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THE KANSAS FARMER.

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Black Cochins.

[The following paper was read before the Topeka Poultry Club at its March meeting, by C. H. Rhodes, secretary.]

How many times do we hear the question asked, "which breed of fowls are best?" It's a question which cannot be answered to suit everybody. If you should ask Mr. H., he would say White Leghorns, or Mr. D., he would name the Browns; another might say the P. Rocks were decidedly the best. If the question were put to me, I might say the Black Cochins, but not to the disparagement of their cousins uncles or aunts.

To me a well bred Black Cochin is as handsome as any of the feathered tribe. Their plumage retains that beautiful metallic luster from the time the chick first feathers until the annual moult. There is a prejudice in the minds of some that a Black Cochin is not a good table fowl, because they are black. Here they are mistaken, they dress as well as their cousins, the Buff and Partridge. Their color is the same the year round, which cannot be said of some of their relatives, who get brassy and yellow.

Black Cochins average smaller than other Cochins and differ somewhat in shape, being more inclined to be leggy, with less posterior depth, and fluff, rather longer necks, bodies and tail, and more breast. But breeders are gradually producing the desired shape by proper selections in mating up their breeding stock. It is believed by many that their origin is not the same as other Cochins, and that they were formerly known as the Black Javas, while others say they are of the same parentage as the Buff, Partridge and White. I find no authority for either statement.

However, it matters little. They are the best winter layers of any fowls I ever kept, and I have, in a small way, bred several of the leading varieties of poultry.

Their flesh is fine in texture, for market they dress yellow, and if well dressed, as all fowls should be, they rank No. 1.

The eggs usually hatch well, and the chicks mature faster than any of the larger breeds making Black Cochins desirable for spring chickens. When first hatched the chicks show white under throat and body, and all black breeds do the same, and when matured, white underfeathers, and white in the wings and tail sometimes appears, which, though objectionable, is not a disqualification, and for practical purposes they stand in the front ranks.

I will give manner of feeding and care. It is as follows: morning meal consists of corn meal, shorts, and bran, equal parts, mixed and sealed, sometimes I have sour milk, to which is added the scraps from the table, potato parings, turnips, onions; the vegetables were chopped before mixing, which I usually do the night before, in a chopping bowl I have for the purpose. I feed them only what they will eat up clean, so there will be none left fifteen minutes after feeding. At noon I give a handful of wheat screenings and oats mixed to each fowl, that being the proportion, at night a little corn. Twice a week I pound up fresh bone in their yards. Burnt bones and pulverized egg shells are placed in the coops, fresh water is given twice or three times daily in summer and kept in the shade. In winter I pour hot water into their drinking vessels, which keeps from freezing most of the day unless the weather is very cold.

Twice a week, both winter and summer, I give the Douglas mixture in their drinking water, the proportion being a tablespoonful to every quart of water. I think this a grand tonic for fowls, both old and young. To give them the needed exercise I sometimes take a rake and bury their grain feed in the sand, with which their coop is filled to the depth of four inches. This keeps them busy a good part of the afternoon. This I think very important where fowls are confined. Some breeders think eggs will not hatch if the fowls do not have exercise. However over that may be, it helps to keep them from learning vicious such as egg and feather eating.

My pullets hatched May 12th commenced laying December 3d. Those hatched June 10. December 22. The hatch of August 1st commenced laying February 15.

The average number of laying hens, from December 3, to February 18 has been nine, number of eggs between these dates four hundred and ninety-two, or forty one dozen, making forty-three and five ninths to each fowl, total number of fowls, including seven cockrels, twenty-one.

Market price of eggs, 20c per doz. (a low estimate)..... \$8.20
Cost of feed meantime..... 3 78

Profit on twenty-one..... \$4 42
Cost per head for entire flock eighteen cents, deducting cockrels and hens not laying (twelve) leaves the cost per head for nine laying hens, seventeen cents. Making the net profit on the nine laying hens for 77 days, \$6.64.

Kansas Seed House.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

This worthy enterprise, which is a credit to Kansas and the west, was established twenty-one years ago by F. Barteldges & Co. at Lawrence. All they asked was "patronize home industries" and then by handling nothing in the seed line but what was fresh, reliable and genuine, they have made their industry indispensable to the west, and are now doing an immense business. They have the only exclusive seed house west of the Mississippi river, and the largest seed house in the state, with a branch house in Denver, Colorado. They keep everything in the seed line, and they imported five tons of flower and vegetable seeds from Europe alone this year. They buy seeds in car lots, and from reliable sources, and personally supervise the testing of them to warrant their purity, and their extensive experience in Kansas enables them to recommend suitable seeds to farmers. They have done much to develop the great agricultural results of the state. They not only do a large business from the Mississippi to the Pacific, but even east. Every mail an express carries out their

goods all over the country. Their trade in seeds amounts to \$150,000 annually. They have the largest stock of garden, field, flower, hedge, tree and grass seed in the west. We congratulate F. Barteldges & Co. on their success and the benefit they have done the agricultural interests of Kansas.

By making a specialty of any industry the fullest and best results are secured and the KANSAS FARMER will gladly encourage and recommend any other enterprise which is of interest to the agricultural class of the state.

This firm also has on hand a lot of choice Osage orange seed at \$5 a bushel; and they keep cabbage, tomato, celery, etc., and sweet potato plants of their own growing by the million.

Correspondence.

Shipping Wool.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The Kansas Central Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association at Wamego, decided at a late meeting to send their wool to Boston in my care, and having promised different parties throughout the state that I would notify them if I went again to Boston with wool, will you please insert this notice, that my intention is to start for Boston as soon as the first car load can be got ready. The wool will be handled the same as it was last year, the cost taken out of each lot as fast as sold, according to amount.

Any information asked for will be furnished by addressing the secretary, L. D. Proper, Wamego, or myself at Louisville.

Sacks furnished free, except freight, to those wishing them, if applied for in person, provided the wool is handled by the same parties, as no positive bargain has as yet been made, yet if they do not compete for sale, cost of sack to be wholesale price, to be paid for at sale of wool.

Wool to be consigned to me at Boston, or sent to W. B. & Co. in my care as consignee, preferred to be marked with No. 1, initials of name and weight of sack. Send duplicate bill of lading to me at Boston, care of W. B. & Co., 98 Federal st.

Stock now on the range, rather thin in flesh. No disease amongst sheep, not quite so good condition as usual, on account of scarcity of corn.

Some few fields of corn planted. Most of farmers now ready to plant. We all feel encouraged on account of copious showers.

Keep on in the good work and we will support you.
J. S. COBBINS.
Louisville, Kas, April 10.

Hedge Fencing.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The article in your last on fencing, by Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen (or ad. rather), is calculated to mislead many who are not posted as to prices, and do not figure for themselves. Hedges have been tried in this part of Kansas until the people have about come to the conclusion that they are a failure. We have a considerable amount of barbed wire fence in this vicinity. Some with three wires, some with only two wires and posts forty feet apart, which makes 130 posts to the mile, which at 10 cts each cost \$3. Barbed wire can be bought by the car load of the anti monopoly barbed wire company, Des Moines Iowa, for five cts per lb. We think freight will not exceed one cent per lb, which will make the cost of wire \$38.40 per mile, wire and posts, \$51.40. This turns, horses and cattle when properly stretched, without any trouble and makes a good fence, one more wire if desired, would only cost \$19.20, making the cost per mile (allowing 440 for setting posts and stretching, etc.) \$75, or nearly 23 1/2c per rod, instead of over 60c as they assert for the same kind of fence, excepting the number of posts, which in their calculation are altogether too thick, some put them 50 feet apart, and succeed well if they keep them tight. I like the attraction for birds and the wind break part of the thing, but we have to substitute cottonwood and box elder here, we have some hedges growing but they are making a very poor cut at it as yet.

We had a fine rain last night, and it has been a stormy day, the first for six weeks. Wheat and rye look fine, considerable has been planted and the larger part of the crop will be put in within ten days, the weather permitting. Early planting is the word now. Ground in splendid order. Grass has a good start. Season about a month earlier than common.
Kirwin, Phillip Co, April 4. D. S. A.

The Hedge Question.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have been much interested in the discussion upon the above question, and would like to ask the advocates of Osage Orange a few questions: 1st, Will Mr. Mulvey tell us what kind of implement or machine he uses to keep the growing shoots cut back each season. 2d, Can any one give us an infallible and cheap remedy against gophers? these and sand rats make it almost an impossibility to keep a perfect stand of hedge upon some farms, and a remedy therefore would be hailed as a boon by those who, like myself, believe the Osage Orange to be the best fence for the farmer and stock man. I have had some experience with barbed wire during the past winter and don't want any more of that in mine.
Arlington, Reno Co. W. G. R.

A Word About Hedges.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have read the articles on hedges, by Messrs Trumbull and Mulvey, and while I believe each party is honest in his views, I will dissent for a few reasons. Take the number of rods of effectual hedge fence for turning stock of all kinds that farmers have and it will be found that there is not one rod of such fence to the mile that has been planted in the United States, on the average, and the money that has been expended for seed and plants where there is no fence is all lost. Cold in the northern states, and fire everywhere, are serious drawbacks. Here where I am there are many miles of nice looking hedges, but when stock is turned in they soon find openings and get out; and then if birds do come, do not skunks, weasels, minks, rabbits, and mice flourish in them to kill and eat fowls, grain and trees? and then think of the

snow drifts. Again, we had one hedge layer here with us, which I think did better, as it left the hedge in a narrower space, and I like it very much, and more so every time I see where it did work, for I believe the hedge is virtually laid out; or will be soon if not cut off at the ground and the mass rolled away to save the roots. Now would it not be more profitable to land owners to plant some forest trees; say four feet apart on the lines? They will make wind breaks for long distances compared to hedges, and grow faster with the same care. Then make fence by stapling wire to two by two stuff and secure to your line of trees where you wish to keep cattle, horses and mules. Make your fence in sections and you can move it easily to any point on the farm it is needed and your trees will make wood as soon as the hedge, and is more pleasant to handle.

Trees will bring more birds than hedges if they are desired by all, which I hope is true; no snow drifts and a pleasant shade to ride under at midday, as I can fully attest; Hogs have no business running all over the farm in any way of looking at the matter.
C. H. SWANN.

Short Letters.

RUSSELL, April 5. I am taking the FARMER the second year now, and think it is improving every week. I think its advertising departments are about as valuable to its subscribers as any of the departments, for there is always some few advertisements each week. When I get my paper I glance over the advertisements first. I take the National Live Stock Journal and Texas Live Stock Journal and would rather stop both of them than to stop the FARMER, although I expect to follow stock raising as a business. Hoping you may prosper under the present merits of the FARMER, I will close.
W. H.

NEWTON, April 11. Winter has set and the spring time is upon us with its warm sunny days and its driving wind and hail. Newton has been fortunate so far regarding the recent storms. They have past in front, behind, and on either side of her, but no one knows how soon we too may be called upon to bear a like burden with our neighbors. But Newton and Harvey county rejoice in her present prosperity and never meet trouble half way. Although the fruit crop is rather slim, we have never had a better prospect for wheat since wheat has been grown here. Oats are up and looking well, and corn is being planted rapidly. The farmers along the line of the proposed St. L., Ft. S. & W. R. R. are looking out for the surveys, who are reported to be at Newton in a week or two. We want to see them in time to help take off the grain and hogs next fall.
HEURIPAS.

