

THE KANSAS FARMER

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THE KANSAS FARMER.

The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

Farm Letters.

TURKVILLE, Ellis Co., May 6.—The prospect for a good crop this year is flattering, the land is in the best fix for farming it has ever been. Fall and spring wheat never looked better at this season. The farmers are doing everything in their power to get in a full crop of corn and millet.

Stock of all kinds are in good condition. If we get a good crop this year we are all right. Last year we lost our crops by the drought and most all our farmers are poor, consequently are hard run.

B. N. TURK.

NEOSHO FALLS, Woodson Co., 75 miles south of Topeka, May 7th.—A fine spring for doing much farm work. A little too dry for wheat, much of late sown perished.

Grass on range sufficient to feed stock on 25th of April.

The bulk of corn planting done the last week of April; about usual acreage.

A large breadth of millet will be sown and much more would be, if seed could be obtained at moderate prices. German millet brought from Kansas City sells at \$1.50 per bushel. Corn, 35c to 40c per bushel.

About half of peach fruit buds survived winter. Plenty of apple, pear, plum and quince bloom. No blackberries, they are all winter killed.

Sheep men appreciate your efforts to rid us of the dog nuisance. Keep it up!

W. W. SMITH.

P. S. During the past week (first week in May) we had several fine rains which were much needed, giving grass a good start, bringing corn up and doing much good to wheat and oats.

W. W. S.

LYNDON, Osage Co., 30 miles south of Topeka, May 10.—Since our last letter we have had very nice weather for farming, and all other kind of work, the past month has been splendid growing weather; warm and wet, rain falling very slow and easy, but often; so there has been plenty of water for cattle; but not wet enough to stop work or raise the streams much. Our farmers are generally done planting corn and some fields begin to show green lines across them.

The grass on the prairie is growing nicely. Everything looks well. Cattle do very well on the prairie now.

There are very few farmers planting castor beans this year, in this locality.

A good deal of flax will be cultivated this year.

The wheat looks well, but the early spring weather was hard on it.

The prospect for fruit is quite good.

L. H. D.

IOLA, Allen Co., 100 miles southeast of Topeka, May 13.—We have had fine rains the past week and crops look fine. Stock of all kinds is in good average condition with no prevailing disease of any kind, except a few cases of scab among sheep. Losses among stock have been very light the past winter.

Farmers are making an unusual effort to raise a big crop, and are breaking more new land than any previous year.

Immigrants of a good class are coming in large numbers locating and improving farms. Iola is having a big boom as the St. Louis, Ft. Scott & Wichita R. R. is being built from Ft. Scott to this place and is to be completed in July which will give us a shorter route to St. Louis than we already have via the Kansas City, Lawrence & Southern railroad.

The prospect for fruit is good except peaches which will be a light crop.

Stock of all kinds is in good demand at paying prices, and the outlook is flattering for those that are breeding a good class of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. But it appears from the tone of an article in the FARMER a short time ago that you have one correspondent who thinks there are no more Poland China hogs in Kansas, such as there were in Ohio when they received the name of Poland China. I will say to him if he will come to Iola I think I can convince him he is mistaken as I can show him 80 head of first-class and well bred, all from pure Warren and Butler Co., Ohio stock and all of them recorded (or eligible to be) in the Ohio Poland China Record, published by the Ohio Poland China Record Association of which I am a member.

Corn, 40 cts; wheat, 85c and 95c; millet seed, \$1.75 and \$2.00; potatoes, 85c to \$1.25; hay, \$4.50; butter, 15c; eggs, 7c; fat hogs, \$5.10; fat steers, \$5.00.

ROBERT COOK.

MT. CARMEL, Crawford Co., 125 miles south-east of Topeka, May 12.—Wheat is very fine especially that drilled early and on flax land. Varieties drilled are Red Sea, Walker, Fultz, and May but the former seems to be the hardest and withstands the winter remarkably well. Oats look well and no doubt will "hit" this season.

There is a limited amount of flax, not as much as has usually been put in, as farmers generally consider it hard on the land, but does well for fall wheat. There will be a large acreage of corn and castor beans, two great staples.

Apples promise an abundant crop. Peaches will be a failure or about so. Cherries full, grapes, gooseberries and strawberries promise a full crop and stood the winter well; there will be some pears.

Stock looks well generally. Success to the "Old Reliable" and its sound advice on monopolies, etc., etc., "long may it wave."

E. B. COOK.

LINDSBURG, McPherson Co., 120 miles southwest of Topeka, May 12.—Since my last report on the 25th of March, to the State Board of Agriculture, the fall wheat in this county, has been to a considerable extent damaged by late frosts and a dry spring; the amount of injury to the crop will be, at least, 25 per cent. We had a splendid prospect for a heavy crop of fruit, I have never seen better in this county before. Fruit trees of all kinds were nothing but blossoms, until last Saturday night, when we were visited by a very destructive hail storm that did not leave 10 per cent of the blossoms, and to a great extent, done damage to trees, shrubbery, grapevines and garden truck; the storm broke nearly all window panes exposed to it, on the east and south sides of houses; and druggists feel happy in anticipation of a heavy trade in glass.

Very little damage was done to the growing crop; a heavy rain also visited us to-day and much of the low land are under water.

A large acreage of corn will be planted this spring, and much is already planted.

Farmers in this county are making preparations to increase their stock of all kinds in future and to raise less wheat. Teams have been worked hard this spring, with nothing but straw and corn for feed, and many are in poor condition, but now grass is plenty for pasture.

L. N. HOLMBURG.

STERLING, Rice Co., 187 miles southwest of Topeka, May 2.—Weather fine, plenty of rain, everything appears lovely for the farmers this spring.

A large acreage of corn is all the rage.

Sorghum will be extensively cultivated in the vicinity of Sterling. Two large factories are under contract to be erected here, one for the manufacture of Sorghum syrup, the other for sugar.

Pasture is good and stock of all kinds doing well. There were some losses in cattle during the winter through neglect to provide shelter.

Fat cattle and hogs mostly sold at good figures.

Peach and small fruits all right.

WILSON KEYS.

Pruning When Transplanting.

We consider it important to shorten back all fruit-trees, shrubs, vines, shade and ornamental trees when transplanting. It lessens, by reducing the number of buds, the demand for supply upon the roots, as soon as that laid up in the bud is exhausted, and it gives increased vitality and vigor to the remaining buds, by giving to them the remaining supply that would have been devoted to those removed had they been allowed to remain. There is, however, room for study in the practice of heading-in, because of the vigor of growth and the power of producing strong new shoots being much greater in some parts than in others. The grape when cut back to two or three buds grows vigorously, but if left unpruned, it struggles a year, or produces a few imperfect bunches, and is dead. The apple should not be too closely pruned. Soft maple and elms, if only bare poles, if they have good roots, will throw out branches and do very well.

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

Communications.

Early Days of the Poland-Chinas, Etc.

EDITOR FARMER:—As a great deal of controversy has appeared in the FARMER for some months past in regard to the relative merits of different breeds of swine. I propose to tell what I know about them as my early life was passed in the vicinity where the Poland-China and the Magie hog originated. I have a good recollection of the bringing of these, as well as the Berkshire hog into public notice.

In the year 1832, Archibald McMahon, of Union Co., Ind., had some hogs imported from England, which were pure white and grew to enormous size, but required about four years to mature. In 1836 my brother and I visited the farm to see the original stock, and the male was at that time five years old and too large to be of any service, weighing at that time 1,160 pounds. That fall Basil Eastep and some other man bought him for \$100 and fed him up to the weight of 1,405 pounds, and took him to Cincinnati where he was on exhibition for sometime; was then taken down the river to New Orleans, where Eastep sold his interest in him for \$1000 and came home.

This is the stock that Magie first brought into notice by extensive advertising. About this time (1836) Reuben Paddock and Tristram Barnard, of Butler county, Ohio, introduced a spotted hog, also an importation. But whether by them or some one else I do not now recollect, which was known as the "Spotted China." We had previously had a small white hog which was known as the "China," an importation before my recollection, which fattened very easily but was too small to be very profitable. This importation is claimed to have the fattening qualities of the China, and also good market size, of 350 to 500 pounds.

Several times Magie exhibited his "Magie Hog," (the McMahon stock above referred to) in competition with the Spotted China of Paddock and Barnard and they invariably "scooped" him, as the decision of hog raisers was entirely in favor of the "Spotted China."

Magie then proposed to Paddock and Barnard that as the "Magie" hog had been extensively advertised and at a good deal of expense, that they would form a partnership, and drop the white McMahon hog and adopt the spotted one under the same which was done, and the Magie hog from that time forward was a spotted hog and was none other than the Spotted China which was imported a short time before. About this time a prominent breeder, (a Quaker whose name I have forgotten) brought to notice a black hog known as the "Poland" claimed as an importation but I do not know by whom, which he crossed with the Spotted China importation of Paddock, producing a beautiful hog of fine size and good form with the peculiar ear and head which is so attractive in the "Poland China" of the present day. This hog received the name of "Poland China" and at once became a formidable rival of the Magie hog, both breeds having their admirers; both were spotted but the Poland was the darkest, some being almost black, while the Magie hogs showed some specimens in which black and white were almost equal.

But both these breeds already founded a rival in the field which was attracting public attention very much.

John Wolverton, of Union county, Indiana, had brought a pair of pigs from Philadelphia which he called "Berkshire." This hog was also black but so different from the original "Poland" as to at once establish its claim to a distinct breed. Its sharp, erect ear, and well formed head; with nose carried almost parallel with the body, were so different from both the other breeds as to establish its claim to a pure lineage. The habit of this hog was very different also. They were of a restless uneasy disposition, their ears seemed to be always listening for danger, and they appeared to be suspicious of every one who came around them, which were in marked contrast with the lazy sluggish disposition of the Magie and Poland China hogs which were then found in many breeders yards.

The white markings on the Berkshire of the present day was unknown on stock of 1835-7, they being entirely black, only one of the early stock showing even a white tip on his tail. Even the first Berkshire hogs introduced into Illinois in 1837 to 40 were black and the first white marking on the feet that ever came to my notice was in 1842, in a breeders yards at Canton, Ills.

At the present day some judges at our fairs

make these markings a test of purity of blood, while to my positive knowledge, forty-five years ago they were almost unknown. Another peculiarity of the early stock was the lack of fat or lard. This was largely used as an argument in favor of the other breeds. One man made the remark in 1838 that he "killed a 350 pound Berkshire and he didn't contain fat enough to grease a gimlet."

When we compare this with the Berkshire of the present day which has been aptly described as an "animated lard barrel." We can see how much a course of breeding can change a pure breed of stock of any kind in forty years.

