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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. Maise, or Indian corn will perhaps bear a more liberal supply of food readily assimilable than any ether 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 re-

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 lieve that Mr. Miller has seen Berkshires that 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 micoslate rock; hence, as will be obvious to all intelligent, practical farmers, was illy 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 connec tion precludes all, except the feature for which this branch of the subject was specially introduced, viz: to exhibit the advantages of topdressing grass lands.

Finding it impracticable to obtain full and paying crops of grasses of any kind, unless I 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 thresher, 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

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 paion 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 bewere 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 resent 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 applied both decomposed and long manure on 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.

Karm Zetters.

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.

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 subscrib to the KANSAS FARMER for fifteen months and could not do with out 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 ev-ery thing that is a benefit to the man that is employ-ed 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.

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

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 cond tion 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 be bought low now, that cannot be had next fall for love or money, such is the changeful, hopeful, dispo-

sition 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 Kan-sas! 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: so ces have been planted for weeks. One of our neighoors is working his corn the first time.

Our wheat is looking better than we feared. That early sewn 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.

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 dene curring and augmenting necessities of the per, I will add in conclusion, that in my opin- quite well, but little or none have died from want of feed, but feed of all kinds is consum 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 erop in many places. Grass is starting very slow owing to the be spring, but the last few days have changed the brown

> 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 great y damaged by some parties stating that a good coat of paint will protect them. It will i

D. C. BALDWIN.

J. M. C.

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 s killed, and nearly all the Fultz damaged and som 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 sprin 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 Hay is feel up very close, still every one has

my. Cattle are looking nerally. Hogs sold close, having brought \$4.25 to \$4.75 per cwt. There seems to be quite a demand for cattle of all

escriptions. Nearly all the steers (full fed) were sold at \$4.00 to \$4.25 per cwt. Everyone is looking for a BOB BLUNT.

MACRYVILLE, 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 alte As far as I have seen it is damaged at least fifty pe cent. Some spring wheat sown but not enough to

bring up to an average cropt

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 that fooks like making a peach, and within twenty be more cern and millet planted than heretofore rods of my orchard, with the same protection, age of Millet has never failed here, and farmers are keeping trees, and taken from the same nursery, is quite good many good buds; and one mile away, same

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

There will be an abundance of corn planted this pring. Already the click 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, Wabaunsee 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, set ting trees and feeding stock as there is not sufficien 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 Kan-sas are a delision, and we should be sure that we have plenty of feed in store for home consumption

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 indorse Mr. Coburn's treatment of the dog question.

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; freze 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 burn-ing: 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 catalpas, 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 into the roots. If the tops are cut off will they sprout from the roots.

To those who think of accepting the really kind of fer 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. erday hogs sold in Beloit for \$5.30 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 wag on roads, showing beyond a doubt, that it follows

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 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 le as 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 To peka 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 no have fairs that the average Kansas man can make an exhibit? What advantage is it to the farmer to se 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 nake money so easy as to spend it for such stock. I like advancement, but I want practical advance ment, instead of theoretical. A few big fairs scattered over the country is well enough to let the peo ple see what can be done, but so many so close to gether, 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 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 lea

LANGDON, Reno Co., 164 miles southwest from To peka, April 26.—I have been from home the most of the time since the fifth of April, and haveseen 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 fro by the snow drifting off and leaving it bareduring the severe cold last winter. But wha 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. more cattle and sheep than they have been, hence the need or cern 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 inter-ests of said company, which will use the newly in-vented Morrell process and evaporator which is highly endorsed by government officers and experts. If sugar can be made by the Morrel process and masugar can be made by the morren process and ma-chinery 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 affinities 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 hear

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 cloddy 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 .- Sometime 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, Agricultur-

al, 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 he we 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 repre sents. I consider it the most intensely, practical farm paper I ever read. Yet some of its articles call out our decided criticisms.

Our Casar singled out those on listing corn for his especial 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 boiled down into careful culture on a smaller patch will produce the same result. It is this clover. western fashion of wanting to spread out everything that leads to these slovenly ways of farm-

"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 "eld 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 slopeswater 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

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.

here is a quicker way yet than that, but if I

had a lister of any kind, I'd rather pitch it

iute the river than be compelled to farm that

I do not know whether it was expected or intended that I should report this out-burst, 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 for holdin' a pig or worryin' a cow?' Did your friend's assertion or not.

"Jimson patch." Now I know a man, a suc-Jimson patch destroyed for anything. It is 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 medical 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 "tuck 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. Within bounds. E. M. 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 earl millet for forage in Iowa. In the first place it is as ree as corn stalks and as difficult 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 Iewa.

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 out and preserved. Afterwards the millet sent up a few

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

choice. Nearly all buckwheat was a failure injury to cane or syrup. last fall, hence we are unable to give full data Lucerne cannot be grown in Iowa except with The Prospects of a Wheat Crop in Saline 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

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 gen erally 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 inno cent 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 housekeeping. 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 nowhar, and he was powerful on coons and possums. Whenever he treed, you bet thar was somethin' up thar. He could flax a coon every time, and I never seed his match dog suck eggs?" we inquired. "Never tasted Speaking of the other side I am reminded of an egg in his life." Of course, then we knew the correspondent who found out how to fix a nothing of him. It is the duty of the press to keep this matter before the people, and it is cessful farmer too, who would not have his the duty of everyone to do his part towards exterminating these cumberers of the earth. confined to the barn lot where his fat hogs are 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 y ar 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 1st to last of Sept., none killed, 15 to 20 bushshort whiffletree. It cultivated this way, it els.

Alex. Chisholm, 150 acres, upland, Amber, Alex. Chisholm, 150 acres, upland, Amber, and the state of the stat

Harvest when the seed is in a stiff dough the cane should be stripped clean and the top cut off at, or about the second joint from the top, the cleser 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 leaves, but not enough worth calling a second 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 Silver hull buckwheat appears to be rather piled in this way will stand for weeks without

County.

On last Saturday we made an effort to ob tain 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, sowr 1st to 20th of Sept.; Red May and Fu tz, about equal, very slightly winter-killed, better stand than last year when crop went 21} bushels to

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), 74 crop, and 51 crop; rolling and bottom.

Samuel Batdorf, 35 acres, upland, volunteer, Fultz and Red Amoer, 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 equanone killed, 15 to 18 bushels; second bot-

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

Swan Benson, 100 acres, bottom, sowed be tween the 10th and 20th of September; Red May and Golden Chaff about equal, 20 to 25 John Holmquist, 200 acres, sowed 1st of

Sept., bottom and upland, none killed, Red to say in regard to the influence of the weather May, White and Fultz, white best, 20 to 25 R. H. Buell, bottom, sewed about 25th of

Sept., Red May, none killed, 25 to 30 bushels chicks; so far this spring I have not had 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 Odes sa equally good, that on upland-volunteer wheat 10 bushels to scre, the bottom 25 bush-

A. N. Jackson, upland, 95 acres, sowed dur ing 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 Third piece 6 miles southwest, 73 acres

sowed in the middle of Sept., Red May, none

Fourth 11 miles northwest, Red May, sowed 10th Sept., 3 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., } killed, 18 to 20 bushels to the acre. F. C. Wiggins, upland, 50 acres, Red Am ber, 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

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

David King, upland, 150 acres, Red May and Amber, Red May best, sowed from

sowed from 1st to last of Sept., none killed, average 20 bushels.

Red May, sowed from 5th to 20th of Sept., none killed, average 25 bushels. C.S. Martin, second bottom, 200 acres, Red sowed from 19th to last of Sept., } 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; † 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 bu els per acre.

Fred Schumaker, 100 acres Red May, no killed, 10 White May killed, so about the 1st to 15th September, White May average 20 bushels per acre.

Thos. Barnett, second bottom, 150 acres F May and Fultz and Golden Chaff, & each. bushels per acre, 3 acres winter killed, F

James Robertson, 960 acres in all, 400 wheat, upland, Fultz 100 acres besides in v unteer, killed, & winter killed, 18 bushels

P. M. Samples, most upland, 54 acres, R May, & winter killed, 15 bushels to the acre J. W. Wells, bottom, 55 acres, Red M. none killed, 20 bushels per acre.

Gust. A. Johnson, bottom, 30 acres, 3 var ties, Red May best, none killed, 25 bushels p

S. P. Donmyer, bottom, 300 acres, Red Ma Fults and Odessa, none killed, average 18 bus els per acre.

S. W. Collins, bottom and upland, 400 acr sowed from 15th to 80th Sept., May, Amb and Fultz, May best, thinned in places but n killed, 20 bushels to the acre.

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

Robt. Muir, bottom, 125 acres, sown fro 10th to 20th Sept., May, Fultz and Orego May best; none killed, 25 to 30 bushels p

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

Poultry.

