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## THE KANSAS FARMER.

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### The Policy of Cultivating "Tame Grasses in Kansas."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

More on grasses anon.

A RETIRED FARMER.

### Mr. Rollins Begs to Differ.

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

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

A. W. ROLLINS.

Manhattan, Kans., April 16.

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

## Farm Letters.

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

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

BENJ. T. WRIGHT.

CLAY COUNTY, April 22.—I have been a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER for fifteen months and could not do with it; we hear through this noble paper news from all parts of the state about farming and stock raising, poultry, bees, fruit, and in fact every thing that is a benefit to the man that is employed in agriculture. We are having some splendid rains for the wheat and it is beginning to brighten up very nice, the prospect is brightening for a good crop; much that was supposed to be dead will come out all right.

Everybody is busy getting ready to plant corn, there will be a large acreage of corn in this county this year.

A good deal of clover and tame grass is being sown this spring. Do not see why it should not do well if the land is put in good shape before sowing.

JOHN KIDBY.

MARENA, Hodgeman Co., April 26.—We have never seen so good a rain in this region at this time of year as we have recently had. We are greatly cheered at the prospect and predict good crops of every thing planted this spring.

If this be the condition of things two or three months hence, there will be a large immigration here, we expect. If any are thinking of coming to Kansas at all, now is the time to come, for claims can be bought low now, that cannot be had next fall for love or money, such is the changeable, hopeful, disposition of our people.

Farmers are happier than they have been for three years at least. Grass is further advanced than it was the first of last July, in many parts of the county. I feel more like shouting to the world, Hurrah for Kansas! than ever I felt before.

E. W. P.

EL PASO, Sedgwick Co., 175 miles south west from Topeka, April 23.—We are in full height of corn planting; planters are to be seen at work on every hand, sometimes two or more on one farm; some pieces have been planted for weeks. One of our neighbors is working his corn the first time.

Our wheat is looking better than we feared. That early sown on early plowed land is looking the best. I saw several pieces to-day on my way to Wichita, that were a foot high and jointing.

Merchants in our valley are as anxious for a good crop as the farmers themselves; their trade has been light for the past two years.

Oats are up nicely and looking well; grass is coming forward slowly. What we need is a good soaking rain. We have only had about ten days of spring. On last week Wednesday ice formed more than a half inch in thickness; we have had a frost since.

J. M. C.

HARTS MILLS, Chautauqua Co., 156 miles southeast from Topeka, April 25.—We had a hard winter, but it was dry and pleasant roads. Stock here has done quite well, but little or none have died from want of feed, but feed of all kinds is consumed closely. This spring has also been very dry, while oats and wheat need rain badly; the corn will not come until we have rain. The prospect for a wheat crop is fair; with good rains we may have a good crop in many places. Grass is starting very slow owing to the backward spring, but the last few days have changed the brown to green.

While writing let me say to all raising young orchards, don't depend on white lead paint to protect your trees from rabbits, for such winters as last they will eat bark-paint and all with a relish. I feel greatly damaged by some parties stating that a good coat of paint will protect them. It will not.

D. C. BALDWIN.

ALIDA, Davis Co., 70 miles west from Topeka, April 24.—The recent splendid rain was good, it brought out the wheat, oats and grass. Very late sown wheat is killed, and nearly all the Fultz damaged and some of the early sown May wheat. Wheat looks the best on sandy land; but last year the poorest. This land did not crack so bad this spring, and allowed the surplus water to soak away from the roots sooner.

Not many oats have been sown for want of seed. A larger acreage of corn will be planted this year than usual.

Hay is fed up very close, still every one has nearly enough by close economy. Cattle are looking well generally. Hogs sold close, having brought \$4.35 to \$4.75 per cwt.

There seems to be quite a demand for cattle of all descriptions. Nearly all the steers (full fed) were sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt. Everyone is looking for a prosperous year.

BOB BLUNT.

MACKEYVILLE, Cloud Co., 125 miles northwest from Topeka, April 27.—Seeing so many accounts of the prospects of wheat and fruit, I thought it best to say that wheat in this county is badly damaged by alternate freezing and thawing after the snow went off. As far as I have seen it is damaged at least fifty per cent. Some spring wheat sown but not enough to bring up to an average crop.

Apples are all right; blackberries mostly killed; strawberries and gooseberries in good fix; peaches—there is something strange about them. I have about 800 bearing trees and I cannot find any bud that looks like making a peach, and within twenty rods of my orchard, with the same protection, age of trees, and taken from the same nursery, is quite a good many good buds; and one mile away, same

fruit, etc., with no better protection, are heavy fruit—more than can come to perfection.

There will be an abundance of corn planted this spring. Already the creak of the planter is heard, and by the first of May, there will be hundreds of acres ready to plant.

Cattle and hogs have done fine; grass will be plenty soon, and farmers are in good spirits.

HARVEYVILLE, Wabasha Co., April 29.—Quite a good rainfall last night which was very much needed as the dry freezing weather has seriously injured the wheat, especially the late sown. Oats are coming up nicely. Farmers are busy plowing, planting, setting trees and feeding stock as there is not sufficient grass on the prairie to keep stock alive without feed; there is plenty of feed but not equally distributed.

Quite a number of farmers hauled and sold large quantities of hay at the press last fall, and have been buying to feed their stock almost half of the winter. People have found that the mild open winters of Kansas are a delusion, and we should be sure that we have plenty of feed in store for home consumption before selling to shippers.

There is a greater demand for steers this spring than has been for some time. Hogs about all gone and are worth \$5.00 per cwt., corn 35c, oats 35c.

We are getting our share of the immigration. We endorse Mr. Coburn's treatment of the dog question.

SEPHUS.

NAOMI, Mitchell Co., 140 miles northwest from Topeka, April 21.—Sunday we had a regular soaker. Spring wheat has come up very slowly, and grass has just got a fair start. This rain will help things. Some pieces of fall wheat are excellent but much of it is not half thick enough; froze out in March and some in April.

Most farmers have planted their potatoes and are now plowing for corn. There is quite a call for Listers; where can they be had? Listing will be tried faithfully. I see more of my neighbors are plowing their corn stalks under this spring, instead of burning; some cut them with a stalk cutter, others harrow them thoroughly when they are very dry.

Now is the time to set cottonwood cuttings; the ground is in good condition for them and the buds are fast swelling. Some are preparing to set them, but there will not be as many put out this spring as last. Many of the oldest groves are dying out.

Last year I raised a nice lot of catapals, but supposing them to be hardy enough to stand any Kansas winter, I neglected to take them up or protect them in any way. The result is all are killed down to the roots. If the tops are cut off will they sprout from the roots.

To those who think of accepting the really kind offer of a correspondent of the FARMER a few weeks ago to send white willow cuttings, I would say that quite a number of my neighbors, who have had experience with them in the east, have tried them faithfully here, and have failed in every instance. They will not grow up into a good tree, but are mere bushes; the climate here is not suitable for them.

The hog market has been on the raise lately. Yesterday hogs sold in Beloit for \$3.30 per cwt. I hear no complaints of any disease among them.

Though the FARMER has changed hands lately, we do not see but what it is as good, and as full of useful information for farmers as it ever was. Success to it!

F. W. BAKER.

CARBONDALE, April 25.—I think we need not be uneasy about tame grasses succeeding in Kansas, for as soon as it is under good cultivation—in fact when we really need them, they will grow and do well here; 40 years ago they did not do well in Illinois, but now there is very little wild grass there, and to-day blue grass has followed civilization as far west as the eastern part of Kansas, and even in this part of the state we see small patches of blue grass along the old wagon roads, showing beyond a doubt, that it follows civilization.

The Indian used to say, if he saw a honey bee, that the white man would soon come, and so it was. As fast as the land gets under good cultivation, we will see that we will have a moister climate, the ground will absorb more water, we see that as blue stem supercedes buffalo grass, the tall coarse grass gives us more moisture. The tramping on the buffalo grass makes the soil almost impervious to a good soaking from the rain; too much of the water runs off, so let us live in hopes, and sow rye for fall and spring pasture for the present.

