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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Correspondence.

Thoughts on Political Matters.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have been much interested in the discussion of the legislative lobby question.

That our legislature, as a body, is corrupt or dishonest, I am not willing to admit, but am ready to acknowledge that the agricultural interests have not received the attention they deserve in a state like ours; in fact the interests of the farmer have been ignored. It does not require much of a physician to discover that his patient is ailing, but skill and knowledge are often required to discover the cause and nature of the ailment as well as the remedy.

I know, too, that it is much easier, often, to condemn a proposition than to offer a better one. The control of a legislature is a matter of far greater moment than many seem to think. I have no faith in the proposed lobby, for reasons I cannot now stop to give, chief among them, however, is that it would prove a failure.

There are, in my opinion, three powerful controlling principles or elements, each of which effect legislation to a greater or less extent, viz: principle, strategy and money. The second is the most dangerous as it is often not effected by the former, and seems always able, when necessary, to combine with the latter. The trouble is, too many members are men of policy; that is, men who have political aspiration and ambition; men who seem to think that the good of the politician of more value than that of their constituents.

Professional men, lawyers especially, seem to think politics a part of their calling, and from reason of their opportunity, time and disposition, they as a class, are better skilled in the use of the political wires than the farmers, as a class. Add to this political strategy, the usual accompaniment "check," and a few designing, professional men will out-general twice their number of the ordinary farmers. The reason is obvious: The only remedy is to elect men to the legislature whose interests are closely identified with the farmer. Then at the convening of the legislature they must organize, know their strength and use it accordingly. The mystery of minorities controlling majorities is explained in that one word—organization. Every contest, whether in war, politics, or anything else, victory can almost always be traced to organization, or defeat to the want of it. Let us hear from others.

E. W. SMITH.

Salem, Jewell Co, Mar. 22.

Lobbies and other Political Subjects.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I have been much interested in the discussion in "our paper" on lobbies and other political matters, the last few weeks, and think friend Keys hits the mark when he says it would be adding to the corruption fund to spend \$20,000 upon a farmers' lobby.

I fully endorse his advice to "fight the devil at home." It is easier done, and with much less expense. It only needs for farmers to organize, and sinking all neighborhood squabbles, unite for one common object, "justice for themselves and their children."

I would like to hear the question of "free pass" ventilated in the FARMER. This is a system of bribery which corrupts the whole political stream. The very first act a representative does after he is declared elected, is to receive a bribe in the shape of a "free pass." Now, as the legislature fills the place of an arbitrator between the people and the railroad, and it is their duty to do justice between these two contending interests, how can they approach that vast question in the spirit of justice demands when they have in their pockets a "retaining fee" from the railroad in the shape of a "free pass"? Would we submit a private case to any arbitrator who had received a present from one of his opponents? Certainly not. Why then should we permit this principle in such an important public matter?

Then we all know how easy it is when once the line of strict integrity is passed, to take another downward step. The man who steals \$5 to-day will steal \$100 to-morrow without a moral struggle; so the legislator taking a free pass to-day prepares himself to take a larger and more direct bribe on the first opportunity, from whoever may offer it. The example is injurious to public morality, for those who should command public respect are seen taking with one hand a free pass and with the other 150 a mile each way to pay their traveling expenses which cost them nothing in money, but robs them of their honor and integrity.

Brother farmers, all other forms of bribery are punished with the penitentiary, and let us demand this shall be also. At our Alliance, on March 7th we passed the following resolution:

Resolved: Recognizing the evil of "free passes" this Alliance will not support any candidate for representative who will not pledge his support to any measure for removing this evil, and will use all means to induce all the Alliances to unite in this object.

And have appointed a committee to report the best way to carry it into effect. And now, I say to every farmer, think on these things, and then act. Organize Alliances, or kindred societies, and do likewise. Prepare for the fall campaign, make your demands, speak out with no uncertain sound, and if united you will win.

A FARMER.

Exeter, Clay Co, Mar. 29.

Sheltered Orchards.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In your paper some weeks since you quote from the *Maine Farmer* the advice to plant orchards on high elevations and without shelter belts. This is doubtless good advice to Maine farmers, but it is poor advice to Kansas farmers. In Maine the growing season is short, the summer cool and the air humid. Under these conditions the new wood remains green

sappy—and therefore tender to hard freezing. In Kansas the summers are long, hot, and the air of summer dry, and the season's growth as a rule ripens well before the cold weather begins. Our apple orchards stand the cold sufficiently well, and it is protection against the summer that is needed. Let any doubter compare our summer temperature with that of New England. Let him especially compare the relative humidity of the two regions, Kansas and Maine.

If our orchards are examined it will be found that it is the south side that is dead or stunted. Not only is it the south side of the orchard which shows the worst of all conditions being equal, but it is the south side of each tree whose bark is sun scalded and whose twigs are stunted, a result attributed to excessive summer heat after a free growth in June. The one objection to Kansas is the fact that in our dry, hot atmosphere there is on many occasions a call for moisture by a dry atmosphere which the roots cannot meet. The evaporation rate is in excess of the water supply. If other proof were wanted it is found in the history of apple and pear orchards. Michigan, located between lakes, is a fine apple country; so is Long Island, Belgium, and all the Atlantic shores of both continents within the apple isothermal limits. Now, this fact is so potent that I am surprised to see Kansas farmers year after year choosing southern exposures to obtain the vertical rays of the sun upon the soil where the oblique rays are wanted, for their orchards. A northern slope remains cooler by ten degrees or more than a southern slope. The withering trees are sheltered from those occasional hot blasts, the dew remains longer, the rainwater lies longer, and the soil is therefore more humid on the northern slopes than on southern slopes. In the valleys and gullies running east and west orchards are protected from both hot and cold blasts. The air is more humid as well as the soil, and the trees will prove more thrifty, and in the long run more fruitful. The trees will not bear so early for the reason they will not die so early. Early maturity is but the precursor of early decay, whether of man, beast or plant, and in seeking it for our orchards our greed doth quite overreach itself. Occasionally the valley fruit will be killed by late frosts when the buds on high ground will escape, owing to the well known law that in a perfectly calm atmosphere the coldest air settles to the lowest ground, and the warm air of the valleys rises to the level of the hill tops. But quite as often a cold pinch will come with high winds and presto, change, the warm air of the valleys remains *in situ*, sheltered from these blasts and the buds on the hill tops freeze, and the buds in the valley escape.

Another potent reason for hill side and gulch or charding lies in the fact that land not otherwise capable of utility can be turned into the best of orchards. There are in Doniphan county cross ravines with little, narrow bottoms, that for grain raising would be scorned with contempt by the haughty Kansas farmer (who must run his riding plow and broad gauge harrower) which if planted to orchards would half supply Kansas with fruit. Atchison, Leavenworth, Douglas, and all the vast domain of breaks along the Kaw, afford abundant orchard land sheltered by the hand of God in an admirable manner, yet little used for any valuable purpose, because this same horticultural fallacy, which was sound sense down east but foolishness here, appears to have come to stay.

C. W. JOHNSON.

Cane Growers in Council.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

[The following interesting letter did not reach this office in time for our last week's edition.—ED. FARMER.]

Cane Growers' and Manufacturers Association called to order by R. M. Sands, of Sterling. Roll called by the secretary, E. M. Rugg, of Marion. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Essay by R. M. Sands' a thorough and well written paper on the growing and treatment of cane crop, the comparative value of the different varieties both early and late. Chairman said the Siberian was the best late cane, and next came the Honduras. Think the Early Amber was third. Siberian averaged 12 lbs to the gallon. The President is satisfied with 11 lbs to the gallon. Mr. Rugg said the Siberian and Honduras will stand freezing. Mr. Sands, chairman, read a paper by O. W. Hawk, of Whitewater, Kas, on the temperature of the cane, also the harvesting or ripening of the crop will be nearer together than the planting. Thinks red and white Imphee good. Mr. Franklin planted the 15th of May. Kansas orange best for seed, 30 bushels to the acre, would plant from the first of May to the first of June, four stalks to 19 inches, rows 40 inches apart. cane cut the 15th of July will make a large amount of feed. Mr. Swarts thinks one inch in depth is not sufficient in planting Mr. Franklin thinks three or four inches too deep two inches better on fresh plowed land. Mr. Rugg thinks the same kind of cane planted four weeks apart makes but little difference in ripening. Swarts thinks the Amber, Honduras and Siberian should be planted in the above order. Franklin thinks the earliest planted gives the heaviest price. Franklin planted 15 acres on the 30th of June. Weighed the cane on one acre; got 10 tons and 150 gallons of syrup from the acre; early planting suckers is worse than late planting. Mr. Mitchell says that broomcorn and cane are much alike and sucker from the upper joints when dry weather interferes with the maturing of crop. Mr. Rugg says cane is equal to corn for feed or better than corn, cane seed will kill stock same as oats. Mr. Franklin thinks the best way to save cane seed is to set four hands to top cane, one row apiece, dropping the seed in piles ten feet apart between the second and third rows, let be three or four days to cure, then haul and pile in shocks four or five feet high. Franklin pays 85c per ton for cutting and loading cane, would haul on a flat hay rack. Think it a fair price for cutting cane that will yield 7 tons per acre. Mr. Rugg says the seed will pay all expenses for raising and delivering at the mill. Mr. Franklin thought perhaps it would be better to top at the mill, thus leaving no seed in the field. Mr. Franklin thought cane might lie in the field three or four days before working, and a slight frost is an advantage, as you will get less of the substance in the juice. A good man can cut, top and load five tons a

day of good cane. Mr. Rugg likes the Red Siberian cane as it always stands up and will make 20 tons to the acre if planted in April. Will mature in Kansas and will granulate equally with Amber. Plant red Siberian as early as possible. Some of our cane raisers have discarded the Amber and plant Siberian and Honduras.

Some business was transacted and the meeting adjourned.

Great Bend, Kas.

JOSEPH GAULT.

About Fences.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Our attention to our advertisement in your paper gave us the chance to read your various articles on fences. Just permit us to say that that article on the hedge takes the lead for exaggerated statement of anything we ever saw in print in your paper. His statement of the cost of fences in Indiana is probably near the truth, and we speak from 25 to 30 years experience with hedges, treating it every conceivable way, and candor compels us to say that hedge is the most expensive fence we have in Indiana. Understand this, we do not say this to advance the interest in our own goods, they speak for themselves, but to give your readers the benefit of our dearly bought experience. Hedge fence is a continuous drain upon soil and labor and the worst harbor of vermin your prairie farmers can introduce. You all do us the favor of inserting this conspicuously and for reference to our honesty and good standing we refer you to Peter Smith, of the North Topeka Bank or any bank or business firm in this city.

SEDERWICK BROS.

Keeping Boys on the Farm.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Much has been said through the modern press about the ways and means of keeping the boys on the farm. Many ways have been suggested by various writers, and different modes have been tried by fathers, but in spite of all this, there has been a constant rush from the farm to the city.

Now, I am not going to say anything in favor of this habit, but what I am going to say is just this: There are certain things that must be overcome; certain difficulties on the farm, and they are serious ones, that must be removed before this constant rush can be stayed.

The most important, and the one most objectionable of these difficulties, is the lack of time for mental culture. Every farmer knows this to be true. The average Kansas farmer, in order to be successful, or rather be able to keep his head above the general waves, must devote every minute of time to the pressing work which is constantly crowding him. The average western farmer cannot afford to do the brain work on his eighty acre farm and let the hired hand do the physical part. The returns of the farm would not warrant such a course; hence he is obliged to do both to a certain extent, and when this is done where is the time to read the newspaper, and keep posted on the current topics of the day.

I was born and raised on the farm; yes, and on a Kansas farm, and know what I am talking about. True, a part of the winter season may be spent in educating the mind and gaining knowledge. But it is a lamentable fact that farmers' boys forget all they learn in the winter during the summer; and the next fall when they start to school again, they are found just where they were one year before. Every old teacher knows this to be true. I have found it the case, and am not an old teacher either.

Another objection, though not as serious as the first, is the constant worry and vexation to which one is subject on the farm. When I come in from work at noon, a little before dinner is ready, and pick up a paper and try to read, then it's "Will, I wish you would bring a pail of water," or, "Will, please bring a load of wood." But says one, "you should be glad to help your mother or your sister, and to lighten their burdens." So I am, but when is the time to read? And if a farmer is well-to-do, or has much of this world's goods about him, then there is a continual worry; the hogs are out, or the cattle are getting in the mud. These last there can be no remedy for; every farmer will have more or less of such trouble and cannot avoid it. Some persons take pleasure in having such cares as are incident to a farm life; let those who do farm. But until there is a cure for the first objection named, all the ways that may be instituted will not be able to keep the boy on the farm who has a burning desire to gain knowledge and to be a truly cultured man.

I do not deny that many boys leave the farm for the city for the mere purpose of having a good time. Forgetting the fact that dark and cloudy days must and will come in every occupation in life; nor should we know how to enjoy the sunshine if they did not. Writers on this subject ought to bear in mind that every farmer's boy will not make a farmer; the same may be said of all professions, and when writing, picture not only the bright side, but be fair and picture both sides.

FARMER BOY.

Farm Letters.

Raising Chickens.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I am arising a few early chickens for market. Our market here isn't very good, and I don't suppose it would pay us to ship. The merchants here want all the profit. I commenced setting hens February 12; set 13, all of which have hatched an average of 13 chicks apiece. I give no hen less than 14, and the largest 17, which I think much better than 9 to 13 as some do. I now have 153 healthy chicks, most of these I expect to raise.

I don't believe in letting a hen waste her time with less than 30 or 25 chicks. Don't crowd too much at first. After they are two weeks old I often give a hen from 30 to 40. I know of nothing better than rice corn to feed; wouldn't advise feeding much with out soaking until they are two weeks old.

We have an out door cave where I set my hens. I take boxes, and if large enough, put division for two nests, put in several quarts of dry earth, then chicken feathers mixed with hay, then fine hay on top, put in

the eggs, and bring my hen from the chicken house and tell her to be good, and I'll feed her well; and she sits. I never have much trouble moving my hens. They know to trust and mind me.

I would like to tell how I make good light movable coops of willow, using one and two years growth mostly. I think anyone can look at ready made baskets and see how to commence the bottom. I make a round bottom two feet in diameter; put in a willow at each bottom cross-stick for side standards; have an odd number, turn up and tie out of the way, having two strong ones where you want the door, far enough apart for the hen to go in. Take a willow, push large end in among the bottom cross sticks, weave in for two inches, starting on large end each time, so as to bind and make solid; now start the large end of a willow in back of front standard (side of door) bring forward and around, weave back, and so on, on each side till you have high enough for door. The front will fill up fastest, weave in extra at back of coop. When it is built height of door, bend standards over to opposite side, push down firmly by another standard, and so on all around, leaving two a little higher to carry by. Now work in enough to keep the hen from getting out. In shape it will resemble an inverted bowl with a square hole in the side. Take a scrap of carpet or cloth, sew to left of door, and button to a button sewed firmly on at right distance on the other side.