FAIRVIEW, Brown Co. April 5. A brother farmer asks by letter to write him which is the best Lister used here. Having received several letters asking the same question, I thought best to answer through the FARMER. There are several kinds of good listers in use here, made by the well known implement manufacturers. I will name a few that I recollect: The John Deere, the Weir, the Buford, the Davenport (Iowa). The 14 inch size is mostly used here and they are all warranted to do good work. Some few were returned last year, and I see they are improved this spring.
H. F. MELLENBROUCH.

RUSSELL, Mar 27. I have read with interest your valuable paper for over a year now and would like to ask a few questions. As there have been a great many letters on tree culture, would some one who has had experience with trees and tree seeds in sandy soil please give their experience in the cultivation of trees and the raising of seedlings in sandy river bottom soil. I have a very sandy piece of bottom land on the Saline river, which I would like to get into timber, and as I have some seedlings to set out this spring and quite a variety of trees to plant, I would like to know what success I may expect.
NOVICE.

BELLE PLAINE, April 4. One of my neighbors has a cow three years old, now has the second calf by her side, and never had bag or a drop of milk, both calves were raised by hand. Stock cattle all gone to pasture, fat cattle selling from 5 to 6 dollars and a quarter, and about ten carloads here yet unsold; hogs 3 1/2 to 4c; corn 65 to 60c; wheat 85 to 1 10. The acreage of corn for '82 will be very large. Our fruit trees can never bear up under one half the fruit that is set now, especially pear. We have had very high winds for a few days, 'tis now threatening rain, during the day it rained hard both west and north of us. Every field has a corn planter at work in it. Our farmers are beginning to realize that now is the time to make their power felt. The cities will try to get away with us this fall unless we organize.
H. C. ST. CLAIRE.

SCANDIA, Republic Co, April 10. Seldom seeing any contribution in your valued paper from Republic county, I concluded to take advantage of the opportunity to write and let the public know that we have survived the winter, and all came out whole and once more to halt the beautiful spring, which has undoubtedly opened with a face and encouraging prospect of a good crop of all kinds of cereals, as well as fruit. Fall wheat and rye could not look better at this season of the year; but very little spring wheat sowing; an unusual large area of oats has been put in. Farmers are making big calculations to plant a large crop of corn and a number of farmers are about plowing, a few are going to list and drill. The spring has been very favorable for farm work, no rain of any consequence up to the 4th and 5th inst, when it gave it to us for two days on a stretch, in the old style way, made up for lost time, and too wet to plow. Stock have wintered through as well as could be expected on short feed, but many a poor beast long to feed on the green grass once more. I like the correspondents columns and wish to hear from all over the state, and if you do not consign this to the waste basket will write again.
J. HACKLEY.

I wrote you near a week ago, giving some account of our drought, the effects, etc., on the wheat. I am

happy to tell you that there has been a glorious change in the last week. On last Monday night it commenced raining and continued during most of Tuesday. About two inches of water had fallen by Tuesday evening. Last night we had an inch and a half more and where there was death before there is life now. Indeed, wheat fields which seemed to be dying a week ago now look fresh and green, and beautiful beyond the power of description. The change within the hearts—the spirits of the people is equally as great. The farmer goes forth with a firm and elastic step while his heart overflows with the melody of praise singing. Glory Halleluah, Our Lord has come and we are saved. The fact is, Mr. Editor, it comes to be a serious thing when a man has his last penny in a growing crop and it withers away before his eyes.

SEVERANCE, Doniphan Co April 12. The past winter has been a delightful one. Roads good, most of the time they were dusty like summer. We have had some very high winds of late. Farmers are pretty well along with their work. Fruit trees are very full of bloom, I never saw peach and apple trees so full of blossoms. Yesterday was quite a cold day, froze about 1/2 inch ice; last night had 1/2 inch snow. Some peach buds are damaged. Stock of all kinds wintered over quite well. Prices of all produce is up. Hogs \$6 25 per cwt; corn 60c; potatoes \$1 20; apples \$2 25.
I. H.

BULL CITY, April 11. I do not think I ever saw a better prospect for fall wheat than at present; none winter killed, and for the last week have had an abundance of rain, which was very much needed. There has been considerable spring wheat sown, also oats, nearly every farmer putting in a small piece for early feeding. Corn planting has already commenced, some have 40 acres planted, others less, but our cold rain that we are now getting will be bad unless a seed is very good. Farmers go at work this spring with renewed interest, for all the chinch bugs are twice as thick this spring as last. Nearly all the prairie grass has been burnt to kill them, but they were under the grass roots. Did not kill many. We read the FARMER with renewed interest every week, and would not know how to get along without it.
H. S. W.

Marshall Co, April 15. This portion of the state has been visited during the past week with heavy rains. Grass and small grain look well. Stock living upon the range in localities. Farmers will begin to plant corn shortly. Corn is worth 58c; hogs from \$5 to 5 75 per cwt. This county is settling up rapidly. The prospect for fruit of all kinds is flattering.
J. M.

BARNES, Washington Co, April 10. Oats and wheat look fine. Some corn planted. Plowing nearly all done. The past week has been very wet, accompanied with a good many zephyrs, several two-four-nickle houses were blown down in this vicinity on the night of the 7th, none seriously hurt. Grass is coming on finely. Stock generally show a lack of grain.
J. R. T.

GENEVA, Allen Co, April 8. Never in the history of our far famed state, have the prospects for a bountiful year been more promising than at the present time. Wheat is very forward, is in the finest condition possible, some standing fully eighteen inches high. Corn ground is about all plowed, and a large area planted, the acreage will exceed any previous year. Some fruit blossoms are injured by the late cold storm, but more than enough are left to insure a heavy crop. On account of scarcity and high price of corn, stock cattle are coming out this spring poor, but no losses to speak of, are now on the range. Hogs were marketed very close the past winter, in consequence of which the crop may be short next fall. Stock and grain of all kinds high in price. Market prices: Corn 75c; wheat \$1 25; potatoes \$1 75 to 2 00; butter 25c; eggs 10c; work horses \$75 to \$125; milk cows \$25 to \$40 and all other stock at proportionately high rates. All farms are rented and not a vacant house to be found.
D. D. S.

KINSLEY, April 14. I have been taking your paper a short time and am much pleased with the bonanza of information received through its columns. I sent two stamps and have received the instructions how to make an incubator so magnanimously voted by that vast assemblage, the North American Poultry Association, Ohio. And now comes the sequel, \$2.00 to learn how to run the infernal machine. Ye gods, when will men cease to devise means and schemes for swindling the poor benighted farmer?
J. L. MACOMBER.

Miscellaneous.

Condition of the Wool.

So plain does it appear that the fleece is dependent for quality on the condition of the animal, that it seems incredible that it ever should have been questioned. The wool is a part of the animal, and it gets its nourishment from the animal. If the sheep is in a good, healthy and growing condition, there is no reason why the wool should not be in a good healthy and growing condition. And such a condition must necessarily depend upon the quality and quantity of food and general care. The animal that is half starved will show evidence of its abuse in its wool. It should do it; and the fact that the furs of wild animals are better in the winter when food is scarce, than they are in summer, when food is plenty, does not alter the fact that we state. That we think may be easily accounted for, but this is not the place to do it. Yet that fact was not very long ago used as an argument against the theory that food had anything to do with the quality

of the wool. As late as 1854 this was denied in this country. But careful experiment has settled the question. If during a twelvemonth a sheep is either starved or is sick a portion of the time the staple will show weakness. It will be in certain parts, and these parts will correspond to the times that it has been starved or sick, smaller and weaker than in other parts, making it very much less valuable. The expert wool handler has no difficulty whatever, in detecting these defects, and he can tell as soon as he feels of the staple if the sheep has been in good condition for the whole year.

It does not do, therefore, to conclude that for reasons of economy or for any other reason, we can neglect our flocks, without detriment to both our sheep and ourselves. The wool trade of the world is in the hands of keen and experienced men, very often too keen for the wool grower, as he will willingly testify. It cannot be hoped that any blemishes in our fleece will pass unnoticed under the critical eye of the wool buyer. He will pay full prices for only first class wool, and if we expect to get full prices, we must grow that kind, to do which we must keep our sheep in excellent condition all the time.

A Good Farmer.

One sign of a good farmer is, he prizes manure. It does not require a good farmer to raise beautiful crops on a farm already rich, but the art lies in so managing the farm that it will produce good crops every year without losing fertility. A man may make money from his farm while he is wasteful of fertilizers, but he is not a good farmer, for he is constantly running his land into debt. Good farming consists of such management as will make the farm produce the best possible results without deteriorating the soil. This can only be accomplished by a rigid economy in the making and using of manure, and by such a systematic rotation of crops as will be least exhaustive to the soil.—*American Cult.*

Better than Manure.

For nearly a third of a century we have been preaching to farmers the importance of the clover crop, of its advantages for pasture, resisting the drought better than the grasses, making the most nutritive hay, producing a good paying crop in the seed, being the second crop for the same year, and yet, with all its value for these purposes, "the half has not yet been told," for its value in enriching the soil upon which it has been sown, transcends in importance its value for any other purpose. Seeding a field to clover will do more good than a covering of manure. To restore worn-out land, nothing equals clover. This is the universal experience of farmers. Hence we say to farmers, sow all the land you can to clover. Nothing will pay you better. Nothing will so well keep your farm in heart, in vigor, in productiveness. Nothing will give you better pasturage in the hot summer, and nothing will give you more fattening hay. The mainstay of the farm is the clover field, and every field on the farm should be seeded to clover in a proper system of rotation.—*Rural World.*

How to Raise Peanuts.

A subscriber requests that we tell his son, through the columns of the Journal, how to raise peanuts.

You should prepare your ground early in the spring, as you would for garden, then let it lay until the leaves are putting out, and, then, if your ground is weedy another plowing is necessary, and should be well harrowed down. Then plant your peanuts in rows about 3 1/2 feet apart, and the hills must be about two feet apart. After the plants are well up, they should be cultivated with a plow, and if weedy pull the weeds out of the hill. When the blooms make their appearance the cultivating process should cease, and as fast as the blossoms make their appearance they must be covered with a handful of dirt. The blossoms will make their appearance every morning, and to be successful in raising them you should visit the peanut garden every morning as long as they continue to blossom.

About the middle or last of October is the proper time to gather peanuts; first take hold of the outer ends of the vines and raise them to the hill, then pull them up by their roots, and after they have been in the sun a few hours the peanuts can be removed from the vines, and should be spread out on a floor in a dry room and left to dry a few days. The peanut is considered a very profitable crop, and is largely cultivated in Kansas, and we see no reason why they would not do well here.—*Farm and Stock Journal.*

The Stock Interest.

The Horse of the Farm and the City.

Breeding through natural selection has proved more conducive to uniformity and stamina than have the indiscreet selections practiced upon the average farm.

On the farm, if judgment be not used, the downward road is soon struck. Some farmers, in their breeding operations, may be likened to some third-rate carpenters; they are skillful enough to put up a cheap school house at the country cross roads, but their aspirations stop at that point.

If the right selection is made, it takes extraordinary neglect, in the case of horses, to cause serious falling off in quality and merit. Horses will do fairly even on short pasture, and somebody will reap the advantages which come from using good blood.

A flagrant error, and one very often committed in breeding horse stock, especially heavy horses, comes of selecting a stallion that has size merely, losing sight of the fact that deep breeding is as necessary in the draft stallion, or nearly so, as in any other class.

But the man is very short-sighted, indeed, who rears a colt that will not be good enough, and in every way suitable to go into a city of the larger class, and there command a clever price because of his fitness for the higher classes of work.