I see that we are pretty sure of a State Fair at Topeka this fall, but why not have it in some other part of the state? Why have so many big fairs so close together? It swallows up our county fairs. Why not have fairs that the average Kansas man can make an exhibit? What advantage is it to the farmer to see these over-fed animals at the fairs? How many farmers in Kansas could buy and care for such stock?

The farmers want something practical; they do not make money so easy as to spend it for such stock. I like advancement, but I want practical advancement, instead of theoretical. A few big fairs scattered over the country is well enough to let the people see what can be done, but so many so close together, I think is too much of a good thing.

A word of warning to the farmers and I shall close, that is, give the agent, patent right, and all such a wide berth, especially those of Cahill & Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich. Agent for S. Cahill's plow attachments. They left things in bad shape around here, at least.

M. WALTHAM.

LANGDON, Reno Co., 164 miles southwest from Topeka, April 26.—I have been from home the most of the time since the fifth of April, and have seen a good deal of the wheat in Reno county. And I believe the winter wheat never was so good at this time of the year. It is true that considerable was frozen out by the snow drifting off and leaving it bare during the severe cold last winter. But what was left has spread so much and is so rank that it fully makes up for that which was killed.

The rye, spring wheat, and oats also, are very good. A great deal of corn is now planted, and there will be more corn and millet planted than heretofore. Millet has never failed here, and farmers are keeping more cattle and sheep than they have been, hence the need of corn and millet.

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

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

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

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

We have enough rain as needed.

B. P. HANAN.

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

JOHN A. SMITH.

GARNETT, Anderson Co., April 12.—Some time ago we had a list and description of different grapes which was interesting and instructive, reading which led me to think that a similar series of articles on the insectivorous birds of Kansas, particularly, might help farmers to know their best friends, and thus enable us to protect them.

Our prospects are not the most flattering. Wheat generally looks bad, some of it dying of cold weather and dry winds during the last two weeks. Stock is getting quite thin, and feed very scarce, with no expectation of grass in living quantities before May 1st. Corn is worth 40c, oats 35c, fat hogs \$4.80 per cwt. Peaches we think are all killed, but cherries are all right. Blackberry canes killed, raspberry canes all O. K., other small fruits safe. Farmers hope for good crops and are acting accordingly.

A. C. MESSENGER.

### American Pomological Society.

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

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

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

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

The secretary is Robert Manning, Salem, Mass.

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



## The Farm and Stock.

## The Other Side.

Through the kindness of friends we receive an occasional copy of the KANSAS FARMER which always finds a circle of interested readers in our home. To me especially it seems like the face of an old friend since my late long visit to Kansas, where I read it regularly and gained from its columns a still deeper interest in the welfare of the state which it represents. I consider it the most intensely, practical farm paper I ever read. Yet some of its articles call out our decided criticisms.

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

If they knew as much about it as I do, they wouldn't see the use of scratching over a great extent of land when the same amount of work would be done in careful culture on a smaller patch will produce the same result. It is this western fashion of wanting to spread out everything that leads to these slovenly ways of farming.

"You call listing a slovenly way do you?" Yes I do; I don't wonder its recommendation comes from some place where it is a "new thing." It is not new here. It is older than the "old plan" and both have been tested side by side for years; and to-day if I were riding about I could pick out at first sight every listed farm in the country. How could I do it? Why by their weeds alone to say nothing of other things. A listed farm will raise enough weeds in a season to seed itself and the neighborhood besides. There is the W. farm. It has been farmed that way for years and what is it now? A perfect cockle-bur factory. But that is not the only objection I have to listing. It causes the soil to wash so much worse. On bottom land that would not matter so much but our uplands are all made up of slopes—water won't stand still on them anywhere—and we need to guard against washing. Listing lays these slopes all out in high ridges and deep furrows—ditches I'd better say—and then suppose one of our heavy dashing rains comes along before you get the furrows leveled down, and sends a small torrent racing through every ditch, hollowing it out deeper, sweeping away quantities of soil and perhaps your corn too. I have known such cases. You can replant your corn of course, but there is lost time and corn. But the lost soil is the worst loss and it is bound to tell on the land in the course of a few years. You can't afford to have the top soil washed down from your uplands year after year, upon the bottom below it even if the bottom is yours too. A farm will run down under such a system. Then as to the plow and drill being a quick way of planting, the combined lister and drill used here is a quicker way yet than that, but if I had a lister of any kind, I'd rather pitch it into the river than be compelled to farm that way.

Oh, of course it would answer when any better way is impossible, but the fact is, in a farming operation, we ought to consider not only whether it will pay now, but whether it will pay in the long run. My observation convinces me that listing does not pay in the long run, and I mean to stick to the "old plan," with its modern improvements.

I do not know whether it was expected or intended that I should report this outburst, but I have done so, believing it a good plan to hear the "other side" of the question too. If as a warning it comes too late for this season it would be well for those who adopt the new plan to look out for themselves and see if the facts of their own experience will carry out our friend's assertion or not.

Speaking of the other side I am reminded of the correspondent who found out how to fix a "Jimson patch." Now I know a man, a successful farmer too, who would not have his Jimson patch "destroyed" for anything. It is confined to the barn lot where his fat hogs are kept during the hot summer. It furnishes them a much needed shelter from the hot sun and a cool soil to root in. Their owner believes the Jimsons do a great deal toward keeping his hogs healthy. That they are healthy I can attest. Jimson seeds have a medicinal value for various kinds of stock. I have just heard of a sick cow which escaped into a Jimson patch and ate freely of the leaves "luck a gerge" of them as an old neighbor would say. Instead of dying as was expected she recovered and of course the Jimsons did it. And yet, I don't enjoy appearing as a special pleader for the Jimson. I too detest it heartily, (ever since I outgrew playing with the blossoms) but I thought to show that even this despised plant has its uses. But please let us all keep it within bounds.

Burlington Junction, Mo.

## Forage Plants, etc.

B. A. Knapp, professor of practical agriculture and superintendent of the farm of the Iowa Agricultural College, answers the following inquiries as found below:

"What can you say in favor of Egyptian or pearl millet as a forage plant?"

Has silver hull buckwheat any advantages over the common kind?

Can Alsike and Lucerne clovers be grown profitably for hay or pasture?"

Ans.—The general verdict has been against pearl millet for forage in Iowa. In the first place it is as rice as corn stalks and as dif-

ficult to cure. If it is to be used for soiling, sweet corn would be better. It has the advantage, so claimed of furnishing two or three cuttings. Mammoth clover meets this condition for Iowa.

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

Last year we selected a warm and very rich piece of ground on which we sowed one pound of pearl millet seed; at harvest there were twelve large cat-tails—much like swamp cat tails, fully as coarse—these were cut and preserved. Afterwards the millet sent up a few leaves, but not enough worth calling a second crop.

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

Silver hull buckwheat appears to be rather choice. Nearly all buckwheat was a failure last fall, hence we are unable to give full data. Lucerne cannot be grown in Iowa except with such care as to exclude it from the list of safer field crops. Alsike is perfectly hardy, but like white clover, makes poor hay for horses. It is in quality and quantity inferior to red clover.

## Tige, Bull and Carlo.

The KANSAS FARMER has a column headed "Dogs Doings," and it is evidently no trouble to fill it with the slaughter of people by mad dogs and of sheep by sane ones. It is a ghastly record. Dogs of really valuable breeds rarely trouble sheep, and when they do they are generally incited by worthless mongrel curs.

There is a sure and swift way to settle this dog question. Kill every dog you find on your premises unaccompanied by his master. It costs a certain sum to keep a dog. That expense should be borne by his owner, and far better reasons can be given for keeping dogs so enclosed that they cannot roam at large than for keeping hogs and cattle confined. A hog destroys a fine garden; a rabid cur bites a child, and after weeks of indescribable suffering, the heartbroken parents of the slaughtered innocent follow it to the grave. Both happen every day. Which is worst? A breachy cow will tear down a few panels of fences and "trim" your young orchard rather irregularly. A neighbor's dogs will kill twenty fine sheep in a night. We guard against the lesser danger, but practically ignore the greater.

