five, six, or seven months with calf. in Ohio Farmer. According to directions given by by Mr. Smedley, I began giving asafætida once a week to cows that were from from four to eight months with calf. All went well for six weeks, when one day two aborted. Hastily concluding that the medicine was of no value. I abandoned the use of it, and lost no calves for several months. seven or eight cows calving in the meanwhile, all having been treated with asafeetida for six weeks. Supposing that the disease had left, I gave the asafetida no credit for those calves, until some cows that had been given none became well advanced with calf, when one aborted, losing twins, and was closely followed by two others. From that time until October, 1879, when using the remedy, I lost no calves; if I stopped using it for a few weeks there were abortions. In November, 1879, having just lost three calves, I determined to give the asafœtida a fair and thorough trial, and began using twice a week instead of once as before. The result was that not a cow aborted for more than a year. About a month ago a heifer aborted, having had no asafœtida for mere than a month. My experience had convinced me that I had found an excellent remedy. I cannot positively say that the cows which it was given to would have aborted if they had not been given it, but it is a fact that whenever it was given a fair trial there were no abortions, but there were in every instance when I neg-

A circumstance has just occurred which I will mention. When the heifer last spoken of aborted a month ago, in looking over some oth- dropping a grain every 12, 16 or 20 inches, at ers I found one, with calf for the first time, five months advanced, whose udder was so large and full that I expected a calf from her at any hour. The case seemed nearly hopeless, but I gave her asafœtida at once, and once a day afterwards, and to-day the fullness of udder is entirely gone and the heifer is apparently safe. A neighbor reports a very similar experience with a heifer in his dairy. Asafeetida costs about sixty cents a pound. After cutting it into small pieces, leaving none thicker than a pea, I give to each cow that is from four to slovenly method of farming, I have no doubt enght months with calf, about as much in bulk after practicing one year they will continue so as would be taken of powder for a shotgun doing. The benefits we clause: 1st, the load. The best way to administer is to put the corn stands storm and drcut, such better on dose anto the cow's feed. I now give twice a account of being in the ground deeper after it week. I hope othere will give this remedy a is properly cultivated, it being at least six trial, using it regularly and perseveringly, and inches in the ground; 2d, great saving of labor ens can run in the field and we are never report .- Country Gentleman.

lected to use it for any length of time.

Blinds on Horses.

For years we have condemned the practic of deiorming in appearance ane injuring physically the horse by the useless and foolish contrivance of blinds. The fabulous practice of carrying a stone in one end of the bag to balance the grain in the other, is innocence and wisdom compared to the relic of barbarism still indulged by teamsters. All the arguments in its favor are mere pretense to hide such ridicu- killed dozens of sheep, injured as many flous practices. The blinds, and the infernal check rein demand the intercession of Bergh as flocks. the most serious and coolly premeditated wrong and cruelty to a noble animal. The horse is an intelligent animal, and enjoys as well as man the sights about him. And when he is treated rightly and has a full sight of all about him, is more kind and tractable. Imaginary evils and bugaboos are always more frightful to man and beast than real once. Besides the discomfort to the herse, and the disfigurement of his appearance, blinds are injurious to the sight. It causes a sharp current between the closely pressed blinds and the eyecausing the lodgment of dust and dirt in that too tender organ, and it aids in accelerating the too frequent blindness. Think of his patience, his faithful service, his intelligent devotion, and leave off those torturing instruments-the blinds and check reins. Human ity demands it. The progress of the age demands it; but more than all, the comfort and safety of that noblest of all animals demand it .- Iowa State Register.

An Inexpensive Roller.

I will tell how I made my roller that cost me not to exceed one dollar. I do not have round a log as possible, sawed off with a tree that size, and the 32 Colorado rams have

long by two feet eight inches in diameter, got a smith to furnish two spikes, one foot long, each, taken from a round bar of iron, one inch and a half in diameter, one end pointed, with barbs cut in, and a small hole punched in the other end for my lynchpin. I drove one of these in the center of each end of the roller, leaving three inches of the pin or spike stick out from the end of the roller to where the lynchpin was inserted. Next I put on that spike a wooden washer one inch have been forced to the conclusion that the thick, then I took two pieces of 2x4 scantling, 22 inches long, bored an inch and a half hole in one end of each, inserting them on the iron spikes, put in the lynchpin to hold them to their place, then I attached a singletree to the other end by means of two small clevises, hitched on my team, lengthened my checks so each horse would walk square in front of the draft and as close to the roller as possible.

"How am I going to get my roller down certain hill in order to get to the plow field?" This way: Make those pieces of scantling longer so they will extend to the rear of the roller, attach each end of your log chain to them, same as in front, fasten a chunk of proper size to center of chain in the rear; when you get to the field drop the brake and proceed. some neighbors who used the same remedy by My team understand the roller so well they never allow it to overtake them. I would rath er work my team to this roller than to any or-

More About Listing Corn.

I notice in late numbers of the "Old Relia ble," FARMER that a number of your correspondents seem to be interested in the matter of listing corn, I will give them some idea of how it is done. Those farmers who have practiced it the longest are the most enthusiastic in its praise. It certainly is the most rational system of cultivation ever practiced, as the object of cultivation is to loosen the soil and work it to the roots of the corn. By listing we not only do this with the cultivator but we have the elements in our favor: winds and rain all combine to fill up the furrow made by the listing plow in which the corn is planted; besides the corn is planted in the ground immediately after the plow. It has an even start with the weeds, and a harrow can be used until the corn is from four to six inches high, and if the ground is lumpy or rough a planter can be used without any detriment to the corn. Last spring I had a man harrow forty acres in one day by taking two teams and two harrows, which I consider pretty speedy cultivation for corn.

Now for the method as practiced by the farmers of Brown county: The listing plow is manufactured by several of the large manufacturers of plows in the east. It is simply a double plow mould-board on each side, to which three or four horses are hitched abreast and making a furrow every 31 or 4 feet, and running a one-horse drill in the furrow, your option. By making whiffletrees the proper length one horse will walk in the furrow previously made, and the rows are gauged by the first row.

I forgot ta state that the listing has a subsoiler attached to the plow, which should be well let down so as to secure plenty of loose dirt in the bottom of the furrow for the drill to run in so as to cover the corn at a good depth.

Now if this will induce others to try listing although at first sight it seems a miserable. on teams in planting.

Hiawatha, Kas., March 17. Scab in Sheep.

Why is it that so many sheep men are havng so much trouble with scab? Is it because they do not dip properly or because they have a worse type of the disease than we have? I hear so much complaint that I almost get discouraged myself. Some have dipped in this and that and spent hundreds of dollars and more, and still the scab is destroying their

Now let me tell you what I have done this winter. I have 72 thoroughbred Merino rams and I stump the state for longer and more dense fleece, and they had the scab bad enough before the cold weather let up. Mr. Thompson, of Colorado, sent me 32 of the worst specimens I ever saw. I think they were literally rotten with scab. Some of them were quite naked (they were the easiest subjects). They were thick, short-wooled Vermonters and were almost skeletons, several having died before getting to my place: I took a strong decoction of Ladd's tobacco and hand-dressed them first as it was too cold to dip. This in a measure checked the disease and gave them a chance to eat instead of scratching. I then got a new Triumph steamer and heated up my tank, hold ing 15 barrels of water with 120 pounds of Ladd's tobacco. After steaming twelve, hours (not boiling) but hot, I put through the 104 rams carefully, then added 80 pounds more and dipped 800 head of fine grade ewes that were scratching badly. I turned all back into my old, scabby corralls as I had no other place for them. Of course they will all get it again, but up to the present only three of the rams have shown any signs of scratching, and then in one

running saw, a solid white oak log, five feet thriven beyond calculation. A little strong juice soaked into the affected parts of these three and well worked up has settled the matter with them. Now if I could have cleaned out my corrals and washed the fences and posts well with the remainder of the juice mixed with lime, as I have done other seasons, I am bound to believe I would have been clear of it until I got in another herd of scabby sheep.

One thorough dipping is better than a dozen make-believes of tobacco clippings and sweepings and other worthless trash. Furthermore I did not have a single sheep out of the 900 head injured, and many of the ewes were having lambs at the time.

I am opposed to boiling tobacco or putting in anything except the sulphur that it contains and a little sal-soda to break the water. Vitriol and arsenic are injurious both to the wool and to the sheep, as well as to the persons working over it and in it.

I am satisfied that the steamer is a saving of at least one-fourth of the tobacco, also a great saving in fuel and will pay for its cost in one season where there is a great deal of dipping they were all well until long about November to be done. Any one with ordinary intellect can manage it.

It takes more to feed scab than it does to feed the sheep and no sheep can thrive that has it. Feed plenty of corn this month, scab or no scab; it will pay in shearing and lambing. Do not depend on the first green grass you see; it does the sheep little or no good and causes them to travel more, and the old grass is becoming more worthless every day.

W. J. Colvin.

Poultry,

Poultry.

I have read several essays in the FARMER en poultry. Some say raise none but thoroughbred fowls. I love to look at my fowls, and I think that if we all had good houses for them to roost in it would pay us to raise thoroughbreds, but as a large portion of the farmers in Kansas are poor and cannot build good houses, I would say do not buy high-priced fowls until you are prepared to take care of

Last spring I bought some Black Spanish eggs but I had poor luck with them. I also got some Buff Cochin eggs but they did not hatch. One of my neighbors bought one dozen Brahma eggs and raised two chickens. I intend to get some Light Brahma eggs this spring. I now have about 120 barnyard or mixed fowls, and I intend to raise more of them than any other kind. They are hardy and easy kept and good layers. I weighed some of my hens last week and they weighed on an average six pounds. I mostly set my first hens the last of February and continue to set them till June. The early ones will commence laying in August or September and generally lay all winter. I always set fresh eggs and the largest I can find, and always keep the best early chickens and kill the worst ones first. By so doing I now have a lot of nice, large

It don't pay to keep chickens till they get old. I always kill my hens the second summer for they don't lay as well as young ones. I don't sell my fowls but use them at home, a they are better than meat and always on hand.

Turkeys do the best to set the eggs under s hen and let the turkeys lay eggs. By so doing you can raise a number of turkeys if you only have one turkey hen. As soon as the turkey wants to sit pen her up for two or three days, and she will commence laying again in about two or three weeks,

It pays in a great many ways to raise fowls. We always plant our potatoes where the chicktroubled with the bugs eating our The chickens will eat the bugs. MAGGIE J. SHORE.

Camden, Morris Co., Kas.

With your system and care, a stock of thoroughbred fowls-Light Brahmas for instancewould pay you much better than commor stock, or Light Brahma cockerels put with your fowls would improve them until nearly or quite equal to thoroughbreds.

Your system of selecting the best is the true system for breeding any kind of stock. As for the farmers of Kansas being too poor to provide warm shelter for their fowls in winter, it is all imaginary. A hay or straw shed well thatched with swail grass so as to shed rain, built facing the south, closed in on the north side and ends and partially over the front, with roosts in the ends, where fowls will be sheltered at night from the cold, will make a warm and comfortable place for them in the winter and will only cost a little labor and no money Tell us how your fowl house is constructed.

Profitable Hens.

In an article by Mr. Waltmire headed 'Fowls for the Farmer," he says: "It is a question if the ordinary farmer makes any profit on his winter eggs." This may be liter ally true, but I am afraid it conveys an errone ous impression, viz. that it will have a tendency to discourage people from trying to pro duce winter eggs. It is scarcely true that farmers may not realize large profits on eggs in winter. Perhaps they do not, but that they may I will offer as evidence my experience

during the past very severe winter. I have 60 hens. They produced 667 eggs in December, 465 in January, and 524 in February; total, 1,656. They brought me, on an avany frame, tongue or doubletree. I selected as spot each of the size of a silver dollar to twice erage, 20 cents per dozen, equal to \$27.60. The cost of their food did not exceed \$9, or 10 cents

whether they lay or not. Now supposing with less care and say two-thirds the amount of food, or \$6 worth, they had failed to produce an egg, will some one figure the profit?

I keep hens to lay and to raise chicks too and when they fail to lay, no matter how cold the weather, then my hens are for sale. Scarcely a hen wanted to sit all winter. I have had no experience with the different breeds except the Dark Brahma crossed with common fowls.

My experience in feeding hens has been limited, but so far as it goes I will give it for the benefit of any interested. One fact I could not help noticing the past season, viz: farmers in this vicinity who raised wheat had no sickness among their fowls after the wheat was cut and stacked near the house where the hens could get at it; while on the other hand several farmers who had just settled on raw prairie and of course had no wheat stacks, lost many and some nearly all of their hens. I lost several before harvesting my wheat. After that 1st. Soon after they had scratched up all the wheat then they commenced to die. I would find every few nights one and sometimes two nice large pullets dead under the roost. I procured some shorts, which can be had at any mill where the "New Process" of milling has been introduced, and commenced feeding once per day equal quantities of bran and corn meal wet up with hot water, and have not had a death among them since. Therefore, so far as my experience goes, I would say feed wheat or bran. Try it and report through the columns of the FARMER.

I am satisfied that I can make more off my eggs in winter than in summer, consequently as soon as they become cheap in spring I place them under hens for hatching and eat as many as we want besides, so I have perhaps not so many to sell in summer as in winter.

M. P. HAYWARD. Rock Creek, Jefferson Co., 16 miles north of Topeka, March 12th.

Scabby Legs in Poultry.

The unsightly disease which affects the legs of fowls, causing them to swell and become distorted, is due to a mite, a small insect which is similar in appearance to that which causes scab in sheep. It is roundish-oval and semi-transparent, about one eight-hundredth of an inch in length, appearing when magnified 400 diameters, about half an inch long. If the scales from the legs of a diseased fowl are beneath the microscope, a number of these mites may be found between them. Beneath the scales there are a spongy, scabby growth, in which the eggs and pupe of the mites are to be seen in great numbers. The pupe are very similar in shape to the mature mites, but are very much smaller, appearing when viewed with the above-mentioned power about one-tenth of an inch in length. The disease being of a similar character to the scab in sheep, or the mange in dogs and cattle, it may be cured by the same treatment.

If this disagreeable affection is suffered to remain in the flock while one fowl is troubled with it, it will certainly spread, as the mites will burrow beneath the scales of the other fowls. If precautions were generally used the parasite could soon be exterminated. It should be made a disqualification at poultry shows for fowls to be affected with scabby legs or feet in any degree whatever, for we know that several poultry yards are not free from this disease, and whenever affected fowls are sent out disease goes with them .- Am. Agriculturist.

Setting Hens.

The earlier chickens are hatched in the spring the more profit they give. The difficulty in bringing off early chickens is the want of warm quarters for nesting. Those who make a specialty of poultry breeding are careful in this matter, and such facilities are so easily had as to be within the reach of all. In relation to setting the hens the Poultry World says: We always choose the evening-after dark-

as the best time to set hens. If they are young fowls you cannot be assured that they will be steady sitters upon their first attempts at this undertaking, however earnest they may seem at the outsett

They should therefore be placed upon artificial or valueless eggs at the beginning, say three or four days, to ascertain if they really "mean business" when they appear inclined to follow the motherly instinct, then give them the eggs you desire them to hatch, and you will be more successful, generally, than if you neglect this kind of trial at the outset.

