

# THE KANSAS FARMER

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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

### Correspondence.

#### Timber Raising.

As there is being considerable interest manifested by your correspondents in various parts on the subject of raising timber, I thought I would give some of my experience on that subject. Moving to Kansas in the spring of 1858 from Ohio, where timber was plentiful, I was very much impressed on reaching Kansas to see so little timber, and like many others coming here from a timber country, thought it a great drawback to the country. So I thought to make amends by planting an artificial grove. Hence I selected a part of my farm just south of where I intended to plant my orchard, and had it broken up. But what should I plant? came up for consideration. Having had twenty acres of sod turned over and planted to corn the first year, I noticed that there were quite a number of cottonwoods come up among my corn. I thought, therefore, to take them up and transplant them in my intended grove. The next spring I did so. I also gathered black walnuts in the fall, and slightly buried them to remain all winter, and the next spring I planted land intended for a grove in corn. I had a child drop in every alternate hill and in each alternate row a nut, planting now and then a cottonwood. The nuts came up nicely, the cottonwoods also grew finely. I continued to cultivate my grove, planting corn for three or four years among my little trees, and all did well. I also from time to time kept planting out trees of various kinds, filling up vacancies. My grove now is quite a little forest. The walnuts and burr oaks have been bearing nuts for many years, and my pigs now seem to enjoy themselves hugely and have been doing finely on the nuts, and have been all winter busy cracking them. My cottonwoods, since the grasshopper raid of 1876, have many of them died, but they make fine stovewood. Have been cutting stovewood the past winter, and think I will have twenty wagon loads from what is dead, dying and going to waste, and still I hardly miss what is being cut away in my little grove of five acres. I also planted a grove of the red cedar north of my dwelling, which now serves as a fine windbreak, besides being an ornament to my farm, so everybody says. Some fifteen years ago I also planted a little grove northeast of my dwelling in soft maple. They have done finely, and grown very fast. Some of them are now 12 to 18 inches in diameter. I thought to test their sugar qualities this spring, and when I thought the weather warm enough for the sap to flow, I tapped twenty of my little trees and have made five or six gallons of excellent syrup, and a little sugar to test its granulating qualities. I am well satisfied with my experience in tree raising in Kansas, and think any one can have a fine grove at very little expense or trouble. I would recommend for planting, black walnut, bur oak, soft maple, elm and red cedar.

J. W. WILLIAMS.  
Cope, Jackson Co., Kan.

#### Perseverance Wins.

MR. EDITOR: The writer enjoyed a treat the other day, taking a walk with a successful farmer to look at his beautiful home, and listen to his story of Kansas pioneering. I am sure some of our new settlers could hear his story they would take heart and toil on, in hope of the better day coming. I refer to Mr. C. A. Thresher, of Linn creek, in this county. He came to Topeka about as soon as there was any Topeka to come to. In 1857 preempted a quarter section, and has held on to it through thick and thin, as the saying is. He borrowed the money to pay for the land, and worked with his own hands to pay the borrowed money. Has never mortgaged the land for money, and says he never will. When he had paid the purchase money and gone to backing on his land, he had an outfit of \$12 in money and a gun. I have forgotten what he said he did with the gun, but he would have more use for one than than now. With the twelve dollars he bought a cow, and the next fall worked out for two yearling steers, which constituted his team and did all his plowing. He managed to get a two-wheeled cart, which was his substitute for a wagon. By the way, Mr. Editor, that makes me think of a thing I heard in my boyhood of the conversations of old Connecticut people on

caris versus wagons. It amounted to this, that when wagons were introduced into Connecticut the farmers made all sorts of fun of them, saying that no man could turn one of them around in a field of less than ten acres. Mr. Thresher was from New England, and that accounts for his resorting to the cart and steers.

After a while he traded the steers (or oxen by this time) for a horse, bought another horse on time, earned the money to buy a harness, and while gone to get the harness, both horses were stolen. Mr. Editor, if swearing would do at all, would not that be a case of justifiable profanity? If ever Mrs. Partington's lamentation would be sensible, it would be here. She said she was sorry swearing was wrong, it sounded so good. But Mr. T. is not the swearing kind; he worked on, but this was only the beginning of sorrows. Then came the drouth of 1860, then the late unpleasantness on squatter sovereignty, then grasshoppers, then—but but why enumerate? He bravely held on, and now a beautiful home, a fine barn, large orchard—no debts and no regrets.

Brother of the frontier of to-day, take courage from this example. Hold on to your farm. Hope on, hope ever. Don't throw this paper down and say it is easier to give good advice than to follow it. You know the counsel is good, the example is worthy of your thought, and inspiration responds, "He that will not plow by reason of the cold shall beg in harvest and have nothing."

J. W. CLOCK.  
Tecumseh, April 1, 1881.

editor so decidedly favors, showing, as we think, good judgment by giving deference to the opinions and convictions of the ablest and best men and women of our land. I am afraid our correspondent is one of the weak brothers in the temperance cause. He reminds us of certain church members a few years since who refused to sign the Murphy pledge, but insisted they were all right on temperance. By strict inquiry we found they kept "the now forbidden stuff," among their family remedies, and used it for their stomach sake, and their often infirmities, which was from one to three or more times per day. This correspondent need not do violence to his conscience or the law, by purchasing wine for the sacrament. None should be used in the Eucharist that intoxicates according to the interpretation of the scripture by our ablest translators. This is a trial year for Kansas with money, and we hope Kansas will come out ahead.

C. ATHERTON.

White City, Morris Co., Kas., Mar. 28.

#### How to Grow an Orchard in Kansas.

What I shall say on this subject I have learned from actual experience in Southern Kansas, by experience I do not think it is necessary to have your land in a thorough state of cultivation before planting your trees. They will grow equally as well on new land as they will on "old" land, if they are well mulched with new manure. The most important thing in set-

ting out an orchard, I think, is the distance they are planted apart. Do not plant too far apart. One rod is plenty far enough to plant apple and peach. I know that many will oppose such close planting. They will say, "they will be interlocked in a few years." "Two rods is plenty close enough, my father, or Uncle John had an orchard back 'yander' in Indiana that was two rods apart, and the limbs were all locked together." Yes, but you must take into consideration that Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and other eastern states, are timber countries, that they are not subject to such sweeping winds as Kansas is, and that during the growing season when the trees are full of sap, if they are planted close they will form a protection to each other in a very short time, which will in a great measure prevent the swaying, which the southwinds will cause if not protected. Another argument in favor of close planting is that they will shade the ground much sooner than if planted far apart. I have observed that if you can get the body of a tree in the shade there is no danger of boars. It is always where the tree is exposed to the sun that the borers work. That is an argument in favor of heading your trees close to the ground; one or two feet is high enough to head them. I find that the borers are the greatest drawback in the way of raising an orchard in Kansas. So that anything that will have a tendency to prevent them is of the greatest importance in growing an orchard. Some recommend to plant corn, others beans and potatoes in the orchard. I think if you will cultivate thoroughly, or what is better mulch well, it is better not to plant any crop in your orchard. But by all means have a good wind break on the south of your orchard.

About varieties I would recommend the

#### About Poland-Chinas.

I see by the FARMER of last week Mr. Chase says "the hog does not exist in the west to-day to which the name Poland-China was given in 1872."

I think Mr. Chase is mistaken. We have upon our farm six sows bred by the "D. M. Magie Co.," five of which are of the exact type of the Poland-China as bred by Magie in '70 or '72, narrow tapering nose, ears drooping and a little large, shoulders heavy and sides deep, back not broad, hams heavy, light color, coarse heavy bone, large tail, large size, and weighing when fat from 550 to 750 lbs. Another thing that struck me as being very singular was his speaking of Moore, of Canton, Ill., as using the Berkshire cross on the Poland-China. When last summer Mr. Hallowell, of Durham Park (another Berkshire man and of course authority on Poland-China swine) said he believed all the large Poland-China breeders with the exception of A. C. Moore had used a cross

Missouri Pippin, the tree is hardy, grows fast and bears younger than any other kind that I am acquainted with. As to the fruit, it is good enough and will keep well until May. I gathered over a bushel of Missouri Pippins to the tree last fall from trees that were planted in 1874. The Winsap is next best; bears young keeps well, is a hardy tree and grows fast. But is not equal to the Missouri Pippin in any respect.

J. BERGER.

Mulvane, Sedgwick Co., Kas.

August rains, considerable having been lost in that way during the past years. These we think are sufficient reasons in favor of late sowing.

A larger breadth than usual will be planted to sorghum cane this year, principally of the Amber variety. Some talk of organizing a stock company for manufacturing syrup and sugar.

W.  
Corvallis, Smith Co., Kas., April 5.

The point our correspondent makes as to time of sowing millet is a good one. If sown early the weeds are likely to spring up and outgrow it, when if the ground is allowed to lie without plowing until late, the weed seeds grow and are then turned under leaving the millet comparatively clean seed-bed; the weather being warm it makes a quick, vigorous growth especially if there are frequent showers.

#### Some Information from Mr. VanHorn.

I have been a reader of the FARMER since '77 and feel that I cannot do without it as I find so many things in it that I want to know, and have some particular use for, I think I get my money back many times over in the year. And I very much like the page of reports from the farmers themselves, and think that we all should throw in our mite, and seeing a good deal said about sheep I thought I would tell you how they have done for me here. I have always kept sheep at home in Canada, and did not like to be without them here, but could not find any to buy as there was none in the neighborhood, but in the summer of '79 I found a flock of 20 very poor grade Merino ewes that I bought for 40 dollars and brought them home fed and cared for them, and in the fall of '80 I had sold \$25 worth of wool, \$23 in mutton and pelts and had 25 ewes and a buck left, after losing one, and now I will leave this for any one to figure up to see where the balance belongs on, the Cr or Dr side of the page. The water has been scarce here but stock has done well with very few losses. Wheat looking very well, corn all gathered and plows starting briskly, fruit prospect quite favorable excepting peaches which are doubtful.

A GOOD COW.

In March 1877 I purchased a grade Short-horn heifer on the Independence market which had just dropped her first calf being then about 2 years old; she has since dropped 4 more calves and has given milk 41 months in the 4 years, having been dry but 11 weeks since the first calf in March '77, and in the year 1880 she had 2 calves, one in January and another the last of November, her second calf is now a good cow and I sell her steer calves at \$10 each in the fall. All who can better this are requested to speak

A. L. VANHORN.

Liberty, Mont. Co., Kas.

#### An Illinois Letter.

Having read the reports from correspondents of the FARMER, for the past year with much pleasure, and thinking that some of the readers of the FARMER might like to hear from Illinois I write you a few notes.

The roads are almost impassable owing to the snow drifts and it will be some days before they can be traveled. In fact, it has been over a month since we have had roads that we could haul loads on, and twice the railroad has been blockaded so we received no mail from the east for five days at a time.

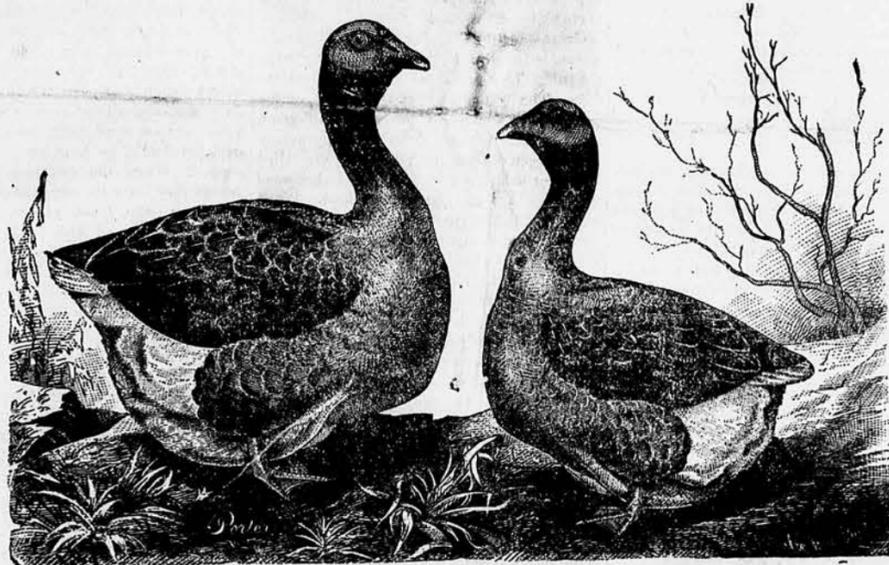
This has been the longest winter here, with extreme cold weather of any since the winter of 1856 and '57. That spring we commenced sowing wheat April 20th, and the prospect now is that this spring will be still later.

Hay and all kinds of rough feed are getting scarce; hay being worth about \$15 per ton and straw about all used up; corn worth 30 to 33 cents; oats, 20 to 30 cents; potatoes, 60 to 75 cents; apples, 50 cents; butter, 20 to 25 cents; eggs, 20 cents.

Your correspondent, F. D. Coburn has struck the keynote on the dog question, viz. "kill the dogs."

All honor to Kansas for the noble stand taken on the liquor question and her brave Governor in particular. Hoping to make that state my home before many months, I will endeavor to let the FARMER know of my whereabouts. In the meantime success to the FARMER which should be taken by every farmer in Kansas.

J. O. A. BENNETT.  
Morrisen, Whiteside Co., Ill., March 29.



TOULOUSE GEESSE—BRED AND OWNED BY JENNY L. HAYWARD, HANCOCK, N. H.

#### Toulouse Geese.

Of this well known breed of geese we present our readers a very lifelike engraving. The cut is, indeed, unique, and represents a pair owned by Mrs. Hayward, of Hancock, N. H., which have been exhibited at twelve different shows, taking first premium each time. Mrs. Hayward's birds are very large, weighing fifty pounds to the pair when full grown, and she has goslings that weighed forty pounds to the pair when they were six months old. The Toulouse are a hardy breed, thriving well with only water enough to drink.

#### In Favor of Temperance and Deep Plowing.

Weather warm and favorable for those who are short of feed, and most all farmers are. Stock generally looks well. All the wheat I have examined seems to be in good condition, and will no doubt make a good crop. Farmers are hopeful, and begin their spring work with much zeal.

We have been interested in the articles on deep or shallow plowing for corn. As yet, no decision has been given by our able editor of the "Old Reliable," as to which accords with philosophy and science of agriculture. Or will each have to decide this by actual trial?