The enterprise of importers and breeders now leave no excuse for using low-bred sires. Good breeding abounds pretty much everywhere, where civilization has made itself felt, and there is no longer any excuse for rearing horses that are merely just good enough, while on the farm, to draw a plow, and not good enough to be anything else than a mere "hack," doing drudgery before an express wagon when they reach a market.

Millet for Sheep.

One-half to a bushel of good millet seed is sown for fodder broadcast; but when sown in drills for seed, a peck is seed enough. The best rule as to time of sowing is ten days after corn planting time. The ground should be a rich and fine loam, and broadcast seeding should be covered with a light fine seed harrow.

Training Colts and Calves to Lead.

The first attempt to discipline a young animal is to teach it to stand while tied, and to lead with the halter. A calf should be taken from the cow quite young and tied up; a strap with a buckle being placed around its neck. A ring should be fastened to the strap, and a light chain with a swivel in it fastened to the ring by means of a snap hook. The calf will not

chew nor suck the chain as it would a strap or rope, and this annoying trick will not be learned. It can turn about as much as it pleases without twisting the chain and strangling itself. It should be led to the cow twice a day to suck, for three or four days, when it may be taught to drink, and altogether weaned if desirable. Some patience will be required to teach it to lead but in a very short time, if properly managed it will learn what is wanted, and be no trouble. The best way to start a calf or a colt to lead is to stand by its side and slowly but firmly pull its head toward you. This will cause it to step its feet to keep from falling, and by continuing the movement it soon learns to step around, and can soon be taught to lead without even learning to pull with all its strength at the rope, trying to get away. Those who have not tried this method of trying to teach calves and colts to lead, will be astonished to see how much easier it is than the old way of trying to lead them straight forward from the beginning. In attempting to pull them forward, of course they pull back with all their strength; but in pulling sideways, slowly and firmly, they can offer very little resistance, and to keep from falling they step, and so, in a very short time, they learn to step as fast as the rope is drawn. It is desirable and necessary at times to lead a heifer or cow, and unless broken and trained when young, difficulty is experienced in doing so. Colts should be trained to remain tied up while their dams are at work; but should be loosened and allowed to run with them both in the stable and in the pasture. Much after trouble may be spared by preventing a colt from running around and getting into mischief, which it is liable to do, by having a halter for it and training it to lead at will, or to stand tied when that is most suitable.

Sheep on the Farm.

Fifty or sixty years ago every farm, however small, had its little flock of sheep, to supply the family wool and the material for supplying the family stockings. In almost every farm house the humming of the big wool wheel, which manufactured yarn, could be heard at some distance from the house, and everywhere stockings were being knitted for family use. They were not very fine but they were thick and warm, and wore two or three times as long as the present machine-made article. This little flock of sheep was always the pet of the farm. Their feed cost next to nothing. Pasture fields which cattle could no longer graze on, were just what sheep preferred. Every hole and corner they nipped clear of grass; and in winter the poorest hay and a little salt kept them in good condition, while lambs not only kept up the stock, but furnished all the mutton required in the family. The knitting machine had not yet made its appearance, and each family which could not afford to supply its wants from the costly foreign manufactured articles were forced thus to provide for themselves. The little girls in a family were taught to knit as soon as they were able to handle needles, and hence the cost of the supply of stockings was quite inconsiderable—in fact, it took no ready cash from the farmers' pockets.

Now, the keeping of sheep is extensively pursued, especially on large farms, where portions of the land are hilly; rocky and unfit for cultivation. Here sheep thrive finely, and where systematically managed they are the most profitable branch of the whole farm. The best breeds are used, or ought to be—that is, for both wool and carcass; and we may add that just as sheep husbandry is better and better understood, the more extensively it will be introduced. Our western and northern farmers, when this branch is rapidly increasing beyond other sections, are abundantly satisfied that in many respects the flock of sheep is the best helper, not only in filling the purse, but in keeping up the condition of the land, without really any actual expense, that is in the reach of the husbandman. One thing should, therefore, be remembered by farmers who have suitable land at their command, that they make a very great mistake and submit to an annual loss more important than they imagine in the absence of a good and beautiful flock of sheep browsing on the hillside.

Use of a Young Stallion.

Several correspondents have written the Gazette of late, for advice in regard to the limit of service of young stallions. We can only answer in general terms that a two-year-old stallion will be all the better for not serving any mares at all; that a three year old should be limited to fifteen or twenty services; and that a four-year old should not go beyond twenty or thirty; There can be no question that the use of the procreative powers of a young, immature horse tends to retard his physical development, and it may be stated, as a general rule, that any horse will be the better for absolute continence until he is fully developed.

But while this general rule is doubtless based upon sound physiological principles, there are advantages attending the earlier use of the stallion, to a moderate extent, that more than compensate for all the damage that may be expected to result from it. It is desirable, at the earliest possible stage in the life of the stallion, to ascertain what his procreative qualities are likely to be; and with this object mainly in view, we would permit a two-year old to serve a few choice mares—say five or six, and a year later, with the same subject in view, he might serve ten or twelve. This number may safely be increased with each succeeding year until he is fully matured, when, if properly taken care of with reference to food and exercise, one hundred mares may be safely served during the season.

In the case of the young stallion that is to

serve but few mares; it is best that these should all be served within the space of a few weeks—say two or three each week until the limit is reached, and then he should be withdrawn entirely from the business. By pursuing this course he will soon cease to fret after mares, and will have nothing to do but to grow until the next season.

Feeding Growing Animals.

The feeding of growing animals is not reduced to a science, for the reason that while there is a recognized difference between the nutritive process in young and mature animals, there has not been much scientific study of the former, and the estimate of feeding growing animals is based upon our knowledge of the nutritive process in mature animals. But the results of feeding in the two cases are of course very different. The most of the food consumed by grown animals is used to keep up the vital processes, and comparatively little of it goes to the production of muscles, bones and other tissues. The waste is repaired, and fat is made, but little, if any, additional bone or muscle is contributed. In the young animal, on the other hand, the most of the food consumed is converted into additional muscle; bone and other tissues. Careful experiments have been made, however, in feeding, and the results are interesting. Soxhlet, of Vienna, experimented on three calves, from eight to thirty days old, and it was discovered that a calf from two to three weeks old, and weighing a hundred pounds, would consume per day 16.20 pounds of fresh milk (1.93 of dry matter, 0.49 pounds of protein, 0.48 pound of fat, 0.34 pound milk sugar, and 0.13 pound ash), and that the average gain of weight per day was 1.35 pounds. The milk it was found was almost wholly digested, only about 2.3 per cent of the dry matter appearing in the excrement. In the first place it will be seen that the food produced a much larger increase in weight than it would in a mature animal, a pound of the dry matter making almost a pound of weight.

But all that this shows is that the growing animal needs something that is readily digestible, and that having this, it will utilize most all of it. Excepting that in its early life milk is the proper food for the calf, however—which we should know without this experiment—no indication is given as to what shall follow it when the calf becomes older, and no farther following of the subject will determine this except as we proceed upon general principles. For a few days after birth it is very important that the calf have the milk of its own mother, for the milk then contains far more dry matter and relatively less fat and sugar than it does a week later. So far as these differences are concerned, it will not matter after that time whether the calf is fed upon the milk of its own mother, or upon some other milk. Milk contains all that the animal system needs, as we all know from general experience. There is no part of the system that it will not supply, and whatever substitute is made for milk it must as nearly approach it in composition as possible. Nature must be imitated. It should be especially of easy digestibility, and it should be fed while warm.

When weaning time comes, the change from milk feeding to other feed should be made in such a way as to cause no falling off in condition, but rather so that there shall be a constant growth and increase of weight. It should therefore, be gradual, and the substitutes should be something that the animal will relish, should be digestible and nourishing. Crushed and boiled flaxseed is a good thing for this purpose. In a short time oil cake, oats, barley, and malt sprouts may be fed, and the animal can have fine, tender hay, that not only being good for it, but feeding it will accustom it to eat the coarse fodders. If the calves can be put upon pasture weaning will accomplish itself, but when this is impossible, the course above described will be followed, and in about ten weeks the weaning will be complete.

It must be remembered in weaning, or rather after weaning, that the stomach of the young animal cannot at first hold and digest large quantities of coarse fodder. Its food must be concentrated, therefore, containing large nutritive qualities in a small space.

Turnips for Milch Cows.

It is commonly known that feeding cows heavily with turnips imparts the flavor of the turnip to the milk, but if given in moderate quantities just before milking, so that twelve more hours shall elapse for the effect to pass off little difficulty is experienced. G. W. Hoffman, of Elmira, stated to the Farmers' Club at that place, that some years ago he tried the experiment of feeding ruta bagas, beets and carrots, each for a fixed period, no less than a bushel a day to each cow, and then a peck of potatoes each day for a like period. He found no difference in the milk produced from the beets, carrots or ruta bagas, or the peck of potatoes, the potatoes producing as much milk as four times the amount of the other roots. He ascribed the absence of any bad taste in the milk, when the cows were fed on turnips, to the grain given at the same time. If fed without grain the odor of the turnips will be imparted to the milk, but with a liberal allowance of grain it will not. He did not mention the amount of grain, nor how it prevented the turnip flavor and odor, but his high character as a skillful farmer and accurate experimenter is a sufficient endorsement of his statements. We derive the substance of this account from the report in the Husbandman.—Country Gentleman.

Byron and Shelley were related, having lineally descended from William Sydney, the great great grandfather of Sir Philip Sidney.

PRESENTIMENTS.

An Investigation of the Causes of Those Dark Forebodings which Make Powerful Men Weak.

Much apprehension has been occasioned throughout America from the announcement made by Professor Proctor that the return in nineteen years of the great comet of last summer will cause the destruction of the earth. But while people are becoming so strangely exercised over this announcement, an event of far more serious importance, which is taking place to-day, seems to be almost wholly overlooked. The nature of this most vital subject can be best explained by relating the following experiences: Bishop S. O. Haven, known to the entire land, was unaccountably awakened one night out of a sound sleep, and lay awake until morning. His mind seemed unusually active, and he not only reviewed his past life, which was an eventful one, but laid extensive plans for the future. He did not feel especially ill, but could not account for the unusual activity of his brain, nor for the restlessness which seemed to possess him. In the morning he had but little appetite, but was apparently well in other respects. In a few days, however, he began to feel restless and morbid, although he tried earnestly to overcome the feeling which had taken possession of him. But try as he would the shadow of some evil seemed to follow him, and he was conscious of a gradual sinking and wasting away of all his physical faculties. He had been an earnest and hard worker, and in his zeal frequently overtaxed his strength, and being absorbed in his duties failed to observe the common symptoms with which he was afflicted, thus permitting some work of destruction to go on unheeded. But the end finally came in a most peremptory manner. Shortly before his death he wrote a letter—the last he ever wrote in his life—in the spirit as follows: "A belief that death is near affects different minds differently, but probably all who are in a fair condition of physical and mental strength instinctively shrink at the prospect of its approach. A dying man is no more aware of himself to foresee his own destiny or the destiny of those he leaves than he was before he began to die."