These coops are not very handsome, but they are handy, giving sunshine, light, and when windy throw cover over windward side, carry in or out as you please.

I would advise anyone to try a common shaped basket first, if they never worked with willows. Baskets are handy to use around the farm. I have used baskets with bows over and covered with muslin, but they don't give the room on the ground like the coops. I also use boxes with muslin front, which I think nearly as good as with glass.

Now I hope some one will try and see how they like the willow coops, but I tell you it is hard on the hands to make them.

My better half has just got a bone mill to grind bone and corn for my chicks. I never like fine meal for young chickens. I saved several barrels of corn fodder leaves. You all know how it will blow around the shed or where it is kept. The chicks eat it readily at a week old. I would like to know if any of you have tried incubators.

S. S. S.

Mankato, Jewell Co, Mar. 27.

Rice Corn.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Some one inquires for facts in regard to raising rice corn. We have raised it in this neighborhood for three years. We nearly always plant on old ground, as no good crops have as yet been raised here on sod. We plant with a two horse corn planter, using plates with small holes, that will drop from three to four kernels in a hill. Have the lines from 13 to 15 inches apart. Some are this year going to use a drill, making the rows three feet apart. It requires thorough and clean cultivation and wants cultivation whether wet or dry. Will stand the drought remarkably. Planted last year about the tenth day of May, and had a rain a few days after, and no more to do any good until the last of July, after the corn was partly headed out; and it grew and headed well; but the ears were small and not well filled and I only got 17 bushels per acre. The year before, (in 1880) I got 30 bushels per acre, which is the largest yield I have known of for any number of acres.

The stalks are worthless for feed and if Indian corn would grow here I don't think rice corn would be raised to any extent. It is considered a good feed for stock of all kinds, equal to Indian corn, but no practical tests have been made, weighing respectively grain and product.

It is not liked for domestic use, and is seldom used if anything else can be obtained.

With our soil and climate it is a valuable grain to raise, and about the only grain worth trying to raise here.

KANSAS.

Hodgeman, Kas.

The World Moves.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The world moves on, the seasons come and go, and with them many demands upon our time.

In this part of the garden spot of Kansas we are very busy plowing, planting, making garden, setting out trees, shelling and shipping corn, also shipping an immense number of fat cattle and hogs, we are sending off 12 or 15 cars of cattle per week now, besides the corn and hogs that are shipped. The weather and the roads are all we could ask for, business good. Farm hands and mechanics are in demand at good wages. Corn 55 to 60c; wheat 80c to \$1.00; hogs, \$5.25 to 5.75; fat cattle (Texas) \$5; good domestic \$5.50 to 6.00. Our winter is over, and our cattle and sheep have gone to grass, and an abundance of feed left.

Some one in your last issue asked about horse radish. Now, I am in the same fix, but I have a remedy. Take sound roots, cut them from four to six inches long, set them perpendicular four inches before the surface of the ground, cultivate well and use in the following spring.

ST. CLAIR.

Belle Plaine, March 27.

Northwestern Kansas.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Notwithstanding the total failure of the corn crop in this county last season, stock is looking exceedingly well. Cattle have not been fed any hay, many farmers not having enough to feed their horses. Cattle and hogs have all lived, and kept in good growing condition on the buffalo grass, and in some instances small pieces of rye. Many of our eastern friends will have some doubt about wintering hogs on buffalo grass, but it is a fact that it has been done in this county through the past winter. A few settlers abandoned their homesteads last fall, but their places are rapidly being filled by new settlers, generally of a more wealthy class. Wheat never looked better at this season of the year and farmers are actively engaged in putting in spring crops.

Your correspondent has given the matter careful study, and is convinced that the one thing needful to secure a proper amount of rain in this part of the "American Desert," is to protect the prairie grass

from being destroyed by fire. A few incendiary newspapers have advised people to burn the prairie grass and kill insects. The result is that a large portion of it has been burned. This country will always be subject to hot winds and drought until some measure is taken to prevent the spread of prairie fires. There are very few destructive insects that can be destroyed by burning the short buffalo grass, and so much bare ground exposed to the direct rays of the sun is the sole cause of our hot winds.

M.

Wild Horse, Kas, March 31.

More About Poultry.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Maggie Man, Riley county, asks about marketing poultry to ensure the best returns. Location, supply and demand will always govern that, more or less. With us the supply of hens has never been equal to the demand, in the months of February and March. If Maggie depends entirely on the home market, I would advise her to sell her males as soon in the summer as they are large enough for frying, and keep the pullets for a spring market. If they are hatched as early as the first of June and are a strain of good layers (if they are not she will do well to get some that are as soon as possible) their eggs will pay for their winter's keeping. I have gathered an average of twenty eggs per day through January and February from five dozen hens. My chickens were a grade of Light Brahma with the common farm chicken. My chickens were well fed, regularly watered twice a day, had a dry place to roost and dry run through the day. It was no warmer than the temperature of the atmosphere outside. I prefer the Partridge Cochins or Plymouth Rocks for general purposes, to the Light Brahmas, have tried all three. This last is not an advertisement, for I have none to sell.

MRS. A. A.

News—Poultry, E. C.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

As I have been an interested reader of the KANSAS FARMER, especially the "Ladies' Department," I thought I would say a few words, which may be of interest to some. The winter has been so pleasant the greater part of the time, one would be almost inclined to say that the winter has been so pleasant a number have cabbage and tomato plants large enough for transplanting. Last Tuesday and Wednesday we had quite a little snow storm, but it has been quite warm to-day and the snow is gradually going off.

I will give some of the poultry raisers my cure for chicken cholera. First, keep your chicken house perfectly clean, change the straw in your nests often, sweep the roosts, walk and dirt floor once every week, give plenty of fresh water for them to drink the first thing in the morning and last thing at night, once a week give about two tablespoonsful of copper as or lime in a bucket of water, and do not let them have access to any other. I raised eight hundred last year, and lost none from cholera. At the present writing I have twenty-five young chickens, and have three hens setting, will come off next week. Will some one tell me their experience in raising the "Dorkings"? I have some of the pure blood "Light Brahma" Do not like them for winter layers; am going to try the Plymouth Rocks. Hoping my cholera cure is not too lengthy. I wish the ladies success in whatever they strive to do.

Mrs. T. W. D.

Gardner, Kas, Mar. 12.

Cooked Meat for Fowls.

It is too much the practice to feed raw meat to poultry under the mistaken idea that as the worms and insects which they seize with such avidity are uncooked, so should be any meat given them by their owners.

But the early worms which Biddy takes in her empty crop, soft, pulpy, and crushed by the bill before it descends the gullet, is one thing, and the coarse, dry, stringy, fatless flesh thrown to them "in the rough" and the tough is quite another; even if the carcass of horse or sheep so bestow is not still more objectionable on account of disease. True, these nearly "dry bones" may serve to while away a weary hour in the monotonous life of the poultry yard, and happily the fowls may labor under the impression that they are eating something. And so they may serve a certain purpose in the poultry world. But for real aid and comfort to the fowls save all your refuse meat, and buy in addition, "liver, lights, heart and all," as the old story runs, from the shambles, and boil all together for two hours or more. Then chop finely and mix with meal in the water in which they are boiled. This dry, rich mass, showing bits of meat, like the raisins in plum pudding, will be a dish fit to set before any "queen of the (poultry) harem," and she and her maids of honor will pay you for it in more than words as your egg basket, high with pearls, will show on many a succeeding day.—Poultry Yard.

We acknowledge the receipt of a book of 190 pages entitled *Peach Culture*, by Hon. James A. Fulton, of Dover, Delaware. It is a work of 1882, the latest, and the author, Judge Fuller, is standard authority on the peach. The book is published by Orange Judd Co., 757 Broadway, N. Y., and is sold at \$1.50. It is a reliable, instructive book—one that we have no hesitancy in recommending.

The fourth annual sheep shearing festival of the Merino Sheep Breeders Association will be held at the Fair grounds, Woodstock, Illinois, the 26th and 27th inst.

The Stock Interest.

Dairy Breeds.

[The following article, which we copy from the *Rural Nebraska*, was written by a correspondent of that paper. We have not room for all this week and hence divided it.—Ed.]

No part of America is better adapted to the dairy than that part through which this American Cattle Journal is the most extensively circulated, i. e., Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the other states lying west and north of the Missouri river, therefore a description of the prominent dairy breeds will be of interest to the readers of your valuable journal. Eastern readers will probably find that it does not come amiss to occasionally read a few lines on this subject.

I am not positive, but from what data I have, believe that

THE FIRST DAIRY CATTLE

imported to America were from Holland, and arrived by the Dutch West India Co's ships early in the seventeenth century. Certain it is that to Holland belongs the credit of making the first improvement in dairy cattle. Long before the English breeders began their illustrious improvements in cattle, both beef and milk breeds, there existed in Holland a very valuable breed of cattle for dairy purposes. Taking this for a foundation, it is not therefore surprising that the Holsteins (whose home is Holland) of to-day possess great merits for dairy purposes. These, with the Ayrshires and Jerseys are the subjects of this article, as they are the leading dairy breeds.

THE AYRSHIRES.

This breed has been used both in Great Britain and America with the highest attainable success. They not only give quantity, but quality of milk. They originated from numerous crosses on the common or native cattle of the county of Ayr, in Scotland, hence their name. These crosses were made with Short-horn, (at that period called Durham or Holderness) the West Highlanders, and probably the Alderney. As a breed they became established toward the end of the eighteenth century, and has since then been introduced successfully into the dairies of various parts of Great Britain and America. The Ayrshire cow is formed not unlike the following: Head, small, long, and narrow at muzzle; horns, short and crooked, clear, and at considerable distance apart; eyes, vivacious, but small; neck, slender and long, with slight dewlap; shoulders and forequarters, light; back, straight; hips, broad and roomy; hind quarters, large, deep and broad; carcass, deep and hooped ribbed, and especially broad behind; teats, set wide apart, small and pointed outward; milk veins, large and prominent; hide, thin, but generally loose; hair, short and soft; general form, active, alert, and of good shape. In color the Ayrshires vary like the Shorthorns, not being uniform, like the Herefords or Devons, but are generally of a mottled white and sandy red. Like all cows, the Ayrshire should be treated with kindness; naturally she is not of bad disposition, but like all other breeds, if she receive other than kind and gentle treatment, she will resent with all her ability, and if such treatment is continued will soon dry up. While if the opposite method is used, she will be contented and quiet, feed at ease, milk at ease, and when dried, use her feed to lay flesh, and this she will do with a surprising rapidity. And when fat, although not first quality meat, i. e., not equal to the Hereford or Polled Angus, it is of good flavor, and will sell readily. An Ayrshire steer fed at the Illinois Agricultural University and killed at the Chicago Fat Stock show last season calved February 3d, 1879, weighed May 1st, 1880, 605 pounds. After running with other cattle in a pasture until October 1st, he was turned into a corn stalk field; and on November 1st weighed 885 pounds. During the winter he was kept in an open yard, with unthreshed oats, much injured from lodging and rains, threshed timothy straw, corn stalks, and during the latter part of the season a little corn. When turned on pasture May 1st, 1881, he weighed 920 pounds. Besides the pasture, which was composed of timothy, blue grass and clover, he was allowed on an average about 25 pounds of shelled corn per day, until September 1st, after this he was allowed about a half bushel of new corn, in the ear, per day. From July until the cool weather he was in the pasture only at night, and during the day was kept in a rather dark shed. There was a severe drouth both summers, especially during 1881, when the pastures became very short. The winter was also a trying one on stock exposed to storm and mud. November 4th, '81, this steer was shipped to the great National Fat Stock show at Chicago, on which day he weighed 1305 pounds. At slaughter (off feed 24 hours) he weighed 1220. The following is his dead weight: Dressed carcass, 733 pounds, being sixty per cent of live weight; fore quarters, 386 pounds; hind quarters, 347 pounds; hide, 82; tallow 71. This steer was fed after the common custom of farmers, and will give some idea of the usefulness of the Ayrshire as a grazer and beef maker. I had the pleasure of eating a surlin steak from this steer, which I found to be of medium quality, juicy but not marbled sufficiently for A. I beef. The dairyman desired a breed from which he can obtain cows to give a large mess of rich milk, and when dried, at an age past her greatest usefulness as a dairy cow, easily fattened. For this combination the Ayrshire has no superior among the dairy breeds. Youatt asserts that they unite, perhaps to a greater degree than any other breed, the supposed incompatible qualities of yielding a great deal of milk and beef. Ayrshire breeders prefer a bull of the feminine appearance. Another British dairy

breed famous not so much for the quantity but rather for the quality of its milk is the **JERSEY.**

The following points are essential in the make up of a good Jersey cow. She should in both parents be reputed strictly pure. With reputation, in herself and ancestors, as first class, rich, yellow butter producers. Head small, fine, tapering to muzzle, which should be fine and encircled with a light orange color; face lean and of a smoky hue; eyes full and lively; horns short, bent, polished and tipped with black; ear small and of an orange color within; back straight, high at withers, hips and rump little consequence; chest deep and nearly level with the belly; skin, movable but not too loose; hair soft, and of color; ribs hooped and deep, with little space between them and hips; tail fine and long; fore quarters light; forelegs fine and straight; thighs long and wide and when viewed from the rear, be close together; hind legs short and fine, straight below hock and wide apart; udder capacious, well up behind; teats large and squarely placed at considerable distance apart; milk veins prominent and large. The points in a male should be different only in that masculine character which is inseparable from a strong, vigorous constitution. A trifle of coarseness is admissible, provided it be strictly of the masculine character, as never to be discovered in a female of his get.