Fowls are machines to produce eggs and flesh, and we might as well expect cloth from a factory that has no wool or cotton, as to expect eggs from hens not supplied with food.

Dairy.

Every dairyman should bear this in mindthat poor butter or cheese is always the first to feel the effects of a dull market. The best products are always inquired for, even on the peorest market. I vilnimus become at seen

From fifty to seventy-five creameries have lately been put in operation within a radius of thirty or forty miles of Philadelphia. It is said that they are turning out from 5,000 to 8,000 flat cheese per week, which finds sale in that city and New York at 91 to 10 cents.

There is no way but the right way to make butter, summer or winter, and that is to have

per day. Hens have got to be fed in winter the proper facilities and work them to the rest possible advantage. The uniform treatment of cream as applied to the temperature, frequency of churning, working and care of the butter, is the only way to produce a good article, and the day is coming when it will have to be practiced or butter can't be sold.

Morticulture.

Transplanting.

In transplanting remember the following

1. Dig the holes wider and deeper than is necessary to admit the roots, so that they may rest in a natural position.

2. Cut off all dead or injured roots.

3. Firm the soil as it is thrown in, either

with the feet or a wood pounder. 4. Do not set the tree deeper than it grew

efore transplanting. 5. Level the soil and keep it mellow during

the summer.

6. Cut the branches and stem, if need be, back in proportion as the roots have been injured. Whether they have been injured or not, it is advisable to cut the branches back more or less according to the size of the plant.

The Soft Maple.

In common with many of the pioneer settlers of Minnesota, we are greatly disappointed in this tree for shade and ornamental purposes: It is much better for forest growing than to set out in lawns, or to skirt the streets, lanes and public highways for the purpose of affording a grateful, comfortable shade from the rays of the hot summer's sun. The fault is not from a lack of foliage, but the sprawling branches require so much pruning in order to make it comely, that the instant the pruning knife is used the part left immediately becomes impregnated with a dry rot, which makes it an easy matter for a stiff breeze to upset root and branch. Another objection to the soft maple is that it cannot be successfully transplanted like the elm, when it becomes a few years old. For forest growing in fields of ten or twenty acres, it is desirable, because it is a rapid grower; easily propagated from the seed, and can be cultivated as readily as a field of corn. As a forest tree, it is not necessary to prune it, and the wind does not make such a havor with it, as it does where it stands solitary and alone or in rows, when used for shade or ornamental ses .- Farmers' Union.

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

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 dvertisement in the Kansas Farmer.

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 loud clean seed. Gall and see it. Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka, Kas.

S. H. DOWMS.



The New White Grape "PRENTISS,"
Zarly, vigorous grower, hardy, Very productive, it quality. Send for circular. The above is from a exact photograph of a branch by Godfrey, itochier, N. Y. Also the largest and besistock of Grape hees in the country. Prices very low to dealers at large planters. Also trees and annual fruits, adsaum for descriptive catalogue. Price list free. . S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y

THE JACK PLANE

HORSE-HOE

A harrow and roller without repeating. It won't clog in any trash on dry soil above the hose because the re-is nothing to obstruct the soil from possing over them through the machine. Trash won't catched the low er dge because the edge is not sharpened and rash cannot get a firm hold, as the machine moves the fatiguda gainst the ground carries it off. In we that the fatiguda gainst the ground carries it off. In we that the training almost the ground carries it off. In we that the training almost the ground carries it off. In we that the carries are not any implement, but by lifting the create after one as on any implement, but by lifting the create after one as on any implement, but by lifting the create after due trial. For two years I have been ending to several states and not one has been evidenced. Sammers will gain to price in time and good out this suring.

years I have been schuling to everal state of the and good been teturad. Farmers will gain its price in time and good work this spring.

The farmers using it write that crowds follow it in wonder That they would not know how to get along without it. It fries, terels, and destroys the weeks perfectly and rapidly; in the control of the

Karm Zetters.

WAREFIELD, Clay Co., March 21 .- Husking is the order of the day. The long cold winter has exhausted the hay stacks and the farmers are clubbing together to hire a herder and herd the neighborhood cattle, first in one stalk field, then in another.

Farmers need not fear to come to Clay cour ty to settle. With school houses and churches dotting the prairie our sons will grow up respected and our daughters can be educated.

M. S. L. B.

SALEM, N. J., 35 miles south of Philadelphia, March 20.-I left my home at Nortonville, Kas., (85 miles north east of Topeka) March 6th. Our roads were still blockaded by the storm of February 11th. After we left Kansas City we saw but little snow until we came to Pittsburg, Pa. Between that place and Harrisburg there was good sleighing. We came via St. Louis, Indianapolis and Pittsburg to Philadelphia, arriving at Philadelphia, Tuesday, March 8th, in 48 hours from Kansas City. The ice all gone from the streams, navigation in full blast on the Delaware; no frost in the ground, yet this is 30 miles north of my home in Kansas, and the coldest winter known here by the oldest inhabitants. I notice the wheat in many sections is badly injured by the winter. I saw but little good wheat between St. Louis and Indianapolis. I suppose there must be some good land somewhere in Indiana but I have crossed the state on four different lines of railroad, and have seen but little land as good as we have in eastern Kansas. The wheat looks well between Harrisburg and Philadelphia; so it does in this part of New Jersey. The warm weather and rains of the last few days make the wheat fields, meadows and door yards look quite green. Some farmers are plowing. There is difference of opinion as to the condition of the peach buds; some are killed. I was over in Delaware last week, they seem to think there that the crop will be a short one. Fifteen degrees below zero has been the coldest there. I leave for Kansas to-JOSHUA WHEELER. morrow, 21st.

miles SE from Topeka. This has been a remarkable winter indeed. We had thought demn it. Give it a fair trial. No great good we would have an early spring, but it is now near the end of March and no plowing done yet. There is a busy time ahead for farmers. February and March have been hard on stock of all kinds. Some cattle, and quite a number of sheep perished in the snow storm of the 11th ult. Feed is getting very scarce, and no prospect for grass for a month yet. Wheat I fear is badly killed; can't tell how much as it has not started to grow yet.

We have heard that there has been shipped into Anderson county a lot of those eastern calves. Will some of your correspondents from that county inform us if this is a fact or not. It is a burning shame, and an insult to the stock men of this country, that our congress is so slow in doing anything toward stamping out the terrible pleuro pneumonia.

The railroads don't receive much sympathy from many who write for the FARMER. But I do not doubt in the least that many of these help the railroads more than they need. How many thousands of dollars worth of hogs are shipped to Kansas City, and then shipped back again in the shape of hams and bacon and bought by the very men that sold the hogs, thus paying the railroads freight both ways, and paying other men for doing what they should have done themselves. We don't hear farmers let us live more within our means.

tion; early sown fine. But unfortunately a Can you explain? The P. W. SMITH. great deal of the wheat in this part of the country was sown very late, and the snow blew some, but the earth is so thoroughly wet that

Con Du Roy.

no more will die, I believe. Feed has held out better than was expected in February, and there is plenty of hay and corn in this neighborhood. Many of our farm ers have invested in cattle and sheep.

Arrangements are being made to start a creamery this spring at Arlington, eighteen miles southwest of Hutchinson, which will use the cream from 500 cows within ten miles of the place. Arlington is also a fine point for a wool had an upward tendency and most wool sorghum and sugar factory and a woolen mill, growers thought wool would be very high. I as it has fine and constant water power which cent to F., E. & Co. not to sell under 29 or 30 has yet been only utilized to run a grist mill with four pair of burs.

Many persons are intending to plant largely of broom corn this year. B. P. HANAN.

GARFIELD, Pawnee Co.-Tell F. P. Lucas that good sound apple eider made late marks 8 B, and makes the best of strong vinegar, but it too strong to make quick, Never tried sor-chum. H. M. CORNER.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., March 20; 140 miles NW from Topeka.—The ground froze very deep during the cold weather, in some places as deep as four feet, and the greater part of the frost is in the ground yet. But plowing and I ought to get as much as my neighbors were seeding could be done now if what is thawed was not so full of water. The general verdict minded me that I had refused a good price for is that we have had the longest and coldest my wool and told them to hold it, but they winter, and the most mud in the month of would sell to the best advantage they could. March that has ever been known here. That They sold my wool the 12th of December for is not all, we look with good reason for a good 25 cents clear, and two days after wool had growing season and a bountiful harvest, unless gone down 2 cents per pound. Now if they it continues to freeze nights until it kills all of had followed my directions I should doubtless

our fall wheat. It is trying it severely, and I be blaming them as Mr. Allen does Walter have always supposed that snow was very en- at heart. riching to the soil and put it in good condition for all kiuds of crops.

Stock of all kinds where well fed and shelcase that farmers prepared for a mild winter, and having been caught napping, have been short of feed and their stock fares but poorly, cold that I have heard.

some time back have brought a good price. Those who have had hogs and corn to feed them, have done well.

sheep kept, as there is a lack of range. Several persons are preparing to fence pastures this spring for cattle.

This will be a good spring for setting out rees and cutttings, and I have been much interested in the communications on the subject in late numbers of the FARMER...

rant and really unreasonable some are. In some cases it is really laughable. One man said lately, and seemed to believe that one of camphor without a doctor's prescription, and that if a minister of the gospel went over into Missouri and bought a little wine for church communion he would lay himself liable to the law. Another man, who is raising a family, said to me "It would be a good thing for us farmers, if there were two or three good distilleries right here on the Solomon river, because our corn would bring us 40c per bushel." Some Germans say they will leave the state if the law is entorced. Good! We can spare those who will not abide by such laws. For my part I had rather have no neighbors at all than to bring up my boys to associate with those who will have their liquor any way. The law is to benefit the mass of the people—the RICHMOND, Franklin Co., March 21; 45 rising generation in particular. When it fails to be a blessing, then it will be time to conhas ever been obtained without some corresponding hardship. F. W. BAKER.

> HAYS CITY, Ellis Co., about 220 miles west of Topaka, March 21.—Wheat is still looking well though some of it has been killed by freez ing and thawing this spring; not enough to do any particular injury. Some of the farmers commenced plowing last week, though the ground is quite wet and sticky. It rained and snowed yesterday and this morning the thermometer is at 24 degrees above zero.

> I think there will be more spring wheat sown this spring than usual in this county, There will be increased attention paid to corn, Rice cern, broom corn, sorghum and millet will be favorite crops this year. Farmers are believing more in diversity of crops.

Stock that have been cared for and fed have come through the winter in goodshape. Stock men have fed more hay this winter than ever before. A great many sheep have been brought into the county the past season, and as general thing have done remarkably well.

We have organized an alliance and have about 25 members. Farmers are all desirous of taking hold of it. I think there will be others organized in the county this spring.

I am told by a horticulturist that if the chit men who have hogs to sell at 5c per lb say of a peach bud freezes it will not blossom. much about railroad monopolies. Brother How is at? Thirty-five years ago I tried to raise peaches in Rock county, Wisconsin. The winters were cold. My trees would blossom (when they did not winter-kill,) but never bore LANGDON, Reno Co., 164 miles southwest of any fruit. The blessom buds of the peach Topeks, March 14.—Wheat is in fair conditrees are now swelling but the chit is dead.

EVERETT, Woodson Co., March 21.-A great off it during the winter and it was injured deal has been said of late in the KANSAS FARMER about Walter Brown & Co. Now I am not acquainted with and have had no dealing with them, but judging from the letters I should not consider Walter Brown & Co. in fault. Perhaps Mr. Allen's experience was some like mine when he says they sold for no more than he could get at home. I will try to explain what I mean.

I shipped my wool to Fath, Ewald & Co., of St. Louis, June 12th, 1880. At that time cents, and I don't know but what I said hold for 35 cents. The day after receiving my wool F., E. & Co. had a bid of 27 cents and I told them to hold it. Needing some money a short time after this I drew on them. Then wool went down. I tried to keep up my faith in a rise. I wanted some ready money in September and wrote F., E. & Co., to sell by a certain day in September and remit me the balance due me. They replied that if they sold then it would have to be a forced sale as there was then no demand for wool and I had better hold on a little longer. They would wait for further orders. About the first of December I wrote to them to sell and remarked I thought getting at home for their wool. They re-

find on examination that though the most of it Brown & Co., but by exercising their good is all right, some roots are broken off, and easi- judgment they sold at pretty good figures. I is all right, some roots are broken off, and easily pull up. Some farmers say we have had so always found Fath, Ewald & Co. as they were much snow that we will not have a good crep recommended to me honorable, upright genof corn. I do not see any logic in that, for I tlemen who have the interest of their patrons J. J. DAVIS.

EXETER, Clay Co., March 17.-I would like F. L. Twiss, Hambletonian's Vision to tell you what the Kansas Farmer has tered looks well. But it has been too often the done for me. I subscribed two years ago and read articles and letters on German millet and saw it was a paying crop, so bought seed and planted thirteen acres; plowed the last of May though none have died from lack of feed or of and harrowed sowed seed at once; harrowed and rolled after I sowed one bushel to four Hogs have been sold off very close, and for acres, which yielded 33 bushels of seed per acre and sold for 45 cents per bushel, and that freed me from debt. The straw is better for cows than prairie hay and makes the butter more In this part of our county there are but few yellow. My father sowed one bushel of seed to three acres and thrashed 45 bushels per acre; his millet and mine were treated alike.

I quite agree with the gentleman who wrote on the Euglish sparrow—to shoot him at sight. Where I came from, Oxfordshire, England, they were such a pest the farmers clubbed together and paid six cents a dozen for their heads to in-The liquor law causes no little talk and has duce the boys to catch them. In summer they its friends and foes in this community as well roost in the hedges; in winter they lodge in as in other places. It is surprising how igno- stack and thatch buildings, and with a net boys will often catch five or six dozen in the evening. When made into a pie or pudding they are good. They have a special liking for garcould not go to the drug store and buy spirits den peas, and from the time small grain begins to get ripe till it is stacked the farmers keep a boy with a shot-gun in the field to save their grain, for if left alone they would soon devour a good share of it; so I say, shoot them wherever seen. GEORGE MULLIS.

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.

Merino Sheep for

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

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

PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

At Waukegan, Illinois., ON THURSDAY, APRIL 14th, 1881. THE undersigned will offer for sale, at the above time and place, 70 Head of Short-Horn Cattle, Representatives of the following well-CYPRESS DUCHESS, BLOOM,

VELLUM, GWYNNE, GEM,
VELLUM, GWYNNE, GEM,
WINONA, OXFORD LASS,
FIDGET, AYLESBY LADY,
and LADY CHESTERFORD.
Many of the animals offered are of rare individual
motit and pedigree. There are some GRAND YOUNG BULLS AND HEIFERS included in the sale, and purchasers will have an op-portunity to secure some very choice things. Outalogues really March 1st, 1881. WILLIAM B. DODGE, Walkeran, Illa Walkeran, Illa

Walkegan, Illa HARRISON LUDINGTON, Milwaukee, Wis. The Canada West Farm Stock Association will hold a public sale of Short-horns, at Waukegan, April 13th, and H. Y. Attrill, at Deter Park. 'hicago, April 15th,

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

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

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERBUIS DISEASES WILL SOON SE DEVELOPED.