Our deacon correspondent from the northeast corner of the state, seems very persevering in his efforts to discover some defect or injustice in the prohibitory law, which the

of the Berkshire. "When doctors disagree," etc. It is strange that just as soon as a hog gets white points he must be a Berkshire. Any breeder of swine knows that the points or tips are the last place for the white to leave the hog or any other animal as to that.

The color of the Berkshires was in 1840, history says, a reddish or sandy, with black spots. Where did he get his black with white points? If the Berkshire has transmitted color, style and form to the Poland-Chinas, why did he not also transmit his "ever on the git," never satisfied temperament? It is a fact that he never has, for which the Poland's friends, and their name is legion, are truly grateful.

A. N. MILLER.  
Junction City, Kans., April 4.

**A Model Letter.**

Farmers are busy sowing wheat; seed is scarce; some are plowing for corn and others are gathering last year's crop. An unusually large breadth of corn will be planted this season. Great many in favor of listing, which seems to work well here, and saves time. Winter wheat mostly in good condition, some dead; drilled looking best. Rye all right, very little sown owing to scarcity of seed last fall; it is used here mostly for chop feed and pasture.

Hogs looking well; sold off very close, present prices: \$4 to \$4.25 per cwt; fat cattle \$3 to \$3.50; corn, 12 to 20c; hay—prairie, \$3, millet, \$2.50 per ton.

I do not agree with a correspondent in a late issue of the FARMER, with regard to time of sowing millet; we mostly sow here about June 1st as it does better than early sown and does not have to be cut in as busy a time; when sown early it will end cutting during harvest, later it escapes being in stack during July and

The Farm and Stock.

Flax Raising.

I noticed an enquiry in the old reliable as to raising flax and having raised a number of crops, concluded to speak, hoping to benefit the enquirer. I prefer to have ground spring plowed, well pulverized and surface level before sowing the seed; hoping to have seed covered of a more uniform depth, sow the seed broad cast at a rate of 2 1/2 to 3 pecks per acre. Some say cover with harrow, others prefer brushing in; some prefer running a roller over it after sowing and then let it go; some sow just before a rain and let the rain beat it in. I have tried all these modes with good results. But here in Kansas, I advise covering with the harrow as the wind will then not uncover the seed like it will if rolled in. Seed, I think should not be sown until danger of freezing is past, say last of April or first of May. When one half of the seed bowls have been turned brown then cut as you prefer; some cut with self rake reaper and set up gavels, and as soon as dry put in barns or ricks. Some cut with dropper machine; two hands can set the gavels out of the road. I have sometimes cut with cradle letting it lay in swath until cured, then in the morning whilst damp take a four-tined fork rake it up and set in gavels as much as you want to put in barn, stack, or thresh per day. If some should have rain on it I prefer it be in swath rather than gavel as it will dry sooner and with less damage from the rain.

A good tramping floor can be made upon smooth sod by covering it with hay and burning off the grass, then set a post in center of floor, have a hole bored in top of post and put a short pole on top of post with an iron bolt through it, reaching into the hole in top of post on which it turns, as a lead pole; to this tie a span of horses and to them a second span, so one span follows the other on the flooring, put down a circular flooring of flax 12 or 15 inches deep start your teams to tramping; one hand can turn the flooring until clean, when done have a lariat rope near by, take teams off fasten to it and shake off the straw. Haul one flooring at a load; one hand can haul fast enough for this kind of a threshing machine; have a rail pen one side of floor and pen the seed in in chaff, cracks are easy stopped with straw, cover pen with the straw which is good roofing material. This way I have threshed many an acre of flax and buckwheat. This arrangement is a kind of substitute instead of a barn, but in stormy weather a barn is preferable. The flax chaff is excellent feed for stock and they eat considerable of the straw when properly saved. You should have the post long enough so that the lead pole passes above your head.

A barn is my favorite and tramping is my favorite mode of threshing both flax and buckwheat, it being the cheapest when understood. D. DORAN.

Fenwick, Republic Co., Kas.

Beet Root Sugar Raising in the West.

I would like to call the attention of the readers of your paper, to the importance of the beet root interest to the farmers of the west. Whilst there is much effort to make sugar from the Chinese and other kinds of Sorghum canes, yet these are all problems to be solved in the future; whereas, the manufacture of sugar from this beet is an established fact, as over one third of the sugar made in the world is the production of beets. The estimated crop of beet root sugar made in Europe last year was 1,375,000; Germany alone produced 410,000 tons. Now if they have made a success of this industry in Europe, why can't we make it succeed here? The failure of a French Company in Illinois some years since has deterred many from engaging in it. But the loss of the President, the first steamship that attempted to cross the Atlantic; or the two first attempts to lay the Atlantic telegraph proving failures did not deter all future efforts; if they had how much the world would have lost.

No country can excel the west in producing the sugar beet. The sugar can be made for not to exceed 5 cents per pound, and with the aid of improved machinery and Yankee enterprise this will be reduced to at least 3 cents. All the residue after extracting the sugar from the beet makes the finest material for feeding and fattening stock, so much so, that in all sections where beet root sugar manufacturers have been established real estate has quadrupled in value. The sugar beet is the best food ever fed to milk cows to produce rich milk.

Write up this sugar interest; there is millions in it to the western farmer. Yours for progress and improvement, SAMUEL SINNETT.

Pruning Trees.

I noticed last summer and the summer before that cottonwoods which had been trimmed up high, say four to eight feet, did not thrive as well as those headed near the ground, and many such high pruned trees died outright during the dry hot season.

A neighbor has a row of cottonwoods, a part of which were trimmed in the spring of 1879 and 1880 for cuttings just as the buds were starting. The rest of the trees were not pruned, otherwise the treatment was similar and no perceptible difference in soil, yet the pruned trees made but a moderate growth in 1879 and scarcely any in 1880, while the trees not pruned made fair growth both years, and are to day 2 to 4 times higher than those that were pruned. I have noticed similar effects on cottonwoods

and other forest trees all over this section of the state, more noticeable, however, on the high and dry lands. I also noticed that all varieties of fruit trees make a greater weight in wood when trimmed to low heads than when pruned high.

It seems that nature demands low heads to shade the trunk and ground from the hot rays of the sun, and the lower the branches, and the more of them, the healthier and better will be the trees. When the trees have no more need of them, they will die. All trees naturally grow low and bushy in this region, and we cannot change nature's ways very much without injury to the trees. B. P. HANAN. Langdon, Reno Co., Kas.

Sedgwick County's Live Stock—Jersey's.

The most casual observer has not failed to note the marked improvement of live stock of all descriptions in this county. The change for the better even within the past two or three years has been wonderful. Three years ago the majority of farmers' teams seen upon our streets were of mangy, mongrel makeup—mule, Indian pony, mustang and crowbate. Now, out of from three to five hundred farmer teams to be seen on our streets in the course of a day, not over a dozen will be really poor, while great majority will be found sleek, fat, well kept and spirited. The next marked improvement is in the hogs. For two years now Berkshires and Poland Chinas of a high grade have taken the lead, and from runty grunters our market in the line of hogs ranks with the best in the west, and far ahead of the hogs found upon the markets of country towns in the eastern states. The improvement in cattle is hardly less noticeable. Following these lines come the sheep and fowls. Much is due the herd law for this state of affairs. With the herd law it pays only to keep the best. Did the cattle and hogs of this country wander around at large there is little doubt of their deterioration.

We were led to these remarks from the fact that H. C. Mann left for Lawrence yesterday to purchase the last three head of cows belonging to E. A. Smith's famous herd of Jersey's. The cows that Mr. Mann has gone for are of pure imported stock, and are known to all the state fairs of the west; and while he pays a large price for them, he is getting something whose strain and blood are indisputably pure. There were cows in the Smith herd that give milk which in richness and butter producing qualities was little short of the richest cream. The ultimate value of such stock to a county settled by such enterprising and appreciative men as are the farmers of Sedgwick county, can hardly be estimated. We sincerely hope Mr. Mann may get his valuable beauties through in safety.—Wichita Eagle.

Breeding Swine.

The careless way in which swine are bred entails upon them enfeebled constitutions, proneness to disease, inability to make the best use of their feed, grow rapidly, and make hard, firm flesh, with little oil.

Close attention to breeding and to health will quickly develop in this plastic race an astonishing aptitude to take on fat, rapid change of form, approaching nearer and nearer what ever may be taken as a standard, and a soundness of constitution which is increasingly hereditary. In the first place we do not pay attention enough to the breed. We should get the best breed we can find, and then be particular how we breed. The object is to get a hog that will make the greatest weight on a given amount of food, in a given time with the least oil. As the hog is the only animal that is bred for flesh alone, it should be so fattened that it will pay to raise and fatten them for breeding animals. We should select those approaching nearest our ideal of a perfect hog and avoid in-and-in breeding. In crossing we should be careful to correct defects in one, by selecting for its mate another good in those particular points in which the former fails, and always keep over breeders after they have been tested and found to be what we want as long as they will breed. And always keep them in good order, as flesh will become in a natural condition after a few generations if they are not allowed to run down.

We are informed by quite a number of horticulturists that the peach buds are so badly injured as to blast all hopes of much of a crop of that delicious fruit. All small fruit is reported in good condition, and a fine crop is expected. Apples are in good condition and promise a good crop, though this is the off year.—Lawrence Spirit.

Poultry.

Why the Eggs Don't Hatch.

Yes, why they frequently fail to hatch has puzzled our breeders frequently, and the trouble arises from a multitude of causes, some of which we will call attention to, so breeders can investigate the matter themselves.

One great cause of infertile eggs rests with the male bird, owing to a want of stamina or to exposure, or to overfeeding. It may, also, be constitutional, for we have seen birds which gave every evidence of power, strength and health, which proved useless in the breeding pens, the trouble being inherited in an intensified degree. This is a thought which is seldom thought of. Too many hens to a cock often produces the same undesirable results,

while overfeeding both the cocks and the hens produces consequent sluggishness and inability to produce fertile eggs.

Really good and fertile eggs may be injured by a sudden jar, by being chilled or overheated, or by being handled too much and too roughly. If a good hatch is desired, none but the freshest eggs should be selected, and these from stock known to possess the requisite amount of stamina, while they should be handled just as little as possible and as carefully as can be done.

Even after the eggs have been set, they are still liable to injury in many ways, and the adage "don't count your chickens before they are hatched," is a very trite one. The hen may be a very restless one, and may take a fancy to leave her nest at the most critical time, leaving the eggs to chill, and thus destroy the young birds; or she may be clumsy, as many of the Asiatics are, and, in tumbling in and out of the nest destroy a few of the eggs, the contents of which coat over and render worthless the remainder. Two hens may seek to share the honors of one nest, to the neglect, perhaps, for only a single day, of the other nest, and a nest of choice eggs may be lost in this way.

Owing to being set in a very dry place, with a dry nest of straw or other material raised up so as to constantly become still drier, aided by the heat of the hen, many of the young chicks are unable to leave the shell, the surrounding skin (of the egg) becomes harsh and dry, adhering to the young chick and effectually imprisoning it until it smothered to death. By making the nests on the ground, or using a fresh sod in the bottom of the nesting box, as well as by sprinkling the eggs with tepid water, two or three times during the process of incubation generally remedies this evil.—Poultry Monthly

The Management of Geese.

It is seldom that a goose lays till after a year old; and I mention this because beginners are sometimes needlessly alarmed about the fecundity of their stock, from having purchased goslings and found no produce from them the first year. The eggs of the Embden geese are white in color, very large and rough in the shell, which is extremely thick. It is customary here to set the eggs under large Cochins or Dorking hens, which can well cover and take care of three or four of them; and it is very rarely regular goose-breeders allow the geese themselves to sit. A turkey-hen always makes a capital mother. The eggs should be well and regularly sprinkled with lukewarm water, to prevent the shell from becoming so hard as to check the egress of the young.

Geese sometimes lay two sittings of eggs in a season, but that is decidedly an exception to the rule. The period of incubation is thirty days. The young are easily reared on the same food as ducklings, but they want green food as well, for which I strongly recommend young green onions, as also what are called clivers or burrs, pulled from the hedgerows of which goslings are particularly fond. When once fully fledged the goslings will thrive with no other food than they can find, grazing the fields or orchards till November, when the keep gets short. If they are then shut up for a few weeks, and fed on meal and some oats, they will quickly fatten to great weight, and come in excellently for Christmas.

Another source of profit derived from geese is the soft down on the breasts, which is sold at a good price. In many places where numbers of geese are kept, the down is plucked from the living birds at various seasons of the year; but this practice, though profitable, must give a great deal of pain to the goose, and should be strongly condemned. A large extent of water is not at all necessary for geese, they can do very well with one large tub to bathe themselves in, but of course to look well the pure white Embden goose requires a large pond or brook.

Horticulture.

Timber Planting.

The reckless destruction of forests is beginning to seriously affect our climate. Our springs are failing, our streams are becoming more and more capricious, our winds are more destructive, droughts are more frequent, more severe, more protracted, and our rainfall is far less equable. To make timber plentiful and to render our climate more genial, we must reclothe all rugged, broken land and rocky crests, in fact, every acre that is not cultivated, or is cultivated at a loss, with valuable forest trees.

First—All ravines and steep hill-sides, all land too rocky to be thoroughly cleaned of stone and plowed, should be devoted to trees.

Second—Protecting belts of timber should be planted wherever buildings, orchards, gardens, etc., are exposed to cold sweeping winds.

Third—The banks of streams, ponds, open ditches, etc., should be so planted with trees that they will be protected from abrasion by floods and rapid currents.

Fourth—All public roads should be belted by graceful, stately trees.

We should preserve, improve, and extend our existing forests by keeping up a constant succession of young growing trees of the best varieties. To do this, it is necessary:

First—To allow no stock to run in woodlots for purpose of forage. This should be a rule inflexible and relentless.

Second—Young growth in forests should be

thinned moderately and judiciously. Worthless varieties should be cut out, and the valuable sorts should be trimmed up so that they will grow tall, forming trunk rather than branches.

Third—Timber should be cut with intelligent reference to future growth. Valuable trees that you wish to propagate should be cut in spring. Those that you wish to exterminate should be cut in August.—Prof. Lazenby, Cornell University.