The great and abrupt death of Hon. Clarkson N. Potter is one of the most serious warnings ever given in the long list of innumerable cases of fatal neglect. It is not sufficient to say that many other brilliant men, including Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wood, Wilson and Carpenter, were swept away by the same fatal trouble. The question is, were these men sufficiently careful of their health, and could they have been saved? The Albany Argus, in speaking of Mr. Potter's sudden illness and death, says: "One of the physicians who attended Mr. Potter here was interviewed last evening. He stated that Mr. Potter's inability to converse had for some time baffled the physicians in their efforts to determine the root of his illness. It seemed, however, that Mr. Potter some two years since, suffered a slight attack of kidney disease. Unwise dependence upon a robust constitution and naturally perfect health, and neglect of proper diet, had resulted in the development of a disease that needed but some such personal neglect as that of Tuesday morning to develop. From the symptoms at first shown it was thought that his only trouble was nervous, but his long continuance in a semi-unconscious state led to the belief that his illness was seated in a chronic difficulty more mysterious and dangerous."

Up to the latter part of last year Mr. Edward F. Rook, a member of the New York stock exchange, was doing business in Wall street, New York. He had everything to encourage him to make life happy, but was the victim of unaccountable uneasiness. His experience as described by one who knows, is as follows: "At unexpected times, and on occasions when he had the greatest reason to feel joyous, he was irritable and haunted with strange feelings of discontent. He endeavored to check these feelings and appear pleasant, but it required a great effort to do so, after which he would again relapse into his former morbid mood. This feeling continued for a number of months, when he became conscious of an added sensation of lassitude. He would sit down resting and although experiencing no acute pain, had dull, aching sensations in his limbs and various parts of his body. Shortly afterward his head began to ache most severely, and his stomach failed to digest properly. Being told that he was suffering from malaria he consulted an eminent physician, who informed him that his kidneys were slightly affected, and gave him medicine to restore them. But he grew worse instead of better. He then consulted other eminent doctors of another school, and was informed that he had a brain tumor, and that in the nature of a tumor, but in spite of all efforts to the contrary he continued to grow worse. At this time his condition was terrible. What were at first simple symptoms had developed to terrible troubles. He was flushed and feverish, constantly uneasy and yet always weary. He had an intense appetite one day and very little the next. His pulse was irregular, his breathing labored, and every moment of existence a burden. These disastrous symptoms continued, his face and body became discolored, his heart was irregular in its action, and his breath came in short, convulsive gasps. He grew constantly worse, notwithstanding the utmost precautions of his friends and finally died in the greatest agony. After his death an examination was made of his organs, and when his brain was found to be in a perfect condition, and the reason of his decease was of an entirely different nature."

The experiences which have been cited above all had a common cause and were each the result of one disease, that disease, which so deceitfully yet surely, removed the victims above mentioned, was Bright's disease of the kidneys. In the case of Mr. Rook, the examination after death, while showing the brain to be in perfect condition, revealed the terrible fact that he was the victim of a slight kidney trouble, which had gone on unchecked, until it resulted in acute Bright's disease. The leading physician and scientist in his section, and a learned man that more than one half the deaths which occur are caused by this monstrous scourge. It is one of the most deceitful maladies ever known to the human race. It may be traced to its source so slight and common as to seem unworthy of attention; and yet these very insignificant symptoms are the first stages of the worst complaint known in the history of the world. Thousands of men and women are afflicted with this disease, and many of them have been given up by prominent physicians, who have been completely cured. The means used to accomplish this end were Waterbury's Kidney and Liver Pills, manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., a remedy that has won its way into the confidence of the public solely upon the remarkable merits it possesses. As a result, it is more widely used and more generally known than any medicine which has ever been before the American public. Indeed, there is not a drug store in the entire land where it cannot be found.

Although Bright's disease is common in cities, it is still more prevalent in the country. When eminent physicians in the largest cities are not able to recognize the disease, it is only natural that in the country, where there are few physicians of any kind, and those few so unacquainted with the disease as to call it by some other name, it should be recognized and treated in the ones who are suffering with it. Thousands of people can look back and recall the death of friends from what was supposed to be some common complaint, when it was really Bright's disease, and no one knew it. The terrible puerile pneumonia, which has been so dreaded, is usually the result of uremic or kidney poison. Lung fever can be traced to a similar source. Most cases of paralysis arise from the same difficulty, as well as innumerable fevers, lung, throat, head and bowel troubles. A vast number of ladies have suffered and died from complaints common to their sex called, perhaps general debility, when, could the real cause have been known, it would have been found to be Bright's disease, masquerading under another name. In marked contrast to the cases which have been above described are the experiences of many prominent people who were as low as any of the persons mentioned, but who were remarkably restored to former health and vigor by this same remedy. Among this number are the following prominent names: Col. John C. Whitner, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Lathrop, Boston, Mass.; Gen. G. Heckman, Philadelphia, N. J.; Rev. D. D. Buck, D. D. Geneva, N. Y.; Dr. F. A. McManus, Baltimore, Md.; Edw. Fay, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. J. C. Kenney, L. D. Rochester, N. Y.; J. E. Matthews, Portland, Mich.; G. W. Eastwood, New York; Dr. A. Ramsey, Albia, Iowa; Chancellor C. N. Sims, D. D. Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. S. P. Vance, Marietta, Wis.; T. S. Ingraham, Cleveland, O.; Henry T. Chapman, Boston, Mass.; Elder James S. Prescott, North Union, O., who is a prominent member of the Shaker community.

To all candid minds the force of the above facts must come with special power. They show the importance of promptness and attention to the first symptoms of disordered health before disease becomes fixed and hope departs. They show how this can successfully be done, and that the dangers which await neglect can only with difficulty be removed.

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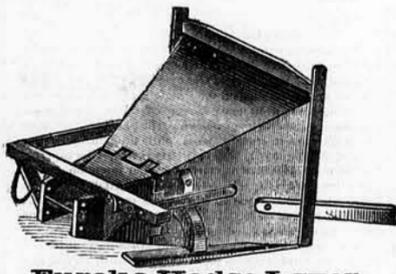
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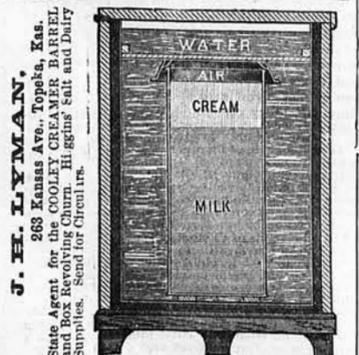
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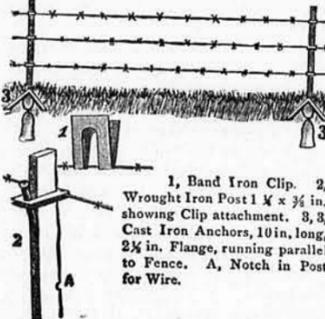
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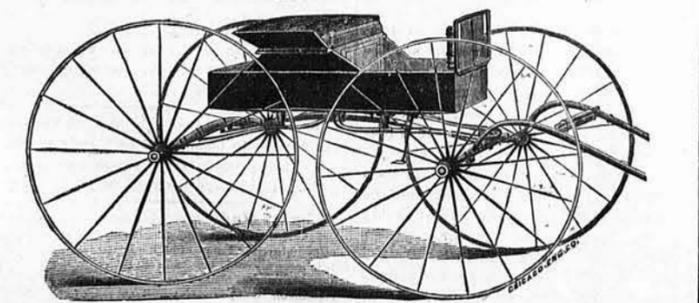
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The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns.

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

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

H. A. Heath is a duly authorized traveling agent and correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER.

Giff's Little Songs for Little People is a charming little book of songs, with music, for children.

The soil in which roses are to be grown ought to be deep and rich. Indeed this is true of all plants.

The vaccination of animals is being discussed among veterinarians so as to prevent the spread of contagious diseases.

Next week we will have a letter from our special correspondent giving his impressions of the State Agricultural college and its appointments.

If alfalfa is sown in drills just far enough apart to allow cultivation until it gets possession of the ground, there will be no trouble with weeds.

A correspondent inquires whether trees will do well on a sandy bottom. Yes. Cottonwood and maple, especially will do well.

Some of the eastern states are establishing agricultural experiment stations for the benefit of rural interests. It is a wise measure.

A writer in the Fruit Recorder says that he believes the best time to prune fruit trees is the early summer, after the first rush of sap is past and before the trees have made much growth of new wood.

Mr. Stickler, of Neosho Falls, Kansas, writes a sensible letter to the FARMER on manufactures, but it is too long for us.

Mrs. C. M. Johnson, in a letter describing the cyclone of April 5, which proved so destructive to Stafford, mentions an interesting fact.

Miss Constance F. Woolson's novelette, "The Street of the Hyacinth," which will be published in the May and June numbers of the Century, is said to treat of the life of an American girl abroad.

Mr. Frank J. Brown, of Halstead, Kansas, has lost some pigs, two to four weeks old from a disease which is located in the mouth.

Fashion is a tyrant, and her votaries are slaves. We sometimes wonder whether some people do not believe that God wants them to dress better than other people.

A number of cases have been decided recently in which was involved some phase of the contest between the people and corporate power.

courts, are public ways, which the people have set apart for the public, not private good; that railroad companies are in law trustees, acting under pay for the public benefit.

Free Passes.

A correspondent wants this subject ventilated in the FARMER. It is a fact that the travel on free passes is very large, but it is not nearly so large as many suppose.

The evil, whatever there is in it, is not so much from the spirit in which passes are given, as in that in which they are received.

We have no faith in a man who cannot maintain his manhood under the influence of a neighbor's politeness.

How can we improve conditions in this respect? How may we best cultivate a taste for reading in our children?

Is it a Swindle?

A very good friend of the FARMER writes from Winfield, giving his experience with the "KING of Riding Saw Machines."

Then he sent his \$11, and received a receipt, together with a notice that the machine would be shipped in "knock-down" state.

Our friend was swindled just as many thousands are—through his own honesty.

In this way we lay the foundation so far as supply is concerned. But children are not like calves; they need care and continued training.

that because an article is advertised in a certain paper it may therefore be regarded as safe to purchase it, is all nonsense.

The law has wisely provided for all such cases. "Let the purchaser beware" is the legal rule.

Just so with these doubtful, and especially these confidential matters. Let them alone. If they are good, they will soon find their way to the people.

The safe rule is, to stay out of everything that you have doubts about, if there is any money to be lost.

Taste for Reading.

No habit is more valuable and more permanent, if properly and early acquired, than that of reading; but the difficulty is, that modern tastes and customs are not favorable.

The fact remains, however, that our children are reading too much trash, and too little of what is good.

It is the duty of parents to do all for the good of their children they can.

Children love to read. Nothing pleases them better at certain times.

Children love to read. Nothing pleases them better at certain times.

Any one, even in the earliest years of pioneer life, may have a flower garden by simply transplanting wild flowers.

Almost Made a New Person of Me.

I am daily improving, and can walk about the house with considerable ease.

For good land & stock of general merchandise with building 2x70 feet, situated in Marquette, McPherson Co., Kas.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—No need of leaving home. Male or female. Farmers especially.

rights and that they are to be respected. Don't scold and fret and worry over trifles.

Our lady correspondents are doing a great deal of good. They have already given the editor some excellent suggestions.

Gossip About Stock.

The annual round-up in southwestern Kansas and Indian Territory has begun.

S. F. Jones, of Chase county, prefers the hornless cattle because they take on fat faster on the same feed than other breeds.

Jack Haster, Sumner county, bought two polled calves for one hundred dollars.

Major Osborne, of Coffeyville, proposes to purchase the finest bull ever brought to the state.

J. H. Dawson of Fort Worth, Texas has about twenty thousand head of cattle.

Dr. O. F. Searl, near Solomon city, has a well-equipped stock farm where he breeds thoroughbred Jersey cattle, Berkshire and Poland Chins hogs.