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

They have the Appendic, and cause has body to Takes the Appendic, and cause has body to Takes the Appendic Actions on the Digressive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Frice 25 cents. 30 Murray St., N.T.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receips of a..

Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Dr. TUTTS MARIAL of Valuable information and Death! Receipte will be mailed FREE on application.

KANSAS

Trust Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE

Upon well Insproved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand. No tedious waiting for papers, to go east. Four Millions Loaned in the state. Send in your application with full description of property.

T. B. SWEET, President. GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

MOUNT PLEASANT

Near Brooks Station, Wilson County, Kansas.

and Pioneer,

will make the Spring Season of 1881 at our farm 2½ miles south ot Brooks,

mlles south of Brooks,

In F. L. TWISS we believe we have the richest inbred Hambletonian Stallien in the west. He was sired by Florida, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam by Goldsmith's Volunteer, dam of F. L. Twiss, Nellie Hill by Crittenden Jr., dam Lady Davis by Ticonderoga, son of Vermont Black Hawk, Crittenden Jr. by J. J. Crittenden, also known as Gen Dunham, record 2,26 (see trotting register), Crittenden Jr's, dam was by old Abdalah.

HAMBLETONIAN'S VISION is also a grand son of old Hambletonian and very closely resembles him in form and

PIONEER is a beautiful bay sired by Blind Tom, he by Star Davis, dam by importep Margrave. Ploneer,s dam was by Fire Clay, grand dam the dam of Hambletonian's Vision.

F. L. Twiss, \$25, payable before stock leaves farm. Mare not proving in foal returned free. Pioneer, \$15 to i sure:

n'-letonian's Vision, \$10 to insure. Insurance dueMarchest, 1882, or as soon thereafter as mare proves in foal. We reserve the privilege of rejecting mares should we eem proper to do so.

Notice to Farmers.

and all who want to plant Evergreens, European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Pri-ces low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address. Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

For Sale Cheap.

Theese Factory, as follows: 2 six hundred gallon vats (one entirely new), one steam boiler and force pump, es and hosps, curd mill, curd vat, weighing can, curd knives, hoisting crane, and many other ar ticles too numerons to mention. All will be sold cheap, and on time, with approved sceurity, Also 18 30-gallon milk cans. CRAWFORD MOORE. Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

WANTED

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

FOR SALE.

2 Extra fine imported Cotsweld Bucks, thoroughly acc ated. Weight about 300 lbs. Price, \$50 each. Address A. DAVIS. Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas

FOR SALE.

3Leicester Rams, 3 years old: SCotswold Rams, 3 years old,
Berkshire Hogs and Pigs, and Scotch Collie Shep-SCotswold Basses,
Berkshire Hogs and Pigs, and Source,
and Pups. at very moderate prices,
HERMAN MEYER,
St. Marys, Kas.

WANTED

fwo hundred good stock EWES for cash, Address C. W. LUKENS, North Topeka, Kan. CHEAPEST AND BEST Kills Lice, IN THE MARKET.

Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep. Vaully Superior to phur, etc.

CARBOLIC *SHEEP DIP s Dip prevents scra

This Dip prevents are an and greatly improves the grain and greatly improves the grain and greatly improved the wood. From one to two gallons of the Dip proposition of the Dip proposition and the state of the grain and grain scab and other kindred diseases of sheep.

G. MALLINGERODT & CO., St. Louis, Mo.
Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggista

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

300 HEAD

the finest breeding and individualing them 175 Young Bulls—or

WEST LIBERTY, IOWA.

April 19, 20, 21: 22, 1881.

This magnificent array of fine cattle will be drawn from the herds of Messra, Pilipa Nichols, Robert Miller, Smith & Judd, Barclay & Traer and D 8 Bussing, 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.

Short-Horn Bulls For Sale. CLAUDE WETHERBY, 16484, a grand Short-

Horn Bull of the Princess family, and 30 other young thoroughbred Bulls for sale. CLAUDE WETHERBY is one of the best bred bulls in Amer-G, W. GLICK Atchison, 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, having been effectually exploded, by practical test; during the past two months, no one need hesi-tate to use it,

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water.

at any season of the year. It has more that 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 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This little is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, lice on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send & ct stamp for circulars and testimonials.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
200 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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

CASH ADVANCES MADE. Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it received in store, (excepting interest on advances, including guarante 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 insur ance. Information by letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.

WALTER BROWN & CO.,

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REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston.

Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

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

HALL BROS, Ann Arbor, Mich., make a specialty of breeding the choicest strains of Poland-Ch Suffolk, Essex and Berkshire Pigs. Present prices 2 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. 2 few splendid pigs, jilts and boars now ready.

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MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shippinfi facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 19 million osage hedge plants; 25,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,0002 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

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THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINAS and BERK-SHIRE 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 resembles. Correspondences olicities.

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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Norman French Horses

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

NEW IMPORTATION

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

Illustrated catalogue of stock sent free on application.

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

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The American Poultry Yard,

(Monthly,) and

(Weekly). Both publications are exclusively devoted to Poultry. Published by H. H. STODDARD, Hertford, Conn. The Poultry World is sentpost-paid for \$1.25 per year; the American Poultry Yard for \$1.50. Both papers for \$2.00. A series of \$1.2 magnificent chromos, each representing a standard breed of fowls sent for 75 cents extra, to all subscribers of either publication.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronse Turkeys, White Guineas, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Birds. Eggs in season. I also offer for sale Grade Jersey Helfers.

J. M. ANDERSON, Box 510, Salina, Kansas. F. E. MARSH.



GOLDEN BELT Poultry Yarda. EGGS-Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAH-MAS. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahmas are the very best to ross with your cemmom efowls, Circulars free.

Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

ggs from Brown and White Leghorus, \$1 for 13; from ht and Dark Brahmas, \$1 50 for 13; Buf Cochins, Pektu Aylabury Ducks, \$2 for 13; carefully packed in baskets ight boxes. Have a large flock, and can furnish Eggs at it notice. A few trics of the above fewls for sale. Eggs esh and true to name J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

SEMPLE'S Scotch Sheep Dip,

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts, War-ranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infest-ing sheep. in one poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2½ gallons will did 100 sheep. For circu-lars, address 500 West Main St., Low swills, Ky.

160 Acres Land for \$1000 New farm, all fenced, 30 acres wheat, timber, water, and pasture, four miles from V. Falls. Address CHAS, OS-GOOD, Valley Falls, Kas.

2,806 Weight of two Objo Improved GREATER WHITE HOGS.
Send for description of this famous breed and fowls. L. B. SILVER, Cleveland, O.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

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

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked 14 expire with the next issue. The paper is aln 14 ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid tor, and to avoid missing a number re-newals 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.

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. We do not think any people do themselves justice none will come. The stock interests that constiproperty must not be jeopardized by any attempt to make a few paltry dollars out

fortunes: at , stake in this matter and can afford to make no misstep. Cattle from states east of the Mississippi Valley are three years; had previous experience in Wisexcellent property to let severely alone. Cattle raisers of Ka, rsas, your legislature rino ewes with Cotswold bucks most profitable has refused you pro tection; see to it for wool; for mutton, Southdown or Hampnow that you protect y ourselves! See about 70 per cent. of the ewes. Coarse grades to it that mone of those eastern cattle come within our borders!!

Good-Bye.

"Farewell, farewell! is a lenely sound that tis often breathed with a sigh;
But give to me that better word which speaks

the heart, good-bye."

With this issue of the FARMER we take lea of ou. humerous family of readers and corre pondents with whom we have grown so familiar as to seem to move among them daily, not in spirit through the Written letter and printed page, but by actual sight and personal presence.
We feel sorry at parting thus suddenly with such a retinue of warm friends, but the decree

of fate, or "business," has so determined. We have disposed of the KANSAS FARMER to a firm which will be known as the "KARSAS FARMER Company," who at once take charge of the paper. The future management of the FARMER will be in the hands of an experienced editor of an agricultural paper, and whatever prestige it may have acquired earnest advocate of the rights of farmers and an agricultural journal, we feel safe in assuring our readers will be sustained under the new management.

For the past eight weeks we have been pros trated by an attack of fever which has utterly incapacitated us for any business or labor, and during that time Mr. F. D. Coburn, whose services we were very fortunate in securing, has had the entire editorial management of the FARMER. We need not remind our readers that though a young man, Mr. Coburn's editorial work in these weeks shows his superior ability and peculiar fitness to fill the editorial chair of an agricultural journal.

And now, gentle readers and correspondents consigning the "Old Reliable" to safe and experienced hands, we bid you, one and all, a fervent good-bye.

To the Readers of the Farmer.

The KANSAS FARMER COMPANY in assum ing control of the "Old Reliable" farm and family journal, desire to say to its thousands of readers that there will be no special change in the character of the paper. Every effort will be made to continue the FARMER as the best representative of western agriculture, and its earnest labor will be for the advancement and elevation of Kansas farmers and farming. KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

Raise Some Sheep.

No animal raised on the farm is so certain to pay a profit on its cost as the sheep. People who farm on the highest priced lands in the east and across the Atlantic understand this and raise the best sheep of the best varieties in of access, both summer and winter. In feeding the world. The British Islands alone produce care should be used to very gradually increase

it is the raising of some good sheep that ena- the spring." bles the tenant farmer of England to pay the enormous rents with which he is taxed. Surely if the great pastures of this state were in a moderate degree utilized for these purposes, and reasonable safeguards thrown around the business by our law makers, a vision of wealth and greatness would rise up and come to us such as even the most enthusiastic Kansan has not dreamed of. In reality there is scarcely a farmer we know who might not begin this spring with a few sheep and make a start towards a flock of such size as he may in future find most desirable to handle. If for this purpose one hundred, or fifty cannot be obtained get hold of twenty-five, a dozen or even a half dozen, be careful and patient with them and they will multiply as your experience grows. They make an addition to a farmer's stock that is a constant source of income and profit. In all horse and cattle pastures there are many weeds and herbs that no other animal will taste upon which the sheep will thrive; briers and brambles will be eradicated by them, and if pastures become short they will eat the weeds out of a cornfield without damaging the corn and besides be a constant source of fertility. In starting the small or large flock it is very important to know that no unhealthy or diseased animals are in it. If there are sheep lame in the foot it is almost certain to be footrot; this can be cured but much the best plan is to buy no sheep suspected of having it, If any have patches of bare skin where the wool seems to have been rubbed off it is probably due to scab. If upon parting the wool the skin presents a white, bloodless appearance instead of a bright, pink color, it is a sure sign the sheep are out of condition and not thriving. In fact if in a condition of health and thrift have yet come into this state and if our their general appearance will show it, and if it does not, inexperienced beginners are safe in letting them alone. Again we suggest: try a few sheep; be careful of them; use rams that will tute nearly one-fourth of our taxable improve their offspring each year and no investment of a few dollars will pay better. To illustrate something of what we mean by farmers keeping a small flock, without making a of sanimals the most insignificant of which specialty of the business, and show how it works may bring into our midst the seeds of practically, we present the statements of two gentlemen of the many who have tried it, as disease that millions would not eradicate. specimens of some hundreds of similar reports The prople of this state have their furnished to our State Board of Agriculture in response to inquiries. Mr. A. S. Trumbull, of Smith county, replied:

"I have been in the sheep business here consin. Have 80 sheep at present; original stock from Wisconsin. Think a cross from Meshiredown. Annual increase in my flock, are most prolific. Heaviest fleece from my flock was 183 pounds, lightest 4, average 8. Mutton sheep sell in the local market for about \$3 per head. Sold clip of 1879 for 20 cents. Medium wool most profitable. Losses from natural causes, about 2 per cent; no loss by disease, exposure after shearing, or wolves; only two killed by dogs in three years; lose about 1 per cent. in lambing time. My sheep are herded summer and winter; at night kept in a corral made proof against dogs and wolves, and sheds on north and west sides. Have lambs come in May. Feed about one bushel of

orn per head, with plenty of hay, during winband ry is the fact that people have not the

sheep. Wm. Roe, well known as a plain, practical, careful fa rmer of Douglas county, reported experience in this wise:

"Have been engaged in raising sheep here six years; had some experience in Canada; own 50 head now; have kept 200 in one flock successfully. Bought 12 Cotswold ewes and 1 buck in Jefferson county, Kansas; rest of my flock are common Missouri ewes; most profitable sheep for all purposes are Cotsweld grades. Annual increase of my flock has been about 85 per cent. Fleeces from the Cotswolds average 101 pounds, Cotswold grades 7 pounds, and from common ewes 41 pounds. Price of ewes \$3.50, wethers \$4.50. My wool for 1879 brought 23 cents; Cotswold grades give most profitable wool. If I had plenty of pasture should keep wethers till 2 years old; ewes may be profitably kept till 4. Only losses I have sustained are from natural causes—about 5 per cent. My sheep are pastured and corraled at night; corral is dog-proof, and has good sheds, open to the south ; tame-grass pasture for summer feed; give well-water to drink at all times salt frequently; don't shear till warm weather has fairly set in; a few days after dip in a strong solution of tobacco with sulphur stirred in, and in seven or eight days repeat the dipping. For winter feed give corn fodder, with the corn in it; also clover, timothy, prairie hay, and shelled corn in boxes; sugar beets are excellent. Three bushels of corn per head, with plenty of roughness, is fair feeding. It will cost about \$1 a head to winter well. The cost of my flock is as follows: Paid for sheep, \$561.50; pasturing, \$200; wintering, \$503; shearing, \$25; interest, \$150; total, \$1,439.50. Receipts for wool, \$573.90; for fat sheep, \$493.80; ewes and bucks for breeding, \$714 50 head on hand, \$200; total, \$1,981.71. Net profit, \$542.20. Ignorance of the business, in of food, and neglect, are most fatal to success in sheep culture. Sheds and corrals should always be on dry ground, and arranged so that sheep may be fed in one part while cleaning the other. Clear water should always be easy

ordinary farm operations. Of course our reto those who keep large flocks and make wool growing their principal business, but the ordinary farmer who cultivates an eighty or one hundred and sixty acre farm.

Spring Planting.

The time for spring planting is near at hand, and a few suggestions as to the best kinds of different species to plant may be welcome We would first say that good, deep, naturally or artificially drained soil, such as you would expect a good crop of corn or wheat from, is the kind to plant to fruit. As a second hint, be careful to have your rows, whether of trees, shrubs, vines, canes, or plants, straight, as they can be more easily worked, and will give you, and every one who sees them so much greater pleasure. The last general suggestion we will make is, take a great deal of pains in planting. Give the roots a plenty of room, bear the tops slightly towards the southwest, and then the prevailing winds will constantly tend to straighten them; sift fine, mellow soil, free from clods or stones, among the roots, and thoroughly compact it, so as to prevent drying out.

We give herewith a list of the different apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants, that in the main has been indorsed and reindored by the State Horticul. tural Society for planting in this state. Of course all varieties do not do equally well in all localities and parties expecting to plant should not make full selections until the nearest successful orchardists and fruit growers have been consulted as to the kinds that succeed best with them, one year with another, on soils and in locations similar to those where the new planting is contemplated.