Treatment of Unfruitful Trees.

B. Benjamin, New York, writes: "In reply to the query of J. D. Lansing, Iowa, concerning large and thrifty apple trees that bear no fruit, I will say that barrenness in fruit trees is frequently owing to a luxuriant wood growth. Strong, wood growth is, I fancy, the secret of this correspondent's fruitless orchard. Any expedient that will tend to reduce this vigor of growth will induce the production of fruit buds. There are a number of plans for bringing trees into bearing, which continue to form leaf and twig growth after their bearing age has arrived. A common way to do this is seeding the orchard to grass, which will check the growth of the trees and often induce them to bear fruit. Summer pruning has a tendency to weaken the growth of a tree, and therefore practised to promote fruitfulness. The more the sap is obstructed in its circulation the more likely it will be to produce fruit buds. On this principle many girdle the branches, i. e., take away a ring of bark an inch or two wide about the time the new wood is forming. This last is not to be recommended to other than experts in such matters, as the operation requires to be done with care or the life of the tree is endangered. Root pruning is another expedient for promoting fruitfulness. For thrifty trees in rich soil that fail to produce fruit, I should see the soil down to grass, avoid the use of any sort of manures and during the summer cut back with a sharp pocket-knife the young shoots."

The Tent Caterpillar.

The only way to rid orchards and groves of the tent caterpillar, is to go over the trees carefully any time after the fall of the leaves in autumn and search for and destroy their nests of eggs, which will be found surrounding small twigs, in almost black bands three-fourths of an inch wide, with a varnished or waxy surface. These can be speedily nipped off with the pruning shears, twigs and all, and burnt, or thrown some place where the young caterpillars cannot reach the trees when they hatch. They can also be easily gathered and destroyed, as the trees are leaving out in the spring, at which time they have span a small white web that shows conspicuously on the trees. As the young caterpillars grow their webs grow longer and are more easily seen, and their destruction should be kept up until all are destroyed. When the caterpillars reach their growth they leave the nest and scatter widely and spin a large, loose, yellow, coarse, silken cocoon interspersed with a fine yellow dust usually near the ground, change to a pupa, and in a short time come out as a strong flying, reddish-brown moth, then copulate, and the females deposit their eggs. So far as we have observed, Kansas is terribly scourged by the tent caterpillar. Its favorite food among the wild trees, are the plum, the black cherry, and the crab, and where these trees are common they breed in great quantities on them, undisturbed; therefore as the moths are strong flyers they reach the orchards from every quarter, and the warfare on them has to be kept up continuously.—Prairie Farmer.

Apiary.

Bees in Box Hives.

If you are not fully satisfied that they have plenty of honey better make some syrup out of a coffee sugar, fill a glass tumbler, jelly glass, or any glass vessel, as by having glass you can see when it needs replenishing. Now take an inch or inch and a half auger, bore one or two holes in the top of the hive. Now after filling, place a piece of muslin over each glass and tie a string around so as to retain it and invert a glass of syrup over each hole. Throw old carpet, coffee sacking, or anything over the top if not protected. When the glasses are empty and need refilling, I found it good practice to take a stiff bit of writing paper or better yet paste board, just raise the edge of the glass and push this over the hole, when you can remove the glass without allowing a bee to escape, and in replacing, place the inverted glass on the paper and then withdraw the paper and its all done. Feeding should be commenced by March 20th, or April 1st, and should be kept up until the weather gets permanently warm when they will be in good condition for transferring, and for this work if you have never been present and assisted, I would advise that you get some practical beekeeper to do the work for you, and notwithstanding you may think 75c to \$1 or even more for hire a little steep, yet you certainly will never regret the amount after all is nicely fixed up and you have had a practical insight and received instructions for a good part of the season's proceedings. After your bees are nicely at work in their new home, it is quite likely you will take much greater interest as they are more accessible, and with a good manual or journal in a short time you will have advanced from old fogy box hives and superstitious hive men.—Dr. Peacher in Indiana Farmer.

BOOKS FOR FARMERS

FOR SALE BY

T. J. KELLAM & CO.,

183 Kansas Avenue,

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

Table listing various books for sale, including titles like 'Allen's (R. L. & L. F.) New Am. Farm Book', 'The Tent Caterpillar', 'Apiary', and 'Bees in Box Hives', with prices listed next to each.

The readers of the FARMER wishing agricultural books are assured that the firm of T. J. Kellam & Co., of Topoka, Kansas, who will furnish any of the above works are thoroughly reliable and responsible and orders sent them will be promptly attended to. KANSAS FARMER CO.

Grange and Alliance.

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

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE. President.—W. S. Curry, Topeka. 1st Vice President.—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. Treasurer.—Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co. Secretary.—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order, Notices of No. Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

The Fourth Degree Question.

The last National Grange, like several of its predecessors, had to meet and decide the question of admitting all fourth degree members to be elected as delegates to State and National Granges, thus virtually ousting every Master, or at the best, making him but a lame competitor for the place.

The truth is, that the eager, restless desire to make fourth degree members eligible to such positions is a tacit admission of intentional blundering on the part of every Grange desiring the change. Had they fairly considered the Master's office, with its trying duties and varied responsibilities, no man or woman would ever be placed in it unequal to the task, or unfit to represent it properly and intelligently on the floor of the higher bodies.

As it stands, if a bad choice is made in the Master it may be rectified at the next election. And the claim that they have better men to represent them is a confession that they really know little of the Order.

A live Grange will rarely fail to have a live leader for Master; one who is fertile in expedients to make the meetings profitable and interesting. He will see that each officer and member does his duty, and that there are no drones.

The strength of the Order lies in the Subordinate Grange, and not in the higher bodies. It consists in men who steadfastly believe in its principles and who seek to put them in practice, fully realizing that by so doing, their mental, moral, social, and financial condition will be improved.

Our "Declaration of Purposes" wisely says: "The office should seek the man and not he the office." Yet we would not imperil the harmony and usefulness of the Grange by adding another bone of contention to that which now too unfortunately exists so often in the choice of Master, that of delegate.

This thirst to travel is seen in the impoverished treasuries of all Grange bodies who pay out of a common fund their members. It is seen in the paucity of attendance where weak Granges are to be represented on account of their inability to pay their representative.

This disposition to create new officers for the sake of the emoluments, or the honor, is the curse of National and State Governments. Let us keep it out of the Order. We are just clear of a set who wanted to make it a stepping-stone to political office, and now let us keep them out. State and National Granges are too precious to be used as their gathering places.

We all know how responsibility is dodged in affairs of state. Ignorance and corruption infest high places. The safest man to trust is he who does his duty best. And the earnest, ardent, zealous Patron who has been placed in the Master's chair from these reasons, and has training in the modes and methods of parliamentary bodies, will be found, in the majority of cases, the best representative. Hence, let well enough alone.—Cor. Grange Bulletin.

How much have the ties of this Order done to harmonize and unify the people of the various sections of this country; to obliterate and remove all bitterness, hatred and jealousy; to heal the breaches and wounds of our late civil war? So do you not see that in the near future it will remove all sign and semblance of sectional strife and make us a harmonious and united people? Let us combine all integral opinion, that with its power and volume will be heard and heeded by every official and party, great and small, in counties and states; and that will ring upon the floors of state and federal legislatures and departments at the federal capital. We will not use this for the detriment, wrong or oppression of any man or set of men, class, interest or section, but for the good of ourselves our wives and children, our kindred and our friends, our counties and states, and ignoring all North, South, East or West, for every man, woman and child in this glorious country, both within or without our gates, regardless of class, profession or avocation.—F. N. Lipscomb, Master South Carolina State Grange.

Agriculture is no longer looked upon as the most menial of pursuits, for in lifting ourselves we have lifted others to clearer appreciation of our calling, and demonstrated the possibility of throwing off the fetters which have enslaved us, and the capability, if needs be, of conducting affairs more in consonance with the public weal. In pressing agriculture as a science to a higher plane, we are not alone in the enjoyments and advantages resulting, but

others benefited by our enterprise and brotherhood, acknowledge the wisdom of our organization.

Many business men in this and other states give the Order in its purposes and work highest praise; if this be true of us in our childhood, just as our principles are budding into life, faintly foreshadowing our ultimate designs may we not covet the dawning of the day when the principles upon which our cherished Order rests will reflect their benign influence among all people, scattering their benefits everywhere, from the hovel to the palace.

Farmers as a class must be taught to believe that their interests are mutual, and that from the force of circumstances we must protect those interests against the aggressive policy of other classes. Not with a disposition to invade the legitimate rights of others, but that we may have the benefits which belong properly to honest toil.

The agricultural mind must be reached and aroused to the dangers that environ them as a class, or a deeper gloom than we have seen in the past awaits us.—Ex.

Neighborhood gatherings, farmers' clubs, Grange meetings, all furnish invaluable opportunities for mutual discussions, comparison of methods, relations of experiences and the planning of new campaigns. Farmers who are active in such gatherings are invariably more intelligent and progressive than those that isolate themselves from the beneficial influence of mutual conferences. Almost every farmer has worked out some new method of culture or improved practice in farm economy that would be of great aid to his neighbors if imparted in a practical way. There is no patent upon agricultural progress, no monopoly in farm products, and it should be a pleasure for all engaged in the noble art of husbandry to lend a helping hand in aiding each other in the march of improvement, in diminishing the labors and increasing the profits of farming. In this direction practical co-operation may find a useful and legitimate field.

A State Grange State Convention was held March 23d, at Lexington, Ky., to consider the transportation question. It was well attended, and the action prompt and clearly defined. Among the resolutions adopted was one making it a penal offense for any state official to accept railroad free passes. A dispatch says: "The result was conclusive that Kentucky intends to protect herself against the unjust discriminations of heartless railroads. If kept alive, and backed by good citizens this movement will work for good of Kentuckians in time to come."

In the social circle, how pleasant it is to hear a woman talk in that low key which always characterizes the true lady! In the sanctuary of home, how such a voice soothes the fretful child and cheers the weary husband! How sweetly such cadences float through the sick chamber; and round the dying bed, with what solemn melody do they breathe a prayer for a departing soul.

ALTAMONT, Labette Co., March 29.—The weather at this time is favorable for farming operations and our farmers are improving it. Plowing and seeding are in progress; some corn is in the fields yet. Wheat is looking splendid. Stock that has been properly taken care of are looking well and prices for such are looking up. Hogs rather scarce but very healthy. Good work horses and mules are in brisk demand and bring round prices. Sheep husbandry does not receive the attention in this county that it is entitled to; I think perhaps a scarcity of sand and too many dogs renders the business unprofitable. Mr. Coburn's method of dealing with the canines is a good one; very effective and certain in its results.

Almost all branches of business in this part of the country assume an air of prosperity since spring opened that has not been for a long time and all hope it may continue.

There is quite an immigration into this county at the present time. Many new farms will be opened up here this season, and a larger acreage put in crops than ever before. Many fine farm residences are being built. The outlook for the tillers of Kansas soil never was better. M. H. W.

VEPNER, Lincoln Co., 172 miles west from Topeka, March 23.—Farmers are very hopeful the prospects being very good for fall wheat, and the ground in splendid condition for the plow and spring crops. Some wheat is injured by the freezing and thawing this month, but confined mostly to that sown broadcast, or late drilling. A large acreage of corn will be planted, not alone for the corn, but for fodder as well. More millet than usual will be sown, also a good deal of rice corn. Farmers will make great efforts to secure more feed for cattle, sheep and hogs.

A great many trees, both forest and fruit, will be planted this spring; something entirely too much neglected by most farmers. Many of our native fruits are worth cultivating, such as plums, currants, grapes, gooseberries, &c. I have some wild currants that I think equal to Versailles, cherry, or white grape currant. Stock is in good condition—a little lean like Pharaoh's kine, but will go through now as grass is coming nicely.

We have no Alliances in this county, but we have a fine, live Farmers' Club at Vesper, that is doing much good.

A fine quality of marble has been discovered in our county. It is found in large quantities. Lincoln county's fortune is now made. It is said to be the best marble in the United States, susceptible of the finest polish, and most beautiful in color. A LINCOLNITE.

Timely Investigation.

The Significance of Certain Passing Events Carefully Analyzed.

And Some Valuable Truths Derived Therefrom.

(Chicago Tribune, Jan. 8) The recent death of Mr. J. F. Armour by that terrible complaint, Bright's disease of the kidneys, is a striking instance of the alarming increase of kidney and liver difficulties in this country, and brings the subject so prominently before the community as to make it one of prominent importance. The interest which so vital a topic has awakened, both in the East and in the West, the talk it has occasioned, and the attention it is attracting from the best scientific and medical skill which our land affords, have prompted the making of some investigations.

The prevalence of kidney difficulties being a fact which needs no investigation, the important and valuable truths must be those which shall show how the increase of these diseases can be stopped, or being in existence, how they can be cured. In a recent lecture by Dr. Charles Craig, delivered before the Metropolitan Scientific Association, and which has been published quite extensively, he makes special mention, and in a most emphatic manner, of a certain specific recently discovered, which is an absolute cure for Bright's disease, as well as all minor kidney and liver disorders.

To test the validity of the statements made by Dr. Craig, a collection of such data as could be found was made, and, after numerous inquiries and investigations, the following facts were secured:

A call was made at the extensive store of C. Jevne, Nos. 110 and 112 Madison street. Mr. Jevne introduced the investigator to Mr. Frank A. Cleland, a gentleman in his employ, whose father, Mr. Samuel Cleland, was known to have been very ill with kidney disease. Mr. Cleland said: "My father was treated by a host of doctors, and tried any quantity of medicines, but he got so bad that not only he, but all his friends had given up hopes of his recovery. He was finally recommended to try Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and all I can say is, that he is to-day as well a man as there is in Chicago. We do not know, any of us, anything about the remedy, but it did a wonderful thing in curing my father, and if he was in the city now he would tell you so better than I can, but I am an old journalist and know how to talk to newspaper men."

At the first window in the West Division Post Office, corner of Halsted and Washington streets, Mr. C. Brown, of the local division, was found.