The following, from our special correspondent, has something of interest from Russell:

The cold weather of last week did not materially injure the fruit buds in Kansas.

Any one, even in the earliest years of pioneer life, may have a flower garden by simply transplanting wild flowers.

The Kansan is always hopeful, even when his hope appears to outsiders to be utterly groundless.

Almost Made a New Person of Me. I am daily improving, and can walk about the house with considerable ease.

For good land & stock of general merchandise with building 2x70 feet, situated in Marquette, McPherson Co., Kas.

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—No need of leaving home. Male or female. Farmers especially.

This, That and the Other.

The relation between the age of a tree and its annual rings was first noticed and applied by Montaigne in 1681.

"Rough on Rats." The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats."

Such an array of regular troops as those of those of Louis XIV. had not been seen in Europe since the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Warners's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure.

The English people complained that during that during the reign of Charles II. the whole patronage of the treasury was expended in drinking confusion to Whiggy and lighting bonfires.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Hildout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York.

Brigadeers said in an official report: "I especially mention Brigadier-General Garfield, ever active, prudent and sagacious. He possesses the energy and the instinct of a great commander."

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Restorer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions.

Bishop Ridley pulled down the ancient altars of his diocese, and ordered the eucharist to be administered in the middle of the churches, at tables which the Papists irreverently termed oyster boards.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic

will ward off Typhoid Fever and Typho-Malaria. It is also the best tonic that can be taken when recovering from a severe sickness.

Lawrence, Kas., June 1st, 1881. Leis Chemical Manufacturing Co.—Gentlemen, I have used your Dandelion Tonic in connection with medicinal disorders with admirable results.

L. W. SPRING, Pastor of Plymouth Church.

The foot couriers of ancient Greece made from eighty to ninety miles a day, and the messenger who carried the news of the victory of Marathon to Athens must have run at the rate of fourteen miles an hour.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c.

For six of the sixteen years that followed the death of Lincoln, the President was in political accord with either House of Congress.

Dr. H. B. Dotts, Louisiana, Pike county, Mo., breeder of Alderney or Jersey cattle. Stock for sale. Fifty head to select from. Send for catalogue.

Goethe was the first famous teacher who not only taught, but systematically acted upon the teaching that men should deliberately turn away from all sources of disturbing emotion, and keep their minds fixed upon tranquillizing objects of contemplation.

Mound City Feed Mills.

We call attention to the advertisement in another column of Mound City and Big Giant feed mills manufactured by J. A. Field & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

A Persian satrap asked the Spartan ambassador for the recipe of the famous black broth of Lycurgus, but confessed himself unable to relish it without extra spices.

"Buchupaiba." New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, smarting, frequent or difficult urination, kidney disease, &c.

With the Greeks and Romans, carpentry, especially as applied to war purposes, made great progress.

Our reporter found Dr. Richmond in his office. The doctor kindly received him, and not only answered all his questions, but showed and explained everything about the place to him.

What a German Newspaper Says. We Germans are in general not inclined to believe at once in great announcements and puffs; we are rather suspicious, and often with perfect right, of exaggerations and humbugs.

Our reporter found Dr. Richmond in his office. The doctor kindly received him, and not only answered all his questions, but showed and explained everything about the place to him.

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Sheep in Hodgman.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: My sheep have been dying very fast for the last six weeks. Have had some examined by a doctor and he says the disease is softening of the liver. I wish to find out the cause of the disease and remedy if there is any. The sheep are one year old this spring. They were driven from Santa Fe, New Mexico, and arrived in Dodge City the last of August. I bought them about the middle of September, put them on a clean, fresh range and watered them at the Pawnee creek, good running water. They have had all the rough feed they would eat all winter. Millet, prairie hay, and sorghum, besides a light feed of grain from Dec. 1st to March 1st. They were rather thin at beginning of winter, but gained flesh some all winter and have had plenty of green grass for several weeks past. Have had a good lumber shed for them to run under whenever they chose. Have been losing a few all winter, evidently from this same disease, but did not know what it was until a few weeks ago.

The sheep will usually give out at once, become unable to stand or walk and die often in a few hours, but sometimes will live several days. They will sometimes stop eating, hang their heads and walk for a day or two but very seldom. They often have a swelling below the jaw.

Upon opening the sheep find yellow spots or patches under the skin, some watery substance. The duodenum and intestines near have generally the same yellow appearance. The liver is moist, soft, and tender, giving way to the least pressure, often literally rotten.

The color is sometimes of a pale blue, a light brown, or spots of one or both colors. Other shades of color are found, but these two are most common. I nearly always find in the duodenum or bile ducts worms of which I send you a specimen. They are sometimes in the duodenum, generally in the bile ducts, but occasionally do not find any in either place but still find the liver diseased as usual.

The doctor found no indications of inflammation of the liver.

Where did these worms come from, and how did the sheep get them? and what is the name of them? Are they the cause of the disease or was it caused by driving in the hot weather of last July and August?

I have Randall's and Stewart's work on sheep but find the disease quite different from the liver rot they describe, but still find many things similar. Any information will be thankfully received.

E. F. KNIGHT
We think the trouble is Rot, or Liver-fluke.

—Ed.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Hotel Delmonico,

DEHONEY & WEST, PROPRIETORS.
Corner Fifth and Central Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Located near the business center, only two squares west of Board of Trade building. Armour Bros. bank, Bank of Kansas City and Bank of Missouri. House newly furnished. Union Depot street cars pass the door every five minutes. Terms \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

TO LADIES ONLY!

We will send 1 Beautiful Silver-plated Butter Knife & 1 Beautiful Silver-plated Sugar Shell & 1 book, "Language of the Flowers," 65 pieces full size Vocal Music, with Piano accompaniment, retail from 25 to 50 cents each at post-paid if 10 three-cent stamps are sent to pay postage and packing expenses. Address
R. G. HIDEOUT & CO., Publishers, 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

The Fairlamb System of Gathering Cream



FOR CREAMERY USE.
200 Cans Sent on 30 Days Trial.
Manufactured by
Davis & Fairlamb,
Dealers in Creamery Supplies, 170 Lake St. Chicago.
The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is



Prepared from leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts, eradicates scab, destroys ticks and all parasites infesting sheep. Increases the growth of wool and is simple in its application—cold water only required to make up the bath. For circulars and list of Agents, address
T. SEMPLE,
Louisville, Ky.

TOPEKA SEED HOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

FRESH SEEDS FROM THE GROWERS EVERY YEAR.

We get seeds from seed growers in California, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, Pennsylvania, and all places where PURE SEED can be got, and get such "SPECIALTIES" or seed varieties, that are useful to our oil and all varieties, CLOVER, ORCHARD GRASS, TIMOTHY, BLUE GRASS SEED, CORN, SEED POTATOES.

Osage Orange, Cane Seed, Rice Corn, KING PHILLIP CORN, EARLY WHITE CORN, ST. CHARLES WHITE CORN, and other selected varieties. Special prices for large lots.

HEDGE PLANTS. Sweet Potato and Cabbage Plants in their season.

Send for Catalogue to

DOWNES & ALLEN,
173 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Topeka Business Directory.

FERNALD BROS., (successors to J. W. Stout & Co.) Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, etc., 157 and 159 Quincy street, Topeka. All work executed in the highest style of the art. Satisfaction guaranteed.

SNYDER'S ART GALLERY, Photographs in the latest and best styles. Pictures copied and enlarged. Bargains in photographs. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 174 Kansas avenue, between Fifth and sixth sts.

TOPEKA STEAM COFFEE and Spice Mills and China Tea Store, 200 Kansas Ave. Coffees freshly roasted and ground daily. Spices guaranteed strictly pure. Best bargains in the city. W. R. FISH, Prop.

GEO. B. PALMER, Undertaker, 228 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, dealer in all kinds of Cloth, Wood and Metallic Cases and Caskets. Office open and telegrams received at all hours of the night.

PHYSICIAN. E. LEWIS, M. D. Office and residence, west side Quincy Street, second district south of Sixth.

OFFICE DAVIS FIRE ESCAPE, and many other useful inventions, 182 Kansas Avenue. Write or call if you want a paying business.

WINDSOR DRUG STORE. NONAMAKER & MARKLOVE, Prescription Druggists, 213 Ka. Ave., Topeka, Kas. Night calls promptly attended to.

THE NATIONAL MARRIAGE AID ASSOCIATION of Topeka, Kansas. Home office, 187 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas. Address R. G. Steele, Secretary.

GRANSTON & BAIN, Attorneys at Law and Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

Money on Farms at 7 per cent.
181 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS PUBLISHING HOUSE, TOPEKA. Fine Printing and Binding a specialty. Orders by mail solicited and estimates furnished.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that Infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

This Dip prevents scratching and greatly improves the quality of the wool. It is used by dipping the sheep into two gallons of the Dip properly diluted with water will be sufficient to dip one hundred sheep, so that the cost of dipping is a mere trifle, and sheep owners will find that they are amply repaid by the improved health of their flock.

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; to users of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable exterminator of scab and other kind diseases of sheep.

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

Blooded Stock FOR SALE.

To reduce stock, about 250 Short Horn cows, full blood and high grade, none less than 3/4 full blood. They are from one to three years old. Most of them in calf by full blood bulls. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at reasonable prices. Also a few good full blood Bulls. As good a herd as can be found anywhere. Inquire at the farm 2 miles north of Chelsea, Butler Co., Kas., or
Dr. M. L. FULLENWIDER & CO., Eldorado, Kas.

Stallions.

LOUIS NAPOLEON and IRONSIDE will stand Monday and Tuesday at Lucas' barn, North Topeka, the remaining time at Thomson's and Levi's stable on Sixth St., Topeka. Be sure to see these fine young stallions.

High Bred Short Horn Bulls.

I will sell, privately, 34 Short-horn bulls—from 6 months to three years old—the equals of which for breeding and IN-DIVIDUAL MERIT have never before been offered in the West. 1 Kirklevington, 2 Crags, 4 Princesses (by Duke of Hillhurst 21869), 1 Peri (also by Duke of Hillhurst 21869), 1 Orange Blossom (by Duke of Hillhurst 21869), 1 Yarlo, and other good families. Catalogues sent on application.
J. C. STONE, Jr., Leavenworth, Kas.

LOOK OUT FOR THE Improved Champion Hedge Trimmer.

We, the undersigned, being sole owners for the above named machine in the counties of Riley, Pottawatomie, Marshall, Nemaha, Jackson, Brown, Doniphan, Atchison, Jefferson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte, and as we shall sell county, township, or farm rights, and canvass said territory during the winter months, parties desiring to invest in a profitable and honorable business will confer a favor to us by letting us know where to find them, and we will come and show you what we can do free of charge. For reference as to our own responsibility we refer to Hon. J. H. Fouch, Rep. from this District, or Bradford Miller, county treasurer, also to Editor KANSAS FARMER, all of Topeka. All inquiries addressed to Johnson, Williams & York, Roseville or Silver Lake Shawnee county, we will cheerfully answer.

Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

COTTONWOOD FARM, Four miles east of Manhattan, Kas.
J. J. MAJLS, Proprietor.

Breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Berkshire Swine Young stock always for sale. My short horns number 123 head of well bred animals, including 10 head of young Bulls.

My Berkshires are all recorded or can be in the American Berkshire Record, and are bred from noted prize winners, as British Sovereign II 533; Hope-well 3357 and Imp. Mahomet 1979; and from such sows as Queen of Manhattan 838; Holly Humphrey 482; Kello's Sweetmeat 742 and Queen Victoria 7556. Correspondence solicited.