Some More Reasons Why Eggs Fa

While reading the article in the FARME of April 13th, entitled "Why the eggs don hatch," the thought occurred to me that th condition of the weather has more to do wit the successful hatching of eggs than we thin Last season in the month of March it was ver warm and dry, this season it has been the r verse as far as its being cold. What I wis on the hatching of eggs, is a little of my ow experience last season. Out of say three sitting of thirty-three eggs I would not get over twen single egg that proved to be infertile.

My record book shows the following figure from 107 eggs set from March 3d to Marc 30th I got 104 chicks strong and lively th other three eggs had chicks in them but faile to hatch by probably getting chilled. For m good success I give the weather the credit as has been damp rather than dry. I have ha eggs set from the same yards that I bred from last year, and know without a doubt that th fault of the eggs hatching so bad last year wa in the condition of the weather. This he been a good year for young chicks and the 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 nex this year as it will bring a good price nex fall. Old hens'are now selling in this marke for \$2.50 per dozen and scarce at that. I thin dressed poultry will bring at least ten cent 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 o hatching and raising chickens for the hensil.

hatching and raising chickens, for the benefi of the many new readers I will repeat my method of setting hens as a great deal depend on this. When a hen wants to sit take a bor large enough for her to sit in without crowd ing 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 perfer the insect powder first and the acid next, though the sulphur will downwan such presentions are not then here do; when such presautions are not taken hen 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 influentia and should be systematically interviewed when and should be systematically a poultry keeper is desirous of success.

F. E. MARSH.

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 choice ra in my flock last fall; I had about 100 fine birdi when it first appeared, but it soon made sad havo there would be ten and fifteen die in one night, and often in the day they would fall over and die, til they got down to thirty in number. A friend of min told me to get some white oak bark and make a te 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 save 1 24 out of Carlin farm, 250 acres in wheat, valley land, an get it at the drug store. Make it about the cold of strong coffee. Clean the house and roosts good and give them a good coat of lime wash and plenty of sand to clean to emselves in and peck at and you May, Fultz, Egyptian and Odessa, May best, will have healthy birds again. John Kiddy

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

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 sest, 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

By acting together, and against a powerful lebby and "combination" of sewing machine manufactories 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 togetner, 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

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.

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

By acting together, good high schools have een 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 importted and cheap foreign weols, 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 proteet 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 anges throughout the state are mostly installed for the present year. Unto all such we

would sav: "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 theoetrical, 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 All.

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 womanhoed. 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 way its 'old fogyism" 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

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.

Ceme into the grange in youth, the springtime of life; come, now in the spring time of the year; come with the opening bud and spring blade. Come, one and all; come to our order's C. L. WHITNEY. welcome call.

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 necessaries 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 gleanners 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 shun 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 questtion 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 Gran-

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 erganization 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 Agricul-

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 whopper, 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 accli-nated. Weight about 300 bs. Price, \$50 each. Address A. DAVIS. Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

For Sale.

Jerusalem Artichokes; also Light Brahma, Plymouth Rock, Black Spanish, Bronze Turkey and Pekin Duck əggs. 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 30 for 13; Buff Cochins, Pekin and Aylshury Ducks, \$2 for 13, carefully packed in baskets or light boxes. Have a large flock, and can furnish Eggs at the control of the base of the above fowls for sale. Eggs few tries of the above tries and true to name

J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

RIVERSIDE DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

I breed and have for sale Partridge Cochins, Plymouth locks, Pekin Ducks, Embden Geese, Bronze Turkeys, White Guineas, Silver Duckwing Bantams, and Canary

Eggs in season. offer for sale Grade Jersey Heifers.

J. M. ANDERSON Box 510, Salina, Kan

640 acres; 400 under fence; 350 plow land; 50 acre tumber; good orchard stream of water running thro'd elighties; 30 acres corral in the timber for cattle, Stables 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, am ke house, hen house, two corr cribs; stable 32x52 three sto les high; two stone sh de 5 corrals; good orchard; five wells; range for 1,00 head of cattle adjoining farm. Will also sell all the farming implements to run the farm. Two hundre and fifty h ad of cattle, all ages: one hundred head o hogs pure Berk-hire and Poland China; twenty head of horses and mules. 40 acres in to wheat. Locator ten miles from Topeka, Good road. For particular address

C. Fa 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 partic-

TOPEKA POULTRY YARD.

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

LARGE

BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$10 each.

LIGHT BRAHMA ECCS.

\$1 00 per 13. W. P. POPENOK, Topeka, Kas.

Bulls 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 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the Uuited States, Stock first class, Pri-ces low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address, D. HILL, Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.



F. E. MARSH, **GOLDEN BELT** Poultry Yards. EGGS—Eggs for hatching from Light or Dark BRAH-MAS. The best in the west. Choice fowls for sale. Brah mas are the very best to ross with your commom cfowls, 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 vat, weighing can, curd knives. hoisting crane, and many other articles too numerons to mention. All will be sold cheap, and on time, with approved sceurity, Also 18 30-gallon milk cans. CRAWFORD MOORE,
Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

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.

HIGH-BRED

SHORT HORNS.

I have now for sale a number of young Bulls ready or service, from one to three years old of a breed-ng and individual merit rarely equalled. Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best trains: two Peri's (pure Bates) and several Young Mary's, Phylyses, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hilliurst 2159, For catalogues and particulars address

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

LITTLE'S CHEMICAL FLUID.

*All doubts as to the efficacy, and safety, of this no and wonderful remedy for scab, and sore eyes sheep, h ving been effectually exploded, by practic test; during the past two months, no one need he tate 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 farnished in proof of this fact, two thousand gallons could have been sold the past two months if I could have secured it. I have now seven barrels on hand, and the General Agent, T. W. Lawford, P. O. Box. 504 Baltimore, Md., has promised to furnish sufficient in the future. This liuld is a safe and sure cure for foot rot, kills ticks on sheep, liee on cattle, and all internal and external parasites. Send 3 ct stamp for circulars and testimonials.

10 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. 210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

HORSE BILLS

ansas, is prepared to print in the best style, on goo eavy paper, all kinds and sizes of

Horse

ders by mail at following price

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 myle 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,

Breeders' Directory.

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

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

Nurserymen's Directory.

DK. W. H. H. CUNDIFF, Pleasant Hill, Cass Co., Mo. breeder of thoroughbred Short-Horn Cattle of shionable strains. The bull at the head of the herd weighs 3000 pounds. Choice bulls and helfers for sale. Correspondence solicited,

MIAMI COUNTY NURSERIES,—12th year, 160 acres
Mistock first-class, shippinf facilities good. The
bulk of the stock offered for fall and spring of '80-81,
consists of 19 million osage hedge plants; 250,000 apple seedlings; 1,000,000 apple root grafts;80,0002 year apple trees, and 10,000 wild goose plum trees. We have
also a good assortment of cherry and peach trees, ornamental stock, grape vines, and small fruits. Personal inspection of stock requested. Send for price
lists. Address E. F. CADWALLADER, Louisbrg, Ks.

THE

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

CASH ADVANCES MADE. Commissions to cover all charges on wool after it is 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, 22d, and 23d, 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 set running a farm of 600 acres. The Short-horns are of the set running a farm of 600 acres. The Grades are the finese to the very 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 un-surpassed in the West. In a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, large and commodious bouse, barns, sheds, cattle and horse stable, hog pens, etc. In abort, in excellent condition for breeding time stock on a large scale. For catalogue of stock, price of farm, and other particulars, address

RUDOLPH 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 Clarada East, and was imported by John Dillan, in the Clarada East, and was imported by John Dillan, in the Clarada East, and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black lega, tall and is as beautiful bright bay without white; black lega, tall and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tall, 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 Buffulo 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. A grown of the state of the

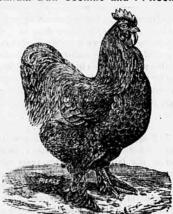
Kickapoo Ranger,

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankla white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Connes, he by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrins. 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 and 18th streets, Topeks, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Green's Bashaw has 11 horses in the 30 class.

T. K. McGLATHERY.

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, \$2.56 per 13 circular. Young stock in the fall.



PENSIONS For SOLDIERS, bildren. Thousands yetentitled. Pensions given to use I finger too eye or rupture various even and runy Hereace. Thousands of pensioners and diture entitled to INCREASE and ROUNTY. ATENTS procured for layetters. Selders and warrants procured, for Inventors. Soldiers and warrants procured, hought and redd. Soldiers and heirs apply for your rights at once. Send a tanns for The Cit, you-Suider, and Penson and library laws blanks and instructions. We arrive to thousands. I Pensoners and Cit. rangefor to thousands of Pensioners and Clients Andre o N.W. Fitzgerald & Co. Pension & Pathar Attys, Lock Box 58, Washington, D. C.