Upon being questioned, Mr. Brown said: "Well, sir, my wife was in a terrible condition for more than five years. She seemed to have a complication of diseases, culminating in Bright's disease, and she had been doctored all the way from San Francisco to Chicago. I have frequently seen her all upon the floor, insensible, and I never expected she would indeed, I never went home but I was prepared to find her laid out dead. She tried everything we could think of, and the doctors were all very kind. At last she began taking Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and she was very marked at once. She regained her strength and spirits, has been able to attend to all her duties, and the terrible sinking spells she formerly had have never returned. I consider it a most wonderful cure, and I cannot speak of the remedy too highly. Upon my recommendation my father-in-law, Mr. Rathrop, who was terribly afflicted with kidney trouble, began using the same remedy, and he was entirely cured, but relieved of a most painful stricture. I would also state that one of our letter carriers who is afflicted with Bright's disease, and who was recommended to use Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure upon my recommendation, has found it beneficial, and has been enabled to return to his post."

Dr. T. T. Oliver, who was conversant with Mrs. Brown's case, was called upon at his residence, No. 3805 Cottage street, Chicago. He said she was in a long, snowy beard indicated an intelligent and well informed man. When asked concerning the case of Mrs. Brown he said she had been in a most precarious condition. Her heart and lungs were entirely affected, owing to the diseased condition of her kidneys and liver, and the liability to sudden death had been imminent.

"You consider then, Doctor, that Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure was the efficient element in effecting her cure, do you?" "Most decidedly," answered the Doctor, "and her cure seems to be permanent as it is gratifying." A visit was then paid to the office of Mr. E. St. John General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, Mr. Melvin H. Robinson, in one of the departments, received the scribble most courteously. He stated that, some time ago, his wife had been attacked by a most serious case of Bright's disease, and immediately following gestation, she had been confined, and he had been resting in bed, and they employed some of the ablest physicians in New York City. In spite of all, however, Mrs. Robinson was finally cured, and he finally learned that Dr. Buckley recommended the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure as a last resort. The effect of the remedy was most surprising, and resulted in a perfect and permanent cure. Mr. Robinson stated that, upon his recommendation, Mr. J. H. McVicker, who is employed in the same office, had used the same remedy in the case of his wife, and with the same favorable result. Mr. Robinson stated that, upon his recommendation, Mr. J. H. McVicker, who is employed in the same office, had used the same remedy in the case of his wife, and with the same favorable result.

A call was next made at McVicker's residence, where the reporter found Mr. J. H. McVicker, who has the reputation of being the theater for a number of years. Mr. Gibson stated that he had been afflicted by a terrible kidney difficulty, which threatened to become Bright's disease, and gave him the most intense suffering. He had continued at his post, however, although there were times when he felt that it was almost impossible for him to do so. Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure had relieved him entirely, and he was now in the best remedy for kidney and liver troubles that he had ever known.

Upon being interrogated, Mr. J. H. McVicker said that Mr. Gibson had been in his employ for a number of years, and while he did not personally know of the sickness to which he referred, his statement could be relied upon. The next call was at the wholesale grocery establishment of Messrs. Vaughn & Co., corner of Washington and Lake street. Mr. M. H. Vaughn, the manager, said: "I have had serious kidney troubles for a number of years, and have suffered miserably in consequence. I have tried numerous doctors and various remedies, and finally, upon the recommendation of a friend, I was induced to use Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. I took it, in connection with a dietetic and am happy to say it has cured me entirely."

Mrs. H. Saunders, residing at 421 West Ohio street, stated that both she and her mother had tried nearly every remedy for kidney troubles, but they had been subjected, but without relief, until they secured Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. This remedy had done for them what both doctors and medicine had failed to do—it had cured them. The reporter then called upon Mr. W. H. Flagg, No. 1006 West Lake street. Mr. Flagg has resided in Chicago since the city was in its infancy, but the fact that he was thoroughly acclimated did not prevent him from having serious kidney and liver disorders. He had tried various doctors, and experienced some temporary relief, but it was not until he had tried Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, that he knew what it was to be well. As an evidence of the effect of the remedy, he stated that he had been up for five nights attending his sick wife, and although he was somewhat tired, he felt that he had effected his cure otherwise. Such a test as this, he thought, conclusively established the merits of the remedy.

Van Schack, Stevenson & Co., proprietors of the "Old Stand" drug house, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, in connection with their extensive wholesale drug business, have devoted much attention to the effects which various remedies have had. Mr. Peter Van Schack said: "I have an unusual opportunity to judge of the popularity or unpopularity, merit or demerit, of different remedies, and I have watched with interest the effects following the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Some of the cases of which I have learned are simply wonderful, and it is certainly the most efficient remedy for Bright's disease that I have ever heard of. Of course any remedy that will cure Bright's disease will be absolutely certain in the thousands of cases of kidney ailments which are so common, and so alarming in consequence. I have seen a great deal of its effects, and I can cordially recommend the remedy."

The lessons to be drawn from the above facts are the importance of treating such serious matters as kidney and liver disorders in time, and by that means which has been proven the best and most efficient wherever employed.

For Sale or Trade. A fine young stallion, 3/4 Percheron, weight 1550. Call on or address J. J. CORNEK, Garfield, Pawnee Co., Kas.

For Sale. A few choice Berkshire Pigs; also, Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock and Black Spanish eggs. Address: W. P. FOPENOE, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE. 12 Extra fine Imported Cotswold Bucks, thoroughly acclimated. Weight about 500 lbs. Price, \$50 each. Address: A. DAVIS, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

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

Poultry and Eggs for Sale. Eggs from Brown and White Leghorns, \$1 for 13; from Light and Dark Brahmas, \$1.50 for 13; Buff Cochins, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks, \$2 for 13, carefully packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large stock, and can furnish eggs at short notice. A few trites of the above fowls for sale. Eggs warranted fresh and true to name. Address: HUGO FELTZ, J. DORNOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM. I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth Rocks, Pekin Ducks, Embury Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guinea, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary Birds. Eggs in season. Address: J. M. ANDERSON, Box 516, Salina, Kansas.

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

HOLSTEINS for SALE. The imported Bull Antwerpen imported by G. E. Brown of Illinois; was four years old the 2d of March 1881 and full blood. Bull calf 7 months old and young grades, 3/4, 1/2, and 1/4 Holstein blood. Address: DAVID MITCHELL, Monitor P. O., McPherson Co., Kas.

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 America. Address: G. W. GLICK, Atchison, Kas.

SEMPLE'S Scotch Sheep Dip. Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 2 1/2 gallons will kill 100 sheep. For circulars, address: 800 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

STOCK FARM FOR SALE. 205 acres situated in Harper county, 11 miles south of Anthony on state line, adjacent to Indian Territory; well watered and plenty of range. Price \$700. For further particulars call on or address: R. L. PRUYNE, Bluff Creek, Kansas.

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. Prices low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address: DUNDIE NURSERY, Kane Co., Ill.

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

AGENTS! ATTENTION!! Agricultural Commissioners of the N. W. report \$2,000,000 Lost!

during the past year, by farmers in that section from sickness and disease of Live Stock. Our new book, Diseases of Live Stock and their Remedies, is now leading Veterinary Surgeon. Send for description, prices and terms to: H. N. HINCKLEY, 14 South Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

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

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF SHORT HORN CATTLE. 300 HEAD. Of pure Short-horns of the finest breeding and individual merit will be sold—among them 175 Young Bulls—on the Fair grounds at WEST LIBERTY, IOWA, April 19, 20, 21, 22, 1881.

This magnificent array of fine cattle will be drawn from the herds of Messrs. Piny Nichols, Robert Miller, Smith & Judd, Barclay & Tracer and D. B. Businghall 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. Address: COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

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

Horse Bills!! Those owning Stallions and wanting bills can send their orders by mail at following prices: 50 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$3 00. 100 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$4 00. Send copy with order, enclosing money in post office order or registered letter, with instructions as to style of cut to be used, whether light or dark, for draft or speed. The bills can be printed promptly and returned by mail or express.

CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE, TOPEKA, KAS.

Breeders' Directory. E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thoroughbred Spanish E. 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 less than last card rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. A few splendid pigs, jills and boars now ready.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '30-31, consists of 10 million orange hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 year apple trees, and 10,000 willow 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, Louisburg, Kas.

THE Kansas Home Nurseries. Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, etc., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRISEA, Lawrence, Kansas.

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

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that Infest Sheep. Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc. The Dip prevents scabbing and greatly improves the quality of the wool. From one to two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep. The cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flocks. Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use. Also certificates of prominent sheep raisers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kindred diseases. Address: G. MALLINGRETT & CO., St. Louis, Mo. Can be had through all Commission Houses and Druggists.

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 hesitate to use it.

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water, at any season of the year. It has more than vindicated every claim that has been made for it, and numerous testimonials can be furnished in proof of this fact. Two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now several barrels on hand, and several external parasites. Send 3 cent stamp for circulars and testimonials. Address: JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH II, 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

English Draft Stallion For Sale. The subscriber, living two miles north of Valley Falls, Kansas, offers for sale his well known English Draft Stallion ENGLISH SAMSON, for sale on easy terms, or will trade for young stock, or will take a pair of horses in part payment.

Pedigree. ENGLISH SAMSON was foaled June 4, 1872. He was bred by James Michael Haney of Sumnerhill township, Crawford Co., Penn. English Samson was a dark bay, born, bought at Lincolnshire, England, in 1880. Imported the same year by Dav. Logan, of Hartwood, Crawford Co., Penn. The horse was a thoroughbred draft, dark bay, with black mane and tail; dark, heavy legs and long hair on forelocks. English Samson is a very close type of his sire, and his own horse, weight fourteen hundred pounds, stock generally well up to his size, height a little over 16 hands. The dam of English Samson was bred by Samuel Scott. She is 15 hands high, dark bay, with heavy mane and tail, weight 1350 pounds, well built for draught, is a good traveler, and was sired by English Lion, Mo. He was imported about the year 1868, height 17 hands, weight 1600 pounds, a dark bay, rather brown, with black, heavy mane and tail, long hair on forelocks, and owned by John Colt of Waterford, Erie Co., Penn. English Samson's grand sire was sired by Macomber Morgan, a dark bay, with long heavy mane and tail, height 15 hands, weight 1200 pounds, and was a superior road horse. I hereby certify that the above is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Address: S. G. GREEN.

MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK FARM, Near Brooks Station, Wilson County, Kansas. F. L. Twiss, Hambletonian's Vision and Pioneer, will make the Spring Season of 1881 at our farm 2 1/2 miles south of Brooks.

In F. L. TWISS we believe we have the richest in-bred Hambletonian Stallion in the west. He was sired by Florida, he by Rysyk's Hambletonian, dam by Goldsmith's Volunteer; dam of F. L. Twiss, Nellie Hill by Crittenden Jr., dam Lady Davis by The Condoroga, son of Vermont Black Hawk, Crittenden Jr. by J. J. Crittenden, also known as Gen. Dunham, record 2:6 (see trotting register); Crittenden Jr.'s dam was by old Abdallah.

HAMBLETONIAN'S VISION is also a grand son of old HAMBLETONIAN and very closely resembles him in form and color. PIONEER is a beautiful bay sired by Blad Tom, he by Star Davis, dam by imported Margrave. Pioneer, dam was by Fire Clay, grand dam the dam of Hambletonian's Vision.

Terms: F. L. Twiss, \$25, payable by stock leaves farm. Marens not proving in foal returned free. Pioneer, \$15 to insure; Aambletonian's Vision, \$10 to insure. Insurance due March 1st, 1882, or as soon thereafter as mare proves in foal. We reserve the privilege of rejecting mares should we deem proper to do so. Address: FULMER BROS., Brooks, Wilson Co., Kas.

STOVE PIPE SHELF AND UTENSIL STAND. AGENTS WANTED for the most convenient and offered to householders. Agents seek with greater success than ever. One agent made \$100 in 15 days, another \$50 in 3 days, another \$25 in 1 day. Shipping and Freight Free to Agents. Send for nearest address. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, .75
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked '1891' expire with the next issue. The paper is discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

Post Office Addresses.

When parties write to the FARMER on any subject whatever, they should give the county and post office both. Some of the new post-offices are not put down in the post office directory, and when the county is not mentioned, the post office clerks do not know where to send papers or letters.

Horses for Business.

A few weeks since we presented our views on the horse stock of this state, and made some suggestions as to the most direct way of improving their size and quality, and hence greatly increasing their money value, either for sale or labor. The season is close at hand now when mares will be bred, and we wish to remind our readers of the vast importance of looking well to the style, size and breeding of the stallions they patronize. Many farmers are stocked with horses not more than fourteen to fourteen and a half hands high, and some of these, so far as appearance goes, might be from mares a combination of crowbar and mustang blood bred to a sawhorse. The farmers of Kansas are past the period when they can afford to raise stock of that kind, and there will be no better time to turn over a new leaf than this spring of A. D. 1891. What is lacking most is size, and consequently the thing to do is to breed to stallions not deficient in this respect. By this we do not mean to say use the first overgrown, long-legged horse that comes along, simply because he is large or tall, but look up a horse with as many other good points as possible combined with two or three hundred pounds more weight than your little mares possess, and if you are satisfied or have the means of knowing he is a good breeder, don't neglect the opportunity of using him. When the man with the little horse with a big pedigree, saying that he is related thus and so to some trotting celebrity that went a mile in less than two minutes and a half and sold for so many thousand dollars, just inform him that you prefer to raise horses for business and not for gambling. We are not acquainted with any farmers who have a dollar to throw away, and that is what is done with either time or money that they invest in buying, breeding or "developing" fast horses. Men of wealth and sports are the only ones who can afford to fool with them.

Nowadays, in any prominent market, good substantial horses with a considerable infusion of draft blood in them are as staple and as ready sale for cash at good prices as wheat or beef; and the demand is growing and will grow every day much faster than the supply.

Draft horses are the most profitable to raise, for they are sure to be of good size and moderately good form, if a draft sire is used; while if one breeds to what is called a trotting sire; he may breed twenty colts and not get one that is worth more than common prices. There is now, and the prospect for the future is, that the demand for heavy draft horses is unlimited, and at prices that will pay for the raising. If a man can get from \$400 to \$400 every year for a team of horses that he has to sell of his own raising, it will help pay a good many bills.