Sheep Ranch for Sale.

I have a good ranch of 240 acres for sale. Will sell it with or without the stock. For terms and information, address
—GEO. H. EBERLE,
Eimdale Chase Co., Kas.

25 STEEL PLATE & PEARL CHROMO CARD

(half size) name on 1c. 14 pcs \$1.00. \$5.00 in best Agent. Full particulars with first order NATIONAL CARD WORKS, New Haven Conn.

To any suffering with Catarrh of Bronchitis who earnestly desire relief, I can furnish a means of Permanent and Positive Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valuable Treatise Free. For reference as to our own responsibility we refer to the only known means of permanent cure. Address
Rev. I. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$10.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.00 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

Cattle.

THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE. THE LINWOOD HERD
W. A. HARRIS, Proprietor, Lawrence, Kas.

W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill., breeders of Dutch Friesian Holstein Spitz Cattle. 1st prize herd at Central Illinois fairs, and 1st and 2d prize young herd at St. Louis. Two imported Norman stallions for sale.

Cattle and Swine.

50 PURE BRED SHORT-HORNS, popular families and deep milkers for sale. Bulls ready for service. Also 40 head Improved Poland Chinas, from best breeds in Ill. and Ohio. H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo.

J. E. GUILD, Capital View Stock Farm, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN CATTLE, JERSEY RED, Po- and China and Berkshire Swine. Spring Pigs for sale in season. Jersey Red Swine a Specialty. Correspondence solicited.

RIVER HOME STOCK FARM, two miles east of Reading, Kas. Short horned cattle, Jersey B. and Poland China hogs, and thoroughbred horses specialty. DR. A. M. ELDSON, Proprietor.

ROBT. C. THOMAS, Edinburg, Kas., breeder of Short Horn Cattle and Poland-China Swine. Young stock for sale at low rates; correspondence solicited.

ALBERT CRANE, DURHAM PARK, MARION COUNTY, KANSAS. Breeder of Short-horn cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Always low. Send for Catalogue.

Swine.

C. W. JONES, Richland, Kalamazoo Co., Mich., breed of pure bred Poland China and the choicest strains. My breeding stock are all recorded in the Ohio and American P. C. Records.

SAM JOHNS, Eldora, Ia., breeder of Jersey Red, Po-land China and Yorkshire Swine, and Brown Leg-horn Chickens. Eggs \$1.00 per sitting of thirteen. Pigs in pairs, not in, or single, ready for shipment June and July. Special rates by express. For the success of my stock in the show rings see reports of 1889 and 1891. Write for prices on the pure bloods.

Sheep.

GEO. BROWN, "Shepherd's Home," Buffalo, Wilson county, Kansas, breeder of thoroughbred American Merino Sheep. Sheep for sale. Correspondence solicited.

T. WILLIAMS, Pleasant View Sheep Ranch, breeder of Thoroughbred American Merino Sheep, Emporia, Kas. Rams for sale.

PAVILION SHEEP RANCH, Pavilion, Wabasha Co., Kas., E. T. Johnson, breeder and dealer in Thoroughbred Spanish Merino Sheep.

Poultry.

MARK S. SALISBURY, Kansas City, Mo., offers 100 eggs of pure bred Plymouth Rock chickens and Hong Kong Geese, \$3.00 doz. or \$5.00 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

PEABODY POULTRY YARDS, J. W. PEABODY, Kas., Breeder and shipper of pure bred poultry. Twelve kinds. Eggs in season. Send for price list.

CAPITAL VIEW POULTRY YARDS, J. E. GUILD, Silver Lake, Kas., breeder of Bronze Turkeys, Plymouth Rocks, and Leghorn Fowls. Eggs \$2 sitting; \$3 for 25. Turkey Eggs, \$3 doz. or \$5 for 2 doz. Stock guaranteed pure-bred and from best strains.

V. B. MARTIN, Sallina, Kansas, breeder of Pure bred Poultry; Plymouth Rocks, Eudans, American Sebrights, and other popular varieties of the best and purest strains. Send for price list.

MARSHALL POULTRY YARDS—Marshall, Missouri, Buff Cochins, Langhans and Plymouth Rock fowls. Terms in season. Eggs and stock always on hand in season. Write for circulars. Stock guaranteed pure and best strains. Marshall Poultry Yards.

NURSERYMEN'S DIRECTORY.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS.—The Manhattan nursery deals in all kinds of trees, vines and flowering plants. Send for price list and blank order sheets to ALBERT TODD, Manhattan, Kas.

DR. JAS. BARROW, Veterinary Surgeon,

Office and Infirmary, 183 JACKSON STREET, Topeka, Kas.

Treats all Diseases of Horses and Cattle. Calls in the country by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited from farmers relative to diseases among their stock and by giving full description of the case proper remedies will be forwarded to all parties by express if so desired. Address Dr. J. Barrow, Box 116, Topeka, Kas.

THOROUGH BRED SHORT-HORN BULLS FOR SALE

Thirty-five finely bred Short-horn Bull Calves (all reds) for sale. These calves are all home-bred and acclimated to our climate, and are now ready for use. Address
G. W. GLUCK,
Atchison, Kas.

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID. THE NEW SHEEP DIP

No fire needed; handy and safe at all seasons of the year.
PRICE PUT DOWN TO HARD PAN,
which makes it the cheapest and best Sheep Dip in the world. Send for circulars, price list and testimonials.
JAMES HOLLINGWORTH,
210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

LANDS AND HOMES
720,000
Acres of timber and prairie
Land along the line of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway for sale on seven years time, at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 an acre. Free transportation from St. Louis to purchasers as per Circular sent on application to
W. H. YETTON, 2 Temple Building, W. H. COFFIN, 44 1/2 Com. St. St. Louis, Mo. Land Co.

Special Notice.

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

SCAB! WOOL-GROWERS

Whose Flocks Show SCAB or VERMIN are reminded that Ladd's Tobacco Sheep Dip

Is guaranteed to ERADICATE SCAB and VERMIN as surely in mid-winter as mid-summer. Those who have used other Dips with no, or partial success, are especially invited to give ours a trial. Its use more than repays its cost in increased growth of BETTER WOOL. A sound flock will thrive on feed requisite to keep a diseased one alive. Our new pamphlet, 66 pages, ready for free distribution. Send for it.

LADD TOBACCO CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City Stock Yards,

Covers 120 acres of land. Capacity 10,000 Cattle; 25,000 Hogs; 2,000 Sheep, and 300 Horses and Mules.

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Supt. E. E. RICHARDSON, Asst. Treas. and Asst. Sec'y
C. F. PATTERSON, Traveling Agent.

Buyers for the extensive local packing houses and for the eastern markets are here at all times, making this the best market in the country for Beef Cattle, Feeding Cattle, and Hogs.

Trains on the following railroads run into these yards: Kansas Pacific Railway, Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf R. R., Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs R. R., Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R., Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway, (Formerly St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway), Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern R. R., Missouri Pacific Railway, Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. W., Chicago & Alton Railroad, and the

MOUND CITY. POULTRY YARDS.

I now offer to the public the finest thoroughbred poultry I have ever raised, and can make pairs, trios, or breeding pens, for breeding and exhibition purposes. I have Light Brahmas (Duke of York and Ancon Strains), Dark Brahmas (Mansfields), Buff Cochins (Doolittles and Congers), Plymouth Rocks (Essex and Keeler Strains). My prices are liberal.

Eggs for hatching from my several yards, warranted true to name and from superior stock. Shipped in new baskets. Securely and carefully packed. \$2 for 13, or \$3.50 for 20. Address,
S. L. IVES,
Mound City, Linn Co., Kas.

PREMIUM CHESTER WHITE, BERKSHIRE AND POLAND CHINA PIGS, and BETTER DOGS. Bred and for sale by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List.

WILLOW SPRING HERD of pure bred Berkshire Swine. My herd comprises some of the most noted and prize winning families of the world. A choice lot of pigs now ready to ship. Pairs sent not in. J. J. ATHERTON, Emporia, Kas.

River Side Farm Herd. (Established in 1868.)

THOROUGH BRED POLAND-CHINA and BERKSHIRE Pigs and Hogs for sale, unsurpassed for quality, size and breeding. Captain Jack No. 337, A. P. C. R. and Perfection at head of herd. My breeders are all recorded. Parties wishing sows to farrow will give notice in time. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send orders.
J. V. RANDOLPH, Emporia, Kas.

Poland China & Berkshire Hogs. We have a larger number of pure bred hogs than any breeder in the state, and have the very best of each breed that money can procure from the leading breeders throughout the United States. We have bred with great care for years, constantly introducing new blood. We keep two males of each breed related, that we can furnish pairs. Our Poland China hogs run dark like Chang, 263 American Poland China Record (a true likeness of him appears above). He is the sire and grand sire of many of our hogs. We have a number of nice pigs on hand ready for shipment and some excellent young sows in pig. No man can afford to have an inferior stock of hogs. We have a large amount of money invested in fine hogs and the arrangements for caring for them, have procured, will retain and increase our patronage by fair dealing. Our prices are reasonable. Write us describing what you want in the Poland China or Berkshire line of hogs.

PRINCE ORANGE 3d, winner of 1st prize at Kansas State Fair, 1891.

Baldwin & Son, breeders and shippers of pure Buff Cochins. Our Bulls were awarded 1st premium at Kansas State Fair, 1891, and at other prominent poultry shows. Eggs \$2 per 13. Send for illustrated circular. Baldwin & Son, Wichita, Kas., successors to Baldwin & St. John.

Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs. My birds are of the Keeler, Essex & Pitkin strains. Eggs, 13 for \$2.00. Chickens for sale after Sept. 1st. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

EGGS FOR SALE. Eggs of pure bred Light Brahmas and Black Cochins for \$2.00 or 25 for \$5.00, 13 White Leghorn eggs for \$2.00. Also fancy pigeons of all breeds for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed by LOUIS BUTCHER, No. 50 Madison St., Topeka, Kas.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 25 for \$5.00. Address Mrs. M. S. HEATH, Fontana, Miami Co., Kas.

PURE FRESH EGGS FOR HATCHING. From the best varieties of Plymouth Rocks, Brown Leghorn and Partridge Cochins at \$2.00 for 13 or \$5.00 for 25, or \$5.00 for 40 eggs, well packed in light pine boxes with rubber springs on bottom of boxes. Useful recipes placed in every box of eggs. Mrs. Kate Griffith, Calumet, Pike Co., Mo.

EGGS From all the leading varieties of pure bred Poultry. Send for Illustrated Circular. T. SMITH, P. M., Fresh Pond, N. Y.

SHEEP SHEARERS Wanting employment for two months, address E. W. WELLINGTON, Ellsworth, Kas.

Twelve Rare and Beautiful Plants, Suitable for Hanging Baskets and Vases, free by Mail to any post-office for One Dollar. We have remarkably fine collection of other Plants at corresponding rates. Our Little Treatise on the Care and Management of Hanging Baskets, with description of leading varieties of such plants, mailed to a 1 who apply. T. S. & M. B. TRAS, Florists, CARTHAGE, MO.

Hereford Cattle

J. S. HAWES, Mt. Pleasant Stock Farm Colony, Anderson county, Kas. Importer and Breeder of Hereford Cattle. I have one of the oldest and largest herds of these famous cattle, and will sell, cheaper than any man in the United States, 50 head for sale, bulls, cows, heifers and calves.