This breed of cattle originated in the Island of Jersey, in the British channel close to the coast of France. The cattle from the islands of Guernsey and Alderney very nearly resemble the Jersey, so that the description of one describes all. The foundation for this breed undoubtedly came from Normandy in the north of France. The color in Jerseys most desirable is fawn with black marks, or more or less white, a smoky color is not objectionable. Large milkers are very rarely handsome ones. The Jersey cow is generally poor, as the food is mainly utilized in the production of the richest milk extant. The milk of the Jerseys is generally vastly superior in richness and butter producing qualities to that of any other dairy breed, it is this richness that makes the Jerseys so famous as butter producers. The milk of one Jersey cow mixed with that of a dozen other cows, it is said will greatly improve the quality of the latter and enhance its value. So popular has the Jersey become as producer of first class milk, that at best hotels it is advertised in the bill of fare as a sort of a luxury. On the lawns of the opulent of both Britain and America, it is thought very fashionable to have two or three Jersey cows. It has been often questioned as to whether the Jersey is competent to fulfill the wants of the general farmer. Many practical men disagree on this point, while probably the most prevalent idea is that they will not. This may or may not be the case, the facts may be as stated by a prominent and competent writer, who asserts "When a farmer is met who is thoroughly prejudiced against Jersey stock, he is without exception, thoroughly ignorant of everything pertaining to them." Like the farmer who said, "I would not have the cowany things on my place. My John lived in New Jersey two hul years, and he was sartin thar wan't a decent keow thar." This same man now brags more over his one-eighth and quarter Jersey cows than anything he owns.

If the farmer keeps a dairy farm and sells milk alone—quantity alone being requisite—the Jersey by no means is suitable, for this purpose the Holsteins are pre-eminently best, and the Ayrshire vastly superior. But for the farmer who desires to produce the very best butter and supplies customers who desire a good article and are willing to pay for it (this class of customers are exceedingly easy to find) the Jersey is without doubt the very best cow for his purpose. For when a package of butter is labeled "Jersey" it commands highest market price and never is a drug.

To the connoisseur of beef cattle the Jersey does not command admiration, being altogether too far from his model of perfection. But beauty in animals productive of food should be governed by its value and fitness to the position it occupies. Although the lover of round, symmetrical beef animals will not admire them (or any other solely milk breed) they have their advocates, and staunch ones, advocates able to prove all their assertions in regard to them and their particular excellencies. Although I am an admirer of beef cattle, I can't fail to see beauty and value in the pretty little Jerseys. From time to time, if the editor of the American Cattle Journal permits, I shall try to give some more extended facts than I can give in this letter. Then I will try to describe the merit of the different families. In closing I will say that the novice will be greatly surprised at the rapidity with which the steers and cows of this breed will fatten. Though the beef is hardly equal to the Ayrshire, it is of medium flavor, but the fat and lean are not mixed or marbled. The cows being naturally lean, when fat is put on them it does not mix but lays in large patches, necessitating that much of it finds its way to the tallow barrel.

Care of Cows.

At this season of the year, cows that are coming in shortly need special care. Having lived upon dry feed for four or five months, the tone of summer health is lowered somewhat, and they are quite apt to be losing flesh as well as vigor. Any decline should be carefully guarded against as parturition approaches, or disastrous results are liable to follow. It is very important that cows should be thriving, rather than falling away, when they come in. A thriving condition is the most effectual safeguard a dairyman can employ against retention of afterbirths, and a failing condition the surest way to bring them on; but cows which need re-

cruiting should be fed with discretion. Overfeeding is often as unfortunate as underfeeding. Nutritious, rather than heating and stimulating foods, are now to be preferred. In the eastern and middle states, corn grown in those localities should be fed cautiously to cows as they are about to drop their calves, as, when liberally fed, it tends to make the udder thicken up and become, feverish, hot and hard, and usually swollen, causing a difficult discharge of milk, with a tendency to garget of a more or less chronic character. Linseed meal and cotton seed meal tend to produce similar effects if not fed sparingly when cows are beginning to make bag. Southern and western corn have less heating and stimulating effects, and can be more freely used, but it is better not to use any corn at such a time too liberally. After cows have come in, and a good flow of milk has been started, and the feverishness from parturition has worn away, corn may safely and profitably be fed with more freedom. In addition to hay or other necessary coarse fodder, the best concentrated food we have ever used for invigorating cows before they came in, and securing a safe delivery, is a mixture of oatmeal and shorts, mingled with chopped or crushed mangolds or other roots. Such a ration is economical, and counts for all it is worth to the animal using it. —National Live Stock Journal.

Feeding Horses.

The following extracts are from the essays read by John E. Russell at the Farmers' Institute at Salem, Mass.: The horse has the smallest stomach in proportion to his size, of any animal. This space is completely filled by four quarts of oats and the saliva that goes into the stomach with it. Horses are generally overfed and not fed often enough. For a horse with moderate work six or eight quarts of bruised oats and ten pounds of fine hay a day is sufficient. This should be fed in three meals, and is better if fed in four. A horse's digestion is very rapid, and therefore he gets hungry sooner than a man. When he is hungry he is ineffective, and wears out very rapidly. Water fills the stomach, lowers the temperature and dilutes the gastric juice; therefore a horse should not eat immediately before eating. Neither should he be watered immediately after eating, because he will drink too much, and force some of the contents of the stomach into the large intestine, which will cause scouring. Scouring is also caused by too rapid eating, which can be prevented by putting half a dozen pebbles half the size of the fist into the manger with the oats. Give only a moderate drink of water to a horse. A large drink of cold water before being driven will have a very quieting effect on a nervous horse. A race horse always runs on an empty stomach. Digestion progresses moderately during exercise, if the exercise is not so violent as to exhaust the power of the horse. I consider bruised oats worth 20 per cent more than whole. They are more perfectly digested. I prefer oats to any other grain for horses. Cracked corn is good under circumstances, but I wouldn't use meal or shorts. The disease called big head is caused by feeding corn. When a horse comes in hot, I would give a moderate feed immediately. If the horse is too tired to eat, I would take the feed away. A heated horse is a reason against watering and for feeding, for the system is just then in a condition to begin digestion. A horse will not founder if fed immediately when hot. I prefer dry feed, unless a horse has some disease of the throat or lungs. I do not consider it worth while to cut hay. I always feed hay from the floor, then the horses do not get particles in their eyes. —N. E. Farmer.

Value of Feed and Flesh.

We know hundreds of breeders and farmers who claim that they would rather purchase breeding animals when in low flesh. They claim that they get more value out of them, than they can obtain from fat animals. Certainly there is merit in this way of purchasing breeding stock, and the breeder who sells animals in this order will never disappoint. But with all there is in favor of purchasing animals in low breeding order, we never yet knew of an instance where there was a choice between a fat and a low fleshed animal, but what the fat one received the preference and would sell at a higher figure. At the same time, the lean fleshed animal, were it in the same condition, may have been vastly superior. At the public sales of Shorthorn cattle there is constant proof of the value of feed, and we have seen many instances where three or four animals were bred alike, individual merit and other points equally good; but one or two out of the four were in good flesh, while the others were poorer. The fat ones invariably bring from fifty to a hundred and fifty dollars the most money.

We could fill many columns with instances that go to show the value of feed. With feed judiciously fed, and a careful selection of breeding animals, almost any desired end may be obtained by the careful breeder. Nothing goes to help forward the stock improvement of the world more than feed properly used. The idea of the breeder and feeder should be to retain the calf flesh upon his cattle until they become two years old, then; with very little feed they will always be in good order.

It is surprising what a vast amount of feed it requires to fatten an animal after it has been allowed to lose this calf flesh, and get very thin. It is also surprising how little feed is required to keep an animal in thrifty growing order, and to retain the flesh formed while sucking its dam. Lack of feed and attention will soon make scrubs of the best of stock, whether they be horses, cattle, sheep or swine; and we doubt whether the pure bred scrub is much of an im-

provement over the common one.

While we do not advocate an excessive fattening of breeding animals, we are very much in favor of keeping breeding or other stock in good order, i. e., not any poorer than when they were weaned from the milk of a well fed dam.

We believe that a properly bred animal of any kind of improved domestic stock is capable of carrying a large load of flesh. Our readers will remember how very fat Mr. T. L. Miller's herd of Hereford cattle were kept, when he used to show at the leading fairs. Prominent members of this herd were Prairie Flower and Victoria. Once, while on a visit to Mr. Miller (about two months after the show season), we witnessed the calving of these two cows. They were excessively fat, but their calves came properly. We also saw the calves of all the other calves of the show herd, whose only fault was that when dropped they were small.

Among the numerous kinds of feed which flourish on American soil, the most profitable for use in this section are corn, oats and hay. To these we will add wheat bran, shorts, and oil cake. A good mixture of feed for breeding cattle is: to each bushel of cut hay (chaff), add eight quarts of ground corn and oats, equal parts, four quarts bran and one quart ground oil cake. To each animal over twelve months old, give six to eight quarts at a feeding.

For young animals, from five months to a year old, we prefer whole corn and oats, fed with long hay. For sheep we know of no better feed than a mixture of whole corn and oats, with a little coarsely ground oil cake. If the object is simply to keep them in nice, thriving breeding condition, very little else is needed than plenty of nicely cured clover hay. If the desire is to fatten sheep for market, if fed three times per day, a pint of the above mixture at each feed will produce excellent results.

Feed for swine varies with different feeders. There are many profitable ways of feeding, but probably the most popular mode with breeders is to soak whole corn. Finally, we would suggest, that whatever feed you use be sure that you use a sufficiency; and if you're an admirer of good stock, not only will the weight of your purse be greater but your pleasure will flourish on a larger scale, for to the admirer of good horses, cattle, sheep or swine, what is there that affords more pleasure than to see them skipping about in thriving condition, enjoying the good effects of plenty of feed? —Rural Nebraska.

The management of the Chicago Driving Park has decided to slightly alter the dates of its summer trotting meeting, which were July 18 to 22 inclusive, but in deference to the wishes of the Cleveland Club the first day's races will be given Saturday, July 15, and the meeting continue on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the following week. In case of postponement on account of rain, the Driving Park will have Saturday on which to complete its programme, and should there be an interruption extra races for that day will be provided. It will thus be seen that there cannot now come any disagreement between the Cleveland Association and the Chicago Driving Park in case of rainy weather.

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TOPEKA, KAN. May 12, 1880.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About nineteen years ago, when in the army, I contracted a kidney disease which has ever since been the source of much pain, and the only relief obtained seemed in the use of morphine. In this city the same experience was repeated, until by chance I bought a bottle of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Then for the first time, I began to experience a real benefit, and as I felt that the medicine was slowly building up, and strengthening my worn-out kidneys, I continued its use until to-day I am enjoying better health than I have known in years, and better than I had ever expected to know again. What is more, I shall continue the use of this medicine, believing it will affect a complete cure.

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Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I had been afflicted with an old kidney trouble from which I received a great deal of pain in my back and the region of the kidneys, as well as inconvenience from inability to urinate. I resolved to give your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure a trial, and in a short time I was not only cured of my kidney trouble, but was also well of a liver complaint which had afflicted me for years. It is the best medicine I ever knew of.

Geo. O. Whitehead

300 Kansas Ave.

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I have been about 20 years afflicted with what I supposed was the spring complaint, and have tried many physicians and remedies. I took six bottles of your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, and found relief. I think it the best I have tried, and my husband said I improved more while taking that than with all the doctors' medicines.

Chas. J. Seymour

(Mrs. P. O.)

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 13, '81.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—About a year ago I discovered that something was wrong with my kidneys. The doctors told me that my pain arose from gravel passing from the kidneys to the bladder. Their medicine, however, failed to produce a cure, and so I purchased Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The effect was most encouraging. My pains quickly disappeared. My general health improved; costiveness, from which I had previously suffered, left me entirely, and after using four bottles I was entirely recovered. I am saying the best thing everywhere for your medicine.

Sh. Proctor

NORTH TOPEKA, KAN., May 12, 1881.

Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co.: Gentlemen—I had suffered for a long time with a kidney trouble which produced pain in my back, a desire to urinate every half hour, accompanied by a scalding sensation. Mr. S. R. Irwin told me one day that all this might be cured if I would only use the remedy he had employed, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Three bottles have done away with my troubles. It is in every respect a reliable remedy.

Henry Sandies

Thousands of equally strong endorsements, many of them in cases where hope was abandoned, have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay.

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Interesting Scraps.

The Crevecoeur fowls are highly valued in France.

A good laying hen will lay her weight in eggs in 35 to 45 days.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men.

In Japan, the guests at hotels take off their shoes while they remain at hotels.

The National Confectionery Company is the latest consolidation of sweet interests.

At Elmira, N. Y. the school board is proposing to establish a school savings bank.

Many a man's vices have been at first nothing worse than good qualities run wild.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable.

Upwards of thirteen thousand persons have sailed from Hamburg this year for the United States.

In England and Germany fruit fanciers are raising grapes in pots the same as house plants are raised.

Wood ashes scattered about the poultry houses and runs in dry weather is a good vermin preventive.

Some one says that good tempered men train their moustaches upward, while the surly sort pull theirs downward.

The French farmers are studying the best methods of getting rid of field mice which are said to be becoming formidable pests.

It is said that persons who diet largely on fowl and eggs have better health than those whose chief meats are pork and beef.

A French photographer has reduced his art to such perfection that he has been enabled to obtain six pictures during the leap of a clown.

A band of Dutch chicken thieves, or, as some assert, some Spanish freebooters, in the sixteenth century, invented the flint-locks for guns.

Fifty years ago the best telescope reflector, that of Sir John Herschel, was four feet in diameter; the largest now is that of Lord Rosse, six feet.

Chilled eggs are not always useless. They have been known to lie without heat for 24 hours after incubation had begun, and yet produce chickens.

There is a weekly sale of toads in Paris. The Parisians put them in gardens to destroy insects, and they have a belief that toads are conducive to health.

At the recent foot racing in New York, Hazael walked six hundred miles in six days. He was on the track one hundred and six hours; lacking a few minutes.

Tides are believed to be produced by attraction of both sun and moon. They sometimes rise sixty feet high at the Bay of Fundy, and forty feet at Bristol, England and St. Malo, France.

A writer on grasses says that the Kentucky blue grass is the indigenous grass of the country, and as soon as the lands are brought into a certain state of fertility, they naturally run to this grass.

The Jersey cattle come from the Island of Jersey, a bit of land about the size of an ordinary township in Kansas. It contains a population of some sixty thousand and has over twelve thousand cattle.

Icebergs have appeared off Newfoundland nearly two months earlier this year than usual. Ships were compelled to sail from eighty to one hundred and sixty miles out of their way to avoid ice fields.

In Maine, there are sixty one corn canning establishments, giving an annual production of about 11, 320,000 cans. The packing and canning of fish, and clams have grown to enormous proportions. Fifteen factories can sardines.

An officer has been dispatched from St. Petersburg to Moscow to prepare for the coronation of the Czar, Alexander III in August next. The Russian monarchs, for a long time have been crowned on an ivory throne made centuries ago.