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors. Topeka, Kansas.

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

The greatest care is used to prevent swindling humbugs securing space in these advertising columns. Advartisements of lotteries, whisky bitters, and quack doctors are not reserved. 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 1 9 expire with the next issue. The paper is an 1 9 ways 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		Organa
Chicago Fire	Proof Paint Co.,	Paint
Gilliland, 8. B	L ₁ ,	Hay Rake.
Houston W. (C. Jr. & Co ,	Wool
McLeish, Dr.	J.,	Cancers.
Marchal & 8n	nith,	Organs.
McCurdy, J. C	C. & Co.,	B oks
Reid, A. H		Butter Worker
	in & Co	
Thompson, W	'. A. L.,	Hardware
Trumbull, Re	ynolds & 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

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 far-

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 desicated 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, minimum cost. and the home consumption is 41 per cent.

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.

FARMER that less than two years ago he bought a short-horn cow from which he "labelera" 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.

packed at the west, a falling off from the pre- scab, notwithstanding it is well understood as vious winter of about 31,000 head. The aver- yielding to several easily obtained curative falling off is equal to a total of 200,000 head of tobacco. This being the time of year when last year's average. The prospect of supplies sheep are sheared and looked over carefully of hogs for early summer packing is regarded with a view to curing or preventing skin disas 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 tuel. 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 time, providing it is kept in a close vessel and dairy products.

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 disease on its first appearance. 43,404,877 whites, 6,577,151 colored, 105,463

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

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. Tuesday Wednesday 411 47 Friday Total for the week

The So-Called "Hog Cholera."

If there is any one subject upon which peo ple have muddled ideas, it is that of diseases of swine, and consequently if from any cause 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 na ture'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 carbonace ous for bone or muscle production, and with out 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 farm ers 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

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, shotes, 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 some-J. W. Mulvey, Kidder, Mo., writes to the farmers owe it to themselves to use every pre-"cholera."

Anti Scab.

Next after dogs the greatest difficulty sheep During the past winter 6,916,456 hogs were raisers have to contend with in Kansas is the age weight, however, was also less, so that the agents, the chief ingredient of which is strong eases, 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 effec: on the vegetable gums-being the killing qualities of the dip-further than contrateing 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 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 or no trouble, thus checking the spread of the

Being in liquid form and ready for use its

saving in labor, fuel and the necessary apparatus and vats for steeping, etc. The strength of the tobacco being put inte smaller bulk females to every 100,000 males, against 97,801 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 Grove, 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 years 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 AGRICULTURAL DISPLAY PREMIUMS.

Best Display\$400
Second Best
Third Best 150
WORTICULTURAL DISPLAY PREMIUMS.
Best Display\$150
Second Best
Third Best
STOCK DISPLAY PREMIUMS,
Best Display9200
Second Best 125
Third Best 75
GENERAL DISPLAY PREMIUMS.
Including Agriculture, Horticulture, Stock, Mineral
and Woods.
Best Display8600
Second Best
The state of the s
Total

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 hereaf-

The officers of the association are: President, Col. O. E. Learnard; vice president, J. F. Keeney; secretary, Thos. H. Cavanaugh; reasurer, J. D. Bowersock. Superintendents have been elected as fol-

lows, the names being a sufficient guarantee of energetic supervision : General Superintendent, P. G. Lowe, Leaven-

werth 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 ounty

Class "D," Sheep-A. W. Plumb, Lyon Class "E," Poultry, etc.-J. J. Harris, Doug-

as 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. Whetsone, 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, eavenworth county. Class "J," Fine and Liberal Arts-Harry Sha-

som, Douglas county; Mrs. Dr. Wm. Evatt, Douglas county, assistant. Class "K," Textile Fabrics-O. Huntress, Ri-

ey county; Miss Travis, Douglas county, assist-Class "L," Mechanical Arts-H. C. Livermore, Johnson county, section 1; Ira Harris,

Wyandotte county, section 2. Class "N," Printing-A. P. Riddle, Crawford

ounty. Educational Exhibit-H. C. Speer, Davis ounty.

A new, permanent and commodious buildng 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 rel-Chinese, and 255 other Asiatics. There are advantages over other tobacco dips are a great | body's old millet or Hungarian seed!

Kansas Stock Topics.

C. A. Beckett, Esq., has recently purchased several head of thoroughbreeds. 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.—Mo-Phereon 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.-Cimarron New West.

W. R. Taylor and son have 175 head o 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 exaggers ted 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. Captial.

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 realised \$5,35 per cwt.-K. C. Price Current.

Cattle have been turned out to graze-no has the grass come a moment too soen. It is strange that rye is so much neglected by farmthis would have made a fine reserve when dry feed was exhausted. But few pieces of rye can be seen in the county. 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 en young buckeyes. The loss was about \$150

Wm. Schwartz, of Wea, on last Tuesday sold 80 head of cattle, which he had fatted, to Chaudoins & Reed, of Louisburg, 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 transferrd 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 Merinoes, and makes it his business to supply others with the means of improving their flocks. In this he is eminently

Mr. Norton informs us that Norton & Mc-Grath'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

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

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, ane 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 ished change from the late cut prairie hay and that section are turning their attention largely poor corn fodder that will on many farms be to sheep. They are drawn in that direction dealt out to them, and before the ground is all on account of the natural advantages the counplanted a piece should be reserved for it. On try has for sheep husbandry. The climate is thousands of farms there will be a portion of healthy for them and the grass and grain give the wheat that it will not pay to let stand, and them cheap food. Good sheep carefully cared a month hence, if there is any doubt about its for, will return to their owner their worth each smiling countenances. yielding ten bushels per acre, turn it under, year besides their increase. Whatever is worth and after harrowing smoothly sow three pecks | doing is worth doing well," and the better the of clean, last years millet seed per acre and if sheep are kept, and the better the care given cut before too ripe and carefully stacked the them the greater the profit to the keeper. Some circumstances will be unfavorable indeed, if time about the last of April some of the breeders of scab in the flock it can be applied with little it does not afford as valuable a return per acre of bloeded sheep, around Douglas, expect to as any other crop on the farm. We have have a public shearing. There are some fine tested this year after year and know whereof we sheep in Shawnee county, and sheep raisers affirm. Don't be inveigled into sowing any- 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.—Chautaugua 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.—Cauker 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 far famed 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 mere favorable than last. We hear of some fields that are uninjured by ers. It affords cattle fine pasturage weeks the sp.ing freezing and others but slightly. before there is any grass, and in a spring like Still there are some that are ruined.—Cloud Che. the sp.ing freezing and others but slightly.

> 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 blooming, 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 seaons. We feel quite sure of a crop as it is hardly probable that we shall have frost severe enough to lestroy fruit at this late day.—J. M. C., El Pase. 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 Our prospects are still good for more than an average crop, we think .- O. borne Co. Farmer.

Nine tenths of the corn is planted. The breadth is unusally 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

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 mproved 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

F. M. Dofflemyre was down with a load of hogs Monday, for which he recived \$5.30 per hundred. He says the rain Sunday night was very heavy in the northern part of the county. companied 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 specultion as to the condition of the wheat crop throughout the country, and while it is yet too early to decid . ally

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positively about the matter, it is generally conceded that prospects for a good yield are much more favorable than was reported a few weeks since. The season is two or three weeks later than ordinary years and it will be some two or ascertained .- Iola Register.

Every body is anxious over the wheat prospect, for the reason that it has been a failure for the past two years, and all feel that a good crop this season would cause a boom in Kansas. Our information is that from the western line of Cloud county on to the Missouri river, there is a large portion of the wheat that looks well, and with sufficient rain and an otherwise favorable season will bring a very good crop. The winter was reasonably favorable, but since the snow left, a month ago, the severe frosts have greatly damaged many fields, and some of these will be plowed up and put into corn. West of Cloud county the damage is still greater, and in that region there cannot in any event be over half a crop. As usual, Cloud county has rather a brighter prospects than its surrounding neighbors .- Concordia Empire.

Last Sunday we crossed the river here and drove up the south side to Cawker City, returning home on the north side. Monday we went down the Central Branch road to Concordia, returning Tuesday morning. During these two trips we paid particular attention to the condition of the wheat fields. Our conclusion is that, in the section of country traveled, we shall have at least 80 per cent. of a full crop. South of the river, from here to Cawker, the prospect is excellent; but two or three fields show the effects of the hard winter, while thousands on thousands of acres bid fair to give an immense harvest. On the north side of the river the prospect is not quite so encouraging; the freezing has had more effect; but still here the loss is not a tenth of what has been reported, and at least 90 per cent. of the acreage promises an abundant harvest. East of here, to Concordia, the prospect is not so encouraging; the effects of the weather are more apparent, and the crop will not be over 60 per cent. of an average.