Another advantage of draft horses is the ease with which they are broken to harness, generally working right off without giving any trouble or wanting to run away at every opportunity. These large horses should be kept on a liberal feed, as it requires a good growing animal to bring a good price. But remember that a large horse is not necessarily a tall horse. We want to caution our friends against using sires with too much daylight under them. Their colts are almost certain to be what horsemen call "weedy," and are not wanted.

We want to see the KANSAS FARMER readers take a new departure in their horse breeding, for it certainly seems to us that now is the time to take advantage of that flood in the tide of their affairs that leads on to fortune. There's millions in it.

Who shall be Commissioner of Agriculture?

The president has not indicated yet who is to be the successor of commissioner Le Duc in the agricultural department, and apparently has not been borrowing as much trouble about the appointment as some of the papers together with a number of gentlemen who would like to receive it.

In the east there are perhaps as many in favor of Dr. George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, as any other man, while in the west Mr. Emory Cobb, of Kankakee, Illinois, seems to have the best endorsement. Both these men have considerable strength, and at the same time there is a desire in many quarters that Mr. Le Duc shall be his own successor, and be given opportunities to carry into effect some of the plans that have been originated under his ad-

ministration. We are aware that it has been the fashion to sneer at every move attempted by him, but those who have paid some attention to the matter know that he has made more of an effort to inject some life and usefulness into the department during his incumbency than was attempted before in all the years of its existence. He has, unless more than human, made some mistakes, but is in a position to take advantage of them, and runs no such risk of their repetition as a new man would. No new man, whatever his qualifications in a general way, can begin to render the best service in that position until he has had about one term's experience, and hence, viewing it from our standpoint, the president might do much worse than to retain the present commissioner for another term. By the expiration of that time he might and probably would prosecute many of his enterprises to successful results. His experiments in the production of sugar, tea, etc., are in the right direction, and have shown him to be a man of both energy and earnestness, as well as of some original ideas. We want for commissioner of agriculture of the United States a man who at least has spent a good share of his life west of the Allegheny mountains. No down east Yankee unless he has had western experience, has any proper conception of the country constituting the real agricultural section of the Union. The Mississippi valley should and can furnish him. Mr. Cobb is strongly endorsed by the Illinois and Ohio boards of agriculture, and so far as we can learn is a suitable man for the position. Unless Mr. Le Duc is retained or some better man appointed, we hope Mr. Cobb may be, as one of his strong recommendations is that he is in no sense a politician or office seeker.

The Lack of Sociability Among Farmers' Families.

Farmers' families live too much to themselves and are not sociable enough. It often happens that they have no intercourse for many months with their nearest neighbors and scarcely see them unless it be by a casual meeting at the mill, store or postoffice. Their lives are one continued round of work, work, work. The men feed and milk and plow and sow; the women cook and wash dishes, mend and wash and scrub and churn and—cook again. The result is that in a few years they grow to think of no other objects in life than to get through with just so much drudgery every twenty-four hours, and regard the time given to actually needed rest as almost wasted. We would like to have the readers of this paper feel that there is something more and better in life than to be mere beasts of burden. This does not mean that they should shirk their duties as people born to earn their bread by labor, but by association with others familiarize themselves with new ideas and improved methods that will lead to the accomplishment of at least the same amount of productive labor with greatly diminished bodily wear and tear, and give more time to cultivate and recreate the mind. Probably the best means ever offered for anything of this kind is afforded by the Grange, where at convenient times farmers and their families may meet for the discussion of the thousand and one matters that are to all of them of every day concern.

If they will come to these meetings with an earnest, honest, desire to benefit and be benefited, leaving behind all spirit of jealousy and harsh judgment, the good they are capable of is beyond estimate. Chief among the rest is the cultivation of good neighborhood. Good neighbors are always desirable and a good neighborhood is a great blessing in innumerable ways.

Social privileges are a want of human nature. One moving spirit rightly leading will reform a large circle about it. Moral and religious principles, the principles of true Christianity, will not only make life better, society more beneficial and neighborhoods more agreeable and of higher standard, but will cause appreciation of property. Education, refinement, culture, general well-doing will build up any community. Where life is safe, peace undisturbed, rights rightly respected, vows obeyed, temperance prevalent, kindness and charity ruling traits, locks and bolts are not demanded and happiness is more apt to brood. We are apt to have broad charity for all. We are put in the world for a good purpose and to live a good life. Let us then try to round out life to its fullest measures. It is simple, easy and plain, yet how many miss the way. The secret is in small compass. All may grasp it. "Do unto others as ye would that men should do to you." That covers the whole ground morally. It is a golden rule and sublime.

As said before, in rural communities the grange affords the best possible opportunities for improvement. At no time in its history has this organization been making a healthier growth than now, and we earnestly urge our readers to grasp and make the most of its educational and many other advantages.

The State Fair Association.

On Thursday and Friday of last week the directors and executive committee of the State Fair Association of which Hon. T. C. Henry is president, were in session in this city for the discussion of measures and plans for the fair next fall. The board made a personal inspection of the Shawnee county fair grounds, and instructed the executive committee to lease them, together with the additional land recently purchased, and have plans and estimates made at once for the necessary improvements. The enterprise is in the hands of men who will use every endeavor to make this state fair to be held at Topeka the finest display ever made

in the west and they consider the prospects very flattering. Any information in regard to it will be furnished by the secretary, G. Y. Johnson, whose head quarters are in Topeka.

Artichokes.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington sent out to many farmers red Brazilian artichokes to test. The reports from farmers who were furnished within the last season, show the immense yield, the wide range of soil and climate in which they will flourish, and their great value for stock-feeding. The reports from Michigan show that the average yield is 1,000 bushels per acre. An old farmer in Illinois reports: "My success with red Brazilian artichokes sent to me, from your department was very satisfactory. Dug my artichokes about the 15th of April, making a yield of about 1,000 bushels per acre. I find that eaten raw they are equal to turnips, and served like new potatoes, they come in as such, any time from November to the middle of May. Horses, cows, pigs, and sheep, eat them with a relish." The reports from thirteen different States place the average yield at 1,000 bushels to the acre, commend them highly for feeding cattle and hogs, and from Wisconsin it is reported that "hogs prefer them to corn." It is said that an important element of their value for feeding swine is their availability, while the ground is not frozen without any cost of harvesting.

The Western Loan and Trust Company.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Western Loan and Trust Company appearing in our columns to-day. This company is one that is eminently conservative in its business transactions, choosing rather to do a safe business than to act with the recklessness of too many similar institutions. They offer good inducements to those wishing to borrow or having money to invest, and look carefully to the interests of both classes of clients. Its officers are well known citizens of Topeka; Mr. H. J. Ransom is president, Hon. Geo. S. Brown vice president, and Elias Shull, Esq., secretary, all gentlemen of excellent business qualifications and an integrity that is unquestioned.

A Desirable Fatality.

In reply to a question from the office of the State Board of Agriculture, as to the condition of farm animals, if there was any prevailing disease among them and if so their probable cause a facetious correspondent in Sedgwick County replied: "There is a terrible fatality among dogs, caused by bullets and pizen." Kansas would be better off by a good many thousand dollars if the same "fatality" existed for some time in all the counties. In this respect Sedgwick is surely making itself an object of envy.

Trichinosis.

The alarming and injurious reports sent abroad in regard to trichinosis and diseased pork has created general interest in the subject here, and facts and figures are being closely consulted. The Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, who is certainly good authority in statistics of this nature, reports that since 1866 only eleven deaths have occurred in Illinois from trichinosis, and every one of these resulted from eating raw ham or sausages. "As a sanitarian," he says, "I regard the danger to life from this source as practically amounting to nothing, it being so easily prevented by cooking." He thinks more deaths have occurred from eating other things regarded as harmless. Eleven deaths in fourteen years, in a population of three millions, reduces the risk to less than that of being struck by lightning. The statement comes from Chicago, also, that of the millions of hogs that have been brought to Chicago in the last two years, only two have died of trichinosis. This may not be very consolatory, however, as the insect does not seem to injure the hog so seriously as it does human beings. The French agitation of the subject seems to have stirred up all European countries, for representatives of Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Austria are reported to be in Chicago to investigate the truth of reports promulgated. It appears now that the French edict against American pork was the result of a decision of the Paris Academy of Medical Science, made Feb. 14, to the effect that "hog meats, especially American products, as food for human beings, should be condemned." The discussion of the matter was brought about by the appearance of trichinosis in a certain quarter of the city. Another meeting of the Academy was held Feb. 22, at which several papers were read by men of high professional authority, all of them in favor of pork as human food. Prof. Collin, in one of these papers, said that careful salting and thorough cooking destroyed the trichine, and that in his opinion American pork was harmless. Dr. Davaine said that he had made trichinosis a specialty for twenty years, and that during that time not a case of the disease caused by American meat had come under his observation. More men were killed in Paris, he said, by bricks falling from tops of houses, than by trichinosis. Dr. Vallin stated that all cases of the disease so far noted in France had resulted from home-grown hogs, and none from America. Dr. Collin stated that in 1880 thirty-nine kilograms (about 86,000,000 lbs.) of American pork had been imported into France, of which eight per cent. (generally estimated), contained trichine. This would make but little short of 7,000,000 pounds of trichined pork consumed in one year, with

not a single case of the disease resulting. Other members of the Academy took the same position, and the action of the government was emphatically condemned, in prohibiting American hog products, and thus depriving the poorer classes of a cheap and healthy food.

It really looks as though the action of France was dictated by another motive—namely, fear of American competition. The convention of German agriculturists, held at Berlin, February 22 and 23, passed a resolution declaring that American competition in cereals, breadstuffs and meats, was dangerous to the agricultural interests of Germany, and petitioning the government to adopt measures that would prevent it. These measures were high duties on these products, or absolute prohibition on account of the unhealthy nature of American butter, bacon and hams. French millers have also petitioned for an increase of duty on flour, and a reduction of the duty on wheat, claiming that America can now flood the market there 6 to 7 per cent. cheaper than French millers can sell flour at. Austria has joined in the crusade against American pork, an order being issued from Vienna last week prohibiting the importation of American swine, pork or bacon. Although no attempt has been made in England to prevent pork from coming into that country, yet the trade has been almost stopped. A cablegram from London says that every local paper had published alarming stories about diseased pork from this country, and people were warned not to touch it. Bad reports are also being published about American canned meats. This is evidently the work of designing speculators, and we do not think it will last long. Europe must have our cheap provisions; besides, there is a way of retaliation that—if reason and common sense fail—may bring these countries to their senses again.—Ohio Farmer.

Wool Market East and West.

The wool trade in Chicago seems to be lifeless. Prices remain unchanged, and business is only in a small way, for immediate wants, and the sales are almost wholly confined to the best delaine and country grades.

Good to choice medium tub is quoted at 43 @46c; coarse and dingy tub, 33@42c; fine and unwashed fleece, 19@28c; coarse and unwashed fleece, 18@24c; medium unwashed fleece, 26@30c; medium washed fleece, 38@40c; fine washed fleece, 36@38c; coarse washed fleece, 33@35c.

The United States Economist, in commenting on the condition of the wool trade in New York for the week ending April 1, says: "A better inquiry is noticeable for goods at prices somewhat in conformity with the reduction in prices of the raw material, and it is anticipated as the days brighten, grow longer and bring forth milder spring weather, an improved demand must ere long necessarily manifest itself, and the trade will increase in volume according to the ratio of the population."

The stock of desirable fleece wools here is on the whole very light, and the best XX fleeces are held at 41@42c, but close buyers can secure good selections from outside sellers at 40c.

Fall Texas wools are in ample supply, and can only be sold at comparatively low figures, good free wools ranging from 23 1/2 to 25c, but at these figures there has been more doing."

The Philadelphia Record of the 1st inst. reports that market as ruling quiet, with only an occasional good inquiry. Manufacturers are yet only handling for immediate and near prospective wants. It is thought in some quarters that prices have touched bottom, but dealers do not express this opinion very confidently, and the outlook is still clouded with uncertainty. The first series of Colonial sales in London has closed at about opening prices, after transactions aggregating 243,000 bales out of a total offering of 277,200 bales. The next series will open on the 10th of May, with offerings of 350,000 bales. Houston & Co.'s cable of this date report English markets "generally rather quiet." Sales for the week in this market aggregate about 450,000 lbs., against 664,000 for the previous week.

In Boston, according to the Journal of Commerce, the market shows no special change since our last report, but prices are steadily held. The market is an easy one for buyers, but values seem to have about touched bottom. Sales of X and XX Ohio are reported at 41@43c; medium, 40@45c; XX and above, 44c; X and above, 41c; X Michigan, 39@40c; X Wisconsin, 37@38c. There has been a large representation of manufacturers in the market, and they continue to make some low offers which are not accepted. Dealers are not willing to let a good customer go where a little concession will effect a sale, but they prefer to hold at present figures rather than sell at a much greater sacrifice. If there is any change in the tone of the market it is in the direction of greater confidence among holders. The sales of domestic wool foot up over a million and three-quarters pounds, and would have been much larger had dealers more generally met the views of manufacturers. Indeed, dealers this week have been rather stiffer than some manufacturers had anticipated, and the bottom has not by any means dropped out of the market. The receipts from domestic ports for the week have been 3,720 bales against 3,340 bales for the corresponding week in 1880, and 2,579 in 1879. The imports of foreign have been 210 bales against 5,216 bales in 1880, and 741 bales in 1879.

Messrs. Hallowell & Coburn, Boston, in their circular dated April 2, say: "The wool market is entirely free from excitement and prices are quite steady. Manufacturers seem disposed to buy small lots only at current rates, so that

while in number sales for the week show an increase, in amount they fall below the amount last reported."

Walter Carr & Co., New York, report as follows: The low prices ruling have attracted more attention from manufacturers during the past two weeks; there has been a fair movement, and the declining tendency appears to be checked. The bulk of the business doing is a shade below our outside quotations, which are only reached for exceptionally choice parcels. California fall wools are in fair supply and quiet. Texas wool very plenty but moving a little better at about 24@25c for choice fall.

Ten Reasons for Listing Corn.