The Quillaja Saponaria, a native tree of Chili is used largely by wool and silk manufacturers as a powerful cleansing agent—a decoction of the bark rapidly removing grease spots. It is also used for a hair wash, and for giving an artificial head to malt liquors.

A great many cases of skin diseases are caused by the use of poisonous soap. An analysis of several cakes of the pretty and perfumed toilet soaps that are sold on the streets showed the presence of ground glass, soluble glass, silice, pipe clay, rotten bone, borax, plaster of Paris, tin crystal, magnesia, pumice stone, oat meal and other substances, which are added to give the soap weight, hardness, toughness or clearness. Some of the coloring perfuming ingredients are often poisonous.

Well-Merited Success.

A gentleman once asked a distinguished dispensing druggist to explain the secret of the almost universal demand for Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine. He said it was in fact a genuine medicine—such a compound as every good physician would prescribe for the disease which it was advertised to cure. Of course it costs less than any druggist would charge for the same article supplied on a physician's prescription, and besides, there was a saving of the doctor's fee in addition. Moreover, by buying the drugs in such enormous quantities, and having a perfect apparatus for compounding the mixture, he was not only enabled to get better articles in the first place, but also to present the medicine in better form and at less price than the same preparation could be possibly obtained from any other source. Dr. Richmond has devoted all his energies to the alleviation of human suffering. With this end in

view, and with his whole heart in his great labor for the benefit of the afflicted, he has achieved marked and merited success. There can be no real success without true merit. That his success is real is evidenced by the fact that his reputation as a man and physician does not deteriorate, and the fact that there is an increasing demand for his Samaritan Nervine proves that it is no nostrum, but a reliable remedy. He has repeatedly informed the public that it is no patent medicine, and no patent has ever been asked for or obtained. Neither does he advertise it as a cure all. There are hundreds of diseases that he acknowledges it will not cure. It may be urged that some of these diseases are so widely different that it seems absurd to describe the same remedy. They may differ in symptoms, yet in character be precisely similar; and then we must take into consideration the fact that remedies may possess various properties. Thus, some medicines are both tonic and alterative, the properties differing according to the quantity administered and the time and circumstances which demand its employment. In the manufacture of any pharmaceutical preparation the purity and strength of the materials used, and the requisite machinery to be employed, are among the chief essentials. The first is insured by purchasing the ingredients in large quantities, whereby the exercise of greater care in selecting the materials can be afforded, and the second can only be accomplished where the business is sufficiently extensive to warrant a large outlay of capital in procuring chemical apparatus. These facts apply with especial force to the manufacture of our medicines, their qualities having been vastly improved since the demand has become so great as to require their manufacture in very large quantities.

These ideas are not mere speculative remarks to mislead the reader, or to imbue him with false views of the superiority of our medicines. While inspecting Dr. Richmond's establishment you would be surprised to see the admirable facilities, both chemical and mechanical, which he employs in the prosecution of his business. Everything is arranged in the most perfectly systematic order, and while to the general observer there appears to be no room for improvement, yet new apparatus and mechanical appliances are constantly being procured for the establishment.

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THE GREAT BLOOD & LIVER PURIFIER

PURELY VEGETABLE.

A Preventive for Chills, Fever & Ague.

A SURE CURE FOR
Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Especially adapted for Kidney Disease and all Female Weaknesses.

The Dandelion Tonic is principally composed of fresh Dandelion Root, Juniper Berries, Red Peruvian Bark, Prickly Ash Bark, Iron and Quinine, Languor, Sour Stomach, etc. Also an antacid, which will remove all belching sensations that are produced from your stomach.

Price, \$1.00 per Bottle, or Six for \$5.00.

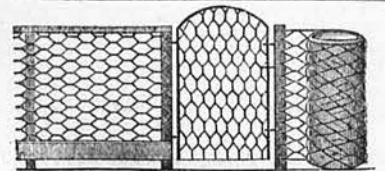
For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines. If your dealers do not keep it, send direct to the proprietors with money enclosed.

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LEIS CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO
LAWRENCE, KAS.

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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 & 229 Wabash Ave.
Chicago.



STEEL WIRE FENCE

Is the only general purpose wire fence in use. Being a strong net work of iron bars, it will turn dogs, pigs, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads; and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. As it is covered with rust-proof paint (or galvanized) it will last a life time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for it a fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The SEDGWICK GATES, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, lightness, strength and durability. We also make the BEST and CHEAPEST ALL IRON automatic self opening gate. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or SEDGWICK BROS., Richmond, Ind.

Central Bank of Kansas.

Successors to A. PRESCOTT & CO.

216 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas.

(Incorporated January 4th, 1882.)

CAPITAL STOCK; \$100,000.

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A. Prescott, Geo. R. Peek, E. B. Purcell, John Francis,
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H. P. Dillon, E. B. Prescott, John Francis.

OFFICERS.
A. Prescott, Pres. P. I. Bonebrake, Vice Pres.
John Francis, Cashier.
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Does a General Banking Business, buys and sells exchange, discounts good commercial paper, and will extend to its customers all facilities consistent with safe banking. Real Estate Loans a Specialty. Correspondence invited.

GREAT GERM DESTROYER!

DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid!

SCARLET FEVER CURED.
Pitting of SMALL POX Prevented.

Contagion destroyed. Sick Rooms purified and made pleasant.

Fevers and SICK PERSONS relieved and refreshed by bathing with Prophylactic Fluid added to the water.

CATARH relief and cure. Erysipelas cured. Burns relieved instantly. Scars prevented.

In fact it is the great Disinfectant and Purifier.

PREPARED BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, SOLE PROPRIETORS,
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.

If we fail to furnish proof we will give you a mill. 10 different styles and sizes. The only Mill that sifts the meal. We also make the

CELEBRATED BIG GIANT.

Send for Circular and Prices.
J. A. FIELD & CO.,
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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 trial, 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.

Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

MAKE HENS LAY

An English Veterinary surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Hens and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Does one teaspoonful to one pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight cents postage. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass., formerly East, or Me.

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The Best in the World. Send for catalogue and price list. KIMBLEY & CO., Springfield, Ohio.

Gold Medal Awarded
The Author. A new and Great Medical Work, we wanted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," bound in finest French marlin, embossed, full gilt, 800 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address Peabody Medical Institute, of W. H. PARKER, No. 100 North 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DAVIS SWING CHURN
BEST and CHEAPEST!
No inside fixtures, always tight, never leaks, easiest to use. Nino's Patent. Three sizes. Nesbitt Butter Printer. Every Churn and Printer warranted. One Churn at wholesale where we have no agents. Send Postal for circulars. Agents wanted.
VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
Bellows Falls, Vt.

PENNOCK'S PATENT ROAD MACHINE.
Saves the highways and saves the horse. For sale for half the present price in any quantity. Particulars and circulars sent on trial.

Manufacturers of "Matchless" Dump-Scrapers.
S. PENNOCK & SONS' CO.,
Kennett Square, Pa., and Fort Wayne, Ind.

KANSAS

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

TWO MILLION ACRES

Choice Farming and Grazing Lands, especially adapted to the Wheat Growing, Stock Raising, and Dairying.

located in the Cottonwood Valley and also in the Southwest Kansas.

For full particulars, address
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ARKANSAS VALLEY LANDS

on the Arkansas River, the latitude of the world, free from extremes of heat and cold; short winters, pure water, rich soil; in

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The Direct Route

For all points in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, California, and Texas.

2 Trains Daily.

The direct route for all points in the

EAST AND NORTH,

via St. Louis;

2 TRAINS DAILY.

Pullman Palace Hotel Cars are run between St. Louis and San Antonio, via Sedalia, daily. All trains arrive and depart from the Grand Union Depot at St. Louis, thereby assuring passengers direct connections.

Fast Time, Superior Accommodations.

A. A. TALMAGE, Gen'l Manager. F. CHANDLER, Gen'l Pass'r Agent. C. B. KINNAN, Asst Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

To any suffering with Catarrh or 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. "His remedies are the outgrowth of his own experience; they are the only known means of permanent cure."—*Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, O.*

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write THE AULTMAN & TAYLOR CO. Mansfield, O.

HORSE POWER.
These engines are guaranteed to produce more power with less fuel action than any other. Have larger track wheels (no rods).
WM. L. LOYER & BRO.
2101 Germantown Ave. Philadelphia, Pa.
Also manufacturers of the PREMIUM FARM GEAR, Oilmax Feed Cutters, and all kinds of FARMERS' MACHINERY.

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.

FRUIT PLANTS, GOOD ONES.

I have of the following which I will pack and deliver to railroad or express at one dollar per 100.

BRANDY WINE and TURNER RASPBERRY; KITTATINNY and DORCHESTER BL'KBERRY; CRESCENT, CHAS. DOWNING, WILSON, CAPT. JACK and SHARPLESS STRAWBERRY.

Address E. J. HOLMAN, Leavenworth, Kas.

Send FREE!
TREATISE ON EVAPORATING FRUIT
Profits and General Statistics
American Mfg Co., Waynesboro, Pa.

Firewood Free.

10,000 Nursery grown Seedling Peach Trees. Will insure you two or three good crops and make cheapest firewood. \$1.00 per 100; \$25.00 per 1000.

Tulip Poplar, 3 to 6 feet, \$5.00 per 100.

White Ash, 10 to 15 feet, \$6.00 per 100.

Address
BAILEY & HANFORD,
Mankanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

(On Ill. C. R. R.)

Forest Evergreens.

Per 1,000 Per 5,000 Per 10,000

Arbor Vitae..... \$2.00 \$8.00 \$15.00

Hemlock..... 2.50 10.00 19.00

Balsam Fir..... 3.50 15.00 28.00

5 to 12 inches, well packed in moss and delivered at express office. Address CHAS. W. UECKE, Seymour, Ont. Co., Wis.

Red Cedars.

Transplanted in Nursery. Sure to grow.

Small size, per 1000..... \$8.00

6 to 9 inches per 1000..... 10.00

9 to 12 inches, per 1000..... 12.00

12 to 15 inches, per 1000..... 15.00

15 to 24 inches, per 1000..... 20.00

Cedars taken from Forest.

Small size, per 1000..... \$5.00

6 to 9 inches, per 1000..... 7.50

9 to 12 inches, per 1000..... 9.00

12 to 15 inches, per 1000..... 12.00

15 to 24 inches, per 1000..... 15.00

Forest Tree Seedlings!!

The largest and finest stock in the west.

Tulip Poplar Seedlings, per 1000..... \$5.00

Maple—Sugar Seedlings, per 1000..... 5.00

Maple—Soft, seedlings, per 1000..... 3.00

Hox Elder, seedlings, per 1000..... 3.00

Elm, (White and Red), seedlings, per 1000..... 2.50

Dogwood, (White Flowering), seedling, per 1000 3.00

Red Bud, seedlings, per 1000..... 4.00

Sycamore, seedlings, per 1000..... 3.00

Cottonwood, seedlings, per 1000..... 2.00

We will make very low special prices on large lots. We have Osage Orange Plants cheap. Tulip Poplars 4 to 6 feet, White Ash 8 to 15 feet, both nursery grown.

Directions for planting and care, and catalogues free. We have all kinds of forest tree seedlings. Order at once. Address BAILEY & HANFORD, (On Ill. C. R. R.) Mankanda, Jackson Co., Ill.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL

BRINGS A SEED STORE TO EVERY MAN'S DOOR

It is manifest that from GOOD SEEDS ONLY can Good Vegetables be obtained. The character of LANDRETH'S SEEDS has been substantiated beyond all question. They are the STANDARD for quality. Over 1500 acres in Garden Seed Crops under our own cultivation. Ask your storekeeper for them in original sealed packages, or drop us a postal card for prices and Catalogue. Address DAVID LANDRETH & SONS

THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors,
Topeka, Kansas.

TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

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

CLUB RATES—In clubs of ten or more, one dollar a year, and one copy free to the person who gets up the club. Sent to any post office.

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked **15** expire with the next issue. The paper is at **15** ways discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

When subscribers send in their names, write plainly the name, postoffice, county and state. When an address is to be changed from one postoffice to another, give the names of both offices, the one where the paper is now sent, and, also, the name of the one to which it is to be sent.

Post Office Addresses.

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

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

March came in like a lamb and went out like a whole herd of lambs, gamboling in the bright, warm sunshine.

Encouraging reports come to us from all parts of the state concerning the fruit, wheat and stock. Farmers are busy planting corn, and weather is good.

W. C. Houston, Jr. & Co, wool commission merchants, of Philadelphia, say the wool market is so unsatisfactory that no safe calculations can be made as to the future.

A friend sends in a specimen of plant from Chase county which, when eaten by sheep, kills them. The specimen looks like one of the wild garlic species, but is too young to determine satisfactorily. Let one of the plants grow to maturity and then send it to us.

W. H. Mann & Co, of Gilman, Ills, whose advertisement appears in the FARMER, informs us that they are now prepared to furnish the best Osga Orange seed in the market for \$8 per bushel. The information came too late to make the proper change in the ad.

Proceedings of the American Pomological Society's last biennial meeting at Boston, last September are printed in large, double column pages, nearly 200 in number, and is a very interesting book. Prof. W. J. Beal, Lansing, Mich, secretary, has our thanks for a copy.

Mallinckrodt's Carbolic Sheep Dip is selling well; and from what we hear of its qualities, it merits all the success it has. A sheep raiser was in our office a few days ago who stated that he had used the Carbolic Dip with entire satisfaction. See the advertisement in another column.

One of the luxuries attending travel on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad, is the elegant dining cars which are attached to their trains. Conductor Alex Miller's car, which leaves Davenport for the west each morning, runs a distance of 162 miles and returns, affords an excellent breakfast, two superb dinners, and a bountiful supper each day. If passengers wish to verify the truth of this statement, let them try a meal on Mr. Miller's car.

From the weather report of Prof. Snow, of the State University, we learn that for the month of March, 1882, the weather was unusually warm, with high winds, and rainfall about three-fourths the average; fruit-buds received no injury from frost, and the dog tooth violets appeared on the 5th day of the month. Mean temperature was 46.90 deg; rainfall, including melted snow, 1.62 inches; highest velocity of wind was 60 miles an hour on the 21st, the mean hourly velocity was 22.32 miles.

THE MAY CENTURY is to have a brilliant list of contributors. Thomas Carlyle, James Russell Lowell, Edmund Clarence Stedman, W. D. Howells, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Archibald Forbes, Constance Fenimore Woolson, John G. Saxe, Frank R. Stockton, Edward Everett Hale, Andrew Lang, Richard Grant White, "Uncle Remus," and H. C. Bunner, are names which are known in many fields of literature, and all these and more are to be represented in this notable number.