Taken altogether, we predict more than an average harvest, and business for the wheat buyers and railroads this fall .- Beloit Gazette.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a siok child suffering und crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYBUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly sare to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

Grass farming is becoming more and more important. Every year land is being enclosed by fences, and the range is gradually becoming diminished. Those who have been depending upon pasturage on the "commons" will sooner or later find they have no commons. Hence it is advisable to sow grass seed or clover to get the farm in condition to support the stock. Timothy, orchard grass, blue grass, red top and clover all make good pasture.

A Crowning Success.

In the manufacture of Parlor Organs our country leads the world. In quality of tone, excellence of mechanism, beauty of design and economy of manufacture, we stand confessedly and immensely in advance of all other couneriority is maintained and increased by the valuable improvements recently perfected by Messrs. Marchal & Smith. This famous house now offers an organ with twenty stops, having the most brilliant and powerful musical combination ever perfected. These enterprising gentlemen have made many liberal offers, and never failed to keep all their promises and more. In this offer they so far outstrip all competition that every one who wants an organ must see that they are the house to order from. Their wide reputation and immense business is a guarantee that they will do exactly as they agree, and purchasers can deal with them with assurance of securing an organ from the great Metropolis of America which will be unequaled in power and beauty.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat

should be stopped. Neglect frequently results in an Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are certain to give relief in Asthma. Bronchitis, Coughs, Cutarrh, Consumption and Threat Diseases. For thirty Consumption and Threat Diseases. For thirty years the Troches have been recommended by physicians, and always give perfect satisfaction. They are not new or untried, but having been tested by wide and constant use for nearly an enterier generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the age. Public speakers and Singers use them to strengthen the Voice. Sold at twenty-five cents a box everywhere.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs,—Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the Oil, and to re-create where disto has destroyed. This article also forms a New 41/2 s registered.

remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to becme strong and robust. It should be kept in every family for instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. three weeks yet before its real condition can be B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

An Organ with Twenty Stops for \$65.

Is offered by these famous Organ builders, Messers. Marchal & Smith, New York City, They have just perfected a remarkable organ with twenty stops, which is destined to be the leading instrument for years to come. Continuing the policy which they have made so popular, they offer their organ at a price which must bring them orders from every part of the country, and secure an immense sale.

Food for the brain and nerves that will invigorate the body without intoxicating is what we need in these days of rush and worry. Parker's Ginger Tonic restores the vital energies, soothes the nerves and brings good health quicker than anything you can use .- [Tribune. See other column.

The U. S. Government uses Howe Scales. Send for catalogue to Borden, Selleck & Co., General Agents, Chicago III.

Mr. Patterson Meant What He Said.

I hereby certify that my boy was taken sick with typhoid fever, followed by congestion of the lungs. Dr. Dyer, an eminent physician, stated that the boy had quick consumption. A Mr. Patterson told me that Coe's Cough Balsam was curing similar cases and advised me to try it. When I carried it home my wife laughed at me, but I knew that Mr. Patterson meant inst whet he said and I determined to try in ust what he said, and I determined to try it.
Two bottles cured him, so that now he is as healthy as anybody. LYMAN DORMAN. Huntington, Conn., Aug. 29, 1866.

Wool Growers.

Ship your Wool to W. M. Price & Co., St. Louis, Mo. They do an exclusive commission business and receive more wool than any Commission House in St. Louis. Write to them before disposing of your wool. Commissions liberal. Advances made. Wool Sacks free to shippers.

Canvassers make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay street. New York. Send for catalogue

8 and 9 器

Eight and nine per cent, interest on farm loans in Shawnee county. Ten per cent. on city property.
All good bonds bought at sight.
For ready money and low interest, call en

A. PRESCOTT & Co.

SHEEP. BARTHOLOMEW & CO.

FINE MERINO SHEEP. For Sale, fine Merino Breeding Ewes and thorough

bred Rams.
"Capital View Sheep Farm."
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

A great deal of general interest now centres upon the wool A great deal of general interest now centres upon the wool trade. The season of the year has now arrived for the shear ing of sheep in our latitude. Some shorn sheep have appeared in the markets. In the more southeily portion of the country the great bulk of the shearing has already been done. As yet the market is dull, manufacturers and dealers n a general way are holding back as though they expected o see lower prices for wool than have yet prevailed.

Dull; little new received thus far, but a large accu-nulation of last year's clip is yet in stock.

We quote: Tub washed, choice 33 to 395, dingy and low 28 to 30c unwashed medium combing 23 to 23½c, medium 22 to 23½, coarse 18 to 20, 1ght fine 14 to 15, heavy do 12 to 12¾c, burry, black and cotted 5 to 10 per cent off Southern burry at 10 to 121/2c. Sales 17 sks choice old tub at 361/c; 15 sks unwashed, part black, at 211/c.

Kansas City.

Fine heavy, unwashed, 16 to 19c; light fine, 19 to 28c medium fine, 25 to 27; tub washed, 41 to 46; Colo ado and New Mexican, 15 to 22c; black. burry or cotted, 3 to 10c less; Missouri 22 to 25c; Kansas, 20 to 22c.

Chicago.

A quiet and easy market is noted for all kinds. For assorted lots from store we quote eastern Iowa, Wiseonsin and Illinois wools as follows:

Tub washed bright 40 to 46c per lb; do dingy and coarse 41 to 48c; fleece washed medium 39 to 41c; do fine 35 to 39c; do coarse 33 to 36c; unweshed medium 32 to 34c; do coarse 25 to 27c; do fine bright \$6 to 28c do heavy 18 to 25c; bucks' fleece 16 to 18c. Consign ments from western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas sell at about 5c per lb less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots at 8 to 10 cents less. N. Mexico wool (unassorted) is quoted at 22 to 26c per ib for me dium to fine; at 18 to 22c for coarse to medium; at 10 to 22c for black.

New York.

We quote: Tubwa hed-choice 38 to 40; medium 36 to 88c; dingy and low 83 to 35c; unwa hed medium combing 26 to 261/2c medium 2 to 26; rou h and low do 20 to 22c; Kansas 16 to 18c; burry. black and cotted 3 to 10 per cent. off.

Markets by Telegraph, May 2.

New York Money Market.

MONEY-Closed at 4 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-41/2 to 51/2 per

STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, 84 881/4; sight, 84 851/4.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Coupons of 1881.....

.....1161/s1151/s to 1151/s

PACIFIC SIXES-'95, 130. MISSOURI SIXES-\$1 151/4. ST. JOE.—\$1 14. CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 18.

UNION PACIFC BONDS—firsts, \$1 16. LAND GRANTS—\$1 14. SINKING FUNDS-\$1 20.

GOVERNMENTS-Strong and 1/2 per cent higher or 41/4s and 4s.

RAILROAD BONDS—Fairly active but irregular.

STATE SECURITIES-Dull. STOCKS-The stock market opened strong and generally higher, an 1 under brisk purchases prices took an upward turn and advanced steadily throughout the afternoon, there being occasional slight reac tious, which were spee ily recovered. In late dealings the highest figures of the day were touched, the improvement ranking from 1/2 to 10 per cent. The market closed at an advance and at about the best figures of the day.

Kansas City Produce Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: wHEAT-Receipts, — bushels; shipments, — bushels; in store, 90 939 bushels; market unsettled; No. 2, 97c bid; 98c asked; No. 3, 92c bid; 92% asked.

CORN-Receipts, — bushels; shipments, — bushels; in store, 38,592 bushels; market quiet; No. 2 mixed 34/26 bid; 34/26 asked; No. 2 white mixed, 36/36 bid; 37/4c asked; No. 2 white mixed, 36/36 bid; 37/4c asked. OAT8-No. 2, 86c bid; 371/2c asked.

EGGS-Market quiet at 10c per dozen. BUTTER-Choice in light request and firm at 18 to

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The Commercial Indicator reports: CATTLE—Receipts, 126; shipments, 25; market ulet with demand confined to butchers' sfuff; native hipping steers averaging 913 to 1,275 hs sold at 4 35 5 0; cows at 3 00 to 3 75

to 5 m; cows at 3 00 to 5 75

HOGS—Receipts, 291; shipments.— market steady but trading very limited, owing to interruption of transportation cast, and packers being out of the market on account of the high water, there were few sales, which ranged at 5 . 2 to 5 00; transportation east will be secure to-morrow.