As I am receiving inquiries by the readers of your invaluable paper concerning corn planting with listing plow and drill, I take this plan of giving information to the greatest number of persons. In the first place: weed seeds lie on top of the ground and are thrown each way by the lister, and your corn row will be nearly clean of weeds. Second, the loose soil being thrown upon the top soil keeps it mellow and moist. Third, your cultivator scours so nice. Fourth, if stalks have been pastured they need not be raked and burned as the lister works well in trashy ground and stubbles. Fifth, land will not wash as bad as the old plan. Each furrow courses its own water, and it settles into the subsoil. Sixth, it stands dry weather because the soil is being worked to the corn, and it is rooted in the subsoil. Seventh, it takes one fourth less labor to raise from five to ten bushels more per acre than the old way. Eighth, it stands up fifty per cent better. Ninth, you will have but few nibblers to feed the cows. Tenth, you can husk faster and leave less corn on the stalks. The first time cultivating lap harrow, the next time your cultivator will level the ground, the next will hill up; don't run lister too deep. Subsoiler runs three inches deeper than the plow. Run the rows three feet six inches apart; set drill fourteen inches as it sometimes drops two grains, a foot apart is too close.

Our retail dealers sell plow and drill at \$37. They are manufactured by the Wier Plow Company, Monmouth, Ill., Buford Plow Co., Rock Island, Ill., Deere Co., Moline, Ill., Dell & Wier are included the best.

E. AVERY.

Sabetha, Nemaha Co., Kas.

Seed Corn.

It is necessary that seed corn be selected according to some standard of excellence clearly apprehended. The farmer will hardly select the best seed ears, unless he knows such when he sees them. Herein we think most people err in the selection of seed corn. One ear is taken because of its length, another because of the numbers of rows of grain it contains, and the third, perhaps, because the cob is red. In this way, the corn of well-nigh every field has come to have a medley of characters; distinct varieties are well-nigh unknown; and we know that the complaint is very general all over the state, that pure seed is impossible to obtain. We should have as much reason to expect success in breeding promiscuously the offspring of Short-horn, Hereford and Jersey bulls, as to expect improvement to result from this inter-breeding of the varieties of corn. In the selecting of the seed ears, then, it is of the utmost importance that those ears be selected which approach nearest this standard of excellence; and all others, however excellent in themselves, which show considerable variation from this, should be rejected. Generally, the work of selection can be done best, and in the least time, at the crib; but, in all cases, this work should be done in the fall, and the seed ears should, in a severe climate, be laid away in some dry place where they will not be exposed to extreme freezing. Of course, where the object is to select ears sustaining a certain relation to the stalk, then it will be necessary to make the selection in the field; but, whether the selection is made in the field or at the crib, the farmer himself should do all the work.

From our experiments on the college farm, we have become satisfied that medium or under-sized sorts will give better general results than the very coarse "mammoth" sorts. Again, in a given sort, those ears having a medium number of rows of grain upon the cob, and consequently medium-sized cobs, will give the largest amount of grain in proportion to the cob, and the largest yield of corn per acre.—Prof. Shelton.

It Just Suits Us.

The FARMER has come to us; we are well pleased with it, it just suits us. I would like to learn the address of an extensive stock man, named Mathews, living somewhere in Wisconsin, or his sons, who have sheep and cattle herds somewhere south of Topeka, Kas.

C. LUDWICK.

Waterville, Kas.

Officer Phillips tells us that in his travels about the country he notices that the wheat crop is everywhere looking very finely, and the farmers feel in high spirits over the prospect of a good crop. Hay is scarce. Phillips predicted a good crop once before in our paper and his prediction came true.—Lawrence Journal.

C. C. Woods has made arrangements to sow one hundred acres of flax this spring, on his farm west of town, and Judge Denney will sow eighty acres on his farm on Box Elder creek.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales—acknowledged the best made. BORDEN, BELLEOK & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

Kansas Stock Topics.

A pair of two-year old gray Norman colts sold on Wednesday last in Cottonwood for \$200.

On Monday morning, Fairfield shipped six car loads of fat cattle and one of hogs.

Hogs are scarce, but dogs are plenty and cheap, but will not do to eat.

W. E. Campbell reports cattle working south by thousands in search of grass.

A. B. Matthews reports his 11,000 sheep near Kinsley Kans, as having wintered in good shape with but little loss.

Messrs. Bates and Beals started an outfit from Caldwell March 9th to the Pan Handle country after cattle.

The Medicine Lodge country reports, cattle as wintered fully as well as a year ago.

M. J. Lidika sold a car load of fat steers to Mr. Carmine, for \$4.75 per hundred, to be delivered the last half of May.

Wm. S. Craig took 26 head of fat steers to Kansas City last week and sold them at about \$50 a head.

Mr. Tuthill, of Salina, bought 15 head of 3-year old beeves from Mr. J. W. Bean.

Three thousand and four hundred sheep have been wintered on Lost Creek.

Mr. L. H. Gorrell, of Marmaton township, informs us that he has a large Durham cow which gave birth to a fine large calf in February last.

Two brothers of J. W. Moore arrived in Hiawatha, from Ohio, last Saturday with 87 head of cattle.

Mr. L. H. Gorrell, of Marmaton township, informs us that he has a large Durham cow which gave birth to a fine large calf in February last.

Stock of all kinds have wintered well in this part of the county.

We hear unfortunate reports of the sheep business in Lane county.

On Tuesday a pair of Berkshires, a few days over one year old and weighing respectfully 475, 425 pounds with the crates, were shipped from the college farm.

Mr. F. A. Huntley had on the streets, yesterday morning, the two fine thoroughbred stallions, "Black Diamond," imported Norman and Clydesdale, and "Resume," a very fine Hambletonian horse.

Several head of cattle belonging to Mr. Geo. E. Allen, became fast in the quick sand in the bed of the river, where they had been driven to drink.

We had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. F. Roach, of Girard, Ill. Mr. Roach is largely interested in the bank of Girard, and is extensively engaged in raising fine grade cattle, and owns one of the finest stock farms in Illinois.

Messrs. Diamond and Gregory made a trip in search of cattle down through Osborne, Rooks, Graham and Sheridan counties, and found they were cheaper at home than down there.

Messrs. Diamond and Gregory made a trip in search of cattle down through Osborne, Rooks, Graham and Sheridan counties, and found they were cheaper at home than down there.

poor, some of them so weak from lack of feed that they can scarcely get about; the yearlings especially being too weak to stand driving.

Last Saturday Mr. W. T. Harlan, one of our extensive cattle men, received from Mr. Chas. E. Leonard, of Bellair, Cooper county, Mo., a splendid Short Horn bull, one year old on the 8th of this month, weighing 975 pounds.

A queer disease has attacked some cows in this neighborhood. It first commenced about a month ago, as though something had hurt the eye, as for instance, a thorn from a hedge, but afterwards developed into a wart or sucker growing on the eye ball some attaining the length of an inch and a half.

Near the corner of Eighth and Kansas Avenue a fine lot of fruit and ornamental trees.

Spring has come again, and while all lovers of flowers are making up their lists of plants and vines and other pretty things to be put in the ground as soon as it is warm enough, we wish to speak a word for Beautiful Roses.

Eight and nine per cent interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

For Sale. Near the corner of Eighth and Kansas Avenue a fine lot of fruit and ornamental trees.

Plant Beautiful Roses. Spring has come again, and while all lovers of flowers are making up their lists of plants and vines and other pretty things to be put in the ground as soon as it is warm enough, we wish to speak a word for Beautiful Roses.

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

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.

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

How to Secure Health. It seems strange that any one will suffer from the many derangements brought on by impure blood, when Scoville's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup, will restore health to the physical organization.

Eight and nine per cent interest on farm loans in Shawnee county.

For ready money and low interest, call on A. PRESCOTT & CO.

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42 1/2c May; 42 to 42 1/2c June; 42 1/2c July; 42 to 42 1/2c Aug. OATS—Slow; 37 to 37 1/2c cash; 35 1/2 to 35 3/4c May; 35 1/2c June; 33 1/2 to 33 3/4c July. RYE—Scarce and firm; 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 bld. BARLEY—Quiet, choice to fancy, 80 to 1 1/2. LEAN—Firm; 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. BUTTER—Steady; dairy 20 to 22c. EGGS—Lower; 12 1/2 bld. WHISKY—Steady; 1 06. FLOUR—Higher and slow; 17 50 cash; 17 2 1/2 bld. DRY SALT MEATS—Higher; 5 10, 8 20, 8 40, asked. BACON—Higher; loose cribs sold at 8 80 to 8 70. LARD—Nominally higher.

Chicago Produce Market. FLOUR—Steady and firm. WHEAT—Active, firm and higher; No. 2 red winter 1 01 1/2 to 1 03; No. 2 spring, 1 01 to 1 03 1/2; No. 3 1 00 to 1 02; No. 4 98 to 1 00; No. 5 96 to 98; No. 6 94 to 96; No. 7 92 to 94; No. 8 90 to 92; No. 9 88 to 90; No. 10 86 to 88; No. 11 84 to 86; No. 12 82 to 84; No. 13 80 to 82; No. 14 78 to 80; No. 15 76 to 78; No. 16 74 to 76; No. 17 72 to 74; No. 18 70 to 72; No. 19 68 to 70; No. 20 66 to 68; No. 21 64 to 66; No. 22 62 to 64; No. 23 60 to 62; No. 24 58 to 60; No. 25 56 to 58; No. 26 54 to 56; No. 27 52 to 54; No. 28 50 to 52; No. 29 48 to 50; No. 30 46 to 48; No. 31 44 to 46; No. 32 42 to 44; No. 33 40 to 42; No. 34 38 to 40; No. 35 36 to 38; No. 36 34 to 36; No. 37 32 to 34; No. 38 30 to 32; No. 39 28 to 30; No. 40 26 to 28; No. 41 24 to 26; No. 42 22 to 24; No. 43 20 to 22; No. 44 18 to 20; No. 45 16 to 18; No. 46 14 to 16; No. 47 12 to 14; No. 48 10 to 12; No. 49 8 to 10; No. 50 6 to 8; No. 51 4 to 6; No. 52 2 to 4; No. 53 0 to 2; No. 54 0 to 2; No. 55 0 to 2; No. 56 0 to 2; No. 57 0 to 2; No. 58 0 to 2; No. 59 0 to 2; No. 60 0 to 2.

Chicago Live Stock Market. The Drovers' Journal reports as follows: HOGS—Receipts, 14,000; shipments, 2,500; stronger and 1 1/2 to 1 5/8c higher; active demand; light, 5 60 to 5 85 mixed packing, 5 60 to 5 90; good to choice heavy 6 00 to 6 40; extra heavy 6 50 to 6 60. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 3,100; fair demand and easier; common to fair shipping 4 30 to 4 85 good to choice heavy, 5 40 to 5 90; no fine exports here; corn fed Texas steers, 4 50 to 4 75; butchers, steady, 4 60. SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, none; steady, and in fair demand; fair to good, 4 50 to 5 55; common to medium, 4 40 to 4 90.

New York Produce Market. FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 8 90 to 4 35; common to good, 4 40 to 4 90; good to choice, 5 00 to 6 75; St. Louis, 4 40 to 6 75. WHEAT—Dull; No. 2 red, 1 19 1/2 to 1 20; No. 2 do., 1 23 1/2 to 1 24. CORN—Quiet, slightly in buyers favor; No. 3 54 to 5 1/2c, steamer, 57c; No. 2, 58c. OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 45 1/2c; white 45 to 46 1/2c. COFFEE—Quiet and steady; Rio cargo, quoted at 10 1/2 to 13c; job lots, 10 1/2c. RICE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to 7 1/2c. SUGAR—Quiet, 18c. LARD—Active and higher, closing weak; old mess 16 00 to 16 50; new, 17 25.

Denver Market. FLOUR, GRAIN AND CHAY. MAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 20 00. FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 00 to 3 50; Kansas, \$3 10 to 3 20. GRAHAM—\$3 00 to 3 15. MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60. WHEAT—new \$2 25 per cwt. CORN—1 18 to 1 22 per cwt. OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 18; state, \$1 80 to 2 00 per cwt. BARLEY—2 00 to 2 35 per cwt. PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES: EGGS—Per dozen, ranch 40c firm; state, 35c. BUTTER—Ranch, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4c; creamery, 3 1/2 to 3 7/8c; cooking, 10 to 20c. ONIONS—10 to 40c per lb. CHICKENS—per doz., old, \$4 40 to —; young, 12 1/2c per lb.

Liverpool Market. [By Cable.] BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. FLOUR—86 1/2 to 1 1/2. WHEAT—Winter wheat, 98 1/2 to 98 1/2; spring wheat 86 1/2 to 87 1/2. CORN—Old, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2; new, 58 1/2 to 59 1/2. OATS—68 to 70. PORK—68s. BACON—Long clear middles, 42s 6d; short clear, 43s 6d. LARD—Cwt, 55s 6d.

WOOL MARKET. Chicago. Tub-washed, good medium, 44 to 46c; tub-washed, coarse and dingy, 35 to 42c; washed fleece, fine heavy, 33 to 38c; washed fleece, light, 38 to 40c; washed fleece, coarse 31 to 38c; washed fleece, medium, 30 to 42c; unwashed, fine 24 to 27c; unwashed, fine heavy, 18 to 22c; unwashed medium, 22 to 31c; unwashed coarse, 21 to 26c.

St. Louis. Quiet and easy. We quote: Tub washed—choice 45 to 46c, fair at 44 to 46c, dingy and low 37 to 38c, lamb 42 to 40c, fleece washed at 32 to 34c. Unwashed—choice 28 to 28, inferior at 26 for very poor to 27c for fair, Kansas at 22 to 26c, Texas 25 to 26c, merino—light fine at 20 to 22c; heavy do at 17 to 18c. Southern burry sells at 12 1/2 to 13c. Burry, black, cotted, etc., 5 to 10c off. Salts: small lot burry unwashed at 22c, 4 sks tub washed at 45 to 46c 1/2.