SCOTCH SHEEP DIP. Mr. J. E. WHITE, Hutchinson, Kas., Dear Sir: I have been greatly encouraged from the reports received all over the state, but I am confident the Scotch Dip will give more uniform satisfaction to your customers this year than last, as I have spent no pains to produce an extra quality. Yours truly,
THOMAS EMMETT
Send for new circulars and price list to
J. E. WHITE, Hutchinson, Kas.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. A very fine Norman Stallion, acclimated, and who can show fine colts. Pedigree to, furnished. For particulars address
WATSON & THRAPP,
110 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP For sale by L. HOLMES, Druggist, Topeka, Kas. Send for price list.

Trees Free by Mail, Postage Paid. Package No. 1, 25 Red Cedar, 6 to 9 in., " 2, 50 " " " 11 to 12 in., " 3, 10 " " " 12 to 18 in., " 4, 5 " " " 12 to 18 in. " 5, 10 either of box elder, white ash, sugar maple, soft maple, sycamore, cottonwood, dogwood or dewberry vines. BAILEY & HANFORD, Maconda, Ill.

Osage Orange Seed. Best in the market for \$6 per bushel. W. H. MANN & CO., Gilman, Ill.

The Fountain of Tears.

ARTHUR O'SHAUGHNESSY.

If you travel over desert and mountain, Far into the country of sorrow...

GERALDINE:

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

A Story.

BY UNCLE JOE.

[NOTICE.—This Story is copy-righted by the author. He has authorized its publication in the KANSAS FARMER only...

CHAPTER VIII.

Only a year and a half—that is not long, yet mother's hair, I thought, was a little whiter...

Geraldine was more womanly, more beautiful, more lovable, it seemed to me, than ever before, and I told her so...

discussed the proposed ride for the next day in which Billy was to play a prominent part. Henry suggested that he would keep the baby if I would...

Landing, on the Missouri river at the mouth of the Kaw. At Cincinnati we would procure a couple of plows and other necessary farming implements...

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.

USE LEIS' DANDELION BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER PURELY VEGETABLE. A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO. LAWRENCE, KAS.

ASK YOUR JEWELER FOR THE LANCASTER WATCH. Sixteen (16) Grades. All Quick-Train Railroad Watches.

MAMMOTH GEORGIA MELON. Seed of the Celebrated Georgia Watermelon by Mail.

Gold Medal Awarded. The Author, A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest...

DAVIS SWING CHURN. BEST and CHEAPEST! NEW PATENT, always right-side up...

FARMERS anxious to make money, and men wishing to apply for control of territory of MINING ENCICLOPEDIA.

HULLERS For pamphlets describing the hulling machine, write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO., Mansfield, O.

For Sale. 200 bushels Flax Seed, free from Rape. R. B. STEELE, Topeka, Kas.

MAKE HENS LAY. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country...

Threshers. The Best in the World. RIMBART BALLARD & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. SEEDS. Bulbs, Ornamental Grasses, and Immortelles, Gladioli, Lilies, Roses, Plants, Garden Limpki, etc.

On Thirty Days Trial. Dr. Dye's Electro-Voltal Belts, Suspensories, and other Electric Appliances to MEN suffering from Nervous Debility...

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc.

Red Cedars. Transplanted in Nursery. Sure to grow. Small size, per 1000... \$ 8 00

Forest Tree Seedlings! The largest and finest stock in the west. Tully Poplar Seedlings, per 1000... \$ 5 00

\$1000 REWARD. For any machine hulling as much clover seed in 1 day as the VICTOR...

RHEUMATISM, or Gout, Acute or Chronic. SALICYLICA, SURE CURE.

THE ONLY PERFECT SEWING MACHINE. SIMPLEST, LATEST IMPROVED. MOST DURABLE & BEST.

EUROPEAN SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the short and cheap route...

JULIA MCNAIR WRIGHT'S BOOK "Practical Life." THE KEY TO FORTUNE.

EUROPEAN SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the short and cheap route...

EUROPEAN SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the short and cheap route...

EUROPEAN SPRINGS OF ARKANSAS. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the short and cheap route...

Ladies' Department.

Six Little Feet on the Fender.

In my heart there liveth a picture Of a kitchen, rude and old, Where the fire-light tripped o'er the rafters...

Because of the three slight shadows That freckled that rude old room— Because of the voices, echoed, Up 'mid the rafters' gloom—

When the first dash on the window Told of the coming rain, Oh! where are the fair young faces That crowded against the pane?

Oh! why, on this darksome evening, Rest I feel all alone on the hearth-stone? Oh! where the other feet?

Good Bread.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: We all like good bread, and as very few use my method of making light bread...

Several Things.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Cousin Han says "who comes next," if it is an "experience meeting" let me come too...

A Suggestion or Two.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: Some time ago there were a few hints in the FARMER in regard to silk culture...

Wants Advice.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: We are feeling quite jubilant over the nice showers we are having this week...

Light Bread.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer, I am so grateful for the Ladies' Department of our good FARMER. What a privilege for us farmer's wives to exchange sentiments...

How to Make Rugs.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer. I am just now engaged in making rag carpets, rugs, garden, etc. If any of the ladies desire recipes for coloring black, brown, blue, green, yellow, and orange...

ange, should be pleased to give through the FARMER any recipe of this nature. For rags I take old two ply carpet (any other will do except rag carpet) cut into three inch strips and fringe on both sides...

Bed Spread and Tidy.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: A pretty bedspread for summer is made by taking unbleached sheeting, make it up the same as a sheet spread smoothly on the floor, take a stick three inches wide and of the proper length and mark with a lead pencil, then cross so that it will come in checks...

To make a Daisy Tidy it will require three rolls of white tape, common width, half an ounce of bright yellow worsted, measure off the tape in thirty-four pieces, each eighteen inches long, then take one piece and make a dot with a pencil at every inch edge and on the other edge make a dot every one half inch, now take two needles, thread with very strong coarse white thread, and gather each edge putting the needle in at every dot, sew both edges at the same time and draw up as tightly as possible...

Take a Little Rest.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: I was pleased at the sight of the above, from F. O. how many tired wives and mothers and how essential to good health it is to give our tired bodies a little rest. Now as house cleaning time is at hand, let me give a little suggestion. First, don't tear the house up all at once. Begin down stairs going over the whole house room at a time, and piece by piece clean cupboards and doors and windows. Now I will tell you how I clean papered walls: Tie a soft rag over the broom and sweep the walls lightly; remove and shake out the dust, and so on till it is all gone over; do this after the carpet has been taken up and by the end of two weeks you will be through and not a bit tired; nobody knew there was house cleaning going on. In this way by a little forethought you can get husband or hired hand to help move heavy furniture, a piece now and then and the whole machinery of farm and house will move on without any break or jar. Now wash window curtains, towels, clean off picture frames, rub with a little turpentine and oil to remove specks and make them look bright and new; arrange as much as possible to present a graceful inviting appearance and it is done. Some time I will tell you how I put a cheap ceiling on the up stairs. Good wishes to all. Let us hear from others how you succeed. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

After Supper Talk.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer: For my family of three sons and two daughters, varying in ages from six years to fifteen, I have often wondered how best to appropriate the long winter evenings for the mutual benefit and pleasure of all. Though the winter has just passed and spring work on the farm has been well entered into, the children still need some amusement aside from the daily routine of labor, while the father generously supplies every necessary need; yet often goes beyond his limited means for the sake of seeing his household contented and happy. There is much that devolves on the mother to make home life happy, putting into the few years of childhood and early youth everything possible that can bless the after time and cause home—the old home—to be enshrined in all that is true and best and most to be desired. As the long evenings have passed, let us cultivate "after supper talk." There seems to be an instinctive disposition to linger about the supper table, quite unlike the eager haste which is seen at breakfast and dinner. Work is over for the day, everybody is tired, even the little ones who have done nothing but play. Then let this be a time to be cheerful; forget the annoyances of the day and rest ourselves, stimulated by a kindly interest in each other's welfare, thus producing a harmonious influence upon all, rendering the evening gathering full of pleasure and profit. As parents, let us cultivate "after supper talk," play "after supper games," keep "after supper books," and take good newspapers and magazines. It's a difficult question to me how to teach our children to cultivate a correct taste for reading. The first natural impulse is to read stories only, all else in the paper is of little or no interest. How to remedy this, I know not unless our reading can be made to develop conversational powers. Let some one tell their experience. Reno county, Kas. Cousin Han.

The New York Christian Advocate gives some good advice to girls. It says: "Give your best sympathy. There is no greater human power than the tenderness of women. If you can minister to some one in sickness, lessen somebody's distress, or put a flower in some poor home, you have done a thing you will always be glad to think of. You will be remembered, and woman asks no grander monument than to live in hearts."

Interesting Scraps.

—Ground millet seed is good feed for hogs. —Sunflower oil is used for cooking in Russia. —Raw coffee makes a pure and safe vegetable green. —Japan printers use a type for every word in their language. —The New York laundries employ upwards of ten thousand persons. —English paper makers say that the dirtiest rags they get come from Italy. —It is only fifteen years since the diamond country in Africa was discovered. —Roses, when in bloom, ought to be watered every day to obtain the best effects. —It costs two millions of dollars annually to keep Queen Victoria and her family. —The great glacier of Switzerland moves about twenty inches daily on an average. —Scientists state that gold may be turned into vapor, and that it is so done at the mines. —Of twin calves—male and female, the latter is usually barren and grows in masculine form. —A new pegging awl is invented, having a little lever attachment to draw it out of the leather. —A motor has been invented, moved by the shifting of a liquid from one part of the machine to another. —Butter is very susceptible to surrounding odors. Hence it ought to be securely kept in untainted places. —Fishes weighing a pound or even more are moved by river water flowing at the rate of two miles an hour. —It is estimated that two thousand people and fifty thousand animals are killed every year in India by snakebites. —It is proposed to bring the water of Lake George to New York city, a distance of two hundred and twenty-five miles. —A Toledo teacher is out in a statement that school books are costing the people more than three times their original cost. —The fastest ocean trip between the United States and Great Britain was recently made by the Alaska in 7 days and 6 hours. —The average duration of a telegraph pole is twelve to fifteen years, and their average cost without freight is one dollar. —Sunflower seed is said to be good for poultry. It brightens color and gloss of plumage. It is to be mixed with other kinds of food. —The distillers and brewers of Illinois paid revenue taxes and licenses last year amounting to twenty-seven millions of dollars. —Pulverized charcoal is an excellent remedy for wounds, cuts, etc. A large coal taken from the fire will answer as a substitute for a better article. —There are now about fifty thousand miles of telephone wire in use in the United States, and they are used by upwards of seventy thousand subscribers. —Total length of fencing in the United States is upwards of six millions of miles, and the cost over two thousand millions of dollars. Cost of fencing during the last census year was nearly seventy-nine million dollars. —Car wheels are now made of paper pressed into a solid mass and bound and stayed with iron and steel. The thickness of the wheel is four to five inches, and into that is compressed about one hundred and twenty thicknesses of common straw board. —A new fire escape is described in the Scientific American, which any man may make and use. It consists of a block an inch thick, two inches wide and a foot or fifteen inches long with five holes in it through which a rope is passed back and forth, and fed out as the person descends.

The Funny Part.