SHEEP—Receipts, 175: shipments, none; market quiet; natives elipped averaging 9i pounds, sold at 3 50

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; XX, 3 90 to 4 05; XXX, 4 50 to 4 70; amily, 4 85 to 5 00; choice to fancy, 5 20 to 5 85. WHEAT—Lower; fai ly active; No. 2 red. 109 tc 081/c ash; 110 to 109May; 109½ to 108% June; 104½ to 109/4 July; 101½ to 109% August; 100 99½c year No. 8 do. 102; No. 4 do. 99c.

CORN—Fi m. 42% to 42% cash; 42% to 42% April 42% to 42% May; 42% to 42% June; 43% to 43% Ju y; 43% to 44% August. OATS-Lower; 35%c cash; 35 to 35% to 34%c July; 38%c August.

RYE-F rm 1 22 bid. BARLEY—Quiet. choice to fancy, 75 to 1 10.

BARLE I—gues. LEAD—4 25. BUTTER—Steady; dairy 16 to 28c. EGGS—Quiet; 18c. WHISKY—teady; 1 06. PORK-Dnll and lower; 17 50 cash; 17 25 bid April and May. nd may. DRY SALT MEATS—Lower; 5 70, 8 50 to 8 75 asked. BACON—Lower; 6 25, 9 15 to 9 25, 9 85; 9 40. LARD—Lower; 11;

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

The Western Live-Stock Journal reports: HOGS—Receipts, 3,800; shipments, 3,700; active fair-ity active; Yorkers and Baltimores, 5,80 to 6,00; mixed packing, 5,70 to 5,90; choice to fancy 6,00 to 5,25; pigs 5,00 to 5,25.

5 22; pigs 5 00 to 5 25.

CATTLE—Recelpts, 1 300; shipments, 1,400; heavy shipping grades lower; live weights steady; exporters 5 50 to 5 50; fair to good shipping steers 5 40 to 5 50; colorado steers, 4 40 to 5 25; butchers' steers, 4 60 to 5 00; I dian and southwest steers, 4 25 to 5 00; corn fed Texas steers 3 80 to 4 90; cows and heifers, 3 50 to 4 25.

SHEFF_Recelpts, 5 000; shipments, 500; steel steep at 500; steel s

SHEEP.-Receipts 5,000; shipments, 600; steady native wooled sheep, 4 75 to 5 80; sheared 4 25 to 4 75.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.
FLOUR—98 8d to 11s.
WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat is 6d to 9s 2d.
CORN—Old, 5s 6½d; new, 5s 4d
OATS—6s 2d.
PORK—68s.
BEEF—75s,
BACON—Long clear middles, 43s; short clear, 45s.
LARD—Cwt. 58s. [By Cable.]

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR-Steady and unchan ed. WHEAT—In fair demand and lower; No. 2 spring, 103 to 103½ cash and April; 103½ bid May; 105½ to 105½, June; 105½ bid July; No. 3 spring, 93 to 98½c. CORN—In fair demand and lower; No. 2,43½c cash; 43½c April and May; 43½c June; 44½d July. OATS—In fair demand; No. 2, 361/40 cash; 363/40 May

RYE—Dull, prices a shade lower; 1 20 cash; 1 18 April and May, BARLEY—Active, firm and higher; 1 07 to 1 10.

PORK—Unsettled and lower; 17 20 to 17 26 ca 17 50 April; 17 20 to 17 22½ May; 17 30 to 17 82½ Jun LARD-In fair demand, but at lower rates; 11 10 cash and April; 11 20 June; 11 25 to 11 57½ July. BULK MEATS—shoulders, 5 80; short ribs, 8 50; short clear, 8 80.

WHISKY-Steady; 1 08. Price of pork given at so much per barrel; of lard and bulk meats at so much per 100 pounds. The lard tierce centains 320 pounds.

Chicago Live Stock Market. The Drover's Journal reports as follows:

HOG8—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 8,700; steady; common to good mixed packing, 5.60 to 6.00; light; 5.00 to 6.10; choice heavy 6.15 to 6.50; light bacon 6.05 to 6.29.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4.500; shipments, 2.300; demand active; prices advanced; common to fair shipping 4.75 to 6.00; stockers and feede.s, 8.20 to 4.75; distillery steers 4.95 to 5.20. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,600; in good demand; clipped natives, 4 75; wooled sheep, 5 50 to

New York Live Stock Market. The The Drovers' Journal Bureau reports:

BEEVES—Receipts 5,200; dull and lower for grades holes cattle scarce and firm: extremes, 9 25 to 11 25 eneral sales, 9 f0 to 10 50. SHEEP-Receipts. 8,800; market closed weaker sheep,600 to 7 40. unshorn; 5 00 to 6 00; unshorn year-ling 5 00 to 6 62%; olipped, 6 70 to 7 75. SWINE-Receipts, 11,000; quiet, 6 40.

Denver Market. FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.

MAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22;
bottom hay, \$20; kansas baled, \$19 to 20 00.

FLOUR—Colorado, \$3 60 to 3 76; Kansas, \$3 25 to 3 35.

Graham, \$3 00 to 3 15.

MEAL—Bolted corn meal, \$1 60,

WHEAT—new \$2 40 % cwt.

CORN—1.18 to 1 22 % cwt.

OATS—Colorado, \$2 00 to 2 19; state, \$1 80 to 0 00 %

BARLEY-2 00 to 2 85 % cwt

PRODUCE, POULTRY VEGETABLES:

Bogs—Per dosen, ranch 40c firm: state, 35c,
BUTTER—Ranch, % 15, 30 to 32c; creamery, 36 to 37c;
cooking, 10 to 20c.
ONIONS——to 40 % 5b.
CHICKENS—per doz., old, \$4 40 to ——; young, 123/20
per b.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 3 90 to 4 55; common to good, 4 55 to 4 90; good to choice, 5 00 to 6 75; St. Louis 4 55 to 6 75 WHEAT—Heavy; ½ to 1½c lower; No. 3 red, 1 23½ No. 2 do., 1 26½ to 1 27½.

CORN-A moderate trade: No. 3, 871/2 to 575/c; teamer. 58 to 69c; No. 2, 63 to 64c.

Provisions steady
PORK—Du !; old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 76 to 18 00.
BEEF—Active and firm.
TUT MB 478—Dull and lower; long clear middles,
9 00; short clear middles, 9 37½.
LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11 66 to
11 65.
Bu ter—Outest 15 55.

1 85, Bu ter—Quiet! 11 to 15c, CHEESE—Unsettled: 10 to 103/c, OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 451/c; white 45 0 48c.

to 48c.

COFFEE—Quiet and steady; rio cargo, quoted at 10½ to 13c; job lots, 10½ c.

RIUE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louislana, 5 to EGGS-Quiet; 18c.

TOPEKA MARKETS.

Produce. Grocers retail price list, corrected weekly by W. W. Manspeaker. Country produce quoted at buying prices.

 prices.
 22@.25

 BUTTER—Per lb—Choice
 .22@.25

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#ETAIL.

No 2.

No 3.

Rye.

CORN MEAL.

CORN CHOP.

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fire as started by sparks, cinders, burning snav-ings, kerosense oil, etc. A house or a block of housee painted in all their parts with this paint would be safe from fire within themselves. Manf d solely by the CHICAGO FIRE PROOF PAINT CO., 116 & 118 Franklin St., Chicago, Ills.

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Literary and Domestic

Adieu.

Let time and chance combine, combine, Let time and chauce combine; The fairest love from heaven above That love of yours was mine, My dear. That love of yours was mine

The past is fled and gone;
If naught but pain to me remain,
I'll fare in memory on, My dear.

The saddest tears must fall, must fall, The saddest tears must fall: In weal or woe, in the world below
I love you ever and all,

My dear. I love you ever and all.

A long road full of pain, of pain, A long road full of pain; One soul, one heart, sworn ne'er to part. We ne'er can meet again,

Hard fate will not allow, allow Hard fate will not allow; We blessed as the angels are-Adieu forever nov

Adleu forever now.

We ne'er can meet again.

The One Dollar Bill.

It was a stormy night in April.-Squire Partlet sat by his glowing fire, glad that he had everything prepared for the drenching rain, and was so comfortably housed and provided for. At his call Mrs. Partlet came to his side. Then she heard a knock and she went to answer it, and presently returned to her husband.

"Jo, dear, its Luke Ruddilove," she said, half apprehensively. The Squire never looked up from his paper.

"Tell him he has made a mistake. The tayern is on the corner beyond."

"But he wants to know if you could lend him a dollar," said Mrs. Partlet.

"And couldn't you have told him no, without the preliminary ceremony of coming in here to ask me? Is it likely that I shall lend a dollar or even a cent to Luke Ruddilove? Why, I had a great deal better throw it in among yonder red coals! no-of course no!" Mrs. Partlet hesitated.