The reader will see from what I have written why it is that such a strong family resemblance exists between the Magie and Poland China stock, both having sprung from the same family.

The Berkshire is an entirely different stock and pure bred animals always show the peculiar points of their race.

The weights claimed by Mr. Rollins, of Manhattan, are also the result of breeding, as the original stock of forty years ago was acknowledged to be smaller than either of the other breeds, and in that day it was a very rare thing to see a Berkshire under two years old weigh 400 pounds.

If Mr. R. or any other man shows Berkshires weighing from 600 to 1,000 pounds I should be very much inclined to think that this size like the white markings have strayed into the stock as it certainly was not there forty years ago, neither the "quiet, orderly, satisfied disposition" of which he speaks.

J. W. BYRAM.

Cedar Point, Chase Co., Kas.

A Good Protection from Rabbits.

EDITOR FARMER:—I see in your issue of the 27th inst., L. W. Truesdale asks what he shall do to protect his orchard from rabbits. This is a question that has often been asked of men in your position for the last twenty years to my certain knowledge.

I am satisfied from my experience, that there is no absolute protection of trees against these pests, except to wrap them from the ground three feet high with rags, old newspaper, tarred paper, straw, corn stalks, stalks of sun flowers or something of this nature. There is material enough on every farm of 160 acres in Kansas to protect 40 acres in trees. One man can easily apply this kind of protection to 200 trees per day.

Thorough cultivation, keeping orchards and groves entirely clear of weeds is protection enough in most localities, but where rabbits are extremely bad, any of the above remedies are sufficient.

C. L. MYERS.

Ellsworth, Kas.

Catalpas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to give my experience to F. W. Baker of Naomi, Mitchell Co., in raising the catalpa. I planted some of the seeds sent me by a friend living in Sangamon Co., Illinois in the spring of 1879. The first year they grew to the height two feet but all winter killed. In the spring following I cut them off at the ground. They all sprouted up from the root, some growing to the height of seven feet and are four and one-half inches in circumference. I cut off the tops of them in September, cutting off from six to eight inches. They were grown on rich river bottom land, and none of them winter killed last winter. I consider the catalpa the best timber to grow in Kansas.

D. A. WILLIAMS.

Silver Lake, Kas., May 9.

Does Not Object to Old Millet Seed.

EDITOR FARMER:—We noticed in the FARMER of the 4th inst. in an article under the head "Be sure to sow some millet," the following, "Don't be inveigled into sowing anybody's old millet or hungarian seed." Perhaps we do not understand what is meant in this article as "old seed," but we presume it means all seed not grown the year previous to sowing. Must we then believe that millet seed two years old will not grow successfully? We think not. We have raised German millet, in western Kansas four consecutive seasons, both for seed and hay, have sown two-year old seed twice and have harvested good crops each time; first crop averaged 47 1-2 bushels seed per acre, and this is not confined to ourselves alone, our neighbors have been equally successful with two-year old German millet seed. We think a farmer's friend should protect his sales, as well as his

interest in a purchase. There may be some question as regards seed kept in granaries, which are not well ventilated above and below, but when this is thorough no fears need be entertained. We sow for hay on well cultivated land about 12 or 13 quarts per acre; for seed about 9 or 10 quarts per acre.

We are having plenty of rain, everything is fairly "booming" and the prospects for the farmer are better here now than they have been for the last 3 years. Oats, corn potatoes and garden vegetables all look well. The grass is splendid. Stock of all kinds doing well. In the words of another "we came" to Kansas, "we saw" the drouth, "we conquer" and remain.

J. A. W.

Jetmore, Hodgeman Co., May 9.

REPLY:—The writer of the article referred to in the foregoing communication has sown and seen his neighbors time and again sow two-year old millet seed and never knew a case in which it did not fail. We do not say two-year old seed would always fail, but we have seen it do so often enough that we would not give a cent a bushel for it and take the risks. Human life is all too short to be frittered away trying to raise good crops from doubtful seed of any kind.—[ED FARMER.]

Poland China vs. Berkshires.

EDITOR FARMER:—I see by your issue of May 4, Mr. Rollins of Manhattan, thinks that my little remark about the temperament of Berkshires was "Unnecessary and uncalled for." Of course when one is breeding a certain breed of swine or cattle, and some one speaks of one of the weak points of the breed, said breeder thinks such remarks "Unnecessary and uncalled for;" that is natural. If we waited for the breeders of a certain breed to tell the public through the press, of its faults we should wait a long while for it to appear. That the Berkshires as a breed, have a very restless temperament, I never heard gainsaid before even by their most ardent admirers, and I have talked with a great many. While they are in a pen that they cannot possibly get out of and fed often and regular they seem "orderly and satisfied with their lot in life." So every convict in a prison "seems" as far as can be ascertained by looking at him. But I think if Mr. Rollins or any one will take a Berkshire and a Poland China pig and put them where they have a chance to go where they wish, and feed them well he will see if the Berkshire is as "well satisfied with his lot in life" as the Poland. When I wrote of the Berkshires having a never satisfied temperament, I wrote just what I thought and just what my experience with them "that extended over two years" led me to believe. But I don't wish any one to think that because I don't fancy Berkshires no one will. "One's meat is another's poison." I would give the same advice to any one just commencing to breed, thoroughbred hogs to-day, that I gave in these same columns some two years ago at the time I was giving the Polands and Berkshires a trial to satisfy myself which was the best for the farmers of Kansas of which I consider myself one, viz. buy a pair or more of each breed and give them all the same chance and see for yourself what breed will suit you best.

A. N. MILLER.

Junction City, Kas. May, 17.

Practical Co-operation.

We learn that a co-operative grocery store was opened in New York, recently with 195 stockholders. The plan of the enterprise, which contains many admirable features, provides that the profits shall be divided every three months among the patrons of the store. The stockholders will first receive six percent on their investment, and then each person who has bought goods at the store will receive a return dividend, that received by the shareholders being double that allotted to the non-shareholders in proportion to the value of the goods bought. The prices charged are about those asked for first-class groceries in the best shops, the association wishing to avoid all appearance of unusual competition with established shops. No credit will be given, but persons who do not wish to send the money, every time they send groceries will be furnished with little books, in which credit will be given for a sum deposited in advance, against which all goods obtained by the owner of the book or his agents will be charged. The balance in favor of the bookholder may be withdrawn at any time. The association vouches for the purity of every article sold.

Grange and Alliance.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry James, of Indiana; D. W. Alton, of South Carolina; W. G. Wayne, of New York.

KANSAS STATE GRANGE.—Master: Wm. Sims, Topeka, Shawnee county; O. John F. Willis, Grove City, Jefferson county; L. Samuel J. Barnard, Humboldt, Allen county; Secretary: George Black, Olathe, Johnson county.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—W. H. Jones, Holton, Jackson county; P. B. Maxson, Emporia, Lyon county; W. H. Toothaker, Olathe, Johnson county.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS STATE ALLIANCE.
President—W. S. Curry, Topeka.
1st Vice President—N. G. Gill, Emporia, Lyon Co.
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3d Vice President—A. A. Power, Great Bend, Barton Co.
Treasurer—Geo. E. Hubbard, Larned, Pawnee Co.
Secretary—Louis A. Mulholland, Topeka.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.
J. M. Foy, Plumb Grove, Butler Co.; S. C. Robb, Wagoner, Trego Co.; Thomas O. Hoss, Valley Centre, Sedgewick Co.

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

The Grange.

Socially, an unlimited amount of good comes to each member through the influence of the grange. That we should dig and delve and eke out a few years of unsatisfactory existence, without the warm sympathy of neighbors and friends to smooth the rough passages of life, is thwarting nature that endows us with social faculties. In thinly populated neighborhoods little else than the grange offers an opportunity for social intercourse. Here strangers become friends; sweet counsel is taken together; the bond of affection is strengthened, and the monotonous duties of farm life are at stated intervals diverted into parties of pleasure. The grange contributes to the intellectual life of its members. Grains of thought are scattered and the busy gleaners gather a rich harvest. The aggregate of ideas accumulated during the year from the grange alone is worth more to the possessor than silver and gold.

"Is any member sick or in distress?" asks our Worthy Master, and directly our thoughts go out after the absent ones, and fidelity to our principles prompt us to inquire if it is well with those who are not with us. Benevolence is stimulated and friendliness strengthened. Justice, long slumbering, smiles upon woman through the grange. Here she is educated and fitted for positions which demand her ennobling presence, and is thus prepared to meet the emergencies of life from which none are exempt. Sisters, are you grateful for this blessed boon which the nineteenth century has developed? Are you so grateful for its privileges that by voice and pen you are disseminating a knowledge of its benefits among the farmers' families, who are ignorant of its advantages? There is work for every member of the order to do, and a ten fold blessing awaits the faithful workers.—*California Patriot.*

"Strength United is Stronger."

Because if merchants, lawyers, doctors, preachers, teachers, workmen, and all other classes, can be benefited through an organization in their own interests, so can the farmer. If they thus receive benefits educational, social and financial, so can the farmer. An individual farmer is able, to a certain extent, to advise and protect his own interests, but "strength united is made stronger." A farmer can "paddle his own canoe," but it is a slow way of traveling in these days of floating palaces and ocean steamers. A farmer can, with axe, spade and pick, cut his own road to market, but united strength builds the railroad. A farmer can worship God, or educate his children in his house, but united strength builds the church and school-house. A farmer can like the barons of old, protect his own castle from those who would pillage and destroy, but united strength raises the strong arm of the law in his defence. Everything of any importance, every great undertaking, in these days, is accomplished through united strength. Let the farmer, then, who in numbers exceed all other classes combined, adopt this long-tried and proven plan; let him no longer fight his battles single-handed and alone; let him unite his strength with his neighbors, and they with the other farmers of the country, then with those of the state and nation, and this great class that feeds and sustains all other classes, will not only protect and advance its own interest, but build up all others, even the nation itself, for all history teaches that just in the proportion that agriculture is protected or depressed, does the nation advance or decline.—*Grange Bulletin.*

See to It.

Let us do a little sober, candid thinking on an important matter. A sanctuary for the farmer has been found in the grange. This institution has been built up and preserved by the efforts of a heroic few, but we all share the glory they have won. How long will the rest of us hang back before we come forward and volunteer our unwavering support; how long before we shall be delighted to step forward and give the strength of our best manhood to put this cause on a basis that cannot be shaken?

We must be able to compete with other classes or our young people will drift away from us to join others. What reason is there why the societies of farmers may not and should not be made as attractive as the society of any class? A little management will give them more opportunities for culture and these well improved will put them in possession of

advantages that will enable them to hold their own with any other anywhere.