The Shawnee county contested election case in which the defeated candidate contested the election of Captain Bush as sheriff, has been wisely decided by declaring the election void. The trial continued a number of days, a week or two, perhaps, and a great many witnesses were examined. The proof showed a profligate and vicious use of money, and many bad looking facts appeared in evidence. The decision is very proper. The instant a man begins to use money in buying up voters, he ought to be driven out of decent society until he learns better. Nothing is so wicked, so radically wrong in our politics as buying voters. Whenever a candidate resorts to it he ought to be sent to the penitentiary at once, instead of being petted and feasted and recognized by honest men. Such a man is worse than a

highway robber, because he poisons whole communities, and his policy would destroy our government. All such men should be made outcasts until they clean themselves.

A prominent manufacturing firm in Massachusetts has recently subscribed for more than three hundred copies of ST. NICHOLAS, to be sent the children of its employees. They were paid for from a fund which had been set aside for educational purposes. The May number of this magazine will have some special features in the way of illustrations which will surpass anything that ST. NICHOLAS has done heretofore. There will be eleven full-page engravings in the number, one of them from a recent picture by W. M. Chase of a New York boot-black, accompanying an article on "Wolf-reared Children," by Charles L. Brace, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society. Nineteen other illustrations add their attractions to this one paper. Mrs. Clement will deal with Correggio, in her series on Art and Artists, giving an opportunity to reproduce some of the great master's choicest work.

Giving Presents.

The custom of giving presents, like many other American customs, is becoming an unnecessary and dangerous tax upon the people. The giving of presents, in itself, we regard as one of the most beneficent acts in life. Nothing is kinder; nothing more generous than the giving of a present; and nothing is received with purer gratitude than the gift of a friend. This, of course, presupposes that the giving and receiving are the results of pure emotions. Such are tokens passed between lovers, husband and wife, parent and child; and on a higher plain, though it may be often unconsciously, when the Master's time comes, and our hearts go out to mankind generally on Christmas day, the giving and taking of gifts rise almost to devotion. Such giving is pure, and no time or place seems inappropriate.

But there is another feature of gift-giving to which we desire to call attention—on birthdays, weddingdays, anniversaries, etc. It seems now to be expected that when a person or family, on a particular day, invites a few friends to make merry, the guests must buy their reception with presents. We have seen tables laden with costly presents, some of them furnished by persons who needed the money paid for them much more than those to whom they were given. And that is what we want to direct attention to particularly. The friends of a man or woman are not all rich generally; and poor people are often shut out from social gatherings by this gift giving custom as absolutely as if they were told in so many words not to come. Poor people know what poverty is, and they cannot always give freely except of that natural good will so common to the lower and plainer walks of life. This very good-will of the poor man, woman, or child, is of more value than all the plated jewelry on earth. When the Lord's birthday anniversary comes, they always have something to give, and their hearts go along with their gifts. There is no plating or washing, or galvanizing about it. It comes from the heart, and its coming stirs the cords of other hearts.

But who, in the present gift-giving mania, remembers the donors in any other character than as servants of fashion? And who that receives these presents that load down his table has any higher appreciation of them than that they are matters of course and are serviceable or unserviceable, as the case may be?

But the point we wish to make is, that it discriminates against people who are not able to bear such a burden. They cannot, in justice to themselves, take part in the presents, and therefore they must be denied the pleasure to which they are as much entitled as anybody else. When no gifts are expected or given, then the guests are on even footing, and all may mingle freely in the pleasures of the hour. How much real pleasure in life is missed by reason of this custom, is not known to any who have not thought about it. Let people take their hearts with them when they visit in a body; and if they have presents to give, let them be given privately and on private occasions; so that the gaping, staring world will not see them paraded in the newspapers the next day.

About Boys.

One of our correspondents, who probably, was a boy himself not long ago, tells some things in an effective way, and they are worthy of a passing thought. He speaks particularly of the little annoyances in a farmer's boy's way which impede his progress in reading; and he also mentions incidentally another fact of importance—the forgetfulness of boys between sessions of school.

Our correspondent thinks some radical changes are needed in home management in order to stop the rush of boys to the towns. There is much force in this suggestion, more than most parents believe.

This subject will be presented in due time in the story—GERALDINE—which we are now publishing. Boys and girls have just as many rights as grown persons in the home and out of it, and those rights are as sacred as those of any other person. Parents are responsible for the existence of their children, and it is a crime before God to neglect them or abuse them. Discipline is necessary in every family, and the lack of it is dangerous. But discipline does not mean tyranny or oppression. The father or mother who imposes unjust burdens upon a child is a tyrant. Discipline means order and obedience. Both these can be best obtained by kindness and firmness mixed in proper proportion.

We repeat: The boy's rights are equal with

those of the grown person. He must be guided, led, urged, restrained, as the case may be, for his own good; but that only adds to the importance of protecting his rights and promoting his interests.

Every boy ought to be taught to labor—labor with his hands. For this he must be supplied with tools and implements. He ought to be taught, also, to labor with his brains. For this he must be supplied with tools, also. These two kinds of labor can be taught at the same time easier, faster, and with better results, than at different times. To cultivate the soil requires plows and hoes and rakes, etc; and to cultivate the brain requires books and living teachers. To plow requires time, also; so it does to read and study. The best tools give the best results in the soil, and it is the same with the brain. Let the boy have good tools in both these branches of his education.

Because he is a boy is no reason why he should not have all his just rights accorded him, but is a pressing argument in his favor. It is a duty we owe to our children to fit them for usefulness in after life; and we ought to impart this training in such ways as to make it the most effective.

Boys are entitled to some time for study. They are entitled to papers, magazines and books, as well as to good schools. Our houses are too bare of these things. Once get a boy started in reading, and at the same time interested in the farm affairs, and he will make a good farmer, whether he remains one all his life or not.

The more pleasant we make our homes for our children, the more pleasant they are for us. Every time we help a boy we feel better. He needs help; nobody needs it more; nobody is better entitled to it, and no one will be more benefited.

Asking for Money Due.

Our lady correspondents are bringing up the subject of asking for money due to employees and to wives. The subject is handled as a very tender one, and we are quite certain it is tender. A great many things are true, for which fact, no good reason can be given. There is no better reason why one should hesitate to ask for money due than there is for diffidence in offering to pay a debt. Services, usually, are rendered for pay. The employer does not bring his heart up into his throat and let it bound about there an hour before he asks for the service he wants. That is a business matter, and he goes about it in a business way. And if the labor is not performed on time, or according to promise, he has no delicacy in demanding a reason for the failure. Then, when the work is performed and the employer does not pay as he promised, the other party to the contract ought to have no delicacy about demanding a compliance with the agreement. Every contract for services, as well as for property, is construed to mean cash payment, unless there is some agreement specially made for time or other variation. When a day's work is done, a day's wages are due; when a week's work is done, a week's wages are due; when any specific labor is performed, the price to be paid is due unless there is some contract to make payment at another time.

But it is true, nevertheless, that most persons, and especially young persons, do not like to ask for money due them. They would rather ask some friend to lend them money. And we have often thought that men and women generally—those who employ other persons—could save a great deal of trouble if they would be more prompt in making payments which they have promised to make. No one should ever give an opportunity to ask him for money due. There is always a way to avoid it. If one cannot pay, he ought not to promise to pay; and if he has promised and cannot make the promise good, he knows it before any one else does, and he ought to inform his creditor at once, then make the best effort he can to meet the obligation. This is especially proper in case the creditor is a poor person, or young and inexperienced.

But we ought to teach our children that politely asking for what is due them is no proper cause of offence.

As to wives asking husbands for money—there ought to be no more diffidence about that than in the husband asking his wife for a kiss. If the relation of husband and wife is not regarded, in any household, with sufficient tenderness and sacredness to avoid all trouble in this respect, no rule can be formulated to meet the case. We pity all such people. When two hearts are joined, surely, with their long lives to run in one channel, the few dollars and cents they may have ought not to cause them any trouble.

To Our Lady Correspondents.

Having succeeded better than we expected in organizing a corps of female correspondents, we are enabled to extend the length of intervals between letters. In our private correspondence with you we asked one letter every four weeks; but we have enough writers now to justify a six weeks' rest. Of course, when you have something to say, and it must be said, if it can be said right quick, that may be sent in at any time. We are so much crowded with advertising that until we can enlarge the paper so as to get more room, we cannot spare more than two or three columns a week for your department. This would accommodate six or eight short letters, but one cannot always stop with a short letter, especially if she has something very good to say.

It is our request then, that you make your time of writing five or six weeks apart, instead of four. When you have more room you shall have your just proportion of it. You are doing

so well, that we are sorry we can't let you write every week. If any of you do not get the FARMER promptly, let us know.

American Newspapers in 1882.

The American Newspaper Directory, which will be published next month by Geo. P. Rowell & Co. of New York, will contain the names of 10,611 periodicals in the United States and Territories, which is a gain of 344 in the year just past. The number of daily papers has increased in a somewhat larger proportion, and is now represented by a total of 996 against 921 in 1881. The largest increase has been in New York—10 dailies, 29 of all sorts. Illinois and Missouri show a percentage of gain which is even greater, while Colorado leads all others in the percentage of increase, both daily and weekly issues. California, Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and West Virginia have fallen behind 1881 in the total number of periodicals issued. In Georgia Maine and Massachusetts the suspensions have exactly counterbalanced the new ventures. In every state not mentioned above, and in the Territories, there has been an increase.

A Puzzle Department.

We are asked by a respectable number of our readers if we cannot open and maintain a puzzle department in the FARMER. It is our aim to make this paper a thoroughly home journal, and of course no paper has attained that high standard without a corner for the young folks; but we are embarrassed in many ways that our readers do not understand or appreciate, and we cannot do nearly all we desire to do with the paper until we are a little more free.

As all can see, our advertising is crowding us uncomfortably close, and we are compelled to put most of our reading matter in very small type in order to present even a fair quantity of reading. We cannot get along without advertising, and we don't want to turn any of it that is decent away. Then, our volume begins January 1, and we don't want to make the paper larger until the end of the year.

We will say, however, to our friends that it is our intention, at the earliest practicable time, not only to open a children's column, but to add a number of other equally important and necessary attractions.

Please Don't Forget.

All of our male correspondents who have not yet sent in their names and postoffice addresses will very much favor us by doing so soon.

The Society for Political Education, 4 Morton street, New York, is sending out some valuable tracts. We have received No. 5, a lecture on Political Economy, by Alphonse Courais, and translated from the French by Worthington C. Ford. It is good condensation of much valuable matter.

Gossip About Stock.

The Farmers' Shipping Association of Jewell City, Kansas, recently shipped three car loads of hogs. The returns gave them a little over six cents net, or seventy-five cents per cwt more than local-buyers offered.

Some of the cattle men of Trego county skipped over into Gove with their cattle in time to escape the March assessment.

Two cars of hogs and six of sheep shipped from Burlington last week.

The Humboldt Union says: There is one little Jersey cow in town that is not three years old until the 25th of next September. She has given her owner two calves, also milk for almost nine months, and is now making one and a quarter pounds of butter per day. This butter is worth and will command in market fifty cents per pound. It is as yellow as gold and rich.

Seventeen head of four-year-old steers were bought at Eldorado the other day, that averaged 1740 pounds.

The Texas cattle drive is estimated at 300,000 to 350,000 head for 1882.

Jesse Hitchens, Colorado, sold 15,000 head of cattle recently for \$350,000.

It is said that hornless cattle in the west are raised and marketed at 10 to 20 per cent less than horned beasts.

Stockmen seem agreed that the best time to sell fat steers is at from two to three years of age.

The celebrated trotter, Piedmont, was recently purchased by ex-Gov. Stanford of California, for \$30,000.

Thomas R. Grundy, of Springfield, Ky, killed a Jersey Red hog twenty-seven months old, that weighed seven hundred and thirty pounds net, 850 gross.

An English farmer thinks the reason why his country raises more wheat to the acre than we do in the United States, is that over there sheep run over the lands.

A shipment of twenty-four English shire stallions was made at Liverpool for Chicago for auction sale April 5—to-day.

The Kennedy Pasture Company, Texas, has a capital of \$1,000,000. It proposes to inclose a large tract of land and pasture herds.

Robert Bonner recently purchased a lot of fine horses in Kentucky. The Clark Petit, Salem, N. J., has a Jersey Red boar which he expects to make weigh 1200 pounds.

His Gratitude.

11TH AND POPULAR STREETS,
ST. LOUIS, MO., March 17, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & Co.: Sirs—For twelve years I suffered from kidney troubles until your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure wrought a wonderful restoration of health.
JOHN M. WALD.

This, That and the Other.

A stone colored lime wash that will not wash off may be made by adding three or four handfuls of Portland cement to a bucketful of freshly made lime wash. It makes an excellent wash for out door work, such as out buildings, fences, or the inside of stables. It is also a good color for many garden structures, being preferable to a glaze of a purely white wash for this purpose.

"Rough on Rats."

The thing desired found at last. Ask druggists for "Rough on Rats." It clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bed-bugs, 15c boxes.

—This country consumes 12,880 barrels of kerosene every day. The proportion of servant girls to the barrel has not been determined.

Leis' Dandelion Tonic

Will not cure Consumption when the disease is thoroughly established, but, by improving the digestion, stimulating the emunctories to healthy action, restoring lost brain and nerve power, thus improving the general health, it will arrest that fall disease in its incipency. It comes as near being a "cure for consumption" as anything ever compounded.

\$1,500 per year can be easily made at home working for E. G. Ridout & Co., 10 Barclay Street, New York. Send for their catalogue and full particulars.

A Card.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous debility, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

Skinny Men.

Wells' Health Renewer. Absolute cure for nervous debility and weakness of the generative functions. \$1. at drug stores. Kansas Depot, McPICKER & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

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

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. The "Big Giant" has become so well known throughout the United States, territories and Canada, as well as in many foreign countries, that it is unnecessary to add further comment. The "Mound City" is exactly the same in crushing parts, while the grinders are enlarged and improved, so as to greatly increase the capacity of the mills, as well as to adapt it to the reception of steel grinders and greatly lessen the cost of the grinding parts, so that when mill is worn out, grinders can be replaced at half the price of other mills. The grinding capacity in fine grinding as well as grinding oats and small grain has been nearly doubled, without diminishing crushing abilities.