There is no effective law on the dog question, and there will not be so long as what is everybody's business is nobody's business. So we must act as individuals. Begin at home, kill every dog of your own that you regard of too little value to keep confined. Then protect yourself against others.

The "shot-gun policy" works well here. We tried strychnine with admirable results. We had recently married and just begun house-keeping. Our better half was astounded at the mysterious disappearance of all the eggs placed under sitting hens. We sent an order to the druggist for "enough arsenic for five dogs." He sent strychnine, informing us that dogs grew fat on arsenic. About 4 p. m., five nice little holes were cut in the ends of as many eggs, a nice little dose of strychnine deposited in each and placed under five hens, all other eggs having been removed. We were surprised at dusk to see that one egg was missing. In the morning two more were gone. The remaining two were never troubled. Three nice little dogs lay sleeping sweetly within a few rods of the henhouse.

Of course, in due time, a lank seedy individual appeared, inquiring, "have you seed anything of that thar yaller pup of mine? I can't find him now, and he was powerful on coons and possums. Whenever he tread, you bet thar was somethin' up thar. He could flax a coon every time, and I never seed his match for holdin' a pig or worryin' a cow? Did your dog suck eggs?" We inquired, "Never tasted an egg in his life." Of course, then we knew nothing of him. It is the duty of the press to keep this matter before the people, and it is the duty of everyone to do his part towards exterminating these cumberers of the earth. A column of "Dog Killers' Doings" would read well.—Farmers' World.

## Planting and Handling Sorghum.

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

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

Some use saw horses to lay it in while binding; be sure and keep out all the leaves and seeds, if the seeds are ground it forms a starch that sticks to the pan while cooking and makes the syrup darker and unpleasant to the taste. The cane should be taken to the mill or piled up as soon as possible after cutting, and covered from the hot sun. In piling up there should be poles or rails to lay the cane on so it will be clear from the ground and not mildew if left for weeks. In piling the cane, care should be taken that the bundles do not lay close together so the air can pass through; say about five or six across the poles, then as many the other way keeping the pile as level as possible so it will not tip over. Lay a few bundles cross ways on top, then cover well by letting the covering hang over on the sides all around. Cane piled in this way will stand for weeks without injury to cane or syrup.

## The Prospects of a Wheat Crop in Saline County.

On last Saturday we made an effort to obtain something like a reliable report of the condition and prospects of the growing wheat, by interviewing leading farmers living in various portions of Saline county. What knowledge we did obtain we give in the statements of the persons named below. It will be observed by the report that a very small portion of the wheat has been "winter-killed;" also that the prospects for the harvest are far better than they have been for several years. We have endeavored in this report to gain a better idea as to the best variety of seed to be sown in this country, the time for sowing, and also the prospective yield—based upon the supposition that from this time on there is to be only favorable weather. Here is the report:

J. F. Wellington, 160 acres in bottom, sown 1st to 20th of Sept.; Red May and Fultz, about equal, very slightly winter-killed, better stand than last year when crop went 21½ bushels to the acre.

M. E. Quincy, 180 acres, bottom, sowed 10th to 25th Sept.; 100 May, 80 Oregon, May best, 10 acres partially killed (Oregon); 25 to 30 bushels in prospect.

John Anderson and John A. Anderson— from Kentucky creek to New Gottland church (9 miles), saw 32 pieces of wheat, 20 pieces full crop (20 acres each), 7½ crop, and 5½ crop; rolling and bottom.

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

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

Chas. Frank, 32 acres, bottom, sowed 7th Sept., Red May, ½ killed, what's left 15 bushels per acre in prospect.

Swan Benson, 100 acres, bottom, sowed between the 10th and 20th of September; Red May and Golden Chaff about equal, 20 to 25 bushels.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fourth 1½ miles northwest, Red May, sowed 10th Sept., ½ killed.

J. H. Kingman, bottom, 320 acres, sowed in Sept., 25 to 30 bushels to the acre.

Sam Martin, second bottom, 190 acres, May, Egyptian and Odessa, first best, sowed from 10th to 25th of Sept., ½ killed, 18 to 20 bushels to the acre.

F. C. Wiggins, upland, 50 acres, Red Amber, sowed about the 20th Sept., 15 acres killed, average 12 bushels, including that killed.

W. W. Peck, adjoining above, bottom, 125 acres, Amber, sowed about 15th of Sept., piece of Odessa 10 acres killed on bottom, from 20 to 25 bushels.

A. G. Wiggins, bottom, 60 acres, Red May, sowed from 1st to 25th of Sept., none killed, 25 bushels.

David King, upland, 150 acres, Red May and Amber, Red May best, sowed from 1st to last of Sept., none killed, 15 to 20 bushels.

Alex. Chisholm, 150 acres, upland, Amber, sowed from 1st to last of Sept., none killed, average 20 bushels.

Carlin farm, 250 acres in wheat, valley land, Red May, sowed from 5th to 20th of Sept., none killed, average 25 bushels.

C. S. Martin, second bottom, 200 acres, Red May, Fultz, Egyptian and Odessa, May best,

sowed from 10th to last of Sept., ½ killed, 15 bushels.

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

J. M. Danielson, upland, 240 acres, Red and White May, last is good; ½ of red wheat killed, 175 of Red and 75 of White; 10 bushels to acre of red and 20 of white.

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

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

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

Thos. Barnett, second bottom, 150 acres Red May and Fultz and Golden Chaff, ½ each, 18 bushels per acre, 3 acres winter killed, Red May best.

James Robertson, 960 acres in all, 400 in wheat, upland, Fultz 100 acres besides in volunteer, killed, ½ winter killed, 18 bushels per acre.

P. M. Samples, most upland, 54 acres, Red May, ½ winter killed, 15 bushels to the acre.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Poultry.

## Some More Reasons Why Eggs Fail to Hatch.

While reading the article in the FARMER of April 13th, entitled "Why the eggs don't hatch," the thought occurred to me that the condition of the weather has more to do with the successful hatching of eggs than we think. Last season in the month of March it was very warm and dry, this season it has been the reverse as far as its being cold. What I wish to say in regard to the influence of the weather on the hatching of eggs, is a little of my own experience last season. Out of say three sittings of thirty-three eggs I would not get over twenty chicks; so far this spring I have not had a single egg that proved to be infertile.

My record book shows the following figures from 107 eggs set from March 3d to March 30th I got 104 chicks strong and lively the other three eggs had chicks in them but failed to hatch by probably getting chilled. For my good success I give the weather the credit as it has been damp rather than dry. I have had eggs set from the same yards that I bred from last year, and know without a doubt that the fault of the eggs hatching so bad last year was in the condition of the weather. This has been a good year for young chicks and they are doing fine. I think that the farmers of Kansas should raise all the poultry they can this year as it will bring a good price next fall. Old hens are now selling in this market for \$2.50 per dozen and scarce at that. I think dressed poultry will bring at least ten cents per pound by Thanksgiving and Christmas. Pork is high and poultry will be high also. With very little trouble the average farmer ought to raise from 200 to 300 chicks.

I gave the FARMER last year my method of hatching and raising chickens, for the benefit of the many new readers I will repeat my method of setting hens as a great deal depends on this. When a hen wants to sit take a box large enough for her to sit in without crowding her, put in loose dirt till box is one-third full, then hollow it out and take some short straw place it in the nest, sprinkle it with a little diluted carbolic acid, Persian insect powder or sulphur. I prefer the insect powder first and the acid next, though the sulphur will do; when such precautions are not taken hens are literally driven from their nests by lice, and the eggs are lost, and if they happen to be high priced ones, the owner to say the least, is not well pleased. Hen lice are not very big but they are very numerous and influential and should be systematically interviewed when a poultry keeper is desirous of success.

Manhattan, Kas.