The grange is a silent but efficient educator, intellectually, and otherwise. It gathers up for its members all the stores of experience of its members in their agricultural lines. The social amenities and the lessons of higher morals are taught in its deliberation. A profitable spirit of enterprise is fostered. Intellectual truths of the first magnitude are disseminated; social and political economy are made plain and familiar. The narrow limits of ordinary practical life are enlarged, while broader and healthier views are inculcated. The members are made familiar with the methods of legislation, and prepared for the more important duties of life—the vital relations of producer and consumer are more clearly defined, and farmers are made to comprehend the fact, and rejoice in it, that they are farmers. There is no one, who has for a few years been a true Patron, and attended faithfully to his obligations, but what will fully endorse what we say. The grange is an educator, and a thorough one! It has shown its students where agriculturists have suffered waste in time and substance, and teaches how to avoid them. Are you willing to abandon an institution which has done so much for you?—*Iowa Grange Visitor.*

Worthy Master Harwell, of the Tennessee State Grange, says: "The object of all education should be to qualify the young for useful and successful living. The peculiar practical system for which the grange provides is abundantly calculated to advance this end, and this, more than anything else, should commend the order to those having the young under their charge. There is, in the grange, a stimulus to mental activity which quickens the intelligence of the young Patron in a remarkable degree. A participation in its exercises develops a power of thought and readiness of expression which is invaluable to the young speaker, and by familiarizing him with the methods of organized bodies prepares him for public usefulness and awakens a deeper interest in public affairs."

If it be true that "man cannot live by bread alone," it is no less true that he cannot live without the bread. When we contemplate the wonderful agricultural productions of our country and the vast columns of statistics as furnished by the Census Bureau and Agricultural Department, we must not forget that it is not from these aggregates that the wants of the farmer and his family are to be supplied, but only from the few cents of profit arising from the operation. If middlemen in the form of commission men, agents, forwarders, warehouse men, patent right manipulators, and trade-politicians are allowed to rob the farmer of his small margin of profit, then has he indeed become the hewer of wood and a drawer of water for other men.

The great objects of the organization of the Patrons of Husbandry is to unite the farmers into one grand fraternal association for the general good of all. This requires co-operation, preceeded by education, for we are to cultivate more social feelings, stronger moral obligations towards each other, and to so educate ourselves as to become more fully conversant with the science of agriculture, the laws of trade, political economy, and the affairs of the government.

The Farmers Alliance still seem to be growing in numbers. In different parts of the county they are organizing and if neither one of the old parties display a decided, determined disposition to take radical measures of relief from railway extortion, the next eighteen months will see them with a ticket in the field that will. Our farmers are getting in earnest in this matter and thorough organization will effect a radical change in legislation of this class.—*Clay Co. Times.*

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 *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 Ducks, thoroughly acclimated. Weight about 130 lbs. Price, \$50 each. Address A. DAVIS, Reno, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

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

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

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

HIGH CLASS POULTRY.
C. C. GRAVES, Brownsville, Mo., (Near Sedalia).
Breeder and Shipper.
Eggs for Hatching
In season. Send for Illustrated Catalogue, Free.



Short-Horn Bulls for Sale.

A fine lot of thoroughbred short-horn bulls for sale at fair prices. Address,

G. W. CLICK,
Atchison, Kas.

TOPEKA POULTRY YARD.

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

RIVERSIDE

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM.

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

J. M. ANDERSON,
Box 510, Salina, Kansas.

SEMPLE'S SCOTCH SHEEP DIP.

Prepared from Tobacco and other vegetable extracts. Warranted to cure Scab, destroy Ticks and all Parasites infesting sheep. Is non-poisonous, and improves the wool. 75 cents per gallon. 25 gallons will dip 100 sheep. For circulars, address
T. SEMPLE,
330 West Main St., Louisville, Ky.

BUTTER WORKER.
The most effective, simple and convenient butter worker ever invented. Works 30 lbs. in less than 5 minutes; also Creameries and Butter Presses. AGENTS VANANED. Send for Circular.
A. H. REID, 26 S. Sixteenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Notice to Farmers,

and all who want to plant Evergreens. European Larch, etc. My stock is large, all sizes from 6 inches to 10 feet. Nursery grown. Shipped with safety to all parts of the United States. Stock first class. Prices low. Send for free Catalogue before purchasing elsewhere. Address,
D. HILL,
Dundee Nursery, Kane Co., Ill.

OSCAR BISCHOFF,

(Late of Bischoff & Kraus.)
Dealer in
Hides & Tallow,
Furs and Wool.
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All the machinery and fixtures for a first-class Cheese Factory, as follows: 2 six hundred gallon vats (one entirely new), one steam boiler and force pump, 20 presses and hoops, curd mill, curd vat, weighing can, curd knives, hoisting crane, and many other articles too numerous to mention. All will be sold cheap, and on time, with approved security. Also 13 30-gallon milk cans. **CRAWFORD MOORE,** Tonganoxie, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

HIGH-BRED SHORT HORNS.

I have now for sale a number of young Bulls ready for service, from one to three years old, of a breeding and individual merit rarely equalled. Among them are seven pure Princesses of the best strains; two Perls (pure Bates) and several Young Marys, Phyllysies, etc. Most of them are sired by the famous 4th Duke of Hillhurst 21509. For catalogues and particulars address
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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. A written letter will be cheerfully given to any who may desire it.
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REFERENCES.—E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Boston, Parker Wilder & Co., Boston; Nat'l Bank of North America, Boston; National Park Bank, New York.

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

In Cold Weather, in Cold Water,

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Horse Bills!!

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75 THOROUGHBRED SHORT-HORNS.

100 High-bred Grade Cows and Heifers!!

100 Choice Sows with Pigs!

At Public Auction at "Rockford Farm," three and 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 best and most practicable families of the day, and for individual merit cannot be excelled. The Grades are the finest lot ever offered at auction in the west, being for all practical purposes as good as any many Short-horns.

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Containing 617 acres of land, and for a stock farm is unsurpassed in the West. In a high state of cultivation, well watered and fenced, large and commodious house, barns, sheds, cattle and horse stable, hog pens, etc. In short, in excellent condition for breeding the 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 fall of 1871. Royal George is eight years old this spring and stands sixteen hands high, weighs fifteen hundred lbs., and is a beautiful bright bay without white; black legs, tail and mane; heavy boned, short jointed, long neck, heavy mane and tail, and fine style; good trotter, all sound, and well broke to either saddle or harness; is of good disposition. In short, he was said by the government officers at Buffalo to be the best horse they ever called to examine and pass through the British lines. Royal George was sired by Mr. Cumberland's Old Royal George.
Royal George is a pure bred horse and will recommend himself to all competent judges. Has proved himself a sure foal-getter, and his colts are the most uniform of any horse in the country, nearly all are his own color and style. Terms, \$10 to insure.

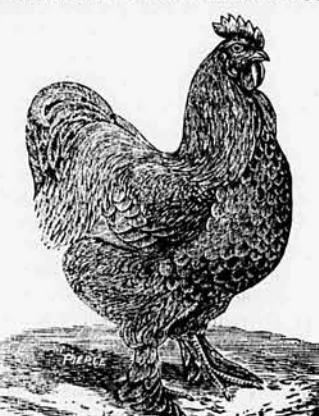
Kickapoo Ranger,

is a chestnut with a star and spot on nose, left fore ankle white, and white hind socks. Not surpassed for style and beauty in the state. Sired by Consul, he by Green's Bashaw, dam Baltimore Maid. He is a good traveler, and has four crosses of Old Messenger and one of Mambrine. Terms, Season, \$10; to insure, \$15.
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T. K. McGLATHERY.

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Breeder's Directory.

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The Kansas Farmer Company, Proprietors.
Topeka, Kansas.

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One Copy, Weekly, for six months, 1.00
One Copy, Weekly, for three months, .50

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

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers should very carefully notice the label stamped upon the margin of their papers. All those marked "A" expire with the next issue. The paper is at once 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.

Field, J. A., & Co., Cane Mills.
Hill, H., Maple Seed.
Kansas Fence Co., Iron Posts and Fence.
Mulvey, J. W., Jack Plane Harrow.
St. Marys College, Short-Horn Sale.
Thomas, R., Breeder.
Warner, E. D., Stallion.
Zellin, J. H., & Co., Liver Regulator.

No man will ever get a first-rate, even, or profitable flock of sheep, who does not make a practice of yearly culling.

P. Earle & Sons, of Cobden, Ill., will ship fifty acres of strawberries of their own growing the present season. They ship in the Tiffany refrigerator car, and will ship about a car-load daily to the northern markets.

A great many Short-horn breeders have come to regard color as of minor importance, and a number are breeding for rears, but the distinctive red still holds general sway, and will perhaps continue to do so, simply as a matter of popular taste.

The President of the French Republic has, in a patriotic letter, notified President Garfield that the government and people of France most cordially accept the invitation to participate in the centennial anniversary of the battle of Yorktown, Va.

In a recent address on the subject of corn. Prof. Beal remarked that the topmost ear was best for seed; of two fields, one planted with seeds taken at random and the other selected in the field, the latter yielded as much grain as the former. Manure and cultivation may be thrown away on poor seed.

Mr. J. W. Carter, of Oldham county, Ky., says, when a sheep shows signs of grub in the head he takes an ordinary tin cup, in which he puts a handful of air-slacked lime. He then puts the nose of the sheep into the lime, which will cause violent sneezing, by which the grub will be expelled. He has tried this remedy with good effect.

Speaking of our great wheat crop the *American Miller* remarks that few people in our own country realize how inexhaustible our resources are for wheat growing. The total area of lands available for wheat culture in the United States is not less than 470,000,000 acres. Our entire wheat crop of the past year would not supply seed enough to sow so vast an area of wheat land.

Asa Gray says: "Most of our esteemed fruits have not so much been given to man as made by him, and man's work is mainly to direct the course and tendency of nature." By these methods the farmer and the florist are producing wonderful results in the improvement of their products, often being surprised to see how kindly nature co-operates to bring forth the objects they desire.

An Indiana farmer tried four different fertilizers for melons—poultry droppings, well rotted cow manure, barnyard manure, and old bones (gathered upon the farm and reduced by placing them in alternate layers with ashes the previous year), mixing all liberally in the different hills, which were eight feet apart each way and he says: "Such a crop of melons as came from the hills that had the bone-dust I never saw before."