"He looks so pinched and cold and wretched, Josiah. He says there's nobody in the world to let him have a cent."

"All the better for him, if he did but know it," sharply enunciated the Squire. "If it had haps he wouldn't have been the miserable man he is now."

"We used to go to school together," said Mrs. Partlet gently. He was the smartest boy in the class."

"That's probable enough," said the Squire, "but it doesn't alter the fact that he's a poor, drunken wretch now. Send him about his business, Polly, and if his time is of any consequence, just let him know that he had better not waste it coming here after dollars."

And the Squire leaned back in his chair after a positive fashion, as if the whole matter was definitely decided.

Mrs. Partlet went back to the kitchen where Luke Ruddilove was spreading his poor, thin ern?" fingers over the blaze of the fire, his tattered garments steaming as if he was a pillar of

"He won't let you have it, Luke," said she; "I thought he wouldn't."

"Then I've got to starve like any other dog!" "And, after all I don't suppose that it makes to-day or to-morrow."

"Oh, Luke, not to your wife?" "She'd be better off without me," said Luke,

downheartedly. "But she ought not to be."

"Ought and is are two different things, Mrs. Partlet. Good night! I ain't going to the tavern, though I'll wager something the Squire thought I was.'

'And isn't it natural enough that he should think so, Luke?

"Yes-yes Mary, I don't say but what it is," murmured Luke, in the same dejected tone he had used throughout the interview.

"Stay!" Mrs. Partlet called to him, as his hand lay on the door latch, in a low voice. "Here's a dollar, Luke, Mr. Partlet gave me for a new piece of oil cloth in front of the dining room stove, but I'll try and make the old one do a little while longer. And, Luke, for the sake of old times, for the sake of your wife, will you do better?"

Luke Ruddilove looked vacantly first at the fresh, new bank bill in his hand, and then at the blooming young matron who placed it

"Thank you, Mary," he said, and crept out of the warm, bright kitchen, into the storm and darkness that reigned without. Mrs. Partlet stood looking into the kitchen fire.

"I dare say I've done a very foolish thing," she pondered. "But indeed I could not help it. Of course he will spend it at the public house, and I shall do without my oil cloth, that will be the end of it all."

And there was a conscious flush on her cheek, as if she had done something wrong, when she rejoined the Squire in the sitting

"Well," said Squire Partlet, "has that ne'er do-weel gone at last ?"

"To Stoke's tavern, I suppose." "I hope not, Josiah."

"I'm afraid it's past hoping for," said the

Squire shrugging his shoulders. "And now for a pleasant evening. How it does rain, to be sure."

And Mrs. Partlet kept the secret of the dollar bill within her own heart.

It was six months afterward that the Squire came into the room where his wife was preserving some great red apples into a

"Well, well," quoth he, "wonders will never ease. The Ruddiloves have gone away." "Gone where."

"I don't know; out west somewhere with a colony. And they say Luke hasn't touched a drop in six months."

"I'm glad of that," said Mrs. Partlet.

"It won't last long," said the Squire despair-

"Why not?"

"Oh, I don't know. I haven't any faith in these sudden reforms."

Mrs. Partlet was silent; she thought thankfully that after all Luke had not spent the dollar for liquor. Six months-six years-the time sped along,

in days and weeks, almost before busy little Mrs. Partlet knew that it was gone. The Ruddiloves had got back to Sequosset.

"They do say," said Mrs. Buckingham, "that he's bought that 'ere lot down opposite the court house, and is going to build such a house as never was."

"He must have prospered greatly," said the gentle Mrs. Partlet. "And his wife wears a silk gown that will

stand alone with its own richness," said Mrs. Buckingham; "I can remember when Luke Ruddilove was nothing but a poor drunken creature."

"All the more credit to him now," said Mrs. Partlet, emphatically.

"It's to be all o' stun, with mantles and inlaid floors. And he's put a lot of papers and things under the corner one." "The corner what?" said Mrs. Partlet, laugh-

ing, "Floor or mantle!" "Stun, to be sure," said Mrs. Buckingham, 'like they do in public buildings, you know.'

"That is natural enough." "Well, it's kind o' queer; but Luke Ruddilove never wan't like nobody else. Folks think its dreadful strange he should put a one dollar

bill in with the other things." Mrs. Partlet felt her cheeks flush scarlet; and glanced up to where the Squire was checking off a list of legal items in the bill he was making out against some client. But he did not look around, and Mrs. Buckingham went on with her never ceasing flow of chit-chat, and the color died away in her cheek. After come to this pitch a half dozen years ago, per- all, the money had been her own to give, and the old oil cloth in front of the dining-room stove had answered very well.

She met Luke Ruddilove that afternoon for the first time since his return to Sequosset-Luke himself, yet not himself; the demon of intemperance crushed out of his nature, and its better and nobler elements triumphing at last. He looked her brightly in the face, as he held out his hand. "Mary !"

"I'm glad to see you back again, Luke," she said, tremulously:

"And well you may be," he rejoined. "Do you remember the night you gave me the dollar bill, and begged me not to go to the tav-

"That night was the pivot on which my whole destiny turned. You were kind to me when every one else spoke coldly; you trusted splendent with a beautiful polish, they wonder me when all other faces were averted. I vowed a vow to myself to prove worthy of your said Luke Ruddilove, turning away moodily. confidence, and I kept it. I did not spend the money; I treasured it up, and heaven has added any difference whether I shuffle out of the world mightily to my little store. I put the dollar bill under the corner stone of my new house, for the house has risen from it, and it alone. I won't offer to pay you back, for I'm afraid." he added, smilingly, "the luck would go from me with it; but I'll tell you what I will do. Mary; I will give money and words of trust and encouragement to some other poor wretch, as you gave me."

Benevolent Mr. Wixham.

At a meeting of the Ladies Benevolent Society, held the other day, it was resolved that a committee of four ladies be appointed to canvass for donations, and in the course of their peregrinations this committee yesterday dropped into Mr. Wixham's office. He received them as a gentleman should, and after the usual formalities one of them began:

"Mr. Wixham, we are asking aid for benevolent purposes."

"Ahl yes. Benevolence is a bump which should be cultivated. Are you looking after poor folks?"

"Very proper-very proper, you all have children of your own?"

"Oh, ves."

"All of them well fed, well clothed and well cared for, are they?" "Yes sir."

"That's very proper. I presume their stockings are properly darned, buttons in their places, and they say their prayers when they go to bed? Am I correct?"

The women looked at each other in a sly way, and at him, then one of them said: "We should be happy for any contribu-

"Yes'm, yes'm. You don't want this contribution for your own families, ch?"

"No, sir!" answered four voices in a chorus. something for charity. Here is an old account of \$26 against Mr.--- I know he's hard up and having a close time to get along and yes-

terday I cancelled the debt." One of the canvassers turned red, white and blue, and looked out of the window. That was her husband, but Wixham didn't know it.

"And yesterday I found a poor, forlorn looking little boy out here crying with hunger and cold. He said his name was Tommylived at No 86 -- street. He hadn't been washed for a week, and I felt sad for him. I was going to take him home with me but he slipped away."

Another woman looked suddenly out of the window, and her pulse ran up to 120 a minute, but Wixham was as innocent as a lamb of any knowledge that it was her boy.

"Then you won't aid us?" queried the spokes-

"Oh, yes, certainly I will. I was simply figuring to see how much I could spare. I signed a note with Mr. -- last fall, and I had to pay it yesterday; that makes me feel

The third woman didn't turn red but green, but Wixham could not possibly have known it

"Let's see, let's see, I wan't to give you all I can spare. Mr. -- on --- street, owes me for four months house rent, and I'll give you an order on him for \$20."

The four women rose up. They rushed in a solid body for the door. They went out in a heap. Some were red and some were pale, and all mad. They tried to speak but they couldn't, and as they hastened to get away from each other, Wixham held up the half written order and gasped:

"How very, very singular. Perhaps they thought they couldn't collect the money."-Detroit Free Press.

Suggestions for the Laundry.

BY MRS. HENRY WARD RESCUED

The young housewife who enters upon her new duties with the honest intention of thoroughly understanding how the work of every department should be performed, even if she need not do it herself, finds as many stumblingblocks in the laundry to perplex and discourage her as in any other part of the housework if she has vowed in her heart that she will be not only the governing power, but to make her capable of using that power correctly will endeavor to be so perfectly at home in all departments as to be able to recognize mistakes and shortcomings, but also know at once how to apply the proper remedy. Unfortunately, few young ladies, however well trained in the science of domestic economy and housekeeping, have any practical knowledge of the best way to do that work which belongs to the laundry. Even if they see that the clothes come from that region yellow or streaked, they cannot tell what has been slighted, or what instruction or direction they ought to give their laundresses in order to remedy the evil and prevent repetition. They are all in the dark, and cannot tell how their clothes can be made clear white, and free from the stains and bad color that so annoy them.