Manufacturers claim to make the only mill crushing and grinding corn and cob with sweep power, with cast steel grinders, and propose, if they have opportunity, and fail to prove this by actual test, to give a mill at 1/2 price to purchasers furnishing the opportunity to make the test. These manufacturers claim to make the only mill with sweep attachment, as well as the only practical corn and cob mill made for belt power. The principal features that go to make their mills superior to all others, are the device for taking up the wear, and their crushing blades, which make the mill wear much longer, and do equal amount of work, with one half the power.

Over 25 manufacturers and dealers in different parts of the country have been prosecuted to final settlement, for infringing these patent features, and ask any one desiring to purchase a mill, to not purchase a mill having crushing blades of any other make, if they wish protection in the use of same. Send to manufacturers for circulars and full particulars.

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 for 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. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 140 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

"Buchupariba."

New, quick, complete cure 4 days, urinary affections, sneezing, frequent or difficult urination, kidney diseases, \$1. at druggists. Kansas Depot, McPICKER & FOX, Atchison, Kansas.

Special Notice.

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

Choice Plymouth Rock Eggs.

My birds are of the Keeler, Essex & Pekin strains. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00. (chickens for sale after Sept. 1st. Mrs. J. P. WALTERS, Emporia, Kas.

EGGS FOR SALE.

Eggs of pure bred Light Brahma and Black Cochins 13 for \$3.00 or 26 for \$5.00, 13 White Leghorn eggs for \$2.00. Also fancy pigeons of all breeds for sale, and satisfaction guaranteed by

LOUIS DUTCHER,

No. 90 Madison st., Topeka, Kas.

PURE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS
For sale, 13 for \$2.00, or 26 for \$3.50. 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 \$3.50 for 26, 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 Griffin, Calumet, Pike Co., Mo.

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

For Sale or Trade

For good land and stock of general merchandise with building, 20x70 feet situated in Marquette, McPherson Co., Kas. Address J. M. FULTZ, Marquette, Kas.

CATALPA SEEDS, Trees, Teas' Japan Hybrid. Best. Circulars free. C. C. TEAS, Carthage, Mo.

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, Elmdale, Chase Co., Kas.

Stallions.

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

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.

Ladies' Department.

WHO KNOWS.

BY LOUIS CARROLL PRINDLE.

The feathery flakes
Fall softly down through the dull gray air,
Fall lightly here and lightly there,
Dancing and laughing with elfish mirth
As they hide the brown of the frozen earth.
The fallen leaves and the withered grass,
The icy arch where the rivers pass,
The yellow leaf of the dead, dead rose,
The icy field where the violet grows,
The mossy gray of the forest tree,
The bare, bleak rim of the mossy sea,
The untrodden wilds where the mountain stands,
The silent waste of the desert sands,
Are covered alike by the feathery flakes,
That softly fall from the dull, gray sky—
That lightly drift and as lightly fly—
They have no aim save the wild wind's will—
The restless wind that is never still—
That eddies and tosses them here and there—
These white-plumed guests from the upper air—
These pure white visitants blithe and gay,
That laugh a moment, then melt away,
Their errand they knew not, but sure and well,
Each did its duty that floated and fell.

So human lives
Are writing their record upon the years,
Some light with laughter, some wet with tears,
The dull, dark shadow of gloom and sin
Is the cloud of gray where God's poor begin;
And the way is winding and drear and cold
That leads at last to the sheltering fold.
The glow and glory of hope's great sun
Glides over the pathway where some lives run;
The song and perfume of birds and flowers
Fall soft on the feet of flying hours,
That fare through the glory of the summer day—
Made sweet by daisies and scent of hay—
Like the wooing touch of the drowsy god,
Till they pause to wonder and stay to nod,
And the rose blooms on, and the drone of bees
Flows in with the murmur of rustling trees.
Till the sun goes down in the glowing west,
And life fades out on its scarlet breast.

So our lives pass on like the falling flakes,
None knows his errand, which path he takes;
Each does his duty as best he may,
Each dreaming he follows in God's own way,
Still the flakes are tossed by the wind's wild will,
And each soul is guided unknowing still.

What Not to Plant.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

In haste to get a few flowers we are apt to plant many things that gives us many hard hours work in after years. That has been my experience. Do not plant one single Morning Glory seed, for they will surely prove a great pest, more than any weed that I can think of. It was several years before I would give them up, the seeds will lie dormant several years in the ground then come up to the surface. Bouncing Bet (as well), Butter and Eggs, prove troublesome. Blush Roses and several bed varieties are constantly spreading and giving much trouble.

I have had to dig up so many out of my Rose bed, Hybrid Roses never spread to trouble, and bloom several times in a season. Vining Roses never sprout up around roots. I cannot help telling the Sister Band to plant out all the pretty vines and shrubs they can get. Both here and in my country home they are a great satisfaction.

Council Grove, March 26.

AUNT JUE.

Labor, Love and Pray.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The Rights of woman—what are they?
The right to labor love and pray.
Methinks I hear some tired one say while standing at the wash-tub, a lone weary girl while bending over the stocking basket exclaim "Oh, that she had never sinned, and then there would have been no work—no toil." Quite a mistake dear sister, for work would still have formed part of our life—even in Heaven there is work—the very Angels work—"Are they not ministering spirits?"

Two girls were sitting on the smoothly kept lawn of a large and handsome house—one—the elder daughter of the house said "Is it not very humiliating to think woman's work is all enclosed within the four walls of a house?" Poor girl who envied the less favored town teacher at her side who, in addition to the long hours of weary toil in school, voluntarily spent her spare moments in visiting the poor, Sunday teaching—attending parochial meetings, etc. She had then to learn that work, real work, is essential to happiness, she knew that without any specific or enforced employment life was a burden. You will say, but mine is toll, hard toll, yes and so is mine and so can a great many more say, but it is our right to toil for those we love, and altho' sometimes tempted to murmur, let us take our life as it is and hallow the toll by the spirit in which it is done.

Husbands and fathers, be thankful for the petty work we do and do, not make it harder by thoughtlessness, carelessness and neglect.

The woman's right or rather privilege of "living" is a very precious gift—who has so much influence over a man as his wife? or over a child as its mother? and this influence is attained not generally by might and power but by the quiet loving work and attention which she is ever ready to give. The soft and gentle nature of woman gives her a power to win affection no one else has. I heard of a boy of ten very proud of a suit of clothes his mother had made him, he said "I should like to label my clothes M. M. T. (my mother made them)" what a compliment to his loving mother.

Husband, do you love your wife and show that you love her as much as you did on your wedding day?

Boys and girls love your mother while you have her, she may not be with you very long.
Who prays for the careless husband or undutiful son or the intemperate brother? Why, the hard-worked yet loving, thoughtful woman.

Ye swearers, ye drunkards, ye Sabbath breakers, there are very few of you that can truthfully say "no loving woman ever prayed for me."

ENGLISH WOMAN.

March 14th 1882.

Jerusha's Troubles.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Yes, I'll come: Don't you hear me at the door? I am a stranger here to all but Rebecca, Aunt Han, and Aunt Jane, I've seen them once. You can see how it is at a glance I don't take the FARMER—have not been able to do so yet. But hope to be able before long, as all farmers in western Kansas, know there is nothing to sell. All we have raised to sell, since we have been in the country, is butter, but we don't despair; shall try it again this season. We are blessed with tolerable good health, and if we can only make the ground provide for our wants—to give us each day our daily bread, we shall be content for a while.

I hope some one of the ladies will soon speak of her experience in butter making. Can some one tell me how to make butter hard without lard? What makes some of the parties of butter refuse to be incorporated with the mass?

Aunt Jane, I think you must like flowers, as well as I do, but I have not had one single tame flower since I came to Kansas, three years ago, and you

don't know how I have wanted some, but of course, I must bide my time.
One of these days, when we shall have conquered the soil, bugs, and what not of this wild land we shall make the "desert bloom like the rose." When Jesus, conquers all his foes, and makes his people one.
JERUSHA CLEM.
Wa-Keeney, Trege Co. March, 23.

This and That.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

Will you married ladies allow an old maid to enter your circle? I'll promise I'll be real good, not so very sour and cross, not quite old enough yet, only 27 years. I have been out fixing up my flower beds, I am a lover of flowers of all kinds. Thanks to Aunt Jane for her information, think I will send for S. T. catalogue.

I like T. W. Higginson's theory very well, I know how it goes to ask for money, I would rather earn five dollars than ask for two. I have worked in other peoples' kitchen, done sewing too; but the worst was asking for the wages. Some places the lady would pay her girls every two weeks; that is the way I shall do when I get married and have help. (Yes I expect to get married when Mr. Right comes.)

Yes, sister Rebecca, I could shake hands with you on the tobacco question, for how many of our young men are brought to ruin by beginning with the use of tobacco. I think it creates the taste for strong drink. I have two brothers, one uses tobacco and one does not. Pa uses it, too.

Well, next time I'll tell about my sister's garden as she is making garden this afternoon. I will close this letter, as it is my first attempt, for fear of that basket. I wonder if the editor of the FARMER has one; let us hope not, for I think he must be very good. More anon.
OLD MAID.
Independence, March, 23.

Good Yeast and Bread.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

The recipe for making yeast from the twigs or leaves of the peach tree, is of as little use where there are no peach trees, as the one for making it from hops is useless where hops cannot be had. I will give one for making dried yeast, which I do not think has any superior.

Take one quart of flour, and mix into it one tablespoonful of pulverized alum and one tablespoonful of sugar; pour boiling water upon this mixture, stirring it steadily all the time, until you have a thick batter; let it stand till cool, then put in a cupful of good lively yeast, when perfectly light, work in corn-meal enough to roll out. Cut it into cakes or leave in crumbs just as you like; dry in the shade.

Drop two or three cakes into a bowl of tepid water; and late in the afternoon stir a few spoonfuls of flour into it, stand it in a warm place; and just before bedtime mix and let it stand till morning put it into the pans first, and by the time breakfast is over it will be ready for the oven. This makes good bread and is less trouble than many other ways.

Maple Grove, March, 22.

LOTTIE.

Handsome Tidy.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

We are now subscribers to your valuable paper, and thus far it has been a welcome visitor to us. I feel so much interested in the "Ladies' Department" I will write a few lines to my unknown sisters in the west. I think the editor has been very kind in giving us space to write our views of farm life and household affairs, and we should appreciate it by doing all in our power to make the "Ladies' Department" interesting and a benefit to all who read the paper.

Well, now girls, I will tell you how to make a handsome tidy at small expense. Get half a yard of dark brown Ladies' cloth, or any thick wool material; then get one yard of cretonne and two skeins of red saddle's silk, and half a yard of dark brown cambric. Cut out one of the many rich designs on the cretonne, and pass to the cloth, using a fine needle so as not to mar the pattern by making holes, then take the silk and button hole stitch the design to the cloth, turning the edges down evenly. Bind the tidy with red silk, and line with the cambric; you can also add fringe at the bottom if you wish. I think this is a very handsome tidy, and much easier and quicker made than the old fashioned crocheted tidy.

Well, as this is my first letter I will not write more, but wish the FARMER and all its readers "success and prosperity."
JUNIATA.

Will Juniata please send us her real name and P. O. address?—[EDITOR.]

From a Little Girl.

DEAR EDITOR: I am a little girl twelve years old came to Kansas last fall to live, we like the country, and read the FARMER and could not get along with out it. Our little chicks have a complaint in the head causes their eyes to close. Can any one give a cure for it through the KANSAS FARMER.

Yours truly,
Burton, Kas., March 24th.

MAUD ELLIS.

Be Kind to the Little Ones.

To the Editor of the Kansas Farmer:

I wish to speak a word of sympathy and two of advice to all slender women with a large family, who's long for a clean house. I, too, longed for a clean house; not only that, but I determined to have one. No matter whether home, boarding place, or school room. And I was succeeding very well by continual and persistent efforts, until I went to board with another woman, the mother of several small active, boisterous boys. But when they went into the mud we would tell them the mud must be cleaned off before they come into the house again. But when they did appear at the door with fingers cold and numb, the mother would relent, take them into the house, take them on her lap perhaps; warm not only the little fingers and toes but the little hearts as well; take off the muddy boots, and when the boys got warm they would clean them. But as they grew in age they grew more careless and the mother more lenient if possible, and her floor was often quite muddy near the entrance door. I often remonstrated, sometimes with words not indicative of satisfaction. But Mrs. Dobbins was a woman who had a memory of the past, and a very clear insight into the future, and no matter in what condition her boys approached her door they were always met with a smile of welcome, and a "I'm glad you've come", from their mother, and were made to feel that her words were true.

But school teaching and boarding out, as well as all other things have an end, and my acquaintance with Mrs. Dobbins ceased for a time. After many years when visiting scenes of former times I learned that the Dobbins Brothers as they were called had all become men, had entered into business and society with a bright prospect of becoming an honor to all their surroundings. While sitting at the old Dobbins homestead recollecting old reminiscences the mother with a worthy pride said "Look at that door where the mud used to annoy us so much, it has been all washed away and the stains have been worn out by the footsteps of my sons coming home honest, sober, and honorable men, to see Mother. Had I turned them from my door with bitter words because their boots were muddy, there was but one place open for them, the dens of vice and crime. And who could wash the pollution from the character, or the stain from the soul, if they had

entered there." She could say no more. It was not needed. Her triumph was complete.
And now dear "Mother," long for a clean house, have one if you can. But by all the love you have for your boys in this world, and your hope for them in the future, make your sons love their home; make them glad to come home by making them happy while there. If they do make dirt and litter, it can be cleaned up again and if they are kept happy they will soon be willing to reform.
Mrs. A. A.

The Funny Part.

—The carpenter likes it; so does the editor—good adze.

—The man who doesn't ure his salt probably puts it into bags.

—"We both scratch for a living," said the old hen to the editor. He told her to shear off.

—Why is the letter O like the equator? Because it is a circle dividing the globe into equal parts.

—Why did Marcus Curtius leap into the gulph at Rome? Because he thought it a good opening for a young man.

—When a man says he makes his living by kee, -ing a country tavern, isn't it a sort of declaration of inn dependence?

—The young man who gave up drinking to precipitate his girl, wisely concluded that a miss is as good as a smile.

—Do not tell a man he lies. It is vulgar. Say that his conversation suggests to your mind a summer resort circular.

—"Well, what is the cause of the saltiness of the ocean?" inquired a teacher of a bright little boy. "Codfish," was the quick response.

—"Lie!" shouted old Mowers, as he dashed his fist down on the table. "Lie! why he can lie like a show bill!"

—We are holding space every night now for the full text of somebody's bill to pension the survivors of the Trojan war.

—A Wisconsin paper mentions a case where burglars broke into a store, but the goods were marked so high they would not take them away.

—The scientists have taught that insects have their affections, and now some one knows a mosquito that was mated on a young lady.