The *Stock Journal* well says that a flock of sheep, like the more popular form of "securities," yields a semi-annual return to the fortunate holder. During the spring months he clips his fleecy coupons, while a thousand woolen manufacturers stand ready to cash them at sight. A few months later another handsome "return" is made, and the lamb crop is turned into money, or passed to the account of "capital stock." And so on—constantly augmenting, steadily paying. But here the comparison ceases. The sheep adds to the wealth of the world—while the bond and takes from one man to add to the wealth of another.

Two thousand sheep have been shipped every week since 1881 came in, to Europe. These had to be the very best specimens of the very best kind of sheep for mutton. The

Europeans know what good mutton is, and won't buy any thing else. If we can produce as good as they need, we shall secure the trade. If we do not, some other country will. The producing and putting upon the market of gilt-edged mutton, will surely make money for the producers, as does the manufacture of gilt-edged butter or choicest beef. It is a business. It is not done by guess work or by accident. The man that makes money at it, must know what he can do and will do before he begins. It is not like producing anything else: he must begin right and make no mistakes from the day he begins until he puts the money back into his pocket.

Commissioner Le Duc has received a number of packages of American teas from an experimental tea farm in South Carolina, and Thursday invited several tea dealers of Washington and Baltimore to examine it. They pronounced it very good tea, and say it compares favorably with East Indian teas. Last year's receipts from the same place had a weedy flavor. This year the same defect is only barely perceptible, the result being due to cultivation. By next year it is thought it will have disappeared entirely. It is even now only perceptible to the taste of experts. Friday Commissioner Le Duc exhibited the tea to tea brokers of New York at the office of A. A. Low & Co., in that city. Letters from Mr. Jackson, the gentleman in charge of the tea farm, commented in very favorable terms upon the healthy appearance of the plants and the prospect for excellent results.

The Scrub Bull Nuisance.

The scrub bull is abroad in the land, and not having seen him is no assurance that he may not come home with your cows any night and do an incalculable sight of harm. Bulls of the improved breeds well cared for do not in every instance prove sure, but the genuine scrub is as sure as death or taxes, and so long as he is at large in our own or the adjoining county, frequent visits may be expected. A few miles of travel are as nothing to him for he smells the battle afar off and will get there between supper time and dark if he is not there before. Kansas is emphatically a stock state, but notwithstanding its many natural advantages there are few of our stockmen who can afford to raise cattle from such bulls. While a large majority do not wish to, many farmers have the service of these animals thrust upon them year after year, and endure it in a spirit of martyrdom rather than seek redress in a court of law, which might in the end prove even more damaging than the bulls themselves. The consequence is that each succeeding season sees a race of scrubs perpetuated, to the detriment of their owners and the raising of animals of a much higher quality commanding prices doubly remunerative. Every farmer and stockman owes it to himself, to his neighbor, and to the state to see to it that he turns on the range no scrawny, scrubby bulls of any age, though temptation to turn out some of last year's calves for a time, that are still bulls may be very strong. They are the ones that are soon doing mischief, and there will never be so good a time to use the means of prevention as early this spring.

There are few neighborhoods that have not from six to a dozen gothic-hipped bulls that could profitably be shot and their flesh strychnined for the dogs that would gorge themselves on it where sheep and spring lambs are scarce, while a substantial short-horn, that could be bought for \$100, would fill their places and be worth more to civilization and Kansas than the aforesaid scrub bulls and cur dogs could ever be.

Sheep Interests in the Arkansas Valley.

It is estimated that there are now 250,000 head of sheep along and tributary to the Arkansas river, between Great Bend and the west line of the state, of which number 175,000 were driven and shipped in during 1880. These importations came principally from the west, but there was also a very large number of high and thorough-bred sheep shipped in from New York and other eastern states. There has also been a large increase in the sheep population of the counties lying east of Great Bend, Chase, Marion, Harvey, Sedgwick, Reno and Rice all report large additions, most of them from the east; many of them well bred and some good thorough-bred stock.

Out of the great number of sheep that have been brought into southwest Kansas in the past season, there could hardly fail to be a good many low grades. To this class belongs a large portion of the Mexican sheep, but these are very hardy, very prolific and excellent mothers; and when crossed several times with thorough-bred Merino rams, the fleece is greatly improved in quality and quantity, and the sheep itself, on account of its hardy constitution and disposition to find its own living, is best adapted for the large flocks so common on the plains. A third or fourth Merino cross from the pure Mexican breeds, produces a very desirable grade of sheep, and perhaps the most profitable to purchase and use in laying the foundation of a good flock. It is a hopeful sign for the future of sheep interests of Kansas to see the disposition manifested by sheep men generally to use only thorough-bred males in improving their flocks.

New York state has sent to Kansas many fine rams and ewes in the past year, and a New Yorker visiting the Kansas State Fair at Topeka, September, 1881, will probably see as many good sheep originally from his state on exhibition, as he would find at a similar fair at home.

Ohio and Michigan have also added many fine sheep to the flocks of Southern Kansas during the past year, and from present indications, will make still greater additions during the season now opening.

The concentration of so many sheep along the Arkansas and Cottonwood valleys has not been the result of any external influence, but entirely a consequence of the natural advantages and attractions this portion of the state possesses for sheep husbandry; its latitude between the extremes of heat and cold; its elevation, 1,200 to 2,000 feet insuring, perfect healthfulness; its abundance of fine native grasses,—among them the very desirable Buffalo and Gramma varieties, that cure on the ground in the autumn, and retain their nutritious qualities during the winter season; its never failing supply of water in the streams, or brought to the surface from wells ranging from 20 to 50 feet deep, by the aid of wind mill power; its cheap lands and cheap ranges; its well drained soil, always free from surface water, and the small expense at which all the winter feed necessary can be produced; the adaptability of the soil of this region to the production of millet, rice, corn and sorghum, make it still more attractive, especially since the latter crop has proved to be such a valuable one for preparing sheep for the mutton market, and can be raised in large quantities in the driest seasons at a nominal cost.

The advantages south-central and southwest Kansas possess over Colorado, New Mexico, and western Texas as a sheep country, are in the fact that they have equally as healthy climate, the same nutritious winter grasses, and considerable more of it on an acre; a greater variety of summer grasses; less liable to severe storms than along the base of the mountain,—especially in the spring time. But its greatest advantage over all these sections lies in the fact that while our own Kansas has all the favoring circumstances possessed by the other localities named, it has in addition, an abundance of cheap feed for winter that removes all possibility of climatic risk, brings the sheep through the winter in better shape, gives a larger fleece of wool of better quality, and each sheep owner can, when he desires to do so, convert his wool-bearing sheep into mutton and sell them at a handsome profit, something that cannot be done by the sheep men of Colorado, New Mexico and western Texas on account of the high price of hay and grain, without which first-class mutton cannot be made.

The Sheep Breeders Meeting at Emporia.

The Kansas Wool Growers' and Sheep Breeders' Association is to hold its semi-annual meeting at the court house, in Emporia, beginning at 2 p. m., June 1st. This will be a gathering of great importance to the sheep interests of this state and a large attendance is especially desirable. The association has arranged to offer \$1,000 in premiums on Kansas sheep at the forthcoming state fair in Topeka, which should encourage by far, the largest exhibition of them ever made in the west. The meeting will discuss matter and arrange preliminaries pertaining to the exhibition, to future legislation to encourage and protect the sheep interests and several other subjects of importance.

Messrs. J. S. Codding, president, and J. B. Bartholomew, secretary, are doing energetic work to forward the interests of their organization and should be sustained. They inform us that reduced rates to those attending the meeting at Emporia have been promised by the A., T. & S. F. R. R., and it is probable the same will be offered from the Kansas Pacific and M. K. & T. roads. The FARMER hopes to see the sheep interest pushed to the front and dog raising relegated to a back seat.

Good Roads.

In speaking of the influence exerted on the price of real estate by good and bad thoroughfares the *Prairie Farmer* says: This point does not receive the consideration it deserves, for if it did we should not hear so much complaint about roads, more especially in wet weather. If the truth be told, it must be admitted—however unpleasant—that the good roads to be found in most of the central western and western states are like angel's visits, few and far between. But of course there are degrees in the condition of roads in different localities even in the same township, some being passable and fair most of the time, while others are wretched at all times, being ill-kept, and irregular, full of ruts and chuck-holes, the ditches and sides presenting a mass of noxious weeds close up to the single beaten track. Such roads in continued wet weather are, of course, simply impassable to loaded wagons, and a very great detriment in several ways to the neighborhoods where they exist. It is to be supposed that the value of a farm in such a locality is as great as it would be if the roads were good? Certainly not. Even in dry weather it is annoying to travel on bad roads. First there is a piece flattened out, but full of inequalities nevertheless; then a stretch newly plowed from center to sides, and still another full of ruts and holes, where a vehicle surges about like a vessel in a chopping sea. Now contrast such highways with a well constructed road, having ditches on either side, and all true and uniform—just as good driving on one part as on another. Is it too much to claim that farms in the neighborhood of the latter kind of roads are worth \$1 per acre more than those in districts where the former kind prevails?

In districts and townships where honest efforts are made to keep the public roads in or-

der the expense is a matter which should be carefully considered. Suppose in a given district there is a tax of \$100; half that saved, (\$50) is the interest at 8 per cent. on \$625. But the expense to many townships in this state for making and keeping up their highways far exceeds that sum, and the saving in a single season by using methods and machines that meet the case economically, suggests the inquiry, why more towns do not employ them? This conundrum is not an easy one. Road machines—good ones—largely solve the problem of roads. They are effective and economical, and the roads made add to the desirable character and appearance of a neighborhood. They denote enterprise, thrift and intelligence among the people, and make farm property desirable, thus adding materially to the market value of the land."

The "Star Route" Robbery.

The revelations that are being made in the star route business in Washington go to show that the Postoffice Department, during the past four or five years, at least, has been managed in a reckless, corrupt way. Enormous sums have been paid to favorite contractors for carrying imaginary mails over equally imaginary routes, and we are told that a portion of the moneys thus squandered has been used in running the "machine" in political campaigns. It is difficult to estimate how much has been unlawfully taken out of the treasury in this way, but the lowest estimates run the figures into the millions. The new administration has started out well in exposing this scandalous jobbery, and it cannot fail to have the support of impartial men of all parties who value honesty and purity in the administration of the Government. The suggestive point connected with the exposure is the inquiry which every one will naturally make—namely, how many other leaks of greater or less magnitude are there in the same department? It is almost impossible to resist the conclusion that the star route swindle is not the only one in the postal service. This is for the Postmaster General to discover. If he shall succeed in putting an end to the jobbery in the Post Office the opportunity will be afforded of reducing the postages without sensibly increasing the burdens of taxation. Mr. James has this great reform within the possibilities of his administration, and if he can accomplish it he will win a great and deserved reputation.