Neither can they see the reason for the rough, unpolished appearance of those streaked things that are brought to them. They only know they are not well done.

Or, if the clothes are clear and beautifully white, and cuffs, collars and shirt bosoms rewhy the clothes so soon crack and fall to pieces.

Clothes will be yellow and badly streaked if too much soap is used in washing, or if badly rinsed. If the starch is imperfectly made, not well rubbed into the cloth, and the ironing imperfectly done, without giving sufficient strength or skill to polish, the garments will not be fit to wear.

If too much soda or lye, or some of the many kinds of washing fluid, are used, the weakness of the cloth will soon reveal the mistake or carelessness.

We have many inquries as to the best kinds of "washing fluids," and not a few recipes sent to learn if we think them injurious. For instance, a washing fluid, said to be one of the best ever made, is prepared as follows:

"To five quarts of water, put one pound of sal-soda, half a pound of unslacked lime, a small lump of borax. Let this mixture boil a minute; then take from the fire and let it cool. When quite cold, pour off from the dregs or sediment and bottle. Use one teacup of this fluid to a boiler full of clothes"

Now, without doubt this mixture will make clothes look very white, and much decrease the labor of rubbing out the dirt and stains; but we are sure that using it once a week for a month or two would greatly weaken the fabric of the cloth and ruin the clothes from any long service. One pound sal-soda and half a pound of unslacked lime to only five quarts of water must be much too powerful to risk clothes with very often.

There are a large variety of washing fluids. each one of which claims that no harm is done to the fabrics they are used to cleanse, but all have soda, lye or lime in their composition, all of which substances are in more or less degree corrosive; and we notice when any specific directions are given a caution is always subjoined against allowing clothes to be left long in the suds in which the washing fluid is used. "It does not rot the clothes, but they must not lie long in the wa-

ter. The boiling, sudsing, rinsing and blueing Kansas, or other western states where fever "Well; I am somewhat inclined to beneve- must follow each other in quick succession." lence. Hardly a day passes that I don't do Why? Why this haste if no injury can be done by the fluid?

But there is something to be said in favor of all such fluids. They are excellent added to hot suds for removing grease spots from floors, windows, doors, or the cleaning of wooden-ware, tin-ware, pots and kettles. There is nothing better, provided they are well rinsed and dried to prevent rusting.

Ox-gall soap is an excellent article to use in cleansing woolens, silks, or fine prints liable to fade. To make it, take one pint of gall, cut into it two pounds of common bar soap very fine, and add one quart boiling soft water. Boil slowly, stirring occasionally until well mixed. then pour into a flat vessel, and when cold cut into pieces to dry. When using, make suds of it, but do not rub on the article to be washed.

SOAP FOR FAMILY USE.

A large portion of the soap for toilet or laundry use is greatly adulterated, and often with substances injurious to the skin, if not actually poisonous. It is well for housekeepers to know the signs and be able to form a tolerably correct judgment of what they purchase. The fat used to make soap is often tried out from sick animals or those who have died from poison or from malignant diseases. This can be used safely, although not agreeable to think of, if one is sure that in making the fat soap has been thoroughly "saponified," or turned into genuine, unadulterated soap. But, once made and turned over to the market for sale, it is not easy to judge correctly.

When making soap, if the fat is heated to high degree, a soap-like substance rises round the fatty particle. If allowed to reach this state of great heat, and then some of the adulterations, such as sal-soda, silicate, or rosin, are added, the fat will not become clear soap, or be ',saponified," but remains filmy. In this case, if the fat was from a poisoned or diseased animal it will remain so. It cannot be purified, and will be dangerous to use. When soap feels sticky there has been too much rosin in it. When the fat is pure, and the soap properly made, it will have a slippery feeling that when once noticed will not be forgot-

Soft soap, if pure, will always be semi-transarent. If filmy or clouded, the grease from which it is made is dirty or impure. It is always safer to buy soap that is warranted pure Many of the substances added to the great number of wonderful soaps advertised are in no way serviceable in extracting dirt or stains, but by increasing the weight by less costly articles, the venders make a profit at the expense of the consumers. Fifteen per cent, of rosin may improve soap or make it more cleansing, but beyond that all that is used deteriorates the quality of the soap. And yet we learn many varieties of hard soap sold have at least seventy-five per cent. of rosin, and those who purchase get only one-third of what they spent their money for.

It is very little trouble to make the soap for laundry and kitchen purposes at home. If all the grease is saved and tried out from the bones and scraps, so as to keep sweet and clean, and when a quantity is collected lye from hard wood ashes or pure potash is added to it, any one can have the best of soap, and with it the satisfaction of knowing it is free of all injurious adulterations. There is not a great amount of labor in making it.

Never use concentrated lye to make family soap. It is too corrosive. But if convenient. after melting the grease, add the lye to that and boil together. If not convenient to do that, put the lye cold into the cask and melt the grease; when hot pour it into the cold lye. Stir it well together, and two or three times a day, when near the cask, stir it thoroughly. If the lye is either too strong or too weak, it will not cut the grease and combine together. If too strong, pour in water; not much at a time If too weak add stronger lye, also in small quantities, until the desired effect is at tained.

Lye should be strong enough to bear up an egg so that a very small part of the shell rises above the water, not larger than a dime. Pine wood casks are the best for holding soap or

lye.
These directions are intended only for soft soap. In the city it is too much trouble to make hard soap, but only the best kinds should be used. In the country one has more facilities for making both hard and soft, especially in farmers' families, where they can save some hard-wood ashes, even if not enough for all the soap they need, and nothing will make soap so satisfactory as lye from hard-wood

Every young housekeeper should understand that without her own careful watchfulness and quiet supervision very much grease that could be usefully employed as shortening is thrown into the soap-fat pot and sold as the cook's perquisites without the mistress having any knowledge from it. If it is understood from the beginning that the mistress will take care that all the waste grease is saved, tried out and strained, and by and by made into soft soap, two good things may be gained-temptation to dishonesty on the part of the servants will be removed, and a quantity of pure, clean soap may be secured Twenty-five pounds of well saved grease will make a thirty-two gallon cask of soap.-Christ

Will the FARMER tell us what parts astern Kansas are free from fever and ague. MRS. E. M. K. Y.

We do not think there is any portion of

tants. If there is such a place we have not heard of it.-[Ed. Our lady correspondent who offered to send a pattern for white apron on receipt of stamp, says we failed to give her address, which is "Mollie W., Box 56, Meriden, Kas."

and ague does not at times afflict the inhabi-

Advertisements.

In answering an advertisement found in these columns, our readers will confer on us a favor by stating that they saw the advertisement in the

20 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, with name, 10c. post paid. G. I. REED & Co , Nassau, N. Y. 62 Golden Chromo, Crystal, Rose, Damask, Navy, &c., Name in gold and jet locts. Winslow & Co., Meriden, Ct. \$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free.
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50 CH ROMOS, name in new type, 10c, by mail. 40
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102 NEW STYLE CHHOMO CARDS, Name on, 10c.
c. U. S. Card Factory, Cintonville, Ct.
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102 OCEAN SHELL & CHROMO CARDS, no 2 silke
103 CLIN1ON & CO., North Haven Conn.

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Illustrated with birds, scrolls, etc, in colors, and
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330 per session according to grade.
Fall Terra will commence September 16th, 1689.
BISHOP VAIL, President.

Dogs Doings.

Le Roy is certainly not civilized. They actually fined a man there \$14.60 for killing a dog. If anybody kills a dog here they start a subscription and buy him a breech-loader .-Walnut City Post.

Another dog killed and the slayer mulcted in the penal sum of \$14 60. Since dogs com mand such a good price in this neighborhood we expect to hear of some enterprising fellow importing a lot from regions where their pres ence is not considered so valuable.-Leroy Re-

Clady will I stay the hands of the FARMER and arge it to wage relentless war against the dogs of this state. Though we have as yet no sheep for them to main and kill, our own lives and that of our stock are too precious to be sacrificed by hydrophobia. On of our neighbors was bitten last summer by a rabid dog, and i at Sunday another neighbor lost a horse from the same cause. - J. M. C., El Paso, Ras.

The dogs have been slaughtering the sheep in this county. Last week Andrew Fesler had 17 killed and 8 wounded; W. W. Tompson, 6 killed and 1 wounded; Wm. Stofer, 4 killed and several wounded. John McDonald has also lost a goodly number. Other precincts to here from.-Mt. Sterling (Ky.) Sentinel.