## Chicken Cholera.

For the benefit of the poultry and those that have the care of them I will say, I had the chicken cholera in my flock last fall; I had about 100 fine birds when it first appeared, but it soon made sad havoc; there would be ten and fifteen die in one night, and often in the day they would fall over and die, till they got down to thirty in number. A friend of mine told me to get some white oak bark and make a tea of it and give them to drink; if they were too far gone to drink to take them up and pour it down their throats with a teaspoon; I did so and saved 124 out of 30. If you have not got the bark on your farm you can get it at the drug store. Make it about the color of strong coffee. Clean the house and roosts good and give them a good coat of lime wash and plenty of sand to clean themselves in and peck at and you will have healthy birds again. JOHN KIDBY.

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We solicit from Patrons, communications regarding the Order. Notices of New Elections, Feasts, Installations and a description of all subjects of general or special interest to Patrons.

## A Strong Organization.

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

"We have a live grange of some 70 members here. Co-operative store giving good satisfaction; expect to build a hall and business house this summer, as the one we now have is altogether too small. We also have a Farmers' Alliance, No. 13, chartered by National Alliance, and altogether we feel encouraged, believing we soon shall take the stand that was intended for him who produces the staff of life. Brother farmers we must not cease to educate but attend our meetings for there is where we get our rest, and remember that one spur in the head is worth two on the heel. A will is sure to make a way."

## Acting Together.

Acting together, is still another way in which the grange proposes to help the farmer. This covers the whole range of united effort through which he can protect all his interests, and relieve himself from burdens imposed upon his class by other and more thoroughly united interests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Many more just such proofs of work accomplished by farmers "acting together" could be given. Much more work is needed in the same direction to advance farmers, and thereby the general prosperity of the country. Single-handed he can do nothing, by "acting together" he can accomplish all that is right and just.

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

## Excellent Talk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## All Need Aid.

The old need the young, and the young the old. Feeling this to be the truth, the grange has by a change in its constitution placed the age for joining at fourteen. Let the young everywhere that there is a grange, come out and join it, adding new life and energy to it, benefiting the grange and being in return benefited by it. If there is no working grange near let the young people of the farms give their parents and elders no peace until they have a live, working grange.

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

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

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

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

C. L. WHITNEY.

Lecturer, Michigan State Grange.

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

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

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

The grange is organized upon the very same general principle upon which all other associations and societies are established—that of one common interest binding all the members together. In this it differs from an agricultural club or society, as usually organized. It differs too in the objects and purposes it has in view. It has a wider sphere of usefulness, it takes a more comprehensive view of the work of the agriculturist. It is not confined to the mere routine work of farm life, nor is it content with "merely causing two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before," and yet that is a grand and noble work. The question is not simply, how to produce more, by the application of science to the farmers' profession, but includes also that other important matter, how to save themselves a fair proportion of the values created by their industry and labor. The field of operation is a large one and an important one.—Virginia Granger.

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

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

## Advertisements.

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

## WANTED

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

## FOR SALE.

2 Extra fine imported Cotswold Bucks, thoroughly acclimated. Weight about 100 lbs. Price \$40 each. Address A. DAVIS, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

## For Sale.

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

## Poultry and Eggs for Sale.

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

## RIVERSIDE

## DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

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

J. M. ANDERSON.

Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

## Farm for Sale.

640 acres; 400 under fence; 350 plow land; 50 acres timber; good orchard; stream of water running thro' it 4 leagues; 30 acres corral in the timber for cattle, suitable for one hundred head; shut up each one separate. Two houses, one seven rooms; cellar, porch, blinds, painted white; one three room house, painted white, stone milk house, run ke house, hen house, two corn cribs; stable \$2522 three sties high; two stone sheds; 5 corrals; good orchard; five wells; range for 1,000 head of cattle adjoining farm. Will also sell all the farming implements to run the farm. Two hundred and fifty head of cattle, all ages; one hundred head of hogs, pure Berkshire and Poland Chinas; twenty head of horses and mules. 40 acres in wheat. Located ten miles from Topeka. Good road. For particulars address C. F. KENDALL, 157 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kas.

## STOCK FARM FOR SALE

205 acres situated in Harper county, 11 miles south of Anthony on state line, adjacent to Indian Territory; well watered and plenty of range. Price \$700. For further particulars call on or address

R. L. PRUYNE,  
Bluff Creek, Kansas.

## TOPEKA POULTRY YARD.

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

## LARGE

## BERKSHIRE

PIGS, \$10 each.  
LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS,  
\$1.00 per 13. W. P. POPENOE,  
Topeka, Kas.

## Bulls for the Plains.

Devon cattle are the best for the general farmer, and the only cattle suited to the wild western ranges. 40 Devon Bulls for sale by

L. F. ROSS,  
Avon, Ill.

## Notice to Farmers,

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



## F. E. MARSH,

## GOLDEN BELT

## Poultry Yards.

MANHATTAN, KAS.

EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAHMA. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brahmas are the very best to raise with your common fowls. Circulars free.



## HIGH CLASS POULTRY.

C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo.,  
(Near Sedalia.)

## Breeder and Shipper.

## Eggs for Hatching

In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.

## For Sale Cheap.

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

## GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE

## SHORT HORN CATTLE.

## 300 HEAD

Of pure Short-horns of the finest breeding and individual merit, will be sold—among them 175 Young Bulls—on the Fair Grounds at

## WEST LIBERTY, IOWA,

April 19, 20, 21, 22, 1881.

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

COL. J. W. JUDY, Auctioneer.

## HIGH-BRED

## SHORT HORNS.

I have now for sale a number of young Bulls ready for service, from one to three years old of a breeding and individual merit rarely equalled.

Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best strains; two Perils (pure Bates) and several Young Marys, Phyllysas, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21509.

For catalogues and particulars address

J. C. STONE, Jr.,  
Leavenworth, Kas.

## The New Sheep Dip.

## LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

"All doubts as to the efficacy, and safety, of this new and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes in sheep, hving been effectually exploded, by practical test; during the past two months, no one need hesitate to use it."

## In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

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

## HORSE BILLS.

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

Those owning Stallions and wanting bills can send their orders by mail at following prices:

50 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$3 00.

100 1-4th sheet bills, heavy paper, - \$4 00

Send copy with order, enclosing money in post office order or registered letter, with instructions as to style of cut to be used, whether light or dark, for draft or speed. The bills can be printed promptly and returned by mail or express.

CAPITAL STEAM PRINTING HOUSE,

TOPEKA, KAS.

## Breeder's Directory.

E. T. FROWE, breeder of Thorough-bred Spanish Merino Sheep, (Hammoud stock). Bucks for sale. Post Office, Auburn, Shawnee Co., Kansas.

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

## Nurserymen's Directory.

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

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES.—12th year, 160 acres stock first-class, shipping facilities good. The bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81, consists of 10 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts; 30,000 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisville, Ky.

## THE Kansas Home Nurseries.

Offer for sale Home grown Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Shrubs, Plants, &c., of varieties suited to the West. Agents wanted. A. H. GRIESE, Lawrence, Kansas.

## WALTER BROWN &amp; CO., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

## CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

## CASH ADVANCES MADE.

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

WALTER BROWN & CO., 152 Federal St., Boston.

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

## To Thoroughbred Stock Breeders and Dairymen:

## 75 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS.

100 High-bred Grade Cows and Heifers!!

100 Choice Sows with Pigs!

At Public Auction at "Rockford Farm," three and a half miles from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on

JUNE 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, 1881.

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

## Rockford Farm for Sale!

Containing 617 acres of land, and for a stock farm is unsurpassed in the West. In a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, and with most practicable families of the day, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. The Grade cows are the finest lot ever offered at auction in the west, being for all practical purposes as good as any many Short-horns.

RUDDOLPH ADAMS, Proprietor,

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

## Royal George.

## Pedigree.

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

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

Terms, \$10 to insure.

T. K. MCGILVER.

Kickapoo Ranger,

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Comus, he by Green's Bahaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrine.

Terms, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15.

The above horses will stand for the season, from the first of April to the fourth of July, at Silver Lake, Monday Tuesday and Wednesday, and at my stable, corner of Harrison and 12th streets, Topeka, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bahaw has 11 horses in the 30 class.

T. K. MCGILVER.

BALDWIN & ST. JOHN,

WICHITA, KANSAS.

Premium Buff Cochins and P. Rocks.

BUFF COCKEREL "PRINCE OF ORANGE 84."