Oxford-Down Sheep.

It is but a short time since these sheep were first imported into this country, but it seems that for wool and mutton combined they are already favorites, and it is not improbable that before many years they will be on many of the farms in the west. They are extremely healthy and vigorous, and in England the farmers say they can make more clear money with Oxford-Downs than with any other breed, and for that reason they are called the rent-payers. They are in great demand and bring high prices both in the old and this country. They mature early. Bearing, as they do, such abundant supply of mutton and wool, it is not strange that they have made their way into most countries. We should judge from their large size that it would require a good deal to feed them, but we are informed that they are so hardy that they will subsist all winter-long on hay, without being fed any grain at all.

Messrs. E. Dillon & Co., of Bloomington, Ills., the great importers and breeders of Norman French horses write us on May 3d that two members of their firm sailed for France, on the Saturday before and expect to return in August with forty as fine Normans as can be found in that country.

A Chatty Letter From Mr. Stiles.

EDITOR FARMER:—Farmers were never more busy, not even in harvest time; hard work and plenty of it is now in order; in addition to the usual farm work a considerable breadth of winter had to be plowed up; the most failures in wheat have occurred on sandy river bottoms. Along Mill creek and other small streams much of it is looking fine.

In this vicinity a much larger crop of corn is being planted than ever before. Corn, and not wheat is king.

Grass comes next. One of our largest and most successful grain growers told me recently that he wished one half of his land was in grass, so he has accordingly seeded a large breadth to it this spring.

Stock range is being rapidly circumscribed. Land is being bought up and fenced. Not many new settlers are coming but progress is manifest on all sides.

Stock is in good demand and so are good work horses.

Two young bloods borrowed two of the best horses in town last week, which for some reason have not yet been returned.

Apples promise an abundant crop; the general varieties, Jenison, Cooper's Early, Red Astrachan and some other kinds are not bearing this year. Pears are very promising. There is now a fair prospect for peaches yet many of the finer varieties have very little fruit set; many seedlings will have enough.

Small fruits are also very promising. The Lawton blackberries are damaged but others are uninjured.

Catawba grape vines stood the low temperature equally well with the Concord and about a dozen other varieties on my ground are all in good condition.

H. A. STILES.
Payvillon, Wabausee Co., Kas.

Kansas Stock Topics.

The sheep men are speculating on the price of wool. The general impression with those with whom we have talked is that it will be low this year.—*Beloit Gazette*.

All kinds of stock are doing finely, the grass is growing fast and there has been rain enough to keep plenty of water on the flats so that stock need not come to the river.—*Cimarron Signal*.

Yesterday James M. Robinson, of Kapioma township, purchased of Col. G. W. Glick, "Claude Wetherby," 16,484. This is the nicest bred Princess bull in America, and weighs 2,500 pounds.—*Atchison Patriot*.

Ed. Williams informs us that he recently sheared seventy-five sheep for Sparks and Nichols, on Elm Creek, the fleece of each averaging seventeen pounds. Williams says they were the finest lot of sheep he ever handled.—*Medicine Lodge Index*.

Sheep shearing, of which old Kansans have heard comparatively little in this state, will be an occupation for a good many men this season, and the profits to sheep-owners will be no inconsiderable amount. It has been practically demonstrated that sheep raising can be successfully carried on in most all portions of the state.—*Rossville Times*.

During the week, one of our Berkshire brood sows, having outlived her usefulness, ended a useful career at the hands of the butcher. This sow was purchased by the college early in 1878 for \$20; and she was sold the other day for a few cents less than \$20. Meanwhile we have received \$135 for pigs from the sow, sold for breeding uses, to say nothing about the large amount from "stockers" sold from time to time.—*Industrialist*.

On account of the scarcity of cattle in the country, and the high prices of those that remain, the butchers were compelled to raise their prices on meat. Twice as many cattle were disposed of to buyers, last fall and winter, as in any other year, and it is estimated it will probably be a couple of years before the country is as full with this class of stock as it was a year ago.—*Salina Journal*.

Parties who sold their cattle during last week in Kansas City made handsome profits, while those who shipped to Chicago lost heavily. One party who purchased a lot of cattle in the country, sold them at Kansas City and cleared \$1,000, while the party who purchased them, and shipped them to Chicago lost nearly as much, they having sold in Chicago for 15 cents per 100 pounds less than the price paid for them.—*Rossville Times*.

Col. W. R. Colcord, of Wichita, Kas., started two cars of fine grade "musicians" yesterday for Caldwell, Kas. These bulls are above the average and should command a ready sale on the market at Caldwell.

Messrs. Driscoll & Sons shipped forty-two head of very superior bulls to their Dodge City rancho on Friday last—said to equal the fine lot that they took to Wyoming last spring. The bulls were raised by and bought from the Hamiltons.—*Kansas City Indicator*.

In Linn county they have a Wool Growers' Association, which meets at stated intervals and at shearing time the best sheep of the brag flocks in the county are placed on exhibition and shorn in public. Complete records are kept of the breeding of the sheep, their age and weight, the age and weight of fleece, etc. The result is beneficial to the wool growing interests. It might be a good plan to adopt in Crawford county, and it would not in the least interfere with the county fair.—*Giward Press*.

Where all the hogs come from that are daily sold upon this market for shipment, is a matter of astonishment. For seven months the supply has been constant. It was often observed during the winter that the hog market was about over—that there was none left in the valley; but the supply for April and the present days of this month has not fallen away. Hogs have been commanding fine prices. Last week the price run from \$5 to \$5.60. The hog crop of Sedgwick has proved a lucky one the past year.—*Wichita Eagle*.

Demand for Heavy Horses.

The demand for heavy horses is surprising. For years the demand has been largely in excess of the supply, but this season the inquiry is exceptionally active; and a man who has a really good, heavy work horse can get his own price for him. A Minnesota buyer, who has usually been able to supply his customers with horses of this class from Southern and Southwestern Iowa, called at our office a few days ago, saying that he could not begin to fill his orders with horses from that region this season; and he is now in this city buying upon the market such as are brought here from various parts of the country to sell. Others, like him, have also been driven to seek the great central horse marts, and the result has been a sharp advance in prices, and an active competition among the buyers. The breeders of heavy horses are masters of the situation this season, to a more marked degree than ever before—a circumstance which emphasizes the lesson that we have been for ten years constantly teaching, that it pays to raise heavy horses.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal, Chicago*.

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.

Are Short Horn Cattle Hardy?

Yes, we answer, as hardy as any other breed in existence; and if properly reared, with abundant feed, not even the common scrubs of the country are more so. Whatever slight delicacy is ever found, is owing to keeping them up in cold weather in too warm stables, in too close yards, and feeding too high, especially with Indian corn. To make bullocks this will answer, but breeding animals, both male and female should have no more grain or meal than is necessary to keep them in full, steady growth. Oats, wheat bran or shorts, mixed with not over one-fourth Indian meal, is best for this purpose, together with a little oil or cotton-seed meal. Roots of various sorts are excellent, as they tend to soften the hay or straw in the stomach, and render it more easily digestible, like green grass in summer. During this time they should have ample open-air space for exercise, except in cold stormy weather, than alone need they, be warmly sheltered.

It is proved that if the dams of all kinds of domestic stock, from horses down to pigs, are reared as above, their offspring from birth up are harder than such as are dropped from those more tenderly kept and more highly fed. It is especially necessary that bulls designed to be sold and turned out among the wild cows of the great Western plains, should be hardily bred and reared.—*Nat. Live-Stock Journal, Chicago.*

It is estimated that one-twentieth of the entire population of England now purchase their bread, shoes, hats and clothing at the co-operative bakeries, mills and stores. From a late report it appears the Army and Navy Co-operative Society alone, during the half-year ending September, 1880, sold goods to the value of \$4,696,000, while its income from all sources was \$4,700,000, an increase of \$239,600 over the business of the corresponding period of 1879.

Scab, the Sheep Man's Scourge.

The great boom in the sheep interest of the state of Kansas, and other western states has its drawbacks; the most severe of them all, is, perhaps, in the form of Scab; and this scourge has heretofore been uncontrollable during the three or four months of winter, from the fact that the ordinary remedies cannot be used without as much damage to the life of the sheep as the scab itself; but now, since the invention, and introduction, of that unparalleled remedy, *Little's Chemical Fluid, the New Sheep Dip*, has found its way into this country, there is no excuse for the flock-master to allow his sheep to grow poor, lose wool and health, when the use of this sure, safe, and health-restoring remedy is within the reach of all flock-masters. The writer dipped 2,000 sheep and lambs when the weather was so cold that it made from one to two inches of ice every night, without the loss of a single sheep, and but two weak, sickly lambs that could scarcely have been saved, had they not been dipped. This dipping was done as thousands of other cases, in cold water pumped from a well. It does not only cure Scab, and kill Ticks; but it cures Sore Eyes, Mange, Foot-Rot, worms in the throat, grubs in the head, lice on cattle, but is a perfect disinfectant, and will ward off contagious diseases—if used about the sheds, corrals and stables—increases the quantity and quality of wool, does not injure the yolk, but leaves the wool soft and silky, coats the skin, and makes it impervious to injury by cold rain storms, as a rubber blanket; heals all fresh cuts made in shearing, or old sores, however long standing.

By a late order of the general agent for this country, I am able to reduce the price of this fluid until it is now the cheapest, and most reliable remedy, for all the ills of the sheep family that has ever been offered to the flock-masters of this country. No humbug, as can be proven by thousands of testimonials. Try it, and prove it, use as directed. It is not all it claims to be, condemn it.

JAMES HOLLINGSWORTH,
210 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

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, Catarrh, Consumption and Throat 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 entire 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.

"I Don't Want a Plaster,"

said a sick man to a druggist, "can't you give me something to cure me?" His symptoms were a lame back and disordered urine and were a sure indication of kidney disease. The druggist told him to use Kidney Wort and in a short time it effected a complete cure. Have you these symptoms? Then get a bottle to-day—before you become incurable. It is the cure; safe and sure.—*Knoxville Republican.*

Rescued from Death.

William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. In the summer of 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctors said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I was so far gone a report went round that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the lungs. I got a bottle, and to my surprise and gratification I commenced to feel better, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have for the past three years.

"I write this hoping that every one afflicted with diseased lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that consumption can be cured."

Over 165,000 Howe scales have been sold. Send for catalogue to Borden, Sellick & Co., General Agents, Chicago, Ill.

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

To Sheep Men.

OFFICE OF THE KANSAS WOOL GROWERS' AND SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,
TOPEKA, MAY 5, 1881.