Dogs are the children of wrath. One sharp crack of a firearm fills the air, a blue smoke curls gracefully overhead, and some muzzleless canine turns his feet up to the daises. A whole wagon load was borne away to some sequestered nook in the country yesterday. Let the good work go on until dogs are a scarce commodity .- Ft. Scott Monitor, 27th.

James S. Potter, Postmaster of Lind, near Waupaca, Wis, died a few days since frem the effects of a bite from a savage Newfoundland dog. The dog belonged to a neighbor and had taken posession of Potter's barn, and when the man went out to feed his cattle in the morning the dog attacked him and lacerated his face in a shocking manner. Mr. Potter lingered for a week.

Mad dogs have caused much excitement in sceres of towns and neighborhoods in Kansas. Last week a Wyandotte boy took in a large Newfoundland dog and upon giving it food and drink it was taken by a fit in the house. The family escaped through windows and doors-every way except up the stevepipe. The too generous boy dispatched the canine with his shotgun.- Wyandotte Ga

Lafayette, Ind.. April 8.-John Rosser, o Tippecanoe township, last night had a drove of very fine sheep, of which he was proud. When he awoke he found that the bogs of the neighborheod had been reveling on mutton chops and lamb roasts to their hearts' content, over afty of the finest sheep in the flock having been killed by worthless curs. Some time ago Mr. Resser lost thirty odd head in the same manmer. - Drovers' Journal, 14th.

Yesterday about three o'clock, while Sam Landauer and A. Winzelburg were traveling frem Short Creek to Joplin, a bird dog that was following the team chased a flock of sheep, causing one of them, in its terror, to run under the buggy and horses, frightening the latter to such an extent that they became unmanageable and ran away, throwing both parties out. Mr. L's. face was badly bruised, and his limbs lacerated, and Mr. W's. left shoulder dislocated, besides other serious injuries. The buggy was reduced to kindling wood .- Galena Miner.

About ten or twelve days ago we published an account of Mr. Fundenberger's remarkable contest with a rabid dog. It will be remembered that when he first observed the canine the brute had its fangs fastened in the withers of a cow. The quadruped has been watched with great interest ever since. Last Wednesday she seeme I stupid and dull, and Thursday exhibited all the signs of hydrophobia, and had to be fastened up. Her condition was horrible, and the agony she suffered terrible to contemplate. We hope she has been put out of her misery before now. Several dogs have disappeared from the vicinity, and it is feared they have wandered away with hydrophobia. Let mone of our precautions be relaxed. The mad dog excitement is not an idle scare, but is founded on a dangerous state of facts.-Fort Seett Monitor.

There appears to be a mania of some kind among the dogs all over the country. We have heard of more dogs going mad in this county during the winter and spring than for the past ten years. Under such circumstances people who have dogs should be at all times on their guard. If they are of little or no value kill them off at once. If of too much value to be killed they should be attentively guarded until the danger is over. Last week we are informed that Hon. W. M. Congdon, of Sedgwick City had some of his stock hogs bitten by a mad dog. The result was that several of them went mad and he had to kill every one of his hogs. Beveral horses and cattle that have been bitten by mad dogs went mad and had to be killed, in different parts of the county. So far no persons have been bitten, but some have run very great risks. We now have reliable reports that mad dogs have been killed in various parts of the county. It is necessary therefore for all persons owning dogs to be strictly on their guard. If you must keep dogs it is best to keep them tied up in some out of the way, secare place until after all danger is known to have disappeared .- Newton Republican.

"Plenty of milk in your eans this morning?" a customer asked the milk man tee other morning. And the milk man nodded gravely, as, without a wink in his eye, he made reply, "chalk full."

THE STRAY LIST.

HOW TO POST A STRAY.

BY AN ACT of the Legislature, approved Feb 27, 1866, section 1, when the appraised value of a stray or strays exceeds ten dollars, the County Clerk is required, within ten days after receiving a certified description and appraisement, to orward by mail, notice containing a complete description featl strays, the day on which they were taken up, their praised value, and the name and residence of the taker up, the KANSAS FARMER, together with the sum of fifty cents each animal contained in said notice."

Strays for the week ending Mrv 4.

Cherokee county-C. A. Saunders, clerk. Cherokee county—C. A. Baunders, clerk,
MARE—Taken up by Thomas Lambert of Salamanca tp,
October 4 1850 one bay mare 14½ hands bigh, white spot in
foreign the salamanca transport of th

Ellsworth county-C. C. Sprigg, clerk. PONY.—Taken up by William Thornberg of Empire to one bay gelding pony 14 hands high, sweenied in right shoul der, left hind foot white, star in forehead, 6 years old.

Greenwood county-J. W. Kenner, clerk. Greenwood ochary—5. w. Assance, users.

STEER—Taken up by A Hunson of Fall River township
November 6th, 1880 one roan yearling steer with white face
marked either with a swallow cut or under bit in right ear.

FILLEY—Taken up by E K Summerwell of Janesville
township March 20 1881 one bay filey 5 years old, a little
white ou left hind feet, apparently unbroken, no other
marks or brands

Harper county-H. O. Meigs, clerk, ITEER-Taken up on the 19th day of March 1881 by Wm Burchfield of Spring township one brown steer 2 years, swallow fork in left ear branded 8 op 1eft side, valued

old, swallow lork in test cas on the same time one two year at \$10
STERR—Also by the same at the same time one two year old black steer with small white spots, crop and slit in right of the same time of the same time of the same steer, crop and under bit in right ear, two underbits in left ear, branded with one bar on right loin, valued at \$10

Hemaha county—Joshua Mitchell, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Job Tallow of Clear Creek township February 7 1881 one yearling helfer, red and white spotted will two allist in each ear, valued at \$13 and the state of t

Strays for the week ending April 27.

Allen county—T. S. Stever, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Saml Barns, Marmaton township,
Dec 2 1880 one iron gray mare valued at \$30.

Atchison county-Chas H Krebs, clerk

Atchison F U, Januar, ich and sale was a series on the sale was series and swalew fork in right ear, 3 or 4 years on, vanish at \$15 HEIFER.—Taken up by John Graves, Benion township, Monrovia P O, November 1, 1880 one red helfer, small size, is months old, valued at \$12 MaRE.—Taken up by John Harveston of Grasshopper tp Musociah P O, January 15 1831 one hay mare, white hairs on forchead, four years old, valued at \$50 COW.—Taken up by James I Holmes of Shannon township Atchison P O, March 1 1881 one white cow, left eye out, brush of tall off, crooked drooping horms, 10 years old, and valued at \$15

COW—Taken up by Gee W Hannah of Key West town-ship one two year old red cow, some white on head, belly, legs and tail, left born partly broken of, valued at \$152ac. FILLEY—Taken up by Eno Strawn of Pleasant tp one 3 year old dark bay filley, no marks or brands, and valued at \$15 3 year old dark bay filley, no marks of statement of at \$45.

COW—Taken up by G W Price of California township one dark red 5 year old cow, no marks or brands, and valued at \$17.

COW—Taken up by Thomas McKisson of Necabo township one 8 year eld black and white cow, branded R on left ship one 8 year eld black and white con, or amended the hip valued at \$18.
HEIFER—Also by the same at the same time one two year old white helfer, red cars, branded R on left hip, and valued the same time of the hip and valued the hip and va

Leavenworth county—J. W. Richaus, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by I N Peppard of High Prairie on
the 4th day of April 1881 one bay gelding horse about eight
years old, black mane and tail, no white on him except a
few hairs in several places on right side near the back cau ed
by scars made by saddle or harness, has had no shace on for
sometime, about 16 hands high, valued at \$20

Wilson county—J. C. Tuttle, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Patrick Kennedy of Chetopa town
ship on the Sisth day of March 1881 one chestnut sorral hors
bout 14 hands high, one white spot on right is de under sad
lie, two white spots on left side, one on hip, the other of
the flank, valued at \$20

State Stray Record. Anderson & Jones, Holden, Mo., keep a complete Stray I ond for Kanssa and Missouri. No money required for formation until stock is identified. Correspondence v all losers of stock solicited.

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The Coming Ulster.

It is with pleasure that we announce a change and an improvement in the summer ulster, and it hightens that pleasure to realize that a Detroiter 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 slewed 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 pro vided 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 jibsail, 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 trom a tree and broke her leg.

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The congregation sang, "We are going bome to die no more," in a Westfield, (Mass.) church, and an irreverent tellow, 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 be cause 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 wishes 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."

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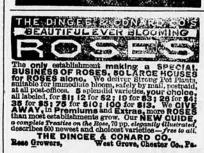
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