—A young woman can have no excuse for thinking her lover wiser than he is, for if there is any nonsense in him, he is sure to talk it to her.

—A recipe for lemon pie vaguely adds: "Then sit on the stove and stir constantly." Just as if any body could sit on the stove and not stir constantly.

—Fenderson says he has lots of spare time on his hands since he began to attend exclusively to his own business. Formerly he was the hardest worked man in the city.

—"Let me have a pound of oysters, my good man, will you?" "Pound, sir! we don't sell them by weight—we sell them by measure." "Then let me have a yard."

—The Justice of the Peace shall within twenty days from the time such stay 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 stay.

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

The owner of any stay, 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 noted the taking up of the time when, and the Justice before whom proof will be offered. The stay 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 stay fails to prove ownership within twelve months after the time of taking, a complete title shall vest in the taker up.

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

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

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 stay, one-half of the remainder of the value of such stay.

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

Strays for the week ending March 29.

Linn county—J. H. Madden, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by B F Kempton in Scott tp Nov 15, 1881, one red steer, two yrs old, white spots on sides and in forehead, no marks or brands.

DOG—Taken up by R F Davis in Scott tp Nov 25, 1881, one cow, pale red, no marks or brands, calf about 3 months old, valued at \$20.

Sedgwick county—E. A. Dorsey, clerk.
COLT—Taken up Jan 10 1882 by J Corwin in Wichita t one bay mare colt about 2 yrs old branded D on left hind white spot on left eye and white spot on forehead and no both hind feet white, valued at \$10.

Additional strays on eighth page.

(Continued from page seven.)

Strays for the week ending March 22.

Miami county—J. C. Taylor, clerk.
CALF—Taken up by James D Willey, Wea tp, Feb 8 1882, one 1 yr old bull calf, color red and white, spotted, red predominating, no marks or brands, valued at \$12.

HOG—Taken up by J H Cranley Osage tp, one black Barrow hog 2 yrs old, hole in left ear, weight 235 pounds.

Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.
COW—Taken up by R C Waterman in Pawnee tp, on the 27th day of Feb 1882, one Texas cow, small size, color red, hindstint brand on left hip, calf following, and valued at \$25.

Sumner county—S. B. Douglas, clerk.
COW—Taken up on 15th day of March by John R Smith, in Bluff tp, one red cow, white spot on each hind leg, some white on belly and between fore legs, branded C on right side, brand might be taken for a horseshoe, valued at \$20.

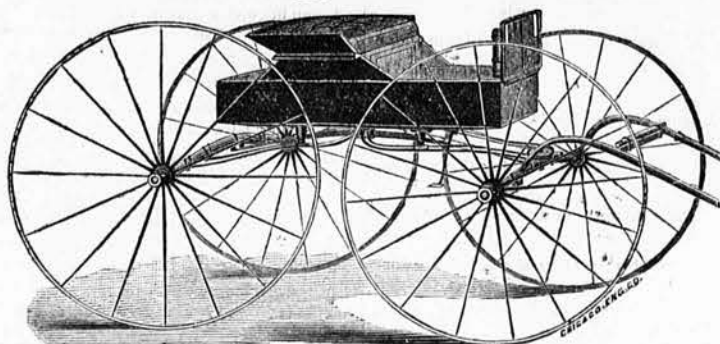
Franklin county—A. H. Sellers, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Seymour H. Meyer in Ottawa tp, March 1, one gray horse about 15 1/2 hands high, no visible marks or brands, supposed to be 12 or 13 yrs old, valued at \$50.

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

1862 J. A. POLLEY, 1882

Wholesale and Retail

Carriage Builder.



Keeps a Full Line of Light Harness, Whips, Dusters, State Agent for Kingman's Top Dressing.

SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

200, 202, and 204 Quincy Street, Topeka, Kansas.

IT TAKES the LEAD.

BARNES

WIRE CHECK ROWER.

First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever invented.

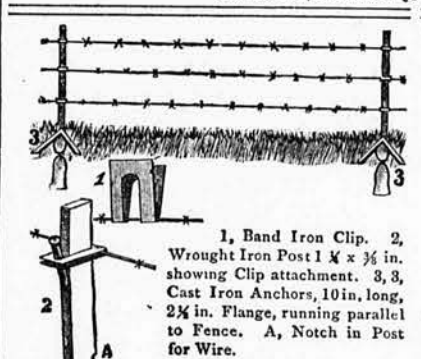
Farmers and dealers are unanimous in its praise, and give it the preference over any other Check Rower for its complete accuracy in dropping corn, as well as for its durability. The unprecedented sales of the Barnes Check Rower is the best and most substantial evidence of its merit, as well as of its value and importance to the farmer as a LABOR-SAVING MACHINE.

The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower: The wire is as easy to handle as a rope. The use of wire in place of a rope, and that one wire will outlast two ropes. The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope. The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine without several wires that do cross.

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

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE
Only Double Ring Invented,
Champion Hog Ringer
RINGS AND HOLDER.
The only Ring that will effectually keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.
CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

Only Single Ring Invented that closes on the Outside of the Nose.
Brown's Elliptical Ring
and Triple Groove Hog and Pig Ringer
Only Single Ring that closes on the outside of the nose. No sharp points in the nose to keep it sore.
CHAMBERS, BERING & QUINLAN, Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLINOIS.



SOUTHWESTERN FENCE COMPANY.

Will furnish material; or take contract, for constructing a

CHEAP, SUBSTANTIAL, and

PERMANENT FARM FENCE

OF—

Wrought Iron Fence Posts

And any Standard Barb or Plain Wire.

Material for 45c per rod and upward.

Contracts taken at 60c per rod and upward.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, ADDRESS:

SOUTHWESTERN FENCE CO.,

Topeka, Kas.



Our New Catalogue of the Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Implements is Free to all, and we guarantee to interest every one who plants seeds or cultivates the soil. It is a beautiful descriptive work of 16 pages, full of illustrations. We want Market Gardeners and Growers to examine closely our fine Garden Tools: Farmers who value Labor-Saving Tools to study out what the finely Garden Plow will save them. S. L. ALLEN & CO., 127 and 129 Catharine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
General Agents, Kansas City, Mo.

GRAN'MA'S YEAST



"a's Yeast Cakes" are the Best Yeast Cakes in the world, because they Make the Best Bread.

They are the Cheapest, because One Cake will go farther than any two of any other.

They are Purely Vegetable, and warranted to give satisfaction.

AMORY BIGELOW, Chicago, Ill.

Now Ready! The American Farmers' Pictorial Cyclopaedia of Live-Stock

for Agents, A COMPLETE STOCK DOCTOR

including Horses, Cattle, Swine, Sheep, Poultry, Bees, and Bats. With all the facts concerning Breeds, Breeding, Breaking, Training, Feeding, Selling, Profitable Use and General Care. The Diseases to which they are Subject—The Causes of Each—How to Know It and what to Do given in simple language, free from technicalities, and with directions that are easily understood, easily applied, and remedies that are within the reach of the people. By HON. JONATHAN PERHAM and A. H. BAKER, V. S. A grand chance to Agents to make money. 650 Illustrations. LIBERAL TERMS. 2 Chromo Lithographs—2 Valuable Charts. 650 Illustrations. Price, N. D. THOMPSON & Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

Eureka Springs of Arkansas.

The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, via Springfield, is the shortest and cheapest route to this famous Health Resort. Passengers leave Kansas City via Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad at 10:40 A. M. have but one change of cars, that at Springfield, and arrive at Eureka Springs at 2:00 P. M. next day. This is the shortest and only good route to Rich Hill, Carlsbad and Pierce City, Mo. To Fayetteville, Rogers and Bentonville, Arkansas. The only line running through trains between a Kansas City and Lamar, Springfield and Joplin, Mo., Fort Scott, Columbus and Short Creek, Kansas, and via Fort Scott, the shortest, best and only route by which passengers from the north and west make connection for all points in Texas and Indian Territory. Texas Express train leaves Union Depot, Kansas City, at 6:30 P. M. daily, Sundays included.

\$1000 REWARD

for any machine hulling much closer seed in 1 day as the

VICTOR

Double Huller Clover Machine

150 Bushels in ONE DAY.

511 Victors in the demand could not be supplied.

Circular confirming this mailed free. Send for it NEWARK MACHINE COMPANY, Newark, Ohio.

Owners of Patents and the only Manufacturers in the world.

For Sale.

200 bushels Flax Seed, free from Rape.

R. B. STEELE, Topeka, Kas.

ASK YOUR JEWELER FOR THE

LANCASTER WATCH

Sixteen (16) Grades.

All Quick-Train Railroad Watches.

Condensed News of the Week.

The Mrs. Mason fund has reached \$1,000.

The Alice Oates opera company is broken up.

Mrs. Daniel Deshone, aged 102 years, died in Maine.

Railroad trains in northern Minnesota blocked by snow.

San Antonio stage on the El Paso line robbed by two men.

United States currency outstanding March 31, was \$362,402,373.

A Galveston physician died from the effects of vaccination.

Steamboat Golden City, burned on the Mississippi, sixteen lives lost.

A Chinaman at Dallas, Texas, converted to Christianity and baptized.

A Vermont man took laudanum and thus ended his life at Kansas City.

One insane person choked another to death in the asylum at Dayton, Ohio.

The Sailors Union has fixed their wages for the year at two dollars a day.

The International Sabbath conference held its first session at Pittsburg the 29th ult.

Steamships are about to engage in transporting wheat from California to Europe.

One hundred and twenty-nine business failures in the United States the last week in March.

A Dakota man sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary for chopping his wife to pieces.

It is reported that some lives were lost in Minnesota by reason of the recent severe snow storm there.

Suits have been instituted in Illinois, against railroad companies for excessive charges in conveying corn.

Jesse James, the notorious Missouri outlaw, was shot and killed by a detective at St. Joseph, Monday, April 3.

Ex Gov. Moses is charged by several business men in New York City with swindling them out of various sums of money.

Three children burned at New Bedford, Massachusetts. The mother left them in the house while she was visiting a neighbor.

In digging a drain to his cellar in St. Louis, a man found about a bushel of gold, silver and paper money of long ago dates.

Arthur M. Teller, cashier of the Central Bank, Indianapolis, left for Paris unknown, being behind in his accounts some \$20,000.

During a trial in Chicago of a man charged with bribing a juror, it was discovered that one of the jury then setting was bribed.

Guiteau sold the suit he wore when he shot the President for \$300, and the suit he wore when Mason shot at him for \$100, both to a showman.

Emigration is pouring into the Red River country, north. It is estimated that a thousand persons will go into Manitoba every week during April.

The burning of Spring & Co. flouring mill at Stockton, California, caused a loss of two and a quarter millions of dollars worth of property.

Drunkness caused the death of a young man near Independence, Mo., who was calling on a couple of young ladies, and picked a quarrel with their father.

The Delaware and Lackawanna railroad company has set apart \$270,000 worth of its bonds to build a home for the persons disabled on that road about the mines.

A farmer named Emilene, near Salina, Ill., had his skull crushed by a blow of a sledge hammer in the hands of his son-in-law, who was driving a post and the hammer glanced.

Cornelius Vanderbilt committed suicide last Sunday at a New York hotel by shooting himself in the head. He is a brother of Wm. H. Vanderbilt. He had been in bad health for some time. No cause yet learned for the act.

In the New Jersey legislature, Mr. Shinn, a member, received fifty dollars with the promise of five hundred more for his vote in favor of a bill in which railroads are interested. Mr. Shinn made a statement in the House to this effect, and handed the money over to a committee.

A Run Over the State.

Olathe wants a city park.

Gov. St. John spoke at Holton last Sunday.

Wellington had a five weeks religious meeting.

Medicine Lodge had a heavy hail storm last week.

Hutchinson proposes to establish a reading room.

The Golden Gate of Newton is sold to the Republic.

Emporia grocers have formed a protective association.

A Liberal Co-operative Union is formed at Paris, Linn county.

The people of Bull City, Osborn county, are talking up a dairy.

A convention of colored people is called for April 27th at Parsons.

A Junction City jury brought in a verdict of guilty in a liquor case.

A deaf woman was killed by the cars near Somerset, Miami county.

The Bryson lumber yard at Osborne City destroyed by fire—loss \$15,000.

Valley Falls has a Law and Order Lodge, and it put up a city ticket.

Ablene held memorial services in honor of the dead poet, Longfellow.

Solomon Valley Wool Growers' Association meets this week at Asherville.

J. W. Johnson, of Barton county, raised cabbage from stalks buried last fall.

Queen City Democrat, wants to know why a \$30,000 hotel will not pay in Ottawa.

Two men in Jewell county were fined \$60 each and costs for setting fire to the prairie.

Farmers in the neighborhood of Four Mile, Morris county, have organized an Alliance.

A colony of Germans is on the way, intending to settle in Edwards and Ford counties.

An ox broke his neck by falling through the roof of a dugout barn in Sheridan county.

A wool man wants to put up a woolen factory at Eldorado, and he asks the people to help him.

Forty-three names are published in the McPherson Freeman as signed to a call requesting the editor of

that paper to become a candidate for congress; and he accepts like a little man.

Mr. Chenoweth, of Sumner county, plowed his corn ground ten inches deep with four horses.

A man in Cowley county, sold his farm for \$4,000 and then bought it back at an advance of \$400.

Mr. Ferrett, Phillips county, sent to England for seed of English Furze, and it arrived recently.

One Bain, of Hutchinson sentenced to thirty days in the county jail for selling liquors unlawfully.

A man named Morey in Rice county, arrested on a charge of seducing a young girl that lived in his family.

Two men in Reno county, were badly injured while chopping wood by sticks flying up and striking them.

Greenwood county wants a candidate for Congress and the Madison News suggests Hon. Edwin Tucker, of Eureka.

At Salina a deed is recorded disposing of certain lands to the people of the United States, their heirs, for a graveyard.

A vein of coal forty inches thick is said to have been discovered in Riley county, says the Wabunee county News.

The Wilson county Office has a new Campbell power press, and the editor is as proud as he was when he wore his first pair of breeches.

The cattle herd of J. W. Brown, near Great Bend, stampeded out of the corral the other day, and he was a week in getting them collected again.

This is what a coroner's jury says killed a man in Logan: "Diffuse cellular pulmonary apoplexy, or pneumonia, caused from disease of internal orifice of the heart." No man can stand all that long.

A fourteen year old boy in Jackson county, Ohio, has been afflicted with ague for some months, began bleeding at the nose, a few days ago, and before the flow was checked the blood filled a wooden bucket and some run over on the floor.