TOPEKA MARKETS. Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice .20 @ .23 CHEESE—Per lb .12 BEANS—Per bu—White Navy 1.90 " Medium 1.75 " Common 1.50 E. R. POTATOES—Per bu. 1.25 P. B. POTATOES—Per bu. 1.00 S. POTATOES . . . . . 1.00 TURNIPS . . . . . .60 APPLES . . . . . 75 @ 1.00

Butchers' Retail. BEEF—Strain Steak per lb. 12 1/2 " Round " " 10 " Roasts " " 10 " Fore Quarter Dressed, per lb. 8 " Hind " " 7 " By the carcass " " 7 MUTTON—Chops per lb. 10 " Roast " " 10 @ 12 1/2 PORK . . . . . 12 @ 15 VEAL . . . . . 12 @ 15

Hide and Tallow. Corrected weekly by H. D. Clark, 135 Kansas Ave. HIDES—Green . . . . . .5 Bull and stag . . . . . .05 Dry flint prime . . . . . .12 Dry salted, prime . . . . . .10 Dry damaged . . . . . .6 @ 7 TALLOW . . . . . .05 SHEEP SKINS . . . . . 25 @ 30

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO., Breeders of, and Dealers in FINE MERINO SHEEP. FOR SALE, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thoroughbred Rams. "CAPITAL VIEW SHEEP FARM," TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

Markets. Markets by Telegraph, April 11.

New York Money Market. BAR SILVER—\$1 12. MONEY—4 to 6 per cent, closing at 6 per cent. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5 to 6 per cent. STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, 4 1/2 @ 1/2; slight, 4 1/2.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881 . . . . . 102 1/2 New 5's . . . . . 102 1/2 New 4 1/2's registered . . . . . 113 to 113 1/2 Coupons . . . . . 113 to 113 1/2 New 4's registered . . . . . 114 to 114 1/2 Coupons . . . . . 114 to 114 1/2

SECURITIES. MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 11 1/2. ST. JOE—\$1 00. PACIFIC SIXES—95, 130. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 15. UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 15. LAND GRANTS—\$1 12 1/2. SINKING FUNDS—\$1 20 1/2.

GOVERNMENTS—Steady for 6s and 8s, and 1/2 per cent. higher for 4 1/2s and 4s. RAILROAD BONDS—In fair demand. STATE SECURITIES—Less active.

STOCKS—The stock market opened weak, and in early dealings a slight decline took place, which was recovered at the first board. Subsequently speculation became weak and a pressure to sell was developed, which resulted in a decline of 1/4 to 3/8 per cent the Elevated Railway shares, Central Pacific, Reading, St. Paul & Omaha and Western Union leading the downward movement. The market continued weak until near the close, when a firmer feeling prevailed and prices rose 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent. the latter in the Central Pacific.

Kansas City Produce Market. The Commercial Indicator reports: WHEAT—Receipts, 6,809 bushels; shipments, 10,727 bushels; in store, — bushels; market strong but quiet, sales light; No. 1, 96c; No. 2, 91 1/2c; No. 3, 88 1/2c. CORN—Receipts, 5,785 bushels; shipments, 2,384 bushels; in store, — bushels; market firm and a shade higher; good demand for No. 2 white mixed; No. 2 mixed, 38 1/2c; No. 2 white mixed 35 1/2c. OATS—Quiet and firm; No. 2, 84c. BUTTER—Market firm and scarce; choice at 16c; medium, 12 1/2 to 13c. EGGS—Market steady at 12c per dozen, in cases.

Kansas City Live Stock Market. The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 249; shipments, 216; market slow and dragging; a shade weaker, good native steers, averaging 1,400 lbs sold at 4 85; Colorado native steers averaging 1,200 pounds, sold at 4 40. HOGS—Receipts, —; shipments, —; market active, firm and 5c higher; choice packers, 5 30 to 5 35; medium, 5 20 to 5 25. SHEEP—No quotations.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOGS—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 6,000; active and firm; Yorkers and Baltimores, 5 50 to 5 70; mixed packing, 5 30 to 5 20; choice to fancy heavy, 5 90 to 6 25. CATTLE—Receipts, 28,000; shipments, 1,600; fairly active, but about 10 to 20c lower; feeling stiffened however at the close; exporters, 5 75 to 5 10; fair to good shipping steers, 4 75 to 5 50; common to medium 4 25 to 4 50; best butchers' steers, 4 50 to 4 75; cows and heifers, 3 50 to 4 50; feeders, 4 25 to 4 75; stockers, 3 50 to 4 00. SHEEP—Receipts 800; shipments, 500; scarce, firm and active; choice to fancy, 5 50 to 6 10; medium to good, 4 50 to 5 25.

St. Louis Produce Market. FLOUR—Higher; XX, 3 90 to 4 05; XXX, 4 50 to 4 70; family, 4 85 to 5 00; choice to fancy, 5 20 to 5 85. WHEAT—Unsettled; No. 2 red, 1 07 1/2 to 1 07 3/4c; No. 1 07 1/2 to 1 07 3/4c; No. 2 1 08 1/2 to 1 08 3/4c; No. 3 1 09 1/2 to 1 09 3/4



Wheat, Fruit, etc.

Quite a number of our farmers will plant from one-half to three acres of onions this spring—a crop that paid well last year.

Corn is selling as low in Harper as in most of the neighboring towns, showing that the corn crop last year was much heavier in this county than was generally supposed.—Harper Co. Times.

A much larger amount of broom corn will be raised in this county this year than ever before. Those who have been engaged in its cultivation have found it a profitable crop.—Iola Register.

Wheat has been injured more than we thought, and these cold blasts do not tend to improve it any, but if we get plenty of rain and sunshine we may have a good crop yet.—Saline Co. Journal.

On the morning of April 7th a large portion of Northern Kansas, especially that along the line of the Central Branch R. R. was visited by heavy rains that will be of great benefit to the growing wheat, which was suffering greatly from dry weather.

It is a melancholy fact that the wheat so far as Atchison county is concerned is materially injured. A few weeks ago the prospect was very flattering, but the cold frosty nights, the dry weather and the winds have worked a sad change.—Atchison Patriot.

In reply to a question in regard to the condition of peach buds, Mr. Cartzaffner, of Custer township, reported "all killed;" Mr. Chandler, of Harrison township, "nearly all killed;" Mr. Chas. Cutler, of Custer, "none alive;" Dr. Eile, of Ottawa, "a very few alive."—Ottawa Republican.

Several of our farmers report their wheat injured or ruined by the last two or three frosts, we have heretofore heard only joyous evidences of a bountiful crop, despite the severity of the winter, and trust that the recent injury may prove but rare and isolated instances.—Rossville Times.

Mr. Hollinger, one of the wheat kings of Dickinson county, has 1,500 acres in wheat and says that his crop prospect is 50 per cent better than it was a year ago. He says that last spring a good wheat crop prospect was the exception, but now that it is the reverse. He predicts a heavy wheat crop this year.—Ex.

We learn from various and reliable sources that the wheat is good, but in a few instances it has been injured by the recent cold snap, which gives force to our suggestion in former issues of the Republican not to depend too largely on wheat but let your crops be mixed. Wheat is not the best paying crop even if it hits.—Newton Republican.

It must be acknowledged that the wheat is in a critical condition. From all sources there is complaint. The continuous cold, frosty nights are playing sad havoc in the fields. Should a warm spell follow, with a good rain, a great part of the crop will undoubtedly be saved. We hope that everything will turn out all right in the end, but it must be acknowledged there is much danger now.—Saline Co. Journal.

The farmers are the poorest men in the world to judge the condition of the wheat crop by. Some say one thing, some another, and all are scared. The millers usually know more about the wheat than the farmers. Captain Bowman, whose judgment we have always found excellent, says that fully three-fourths of the crop is alive yet, and that more winter wheat will be raised in this vicinity this year than last.—Atchison Globe.

Geo. T. Frazier recently took a trip over into Lincoln county, and upon his return, tells us that he closely observed the wheat fields on his route, and that he is satisfied that not more than five per cent of the crop is injured. He is quite enthusiastic over the prospect of a good and sufficient yield. He says the best piece he saw was one field that was planted one peck to the acre. Can it be that we have been sowing too much wheat to get a prolific and sure return?

The uplands seem to be much more seriously affected in the wheat crop than the bottom lands.—Bolt Courier.

Our hopes are beginning to wane. Notwithstanding the most favorable winter that could have passed over this country, the last two weeks of freezing and thawing and the excessively dry weather, have effected the wheat seriously, especially where it has been drilled. It seems that the ground is heaved up with freezing and then settled again in thawing, which loosens up the soil around the roots that the strong winds denude them of the earth; the ground cracks open along the drills, and thus further exposes the wheat. At this writing it is safe to say that at least 25 per cent of the fall wheat crop is ruined, and unless it rains soon the demolition will continue.—Bolt Courier.

It is a fact, no longer deniable, that quite a percent of wheat fields show a damaged condition. There are some fields in which a full two third of the stools are dead. A long ride and a close inspection convinces us of this unpleasant fact. What the trouble is or has been we are unable to state. That the trouble is not in locality or situation is very certain, for uplands, and valleys, and slopes all show the same state of facts. It must be in the manner of putting the seed in, or the time of sowing. A majority of the fields of the county look exceedingly promising, but the whyfore of the failures we should like some of our experienced and observant farmers to solve for our readers, so that the remedy may be applied, or mistakes avoided in the future.—Wichita Eagle.

THE STRAY LIST.

Strays for the week ending April 13. Chase county—S. A. Broese, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Geo Smith of Cottonwood township...

Deatur county—N. G. Addleman, clerk. COW—Taken up on the 17th day of February 1881 by Fawcett Brothers one light brown Texas cow...

Jefferson county—J. N. Insley, clerk. COLT—Taken up on the first day of March 1881 by D D Lore in Union township one bay mare colt two years old...

Douglas county—N. O. Stevens, clerk. HIFER—Taken up on the 17th day of March 1881 by Alvin F Conant of Kawwaka tp, one red heifer 2 years old...

Lincoln county—H. Hammer, clerk. PONY—Taken up by John A Mills of Scott township on November 24 1880 one brown pony mare, 13½ hands high...

Sheridan county—W. M. Rodgers, clerk. STEERS AND COW—Taken up by A C McClung of Kenneth, twenty-eight head of cattle, described as follows, one red and white and two white and black cows three years old...

State Stray Record. Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray Record for Kansas and Missouri. No money required for information until stock is identified.

DR. HENDERSON, A regular graduate in medicine, 13 West Sixth St., KANSAS CITY, MO. Authorised by the State to treat Chronic Nervous and Private Diseases...

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

KANSAS Loan & Trust Company TOPEKA, KANSAS. The Oldest and Largest Institution of the Kind in the State.

LOANS MADE Upon well Improved Farms and City Property at the LOWEST RATE. Money always on hand.

A. PRESCOTT & CO., TOPEKA, KANSAS. (Have on hand \$100,000 TO LOAN In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

Enamel Blackboards AT HALF PRICE For Introduction into the Public Schools. 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.

ALSO For all kinds of new and second hand text books, maps, charts, slates and all other school supplies at wholesale prices. Address Western School Supply Agency, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The BEST of ALL GRAND QUARTER OAK STOVES IN RANGES VERY EASILY MANAGED, ECONOMICAL IN FUEL, AND GUARANTEED TO Give Perfect Satisfaction Everywhere.

A CHARTER OAK Excelsior Man'g Co., ST. LOUIS, MO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN TIN-PLATE, WIRE, SHEET IRON AND EVERY CLASS OF GOODS USED OR SOLD BY TIN AND STOVE DEALERS. SEND FOR PRICE LISTS. H. F. GEE, Topeka, Kas.

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STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of superior quality. Most Complete Thresher Factory; Established in the World, 1848. 32 YEARS' experience, without change of name, management, or location, to "back up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.

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The Book Million. On receipt of your address I will send you a receipt for a copy of the most comprehensive GUIDE AND REFERENCE BOOK ever published at the popular price of \$1.00. Book contains 500 pages, 100 plate engravings and wood cuts.

Why We Laugh.

"A Centipede on Her Bed."

Two residents of Sacramento, Cal., were startled one night by screams proceeding from a room occupied by a lady member of the family. Inquiry elicited the information that "there was a centipede on her bed." The gas was at the time turned down quite low, but the men could see the insect on the bed, and doubling a towel several times one of them cast it over the centipede and clutched it tightly to prevent its escape. One of the gentlemen was somewhat of an amateur scientist and desired ardently to preserve the centipede as a specimen. Accordingly the captured insect was carried in the towel to a drug store. The druggist poured chloroform on the towel to stupefy the creature and to prevent the possibility of its escape, and one of the clerks stood by with an uplifted club to strike it should it attempt to get off. The towel was opened and the expectant lookers on were astonished to find that the fuss has been made over a little strip of calico.

Adam and Eve were ejected from Eden very unceremoniously; they were snaked out.

Whenever you hear a man asking if life is worth the living you can make up your mind that he indorsed a note and had to pay it.

Answer to Inquirer—No, a newspaper file is not used to scrape the rust from old jokes. You've struck the wrong tool-chest this time.

The druggist is laying in paregoric by the gallon, and chuckling to himself as he thinks how near is the green apple and watermelon season.

A tailor was startled the other day, by the return of a bill which he had sent to an editor, with a notice that "the manuscript was respectfully declined."

"It costs a community more to support one liquor saloon than it does to run half a dozen churches." "But the average citizen can find more fun in the one saloon than in the six churches."

When you meet a man with a fancy pair of scissors in his vest pocket, you may set him down as a dry goods clerk or an editor. If his clothes are fine and fashionable, you may then know he is not an editor.

In the Spring the female fancy lightly turns to thoughts of bonnet, With a maze of gimp and ribbons And a bunch of feathers on it.

A young lady was caressing a pretty spaniel and murmuring, "I do love a nice dog." "Ah!" said a dandy standing near, "I would I were a dog." "Never mind," retorted the young lady sharply, "you'll grow."

"Why, you are a dear little girl!" we exclaimed, the other day, seeing one of our little friends with her head tied up, "have you got the headache?" "No, sir," she answered, sweetly, "I've got a spit turl."

A far seeing managing editor says: "Young men sending Spring poetry to this office will please enclose names and addresses, not for publication, but as an evidence of their insanity in case they are arrested for murder."

"I threw this off in ten minutes," softly said the poet, placing a manuscript on the editorial table. The editor said that when it came to speed no long haired poet should distance him, and he threw it off in less than ten seconds—off the table into the waste basket.

"Have you given electricity a trial for your complaint, madam?" asked the minister, as he took tea with the old lady. "Electricity!" said she. "Well, yes, I reckon I has. I was struck by lightning last summer and have out of the window; but it didn't seem to do me no sort of good."