List recommended for 1880, preferred in the order named :

Summer apples.—Early Harvest, Carolina Red Summer Pearmain.

Autumn apples .- Maidens Blush, Rambo, Lowell, Fameuse, Fall Wine.

Winter apples .- Winesap, Ben Davis, Jonathan, Rawles Jenet, White Winter Pearmain, Missouri Pippin, Willow Twig, Rome Beauty, Gilpin, Dominie.

Peaches .- Crawford's Early, Hale's Early, Crawford's Late, Heath Cling, Large Early York, Stump-the-World, Amsden's June, Old Mixon Free. Pears .- Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Duchesse

de Angouleme, Seckel, Louise, Bonne de Jersey, Vicar of Wakefield, Buffum, White Doyenne, Howell. Plums .- Wild Goose, Miner, Chickasaw,

Damson, Lembard, Sand. Cherries .- Early Richmond, Common Morello, English Morello, May Duke, Gov.

Wood, Belle Magnifique. Grapes.-Concord, Ives, Dracut Amber Clinton. Strawberries .- Wilson's Albany, Chas. Down

ing, Green Prolific, Kentucky, (late), Col. Cheney. Blackberries .- Kittatiny, Lawton.

Raspberries .- Doolittle (early), Miami, (me dium early), McCormick, (late), Philadelphia (red).

Gooseberries .- Houghton, Pale Red, Down-Currants .- Large Red Dutch, White Grape,

White Dutch, Black Naples. Buying a Thirteen-Inch Plow.

For many years the writer used the commen ze, 12 inch plow with two horses, but after becoming worn a little they would never cut a slice wide enough to be satisfactory, and it seemed to take too many tiresome journeys round and to turn over an acre. Last spring we filfilled a long cherished plan of trying a 13-inch plow with the same team and no implement.we ever had proved a more satisfactory investment for the money than that John Deere, wooder beam, 13-inch stirring plow. Buying a plow of that particular size, and that too with wooden beam was considered rather old-fogyish by those neighbors who freely gave their notes for \$3 to \$5 more for iron beam plows "because they look so nice," but it was one of those occurrences that sometimes help to convince one that his neighbor don't always know what is best for him. The trouble with the common 12-inch plow is that after being used a short time they only turn a furrow eight to ten inches wide, while from a 13-inch plow you can wear and file an inch and then have a good two-horse implement that cuts as much as your neighbor's 12-inch did the first day it was used. Aside from this, as a general thing, within certain sizes a large plow will rup steadier and do better work than a small one without being much heavier on the team. We are persuaded from actual trial that unless the two-horse team is under medium size, a 13 instead of a 12-inch plow is by all odds the most economical and satisfactory implement

sufficient shelter, lack in quantity and variety Wanted, 10,000,000 Bushels of Artichokes!

Kansas has about 1,300,000 hogs and under the present system there will be wasted on them in the next two years about 7,000,000 bushels of corn that should be used to buy good books, newspapers, more comfortable

and make more comfortable homes for those Both these statements show no more than who toiled early and late to raise it. The feed any intelligent farmer can do in this direction to use instead of this vast quantity of corn for without its materially interfering with his other growing hogs is ARTICHOKES. They cost almost nothing to raise, yield enormously, are marks here will not be understood as applying many times more wholesome than corn, will perpetuate themselves, and the gathering of them affords profit, pleasure, and in fact, a perpetual pic-nic for any, well regulated pig; a abor of love, that he would rather attend to himself than to lie in the shade. Besides being the cheapest hog feed in the world, they are valuable for horses, cattle, sheep and chickens as well. They can be planted either in spring or fall. Plant early if in spring in a rich, moist soil plowed eight or ten inches deep; drop ten to fifteen inches apart, in rows three feet apart, using about six bushels of seed to the acre and cultivate about the same as potatoes. An acre will keep forty or fifty shoats several months and be the surest preventive known to the numerous silments of swine that are classed under the head of cholera. It some wise-acre says the artichokes once established on your land can never be eradicated inform him that is one of their highest recommendations as the labor of digging, storing and planting the seed is thus avoided. If the prices of pork are low, beat them by using artichekes to grow your hogs, and corn only for fattening them.

Look Well to Your Seed Corn.

Owing to the early and succeeding storms much corn was left in the fields all winter; in fact many farmers did not have corn to feed during that time except as they gathered a little formation therefrom. I see that rice corn is from day to day for that purpose and hence spoken very highly of by some of the farmers had but poor opportunities for selecting that of Kansas. I would like if some of the readmost suitable for seed. Now that spring's work is upon them and so many things require attenductivation and all the particulars about that tion at once there is danger that a great many grain. will be tempted to plant without giving sufficient scrutiny to the quality of the seed and so bring on themselves and their summer's operations very mesatisfactory results. It is a good plan to take at once steps to secure corn that you know will grow, and not trust to any "hope June, Red Astrachan, Early Pennock, Am. so" or guess work in the matter. Select grain the Country Gentlemon returns the following esthat fully matured in the fall before frost and stimate: has been carefully housed in a dry, well venti- If the cew drops a calf in each of the text lated crib. Only the best parts of the best ears should be shelled for seed; and average samples of it should at once be placed in some earth kept sufficiently warm and moist to test its sprouting quality and if nine grains out of ten do net sprout readily it should be rejected as unfit to depend on. Two or three days extra time or five dollars in money spent to make certain of reliable seed corn is but a small expenditure to ward off the aggravations of a poor stand and subsequent short crops. It is well also to remember that in Kansas of every handred good crops of corn raised ninely nin are the product of good seed planted early !

Tame Grasses.

We wish to call especial attention to the valnable article elsewhere in this paper on the

Prof. Shelton has devoted much thought to the grass-question and perhaps is better qualified to speak on the subject in alhits bearings than any man in the state. On some points you may have arrived at conclusione different from his but none that are more conscientious or more honestly expressed. Besure and read it. We take it from the Industriatist of last

Wool Growers' Semi-Annual Meeting.

The semi-annual meeting of the Kansa Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association was fixed for June 1st, 1881, at Emperia.

Your paper is the best advertising medium that I have tried. I receive a large mail every evening from my advertisement in the S. L. INES. FARMER. Mound City, (Kas.) Poultry Yards.

From the small advertisement we had in

the KANSAS FARMER, we received over a hundred inquiries. The responses came from Kansas and all neighboring states."

C. P. BOLMAR & Co., Topeka, Kas.

ED FARMER: Myself and several neighborn have ewes that will begin lambing the 1st of May. Should we shear and dip before lambing or wait until after? Please answer through TOWN A SMITH. the FARMER

Brighton, Kingman Co., Kas.

If a great majority of these ewes will bring heir lambs about the first week in May it will perhaps all things considered be best to let them go without shearing and dipping until that time owing to the danger in handling them as much as would be necessary while they are so forward with lamb. If not likely to mostly lamb early in the month it may be well to attend to the shearing and dipping as much before that time as the condition of the weather will favor, though great care, patience and gentleness should be exercised to prevent injurious results. As a rule we would not deem it advisable to dip a ewe within a week before or after lambing, and if it can be avoided any dip containing arsenic should not be used.

Questions

I suppose the managers of the Agricultural College at Manhattan make experiments annu-

wool to the extent of 260,000,000 pounds, and the quantity in the fall, and decrease slowly in clothing, a greater variety of wholesome food ally upon the different branches of agriculture. I also suppose that annually at least they make reports of their progress, their succe

> How can farmers get these reports that they may receive the benefits of these experiments made by the state?

> I have noticed that cattle and sometimes hogs are eager to get old bones to chew. This habit is so universal that I am led to believe that their systems require some substance not found iu sufficient quantity in their ordinary food, and if not supplied, their health or thrift must suffer. Will some one please explain this matter through the columns of the FARM-ER?

F. M. WIERMAN. Mildred, Morris Co., Kas.

Meeting of the Shawnee County Agricultural Society.

The above mentioned society will hold its annual meeting, April 12th, at the court house in Topeka. At this time the regular election of officers will occur, and such other business transacted as may come before the society. The meeting convenes promptly at 1 p. m., Tuesday, April 12th., and every member of the society should be present.

THOMAS WETTE, President.

Wants to Know About Rice Corn.

I take the FARMER to gain some knowledge of your state. The grass question has been discussed by a few of the farmers of Kansas, and I have been able to gain some valuable iners of the FARMER would give me the mode of A FOREIGNER.

A Question in Arithmetic.

In reply to a question as to the increase of one cow for ten years, if each calt be a heifer, and each calf to have a calf at two years old

years; she will drop in all as all calves are to be helfers, her calf of

the first year will drop one in the third year; and in all. The 2d year calf will drop, beginning in 8 doz 7
In the 5th year 2 begin, and drop 6 each... 12
6th do, 3 do. do. 5 each... 15
7th do: 5 do. do: 4 each... 20 do. 5 each... 15 do. do: 4 each... 20 do.

8th do. 8 do. do. 8 each ... 24 do. do. 2 each... 26 do. do. 1 each... 21 do. 10th do. 21 do.

Total dropped.....

German: Carp.

The German carp are the right thing to have for these well up in fish. The U. S. Bish Commission commenced to import them some five years ago. They soon multiply in such a ratio as to add materially to the food supply of the people. Prot. Baird estimates that one pair of breeding carp is sufficient to stock an acre of water, and that the spawn from a single fish will produce from 5,000 to 10,000 young.

Discussing the carp and the water farm, the Philadelphia Ledger says "The business of water farming has already its rules and its profits. It makes an old farmer stare to be told that a quarter of an acre; laid down in water, will bring him in more profit in food raising than a quarter of an acre cultivated in any other way. Also that corn fed to carp brings in wice crithree times the peturns in food than the same number of bushels-fed to pigs or cattle. The carp is a vegetable-feeder, so that it can: support itself in the vegetable growths and conferve of ponds and streams. But it thrivesand increases enormor as other stock is fed. It does its own grazing, if let alone, but it can be fattened for the mar ket on bread crumbe or cabbage leaves. Itsmost profitable foods however, is boiled dry corn, that is, corn out of the corn crib, dried on the cob and then boiled."

The four-year-olds in the government ponds weigh from ten to fifteen pounds. Carp is the chicken of the water as to its flesh, and we have-given these details some prominence for our readers, because of the ease with which this quarter-acre crop is raised, and because whatever makes food abundant and profitable to raise on small plots of ground is of interest to all readers .- Western Agriculturist.

1,000 Bushels

of Amber Cane and Millet seed for sale by A. BROWN

Larned, Kas.

The Best Remedy for Chapped Hands

Is Hegeman's Camphor Ice. It should be rubbed upon the part effected. If the hands are badly chapped, apply every night, and protect the hands by wearing an old pair of kid gloves. Hegeman's is the best and most popular of all the Camphor Ices made. Hegeman's camphor ice is also a sure cure for sore lips, chapped face, and sunburn.

sure to ask for Hegeman's (formerly made by Hegeman & Co., New York, and now made by the Metropolitan Med Co. of New Haven, Conn.) and do not be put off with any other compound, which may become rancid and do you more harm than good. Hegeman's cam-phor ice never fails.

The Howe Scale Co. enlarged their works twice last year to meet the demand. Bord Selleck & Co., general agents, Chicago, Ill.

Cass.

Jarm Betters.

LARNED, Pawnee Co., March 21; 240 SW from Topeka.-Weather remains cold and the ground too wet for plowing. Some of the oil soap in one gallon of water; sprinkle the from Sept. 1st to the 10th is dead; that sown The soap costs eight to ten cents per pound. from the 10th to 25th is not hurt.

There is great complaint of stiff horses which is attributed to the too free use of millet. For two years past we have grown sorghum for hay with good success. Use from two to 3 bushels per acre, sown broadcast; let it lay a week after mowing; then cock up and let stand three weeks before stacking; had five tons per acre.

We had an abundant crop of millet last sea-son. Farmers are now threshing their surplus millet and selling the seed which commands 50 cents per bushel on the streets of Larned.

Wheat is worth 75c.; corn, 30c.; rice corn, 25c.; sorghum seed 75c to \$1 00 per bushel. W. H. GILL,

HOLTON, March 10.-Will you, or some of the farmers, tell us through your paper just how to raise sweet potatoes-when to plant how to plant, and which is the best way to dig and store? We have tried several years and have not had very good success.

We have a cow that has a swelling on the jaw. It will swell up till her head is about twice its usual size and then break and run, and as soon as it stops running it will commence swelling again; it has swollen about six times in the last year. Her udder seems to be diseased; she only gives milk in two teats, and that is lumpy. Can any one give a remedy Now, brother farmers, don't pass this by.

Every FARMER we get lately I just feel like scolding; yes I do. Why don't you write something besides "It is cold and plenty of snow?" Why, we all know that. Now let us have a change. If you have had good success in raising any particular thing, tell us how you did it; that is the principal value of the farm letters-to get the experience of others. When there are questious asked that you can answer, answer them. I would like to thank friend Childs for the information he has given us on strawberry culture; his were letters worth reading.

Some one asked about the Plymouth Rocks, and I would say that "down east" they were considered the most profitable fewl raised. The Brahmas are good but I like the Plymouths better.

I see the woman's rights question is being discussed. Now, sisters, take the advice of an old woman: Let the ballot box alone; that is not our place. Woman has a powerful influence; if she uses it she can succeed far better than with the ballot. If her word becomes law, then her influence is gone to a great extent. Do you suppose Adam would have ate the fruit ii Eve had said, "You must eat it?" or would Delilah have found out where Samson's strength lay if she had said: "You shall tell me." If we were allowed to put our ballot in the box we could only put in one while now we can send our gentlemen friends (a half dozen or more) to put in our ballot for us. I think it best to let "well enough" alone.

T. C. Moffat, here are two good recipes for apple pies with one crust: Stew, mash and sweeten ripe, juicy apples, season with autmeg or lemon, fill crust and bake. Take the whites of two eggs and two tablespoons of sugar to each pie; whip to a froth and when the pie is dene, cover with the frosting; set back in the oven till well "set." Another way is to pare and quarter the apples and stew till tender but but not break : fill the crust with the pieces (not too full) then take the yolks of two eggs, beat well and put with the apple juice; sweeten and season and put in the pie; take the remaining whites and make a coating for the top same as above.

And now before I close I must tell the readers of the FARMER of a temperance pamphlet moral reforms. This use of wine is neither printed by the Women's Christian Union, at Indianapolis, entitled "A Brother's Inquest act of the legislature in its favor would be unconstitutional and void. Nothing could now any temperance lecture I ever heard. They charge a mere trifle to pay for printing of a constitutional amendment, which they and postage. Every one should read it. would never do, a large part of the Christian For this pamphlet address the author, Rev. T. A. Goodwin, Indianapolis, Indiana. Price by mail, single copy ten cents; twenty copies, one dollar. I will copy the last paragraph, and reading that may make you want to read the

ye my friends! have pity upon that stricken fermented wine" which, while being the widow; have pity on that poor, wretched man "fruit of the vine," does not bite like a serin the jail yonder, but more than all, have pity on your own children. Save them from such a death as my brother John died and from such a fate as has overtaken my brother tles of convenient size for use. Other readers Robert, and thus save yourselves from an anguish which no words can express. Help me of its manufacture. There are parties in the ye old men who have little to live for but to do good; help me ye young men whose manhood should be devoted to making the world better and happier, and not in the accumulation of wealth to be squandered in places of dissipation, but the time shall come when even the All Father shall laugh at your calamities help me ye mothers and wives and sisters, who are in most cases the greatest of sufferers; help me ye drinking men, for your present life is ing and calomel; when our physicians shall miserable and your only security is in removing the temptation by absolute prohibition, and cine is of little or no use, or at any rate that it may the God of my father help me in contin- use is too dangerous to be undertaken except uing my war upon the murderers of my broth-GRANDMA HENDERSON.