Two men in Marshall county were on their way home from Axtell in a wagon in which was some hay and a bottle of turpentine. By the dropping of a match used in lighting a pipe, the hay caught fire. The bottle of turpentine exploded and the two men saturated with its contents, and they were burned so badly that both died soon after.

Foreign News Digested.

The Greek war minister has resigned.

At Berlin the police broke up a secret meeting of socialists.

The marriage of Prince Leopold is postponed until July.

There is trouble between Russia and Germany, and war is not at all improbable.

Extensive petroleum wells are discovered at Linden in the suburbs of Hanover.

There has been serious rioting in Barcelona, Spain in opposition to the French treaty.

The labor troubles in Spain are causing uneasiness at government headquarters.

Catalonia, Spain, proclaimed to be in a state of seige by reason of the laborers' attack.

Germany has ordered the construction of six torpedo boats for service in the Baltic sea.

The French chamber of deputies passed a bill authorizing inspection of foreign pork imported.

Italy has suspended diplomatic relations with the Montevideo government because of ill-treatment to Italians.

General Stereluekoff, public prosecutor, in Prussia, was assassinated at Odessa by nihilists. He had gone there to attend the prosecutions of persons charged with various crimes.

A protest, signed by many prominent public men is published in London against the construction of the Channel tunnel. It is said the government will order the work stopped.

Political Notes.

The President has vetoed the Chinese bill.

Democrats carried the Dayton, Ohio, election.

Democrats carried the election at Columbus Ohio.

Scoville, Guiteau's attorney asks government for pay.

A bill introduced to relieve the Supreme Court of some of its work.

The Iowa State Greenback convention will be held June 7th at Des Moines.

The Massachusetts House rejected the prohibitory liquor law by a tie vote.

Pennsylvania State Greenback convention will be held the 18th of May at Harrisburg.

Rumored that Gov. Cornell will be sent to England in place of Lowell, present minister.

The secretary of the Interior department recommends legislation to protect Indian reservations.

At the elections, Monday, in Indiana, the liquor question was prominent and mixed up parties a good deal.

A bill passed the senate to erect public buildings at Minneapolis, Louisville, Columbus, Ohio and Rochester N. Y.

The Third congressional district of Kansas will hold a nominating convention at Emporia on the 24th day of May.

Republicans were beaten in the Cincinnati election because, as alleged, the liquor interest opposed the republican candidates.

Senator Hoar favors more attention to the education of Indians, so as to fit them for taking care of themselves without government aid.

Trouble is brewing between Senators Hampton and Sherman because of a letter written by a clerk in the treasury department, at the instigation, as he alleges, of Sherman.

Senator Plumb made a long speech on the Indian question, urging that New England was more to blame than any other part of the United States for the present Indian situation.

A Wonder to Herself And All Around Her.

A gentleman who procured Compound Oxygen for his wife, says in one of his letters: "My wife is so different now from what she was when I wrote you, is a wonder to herself and all around her. I am well satisfied that had it not been for your remedy, if she had lived until this time it would have been but on the brink of the grave." Treatise on "Compound Oxygen" sent free. Drs. STAKLEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE MARKETS.

By Telegraph, April 3.

St. Louis.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged, demand fair; fancy, 6 40a 65; choice, 6 15a 25; family, 5 85a 60; XXX, 5 50a 55; XX, 5 15.

WHEAT—Irregular; trading light; No. 2 red, 1 28 cash; 1 28½ April; 1 31½ May; 1 23½ June, 1 08½ July; 1 05½ August; 1 27½ for the year; No. 3 red 1 23; No. 4 1 15.

CORN—Lower; trading small; 73c cash; 72c April; 71½ May; 71½ June; 72c July; 71½ August; 73c September; 83½ for the year.

OATS—Dull and weak; 53½ cash; 49½ May; 47½ June; 48½ for July.

RYE—Better sales at 80a 85c.

BARLEY—Firm but quiet.

LEAD—Firm, sales hard at 4 70.

Kansas City.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 cash 1 15; April, 1 13; No. 3 cash, 46½; April 97½; May, 97c; June, 91½; Year 76½.

CORN—Firm; for cash and April May and June weaker. No. 2 white mixed, cash, 73½; Mar 72c; No. 2 white mixed, cash, 61½; May, 67½; June 67½.

OATS—Dull; No. 2, cash, 51½; April, 50c.

Receipts—Wheat, 10,942; corn, 4,325; oats, none, rye none.

Shipments—Wheat, 3,494; corn, 6,576; oats, 6,516 rye, none.

CATTLE—Receipts, 600; shipments, 248, market strong and active, at 5a 10c; better, 1 good to choice heavy 6 8a 65; mixed packing 6 10a 30; shipping 6 70a 60.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,401; shipments, 1,045, market strong and active, at 5a 10c; better, 1 good to choice heavy 6 8a 65; mixed packing 6 10a 30; shipping 6 70a 60.

By Mail, April 1.

Kansas City.

The Indicator reports:

POULTRY—Dressed not wanted. Live in large receipt and market weaker. Old hens \$3 00 per dozen; old mixed \$2 50 to 2 75 per doz; ducks, none; live turkey 7 to 8c per lb; fresh chicken—dressed chickens 9c per lb; dressed turkeys 12½ to 13c; dressed ducks 6 to 8c; geese 4 to 6c per lb.

HAY—Receipts continue light and market firm. No choice coming in. We quote strictly choice small baled \$9 50 to 10 00; choice do \$8 50 to 9 50; medium to good do \$7 50 to 8 00; red do \$6 00 to 7 00.

SEEDS—Purchasing prices are as follows: Millet, common 80c; German 1 75; Hungarian 90c; timothy 2 75; clover 4 75; castor beans, per bu 1 10. In filling orders higher prices are charged.

WOOL—Fine heavy, unwashed, 14 to 18c; fine light 15 to 22c; medium fine 15 to 22c; tub washed 35 to 40c; Colorado and New Mexican 14 to 20c black, burry or spotted 3 to 10c less. Missouri 17 to 25c. Kansas, medium 18 to 22c.

HIDES AND PELTS—Hides: dry flint, No. 1 per lb 13c; No. 2 10c; dry salted per lb 10c; green salted No. 1 per lb 7½c; green salted No. 2 per lb 6c; deer per lb 5c to 6c; antelope per lb 18 to 20c; sheep pelts, dry, 10 to 11c per lb.

CUR—Dull; over; mild late make full cream 11 to 13c, sharp do 8 to 10c; prime to choice part skim 7 to 8, hard do 4 to 6c, low 2 to 3c.

Chicago.

The Prairie Farmer reports:

BUTTER—Choice to fancy creamery 36 to 40c; fair to good do 32 to 35c; choice to fancy dairy 32 to 36c; fair to good sweet do 25 to 28c; medium do 18 to 25c; choice to fancy roll 20 to 30c; fair do 20 to 25c; old, or summer-made goods, dull at 12 to 16c.

CHEESE—Prime full cream cheddars, October make, 13 to 15½c; good do earlier, 12 to 14c; common to fair old cheddars 6 to 8c; prime new flats 7½ to 8½c; low grades 2 to 4c.

EGGS—Good to choice fresh stock 14 to 14½c; ice-house stock dull.

HAY—\$13 00 to 14 00 per ton; No. 2 do \$11 50 to 12 50; mixed do, \$9 50 to 10 50; upland prairie, \$10 00 to 11 00; No. 1 prairie \$7 50 to 8 50; No. 2 do, \$6 00 to 7 00. Small bales sell for 25 to 50c per ton more than the large bales.

BROOM CORN—Good to choice hurl and carpet brush, 9 to 10c; self working green 8½ to 9c; do red tipped 7½ to 8½c; red brush 7½ to 8c; inferior, damaged and stained 6½ to 7c; Crooked 5 to 6c.

BEANS—Prime to choice mediums or navy \$3 50 to 3 60; inferior lots dull at \$2 50 to 3 00.

WOOL—For bright wools from Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, and eastern Iowa—dark western lots generally ranging at 1 to 36c; light do 36 to 40c; good medium tub 37 to 40c; coarse or dingy tub 33 to 35c; good medium tub 37 to 40c; fine unwashed buck's fleece 14 to 18c; fine unwashed heavy fleece 22 to 24c; fine light fleeces 25 to 27c; coarse unwashed fleeces 18 to 22c; low medium 25 to 27c; fine medium 28 to 30c; fine washed fleeces 37 to 40c; coarse washed fleeces 34 to 37c; low medium fleeces 37 to 40c; fine medium fleeces 40 to 42c.

Colorado and Territory wools range as follows:

Lowest grades 16 to 22c; best grades 22 to 28c; New Mexican unwashed grades 16 to 18c; New Mexican best grades 30 to 32c; burry from 20 to 10c; black 2 to 5c off.

HIDES—Quiet; green stock in liberal supply and weak. We quote: Dry flint 16½ to 17c; damaged 13½ to 13c; dry salt 12c; damaged 10c; dry bull and stag 10c; green salt 8½c;—damaged 6c; green 6—damaged 5c; green salt bull and stag 5½c; glue stock—green 5c, dry 5c.

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy dull and weak; prime held at \$2 00 with 25 5 bid; others steady; clover \$4 50 to 4 60; white millet 9c to 9c; rough do 7½ to 8c; German millet \$2 00 to 2 10; Hungarian 80 to 85c; red top 70 to 80c; Sales—70 sacks Timothy in lot at \$2 05; 12 sacks German millet at \$2 00; do on p. 1, 112 Hungarian at 80 to 82½c.

POULTRY—Live—Chickens: hens at \$3 25 for fresh arrivals, \$3 00 for held over; mixed at \$2 75; cocks at \$2 50; Turkeys at \$3 00 to 12 00—top rate for large gobblers; Ducks \$2 75 to 3 25. Geese \$3 to 4. Dressed—dull and nominal; none offering to speak of, we quote turkeys at 11 to 13c per lb; chickens \$2 50 to 3 00; ducks \$3 00 to 3 50; geese \$3 00 to 6 00.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce.

Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by A. A. Ripley & Son.

BUTTER—Per lb—Choice..... 35¢ 40

CHESSE—Per lb..... 20

EGGS—Per doz—Fresh..... 12½

BEANS—Per bu—White Navy..... 4 50

" Medium..... 4 50

" Common..... 4 00

E. R. POTATOES—Per bu..... 1 75

P. B. POTATOES—Per bu..... 1 75

S. POTATOES..... 2 25

TURPENTINE..... 2 00

APPLES..... 2 00

SUGAR—A 1½ lbs. box..... 1 00

Granulated, 9 lbs..... 1 00

XC, 10 lbs..... 1 00

C, 10½ lbs..... 1 00

Brown, 11 lbs..... 1 00

COFFEE—Good, 8 lbs..... 15

Best Rio, 8 lbs..... 25

O. G. Java, 8 lbs..... 18

Best Rio, good, 8 lbs..... 35

" Java, 8 lbs..... 40

" Mocha, 8 lbs..... 40

Hide and Tallow.

Corrected weekly by Oscar Blachoff, 66 Kas. Ave.

HIDES—Green..... 06

No. 2..... 06

Calf 8 to 15 lbs..... 08

Kip 15 to 25 lbs..... 08

Bull and stag..... 04

Dry flint prime..... 12

" No. 2..... 09

Dry Saled, prime..... 08

" No. 2..... 08

TALLOW..... 25

SHEEP SKINS..... 25

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

WHEAT—Per bu, No. 2..... 1 10

" Fall No. 3..... 1 05

" Fall No. 4..... 1 00

TOPEKA.

ST. MARYS.

WAMEGO.

"A PENNY SAVED IS WORTH TWO EARNED."

LEADERS OF POPULAR PRICES,

AT THE

CAPITAL ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE,

OR

A GOLDSTANDT & BRO.,

Southwest corner of Seventh street and Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas, where goods are marked in plain figures. No misrepresentations to make sales.

YOU WILL SAVE MONEY

By purchasing at this house. Go and examine their goods by the golden sunlight of day or by the clear electric light at night. Their stock is large, new, stylish, good and cheap. They buy in large quantities, hence can sell at the lowest possible prices.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Trunks, and everything else kept in a first-class clothing house. They keep the best goods, the newest goods, and the latest styles in the market. Don't fail to see their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SEED DEPARTMENT.

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen's

Agricultural House, Kansas City, Mo.

Osage Orange Seed.

Good tested Seed.

Will meet prices of any other house. Sacks included, cash to accompany order

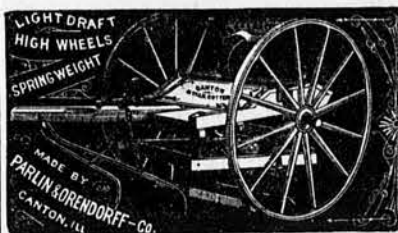
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

The cheapest and best Hog food a man can raise 1 to 10 bushel \$1 40 per bushel; 10 bushel and over \$1 85 per bushel, sacks included.

Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Buckwheat, Flax Seed, Castor Beans, Broom Corn Seed, Sorghum Seed, etc.

Prices subject to change without notice

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT DEPARTMENT.



Canton Stalk Cutter,

Something entirely new.

Canton Riding and Walking Cultivator,
Canton Clipper Plows,
Evans' Corn Planter,
Vibrating Harrows,
Planet Jr. Garden Drills,
Philadelphia Lawn Mowers,

canton Combined Lister,

The Only Successful Combined Lister in the Market.

Canton Listing Plows.

Canton Sulky Listing Plows.

We have the largest line of Listing goods in this Market.

Dodds Sulky Hay Rakes,
Tiffin Revolving Rakes,
Dederick Hay Press,
Aultman and Taylor Thresher,
Matthew's Garden Drills,
Full line of Implements.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

WATERTOWN PLATFORM and THREE SPRING WAGONS, 10 different styles.

END SPRING BUGGIES.

SIDE BAR BUGGIES.

SIDE SPRING BUGGIES.

JERKEY JAGGERS.

The Best in the Market for the Money.

Send for Annual Catalogue, now ready, containing description and prices of goods in the different departments; also, interesting and valuable information. Sent free.

Address,

Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen,
Kansas City, Mo.

The Sure Specific for Scab, Parasite and Tick Destroyer is

Household,
CROWN,
AND
Royal St. John.AND
OTHER
SEWING
MACHINES.DUTTON & JOHNSON, AGTS.,
Topeka, Kas.

Ho! Farmers!!

Let your wife, son, daughter, or send yourself a three cent stamp and will tell you how to furnish all your furniture at a cost of not more than one dollar, and put you on a paper.

FRENCH VARNISH CO.
Shelbyville, Ind.