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

ALYON & HEALY

State & Monroe Sts., Chicago.

Will send free on request

SEND CATALOGUE

for 1881, 900 pages, 210 Engravings

of Instruments, Tools, Appliances, and

Patents. Also, for 1881, 900 pages, 210 Engravings

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Patents



## THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.  
Topeka, Kansas.

## TERMS: CASH IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, Weekly, for one year, 1.50  
One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00  
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advertisements of lotteries, whisky, blunders, 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 "A" expire with the next issue. The paper is at \$1.00 a year, discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, and to avoid missing a number renewals should be made at once.

## Post Office Addresses.

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

## New Advertisements.

Beatty, D. F., Organs.  
Chicago Fire Proof Paint Co., Paint.  
Gilliland, S. B., Hay Rake.  
Houston, W. C. Jr. & Co., Wool.  
McLish, Dr. J., Cancers.  
Marchal & Smith, Organs.  
McCurdy, J. C. & Co., B. oks.  
Reid, A. H., Butter Worker.  
Seymour, Sabin & Co., Machinery.  
Thompson, W. A. L., Hardware.  
Trumbull, Reynolds & Allen, Seeds.

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

It is a good thing to be ready for work at all times, but when a plow is left in the furrow in the fall, it is a strong reminder that "haste makes waste." Yet just that kind of practice exists among those who claim to be good farmers.

The latest thing in food adulteration is the mixing of cocoa nut shells with ground coffee and spices. The meat of the cocoa nut is used in making what is called delectated cocoa nut and the shells are sold to the coffee and spice mills and utilized as above stated.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates the annual product of butter in this country at one billion pounds, and cheese at three hundred million pounds. This would require nearly thirty billion pounds of milk, and the home consumption is 41 per cent. more.

Over four million bushels of grain have been shipped down the Mississippi, since the opening of navigation, February 19th. It is going down faster than ever. Our Chicago friends will find the longest way round is the shortest way to Europe, if not to Boston and New York.

J. W. Mulvey, Kidder, Mo., writes to the FARMER that less than two years ago he bought a short-horn cow from which he already has four heifer calves. That is, the cow has had three calves and her first heifer also has one. This would be considered a reasonably rapid increase even in Kansas.

During the past winter 6,916,456 hogs were packed at the west, a falling off from the previous winter of about 31,000 head. The average weight, however, was also less, so that the falling off is equal to a total of 200,000 head of last year's average. The prospect of supplies of hogs for early summer packing is regarded as considerably below the last year's.

More favorable weather for the growing crop of wheat and for seeding operations than has prevailed during the past week could scarcely have been possible, but the croaking of a few still lingers in the air. Vegetation has advanced rapidly, and so far as present indications are concerned the promise of the future is good enough from an agriculture standpoint.—Cincinnati Price Current.

H. J. Dunlap, of Chapin, Ill., writes to the Chicago Tribune that the maple shelter-belts, set out on his farm twenty-three years ago, give an abundance of fuel. Only the larger trees are cut, which affords room for the smaller ones to develop; and he sees no reason why there may not be obtained by this process an annual supply of wood for half a century without any new plantings.

The high rank which western creamery butter holds in the home and foreign markets is noticeable. For months past it has been selling at from ten to fifteen cents a pound more than the bulk of the northern dairy butter, and it is to-day sought after while the other is neglected. Western farmers are alert to the want of the times, and take advantage of every invention which will improve the quality of their dairy products.

There the United States according to the census report, 25,520,582 males and 24,632,284 females. The natives number 43,475,506 and the foreign born 6,677,360. There are 43,404,877 whites, 6,677,151 colored, 105,463 Chinese, and 255 other Asiatics. There are

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

The Patron, of Olathe, in its issue of April 28th contains this suggestive item: "Last week was a busy one with the farmers, and consequently there was no very 'rushing trade.' The business at the grange store for the different days of the week was as follows:

Monday	.....\$555 81
Tuesday	.....666 02
Wednesday	.....455 48
Thursday	.....431 47
Friday	.....454 47
Saturday	.....856 63

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

## The So-Called "Hog Cholera."

If there is any one subject upon which people have muddled ideas, it is that of diseases of swine, and consequently if from any cause a number of hogs in a herd or neighborhood die in the same week or month, the statement is made and circulated that "cholera" prevails. The term is comparatively a meaningless one and made to apply to any of a dozen different symptoms, when in reality hogs do not have any disease that rightly could be called cholera; hence when our farmers lose some of their hogs we hope they will investigate and see if the loss is not due rather to some mismanagement of their own rather than any epidemic. Of course it matters little to the loser by what name the disease is called which robs him of the best of his herd, but no man in his right mind can suppose the hog becomes sick or dies from mere stubbornness.

Some law of nature has been violated and nature's penalty, disease, follows. Nature points unerringly to the fact that the hog as well as any other animal, requires a variety of food, and no greater mistake is made by breeders than confining him to corn day after day throughout the year. For fattening purposes nothing better than that can be produced for the same money is likely to be found, but for healthy, vigorous growth and frame making it is far from a perfect food. It is too carbonaceous for bone or muscle production, and without these an animal cannot have vitality, activity or endurance. The unvaried use of it causes a feverish condition of the system, constipation, suspension of growth and a general debility which makes the animal a ready and easy prey to other and more malignant forms of disease. The Canadian and Yankee farmers do not lose their hogs from cholera, with some corn they feed potatoes, pumpkins, waste apples, vegetables, oats, beans, barley, bran, shorts, mill-stuff, peas, etc., a variety that produces a remarkable growth of healthy hog at a minimum cost.

In the western states where farmers raise hogs by hundreds the most practicable means of supplying a change of feed is to grow clover, beets and artichokes. Rightly managed either of these will yield on an acre an enormous quantity of food on which pigs, sows, and breeding animals thrive amazingly with little danger of the numerous ailments that cholera is a handy but nonsensical name for. Corn is good, well nigh indispensable, but our farmers will be better off when they fully realize that something else is better to raise pigs on. Kansas farmers owe it to themselves to use every precaution against ravages of the much talked of "cholera."

## Anti Scab.

Next after dogs the greatest difficulty sheep raisers have to contend with in Kansas is the scab, notwithstanding it is well understood as yielding to several easily obtained curative agents, the chief ingredient of which is strong tobacco. This being the time of year when sheep are sheared and looked over carefully with a view to curing or preventing skin diseases, etc., their owners are interested in securing all the information possible about remedies and preventives. It is the purpose of this notice to call attention to the Scotch Sheep Dipping and Dressing Composition, advertised in the FARMER by Thomas Semple, of Louisville, Kentucky. He states that it has been in successful use in Scotland and America for fifty years, and says:

"This dip is prepared from the strongest Kentucky leaf tobacco and other vegetable extracts of gums and free from all mineral poisons. It is uniform in strength and simple in its application, water only being required to make up the bath. It is non-evaporative, retaining its power long after application, so much so that wool staplers can smell its presence in the clipped fleece.

The atmosphere or animal heat have no effect on the vegetable gums—being the killing qualities of the dip—further than contracting and hardening, thus rendering it more adhesive to the wool and making it impervious to rain and other weather inclemencies. It forms a striking contrast to the many volatile spirituous dipping preparations formerly so much in use, and which are really effective only for a short time after bathing, leaving the sheep unprotected and a prey to vermin.

It will retain its strength for any period of time, providing it is kept in a close vessel and well corked. In this particular it is profitable to keep a small stock of my dip always on hand for a case of emergency, as on symptoms of scab in the flock it can be applied with little or no trouble, thus checking the spread of the disease on its first appearance.

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

saving in labor, fuel and the necessary apparatus and vats for steeping, etc. The strength of the tobacco being put into smaller bulk it is also a considerable saving in freight. The machinery I have in use for extracting the nicotine from tobacco enables me to make it much stronger and cheaper than sheep farmers can possibly do. Being a dealer and operator in leaf tobacco and represented on the Louisville tobacco market (the largest in the United States) my facilities for selecting the strongest grades for sheep dipping purposes can not be surpassed."