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P. S. What agricultural paper do you think

Farmer.

Some one asked about cabbage worms. This is a good remedy: Dissolve two ounces whale wheat is beginning to show the effects of the cabbage with suds, examine often and sprinkle bard winter. My early sown has passed the whenever any worms can be found. A whisk worst. I think fifty per cent. of that sown broom is handy to do the sprinkling with

> Our correspondent can address the Prairie Farmer at Chicago, Illinois .- [ED.

Communications.

Heavier Horses.

I see but little in the FARMER about the improvement of horses. When we take into con sideration the difference in handling and the amount of work and the ease with which they will perform their labor, then we begin to see the difference between a good and a poor team. There is a great deal in the way a team is broken, yet in order to have a good team we must have a good horse to begin with, and it seems that with farmers the best way is to raise them (in fact we should try and raise all states. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. that our farms are adapted to) for I find that good farm horses are scarce and those that own plenty of poor horses on the market yet. A poor horse is dear at any price for it is astonishing to see how much of the time a team is ley & Sons, 229 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. in use

Which breed is the best for the farmer to cross with I shall allow each man to decide for himself, but for this part of Kansas I think a plenty large enough, but when the raising of grain and hauling it to market is the object, I

should prefer a larger house. The writer remembers well when the first Norman (old Louis Napoleon) came into Central Illinois. He stood at W. Hodson's (an uncle of mine) but he did not suit the fancy of the people, consequently the year following I think he was taken to St. Louis; but when my was when the balloon got away with the little back and in a few years after Uncle Elias Dillon, of E. Dillon & Co., started their breeding establishment at Bloomington, Illinois, with old Louis at the head of their stud. It seemed like a dangerous undertaking and many prophesied they would break up but such was not the case, and now the Norman horse is a

necessity in Illinois, The Clydesdale followed the Norman, and by many thought to be superior to the Norman, but as I said in the outset I shall let the breede use his own judgment as to the breed he selects to improve his stock of horses; however the writer will try the thoroughbred, believing his mares to be large enough to produce horses to be suitable for the plow as well as to drive on the road, by being careful in breeding them. This part of Kansas is more adapted to stock raising than raising grain consequently we can use a more stylish horse, a better horse for the road, one that is fit for the saddle as well as to drive, in fact a "general purpose" horse. These ideas have been brought out by trying to find a good young horse for use.

M. WALTMIRE. Carbondale, Kansas.

Wine at Communion.

Permit me to say to Deacon H. F. Mellenbruch that the abandenment of the use of ine briating wine at the communion table would seem to us to be the first duty of a church which wishes to keep pace with mankind in medicinal, mechanical nor scientific, and any constitutional and void. Nothing could now make it lawful but the adoption by the people public sentiment, we think, being against it.

"Sacramental wine," if intoxicating, is no better than any other wine, and is sometimes worse, being the cause of a relapse into drunkenness of inebriates apparently rescued.

The thing for Mr. Mellenbruch and others in "Have pity upon me, have pity upon me, O his position to do is, we think, to use the "unpent and sting like an adder. We are not familiar with its manufacture but know that the juice of the grape is boiled and sealed in botof the FARMER can doubtless give the details country who put it up specially for this purpose. Properly sweetened we know of no more delicious drink and none better for the invalid. It is moreover believed by many scholars to be the article used by the Savious instead of the fermented and intoxicating wine

Finally, we shall rejoice to see the day come when whisky, rum, beer, and the rest, as "medicine," shall take their place with bleed teach, as some now do, that alcohol as a medi by skilled hands. At least we shall expect to see it held that, if valuable as a medicine at all, the pure principle, as in the case of quibest adapted to Kansas, next to the Kansas nine and the like, should be employed instead

FARMER? I think every farmer should take of the crude drugs. The practice af "keeping at least two. Please give address of Prairie it among family remedies" where every one can take some when he "feels a little bad," is really one of the most fruitful sources of drunk-T. C. MOFFATT.

Clyde, Kansas.

We have received from the THOMAS HARROW Co. Geneva, N. Y., their illustrated pamphlet. This Har-row has been before the public for 11 years. For pul-verizing and fitting up ground, they claim it has no onal. Corn can be cultivated broadcast until a foot high, thereby saving from 5c. to 8c. per bushel in the cost of the crop. Wheat harrowed in the spring will produce five bushels more to the acre, besides insuring the crop of clover. This pamphlet is sent free o

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to

Seed Potatoes.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime.

The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil horse that will weigh 1,000 or 1,100 pounds, of good style and action, and of good blood, to be The offensive taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable.

The offensive taste of the Oil has long acted as a great that large enough but when the raising of objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success o "WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME;" but the fac that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all dauggists

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

think he was taken to St. Louis; but when my uncle took some of his yearling colts to the state fair at Centralia they were considered a great wonder, (I have forgotten the year, but it was when the balloon got away with the little was when the balloon got away with the little Consumption and Threat Diseases. For thirty children, a girl and a boy, which will be familiar to most of the readers of the FARMER. The result was old Louis Napeleon was brought tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entertainty of the result was old Louis Napeleon was brought tested by wide and constant use for nearly an entertainty of the result was old Louis Napeleon was brought to the result was old Louis Napeleon wa tire 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

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.

Hundreds of men, women and children rescued from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. You can find these in every community. Post. See advertisement.

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

Ladies who appreciate elegance and purity are using Parker's Hair Balsam. It is the best article sold for restoring gray hair to its origi-nal color and beauty.

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans

in Shawnee county.

Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call en A. PRESCOTT & Co.

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.,

FINE MERINO SHEEP

OR SALE, fine Merino Breediag Ewes and thorough-red Rams. "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEF FARM." TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

Markets.

TOPEKA MARKETS. Produce.

list, corrected weekly by W.

e	Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.	١
	NEW CABBAGE—per doz .75@1.00 NEW BEETS— 40 BUTTER—Per lb—Choice .15@.18	ı
8	BUTTER—Per lb—Choice	١
	EGGS—Per dos—Fresh	ı
	BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 1.90	ľ
	" Common 1,50	١
e	P. B. POTATOES—Per bu 1.25	l
7	S. POTATOES	I
r	APPLES 75@1.00	١
	in providered cracker of invest cramers.	١
8	Butchers' Betail.	۱
8	BREF-Sirloin Steak per lb. 1234 Round " " 10	I
8	# Roasts # 10 # Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb 7 # Hind 7 By the carcass # 7 MUTTON—Chops per lb 10 Roast 169,125 PORK Roast 100	١
1	" Hind " " " " 8	I
T	By the carcass " " " 7	ł
-	" Boast " " 100124	۱
8	PORK 10	۱
t	VEAL	١
38	COME LINE BLOOKED DE LINEAR DE LA CONTRACTOR COMPANION DE LA CONTRACTOR DE	1

Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 185 Kansas Ave.

17

Chicago Produce Market. FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Steady and unchanged; No. 2 spring, 98c ild cash; 98/4c March; 99c bid April; 1 02% to 1 03 WHRAT—Steady and the bid cash; 98½c March; 99c bid April; 102/8. May, CORN—Steady any firm; 37½c to 38½c cash; 37¾c March; 42e May, OATS—Steady and unchanged; 29 to 30½c cash; 29½ March; 33½c May, RYE—Firmer; 91c.

8 00; short clear, 8 10.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]

[By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Firm.
FLOUR—88 6d to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter, 9s to 9s 6d; spring, 9s 4d to 9s 8d.
CORN—01d, 5s 6d.
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—68s.
BACON—Long clear middles, 45s 6d; short clear, 42s id.

Denver Market.

PLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

HAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; ottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 20 00.

FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 00 to 3 50; Kansas, \$3 10 to 3 20.

bottom hay, \$20; Kansas haled, \$19 to 20 00. FLOUR-Colorado, \$8 00 to 3 50; Kansas, \$3 10 to 3 20. Graham, \$3 00 to 3 15. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60, WHEAT—new \$2 25 \$2 cwt. Conn—1 18 to 1 22 \$2 cwt. Conn—1 00 to 20 to 2 10; state, \$1 80 to 0 00 \$3

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 40c firm; state, 85c.
BUTTER—Ranch, \$\pi\$ b, 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 37c;
cooking, 10 to 20c.
ONIONS——to 4c \$\pi\$ b.
CHICKENS—der doz., old, \$4 40 to ——; young, 12½c
per fb.

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.

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo ..

BREEDER AND SHIPPER.

Eggs for Hatching

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE

SEED.

All New Seed. Crop of 1880.

HOLSTEINS for SALE.

The imported Bull Antwerpen Imported by G. E. Brown of Illinois: was four years old the 2d or March 1831 and full blood.
Bull calf 7 months old and young grades, ½, ¾, and ½ Holstein blood.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARD.

I breed from the best strains of Mr. Baum & Sons,

I breed from the bost strains of Mr. Bosta.
Syracuse, N. Y., Poultry Yards.
Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Recks, and Buff Cochlas, and am prepared to sell eggs for hatching at reasonable figures. Also two Brown Leghorns and two Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale, Address
HUGO FELITZ,
175 Kansas Avenne. Topeka, Kas.

Strayed or Stolen. \$60 Reward.

From Junction City, Kansas, on the night of January 28, 1831, one dum Mare about seven years old, weighs about afne hundred pounds, light mane and tall, no shoes on when missed, branded on left thigh: 2 and on left jaw F, dimbrands on left shoulder. I will L pay 30 for the mare, or information leading to her recovery. JOHN A. CAMPBELL If slote, Davis county in light of the M. CAMPBELL If slote, Davis county limit pay first the KIEHL. Sheriff, Junction City, Kansas.

For Sale.

Jerusalem Artichokes; also Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Duck 9338. Warranted pure and first class. Prices low. H. GRIFFITH, Topeka, Kas.

For Sale.

A few choice Berkshire Pigs: also, Light Brahma, Plymuth Rock and Black Spanish eggs. Address,
W. W. POPENOE, Topeka, Kas.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE

205 acres situated in Harper county, 11 miles south of Anthony on state line, adjacent to Indian Territory; well wa-

tered and plenty of range. Price \$700. For further particulars call on or address

PLANT SEED CO., St. Louis. Mo.

DAVID MITCHELL, Monitor P. O., Mc Pherson Co., Kas,

NEW WHITE DUCHESS

GRAPE

ORAPI

GRAPE

ORAPI

Lady, Moore's Early, Prentiss,
Worden, Outhbert, Turner, Gregg,
Taylor, Snyder, Wachuset Thornless, Sharpless of LANCE STOCK

CHAMPION QUINCE and
Lee's Prolific Currant, Trees,
Shrubs, Rosen, Seeds, Bulbs, etc.

H. S. A.DERSON, Successor to
FARLEY & ANDERSON, Cayuna
Lake Nursones, Union Springs, N.Y.
Decriptive Price-List Free.

Prices given and samples mailed on application,

In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

(Near Sedalia.)

BARLEY-2 00 to 2 85 % cwt

Poultry and Game.
Corrected weekly by McKay Bro's., 245 and 90 Kansas
Avenue. March; 33% May, RYE—Firmer; 91c. BARLEY—Nok given, PORK—Firmer but not quotably higher: 1469½ to 1475 cash and March;; 1480 to 1482½ April. LARD—Fairly active and a shade higher; 1000 cash 1010 to 1012½ March; 1029 April. BULK MEATS—Steady; shoulders, 485; short ribs, 80c short clear, 810.

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

WHOLESALE.

WHEAT—Per bu. No, 2....

Fall No 3....

Fall No 4.

CORN—White....

Yellow...

OATS — Per bu, new,...

R Y E — Per bu...

BARLEY—Per bu. .80 .75 .70 .32 .32 .50 6d. LARD—Cwt. 52s 6d.

WOOL MARKET.

Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy. 38 to 38c; washed fleece, light, 38 to 40c; washed fleece coarse31 to 38c; washed fleece, medium, 40 to 42c; Un-washed, fine 94 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c unwashed medium 28 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 30c; unwashed coarse, 31 to 30c; unwashed coarse, 30c; unw

St. Louis.

Quiet and easy. We quote:
Tub washed—choice 45 to 45c, fair at 44 to
46c,dingy and low 37 to 35c, lamb 42 to 40c, fleece
washed at 32 to 34c. Unwashed—choice 25 to 25, inferior at 20c for very poor to 27c for fair, Kansas at 22
to 26c, Texas 23 to 25, merino—light fine at 29 to 22c,
heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12½ to
13c. Burry, black,cotted, etc., 5 to 10c off. Saits: small
lot burry unwashed at 22c, 4 sks tub washed at 45 to
46c.4.

Markets by Telegraph, March 28.

New York Money Market.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. SECURITIES.

SECURITIES.

MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 11½.
ST. JOE.—\$1 09.
PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 127.
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 13.
UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, \$1 13.
LAND GRANTS—\$1 13.
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 23½.

Kansas City Produce Market. The Commercial Indicator reports:

The Commercial Indicator reports:

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,959 bushels; shipments, 16,804
bushels; in store, 181,292 bushels: market weak and
lower; No. 1, 96½c; No. 2, 89½c; No. 3, 85½c;
CORN—Receipts, 2,224 bushels; shipments, 5,762
bushels in store, 73,679 bushels; market quiet; No. 2
mixed, 32½c bid; 33c asked; No. 2 white mixed, 33½
bid; 33½c asked.
OATS—No. 2, 32c bid; 33c asked.
EGGS—Market steady at 12c per dozen.
BUTTER—Market dull at 16 to 17c for choice in sinele packuse lots.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 188; shipments, e09 market weak and 10c lower for shipping and butchers; native teers, averaging 1,050 to 1,480 pounds sold at 80 to 190; stockers and feeders, 3 40 to 4 00; cows 2 70 to

The Western Live-Steck Journal reports:

The Western Live-Steck Journal reports:

HOG8—Nominally and 10c lower; packers not buving, and shippers can't get cars; receipts, 5,000; shipments, 2,900.

CATTLE—Receipts 950; shipments, 1,409; dull, little doing; pens full and prices decilining; exporters, nominal, 5 00 to 5 40; good to choice shipping, 4 30 to 485; common to fair, 3 75 to 4 25; good to choice butch ers' steers, 3 75 to 4 25; common to fair 3 09 to 3 50; fair to good cows and helfers, 3 00 to 3 75; feeding steers steady; 4 00 to 4 30.