—It takes eight hundred full blown roses to make a tablespoon of perfume, while ten cents' worth of oiled onions will scent a whole neighborhood. —The words of Mr. Joshua Billings are pointed. "That is advice enough now laying around loose to run three just such worlds as this; what we are suffering most for is sum good examples." —"Mamma, where do the cows get their milk?" inquired Willie. "Where do you get your tears, my son?" "Mamma, do the cows have to be spanked?" thoughtfully inquired Willie. —An old man who had been badly hurt in a railroad collision, being advised to sue a company for damages, said: "Well, no; not for damages. I've had enough of them, but I'll just sue 'em for repairs." —After he had a recipe put up by an apothecary, and after he had given the clerk five cent piece and a five cent bit. He informed the boss, "Never mind," said he, "if the five cent bit is good, there is still a profit of three cents." —"Why do they call the man who gets married the groom, pa?" asked little Alexander. "Because he carries favor with his mother-in-law," said Philip. "And saddles his debts on his wife's father, puts a check on her cousin's visits, whips the children, and drives while the rest of the family pull." —A country schoolmaster thus delivered himself. "If a carpenter wants to cover a roof fifteen feet wide by thirty broad with boards five feet broad, by twelve long, how many boards will he need?" The new boy took up his hat and made for the door. "Where are you going?" asked the master. "To find a carpenter," replied the boy. "He ought to know that better than any of us fellows." —"Well," said an Irish attorney, "if I place the court, if I am wrong in this I have another point that is equally conclusive." —Jones' boy has had a leg so lame that he couldn't walk to school for a week, and after two doctors failed to cure it, the old gentleman had to get the lad a pair of skates to fix him right. —"Mr. Boatman," said a timid woman to the ferryman who was rowing her across the river, "are people ever lost in this river?" Oh, no, ma'am," he replied, "we always find 'em again in a day or so." —A farmer set an old straw stack on fire to scare out a fox and three tramps crawled out of the smoke and upbraided him with his carelessness in not first jabbing around with a pitchfork to see if any one was there.

Advertisements.

Household Crown, AND Royal St. John, AND OTHER SEWING MACHINES. DUTTON & JOHNSON, Agts., Topeka, Kas.

WILBORN'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

Russian Mulberry. Baled and delivered to express office. Choice trees, 3 to 5 feet high, 1/2 each. 4 to 7 2/3. Not excelled for shade, timber and fruit. Address R. W. CRANDALL, Nurseryman, Newton, Kas. References, Harvey Co. Savings Bank, Newton.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE. Disease is an effect, not a cause. Its origin is within; its manifestations without. Hence to cure the disease the cause must be removed, and in no other way can a cure be effected. WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY & LIVER CURE is established on just this principle. It realizes that.

95 Per Cent. of all diseases arise from deranged kidneys and liver, and it strikes at once at the root of the difficulty. The elements of which it is composed act directly upon these great organs, both as a food and restorer, and, by placing them in a healthy condition, drive disease and pain from the system. For the innumerable troubles caused by unhealthy Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs; for the distressing Disorders of Women; for Malaria, and for physical derangements generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good. WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE. For sale by all dealers. H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

THE Champion Hay Rake. This rake gathers the hay perfectly clean from the swath; will gather from 500 to 700 pounds at one load and carry it to the stack. The Rake is guided by the feet of the driver by turning the wheels to the right or left. When the rake is loaded it is then pushed to the stack and backed from under the hay, which is left in nice shape to be pitched. With the Rake one man and team can rake and haul the stack from 10 to 12 acres per day, thus saving wire-roving, shocking, etc. Parties wishing to purchase Rakes will please order early. Inducements offered to Dealers and Agents. Territory for lease. For prices and particulars address S. B. GILLILAND, Proprietor and Manufacturer, Monroe City, Mo.

RAY'S BUILDING MATERIAL. For Hoops, Wall and Ceiling in place of Cement. Sales lists and catalogue mailed free. W. H. FAY, Camden, N. J.

Hedge Plants, 75 cents per thousand, at BUTTS' 114 6th Avenue, East.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER! DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid!

SCARLET FEVER CURED. PITTING OF SMALL POX Prevented. ULCERS purified and healed. DYSENTERY CURED. SORES healed rapidly. REMOVES all unpleasant odors. TETTER dried up. IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS. FOR SORE THROAT IT IS A SURE CURE. DIPHTHERIA PREVENTED.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier. PREPARED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS.

Save Money! Buy at dealers' prices. We will sell you ANY article for family and personal use, in any quantity at Wholesale Prices. No matter what you want, send for our Catalogue. We carry in stock the largest variety of goods in the U.S. Montgomery Ward & Co. 227 B 229 Wabash Ave. Chicago.

MOUND CITY FEED MILL. OUR LATEST INVENTION. The most rapid grinder ever made. We make the only Corn and Cob Mill with Cast Steel Grinders.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address: Dr. H. G. ROOT, 181 Pearl St., New York.

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1890, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisal, to forward by mail, notice containing a complete description of said strays, the day on which they were taken up, their appraised value, and the name and residence of the taker up to the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents for each animal contained in said notice. And such notice shall be published in the FARMER in three consecutive issues of the paper. It is made the duty of the proprietors of the KANSAS FARMER to send the paper free of cost, to every county clerk in the state to be kept on file in his office for the inspection of all persons interested in strays. A penalty of from \$50 to \$500 is affixed to any failure of a Justice of the Peace, a County Clerk, or the proprietors of the FARMER for a violation of this law.

How to post a Stray, the fees, fines and penalties for not posting.

Broken animals can be taken up at any time in the year. Unbroken animals can only be taken up between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April, except those found in the lawful enclosure of the taker-up. No persons, except citizens and householders, can take up a stray.

If an animal liable to be taken, shall come upon the premises of any person, and he fails for ten days, after being notified in writing of the fact, any other citizen and householder may take up the same. Any person taking up an estray, must immediately advertise the same by posting three written notices in as many places in the township, giving a correct description of such stray.

If such stray is not proven up at the expiration of ten days, the taker-up shall go before any Justice of the Peace of the township, and file an affidavit stating that such stray was taken up on his premises, that he did not drive away because it to be driven there, that he has advertised it for ten days, that the marks and brands have not been altered, and he shall give a full description of the same and its cash value. He shall also give a bond to the state of double the value of such stray.

The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stray was taken up, (ten days after posting) make out and return to the County Clerk, a certified copy of the description and value of such stray. If such stray shall be worth more than ten dollars, it shall be advertised in the KANSAS FARMER in three successive issues.

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

If the owner of a stray fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking up, a complete title shall vest in the taker-up. At the end of a year after a stray is taken up, the Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons to the householder to appear and appraise such stray, summons to be served by the taker-up; said appraiser, or two of them shall in all respects describe and truly value said stray, and make a sworn return of the same to the Justice.

The Justice shall also determine the cost of keeping, and the benefits the taker-up may have had, and report the same on their appraisal. In all cases where the title vests in the taker-up, he shall pay into the County Treasury, deducting all costs of taking up, posting and taking care of the stray, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stray.

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

Strays for the week ending April 13.

Harvey county—J. C. Johnston, clerk. POONY—Taken up on the 13th of Mar 1892 by Martin Covert in Macon tp, one pony mare, medium size, color brown, 3 yrs old, with star in forehead, valued at \$25. Sedgewick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk. POONY—Taken up by J. H. Graham on the 13th of Mar 1892, one pony mare, 7 yrs old, branded G P on left shoulder, unknown brand on left hip, valued at \$20. Additional strays on eighth page.

Strays for the week ending April 5.

Cherokee county—J. T. Veatch, clerk. MARE—Taken up by John Russell in Pleasant View tp, Mar 4, one bay mare ten or twelve yrs old, star in forehead, valued at \$40. Elk county—Geo. Thompson, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Magnus Wedelin in Painterhook tp, December 28, 1891, one yearling steer, color white, and valued at \$15.

Johnson county—Frank Huttoon, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Christian Snyder in Glatie tp, Mar 15, one cow five yrs old this spring, mostly red with some white on belly, white spot in forehead, no other marks or brands, valued at \$25. HEIFER—By the same, at same time and place, one red heifer 3 yrs old this spring, three cornered notch out of upper side of left ear, valued at \$25.

Leavenworth county—J. W. Niehaus, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Wendell Bund in Kickapoo tp, Feb 25, 1892 one roan cow with a white head and a black spot on the nose, supposed to be three years old, and valued at \$15. Nemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk. STEER—Taken up by W. M. Light in Rock Creek tp, Mar 15 one red steer, 2 yrs old, both ears cropped, all under left ear, valued at \$15.

Shawnee county—Geo. T. Gilmore, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. G. McElhannon in Dover tp, one bay mare 3 yrs old, white right hind foot, 14 hands high, no marks or brands, valued at \$35.

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TWO MILLION ACRES Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, especially adapted to Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying, located in the Cottonwood Valley, a favored latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; also short winters, pure water, rich soil; in SOUTHWEST KANSAS FOR FULL PARTICULARS, ADDRESS A. S. JOHNSON, Land Commissioner A. T. & S. F. R. R. Co. Topeka, Kansas.

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FREE! Please send for price-list of Giant Russian Fresh and good. J. C. DICKSON, Urbana, Ill.

Condensed News of the Week.

Smallpox has appeared at Reading, Pa. Gen. Fisk has given ball in his case, \$75,000. Immigration to the north west is unprecedented. Seven persons killed by a boiler explosion at Baltimore. ... A man named Palmer in Woodson county induced an ignorant girl to believe he wished to marry her.

the mercury ran down to two degrees below freezing point, but the fruit was not injured. The Marion County Record wants the people to plant box elder trees, and says its sap produces as good sugar as does that of the sugar maple.

Political Notes.

Wm. E. Chandler is confirmed secretary of the navy. It is doubtful whether the President will interfere in the Fitz John Porter case. The bill granting right of railway through the Choctaw nation passed the senate.

Foreign News Digested.

Frequent, communist leader, is dead. Five thousand Jews have been expelled from Moscow. There is a report that the King of Wurttemberg has embraced Catholicism. Parnell will retire to his home and remain there during the remainder of his parole.

A Run Over the State.

A mad dog killed in Crawford county. Timothy grass is growing well in Jewell county. The Florence Herald is sold to White & Hancher. The late storm was quite general in southwest Kansas. Kansas has two hundred and ninety-eight flouring mills.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 17.

St. Louis. FLOUR—Firm and about 10c higher, XXX \$5.65 75; family \$5.05 20, choice to fancy \$5.30 75. WHEAT—Active and higher, speculation in June and July very brisk.

By Mail, April 15.

Chicago. FLOUR—Scarce and firm at full prices, common to choice western spring \$4.75 00; winter wheat \$4.75. WHEAT—Strong and higher, excited and unsettled.

ber make, 13a13 1/2 @ B; good do earlier made, 9a12; common to fair cheddars, old, 6a30; fair to prime flats, new, 5 1/2 a 8 1/2 c; low grades 2a40. EGGS—States of fresh to the local trade were mainly at 13 a 15 c per doz, in a jobbing way.

St. Louis. The Rural World reports: HAY—Offerings large; market dull, dragging and lower on all kinds of timothy, and easier on prairie. Order demand fair but local buyers took little.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son. BUTTER—Per lb—Choice .35 @ .40. CORN—Per bu—White Navy .45 @ .50. EGGS—Per doz—Fresh .15 @ .16.

THE STRAY LIST.

(Continued from page seven.) Strays for the week ending April 19. Chase county—S. A. Bress, clerk. STEER—Taken up by M. Morton, Mar 31, in Bazaar tp. one red steer, 2 yrs old, smooth crop, both ears under bit.

TOPEKA. ST. MARYS. WAMEGO. "A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED." LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES, CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE, A GOLDSTANDT & BRO., YOU WILL SAVE MONEY.

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