## The Bismarck Fair.

From present indications the second exhibition of the Western National Fair Association at Bismarck, near Lawrence, Sept. 5th to 10th inclusive is to be a stupendous affair. We are informed by Col. J. F. True, a member of the Executive Board that the financial embarrassments caused by last year's undertaking have all been removed, all old accounts now being paid in cash on presentation and an absolute guarantee is given that the premium list of the coming fair will be promptly paid in full. The magnitude of their premiums is shown by the sums set apart for the following divisions, viz: speed ring, \$10,000; cattle, \$4,000; horses, \$3,500; swine, \$2,850; sheep, \$2,500; agricultural and horticultural premiums, \$3,000; displays made by a county, entries open to every county in the state, \$2,500; as follows:

AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY PREMIUMS.	
Best Display	.....\$400
Second Best	.....350
Third Best	.....150
HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY PREMIUMS.	
Best Display	.....\$150
Second Best	.....100
Third Best	.....50
STOCK DISPLAY PREMIUMS.	
Best Display	.....\$200
Second Best	.....125
Third Best	.....75
GENERAL DISPLAY PREMIUMS.	
Including Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock, Mineral and Woods.	
Best Display	.....\$500
Second Best	.....400
Total	.....\$2,500

Arrangements are in progress for a large number of novelties and attractions and it is expected to have the finest display of thoroughbred stock ever made in the country, the particulars of which will be made public hereafter.

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

Superintendents have been elected as follows, the names being a sufficient guarantee of energetic supervision:

General Superintendent, P. G. Lowe, Leavenworth county.  
Superintendent of Speed Ring—E. A. Smith, Douglas county.  
Class "A" Cattle—S. J. Carter, Coffey county.  
Class "B" Horses, etc.—Geo. W. Griever, Wyandotte county.  
Class "C" Swine—T. R. Bayne, Jefferson county.  
Class "D" Sheep—A. W. Plumb, Lyon county.  
Class "E" Poultry, etc.—J. J. Harris, Douglas county.  
Class "F" Natural History—Prof. F. H. Snow, Douglas county.  
Class "G" County Displays—Gen. J. C. Stone, Leavenworth county, superintendent of section 1; J. H. Whetstone, Franklin county, superintendent of section 2; B. L. Kingsbury, Coffey county and H. E. Goodman, Westport, Mo., superintendents of section 3.  
Class "H" Chemicals, etc.—R. J. Brown, Leavenworth county.  
Class "J" Fine and Liberal Arts—Harry Shalom, Douglas county; Mrs. Dr. Wm. Evatt, Douglas county, assistant.  
Class "K" Textile Fabrics—O. Huntress, Riley county; Miss Travis, Douglas county, assistant.  
Class "L" Mechanical Arts—H. C. Livermore, Johnson county, section 1; Ira Harris, Wyandotte county, section 2.  
Class "N" Printing—A. P. Riddle, Crawford county.  
Educational Exhibit—H. C. Speer, Davis county.

A new, permanent and commodious building will be erected for the county exhibits. Begin to prepare now your exhibit for this and other leading fairs.

For full particulars and premium lists, address the Secretary, Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Lawrence, Kansas.

## Be Sure to Sow Some Millet.

Next winter a few tons of bright millet will afford your cows, calves and colts a much relished change from the late cut prairie hay and poor corn fodder that will on many farms be dealt out to them, and before the ground is all planted a piece should be reserved for it. On thousands of farms there will be a portion of the wheat that it will not pay to let stand, and a month hence, if there is any doubt about its yielding ten bushels per acre, turn it under, and after harrowing smoothly sow three pecks of clean, last year's millet seed per acre and if cut before too ripe and carefully stacked the circumstances will be unfavorable indeed, if it does not afford as valuable a return per acre as any other crop on the farm. We have tested this year after year and know whereof we affirm. Don't be inveigled into sowing anybody's old millet or Hungarian seed!

## Kansas Stock Topics.

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

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

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

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

The Blaker Brothers, of Chelsea, start this week for Arkansas after sheep. They have been extensively engaged in sheep raising and have had no cause for complaint in their returns. They will bring about three thousand sheep back with them.

Losses among cattle were greatly exaggerated early in the spring and in mid-winter. Where cattle were cared for the losses were very light—below what cattle men expect. A great many farmers are interesting themselves in stock, and it will only be a few years until this country shall have large flocks and herds.—Sterling Cor. Capital.

There was a car load of polled cattle at yards last Friday and they attracted much attention. They were not very large in appearance but weighed heavy and the butchers say handle well. They were two-year-old, fed by Messrs. Lord & Nelson, of Burlingame, Kan, and averaged 1,347 lbs. They were sold by Messrs. Rogers & Rogers and realized \$5.35 per cwt.—K. C. Price Current.

Cattle have been turned out to graze—nor has the grass come a moment too soon. It is strange that rye is so much neglected by farmers. It affords cattle fine pasturage weeks before there is any grass, and in a spring like this would have made a fine reserve when dry feed was exhausted. But few pieces of rye can be seen in the country. Guildford Dudley has a fine field of it south of the city. It would make a cows mouth water to look at it through the fence.—Topeka Capital.

Two fine steers belonging to N. L. Knoche, of Middle Creek township, died last week from the effects of browsing on young buckeyes. The loss was about \$150.

Wm. Schwartz, of Wea, on last Tuesday sold 80 head of cattle, which he had fattened, to Chaudoin & Reed, of Louisville, at \$4.75 per hundred. The little drove brought Mr. Schwartz the sum of \$5,032 cash.

Dr. J. M. Carpenter a few days ago sold one car load of steers to Phillips & Eldred and 6 car loads to W. W. Magruder at about \$4.80 per hundred. The total number was 120 head and the amount the doctor transferred to his bank account as about \$8,600.—Paola Spirit.

Mr. Steere has some very fine young sheep, which he purchased in Illinois last summer. At the head of his flock stands "Billy" which sheared, two years ago 40 pounds of wool, and last year 36 1-2. Some of his young bucks, however, bid fair to surpass this old stand-by.

Mr. Gifford, who keeps 150 head of sheep, has only full-blooded Merinos, and makes it his business to supply others with the means of improving their flocks. In this he is eminently successful.

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

Conrad Bair, living near Fontana, Osage township, in this county, can't be beaten as a hog raiser. At least, the following gives him the lead.

In 1880 he owned 5 young sows, which had 41 pigs, and he raised them without the loss of one. He commenced fattening them late last fall, and last week, when the pigs were eleven months old and averaged 254 pounds each, sold them for \$540. This is a fair illustration of how farmers in Kansas make money in hog raising when they give the matter work and attention. Mr. Bair still has the original capital, the five sows, and will in the course of another year realize another dividend of profit.—Paola Spirit.

We are glad to note that the sheep interest in Kansas is being worked up to considerable magnitude. It is being yearly demonstrated that the climate is more favorable to sheep raising than has been heretofore thought; that they thrive well and produce a heavy growth of wool. The exchanges in southern Kansas are particularly hopeful in speaking of this industry and say that the farmers and stock men of that section are turning their attention largely to sheep. They are drawn in that direction on account of the natural advantages the country has for sheep husbandry. The climate is healthy for them and the grass and grain give them cheap food. Good sheep carefully cared for, will return to their owner their worth each year besides their increase. Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, and the better the sheep are kept, and the better the care given them the greater the profit to the keeper. Some time about the last of April some of the breeders of blooded sheep, around Douglas, expect to have a public shearing. There are some fine sheep in Shawnee county, and sheep raisers should generally attend this competitive display.—Rossville Times.

## Wheat, Fruit, etc.

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

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

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

There will be at least half a peach crop in this county this year, and of apples and other fruits there will be a full crop.—Sedan Journal.

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

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

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

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

Elder Shick informs us that he has 69 acres of wheat that looks better than any that he has ever seen in this farmed wheat country of Labette. The wheat prospect is certainly fine in this section.—Parsons Star.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Smith's Goods, Wagon Wood,  
**AND NAILS,**  
Pumps and Piping.







**5 TON WAGON SCALE \$60. FREIGHT PAID.**

102 Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.