SHEEF—Receipts 900; shipments, 225; fair to good, 4 00 to 4 36; choice to faircy, 5 00 to 5 85.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—A shade betters; XX, 3 65 to 3 90: XXX 4 25 to 4 50; family, 4 65 to 4 90; choice to fancy, 5 00 to 5 55. WHEAT—Unsettled; No. 2 red. 102½ to 102½ cash; 101 to 101½ to 101 March; 103½ to 101¼ to 103½ April; 104½ to 104½ to 104½ May; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 4 do, nominal.

April; 104% to 104% to 104½ May; No. 3 do, 98c; No. 4 do, nominal.
CORN—Lower; 383½ to 383½c cash; 383½ February; 39 to 353½c March; 40½ to 40½c May; 40½c June.
OATS—Dull and lower; 33 to 333½c cash; 323½c bid March; 33% bid April.
RYE.—Better; 92c bid.
BARLEY—Steady; prime to choice, 75 to 90c; fancy 95c, to 105.

96c to 105. PORK—Dull; 15 00 asked cash; 14 85 bid March; 14 90 bid April.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Unloago Live Stock Market.

The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 4,500; weak shippers practically out of the market; packers getting better quality at lower rate; fully 10c lower and a number wasold; mixed packing, 5 90 to 5 85; light, 5 25 to 6 80; choice heavy, 5 90 to 6 50; extra, 6 25; CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300; shipments, 3,800; 10 to 15c lower, except on best grades, which are in good demand but scarce common to fair shipping 3 40 to 4 40 good to choice 40 to 4 90; stockers and feeders, quiet and weak, 2 90 to 4 00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 3,000; 10 to 20c lower; common to medium, 3 75 to 4 25; good to choice, 4 50 to 5 25.

Cane Seed

R. L. PRUYNE. Bluff Creek, Kansas THE only reliable dealer in Sugar Cane Seed for all latitues. Aarly Amber for the North, in lots ove 50 bs, 10 cents per b; less than 50 bs 16 cents. Kansso Orange and Early Orange, in lots over 50 bs, 15 cents per b; less than 50 bs 20 cents. I laus for per b; less than 50 bs 20 cents. I laus for fire or steam trains, with prices furnithed, on application. Also, I keep instruments of all kinds. My enlarged edition for 1881, of Sugar Canes (200 pp) by mail, \$4.00

mail, \$1.00
ISAAC A. HEDGES,
Pres. Miss. Valley Cane Growers Ass'n,
2004 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.



WAGON SCALE \$60,

Brass Beam, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Wearings, Knife Edges and Pivots. Every kind of Scale sold on trial and no monoy saked till tested. For Free Book on Scales, address JONES OF BINCHAMPTON, BINCHAMPTON, N, Y.

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Literary and Domestic

Life's True Significance.

Deeper than all sense of seeing Lies the secret source of being And the soul with truth agreeing
Learns to live in thoughts and deeds; For the life is more than raiment. And the earth is pledged for payment Unto man for all his needs.

Nature is our common mother, Therefore let us serve each other: Not to meet the law's behests But because through cheerful giving We shall learn the art of living: And to live and serve is best

Life is more than what man fancies; Not a game of idle chances; But it steadily advances Up the rugged height of time, Till each complex web of trouble, Every sad hope's broken bubble, Hath a meaning most sublime,

More of religion, less profession; More of firmness, less concession; More of freedom, less oppression, In the church and in the state More of life and less of fashion; More of love and less of passion; That will make us good and great

When true hearts, divinely gifted, From the chaff of error sifted, On their crosses are uplifted, Shall the world most clearly see That earth's greatest time of trial Calls for holy self-denial, Calls on men to do and bo.

But forever and forever Let it be the soul's endeavor Love from hatred to dissever. And in whate'er we do, Won by love's eternal beauty, To our highest sense of duty Evermore be firm and true

Encourage the Children.

Under the above caption we wish to say s few words to the parent readers of the FARM-ER. In order to encourage and stimulate the boys we say give them a chance to do something for themselves whereby they may replot of ground on which to raise melons, pumpkins, potatoes, cabbage, or something of the kind and let them have the proceeds. Induce enough nickles for them to manage and control, trade or sell if they wish.

Let them plant some apple, cherry, peach or hunting them up. forest trees that they may call their own, and give them the fruit that may grow thereon, to ton and woolen, and these should be laid in dispose of as they may desire.

Four years ago when setting some grape cuttings, our Winnie, then four years of age, came the balls neatly and putting the uncut rags along and wished to assist us in setting them. where they can be easily picked up and sewed We gave her a few cuttings and pointed to a in odd moments; they should all be sown up place where she could go and plant them for herself; she did so; one of them grew; the in the art of cutting carpet rags; everything next year we prepared a place at the arbor, dug must be cut lenthwise, almost by a thread. I it up, and she transplanted it with her own have since learned that it answers equally well hands. Last year it bore a few bunches of to round the corners of coarse, firm material grapes and to day she points to her grape vine and cut around the whole piece, leaving it in with as much pride as if it was worth hundreds.

Give the girls the care of the fowls, or a portion of them, and let them have a per cent. of ones kept carefully by themselves, and placed the proceeds. Give them a plot in the garden in readiness for the rag man. and let them raise onions, potatoes, or what plot in the door yard in which to raise flowers, remnants of worn out cotton garments give to planted in their youth.

the cherry trees, the apple trees, the cottonof a departed brother; two forest trees that we oven and heat them hot. dug up and sold to a gentleman in Indianapolis, that to-day tower high in the air.

We think that the boy or girl that plants a pride and admiration on those trees in the future years.

Valley Falls, Kas.

A Newspaper as Sacred as the Bible.

A great and good newspaper is as sacred in its own way as the Bible. It has something in it of the present word of God to man, and of the present word of man to God. I do not stand with them whe condemn anything beyond skimming over our paper and then tossing it aside. A good paper is as true a minister to the soul's life as good bread is to the life of the body; and it has become about as indispensable. I feel now and then as if I would the pulpit as a sort of second lesson.

The old Scotch minister used to say, "I read my paper to see what the Lord is doing on against a time of need. It was a wise and good saying. That minister prays and praises and preaches best who keeps up the steadiest intimacy with some sweeping down the cobwebs as far as practicagood paper, because he is taken outside himself for his matter, and finds his heart going floor; then, when the boxes, baskets and barout toward the whole living world in supplica- rels are once more in the corner, if you have tion and thanksgiving; and that man preaches best who, being well grounded in the oldsacred tions, you can calmly rest upon your oars until verities, watches that mirror of the passing the weather grows warmer, in full conscioustime, and so brings out of treasury things new ness of having faithfully performed a most

habit of saying, "Ministers are the only men after all," and we must say the same of editors and make a large allowance for them when they do not chime in with our ideas, when we know that they are good men and true in their vocation. I know of no position so full of difficulty as this of a conductor of a great journal. His congregation is counted by tens of thousands, and every man of them wants the paper run his way, frets and fumes if it is not so, and writes a scolding letter or gives up his paper. This is all wrong, and is a perpetual threat to one of the finest treasures we possess-the free dom of the press. Now we have free speech in the pulpit, and cherish it; we should have it jackets. also in the press, so it be clean and sturdy speeches, and say with good John James Taylor, "I love the truth, even when it goes against myself."

It must be the first condition of the editor ship of a great newspaper that the editor shall see further and wider than we do, as it is the first condition of a minister that he shall see deeper and higher; and so it is the sign of a sad limitation in hearers and readers that they should want to narrow all down to their line of vision. If the editor is a man we tie to, he must be a free man within certain large lines, larger, most likely than we like to allow, else the day comes when he is not worth tying to. Of all places in the world to be guarded from a narrow, bigoted and sectarian spirit, I put the editor's sanctum first after the church. So let tion of the fancy worker at present. us see to it that we do our share to promote and conserve such freedom, and then the course of the great and good newspaper will be as that of the sun which shineth more and more unto in bonnet trimmings. the perfect day, and the whole image be of shining gold .- Robert Collyer.

Timely Hints for Housekeepers.

As house cleaning time rolls round I can but reiterate the oft repeated advice, "Don't tear up the whole house at once, don't rush things, don't overtax your strength at first and then drag through the remainder half sick, but go moderately about it."

Take some warm, sunny day and begin with the garret. Once a year-and spring is the most convenient time-overhaul every bag and basket, every box and barrel, unrolling ceive some pecuniary benefit. Give them a and shaking out the contents of each. In this way the accumulation of useless articles will be prevented and all moths destroyed. You will probably discover some garments that you had them to a thorough cultivation, and should forgotten, that, with a little ingenuity can be they raise something large, let them have a made over for Jessie or John, and do nicely chance to exhibit it at the fair. Let them pur- for spring wear. Place all such articles togethchase a pig or a calf when they have saved up er in a basket to be conveyed to your sewing room, so that when opportunity presents itself they may be at hand, and so prevent delay in

You will find good cleaning cloths, both cotsome convenient place. You will look into your carpet rag barrel, fastening the ends of once a year. My grandmother instructed me one length from beginning to end. In this way I can make a ball with but little sewing.

The paper rags must be assorted, the white

The piece baskets should not be neglected. they may choose for themselves. Give them a but subjected to the same scrutiny. The new etc., and see with what vim and energy they Jessie for her patchwork, the woolen scraps will take hold of the work. If they wish to roll together, to be cut into narrow bias strips, plant a tree or vine encourage them to do it. and knit into a pretty hearth rug at your leis-As the years roll on they will look back with ure. Empty the box containing the dried fruit. pride oh the towering tree or vine that they Shake the bags and turn them wrong side out, or, what is better, have clean ones; then, after To-day we can look back with pride into the a careful examination, if no signs of werms be by-gone days, when in our youth we planted found, put them again in the bags. As apples are more liable to be affected than other fruits wood by the spring, the evergreen at the grave it is safest to put them in a dripping pan in the

Carry out and destroy everything that you are sure can be of no further use-things that will find their way into a garret, such as broken tree or two this spring will look back with dishes, leaky tins, old dilapidated furniture, old boots and shoes. By the way, old leather makes a bright, hot fire, and is just the thing for a quick blaze in case of an emergency.

All old carpeting or bedding should be hung out in the wind, and the fur robes also, before packing them away in tanzy and ailanthus seeds or tobacco, to prevent the ravages of the ever present moth.

Some one has recommended—and I heartily indorse the suggestion—that every house should hold a trunk containing half worn clothing, sheets and pillow cases, in readiness for sickness. For this purpose a double gown, made of two calico dresses, might prove serviceable, as well as some soft handkerchiefs, bandages and lint; also plenty of linen, cotten and woollike to read a great leader from my paper in len pieces. While overlooking the various receptacles of such articles, it would be well to remember this timely hint and collect them

After having accomplished so much, you will then be prepared to clean in earnest, ble, washing the windows and mopping up the worked according to the preceeding suggesdisagreeable task.—Mrs. Robinson, in Rural New Yorker.

Flashes of Fashion.

Bronze hues are in vogue Roman sashes are revived. All the new bonnets have strings. Colored straw will be much worn. Mest bonnets are of medium sizes. All shades of yellow are fashionable. Black toilets are as fashionable as ever. Iron-rust red is a new shade of this color-Both large and small bonnets will be worn Silver gray and rosy lilac are very fashionble.

Brocaded stuffs continue to be used for Tufts of feathers are worn more than long

plumes. Plaids bid fair to have a run of fashionable

avor.

Puffed short sleeves are fashionable again for vening wear. Dotted and flowered Swiss muslin dresses

vill again be worn. Muslin and lace fichus and collars bid fair to

ake the place of linen collars. Ginghams of all kinds, plain, plaided, checked and striped, will be worn.

Lisle thread gloves will be as fashionable this summer as they were last. Sleeves are growing larger at the top, form

ng a slight fullness in the arm hole. To knit one's own silk stockings is the ambi-

New calicoes imitate to perfection the new percales, momie cloths, and satines. Flowers and feathers will again be mingled

New bonnet ornaments are in gold, silver,

iet and steel combinations. Yellow and cream-tinted muslin and lace are as fashionable as ever.

trimmed with lace and ribbon are again in vogue.

costumes of cotton printed goods, where trimmings can be used.

All dressy suits are composed of two or more fabrics which usually match in color, but contrasts in effect. Bright and positive colors will not be in

orightness to a costume. Brown, tan, drab, and tones of gray or dust

color prevail in the new camel's-hair suitings, cheviots, kerseymeres and beiges. Bordered robe pattern dresses in percales,

nomie cloths, satines and lawns are seen among the new spring and early summer goods. Kerseymeras, beiges, camel's-hair cloths, English homespuns, cheviots, and light cloth sittings are the materials for fatigue, business and

raveling suits. Evening dresses of white or colored tarletan have silk tunics and peasant waists that lace in front, over white shirred waists that are high in the neck, but have very short sleeves .-Ehrichs' Fashion Quarterly.

Teach Your Boys.

Teach them that a true lady may be found in alico quite as frequently as in velvet. Teach them that a common school education

with common sense is better than a college education without it. Teach them that one good honest trade, well nastered, is worth a dozen beggarly "profes-

sions." Teach them that honesty is the best policy, that it is better to be poor than to be rich or the profits of "crooked whisky," and point

your precept by the examples of those who are now suffering the torments of the doomed. Teach them to respect their elders and them

Teach them that, as they expect to be men some day, they cannot too soon learn to protect

the weak ones. Teach them by in moderation, though the least of vices to which mea are heirs, is disgusting to others and hurtful to themselves.

Teach them that to wear patched clothes no disgrace, but to wear a black eye is.

Teach them that God is no respecter of the sex, and that when he gave the seventh commandment, he meant it for them'as well as their

Teach them that by indulging their de praved appetites in the worst form of dissipation, they are not fitting themselves to become the husbands of pure girls, - Canada Farmer.

How to Cook Fish.

To fry fresh fish, so as not to absorb the fat, or destroy the delicate flavor of the hsh, is quite a derideratum. A lady who has attended Miss Corson's practical cooking lecture, con tributes the following to the American Agriculturist-derived partly from Miss C.'s advice and partly from her own experience:

Small fis's are to be fried whole; large fish have the fleshy portions cut off with a very sharp knife, and divided into strips (fillets) of a convenient size for serving. When cleaned and ready for cooking, wipe dry, and roll them in powdered cracker or bread crumbs.

Dip the fish, or pieces, in well beaten egg and again roll them in the cracker dust or crumbs, removing any lumps so as to leave the surface smooth.

Have the fat hot, and drop in the pieces watching them carefully until they cook to a golden brown; then lift from the fat and lay them upon thick paper to absorb the fat. Fil lets of fish with the bones in, may be treated in the same way. By this method the fish are well flavored and much more digestible for weak stomachs. Fish are nourishing, and not

only supply good food for the muscles, but also furnish good brain material.

The Best Beverage.

In an article upon "Science at Breakfast," contributed to a leading English magazine, it is claimed that chocolate is a healthier drink than either tea or coffee. A cup of chocolate is an excellent restorative and invigorating refreshment even for weak persons, provided their digestive organs are not too delicate. Cardinal Richelieu attributed to chocolate his health and hilarity during his later years. Tea and coffee do not afford this advantage. Albumen in tea leaves and legumin in coffee berries are represented in very scanty proportions. The praise of tea and coffee as nutritive sub stances is therefore hardly warranted. Tea and coffee, though of themselves not difficult of digestion, tend to disturb the digestion of albuminous substances by precipitating them from their dissolved state. Milk, therefore, if mixed with tea or coffee is more difficult of digestion than if taken alone, and coffee alone without cream promotes digestion after dinner by in-creasing the secretion of the dissolving juices. —Housekeeper.