Our association having completed an arrangement with the State Fair Association to hold a Sheep Show in conjunction with the State Fair Association at Topeka, Sept. 12 to 17, 1881. The premium list will aggregate \$1,000, to be promptly paid by the State Fair Association as soon as awarded by the awarding committee. J. S. Coddling, Esq., president of our association will be superintendent of this sheep show. It is hoped that all those interested in the matter of sheep husbandry will contribute their hearty co-operation. J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, Sec'y. Papers friendly please copy.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of *MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP*. 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 give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe 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.

Complimentary.

We call your attention to the advertisement of *Simmons Liver Regulator*, which appears in the paper of to-day. This standard remedy, the only genuine of which is manufactured by J. H. Zöllin & Co., and of which they are the sole proprietors, does not deserve to be classed with the many "patent" nostrums so liberally advertised throughout the country. It is one of the very best preparations in use, and is recommended by the regular practitioners of medicine. It has a large sale in this city, and can be found in all drug stores. A bottle or package should be found in every family, as its judicious use is almost sure to prevent a bilious attack if taken when the symptoms first show themselves.

Wanted! Wanted!

A good, responsible person—gentleman or lady, in every township in the United States to introduce the *REVISED NEW TESTAMENT*—Immense sales! Enclose 60c. for outfit and select territory. If territory is occupied the money will be returned.

Canvassers should commence immediately. Address, C. R. BRODIX, Bloomington, Ill.

Enamel Blackboard.

The Marble Slat Enamel Blackboard has proven a perfect success. School Districts which are using it are more than pleased. There is no question as to its durability or economy. Samples and circulars sent free to any school officer on application. Address Western School Supply Agency, Topeka, Kansas.

Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime.

The advantage of this compound over the plain Oil is, that the nauseating taste of the Oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a great objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of "Wilbor's Cod-Liver Oil and Lime;" but the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and by all druggists.

He Suffered for 35 Years.

Guilford, Ct., May 15th, 1868.
For thirty-five years I have had dyspepsia; have consulted physicians, and tried almost every remedy. My family physician told me I could not be cured. The first dose of *Coe's Dyspepsia Cure* helped me, and, to-day, I consider myself cured, and affirm that it is the most valuable medicine ever before the public.

J. H. Richardson.

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

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 and terms.

8 and 9

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 on
A. PRESCOTT & CO.

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

Markets.

WOOL MARKET.

Chicago.

There has been no improvement in the wool trade. Dullness in the market is the prevailing feature. Manufacturers continue to buy small parcels, apparently waiting for bottom prices under the new clip supply, for which prices are expected to open at pretty low figures. The general condition of the trade in manufactured woolen goods is on the side of low prices for wool. There seems to be no disposition to speculate in this trade in any way.

For assorted lots from store we quote eastern Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois wools as follows:
Tub washed bright 40 to 50c per lb; do dingy and

coarse 41 to 43c; fleece washed medium 39 to 41c; do fine 35 to 38c; do coarse 33 to 36c; unwashed medium 32 to 34c; do coarse 25 to 27c; do fine bright 25 to 28c; do heavy 18 to 25c; bucks' fleece 16 to 18c. Consignments from western Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas sell at about 5c per lb less than this range, and burry and poor conditioned lots at 3 to 10 cents less. N. Mexico wool (unassorted) is quoted at 22 to 25c per lb for medium to fine; at 18 to 22c for coarse to medium; at 19 to 22c for black.

Boston.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says of the wool trade: During the last fortnight the weather has been generally favorable to a distribution of spring clothing; and all the manufacturing houses have been doing a better business than was believed possible three weeks ago. The firmer feeling in the wool market, and the advance of over ten per cent. in the prices which are being paid for the new clip in California, have had a stimulating effect upon goods. Manufacturers, as well as wool dealers who attach due weight to the present large immigration to the United States from foreign countries; and who realize the extent to which the wants of the masses have been intensified by the restricted distribution of merchandise during the past winter, are disposed to act with considerable confidence for the remainder of the year. The eastern buyers who are in California had intended to act with some unanimity at the outset, but as soon as they went into the rural districts in the northern part of the state competition among them became very active, and as high as 28c was paid for choice northern wool in the country. Middle country wools have also been taken at 22 to 25c and southern at 18 to 22c. These prices have been entirely beyond the reach of most San Francisco operators, and the latter have been uncertain what to do. The quotations given below show that no prices can yet be obtained in this market to cover the advance on the Pacific coast. In Texas new wool is beginning to be received quite freely at the various centers, and prices have been somewhat affected by the rise in California. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1881, comprise 76,712 bales domestic and 7,613 bales foreign, against 79,369 bales domestic and 69,651 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1880.

The Boston *Shipping List* states the sales of the week in that market at 1,144,500 lbs domestic, and 86,750 lbs foreign, including 56,600 lbs Ohio X, XX, XXX, and No. 1 at 40 to 48c; 32,400 lbs Michigan X and No. 1, 38 to 42c; 30,000 lbs Wisconsin X, 36 to 37c; 5,000 lbs New Hampshire X, 35c; 7,000 lbs New York fleece, 36c; 8,500 lbs low and coarse fleeces, 32 to 33c; 14,000 lbs delaine, 42 to 44c; 28,000 lbs Kentucky combing, 29c; 5,000 lbs Missouri combing choice, 38c; 17,000 lbs unwashed combing, 31c; 112,500 lbs eastern Oregon 24 to 28; 5,000 lbs medium Missouri, 28c; 75,300 lbs Territory, 16 to 28c; 64,900 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable fleece, 16 to 30c; 163,000 lbs fall California, 14 to 25c; 47,000 lbs spring California and Oregon lambs, 22 1/2 to 33c; 22,500 lbs spring California, 20 to 32c; 28,300 lbs super and X pulled, 30 to 48c; 11,000 lbs low and tub washed, 37c; 12,300 lbs nolls, 36 to 45c; 46,500 lbs scoured, 80 to 72c; 23,000 lbs Australian, 38 to 42c; 53,000 lbs Montana, 30 to 34; 2,650 lbs East India, 32c; 7,100 lbs scoured foreign, 40c.

New York.

The New York *Mercantile Journal* says: The market continues in substantially the same condition we have heretofore reported. Consumers still hold to their conservative policy and take only what is needed for early use. They are convinced that there will be wool enough for sale as the months go on, and most of them believe that they will lose nothing by waiting. Holders of stock on the other hand, are anxious to sell and fierce for offers whenever there is any prospect for business. Prices are irregular, but the tendency downward. Buyers in the producing regions are still following the course of other years and paying more than the consuming markets will justify. Indeed these purchasers seem about the last to learn wisdom by experience, though late accounts from California represent the "boom" there as in some degree subsiding. In Texas the market is represented as active, and prices extreme. Cable advices from London report a decline of 5c on Australian on the recent Colonial sales.

The transactions in this market for the past week include 7,000 lbs White East India at 24 to 32c; 12,000 lbs Russian Camel's Hair, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; 30,000 lbs carpet nolls, 23c.

Kansas City.

We quote:
Fine heavy, unwashed, 16 to 19c; light fine, 18 to 22c; medium fine, 23 to 25c; tub washed, 41 to 46c; Colorado and New Mexico, 13 to 25c; black, burry or cotted, 3 to 10c less; Missouri 22 to 25c; Kansas, 20 to 22c.

St. Louis.

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

We quote:
Tub washed, choice 33 to 35c, dingy and low 28 to 30c unwashed medium combing 23 to 23 1/2c, medium 22 to 23 1/2c, coarse 18 to 20c, light fine 14 to 15c, heavy do 12 to 13 1/2c, burry, black and cotted 5 to 10c per cent of Southern burry at 10 to 12 1/2c. Sales 17 sks choice old tub at 36 1/2c; 18 sks unwashed, part black, at 21 1/2c.

Markets by Telegraph, May 16.

New York Money Market.

MONEY—Closed at 4 per cent.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—4 1/2 to 5 1/2 per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE—Bankers' Bills, 60 days, \$4 83 1/2; sight, \$4 85 1/2.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881.....103 1/2
New 5's.....101 1/2
New 4's registered.....112
Coupons.....114 1/2
New 4's registered.....116 1/2
Coupons.....115 1/2 to 115 1/2

SECURITIES.

PACIFIC SIXES—'95, 130.
MISSOURI SIXES—\$1 15 1/4.
ST. JOE—\$1 14.
CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS—\$1 15.
UNION PACIFIC BONDS—firsts, \$1 16.
LAND GRANTS—\$1 14.
SINKING FUNDS—\$1 20.
BAR SILVER—\$1 17 1/2.
GOVERNMENTS—Strong and 1/2 per cent. higher for 4 1/2 and 4s.
RAILROAD BONDS—Fairly active but irregular.
STATE SECURITIES—Dull.

STOCKS—The stock market opened strong and generally higher, and under brisk purchases prices took an upward turn and advanced steadily throughout the afternoon, there being occasional slight reactions, which were speedily recovered. In late dealings the highest figures of the day were touched, the improvement ranging 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 1/2c asked.
CORN—Receipts, bushels; shipments, bushels; in store, 38,592 bushels; market quiet; No. 2

mixed 34 1/2c bid; 34 1/2c asked; No. 2 white mixed, 36 1/2c bid; 37 1/2c asked.
OATS—No. 2, 36c bid; 37 1/2c asked.
EGGS—Market quiet at 10c per dozen.
BUTTER—Choice in light request and firm at 18 to 20c.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

The *Commercial Indicator* reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 126; shipments, 23; market quiet, with demand confined to butchers' stuff; native shipping steers averaging 913 to 1,275 lbs sold at 4 1/2 to 5 00; cows at 3 00 to 3 75.

HOGS—Receipts, 291; shipments, —; market steady but trading very limited, owing to interruption of transportation east, and packers being out of the market on account of the high water; there were few sales, which ranged at 5 52 to 5 00; transportation east will be secure to-morrow.

SHEEP—Receipts, 178; shipments, none; market quiet; natives clipped averaging 91 pounds, sold at 3 80.

St. Louis Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; XX, 3 90 to 4 05; XXX, 4 50 to 4 70; family, 4 85 to 5 00; choice to fancy, 5 20 to 5 85.

WHEAT—Lower; fairly active; No. 2 red, 1 09 to 1 08 1/2 cash; 1 10 to 1 09 1/2 May; 1 09 1/2 to 1 08 1/2 June; 1 04 1/2 to 1 03 1/2 July; 1 04 1/2 to 1 06 1/2 August; 1 00 99 1/2 year; No. 3, 90 to 92c; No. 4, 80c.