"Yes, said a great traveler," get the St. Bernard if you want a good dog. Thousands of times have I seen this noble animal, in the bitter cold carrying its frozen master by the slack of his pants over the highest mountains of Europe. The truth isn't half told about these superb creatures."

"Yes, remarked a musical critic recently from St. Louis, 'the fiddlin' was bully, but I tell you when that fat chap with the big mustache laid hold of that fiddle and went for them low notes in the violin-cellar, I just felt as if a buzz saw playin' 'Yankee Doodle' on my backbone."

"Don't waste your time in clipping off the branches," said the woodman to his son, "but lay your axe at the root of the tree." And the young man went out and laid his axe at the root of the tree, like a good and dutiful boy, and then went fishing. Truly, there is nothing so beautiful as filial obedience.

Montreal has a haunted house, in which "the stove-lids are lifted off the stoves and sent flying through the air." If the owner of the haunted house takes our advice, he will buy his wife a new dress. He may think he can always dodge them, but some time one of those lids will take him on the side of the head and scalp him.—Pek's Sun.

A scientific exchange says: "The egg undergoes total regular segmentation. There is no food yolk, and cleavage goes quite through the egg. There is a true segmentation cavity. Segmentation is rhythmic. There is an invaginate gastrula. The larva leaves the egg as a Nauplius, and passes through a protozoa stage, and a schizopod stage. The fifth thoracic and segments and appendages are entirely wanting at all stages of development." No wonder they have been so scarce and high this winter.

Farm Letters.

AMERICUS, Lyon Co., April 4, 50 miles southwest from Topeka.—Our farmers have been plowing for two weeks. Oats are mostly sown. A larger acreage of corn will be planted in Lyon county than ever before. We mostly use sulky plows, with three good horses to the plow. Instead of burning the corn stalks, as we used to do, we plow them under, believing them to be a benefit to the next crop as well as the soil. Wheat is in good condition as a general thing, late sown has suffered the most. The ground is now in excellent condition for working; all hands are busy, in town as well as country. Lyon county will make considerable improvement this year.

Stock has wintered better than an average. Farmers are keeping better grades of stock of all kinds; and are taking better care of it.

I am reminded that the KANSAS FARMER has thus far been a grand success, notwithstanding it has had its persecutors. I have no fears for the future. May its success be of yore, and even more so. J. W. L.

BELLE PLAINE, Sumner Co., 150 miles southwest from Topeka. Apr. 4.—I planted an orchard of 300 apple trees, and trimmed them four feet high as I did in Illinois, and the result is the hot sun and the cold winter has killed many of them on the southwest side from the branches to the ground. Now I allow long limbs to branch one and a half feet from the ground, and would recommend that to all your readers that are putting out young orchards. I formerly dug deep holes and under drained grapes, but I find surface planting the best, and after two or three years' cultivation, mulch heavily instead.

Our stock all look well. Hogs scarce at \$4.50; fat cattle, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per cwt; corn 25c, and plenty. Wheat generally looks well. The Fultz killed worse than any other variety. Wheat rolled in the fall is all dead. Apples, peaches, cherries and grapes safe yet. Grass begins to grow in places. There will be a much larger acreage of corn this year than ever before; many are ready to plant now. Business good; shipments of cattle will begin in about ten days. H. C. ST. CLAIR.

WELLINGTON, Sumner Co., 193 miles southwest from Topeka, April 3.—We in this part of Kansas, unlike our brother farmers in the eastern counties, are not hindered in our farm work by wet or muddy weather, not having a great deal of either and for a long time. Farmers are very well along with their spring work. Some have all their plowing done, and are ready to plant corn as soon as the weather is warm. There has been several thousand acres planted in the last two weeks, but it is considered rather early. Oats are coming up very well, considering the cool weather. There will be an increased acreage this year, as some parties have had to plow up their wheat that winter killed, and are sowing the land to oats and millet.

The wheat fields are looking green, but are in need of rain. If we don't get it soon, I think there will be more that will have to be plowed up.

The prospects for a fruit crop is very good; the buds are swelling. The peach and apricot seem to have stood the cold weather better than the other fruit buds, if we only have good weather from this out. The grape vines in this vicinity have been attacked by an insect that bores its way into the inside of the vine. It generally enters at a bud or joint. I think from present appearances that in a few years it will completely destroy the grape vines of Kansas, if its ravages are not checked. I have sent specimens to Prof. Popenoe, at Manhattan, for examination and description, so that our grape growers may know the pest.

THOMAS NIXON.

J. L. Miles, agent of the Osages and Kawas, passed through this city enroute for the above agencies on Monday, when he made us a pleasant call. He had just returned from Washington, where he had been in the interest of the tribes named. There is a large surplus fund belonging to these Indians uninvested, which the department has decided to put into domestic cattle. To this end Major Miles was authorized to advertise in the Wichita Eagle, and other prominent papers, for bids for furnishing the stock. We judge that from two to four thousand head will be wanted, a large per cent, of which will be milch cows. The advertisement will be sent up in a few days. It will be remembered that some time since we gave an account of the success attending an experiment made by the other Miles, Mr. John D. Miles, agent of the Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. The Indians succeed better with live stock than with agriculture, and it is but natural that they should.—Wichita Eagle.

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.

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

New Crop Osage Orange Seed.

For Sale or Trade. Will exchange for Hedge Plants or Seed Sweet Potatoes. Send for my Catalogue of Greenhouse Plants free by mail. Address W. H. MILLER, Chillicothe, Mo.

Sugar Cane Seed. THE only reliable dealer in Sugar Cane Seed for all latitudes. Arly Amber for the North, in lots of 50 lbs, 10 cents per lb; less than 50 lbs 15 cents. Kansas Orange and Early Orange, in lots of 50 lbs, 15 cents per lb; less than 50 lbs 20 cents. Plans for my new bagasse burner and copper pans, for fire or steam trains, with prices furnished, on application. Also, I keep instruments of all kinds. My enlarged edition for 1901, of Sugar Cane (200 pp) by mail, \$1.00. ISAAC A. HEDGECOCK, Free. Min. Valley Cane Growers' Ass'n, 2004 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

ARTICHOKES FOR SALE.

I raise the large white variety, the cheapest hog feed in the world; will produce 1000 bushels to the acre and is proof against bugs, drought and frost; easy to dig, hogs do the digging. \$1 per bushel; enough to plant one acre, seven bushels; 25 acres, 14 bushels, etc. Packed and delivered at Railroad depot. Directions for planting. J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

OATS RUSSIAN WHITE, Best in cultivation. 100 bushels an acre. Rust-proof and hardy. 1 lb. mail, postpaid, 50c. 5 lb. mail, postpaid, \$1.00. 1/2 bush. by freight or express, \$2.50. New bags, 25c. each, extra. Directions for planting. Address, D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Catalpa Seed.

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

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

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

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

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

Buy Tried, True and Worthy.

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

Osage Orange Seed.

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

Honey Locust and Coffee Bean.

I have a quantity of Honey Locust and Coffee Bean, or the Kentucky Coffee Tree Seed. I will send the Locust Seed at 25 cents per lb. and the Bean at 50 cents per lb. by express C. O. D., or by mail if the necessary amount for postage be added. Address C. C. KING, Jewell, Jewell Co., Kan.

Forest TREE SEEDS.

Send for prices stating kinds and amount wanted. Catalpa and White Pine specialties. S. A. CHAPMAN, Stroudwater, Me.

FOR SALE.

One thousand Bushels of SEED SWEET POTATOES of 6 bush kinds. Also plants in their season. Also a lot of budded Peach, 1-year old and a lot of Apple trees 2-years old, by N. H. PIXLEY, Wamego, Kas.

SPECIALTIES SPRING!

Crab-Apples, Apple Trees, Red Dutch Currants, Asparagus Roots, Mazzard Cherry Stocks, Christmas Grape Vines, Wistaria Sinensis, and Prutescens Seedlings, Prunus Americana, Michigan (Acacia) (7 to 8 ft.), and a large assortment of other Nursery Stock. Address GEO. ACHELIS, West Chester, Pa.

Red Cedars & Forest Tree Seedlings.

RED CEDARS per 1000, small size, \$5; 6 to 8 inches, \$6; 10 to 12 inches, \$7.50. FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS per 1000, Sugar Maple, \$2; the famous Tulip Poplar, \$4; Elm \$2.50; White Ash, \$2.50; Box Elder, \$3.00; Red Bud, \$1; Dogwood, \$2; Sycamore, \$2. Large sizes special price. Apple Trees, \$5.00 per 100; Peach Trees, \$6.00 per 100. Catalogues, with instructions for planting, free on application. Address BALLELY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

Free by Mail! Trees at Your Home.

Package No. 1—50 Red Cedars, 6 to 10 inches. Package No. 2—100 Red Cedars, small size. Package No. 3—100 of either Tulip Poplar, Box Elder, Elm, Maple, Dogwood, Red Bud, White Ash or Sycamore seedlings. All of the above are nursery grown and sure to grow. Each package, \$1.00, or the three packages for \$2.50, also, for \$1.00 either 50 Strawberry plants, 20 Raspberry plants, 5 Apple trees or Peach trees. Postage stamps received. Address BALLELY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Makanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

The Giant Corn.

The Largest and Most Productive Corn in the World. Grains 1 inch long and 3/4 inch broad. Yields immensely in the south and west where other corn fails. A "Bonanza" for the farmer. Send for a bag. Only \$1; 4 for \$3; 5 for \$3.75, or 7 for \$5. There is but a small lot of it left. Sent at once and secure some of this wonderful corn. Address W. M. JONES, 36 Fillmore Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

THE NEW GRAPES.

Lady, Bishop, Jefferson, Moore's Early, Duchess, Purty, Prentiss, Highland, Noah and El Dorado. Also Concord, Rogers' best Hybrid, and other older varieties of most splendid and productive vines. \$1.00 per 100; \$2.00 per 200; \$3.00 per 300. Fine foreign grapes, including Welcome, for vines. Outburst, Grey and Mammoth Cluster Raspberries, Seedling and Standard Strawberries. Magnificent ever-blooming Roses, by mail, \$1 per dozen. By express, \$6 per 100; \$50 per 1000. Three strong 2 years, or four 1 year Lady or Brighton, postpaid for \$1. Grapes free. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Delaware, O.

The Best Only. BULBS, PLANTS and select FLOWER SEEDS. Nearly 1000 new varieties, NEVER before offered at retail. Send for our Catalogue, 50 cents of flowers. V. H. MALLICE, SON & THORPE, QUEENS, N. Y.

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GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS Fresh and True to Name. Sent by mail or express to any part of Kansas. MILLET, FLAX SEED, CASTOR BEANS, CLOVER, BLUE GRASS, TIMOTHY. Orders promptly filled. S. H. DOWNS, Opposite Shawnee Mill, Topeka.

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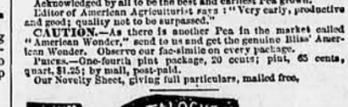
For \$1.00 we will send by mail, post paid, well packed, 100 Norway Spruce, or 100 Scotch Pine, 3 years; 50 White Spruce, or 50 Austrian Pine, 2 years; 50 Norway Spruce, 4 to 6 in. tp., or 66 Arbor Vitae, 4 to 8 in. tp.; 40 Norway Spruce, 6 to 9 in. tp., or 20 Irish Juniper, 5 in. tp. Catalogues free. J. V. WHITNEY & SON, Montville, Geauga Co., Ohio.



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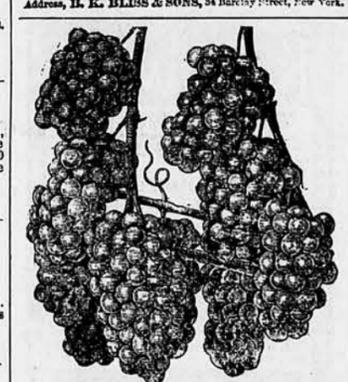
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With an early colored plate of a Group of Panicles, and a descriptive price list of 250 varieties of Flowers and Vegetables, seeds with much useful information upon their culture—32 pages—mailed to all applicants enclosing 10 cents, which can be deducted from first order for seeds. Address, B. BLISS & SONS, 34 Barclay Street, New York.



The New White Grape "PRENTISS." Early, vigorous grower, early. Very productive, best quality. Send for circular. The above is from an exact photograph of a bunch by Geoffrey, Stocker, N. Y. Also the largest and best stock of Grape Vines in the country. Prices very low to dealers and private buyers. Also trees and small fruits. Send stamp for descriptive catalogue. Price list free. T. S. HUDNARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

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No More 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 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, \$2.55, package included; Single Bushel, \$1.00, package included.

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For Sowing; clean and bright, \$1.25 per bushel, while present stock lasts.

Sweet Potatoes

Yellow Nansemond, Red Nansemond, Bermuda, and Bahama, (or Sou. Queen), \$3.00 per barrel, package included; Jersey Yellow, and Black Spanish, \$3.25 per barrel, \$1.50 per bushel, package included.

Irish Potatoes.

New York Early Rose, Peach Blows, Neshannocks, and Peerless \$3.75 per barrel, \$1.40 per bushel, package included. Burbank, Bliss' Triumph, Snow Flake, and Late Rose, \$4.75 per barrel, \$1.75 per bushel, package included. Early Ohio, \$5.00 per barrel, \$2.25 per bushel, package included.

OSAGE ORANGE.

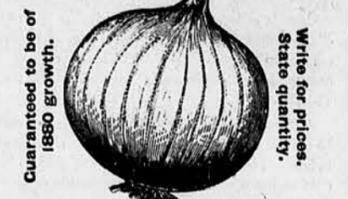
1 to 10 bushel, \$5.00 per bushel; 10 bushels or over, \$4.75 per bushel, sacks included. We also offer large stocks of German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarians, Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Early Amber and Orange Cane Seed, Egyptian Rice Corn, Onion Sets, Onion Seed, etc.

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Manhood Restored.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 48 Chatham st., N. Y.

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BOSTWICK'S GIANT RIDING SAW MACHINE.



This Wonderful Improved Saw Machine is warranted to saw a two-foot log in three minutes, and more cord wood or less of any size in less than two hours can chop or cut. For full particulars, send for our Circular, which will be sent free. Agents: W. W. Manspeaker, 327 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Mo. Address: PAERLBERG MANUFACTURING CO., 178 Elm Street, Cincinnati, O.

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