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

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. G. I. REED & Co., Nassau, N. Y. 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c.
Name in gold and jet 10cts. Winslow &Co., Meriden, Ct.
\$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free,
Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.
102 OCEAN SHELL & CHROMO OARDS, no 2 alike
name on 10c, 50 for 6c. 40 filt and Bevel Bdge 10c.
CLINION & CO., North Haven, Conn.

CLINTON & CO., North Baven, Conn.

re as fashionable as ever.

Fancy aprons of sheer muslin and of silk rimmed with lace and ribbon are again in ogue.

Shirrings and ruffles are seen on all parts of Cards, which card the control of the control of

50 Gold, Figured, and Actress Chromes, 10c, Agent's Sample Book, 25c. SEAVY BROS., Northwed, Ct. 50 Pine-4, Chrome, Lity, Lace, Marble, etc., Cards, Oin case, 10c. Globe Card Co., Northford, Ct. 50 Gold, Chromo, Tortoise Scroll, Marble and Bow GARDS, 10c. SEAVY BROS., Northford, Ct. 50 Elegant Canes, 50 styles, with name, 10c. 40 Transpa-rent 10c. Stamps taken, W. Moore, Broskpost, N. Y. fashion except in small bits to give a dash of 50 All Lithographed Chromo Cards, no 2 alike joc.

\$77a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agt Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine 18 Elite, Gold Bow, Bevei Edge cards 25c. or 20 Chinese Chromos, 10c. J B HUSTED, Nassau, N Y \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 50 Chromo, Tortoise Shell, Cupid, Motto, Floral cards, 10c; outfit 10c. Hall Bros, Northford Ct:

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$6 free.

Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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

GENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest-Seiling
Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per
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LIEGANT AUTOGRAPH ALBUM, gilt covers, 48 pages,
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Catalpa Seed.

Fresh Kansas grown. •
TREE SEEDS of all descriptions. FLOWER SEEDS, fresh imported.
GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS, pure and fresh,
SEED SWEET POTATOES of all kinds. t the "Kansas Seed House," Lawrence, Kansas. Send fo llustrated catalogue. F. BARTELDES & CO.

Catalpa Seed and Trees. Best kinds by mail or express Send for price lists & essays J. C. TEAS, Columbia, Mo.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5'00 per 1000. Strawberries' many varieties, \$4,50 per 100 Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000, Rhubarb, (Linneaus) \$10.00 per 1000. A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Cir-ular to A. G. CHANDLEE Leavenworth, Kas.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

I can spare a licited 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.
Address;

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Welcome, for vineries. Cuthbert, Gregg and Man re Raspberries. Glendade and Sharpless Strawber ifficent ever-blooming Rosses, by mall, \$1 per d. tyrees, \$6 per 100; \$50 per 100. "Three strong 2 yea 1 year Lady or Brighton postpaid for \$1. Circ GEO! W. CAMPBELL. Delaware.





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A firist-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

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A monthly Journal of Education devoted to the in-terest of the

SCHOOL AND HOME,

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

What Others Say.

Prest, Sweet, of Baker University says: "I am more than leased with it." pleased with it."

State Superintendent Speer says, "I am sure you are ma sting it worthy of a hearty support."

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Ex-State Superintendent McCarty says: "It is a gem of neathers in mechanical execution and a real cagest of jewneatness in mechanical execution and a real casket of jew-ells in matter.!!

"Prof. Hose is eminently the right man to conduct such a journal.—[8tock, Farm and Home Weekly, Kansas City. "His journal has become the expression of the best educa-tional thought and progress of the day."—[New England Journal of Education, Boston.

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

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Fall Term will commence September 16th, 1880.

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

in the world. Guaranteed to do perfect work or money re-funded. Warranted for 2 years. Price of Washer, \$7. Sam-ple to agots, \$3.00. Price of Wringer, \$7.00. Sample, \$4.50. Circulars free. F. F. ADAMS & CO., ERIE PA. A KEY THAT AND NOT WEAR OUT.

SOLD by Watchmakers. By mail 20 cts. Circulars

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

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ATHALF 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 direntar and samples.

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OnlySingle Ring Ever Invented that

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Oloses on the Outside of the Nose.
Brown's Elliptical Ring,
And Tripple Groove Hog & Pig Ringer
This is the only Single Ring ever invented that closes on the outside of the nose. It overcomes a serious defect in all triangular and other rings which close with the joints together in the flesh, cansing it to decay and to keep the hogs nose sore.

Absolutely

Rust

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Proof.

Auggets of News.

Very weak lime water will kill worms in flower pots.

A few drops of ammonia added to a gallon of water, and applied once a week to all pots of flowers, will do much good, and keep the pots and earth from souring.

Liberal feeding is true economy. The aim should be to induce animals of all kinds to eat all they have a good appetite for and digest, by changing food, and also changing methods of preparing it.

One of the most marked evidences of poor farming is indifference to the quality of seed. Let our readers give this subject special attention; plant and sow only the best seed to be had, and a large crop will reward the trouble

From this to grass the closest attention to the younger stock of the farm will be necessary. Great care must be taken of the breeders. See to it that they are supplied with an abundance of feed; keep them apart from the stronger ones of the herd.

Breeders the world over understand very well that continued neglect and constant breeding in-and-in will, in time, extinguish the vitality of any breed, and they understand quite as well that the opposite course will soon restore a breed to its original vigor.

There can be no doubt there is true economy in a kindly considerate treatment by man of the domestic and other animals. The motto of all who have any property in or care over them should unquestionably be, "Humanity is the best policy.'

The total area of lands available for wheat oulture in the United States is not less than four hundred and seventy million acres. Our entire wheat crop of the past year, phenomenal though it was would not supply seed enough to sow so vast an area of wheat land.

The leisure of this month gives a good time for pruning. Grape vines that were not trimmed in the fall should be attended to now. This is a good month to prune apple and pear trees unless they have been making a too vig. orous growth, and have not come into bearing as they should. In that case they had better be pruned in June.

Set your hens at night, and see that they have set steadily day and night for a few days before you put the eggs under them. Some hens, young ones particularly, will keep the nest all day, and quit at night. It is good to put artificial eggs under them for a while until you are certain they are determined to brood steadily.

The oldest fruit orchard in California, according to the Sacramento Weekly Mirror, is at San Juan, in San Benito county. The pear trees in it have grown to a great size, having been planted about the year 1775, and still bear an abundance of fruit of excellent quality: In the same county are some almond trees that were planted fifty years ago and continue to yield plenty of nuts.

A judicious shortening in of the branches is beneficial to newly planted trees. One-yearold peach trees (and no intelligent farmer will purchase them older) should have every side branch removed at planting, together with sufficient of the main stem, so as to leave it standing as a naked stick, three or three and a half feet in height. Plums, apricots, cherries, dwarf pears and nectarines, of same age, subjected to similar treatment as the peach, at transplanting, are possessed by such process with a "policy of insurance on their lives" that yields handsome dividends to the

It is evident to all intelligent minds that the time has come when those engaged in rural pursuits should have an organization devoted ntirely to their interests. Such it is intended to make the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry. It was instituted in their interest and is destined to be one of the most powerful organizations in the world. Its grand objects are not only the general improvement in husbandry but to increase the general happiness, wealth and presperity of the country. It is founded on the axiom that the products of the soil are the basis of all wealth; that individual happiness depends on general prosperity, and that the wealth of a country depends upon the general intelligence and mental culture of the produeing class.

Farming, the Leading Factor of American Wealth.

In writing to the Country Gentleman, John H. Dent, of Georgia, says: "People may talk of political science, and the expert management of the politicians, and the financial skill of the secretary of the national treasury, but for what the government is in wealth and greatness, it is indebted to the plow and nothing else. Agriculture and commerce sustain the country. Farmers, as a class, are not given that credit which they are entitled to as the factors of American wealth and the place she occupies among other nations. Let the plow fail, and it will be seen what railroad stocks, and other stocks that make millionaires, will be worth. I have noticed for forty years the progress of men engaged in the various pursuits, and farmers, as a class "(although few make large fortunes at farming), hold their own better than any other class. Generally, what they get they keep, and they live at ease, in comfort and independence, throughout all the crashes and failures that take place among business men. Most young men seem to think

farming a menial occupation, when the truth s the love of company and fine dressing are the allurements of a town life, not taking into consideration that all town employments are uncertain and dependent on circumstances. A farm, paid for and well managed, is the safest

investment that can be made. True, there is no rapid fortune to be made by farming, but it insures to a man of industry and prudence a living of comfort and independence. I advise young men to embark in farming if they desire a peaceful and happy life.

Advectisements.

PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles. DR. R. H. CLARK, South Hero, Vt., says, "In cases of KIDNEY TROUBLES it has

ted like a charm. It has cured many very denses of PILES, and has never failed to NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt., says, "It is of priceless value, After sixteen years of great suffering from Piles and Controlled in the completely oured me."

C. S. HOGABON, of Borkshire, says, "one package has done wonders for me in completely curing a sovero Liver and Kidney Jemplaint." NELSON FAIRCHILD, of St. Albans, Vt.

IT HAS WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KID-LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KID-NEYS AT THE SAME TIME. Because it cleaness the system of the polsonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary diseases, Bil-loueness, Joundice, Constipation, Plies, or in Rhoumatism, Neuralgia and Female disorders. KIDNEY-WORT is a dry vegetable com-pound and on he see the years.

nd and can be sent by mail prepaid. One package will make six qts of medicine.

TRY IT NOW! Buy it at the Druggists. Price, \$1.00. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors,

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidriey-Wort already prepared, the pro-prietors of this colchrated remedy now pre-pare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, \$1 per bottle. LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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

TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and

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SO. per sory on seven martinin 2,300 to SS portation from St. Louis to purchaser wEST of land. Send from St. Louis to purchaser of land. Send from Jand Cemmissioner MISSOURI Temple Building, St. Louis, Mo Choice Farm in Kansas for Sale. 160 acres; 30 in timber, 20 upland, balance bettom. All inder cultivation and fenced. Orchard 4 acres; 9 years lanted, River through length of farm, House of Trope tale 7 shalls; 2 wells of water. 12 miles NW of city of Trope Ouirk on the farm, or to the owner, D. H. BLANEY, East Boston, Mass.



A valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure for the deplorable disease resulting from indiscreet practices or excesses in youth or at any time of life, by the only true way, vizit Direct Application acting by American and exerting its specific influence on the complete, and exerting its specific influence on the complete and independent of the complete influence of the complete influenc

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MOUND CITY POULTRY YARDS

Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas.

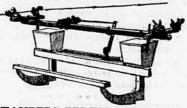
ow breeding from strictly premium stock, having taken first premiums on my stock wherever it has been exhibited by the premiums at the Great Fair held at Bismarck last fail. My Duke of York Light Brahmas are unsure the West, and my Essex Plymouth Rocks are equally good. The latter having been raised and mated by I. K. Natick, Mass, Orders for Eggs for the above stock is now being filled. Order early, as all orders are booked in

Check Rower,

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

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower:
Use of Wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes,
The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.
The wire is as easy to handle to as a rope.
The wire does not cross the machine:
The ris no side draft.
It will plant perfectly and more in check.
The operator does not have te get off the machine to throw the wire off at the end of the field.
It will work on any planter as now made.
It is easy to work and to understand.

Only the Royal Royal



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

Only Double Ring Invented.
CHAMPION
HOS RINGER, Rings and Holder. No sharp points in the flesch to cause irritation and soreness, as in case of rings that close with the joints in the flesh, and produce soreness of the nose,

The Ohampion Hog Holder speaks for itself in theabove cuts,

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

H. D. CLARK,

Dealer in

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

30/

Hides, Sheep Pelts, Furs and Tallow,

And Manufactruer and Bealer in

SADDLES, HARNESS,

Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Collars, &c.

135 KANSAS AVENUE, TOPEKA, KANSAS. TERMS, STRICTLY CASH.

Most Points to KELLY STEEL BARB WIRE the Pound. One Pound to the Rod.

Steel Wire. Steel Barb. Sharp Point.

Patented 1868, and licensed under all Patents. SUSTAINED BY THE COURTS.

Kelly wire now sold cheap as any wire made under the Patents. One dealer only wanted in each town.

Farmers Ranchmen. THORN WIRE HEDGE CO., Sole Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

Strongest.

THE CHICAGO COMBINED PATENT Flexible Harrow and Grain Cultivator.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO

THRESHERS. Traction and Plain Engines and Horse-Powers

Thresher Factory | Established

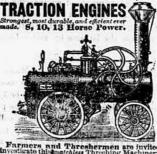


STRAM-POWER SEPARATORS and implete Steam Outfits of matchless qualities, Places Truntion Engines and Plain Engines are seen in the American market.

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Two styles of "Mounted Horse-Powers.
7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber constantly on hand, from which is built the in-

TRACTION ENGINES made. 8, 10, 13 Horse Power.



Threshermen are invited to NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO. Battle Creek, Michigan.

All Bee-Keepers



Descriptive Catalogue

Bee-Keepers Supplies sent free on application which contains many useful hints on hives, bees, etc. Extra induce-ments for early orders. Address,

F. A. SNELL, Millidgeville, Carroll Co., Ill.

IMPROVED UW =

The Best Made. Catalogue sent FREE on

30RDEN, SELLECK & CO., Gen. Agts.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingis and many other of the best medicines known are com-bined so skillfully in Parken's Gracza Toxic, as to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the

to make it the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used. It cures Dyspepcia, Rheunetism, Neuroleja, Sleepleseness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Sowala, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints.

If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic to-day, Nomatier what your symptoms may be, it will surely help you. Remember! This Toric cures drunkenness, 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 50c, 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 eco-PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.



The Standard of America. Admitted by leadingSeedsmen EVERETT & SMALL.



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three min-utes, and more ood wood or logs of any size in a day than two men can chop or saw the old way. Freezy Farmer and Laumberman needs one. O'PAGENS WASTEL Bluested clocks of one Prec. Address FARMERS MANIFACTHING CO., 278 EMBERS AND FACTURES CO.

Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc. having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 42 Chatham st., N. Y.

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Latrons of Husbandry.

NATIONAL GRANGE.—Master: J. J. Woodman, of Michigau; Secretary: Wm. M. Ireland, Washington, D. C.: Treasurer: F. M. McDowell, Wayne, N. Y. Exkcurive Committee.—Henley James, of Indiana; D. Wyatt Alken, of South Cajolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

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

son 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, Instal-lations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

Waking Up.