CORN—Firm, 42 1/2 to 43 1/2 cash; 42 1/2 to 42 3/4 April; 42 1/2 to 42 3/4 May; 42 1/2 to 42 3/4 June; 43 1/2 to 43 3/4 July; 43 1/2 to 44 1/2 August.

OATS—Lower; 35 1/2 cash; 35 to 3 1/2 to 3 1/2 July; 28 1/2 August.

RYE—Firm, 1 22 bid.

BARLEY—Quiet choice to fancy, 75 to 1 10.

LEAD—4 1/2.

BUTTER—Steady; dairy 16 to 26c.

EGGS—Quiet; 13c.

WHISKY—Steady; 1 06.

PORK—Dull and lower; 17 50 cash; 17 25 bid April and May.

DRY SALT MEATS—Lower; 5 70, 8 50 to 8 75 asked.

BACON—Lower; 6 25, 9 15 to 9 25, 9 35; 9 40.

LARD—Lower; 11.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

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

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,400; heavy shipping grades lower; live weights steady; exporters 5 50 to 5 90; fair to good shipping steers 5 40 to 5 50; common to medium, 4 50 to 5 00; Colorado steers, 4 40 to 5 25; butchers' steers, 4 00 to 5 00; Indian and southwest steers, 4 25 to 5 00; corn fed Texas steers 3 80 to 4 00; cows and heifers, 3 50 to 4 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 600; steady; native woolled sheep, 4 75 to 5 80; sheared 4 25 to 4 75.

Chicago Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

WHEAT—In fair demand and lower; No. 2 spring, 1 03 to 1 03 1/2 cash and April; 1 03 1/2 to 1 03 1/2 May; 1 03 1/2 to 1 03 1/2 June; 1 03 1/2 to 1 03 1/2 July; No. 3 spring, 98 to 98 1/2c.

CORN—In fair demand and lower; No. 2, 43 1/2 cash; 43 1/2 April and May; 43 1/2 June; 44 1/2 July.

OATS—In fair demand; No. 2, 36 1/2 cash; 36 1/2 May 37 1/2 June.

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 25 cash; 17 50 April; 17 20 to 17 25 May; 17 30 to 17 32 1/2 June.

LARD—In fair demand, but at lower rates; 11 10 cash and April; 11 20 May; 11 25 to 11 57 1/2 July.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 5 80; short ribs, 8 50; short cuts, 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 (three contracts) 320 pounds.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

The *Drovers' Journal* reports as follows:
HOGS—Receipts, 18,000; shipments, 3,700; steady; common to good mixed packing, 5 60 to 6 00; light 5 90 to 6 10; choice heavy 6 15 to 6 30; light bacon 6 05 to 6 20.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 2,300; demand active; prices advanced; common to fair shipping 4 75 to 5 00; stockers and feeders, 3 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; woolled sheep, 5 50 to 5 85.

New York Produce Market.

FLOUR—Steady; superfine western and state, 3 90 to 4 45; common to good, 4 45 to 4 90; good to choice, 5 00 to 6 75; St. Louis, 4 55 to 6 75.

WHEAT—Heavy; 1 1/2 to 1 1/2c lower; No. 3 red, 1 23 1/2 No. 2 do, 1 28 1/2 to 1 27 1/2.

CORN—A moderate trade; No. 3, 57 1/2 to 57 3/4; steamer, 58 to 60c; No. 2, 63 to 64c.

Provisions steady.

PORK—Dull; old, 16 25 to 17 00; new, 17 75 to 18 00.

BEEF—Active and firm.

TUT MBATS—Dull and lower; long clear middles, 9 00; short clear middles, 8 37 1/2.

LARD—Lower; fairly active; prime steam, 11 55 to 11 65.

Butter—Quiet 11 to 15c.

EGGSE—Unsettled; 10 to 10 1/2c.

OATS—Heavy, mixed western, 44 to 45 1/2c; white 45 to 48c.

COFFEE—Quiet and steady; rio cargo, quoted at 10 1/2 to 13c; job lots, 10 1/2c.

RICE—Fair demand; Carolina and Louisiana, 5 to 7c.

EGGS—Quiet; 18c.

Liverpool Market.

[By Cable.]
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady.

FLOUR—No. 84 to 11s.

WHEAT—Winter wheat, 9s to 9s 9d; spring wheat 8s 6d to 9s 2d.

CORN—Old, 5s 6 1/2d; new, 5s 4d.

OATS—6s 2d.

PORK—6s.

BEEF—7s.

BACON—Long clear middles, 4s; short clear, 4s.

LARD—Cwt, 58s.

Denver Market.

FLOUR, GRAIN AND HAY.
HAY—Upland, \$23 to 25; second bottom, \$21 to 22; bottom hay, \$20; Kansas baled, \$19 to 20 00

Saving Mother.

The Talisman.

you" retorted Mrs. Sinclair. "I am a woman of honor."

of the moment's desperation. Her husband, entering, approached her, but she motioned him back.

them in. After packing closely, cover the top with newspapers or cloth, and drop a few drops of spirits of turpentine over it. Shut the cov-

70 NEW STYLE CHROMO CARDS, Name on, 10 or 40 all GILT & BEVEL EDGE CARDS. 1 c. U. S. Card Factory, Co., Clintonville, Ct.

Cabinet and Apparatus, the College now offers unusual inducements to youth of both sexes desirous of securing a thorough education.

Address, **PETER McVICAR, President,**
Topeka, Kansas.

Address, **PETER McVICAR, President,**
Topeka, Kansas.

Why We Laugh.

An old bachelor suggests that births be published under the head of new music.

Love rules the camp, the court, the grove,
But shuns instinctively the kitchen stove.

The fellow who asked for a lock of his girl's hair was informed that "It costs money, hair does."

A glimpse of the future—Looking down the barrel of a shot gun with a crazy man at the other end.

What did Mary say to her little lamb when she sent it out to grass, in the evening? She said, "Ewe go to supper."

Jones says that the clouds of his early childhood were no larger than a woman's hand, but a squall always followed them.

A young lady of Clifton, Ill., sent 25 cents to learn "how to make an impression," and was told to sit down on a pan of dough.

A man out west died recently of heart disease; he had the heart up his sleeve. It was the ace, and when he was about to take in the gold he took in the lead.

Women in the vicinity of the White House already pronounce Mrs. Garfield to be a model neighbor. She has not borrowed a flat-iron, nor a drawing of tea since she moved into the neighborhood.

A Philadelphia clergyman assisted a woman to tie on her bonnet, and the verdict of the council which tried him was: "It was a brotherly act, but he'd better let 'em tie on their own bonnets after this."

"Oh!" said a poor sufferer to a dentist, that's the second wrong tooth you've pulled out!" "Very sorry, sir," said the blundering operator; "but there were only three when I began; I am sure to be right the next time."

"Sam you are not honest. Why do you put all the good peaches on the top of the measure, and the little ones below?" "Same reason, sah, dat makes de front of your house marble and de back gate chiefly slop bar!" sah.

Here is a good business-like epitaph: "Here lies Jane Smith, wife of Thomas Smith, marble cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and specimen of his work. Monuments of the same style \$250."

The Earl of Desart is to be married to Miss Bischoffsheim, the daughter of the Hebrew financier, who will bring him a dowry of \$725,000, and as much more at the death of her father. Just think of so much sweetness to be wasted on the Desart heir!

A subscriber in Sullivan county, died a few weeks ago, leaving four years' subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave when the lid was being screwed down for the last time, and put in a palm-leaf fan, a linen coat, and a thermometer.

"You must admit," said a red nosed vagabond to a temperance lecturer, "that alcohol is good for one thing at least, and that is to clean silver." "Yes," retorted the lecturer; "and it is well known that alcohol has 'cleaned' all the silver out of your pockets."

The Shepaug Railroad has finally succeeded in killing a man. The theory is advanced, that he was walking on the track behind the "lightning express," and caught his foot in the weeds, and stumbled, striking his head against the bumper of the rear car.

The recent marriage of two gentlemen from Detroit, Mich., at Lisbon, Portugal, with young ladies of the latter city, illustrates a peculiar fitness of things. What could be more appropriate than that Michiganders should thus unite their fortunes with Portuguese?

"Jack," he said, "what the deuce do you mean by acting like a lunatic, howling around and rolling your eyes? Are you crazy?" "No, but I want to be thought so. I am going to shoot a man next week." Few murderers have so much shrewdness. Business is business.

A Chicago preacher says that a tailor who will promise to have a coat made at a certain time when he has his doubts about it is a liar in the sight of heaven, but this reflection doesn't begin to be the comfort to the disappointed man that it is to call him a chowder-headed old clam and thump his head.

Son (to his father, who has asked him where he is in his class now): "Oh, pa, I have got a much better place than I had last quarter." "Indeed! Well, where are you?" "I'm fourteenth." "Fourteenth, you little lazy bones! You were eight last term. Do you call that a better place?" "Yes, sir, it's nearer the stove."

"But, my deah fellah," said the newly arrived Englishman to the Galveston hack driver, who had called him colone! "but my deah fellah, I don't belong to the army nor navy." "That don't make any difference," says the Galveston we call almost every loafer and dead beat colone! or major. Have a kerridge, general?"

He was at breakfast, wrestling with a piece of remarkably tough veal. His wife said to him, "You always say there's something to be thankful for in everything. I fancy you'd be puzzled to find something to be thankful for in that veal." "Not at all," he cheerfully responded, stopping to breathe; "I was thinking how grateful we should be that we met it when it was young."

"Charlie," said a New Orleans girl to her lover, as she noticed a fit of abstraction he had fallen into, "are you thinking of the happy future—of the time when you will clasp me to your heart and call me your own blushing bride?" "No, my dear," he replied, "I was

thinking of a bill of goods I sold to-day, and if I'm not mistaken, I lost two cents a pound on a box of cheese." The night wind swept through the trees and the stars twinkled in the heavens as she slammed the door and left him standing on the gallery gazing far out into the silent night.

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 Kansas Farmer.

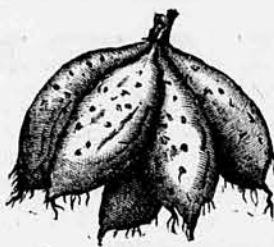
Sweet Potato Plants.

I am prepared to supply plants of all well known varieties on reasonable terms.

B. F. JACOBS,
Box 122, Wamego, Kas.

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

Sweet Potato Plants,



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

Special Prices on Large Lots.

OSAGE ORANGE.

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

SOWING FLAX SEED.

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

German Millet, Common Millet, Hungarian, Buckwheat,

and other field and garden seeds in season at lowest market prices.
If any to sell we invite correspondence.