## Why We Laugh.

## The Coming Ulster.

It is with pleasure that we announce a change and an improvement in the summer ulster, and it is high time that pleasure to realize that a Detroit is the man whose memory is to stand second to that of Washington. We all remember last summer's ulster. It had some good features, but it didn't fill the bill. It did very well for railroad travel and picnics, and it was a pretty good thing to cover up old clothes, but everybody knew that something better could be invented out of whole cloth.

The ulster for the coming summer speaks for itself on sight. It can be worn with tails or without. The tails can be lowered by means of hinges to drag on the walk, or they can be raised and slung around to form extra pockets for holding four clean shirts apiece. The collar is fitted with a rubber tube to hold any sort of drink fitted to the occasion. A quart of hard cider can be carried to a Sunday school picnic, and slyly imbibed at the convenience of the wearer without any one being the wiser. All the man has to do is turn his head to the left, slip an amber mouth-piece into his jaws, and slowly get away with his tonic, while he seems to be lost in amazement at the wonders of nature. The ulster as a whole is a life-preserver, and when blown up will sustain the weight of three school ma'ams and a lecturer from Japan. If occasion requires it can be quickly converted into a water-proof tent capable of sheltering a small family. The right hand pocket is sheet-ironed for use as a kettle in which to make tea or boil eggs, and the left hand is a sort of refrigerator in which to store perishable goods. Each sleeve is provided with a secret pocket for the benefit of those who want to get four aces into a poker hand, and a sheath for a bowie knife is stitched into the back in the most secure manner. Folded one way the ulster forms a jib sail, and can be attached to any boat in five minutes. Folded the other way you have a stretcher on which to carry off the fat woman who fell from a tree and broke her leg.

It is the ne plus ulster. It combines good looks with a right smart of convenience. It hides a hump between the shoulders, covers up a stoop, and a bow-legged man is made to appear as graceful as an antelope. There are seven different spots on which to scratch matches, three flaps on which to wipe the nose, and a Texan steer may play with the wearer all day and not be able to spoil the set of garments. Send in your orders before the rush begins.—E.R.

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

A little boy being asked: "What is the chief end of man?" Replied: "The end what's got the head on."

A safe and sure means of restoring the youthful color of the hair is furnished by Parker's Hair Balsam, which is deservedly popular for its superior cleanliness.

Magistrate—"You are charged with having emptied a basin of water over the plaintiff's Irishwoman—"Sure, yer honor, ye must forgive me, in the dark I took the gentleman for my husband."

The congregation sang, "We are going home to die no more," in a Westfield, (Mass.) church, and an irreverent fellow, leaning over to a dyed deacon, said in a loud tone, "Then you'll all be gray in a week."

The story runs that twenty-eight young lady members of a cooking club decided to have a pot luck banquet, each to secretly prepare and contribute a dish on which she prided herself. The banquet consisted of twenty-eight pans of chocolate caramels.

A woman will work a month to fabricate a delicate protection for a chair, and then when it is in place an edict is promptly issued forbidding any man sitting in that chair, through fear of spoiling the tidy. It's the best chair protector that possibly could be desired.

When you see a young man sailing down the street shortly after midnight, with his collar mashed down his neck, you can make up your mind that there's a young girl crawling up stairs not far distant, with her shoes under her arm and an extinguished lamp in her hand."

A Maryland man was kicked by a mule just in time to get out of the way of a stroke of lightning. Some men would have seen a special providence in this. But he didn't. He cursed because the lightning did not strike him in time to get out of the way of the mule.

A Jerseyman, whose wife keeps a boarding house in order to support him, complained because she gave the boarders spring chicken, "Well," she said, "that chicken has laid eggs for us for years, and I never turn anything out to die of old age. It is better to kill it and end its sufferings."

A city woman recently sent a letter to a friend in a farming town asking the number of eggs a hen would lay in a day. She knew, she said, that they would lay a dozen or more, but she wished to learn the exact number, as eggs were very high, and she thought considerable money might be made by keeping a hen.

An architect who built a new town hall for a western town, made such a botch of it that he fled to Canada, to stay, as he informed his friends "until the thing had blown over." A few days afterwards a high wind struck the town and prostrated the new hall, whereupon his friends telegraphed him: "Come back. The thing has blown over."

## Advertisements.

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

## ARTICHOKES FOR SALE.

I raise the large white variety, the cheapest food in the world; will produce 1000 bushels to the acre and is proof against bugs, drought and frost. Easy to grow, does the digging, \$1 per bushel, enough to plant one acre seven bushels, \$5; two acres, 14 bushels, \$8. Sacked and delivered at Railroad depot. Directions sent on request. J. DONOVAN, Fairmont, Kas.

## SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

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

## EVERGREENS!

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

## FOR SALE.

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

**THE BEST ONLY. BULBS, PLANTS and select FLOWER SEEDS.** Nearly 1000 new varieties, NEVER before offered at retail. Send for our Catalogue, 50 cents of flowers. \$4.00 Premiums in one year. V. H. HALLOCK, SON & THORPE, QUEENS, N. Y.

## SPECIALTIES FOR SPRING!

Crab-Apples, Apple Trees, Red Dutch Currants, Asparagus Roots, Mazzard Cherry Stocks, Christine Grape Vines, Wistaria sinensis, and Frezencosa Seedlings, Pyrus Japonica, Magnolia Accuminata (7 to 10 ft.), and a large assortment of other Nursery Stock. Address GEO. ACHILIS, West Chester, Pa.

**Sugar Cane Seed**

THE only reliable dealer in Sugar Cane Seed for all latitudes. Early Amber for the North, in lots over 50, 10 cents per lb.; less than 50 lbs 15 cents. Kansas Orange and Early Orange, in lots over 50 lbs 15 cents per lb.; less than 50 lbs 20 cents. Plans for new bagasse burner and copper pans, for fire or steam trains, with prices furnished, on application. Also, I keep instruments of all kinds. My enlarged edition for 1891, of Sugar Cane (200 pp) by mail, \$1.00. ISAAC A. HEDGES, Pres. Miss. Valley Cane Growers Ass'n, 204 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Send for our LOW-PRICED List (mailed free on application) and see the number of **ROSES** And other RARE PLANTS we mail for \$1. Our Greenhouses (covering 3 acres in glass) are the largest in America. Peter Henderson & Co., 35 Cortlandt St., New York.

**THE DINGEE ROSE HOUSE** The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES, 50 LARGEST HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We deliver Strongest Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail, postpaid, at all post-offices. \$1.00 for 12 for \$2.00; 24 for \$4.00; 36 for \$6.00; 48 for \$8.00; 60 for \$10.00; 72 for \$12.00; 84 for \$14.00; 96 for \$16.00; 108 for \$18.00; 120 for \$20.00; 144 for \$24.00; 168 for \$28.00; 192 for \$32.00; 216 for \$36.00; 240 for \$40.00; 264 for \$44.00; 288 for \$48.00; 312 for \$52.00; 336 for \$56.00; 360 for \$60.00; 384 for \$64.00; 408 for \$68.00; 432 for \$72.00; 456 for \$76.00; 480 for \$80.00; 504 for \$84.00; 528 for \$88.00; 552 for \$92.00; 576 for \$96.00; 600 for \$100.00. We give AWAY 100 Premiums and Extra more ROSES than most establishments grow. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated, describes 500 newest and choicest varieties—free to all. THE DINGEE CO., West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.

**SEEDS**—Choice selections from the most reliable growers and importers. No plant needs in store. Every variety tested before offered for sale. Special attention given to orders by mail. Seeds shipped by mail or express to any part of the United States. Home National Bank, Chicago; First & Bradley Mfg Co., Chicago; Kirby, Carpenter & Co., Chicago. Send for Catalogue of Seeds and Farm Machinery. A. B. BARNES, 46 & 48 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

**TUTT'S PILLS**

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE. THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels constive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine. IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 2 cents. 25 Murray St., N. Y.

**TUTT'S HAIR DYE.** GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantly and permanently. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 25 Murray St., New York. (See TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Medical Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.)