The grangers had a hard row to hoe for several years. Of course they were opposed by the monopolists and scalpers, and they were derided by the outsiders. The press found them an unfailing source of fun and jokes. They were denounced as agitators, as fanatical, as silly, and their efforts dispraised and pronounced as foolish. But the grangers held on their way. It was just what they had expected and they did not care. When a farmer once starts he will go to the end of his journey in spite of the greatest obstacles and discouragements. He is slow to move and considerably less prone to stop. The grangers increased in number and power. The experiment of their organization was pronounced a success. Organizations multiplied and were perfected. The grange became a power in the land-great and not to be despised. It was found that the grangers were intelligent, had talent and ability. This brought them respect, and in time passengers could now be carried for one cent respect for their cause. The public began to realize after a time that the grangers were dend that it does now. right; and monopolies began to occasion fear and apprehension. There seemed to be no limit to their greed and ambition, and their power steadily and rapidly increased. One after another the agricultural periodicals wheeled into line, and soon other fearless, independent journals arrayed themselves against the fast increasing and aggressive power of the corporations. There was no north, no south in this contest. It was the commonwealth against the monied nabobs-labor against capital. And thus it has gone on, increasing in magnitude and power, until it is engaging the attention of the whole land. If the honor of the agitation is hardly ever given to the grangers they need not care; if they gain their point it is what they contended for, not honor, and the future will do them justice.

The most conservative papers have at last become radical. Jay Gould has captured the telegraph lines, bodily and wholly, and this has worked up the press. Now they are in the same boat as the farmers. This strikes at their material interests, it touches their pocketbooks, a very tender spot with all men. But this is not all; there are better and worthier elements in the strife. We could afford to lose money but we cannot afford to lose liberty, and that is what the corporations are trying to take away. Already they can control state legislatures, they influence our national congress; how long will it be before they capture that, too? If unopposed not a great while. But I do not think that they will ever succeed in that undertaking. The people are too wide-awake, too alert. The most dangerous thing among a will be sent by return maffer one dollar. On turefree people is ease and apathy. The American people are aroused. They are as vigilant and aggressive as the monopolists. They are organized. This means much; in union there is strength. As Judge Jere Black well says, un- once in order that a register may be keptorganized militia can do but little in this conflict. Our organizations are being perfected and our success is only a question of time.-Cor. Grange Bulletin.

Consolidated Capital

The Chicago Tribune says: The power of these combinations over the government is shown by the fact that the railroad managers are filling both houses of congress, especially the senate, with their retained and pensioned attorneys. They bid defiance to the country. They are in possession and control all the highways of trade. They are practicing extortion in every direction. All they need is to defat all legislation. The so-called representatives of the people are paralyzed at Washington. Men who valiantly fight over the battles of the Revolution and the last war, stand mute in their places when it is proposed to assert the power of the government to control and regulate the commerce of the country and to protect the interests of the people. Jeff. Davis, backed by the armies of twelve states in declaring rebellion, was never so formidable an enemy to the liberties of the people, the integrity of the union, and the material welfare of the country as the men who own this telegraph and railroad combination and consolidation,

The country, at an immense cost, emancipated the African slaves, but the slavery in which these few men in Wall street hold the congress of the United States is more disgraceful and humiliating than even that of the African race. Senators are no longer elected by the states; they owe their appointments to the railroad magnates. They are selected as attorneys of corporate monopolies. So with represents tives: before the threats of railroad opposition, or under the assurance of railroad support, or even under the influence of more direct arguments, these representatives, day after day, refuse to even let a vote be taken on the very harmless bill so long presented and urged by Mr. Reagan. Is it any surprise that such an infamous transaction as this telegraph consolidation, or the rapidly maturing consolidation of the railroads, can be brazenly perpetrated when

cowardly if not corrupt congress protects these monopolies against the interference of national law and national justice?

The Anti Monopoly League lately formed in New Y ... City, have announced their "principles" as follows:

"Anti-monopoly "We advocate and will support and defend the rights of the many as against the privileges of the few.

"Corporations, the creation of the state hall be controlled by the state.

"Labor and capital-allies, not enemies ustice for both."

We like their platform and cordially endors t because it is the grange platform and principles and has been all these long years.

"It is work, plain, practical, earnest work, both here and in the subordinate grange, that will build us up and hasten the good time coming," says Worthy Master Cheek, of North Caro ia, 'a his excellent address to the State Grange at its late session. No truer or more practical words could be spoken; some granges have been very slow to find it out.

The grange offers to the farmers of the United States a means of combination, of harmony of action such as they have never before pos sessed. It offers them the means of expressing their views and wishes as a body, and of enforcing them."

It is said that if the New York Central railroad stock had never been "watered" that per mile and the road still pay the same divi-

The primary object of the grange is to bring about a union among the farmers of the republic, for it is its cardinal maxim that only in union can the agricultural class show its strength and make it felt.

Alliance Department.

We propose to keep up a special Alliance Department, in order to promote concert ef action among the organizations, and provide a medium through which the progress of the work in each county is

which the projects of the Alliances are advancing with vigor and heart in their work, or whether languishing and in an inactive state. We invive communications from all Subordinate Alliances for this department giving information on these and other noteworthy points.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.

President—W. S. Curry, Topeka. 1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co. 2d Vice President—J. T. Finley, Morehead, Labette 3d Vice President—A. A. Power, Great Bend, Bar-

ton Co.
Treasurer--Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co.
Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

FINANCE COMMITTEE,

J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, WaKeeney, Trego Co.; Thomas O, Hoss, Valley Centre,
Sedgwick Co.

How to Organize an Alliance.

It requires seven farmers to form an Alliance When that number has been seeured, decide upon a name for your Alliance, and write the Secretary of

ceipt the Alliance organization can be completed by electing officers, adopting By-Laws, etc.; according to the Constitution.

When an erganization is completed the names of its officers must be reported to the State Secretary at Each member should sign the Subordinate Alliance

Ead's Triumph.

grain were sent down the Missouri river from los of budded Peach, St. Louis to New Orleans in one tow of barges. The Republican of last Sunday records another immense shipment of grain in barges, equal to 534 car loads. This shipment comprised 231,-000 bushels of wheat and 51,000 bushels of corn, and makes over seven hundred thousand bushels of grain to the gulf in two shipments within the month. This is the fruit of the Eads system of jettying the Mississippi riverthe greatest triumph of engineering skill the world has ever seen, but to be eclipsed by his still grander scheme of transporting loaded ships across the Isthmus by rail.—Leavenworth Standard.

They still have a few dogs in Missouri. In Henry county of that state the assessment shows the actual number of dogs to be 3,254, an increase of 990 over the crop of the previous year. The St. Louis Republican, in calling attention to the fact says the sheep have decreased in the same time 793. There are 114 counties in the state. At 3,254 dogs to the county, the state would have a grand total of 370,956, and at a loss of 798 sheep to every county, the loss for the whole state would be 90,402.—Capital.

Travelers



isconvenienced in carrying Bimmons Liver Reguing Bimmons Liver Regulbreaking, are informed
that the powder Regulator will be found an unexceptionably good aperient, by pouring half of a
teacupint of ordinary
drinking water upon a
teacupint of ordinary
drinking the mixteacupint of ordinary
drinking the mix-

THE STRAY LIST

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 37, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description featled strays, the day on which they were taken under the praised value, and the name and rest the or of the Act of the County of the Kansas Fantyrs, togethes with the num of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

How to post a Stray, the fees fines and penalties

for not posting.

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

Unoreken animals can not up be taken up between the ist.

day of November and the ist day of April, except when found in the lawful enclosure of the take-up.

No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up

tray.

f at animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the mises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being ifted in writing of the fact, any other citizen and houselder may take up the same, must immediately adventue the same by posting three written notices in as many ces in the township, giving a correct description of such as.

ue. He shall also give a bonu to me own.

He of such stray.

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

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

shall be advertised in the RARRE FARRER in time saccessive numbers.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within sweive months r-ter the time of taking, a complete titleshall was in the take. '40'

ie owner of a week property in the take 'dn in the take 'dn in the take 'dn he end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justie Feace shall issue a summons to the bouseholder to appraise such stray, summons to be served by the up; said appraises, or two of them shall in all respect the and truly valuesaid stray, and make a sworn return be and truly valuesaid stray, and make a sworn return and the said stray, and the said stray, and the said stray, and the said stray and the said stray and the said stray and the said stray and the said stray.

describe and truly values as describe and truly values as describe and truly values as of the same to the Justice.

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

In all cases where the title vests in the takerup, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of, one-had of the remainder of the value of such structure of, one-had of the remainder of the value of such state before the title shall have vested in him same out of the state before the title shall have vested in him shall be guilty a unisdemeanor and shall forfat double the value of such ay and be subject to a fine of twenty dol

Strays for the week ending March 30 Chautauqua County -- C. M. Knapp, Clerk. HORSE—Taken up in Salt Creek tp March 7 1881 by D 1 mes one gray horse pony built, 15 hands high, about 1 are old, has one glass eye, valued at \$20

Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Job Tailow Sr. Glear Creeck the February 71881 one yearling helfer red and white spotted with two sites in each car, valued at \$15

Summer county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.

STEER—Taken up on the first day of March 1881 by O. J.

Backney, Wellington tp, one black Texas steer 5 years old
with unknown brands, valued at \$20

STEER—Also by the same at the same time one dun Texas steer 5 years old with unknown brands, valued at \$20

Woodson county—H. S. Trusblood, clerk. COLT—Taken up by W B Butler of Liberty up, Febeuary 7 1881 one brown mare colt one year old, star in forehead oan tall, white spot on nose, valued at \$15

Strays for the week ending March 23.

Chase county—S. A. Breese, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H F Davis, Bazzar tp Dec 21 one are 2 years old, iron gray with white stripe in face, valued

at \$20

Davis county—P. V. Trovinger, clerk.

PGNY—Taken up by Abner Elam in Smoky Hill tp Ma
1 one dark bay horse pony about 6 years old, brauded or
left hip by a long square, on left shoulder by a letter R
white spot in forchesa and saddle mark on right side, val

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

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 26 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. O. KING. C. C. KING, Jewell; Jewell Co., Kan.

SEEDS Our large Illinstructed Catalogue of everything for Farm and Garden Malling to the to All. It will pay you to send for the EMBON, MADIAR & OCC., IN BENSON, MADIAR & OCC., SEE Charles & OC., Pallinda, Par. FOR SALE.

A short time ago seven hundred car loads of of 6 best kinds. Also Plants in their season. Also a trees 2-years old, by



HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.

Rochester. N. Y. and Chicago, III 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 BEAMS.

CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY. Orders promptly filled.

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

"Good Seed brings forth abundance."

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 scell mated under our own personal supervision during the last tes years. It weighs 50 lbs. per measured bushel, and with ordinary care will yield 4610 50 bushels per acre, Samples and our Treatise on Barley Culture free by mail. J. D. SOMMERS & CO (Established 1869). Barley Dealers exclusively, 165 and 167 Washington St., Chicago: Ill.

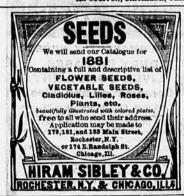
SEED CORN.

Normandy Giant White and Mammoth Yellow King.

Your attention is called to this one corn, as it is decidedly the finest and most productive known. It was first imported from Normandy, France, and has now been tested in the United States smidelently to prove its adaptability and wonderful productiveness. It is a very large, long grain. Pearl white, and gold color; very small cob, stands drought remarkably, and has produced the stands of the stands are coloristically and the produced finest corn shown at the St. Jouis State Fait, 1879, and received First and Second premiums at Shawueetown, Ill. Manly of the ears measure is inches long, and from two to four ears on a stalk. Our seed of this corn was received from Sweetwater. Tenn., by our father in 1878, and has been cultivated by him in the Great Miami Bottoms, and proved tabe the finest ever grown. And farmer sending for our corn, and is not satisfeed, who more will be refunded.

Price; 10 cents package; 60 cents pound; two pounds, \$1

cents. ceipt of 6 cents in stamps. T. M. HAYES & CO., 126 Court st., Cincinnati, Ohio.



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GEO. ACHELIS, West Chester, Pa.

ARTICHOKES FOR SALE.

RUSSIAN WHITE.
Bestin cultivation. 100 bushcls an acre. Eust-proof and
hardy. 11b., mail, postpaid,
60c.;81b., mail, postpaid, \$1.05.
K bush. by freight or express, ach, extra. D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Root Grafts.

BLISS' AMERICAN WONDER PEA BLISS'S AMERICAN WONDER

Extra Early, Very Dwarf (8 to 10 Inches), Requires no Bushing, Exquisite Flavor.





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SEED POTATOES OF EDWIN TAYLOR.

most extensive POTATO PLANTER west of laniscippi. Crop for 1880, (nearly) 20,000 Seashels.

Send for free catalogue and price list containing full decriptions of the LEADING VARIETIES, together with Valuable Hints and Suggestions respecting Potate Culture, Construction in the decrease.

Address,

EDWIN TAYLOR, Potate Specialist.

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Concord Grape Vines. Hedge Plants, Grege Raspherry, and a general Rursery Stock. Descriptive Catalogue and Price

KELSEY & CO.,

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SEED Sweet Potatoes.

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

J.C.VAUGHAN GARDENERS TOOLS TOOLS CHICAGO GOTAN LOS

Buy Tried, True and Worthy.

Of Strawberries, Charles Downing, Crescent Scedling, 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., \$800 per 100.

E. J. HOLMAN, Leavenworth, Kas.

SEEDSI Fresh and the Bost.

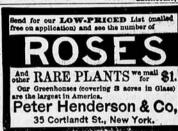


Forest TREE SEEDS.

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



New (Crop Osage Orange Seed.



No More Hog Cholera,

No More Trichina!

No Nore Restrictions on American Pork,

If farmers will raise more root food. There is no root crop or hog food that can be raised cheaper than ARTICHOKES, and no better food for the hog, they contain a great amount of starch which keeps the hog healthy, makes bone and muscle; will throw off nog neathy, makes none and muscle; wan shrow on disease and every farmer should have a patch of them. Good for Horses and Cattle; make cows give great flow of milk. (See page 25 of our catalogue). We quote while present stock lasts:

Jerusalem Artichokes,

Per Barrel, \$8 00, package included; Single Bushel, \$1.25, package included.

1f you want the genuine Jerusalem Artichoke buy of us. This variety is preferred because it can be eradi-

Sweet Potatoes Yellow Nansemend, Red Nansemond, Bermuda, and

Bahama, (or Sou. Queen.) \$3 00 per barrel, package included; \$1 25 per bushel, package included. Jersey Yellow, Brazillian and Black Spanish, \$3 25 per barrel, \$1 50 per bushel, package included,

Potatoes. Irish

New York Early Rose, Peach Blows, Neshannocks, and Peerless \$3 75 per barrel, \$1 40 per bushel, pack-age included. Burbanks, Bliss' Triumph, Snew Flake, Extra Early Vermont, and Late Rose, \$4 75 per barrel, \$1 75 per bushel, package included. Early Ohio, \$5 50 per barrel, \$2 25 per bushel, package

OSACE ORANGE.

to 10 bushel, \$5 00 per bushel; 10 bushels or over, M 75 per bushel, sacks included. Send money with orders. We also offer large stocks of German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarian, Clo-

or German anice, Comman anice, aungarian, Cass-vers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Tep, Orchard Grass, Barly Amber and Orange Cane Seed, Egyptian Rice Cors., Onion Sets, Onion Seed, etc. TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, AGRICULTURAL HOUSE, Kansas City, Mo.

Send for prices of goods in our

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