Sorghum Seed

and MACHINERY.

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

Victor Cane Mills,

and genuine COOK EVAPORATORS

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

TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN,
Kansas City, Mo.

FIRE PROOF PAINT

It is a first-class paint, with linseed oil, zinc, pure lead, or iron for a base; without adulteration. The above combined with chemicals renders wood absolutely proof against the beginnings of fire as started by sparks, cinders, burning shavings, kerosene oil, etc. A house, barn, block of houses painted in all their parts with this paint would be safe from fire within themselves. Made solely by the CHICAGO FIRE PROOF PAINT CO., 116 & 118 Franklin St., Chicago, Ill.

Kills Lice, Ticks and all Parasites that infest Sheep.

Vastly Superior to Tobacco, Sulphur, etc.

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

Circulars sent, post-paid, upon application, giving full directions for its use; also certificates of prominent sheep-growers who have used large quantities of the Dip, and pronounce it the most effective and reliable extirminator of lice and other kindred diseases of sheep.

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

Unless

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

the food is properly prepared in the stomach it becomes corrupt and poisons the system it is intended to nourish. Dyspepsia and its accompanying ailments are Bad Breath, Headache, Constipation, Jaundice Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Depression of Spirits or Blues, and a hundred other symptoms. Simmons Liver Regulator is the best remedy ever discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, can do no injury.

"My wife has suffered for many years with Indigestion and Dyspepsia. I must admit after trying everything else recommended to me, I tried your Regulator—in three days after taking it according to your directions (teaspoonful after each meal), she has been in perfect health; she does not suffer at all and can eat anything she wants without any of her previous symptoms."

"Jeweller, Bainbridge, N. Y."
Buy the Genuine in White Wrapper, prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

Kansas SEED HOUSE.

F. BARTEDES & CO.,

Lawrence, Kansas.

SOFT MAPLE SEED.

Per lb. postage paid.....40c.
Per bushel, charges paid by purchaser.....\$1.00

Sweet Potato Plants.

Yellow Jersey, Yellow and Red Nansmond, Red Bermuda, Black Spanish, Southern Queen, per 1,000 \$1.75.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

Early York, Fottlers Brunswick, Jersey, Wakefield, Winnestadt, Premium Flat Dutch, large late Drumhead, Red Dutch and Drumhead Savoy, per 1,000 \$3.00.

TOMATO PLANTS.

Extra Early Red, Early Richmond, Acme, Trophy, Paragon, per 1,000, \$4.00.

CAULIFLOWER, plants, per 1,000, \$10.00.
KOHLEBABI, plants, per 1,000, \$10.00.
CELERY, plants, per 1,000, \$10.00.

HEDGE PLANTS.

No. 1, one year old, per 1,000, \$2.00

Seed Buckwheat, Hungarian, Common, German, and Pearl Millet, and all other Field Seeds at lowest market prices.

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.

Battle Creek, Michigan,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE ONLY GENUINE

VIBRATOR

THRESHERS,
Traction and Plain Engines
and Horse-Powers.

Most Complete Thresher Factory; Established 1848
32 YEARS of continuous and successful business, without change of name, management, or location, to "keep up" the broad warranty given on all our goods.



STEAM-POWER SEPARATORS and Complete Steam Outfits of matchless quality. Finest Traction Engines and Plain Engines ever seen in the American market.

A multitude of special features and improvements for 1899, together with superior quality in construction and materials not dreamed of by other makers. Four sizes of Separators, from 8 to 12 horse capacity, for steam or horse power.

Two styles of "Mounted" Horse-Powers. 7,500,000 Feet of Selected Lumber (from three to six years air-dried) constantly on hand, from which is built the incomparable wood-work of our machinery.

TRACTION ENGINES
Strongest, most durable, and efficient ever made. 8, 10, 12 Horse Power.



Farmers and Threshermen are invited to investigate this matchless Threshing Machinery. Circulars sent free. Address

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.
Battle Creek, Michigan.

CARD

COLLECTORS.

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

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

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

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

I. L. CRAGIN & CO.,
116 South 4th St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAPLE TREE SEED.

I will send the above by mail prepaid at 40c per pound, fresh from the trees as soon as ripe. Order early, and send money with the order to

H. HILL,
P. O. Box 327, Havana, Mason Co., Ill.



ARTICHOKES FOR SALE.

I raise the large white variety, the cheapest hog feed in the world; will produce 100 bushels to the acre and is proof against bugs, drought and frost; easy to raise, hogs do the digging. \$1 per bushel, enough to plant one acre, seven bushels, \$7.00. Sucked and delivered at Railroad depot. Directions for planting.

J. DONOVAN, Fairmount, Kas.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

Raspberry and Blackberry, \$5.00 per 1000.
Strawberries many varieties, \$4.50 per 1000.
Asparagus, (colossal) \$5.00 per 1000.
Rhubarb, (Linneus) \$10.00 per 1000.

A large lot of other nursery stock. Write for Circular to A. G. CHANDLER, Leavenworth, Kas.

EVERGREENS!

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

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING ROSES

The only establishment making a SPECIAL BUSINESS OF ROSES. 50 LARGE HOUSES FOR ROSES alone. We deliver Strong Pot Plants, suitable for immediate bloom, safely by mail, postpaid, at all post-offices. 8 splendid varieties, your choice, all labeled, for \$1.12 for \$2.19 for \$3.26 for \$4.33 for \$5.75 for \$10.10 for \$13. We GIVE AWAY in Premium and Extra Large ROSES, than most establishments grow. Our NEW GUIDE, a complete Treatise on the Rose, 70 pp., elegantly illustrated, describes 600 newest and choicest varieties—free to all. THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co., Pa.



CYCLONE.

By King's Guy Miller, grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; and on dam's side a direct descendant of Justin Morgan's. Blood bay; no white, sixteen and one-fourth hands high; trots in 2:32; has taken three successive first premiums at the largest fairs in the United States, held at Mineola, Long Island. Carries a very high head and never wore a check, with so fine a disposition that a child can handle him: is in the Trotting Register.

To those who are desirous of raising horses of the greatest utility, and of selling them to buyers that pay big prices, I wish to say a few words:

The first thing to do is to look about and find who pays big prices, for horses and what they want. Not as some persons do, to blindly continue to breed what suits them individually.

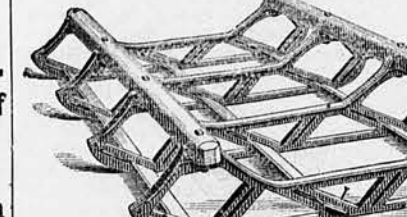
Now the result of an investigation made by any careful thinking man proves that the most useful and salable horse to raise is the one that when developed comes nearest to being a general purpose horse. Now what constitutes a horse of this sort? First of all, he must have size, not simply height, but a proportionate body. He must have range of neck with an intelligent, expressive face and head. He must have a good bone and a powerful action. Speed is good, but it does not pay to forget everything else to obtain this.

Color is a great point, bay, black and brown being the three desirable ones. Blood on both sides is good, but blood only on one side is sure to be seen in the foal. If you can raise a horse that is sixteen hands high, bay, black, or brown, that weighs from twelve to fifteen hundred, with good knee action and even a moderate amount of speed, you will have a horse that will draw forty to sixty bushels of wheat, with mate pull a sixteen inch plow, do your riding and take you to church a good three-minute "clip" on Sunday and not be stiff in the morning. This is the pleasure part—the profit is in selling him. You can suit your neighbor a farmer; you can suit a truckman, you can sell a gentleman a fine road horse, and last and best, you have raised a coach horse for the eastern market.

Gentlemen, as soon as you raise this class of horses, buyers for eastern markets will come to you with from two to four hundred dollars for each horse, at your doors. I want these horses myself, to ship, to New York City; and others will want them also as soon as it is known you are raising them. I have thirty mares raising this class of horses and do not think I have made a mistake in the selection of a stallion, as I selected him after having seen hundreds of his get on Long Island. Cyclone is the horse and the sooner you commence the better. I refer you to J. W. Powell or H. C. Woodnut of Mineola, Long Island, for the character of this horse. His pedigree is seen above, and the horse and his get may be seen at my farm at Maple Hill, Wabunsee Co., Kansas. It is not the direct returns for services that I am after so much, as I am the privilege of buying his get for shipment to New York and Liverpool.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD D. WARNER.

The Jack-Plane



has proved itself, this spring, the best implement on wet soil as it has hitherto been on dry, where weeds have started. One hoe in the center, cutting, raised if the soil is mellow, will re-plant or hoe completely, without clogging 20 acres in a day, leaving soil and weeds in the best possible condition. This settles the weed question on early plowing for corn or wheat, wet or dry. Every wheat grower should secure one immediately. The demand last fall was far ahead of the supply. Send for circular.

J. W. MULVEY, Kidder, Mo.

THE KANSAS Fence Company.

(Patent Right Secured.)
A Farm fence combining
Neatness, Cheapness and Durability.

No Burning or Rotting of Posts,

A Fence suitable for
Stock Farms, Sheep Ranches and
Corrals.

One that can be Depended upon to Protect Crops.

Agents Wanted for the SALE and CONSTRUCTION of the Fence in each County in the State. For estimates and full particulars address

KANSAS FENCE CO.,
102 Sixth Avenue East, Topeka, Kas.

Wisconsin LANDS

500,000 Acres.
ON THE LINE OF THE
WISCONSIN CENTRAL R. R.
For full particulars, which will be sent FREE, address CHAS.
L. COLBY, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

\$23 REWARD.

Strayed from Fairview township, Jefferson Co., Kas. on May 14th, 1890, a dark brown MARE, 15½ to 16 hands high, now four years old; mildewed around nose and eyes; black mane and tail; is broke to work and ride.
Mrs. HANNAH KELLEY,
Thompsonville, Jefferson Co., Kas.

FOR SALE.

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



THE BEST ONLY. BULBS, PLANTS and select FLOWER SEEDS. Nearly 100 new varieties, NEVER before offered at retail. Send for our Catalogue. 50 acres of Flowers. \$4 Premiums in one year.

V. H. MALLOCK, SON & THORPE, QUEENS, N. Y.

Buy your Seeds of A. B. BARNES, 46 & 48 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.



SEEDS—Choice selections from the most reliable growers and importers. No old seeds in store. Every variety tested before offered for sale. Special attention given to orders by mail. Seeds shipped by mail or express to any part of the United States. Reference: Home National Bank, Chicago; First & Bradley Mfg. Co., Chicago; Kirby, Carpenter & Co., Chicago. Send for Catalogue of Seeds and Farm Machinery.

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