Sent direct from Factory. Order at once as we shall be overwhelmed with orders for this the **Crowning Success of 20 successful years.**



The Crowning Success. The Grandest Organ. The Most Remarkable Offer.

## MARCHAL &amp; SMITH

Are happy to announce the perfection and completion of their new Organ—Their Grandest Musical Combination. Prompted by the unprecedented success attending our previous efforts, and encouraged by the universal approval of our customers from all parts of the world, we have continued our experiment, and at last perfected an instrument which is the crowning success of organ building.

As we send to purchasers direct from our factory, avoiding middlemen's profits and agents' expenses, and being sure of selling thousands of these beautiful instruments, we offer this Organ, complete in great power, exquisite purity and sweetness with infinite variety for and send it for fifteen days trial in your own home. This Organ (No. 475) is 72 inches high, 48 inches long, 8 Octaves, beautiful in tone, with 20 stops, Ornamental Lamp Stands, Carved Brackets, Turned Handles, Sliding Fall, Artistic Free Work, Padded for Music, Large Extension Top with Polished Panels, making a beautiful and artistic Parlor Ornament. It contains the following full set of stops:

CELESTE, DIAPASON, CLARINET, MELODIA, AEOLINE, SUB-BASS, with OCTAVE COUPLER, GRAND ORGAN and VOX HUMANA.

## Twenty Beautiful Stops

- As Follows:
1. MELODIA.
  2. Diapason Forte.
  3. DIAPASON.
  4. Clarinet.
  5. SUB-BASS.
  6. Celeste Forte.
  7. COUPLER.
  8. Dulcet.
  9. CELESTE.
  10. Echo.
  11. Keraulophon.
  12. Vox Humana.
  13. AEOLINE.
  14. Bourdon.
  15. CLARINET.
  16. Vox Humana.
  17. PIANO.
  18. Piano.
  19. Grand Organ Knee Stop.
  20. Right Knee Swell.

The most remarkable organ ever made. We challenge the World to equal it. We will box and deliver this organ on board cars here, with handsome Stool, Instruction Book and Music, for only **\$65**

Call and select, or send your order, and we will ship at once, for fifteen days' trial. Guaranteed for six years. In ordering, send the certificate of your bank, or some responsible business man, that the organ will be promptly paid for or returned to us. Freight will be paid by us both ways in any way unsatisfactory. You take no responsibility till you receive and approve the organ after 15 days' trial in your own home. Send in your order at once. Remit by Post Office Money Order, Express (prepaid), or by Draft on New York. Money refunded and freight charges paid if you do not order at once. Be sure to get our illustrated catalogue. It contains information which protects the purchaser and makes deed impossible. Order direct from this advertisement. We take no responsibility till you receive and approve the organ. To avoid useless correspondence we state that absolutely no reduction is possible. One organ, or one hundred are sold the same price. We unhesitatingly advise all who are about to purchase other styles to order this organ, as it stands unequalled in quality, compass and price. A moment's consideration will show the certainty of securing a superior instrument from us. Our system puts each organ on its own merits, by submitting it to a jury where no one can mislead in its favor, and where every interest is to find defects, if any exist. An organ that passes triumphantly through such a crucial test may surely claim to be second to none in the world, and the purchaser may well feel secure in order at once, and it will have immediate attention. If you do not want an instrument yourself, will you please hand this offer to a friend who wishes to purchase.

**MARCHAL & SMITH,**  
No. 8 West Eleventh St., (3 Doors from Broadway)  
New York, N. Y.

## The Seed House of Kansas City, Mo. Valley, and the NEW WEST.

## Sweet Potato Plants,



Jersey Yellow, the best variety now grown, 1 to 5000, \$1.75 per 1000; 5000 and over, \$1.50 per 1000. Yellow Nansmond, Southern Queen (or Banama), Red Bermuda and Black Spanish, same price. Well packed, delivered at freight or express office.

## Special Prices on Large Lots.

## OSAGE ORANGE.

1 to 10 bushel, \$4.75 per bushel; 10 bushels or over, \$4.50 per bushel, while present stock lasts, sacks included.

## SOWING FLAX SEED.

\$1.25 per bushel, while present stock lasts. Add for sacks. Send money with all orders.

German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat, and other field and garden seeds in season at lowest market prices.

If any to sell we invite correspondence.

## Sorghum Seed Machin'ry

**KANSAS ORANGE CANE SEED,** The best variety now grown, 15c per lb.; \$5.00 per bushel. Early Amber Cane Seed, 10c per lb., \$5.00 per bushel. We are the only parties who handle the celebrated

## Victor Cane Mills,

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## COOK EVAPORATORS

West of the Mississippi. Send for prices, also for Catalogue and price list of our Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Buggies.

**TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,** Kansas City, Mo.

## A. PRESCOTT &amp; CO.,

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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## \$100,000 TO LOAN

In Shawnee and adjoining Counties on good Farm security

At 8 and 9 per cent.

Per Annum.



## SEEDS THAT SURPRISE: THE FARMER'S "BONANZA."

Maxima, a new vegetable from S. A., differing from anything ever grown here, delicious raw or cooked. Seed sent by mail 20 cts. a paper. Soya Bean of Japan, half bush half pea, said by chemists to be the richest human food known. Fine fodder plant, also. Seed, 15 cts. a paper. Cuban Queen Watermelon, just imported, largest variety ever grown in U. S., firm, luscious, crisp and sugary; best to keep or ship, 25 cts. a paper of 20 seeds, 5 papers for \$1. Very scarce. Log-of-Wood Mustard, largest known, 2 to 3 feet long—the quality, early and prolific, 15 cts. a paper. Climax Tomato, richest flavor, early, prolific, solid—unrivalled in every way, 15 cts. a paper. White Egyptian Corn (from the Nile), "yields immensely in the South where other corn fails. Unequaled for table or stock, 20 cts. a paper, 75 cts. a pound. Teosinte, one plant feeds a cow two days; 10 to 15 ft. high, 15 cts. a paper. Cuzco Corn, grains 1 in. long, 3 in. broad. Seed will bring fabulous prices, 15 cts. a paper. All the above sent for \$1.30 of each for \$2. Address C. H. GILBERT & CO., Atlanta, Ga. Reference: Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Mayor of Atlanta.

**BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS** We will send postpaid, guaranteed, our choice of seeds, in good condition, our choice of seeds. For example: 12 Roses, \$1.20; 20 Verbena, \$1.10; 10 Basket or Bedding Plants, \$1.10; 10 Geraniums, \$1.10; 10 Tuberoses, \$1.10; 10 Hardy Flowering Shrubs, \$1.10; and hundreds of others. NEW AND RARE. For your choice of varieties, see our 72-page Catalogue, with colored plates, free to all. We offer an immense stock of 25 cts. a paper. Grape-Vines, Fruit and SMALL FRUITS. Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, etc.; 6 Currants, \$1.25; 25 Raspberries, \$1.75; Strawberries, \$1.10; 40 Sweet Chutney, \$1.10; 100 Hardy Cactuses, \$1.10; Cactuses (with 11 cold strawberries) free. 27th Year, 18 Greenhouses, 400 Acres. STORR, HARRISON & CO., Painesville, O.

## CARD COLLECTORS.

1st. Buy seven bars Dobbins' Electric Soap of your Grocer.

2d. Ask him to give you a bill of it.

3d. Mail us his bill and your full address.

4th. We will mail you FREE seven beautiful cards, in six colors and gold, representing Shakespeare's "Seven Ages of Man."

**I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,**

116 South 4th St.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**CANCER**

Cured without the knife or

W. L. McElsh, M. D.,

415 W. Fourth St.,

St. Louis, Mo. Send for Book.

## W. W. MANSPEAKER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER.

227 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, The largest Grocery House in the State.

Goods Shipped to any Point.

We buy for Cash; buy in large quantities; own the block we occupy, and have no rents to pay, which enable us to sell goods

**VERY CHEAP.**

The trade of Farmers and Merchants in country and towns west of Topeka is solicited.

## KANSAS Loan &amp; Trust Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

## LOANS MADE

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

GEO. M. NOBLE, Secretary.

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